

# MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEW SERIES, VOL. IX., No. 9.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

WHOLE NUMBER 1241.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

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

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

Yours truly, SAVAGE & LYMAN.

### GARDENING.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

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

Montreal, 20th Feb.

ONE OF MANY.

### EXPLANATION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

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

Yours truly, WM. REID, Editor of *Record*.  
Toronto, Feb. 18, 1867.

### SABREVOIS MISSION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly give an early insertion to a short appeal on behalf of the Sabrevois mission to the French Canadians?

The schools are growing in number and usefulness, and their good influence is evident and encouraging. But we are much hampered just now from want of a sufficient supply of many common articles of household furniture. The funds of the Society are at present at too low an ebb to furnish them.

Bedding, bed-covering, cast-off or new clothing, dry-goods of a plain, substantial kind, pieces of all kinds for quilts, or groceries, would be thankfully received.

Although the pupils are required to clothe themselves, there are always some of them very destitute, who need help to do so, and anything that friends send us with this view will be acceptable.

Mrs. Aylwin, 34 Notre Dame street; Mrs. McLeod, 17 Berri street; and Mrs. Tate, 6 Wellington Terrace, St. Catherine street, secretary of the Montreal Ladies' Association,—have kindly undertaken to receive and forward contributions.

We cannot but think that, if this is known, there are Christian and benevolent friends enough in the city of Montreal who will come to our help. I remain, yours truly,  
Sabrevois, Feb. 16, 1867. M. A. FENN.

### THREE EXTRACTS FROM DAILY NEWS OF SATURDAY, 16TH FEB., 1867.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—I cut the three following articles from the *Daily News*, and they are deserving of special consideration. If it be right and proper for the religious public (all names being Protestants), to have to do with lotteries for an "Art" object; and if it gives occasion for a "unanimous burst of applause," when the Protestant Bishop wins a prize in that lottery,—can it be very wrong for the R. Catholics to get up their lottery for religious and educational purposes, as is referred to in the other article signed "John B. Lemoine"; and should the Roman Catholic Bishop win a prize in his lottery, could much be said about it? If the Protestant Church, as thus represented in list below, is justified in going in for an "Art" lottery, and that be all right, I cannot see how the other can be condemned.

Then, the middle extract, what of it? If the others be right, what killed the woman referred to therein? If Protestants and Catholics do right to get up and encourage lotteries, on whom must rest the responsibility of that woman's death? Dear Sir, will you please give the matter your serious consideration, and make such use of it as the "Master" will approve of.

I am, dear sir, faithfully yours, J. A. M.  
Montreal, Feb. 16.

### ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

Last evening, to some the most important event of the Exhibition,—the drawing of the Art Union prizes,—came off with the following results:—

Basil Ste. Marie, Metcalf, \$280, T. McCall and

Scene near St. Hilaire, Way, \$75, J. J. Redpath; View in Eastern Townships, Edison, \$55, Jos. Gould; Parliament Buildings, Duncan, \$55, John Molson; Squirrels and Ducks, Fowler, \$40, Lord Bishop of Montreal; Parliament Buildings, Jacobi, \$50, Roberts & Reinhold; Sheep Feeding, Vogt, \$30, W. E. Boyd; Rideau Falls, Jacobi, \$25, R. Campbell, senr.; Calves, Vogt, \$30, W. M. Freer; Mount Washington, Fraser, \$25, John Caverhill; Mills near Ottawa, Jacobi, \$25, Rev. J. Fraser; Lilies, Fraser, \$25, W. C. Mumford; Landscape, Jacobi, \$25, A. W. Ogilvie; Landscape, Jacobi, \$25, James Donnelly; Sunset, Sandham, \$15, E. K. Greene; Canadian Waterfalls, Notman, \$12, Rev. Geo. Slack; Canadian Scenery, Henderson, \$12, James Lockhart; Canadian Sports, Notman, \$8, A. C. Hooper; Canadian Scenery, Henderson, \$12, Romeo Stephens; Canadian Sports, Notman, \$8, C. P. Thomas; Canadian Scenery, Henderson, \$12, Edward Rawlings.

The Vice-President, Mr. Peter Redpath, was in the chair, and opened the proceedings by stating that the Council had earned their reward by the public appreciation of their efforts. They had only one object in view,—the desire to increase among the citizens of Montreal the love of the Fine Arts. To dilate upon them was not his object,—Wren's monument was St. Paul's, his epitaph in that glorious pile was, "Circumspect." The efforts of the Association had been directed to the rational amusement of the people, and the numbers who had visited the Exhibition showed that their love's labor had not been lost. To the disaffected, whom he could scarcely believe existed, he could point to the Exhibition, and say, *Circumspect*. He said that every subscriber would receive fully the value of his subscription. Two tickets to the opening night or Conversation, if transferable, worth \$2; a certain engraving, photograph, or chromo-lithograph (not yet determined by the Council), of the value of \$1; and for the remainder, beyond the privilege of daily visiting the exhibition, a chance of winning a prize varying in value from \$8.50 to \$220, or at the rate of about one prize to every 15 subscribers.

The tickets, numbering 309, were checked according to the numbers of the receipts, by Messrs. S. C. Bagg and J. Holland, and the corresponding quantity of blanks and prizes were put in two revolving urns, over which Messrs. J. J. Hunter and John Rankin presided.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. T. S. Hunt, and seconded by Mr. B. F. Matthews, to the scrutineers, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. T. D. King, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Council for their labors, said he was sure it would not require a second, and it did not, for it was carried by loud acclamation.

One incident alone we record, as it showed the universal regard of the members to their absent president, the Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan. When his name was announced as a winner, there was a unanimous burst of applause.

### A LOTTERY OF DEATH.

In New York, Mrs. Mary Groetsch, a German woman, fifty-four years of age, committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of arsenic. Deceased had long been addicted to spending every cent of money she could raise in the purchase of lottery tickets. She even went so far as to take the funds appropriated by her husband for the support of the family, and invest the same in purchasing lottery policies. She was expostulated with by Mr. Groetsch, but all to no purpose. On Christmas-day she took all her husband's best clothes and pawned them to raise money to gratify her uncontrollable passion, after which Mr. Groetsch announced that he could live with her no longer, and they must separate. This caused her to be despondent and low-spirited, but instead of effectually separating they occupied different rooms. On Thursday last Mrs. Groetsch, in a fit of desperation, swallowed a quantity of arsenic, which had been purchased some months previously to kill rats with.

[ADVERTISEMENT.—THE NORTH AMERICAN GIFT CONCERT.]

(To the Editor of the Montreal Daily News.)

Sir,—Allow me to use a small space in your valuable paper to give a few words of explanation to my persecutor, the *Montreal Witness*, who seems to be determined in attempting to ruin my character. First, he says that I am no less than a swindler, and that my programme proclaims the fact; and that I cannot give \$5,000 to two churches, and build one convent and schools, and give \$100 to the agent selling the most tickets, for the reason that I give \$108,000 and receive but \$108,000; and he is at a loss to see how we can realize profits; that it certainly must be an imposition on the people, and that I cannot be an honest man, and lots of other epithets very freely dispensed.

If the *Witness* had taken the trouble to scan the French papers of this city, and read one of the numerous circulars stated to have been left at his office, he would have known that the property mentioned in our programme is quoted at one-third above its real value; besides, we have the benefit of the premium on the Canada money. These facts we did not hide from the people, for we published them and circulated them all over the land.

Now, sir, can the editor of the *Witness* see where he stands, and whether he acted with charity in attacking the character of a man who has sacrificed his time, health, and money, to help to educate children and furnish them means to worship their God according to the faith of their parents? The *Witness* is also scandalized that we make a Grand Gift Concert for religious purposes; says that it is a lottery, and that it is immoral that Catholics should patronize this lottery. I would ask you, Mr. Editor, if fairs and bazaars are not a very common and ordinary thing now-a-days, and made by almost every congregation, whether they be Protestants or Catholics? It cannot be denied. Now, sir, let us examine the difference between the ordinary fairs and bazaars made by most all congregations, and our concert.

In the ordinary fairs and bazaars, the articles are awarded by tickets put in a box and shaken.

A child pulls out one ticket, and the lucky number gets the article; and in our concert we sell tickets of admission—which will be a genuine concert—wherein parties will get the value of their money. After the concert we will make them a donation of \$108,000 in property, to be drawn by the owners of tickets, and amongst themselves as they will think proper; and it will be done with tickets put in a box as in the case of bazaars and fairs.

Where is the difference between the two? I don't see any for my part, except that ours is on a larger scale; but the principle is the same. The only difference that I can see is, that if we were not Catholics, and if the profits were not for Catholic schools, &c., the *Witness* would have no objection to it, and would not slander me as he does in almost every number of his paper. If my reputation had not been at stake, I would never have taken the trouble to give these few explanations.

I hope to see the *Witness* more liberal in the future, and never to condemn a man without hearing him. Charity requires it.

JOHN B. L. LEMOINE.

Montreal, Feb. 13, 1867.

### REMARKS.

With reference to Mr. Lemoine's letter, we have to remark: 1st. That he appears to have notified purchasers of his tickets of the profit he intended to charge. 2nd. That we have always opposed lotteries and raffles at bazaars, as well as everywhere else. 3rd. That it is the large prizes which he advertises, that chiefly promote a gambling spirit. Multitudes will venture a small sum for the chance of gaining a very large one, such as \$10,000. There is in comparison with such a lottery but little of the gambling spirit evoked in bazaars, raffles, or Art Union drawings; but, little as it is, we hope to see the excuse which these afford for great lotteries entirely taken away.

### MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AGENCY.

#### TOUR THROUGH THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quick News.—Ed. By last California mails, I have papers from Gold Hill, Nevada Territory dated 12th January. These papers contain news from Rome, by Atlantic telegraph, dated 10th same month. As Gold Hill, N. T., is three hundred miles from San Francisco, I think you will join with me in saying that this is worthy of notice.—CONSTANT READER.

### NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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

In speaking of the crust of the earth, the lecturer said it was composed of minerals, and the various mineral aggregates which contribute in an essential manner to the formation of this crust, and are usually termed rocks, and in

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

The first of an intended series of monthly temperance meetings was held last Tuesday night in the Mechanics' Hall. In the absence of Dr. Taylor, President of the Society, the first Vice-President occupied the chair, and, in explaining the object of the meeting, noticed with sorrow the smallness of the attendance. The committee could only work so far as seconded by the public, and especially the religious public. They wished to reach the youth of the city with the same arguments which had convinced the young men of a former generation, but the youth were not here. Some doubted the depravity of the human heart; but upon what other principle could it be explained that this hall would be crowded to its utmost capacity if a woman indecently dressed were dancing on that stage, but a meeting called like this to promote whatsoever things were pure and lovely, and of good report, was so thinly attended? The greatness of the evil that we oppose was acknowledged by all, and the desirableness of some effectual remedy was generally felt; but when a remedy perfectly safe, pleasant, and effectual, was proposed by those who could speak from experience, how few seemed to take any interest! The speaker then took up the first topic of the evening, viz., "Decision of Character," and showed that whilst the middle course, and half-and-between character, were most admired by men, they were not approved of God. In all the teachings of Scripture, decision was inculcated; and a man was required to be wholly and uncompromisingly on one side, and that the right side.

### MEETING OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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The Rev. Mr. GUNDY, secretary of the Society, portrayed forcibly the social and moral effects of drinking, giving a series of vivid descriptions of the intemperate man's career and its effects upon himself, his family, and society. These he contrasted with the safe and happy course of those who abstained from this great cause of temptation and ruin, and who added to temperance piety.

The Rev. Mr. McKILLICAN gave a number of thrilling instances from his own extended personal observation of the effects of strong drink. He had heard a minister recommend from the pulpit the use of liquor in what he called moderation, to which, however, he set liberal bounds;

and he knew individuals who went home intoxicated after that sermon. But, what had become of that minister? He went to his native land, was deposed from the ministry, and obtained a wide and painful notoriety. But the very pulpits in Upper Canada which, thirty years ago, were filled with opposition to the temperance cause, were now filled with earnest, consistent advocates of it. He knew a settlement where at that time every second farm was said to be mortgaged to the rum-seller, and where all was going to decay through drink, but where now there was not a drop of liquor to be obtained, and everything was peaceful and prosperous. The great difficulty at present is the drinking usages among what are called the respectable classes. He had known several instances of clever men who had worked their way up to those classes, and who there learned to look down upon the temperance principles of their youth and to drink gently; the consequence of which was that they fell into intemperate habits, and were reduced to ruin. It was the upper classes, as they were called, who were setting an example of drinking to their sons and to society, who were, though doubtless unconsciously, doing the most to hinder the temperance reformation, and he (Mr. McKILLICAN) wished we could reach them, but too often they would not come to temperance meetings, or read temperance documents.

The CHAIRMAN asked if it would not be well for the Temperance Society to invite a conference with all who stand aloof from the temperance cause, in order to know their objections to it, and try to remove them, and also to ascertain the arguments and reasons which lead them to set the example of using those intoxicating drinks which prove so baneful to society.

This idea Mr. CRAIG highly approved in a brief and pointed address.

Mr. HOGGINS, of Cote St. Paul, said it was difficult to get those who were opposed to the temperance cause to define their objections.—An influential individual at a meeting in Farnham had stated at a temperance meeting that he wished the cause well, but he had private reasons for not joining it himself. And, whether it were so in his case or not, very often those private reasons were in the cupboard with a cork in them. He believed in the religion which was worn, not only on Sunday, but through the week; and which guided all a man's conduct and actions, but he had not much faith in that kind which was leading men by precept and example to ruin both body and soul with strong drink.

During the meeting the audience gradually increased till it became respectable in point of numbers, and the deepest interest was manifested throughout. Five of the beautiful new hymns, which are so highly appreciated, were sung in an admirable manner in the course of the evening by the Rev. Mr. McKILLICAN and Mr. CRAIG, the audience joining in chorus; and at the close sixteen names were added to the pledge, among whom were two instances of husband and wife signing together.

The collection taken up proved to be chiefly in silver, with one four-dollar bill in it, and amounted to \$11.

From the interest exhibited on this occasion, is hoped the next monthly meeting will fill the hall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Contemporary Press.

### SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

(For the week ending Feb. 2.)

#### REFORM.

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

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

#### THE EXAMINATION OF LUGGAGE DURING THE EXHIBITION.

People in England, remarks the *France* (Jan. 20), as in France, have for some days been talking of a question particularly interesting for travellers of all countries who intend coming to the Universal Exhibition. Several papers assert even that negotiations are already going on between the Governments of England and France to abolish the examination of luggage.

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

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

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

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

#### TURKEY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### ITALY.

Can the Pope and the Italian kingdom be reconciled? To every proposal from the latter looking in that direction, the Pope, shaking his head, replies, "*Non possumus*"—"we cannot." A letter in the *London Tablet* (Catholic) says: "Conciliation is an offence against common sense. The Pope could become reconciled with Italy only by abandoning to it the territory which is still left him; and so far from consenting to this abandonment, he ceases not to reclaim the provinces of which he has been deprived. In fact, the actual situation and reconciliation are two impossibilities."

Ricasoli says that reconciliation is possible only on the basis of religious liberty. *Le Monde*, organ of the Ultramontanes in France, replies in substance to Ricasoli's letter, "where we are persecuted we accept liberty, where we have the power we refuse it." Will young Italy, in the day of her triumph, see, in such an acceptance, a basis of stable reconciliation? Ricasoli formerly showed a willingness to make any sacrifice for the settlement of the question. He now tells the bishops that they "cannot assume to be simply shepherds of souls, for they are at the same time the defenders and instruments of an authority antagonistic to the national will. Therefore, the laical authority is forced to subject them to measures which it deems necessary for the defence of its rights and those of the nation."

It is now confirmed that the government intends to tax the church to the extent of six hundred million of livres (\$111,000,000).

Mazzini urges the Romans to declare a republic at once. Although the friends of Mazzini are numerous in Rome, yet it is believed that, when the time for taking a *plebiscite* shall arrive, Rome will follow the example of Venice, and demand to become a part of Italy by an almost unanimous vote. Since the departure of the French, the National Roman Committee has issued an address to the people, advising quiet, deliberate, and dignified action, and entire respect toward the Pope's spiritual power.

While the people are thus self-contained, we doubt whether the papal cause will be helped by the expulsion from Rome of the Protestant worship which has been tolerated there for the last three years. The people are ignorant; out of 21,000,000, there are 17,000,000 who cannot read and write. But events are educating them. Said Garibaldi, in his address to the young men of Florence, "Beware of the priests! On all sides at once were heard the cries, 'Down with the priests!' 'Death to the priests!' 'No!' replied the hero, 'death to no one. Let me tell you of a surer way,—have nothing to do with the priest. He is a shopkeeper, and he must die if he has no customers.'"

Let no one suppose, however, that the Italians are ripe for the Gospel. Just as the true character of the slave system was exhibited in nothing so clearly as in the terrible degradation of the vast majority of the white population; so nothing stamps such condemnation on the Papal system as the character of the masses where for centuries it has had the field all to itself, and has moulded the millions to its moral idea. Says an Italian colporteur lately,—"Generally, in all my visits I am received and heard with affection and joy; but the lightness of character of this people, their supreme indifference to all religious truth, and disregard to their word, is frightful."

Says Rev. Dr. Burt, in one of his letters to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, in describing Rome, "No where have I seen such multitudes in such utter destitution, so ragged, so filthy, with the higher qualities of our nature so utterly crushed out, so lost to all sense of decency or honor, so ready to beg or lie or steal, so hopeless of all good, in the life that now is and in that which is to come."

#### THE FRENCH IN COREA.

(Correspondence of N. Y. Times.)

The French are creating a sensation in Corea. Last spring, or early in the summer, some Roman Catholic French missionaries, laboring in Corea, were brutally murdered, it is believed at the instigation of the authorities. One or more escaped in a Chinese junk to Chefoo, the nearest Consular port in China, and reported the facts to the French officials at Chefoo and at Shanghai. It was soon decided that the French Admiral in Chinese waters should visit Corea, and demand satisfaction. In the meantime, before extra French war vessels and soldiers had arrived in Northern China, which had been ordered up from Saigon, in Cochinchina, one or two private individuals or firms sent vessels to Corea with arms, ammunition, &c., with intent to sell clandestinely or without the protection of treaty. One of these attempts, made by an English steaming vessel in the interest of an English firm, was successful, the vessel returning safely to China, having disposed of her cargo. It has been since ascertained that all the Coreans that had to do with that vessel were decapitated by order of the Government. An American schooner, the "General Sherman," commanded by an American, fitted out by an English merchant living here, was not successful. She left Chefoo, Aug. 9, and in due time entered the mouth of the river on which the capital of Corea is situated. While ascending the river she grounded on a sand-bank. According to information received by one of the refugee French missionaries, who went back in September on one of the French vessels to Corea, "the

Governor" at once sent to the king's father for instructions, whether he should put to death those on board or should burn them and the vessel together. The King's father replied, to burn the vessel and all hands. This barbarous order was executed. Another account states that the death of the crew of the "General Sherman" was ordered by the King himself. According to an account contained in the *China Mail*, published at Hong Kong, "those on board the vessel were tied down below in their berths, and the ship was then fired; the unhappy victims being literally roasted slowly to death. The cause alleged by the Coreans was that the vessel was a pirate, as she had arms on board." Among those on board the "General Sherman" were two English gentlemen, one a missionary of the London Missionary Society, who went, it would seem, as linguist or interpreter, having some knowledge of the Korean language. He had previously visited that country on a vessel which sailed from Northern China.

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

#### THE MURDER OF SENATOR CASE OF TENNESSEE.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

That the spirit of rebellion is not whipped out of the Southern people is proved by numerous reports of lawless character, and daily instances of cruelty to negroes, and persecutions, and even assassinations of Union men. One of the latest and most terrible proofs of this rebellious and inhuman spirit is the tragedy in Tennessee, resulting in the murders of Senator Almon Case and his son, and Deputy-Sheriffs M. H. Kinman and Green, all of Obion County, Tennessee. The story is one of the most horrible on record.

The murderer in each case was the same,—a noted rebel guerrilla ruffian named Frank Farris. He belonged to a band of robbers which prowled on friend and foe alike. A comrade of Farris was captured and shot as a guerrilla by Union troops, when Farris and his brother swore to be revenged. They shortly after killed a Union soldier, named Thompson, in the presence of his wife. At the close of the war they were indicted for this murder, but fled, returning to Obion County only about two months ago, and, finally, to carry out their horrible designs of revenge. The first victim selected was the son of Senator Case. On Sabbath-day, only a few weeks ago, the Senator and his family were returning from church. The son, a young man of about seventeen years, was walking some paces ahead of the father, mother, and some younger children. Suddenly, the sharp crack of a gun or pistol rang out upon the stillness of the Sabbath air. With gloomy foreboding in his heart, Senator Case hastened forward, found his child weltering in gore, and had but time to take the prostrate form in his arms when the poor young victim gasped and died. From that hour Senator Case felt that his own fate was sealed.

He was not destined, however, to be the next victim. On Friday, January 10, while Deputy-Sheriff Kinman was transferring to jail a colored prisoner who had been indicted by the Grand Jury, the pair were joined by Farris, and all three rode along together, Farris and Kinman talking on the most amicable terms. Arriving on the public square of the county seat, the town of Troy, Kinman was in the act of dismounting when Farris suddenly drew a revolver, and deliberately shot him through the head, inflicting a fatal wound. The scoundrel, not content with this, ineffectually snapped his revolver four times more, and then turning his horse's head, rode rapidly away. There had never been any private difficulty between them; but Mr. Kinman's well-known loyalty was sufficient cause for enmity on the part of Farris.

The murderer's hand was now fairly in for the day. The tiger-thirst for blood was aroused. Farris went immediately to the house of Senator Case, who lived not far away. Arrived there, he inquired of the Senator's wife if he was at home. She answered that he was at a neighbor's near by. Farris started for the place designated, met Case returning home, put on a devilish smile as he accosted him, and even shook hands with his unsuspecting victim. The latter kindly invited him to go back, partake of the hospitalities of his house, and remain all night. The fiend said he would do so, turned and rode back with the guileless Senator until near his home. Suddenly three men appeared on the road, coming as if to meet them. This seemed to be the preconcerted signal of death. Farris drew a pistol from his pocket, seized his victim by the collar, placed the muzzle almost against his head, and coolly blew out his brains. This horrid deed achieved, he hastily rode off through the woods.

On the succeeding day, while Deputy-Sheriff Green was engaged in conversation with a friend, about twelve miles distant from the scene of Case's assassination, Farris rode up, and, taking deliberate aim, shot Green through the heart. He expired in a few moments. The triple murderer, in the meantime, put spurs to his horse, sped away, and has not been heard from since.

Senator Case was a native of Ohio, but was long a resident of Tennessee. Being a steadfast Union man, he was driven out of West Tennessee while it was in rebel hands. When the State was recovered by our arms, Mr. Case was one of those who saw the necessity of placing it in loyal hands. He himself was a member of the Constitutional Convention which assembled in February of 1865, and attracted attention at that time by his modest devotion to principle, and by his unyielding, though unassuming, patriotism. Subsequently he was

chosen a member of the upper branch of the Tennessee Legislature, acquiring from the first the love of those with whom he was associated politically, and winning even from the opposite party respect and esteem. In the Legislature he was known as a Radical, although one of the few in the Senate who was disposed to extend the ballot to rebels and colored men alike. He had often befriended Farris, his murderer, and was mild and unoffending in his intercourse with all.

#### THE SURRATT CASE—ARRIVAL OF ST. MARIE.

Henry St. Marie, the witness by whose evidence the identity of Surraatt, the alleged accomplice of Booth, Azteroth, and Paine, was determined, arrived at this port yesterday in the steamer "St. Laureate," and went direct to Washington by the evening train. St. Marie is a French Canadian of fair appearance, quick, keen black eye, and general look of intelligence. He states that when teaching in Maryland he made the acquaintance of Surraatt and Weichman, the chief witness at the conspiracy trial, and, although the acquaintance at no time attained to intimacy, he was struck with certain physical peculiarities that no disguise could affect. St. Marie went to Europe and entered the Papal Guard as a Zouave. Shortly after he entered the service, he recognized the validity of the Italian proverb which says, "Rome once seen, the faith is lost," and forsaking his early belief, embraced that of the Protestants. While attending a festival St. Marie met Surraatt, who approached and asked him if he was not an American. He replied that he was, and whispering said: "You remind me of an American named Surraatt; are you he?" "Oh, no," replied Surraatt. "All the better for you," rejoined St. Marie. Subsequently, when excited with wine, Surraatt confessed that he was the man of whom St. Marie spoke, and at various times indulged in brigandage concerning the Canadian raids, the assassination plot, and other cognate matters, greatly to the astonishment of St. Marie and the delight of his associates, many of whom were Canadian refugees and raiders like himself.

From the narrative, it seems that St. Marie became quite intimate with Surraatt, who, though only a private in the Guard, was well supplied with funds, and gave the impression of perfect serenity,—a serenity and security that could only be procured by absolute protection. Availing himself of the constant indiscretion of his comrade, St. Marie thoroughly informed himself of matters of great significance, which can properly be brought out only upon the trial of Surraatt. These matters he laid before Gen. King, our Minister at Rome, who reported them to Mr. Seward. By direction of the State Department, Gen. King took such prompt steps with the Roman Government as secured the immediate arrest of Surraatt, who was identified upon the oath of St. Marie.

The subsequent history of the case is familiar to the public. Surraatt's escape and jump of thirty-seven feet from the prison; the arrest and discharge of St. Marie; the flight of Surraatt to Alexandria; his re-arrest by Mr. Hale, and his incarceration on the United States steamer "Swatara." When he was taken on board the "Swatara," in irons, he recognized St. Marie, who stood among the spectators. He was taken at once to a cabin prepared expressly for him, and, although guarded day and night, is allowed such food and personal necessities as he demands, and may make him comfortable. The "Swatara" will go direct to Washington, and again St. Marie and Surraatt will meet. If the revelations made by Surraatt can be confirmed by credible corroborative testimony, his arrest will prove the most important link in the chain of "conspiracy evidence" yet produced.—N. Y. Times.

#### MORE OF THE FENIAN NONSENSE.

A new raid on the savings of American servant-maids of Irish stock has been commenced. The enterprise takes, this time, a shape slightly different from Gen. Doran Killian's siege of Campo Bello, or Col. O'Neill's assault upon the ridges opposite Niagara Falls. Eight hundred Fenians, according to the telegraph, are engaged in the more fatiguing, but less dignified, business of hunting up the British army in the Highlands of Kerry, through snow-drifts ten feet deep, and bogs very much deeper. As the British army happens not to be stationed in that hospitable district, it is not easy fully to estimate the patriotism and endurance which could tempt the eight hundred to enter upon such an expedition, even with "Col. O'Connor," and "an ex-Captain of the United States Volunteer Army" at their head. But it is easier to comprehend an undertaking even of this heroic character than it is to understand how journalists here—knowing the atrocious rascality and folly of the leaders—should parade the sorry spectacle as a patriotic uprising, and thus aid in extracting more money from the earnings of decent, but ignorant, hard-working Irish people among us here, and causing more bloodshed and misery in poor old Ireland hereafter. Killian's enterprise was rational and feasible compared with this midwinter flight of eight hundred men into the Kerry hills. Killian went within sight of a British American Island, and shouted at it scornfully,—he and his men. But Col. O'Connor's troops, with their feet planted on the soil which they claim as their own, run off, before any one has caught sight of them, to the wildest and most inaccessible parts of the country, and challenge seven hundred British ships of war to follow them. This may be a new way of "surrounding the enemy." It certainly is the most novel expedient devised for compassing anew the weak but honest and trusting natures of hundreds of thousands here who believe in Irish liberation. The biggest fighting done for Ireland, since 1848, has been done at Union-square and in Chatham-street, New York. But the sensational despatches, local reports, and flaming editorials of the Fenian daily journals of New York have, on this occasion, failed thus far, to collect a sympathizing crowd of a hundred persons at any Fenian centre in New York. And it would be gratifying if we could take this as an indication that the sculleries of the city are not again to be emptied by Fenian collectors of the savings of chambermaids and washerwomen.—N. Y. Times.

A number of English ladies, presided over by the Duchess of Sutherland, have published in the *Times* a manifesto against shopping on Saturdays, with a view to promoting the Saturday half holiday.

#### THE CONFEDERATION BILL.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

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

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

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

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

Total annual grant.....\$2,472,450  
These annual grants were not to increase in future years with the increase of population, but to remain permanently at these figures. But this principle, it now appears, has been overthrown by the delegates so far as regards New Brunswick. That Province is to receive an increased subsidy from time to time, as her population increases, until she has 400,000 people, and her grant will amount to \$320,000. Then the increase is to stop, and her grant, like that of the other Provinces, is to remain stationary—but at \$320,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total.....\$260,000

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

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

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

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

|                    | Population. | Per head. |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Upper Canada.....  | 1,802,056   | 60 cents. |
| Lower Canada.....  | 1,288,880   | 74 "      |
| Nova Scotia.....   | 368,781     | 88 "      |
| New Brunswick..... | 295,084     | 110 "     |

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

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

|                                    | Population. | Members. |
|------------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Upper Canada.....                  | 1,802,056   | 24       |
| Lower Canada.....                  | 1,288,880   | 24       |
| Nova Scotia and New Brunswick..... | 663,864     | 24       |

There is nothing to palliate this change. Under the Quebec scheme, the injustice to Upper Canada was marked enough; but to add to it in this manner was totally indefensible. Why, the three Provinces of Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united have but 150,689 people more than Upper Canada, and yet they are to have 48 Legislative Councillors and Upper Canada but 24. Every Upper Canada Councillor will thus represent 75,085 people, while the average of all the rest will be but 40,682. The thing is utterly unfair.

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

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

Whole House.....181

The third departure from the Quebec scheme

is that the Crown is to have power to enlarge the number of Legislative Councilors to a limited extent, when necessary to prevent a deadlock. This is unquestionably an improvement upon the original scheme.

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

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

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

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

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

#### RELIGIOUS NEWS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

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

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

Colonel Chapman, of the Royal Engineers has been appointed Governor of Bermuda.

A sweep has lost his life at Crief through falling off the roof of a house and being impaled on the railings below.

The *Sunday Gazette* hints that the Government will not bring in a reform bill, but will leave the House of Commons to initiate legislation on the subject.

Artemus Ward has left England for the Island of Jersey. By the advice of Dr. Hastings he has suddenly discontinued his lectures as the only possible chance of saving his life.

It is said that in Vienna the snow is removed as fast as it falls, at an enormous expense. All the men out of work are employed to sweep the streets.

Great agitation prevails at Carlsruhe, in consequence of the discovery that the crown diamonds of Baden have been stolen, and replaced by glass.

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

The custom-house officers of Belgium a few days ago seized a man, horse, and cart, engaged in an ingenious method of smuggling. On a small horse a larger skin had been artfully adapted, and the interval stuffed with tobacco.

The Correctional Tribunal of Besancon has sentenced Fricot, the under station-master at Francis, whose culpable negligence caused the late railway accident there, to undergo five years' imprisonment and pay 2,000 francs fine.

A lady in Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's congregation has given £20,000 for founding an institution for vagrant children. The institution is to be modelled after those at Five Points, New York.

A very important trade has sprung up in North Staffordshire, England, which promises to assume large proportions. It is the extraction of oil from shale, a material found in profusion near the ironstone seams, and which only a short time ago was thought to be not only valueless, but an actual incumbrance.

A shocking report with regard to Liverpool pauperism was recently made. It seems that no fewer than 29,000 persons received parish relief during the week ending on the 19th ult., or more than double the number in the corresponding period of last year. The following week out-door relief was extended to about 26,000 persons, at a cost of £1,402 odd.

A very singular accident has occurred in Sir Tatton Syke's park at Sledmere, on the Yorkshire wolds. The large pond was frozen over, and snow was upon the ice. One beast got upon the ice and was immersed. The bellowing of the drowning beast attracted the others to the spot, and they one by one followed to the place and were gradually immersed by the breaking of the ice and every one drowned.

An astronomical phenomenon, of which two observations only are on record, will occur during the present year,—namely, the simultaneous disappearance of Jupiter's four satellites. On August 21st, the planet will appear to lose its moons for nearly two hours; three of them disappear by passing across its face; the fourth will be masked by its shadow. If the weather be favorable, the disappearance and re-appearance may be witnessed in this country.—*Athenaeum.*

A TERRIBLE STORY.—An Austrian physician, Dr. Meyer, who was with the army in the campaign of last year, has committed murder and suicide in the debtors' prison at Bremen. He intended to go to America, and as he was without means, a relative, who was also going, undertook to pay his passage and that of his wife; but on their arrival at Bremen he found that the former had already sailed. He fell into debt

and was in consequence arrested. His wife having visited him, he cut her throat with a pen-knife, and then opening an artery he bled to death. He was only thirty-one years of age, and his wife twenty-five.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—A musician belonging to one of the French regiments has just met with an extraordinary death at Vera Cruz. He was engaged to play at a ball, and being very thirsty, went out into the garden, and finding a water bottle on the terrace took it up and drank freely. Suddenly he raised cries of agony, and upon assistance arriving it was found that an enormous centipede had fixed its mandibles in his throat. The animal had taken up its abode in the neck of the bottle, and was washed into his mouth in the act of drinking. A surgeon who was called was obliged to cut it to pieces, but the poison from the bite caused death in a few hours.

PRICES IN PARIS.—I wanted a first-class dress-coat, the other day, to attend an official reception; a French friend took me to a capital tailor, quite in the mode, who said he could make me a very good one for 80 francs (\$16), but that he would give me a tip-top one, lined throughout with best silk, for 100 francs (\$20). And so he did, and there isn't a better coat in America. Vests, best broadcloth, are 15 francs (\$3); pantaloons, do., 25 francs (\$5). First-rate every-day woollen vest and pants cost in the neighborhood of 30 francs (\$6). Capital shoes, very handsome, and last forever, for 20 francs (\$4); very good ordinary, half that. The visitors from the States will save a considerable part of their expenses by laying in liberal wardrobes.—*Paris Letter.*

DIMENSIONS OF EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.—It may be interesting to you, my readers, to note a few statistics relative to the space occupied, and the expense entailed, by the successive exhibitions in France and England. In 1861, in London, the space covered in was 71,000 square yards, consisting of two floors; in 1855, in Paris, that occupied was 115,000 yards, a portion of which was two stories high; in 1862, in London, the ground occupied was 120,000 yards, which was found to be insufficient. The French commission, having this growing demand for the space before their eyes, could find nothing so suitable as the Champ-de-Mars for the world's great fair in 1867, the buildings of which will cover more than 146,588 square yards, and this is surrounded by a park of about 99 acres in extent, laid out, not only with exquisite taste as respects all that appertains to landscape gardening, but also with lakes exhibiting models, products, and machinery connected with navigation and fishery.—*Morning Post.*

WOLVES ON A RAILWAY.—"A cattle-train on the Luxembourg Railway was stopped," says the *Paris Nord*, "two nights back, between Libramont and Poix, by the snow. The brakeman was sent forward for aid to clear the line, and while the guard, fireman, engine-driver, and a customs officer were engaged in getting the snow from under the engines they were alarmed by wolves, of which there were five, and which were attracted, no doubt, by the scent of the oxen and sheep cooped up in railed-in carriages. The men had no weapons save the fire utensils belonging to the engine. The wolves remained in a semi-circle a few yards distant, looking keenly on. The engine-driver let off the steam and blew the whistle, and lanterns were waved to and fro; but the savage brutes did not move. The men then made their way, followed by the wolves, to the guard's carriage. Three got in safe; while the fourth was on the step, one of the animals sprang on him, but succeeded only in tearing his coat. They all then made an attack, but were beaten off, one being killed by a blow on the head. Two hours elapsed before assistance arrived, and during that time the wolves made several attempts upon the sheep trucks, but failed to get in. None of the cattle were injured."

#### AMERICAN NEWS.

The Tennessee Senate has passed the bill granting suffrage to the negroes, which had previously passed the House.

The new Tariff Bill, now slowly moving through Congress, is the most illiberal and unwise that has been brought forward in that body.

A Chicago despatch shows that Mr. Crosby made \$530,000 net profit by his recent lottery undertaking.

Wm. B. Astor, of New York, has recently given \$50,000 to the Astor Library, which was founded by his father, John Jacob Astor.

Solomon Johnson, a well educated negro, has been appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Treasury Department. He was a soldier in the 54th Massachusetts Colored Infantry.

A young Canadian named Labonté was frozen to death on Saturday near St. Albans. He had taken too much liquor and fell asleep in the snow.

A man named Freeman, in Chautauqua county, New York, horribly murdered his little child last week, by placing it in an old boiler in a back-room, where it froze to death.

John M. Langston, of Oberlin, Ohio, a colored man, was on the 17th, admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. This is the second case of the kind, Mr. Rock, a colored man, having been admitted about two years ago. Mr. Rock died a few months ago, so Mr. Langston stands alone.

Dr. Hawley, the medical examiner at the Auburn (N. Y.) State Prison, has, after a careful examination of Lindsey, the child-whipper, pronounced him of unsound mind, in consequence of a spinal disease of many years' standing. The effect of this decision was to cause the prisoner to be placed at an avocation that will not be laborious.

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

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

Mr. James G. Hamilton, residing in Michigan Avenue, Chicago, was shot by his nephew,

a youth of sixteen, on Thursday evening last. The prisoner says he did it because his uncle was perpetually scolding him. He was arrested, and held to bail for \$1,500. Mr. Hamilton is seriously wounded, but is expected to recover.

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

THE FENIANS.—An Albany letter says there are now in New York, under control of the Fenian leaders, 36,000 Snider breech-loading rifles, 100,000 equipments therefor, 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition, and 50,000 complete suits of uniform. The amount raised and placed in the hands of O'Mahony, Stephens, & Co. was \$812,990. The amount of money upon which Roberts started his raid upon Canada was \$126,000. This large sum of money, added to the Shevengammon fund, shows that the laboring Irish people have been very badly plucked by their pretended friends. A great Fenian Congress is to be held at Utica, N. Y., on the 26th inst., when business of very special importance will be transacted.—*Boston Journal.*

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

A BRUTE IN HUMAN FORM.—A brutal affair took place in Pittsburgh a few days ago. Some hogheads of sugar were placed outside of a grocery store, and attracted the attention of some children on their way home from school. The children put their fingers through the crevices and holes of the barrels, and indulged in sweets for a few minutes. Suddenly, a man, named Batchel, rushed out from the store with a vessel of boiling water and dashed it upon the children, who were dreadfully scalded. One little boy presented a shocking appearance, the entire side of his head, face, and neck being literally cooked. The doctor stated that it is probable all the hair from one side of the head will come out, and will never grow again. It is also feared that one of the eyes will be lost. The brutal perpetrator was arrested and held for a hearing. He desired to make an information against the child for the larceny of sugar, but was not permitted.

#### CANADIAN NEWS.

Trappers on the various feeders of the Ottawa River report the number of mink, and other fur-producing animals, as decreasing every year.

The Snider rifle has been tested in Quebec with great success. Out of 700 rounds fired, only one cartridge failed to explode. The trial has demonstrated the great superiority of the Snider Enfield over the old Enfield.

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

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

The *Chronicle* urges the necessity of serving out to the Quebec volunteers the Peabody breech-loaders, so as to accustom the men to the use of such arms. It is stated that there are at present 30,000 knapsacks in store there, and also the whole of the Peabody breech-loaders lately contracted for.

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

PARIS, C. W., Feb. 16.—A large quantity of ice, loosened by the late thaw, came down Grand River yesterday, and dammed up the river so effectually that a large portion of the lower town is flooded. We are in hourly expectation of the ice from Galt, which will considerably endanger property in this neighborhood unless the river is open beforehand.—*Leader.*

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—*Le Canadien* of Friday says:—"Yesterday afternoon, an individual living in a house in Fleury street, Quebec, the second story of which is occupied by a young woman who keeps a school, ascended to her apartment, with a rope in hand, which he wound round her neck, attempting to strangle her. Having been prevented from executing his villainous design, by the cries of a little girl in the house, he seized an axe and tried to strike her with it. Fortunately, however, the shouts of

the girl attracted several persons, who seized the would-be assassin, and handed him over to the police."

TORONTO ITEMS.—Capt. Charles Perry has been appointed Agent of the Intercolonial Steamship Company in this city.—The Hartford, Conn., Live-Stock Insurance Company have established an agency in this city under Mr. James Manning.—It is the intention, we understand, to dismantle the "Heron" of her winter covering on the 1st of April, when, after undergoing some repairs, she will again put to sea. Her commander, Lieut. Heron, after a brief stay in charge, has been promoted to a post similar to that of her late chief officer, Lieut. Stephenson, and will shortly enter upon his new duties. The "Heron" has thus, for the second time since last commissioned, been practically without a commander.—Mr. C. W. Cooper has been appointed to the new office of reporter of cases decided in Chambers, in Toronto. Mr. Cooper has been for some time legal reporter for the *Globe*.

TORONTO ITEMS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench the application of the Fenian Kennedy for a new trial was refused.—The amateurs of the 13th Hussars gave their first theatrical performance on Monday evening with success, before a large and fashionable audience.—A brutal assault on a drunken woman was committed in Charles street, on Monday evening, the 18th instant, by her husband.—The "Prince Alfred" gunboat is to be rigged with masts for service on the upper lakes.—A man named Kingsley was severely injured by some logs falling on him on the farm of Mr. Cooper last Friday.—The Toronto City Council have refused to aid the General Hospital.—Interesting experiments were made on Saturday last, with the famous fire-engine "Extincteur," which were very satisfactory.—A man named Noble was arrested for keeping a gambling-house on King street, and fined \$20 and costs.

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

RED SLATE.—One of the Directors has just returned from the Red Slate district in Vermont, (where it forms the leading branch of industry) and having submitted samples of the slate to the managers of the different companies, they one and all expressed the opinion that "better slate could not be found." Samples of the slate were left to undergo the process of "marbleizing," the ability to receive which gives this slate its peculiar value; these (duly operated upon) have just been shown us, and we have seldom seen anything more beautiful—the most perfect imitations of the costliest marbles—imperishably fixed by a process of enamelling on a substance capable of bearing a breaking or a fracturing strain of six times that of the most tenacious marble, and at a cost but little exceeding the duties that we have been in the habit of paying for a similar article manufactured in the States. We believe that this undertaking will prove a most valuable branch of industry in this district, and when we consider that two counties alone in Vermont, annually manufacture over two million dollars worth of marbleized slate in the form of table tops, shop counters, toilet tables, skirting for rooms, and a hundred and one other purposes, we think we are perfectly justified in expressing this belief—of course one of the main features of the company's operations will be the manufacture of roofing and flooring slates, for which there is an unlimited demand.—*Waterloo Advertiser.*

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

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

## THE WITNESS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

### WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

Among the concerts of the present season was one given on Tuesday evening, the 19th instant, in the large school-room of the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James street, by the choir of that church, in aid of the parsonage fund. Nearly six hundred people must have been present.—On the same evening was held, in the Mechanics' Hall, the first of a series of monthly meetings of the Montreal Temperance Society. Addresses were delivered and hymns sung, after which a number of persons enrolled themselves as members.—On the following evening, the Orange Association of Montreal gave a *soirée* in Nordheimer's Hall, in aid of the work now being carried on by the Rev. Mr. Chéniquy at Kaukahee, Illinois. The attendance was good, and, no doubt, by means of the *soirée*, and a subscription, which would be taken up in connection therewith, an acceptable sum would be realized.—On this evening the congregation of Knox Church held its annual missionary meeting. There was a large attendance, and it appeared that the mission work had prospered during the last year.

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

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

**LATEST NEWS.**—A cable telegram to the *Miner* announced the second reading of the Confederation bill in the House of Lords; and that paper, which is Mr. Cartier's organ, expects that the bill will be pushed through both houses with great despatch.—A special telegram to the *Globe* announces the name chosen for the new Confederation to be "Canada," that of Upper Canada "Ontario," and that of Lower Canada "Quebec"; the other provinces to retain their present names. Many who wish for permanent connection with the mother country hoped that the name chosen would be British America, but probably the old historic and universally known name of Canada is best.—There is no further talk about the Fenian outbreak in Ireland, which, like all the other movements of that brotherhood, has proved abortive.—The American Congress is deeply engaged with the business of reconstruction, but has arrived at no definite conclusions.—The Tariff Bill imposing much higher duties also appears to hang fire, and it is quite doubtful if it will become law.—The position of Turkey with regard to Crete, Greece, and Russia, is attracting more and more attention; but nothing very decided has transpired.

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

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

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

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

—The *Miner* of the 21st inst., in replying to the *Globe* respecting the guarantees obtained by Bishop Connolly for Catholic schools under Confederation, says the Protestants were also to have their guarantees, and it is almost sure they will be included in the bill.

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

—The notaries of Montreal at a recent meeting, decided that no student of the notarial profession can, during his years of study, engage in any other employment; and that, hereafter, intending students must produce a certificate of five years' classical studies in some one of the colleges recognized by Consolidated Statutes of L. C., in order to be received.

—Mr. Lemoine has translated Mr. Chéniquy's letter to the children of the Duke Street Sabbath-school, Montreal, which appeared in the *Witness*, and is getting it inserted in the leading French Canadian papers, in order to strengthen his appeal on behalf of his pious lottery. We do not know how the Bishops who indorsed his gift concert will like this episode of the business.

—The correspondent of the *Miner*, under date Paris, 24th Jan., says there was then in that city quite a colony of Canadians, and wonders how many are to be there at the exposition. He adds that Canadians going there need not be afraid of any want of medical attendance, for he had met with five Canadian doctors.

—The *Miner* says, a woman named Coutu, in the parish of St. Thomas, is accused of having put poison into a dose of salts she had prepared for her husband, named Boucher; a man named Lafond being her accomplice. The husband died, and an inquest was held on the body, the result of which was the arrest of the wife and Lafond. The evidence is not published.

—The *Miner*'s letter from Paris, dated 30th Jan., says:—It is high time Mr. Taché were in Paris. Several commissioners are already at their post, and the classification of articles will begin soon. An immense number of visitors is expected, not less, probably, than three millions during the exposition. (Should each on the average spend \$50 in France, which would be a small estimate, that country will receive during the season \$150,000,000, of which probably a third will be profit.)

—We have received a copy of a memorial to Congress and the State legislatures from French Canadians in the United States, in opposition to the Confederation scheme, a document which appears to us strangely irrelevant. French Canadians who choose the United States for their residence can and ought to take a part in the politics of that country; but if they have left Canada, they ought to leave us and the mother country to manage our own affairs, without asking the United States Government to interfere.

—A letter from Three Rivers to the *Journal de Québec* says:—"The nomination of Bishop Laflèche as Coadjutor of Three Rivers, and his acceptance, have been cause of rejoicing to all the inhabitants of the diocese, and the day of his consecration will be a great *fête*. A special train will leave the Arthabaska station on Sunday, at 3 p.m., to bring the curés of the Eastern Townships and all who arrive at Arthabaska on Saturday night and Sunday. This is a great favor obtained from Messieurs the Directors of the Grand Trunk; but if there is a storm, this train may be too late for the consecration."

—The *Pays* says:—Emigration continues to ravage Lower Canada. Sixty-two persons left Maskinonge last fall for the States, a number of whom have since returned for their families and taken them away, after paying their debts. It thinks Government should get up a land bank (*credit foncier*) to employ these useful laborers, many of whom belong to old and respectable families.

—The *Pays* should rather agitate for free unsectarian schools, and the abolition of the tithe and fabrique taxes. Were these done away with, industry and enterprise would have free course in the French country.

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

—The revenue of Prince Edward Island for the past year was £295,500, and the expenditure £160,000.

—It is rumored in Charlottetown that a despatch has been received by His Excellency, stating that Lord Carnarvon declines to give any intimation as to the decision of Parliament in reference to the fate of Prince Edward Island in the Confederation question.

—A great number of American fishermen have made application for license to fish near the shores of the British provinces, but they have been refused on account of the regulation affecting this matter having expired on 1st January, 1867.

—Soup-houses have been established in Halifax, N. S., where a very superior article, fit for use at any person's table, is supplied at 5 cents per quart.

—Five steamers from St. John, one from Harbor Grace, and the steamer "Osprey," from Halifax, making in all seven steamers, will leave Newfoundland to prosecute the seal-fishery this season.

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

—The town of Portsmouth gave a dinner to Lord Monck on the 30th of January, at which Canada was represented by the Hon. Messrs. Cartier, Langevin, Chauveau, Ryan, McDougall, McDonald, Rose, and Howland; also Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Galt, and Mrs. McDougall. There were about 300 guests, among whom was Vice-Admiral Sir Rodney Munday, the new commandant of the North American Station.

—Count Von Bismarck is again dangerously ill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—The cause of the Fenian outbreak in Kerry has not yet been ascertained. The brief details by the cable telegrams do not reveal any very comprehensive strategy either in the inception of the execution of the plundering scheme; and Ireland is once more "tranquil." The telegraph wires are again working. A few arrests are being made.

—The Dublin Military Prison cannot accommodate any more prisoners. Fresh culprits are sent to Limerick.

—In Dundee a public "sledge" has been put on the streets by a cab proprietor. It holds "four outside," and skims along the streets with great rapidity.

—Prince Alfred is having a new yacht built to race the "Henrietta."

—The celebrated Confederate vessel "Sumter" has been lost in the North Sea.

—The editor of the *Discussion*, of Madrid, has just been sentenced to death for articles which he had published.

—By the death of Cardinal Villecourt there are now 14 Cardinals' hats disposable.

—The Prussian Government is manufacturing needle-guns with all possible despatch, to be prepared for what are termed the eventualities and complications of the Eastern question.

—There is a report that the Pope is going to offer a measure of Reform in the government of Rome. There is, according to this report, to be a civic guard and a secular ministry. These reforms have been demanded by the old aristocracy.

—The Swedish Government has applied to the Chamber for an extraordinary credit of £5,000,000 for the construction of rifles and the improvement of the fleet.

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

—An unprecedented fall of snow has taken place in Spain, chiefly in Valencia and Leon. The railway communication with the north is interrupted, the snow being in some places 12 feet deep.

—A report that the Danish Government thought of selling the island of St. Thomas to the United States is officially and strenuously denied from Copenhagen.

—A project is on foot in France for extending the commercial relations between France and the southern ports of the United States.

—The Lancers and the Guards have received orders to embark for Ireland, as a precautionary measure only, for the authorities assert that the disturbance is at an end.

—The despotism of Russia has once more asserted itself. An Imperial decree has been issued closing and dissolving the provincial estates on the ground that they have adopted an attitude opposed to the laws and hostile to the Government.

—It is reported that Narvaix intends to suppress the present Senate in Spain by Royal decree, and to replace it by an hereditary one, composed exclusively of the high aristocracy, with perhaps some additions from large landholders and great capitalists.

—Experiments made in Dublin on the Greek fire recently found by the police in that city, establish the fact that it is a similar substance, and equally destructive, as the composition seized by the Liverpool authorities in the recent raid against some suspected Fenians.

—English papers give details of a terrible conflagration at Yokohama, Japan, on November 26th. It is said that 100 lives were lost. More than two-thirds of the native town has been swept away, and the loss of property in the European settlement alone is estimated at \$5,000,000.

—A revolt has occurred among the Indians in Honduras, and at latest advices they were actually threatening the town of Balize itself.

—The Papal soldiers have, for some days, been visiting the *cafés* of Rome, examining the persons they find, whose papers are seized, and any who have arms are taken prisoner. Enlistments for the Papal army are going on in Switzerland, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Swiss Federal Government.

—Upwards of \$100,000 has been raised in England on behalf of the sufferers by the late terrible colliery explosions at Barnsley and Talke.

—Recent advices from Jamaica still show a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. The whites are ill-humored, and the blacks discontented and hungry. There are hard times all round.

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

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

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

—The complete incorporation of the kingdom of Poland with Russia is being carried out with great vigor. Those Polish officials who do not wish to lose their places are, it is said, going over to the Greek Church in considerable numbers; while those who cannot make up their minds to such a step must be content to resign their offices next July. The higher posts, such as the generalships of Provinces, are filled up exclusively by Russians.

—The young Jew, Mortara, whose case agitated all Europe, and who is now fifteen years old, has entered the order of St. John of Lateran as a novice. Such is the effect of education. Give the Church of Rome the education of the people and you give it the people. Give that Church the education of your daughters, and you, generally speaking, deliver them up to her for life, and not only them, but their children.—Is this not something for parents to reflect upon?

—The prisoner brought to Washington on the "Swatara" positively denies that he is John H. Surratt.

—Rosa Bonheur's magnificent painting, the "Horse Fair," has been sold to Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, for \$60,000; originally it cost \$8,000, and even that price was considered high.

—A subscription of \$50,000 is being raised in the States to present a testimonial to William Lloyd Garrison; it already amounts to over \$21,000.

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

**FRENCH CENSUS.**—The French census for 1866 shows a population of 17,014,109 males, and 19,052,985 females, or in all 38,067,094, without counting soldiers in Algiers, Mexico, &c., numbering about 125,000. The increase for the last five years has been 673,797, and for the previous five years, 677,738, or about 34 per cent in ten years. This increase is extremely small, especially in a country not depleted by emigration.

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

**CONFEDERATION AS GOOD AS CARRIED.**—A despatch from London, received at two o'clock this morning, informs us that the Confederation bill has been read twice in the British Parliament. The third reading will probably take place very soon.

The plan of Confederation is, perhaps, even at this present writing, adopted in England; for the latest papers show that it will be pushed through rapidly, all parties being united in its favor.—*Miner*, this morning.

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

**RESTORING THE BREED OF CANADIAN HORSES.**—We learn, with much pleasure, that a vigorous effort is being made to renew the breed of Canadian horses from Normandy and Brittany, from whence they came at first. This renewal is necessary, on account of the constant drafting away of the best of our horses to the United States. In a few weeks the following horses will arrive; viz.,—A Percheron stallion each for the Society of Beauharnois, L'Assomption, and Verchères; a Breton stallion each for the Society of Chateauguay and Mr. Hebert of that place; and one Anglo-Norman horse for the Huntingdon Society. These six stallions will be followed by many others. We prefer the Percheron breed, and could not recommend the Anglo-Norman.—*Miner*.

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

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

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

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

**DESTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPHIC WIRES.**—The Cape-Breton *News* states that, in a recent sudden change of weather from a warm rain to a keen frosty gale, ice accumulated on the telegraphic wires at Plaisier Cove to a thickness of three inches. The Atlantic cable line between Plaisier Cove and Port Hood, a distance of 30 miles, was literally ruined, having been broken in over eighty places, and the insulators split and broken in a condition never before witnessed. Although repairs were turned out on the line from both ends, and the work pushed forward with all possible despatch, in consequence of the storm and depth of snow in which the line was completely buried, four days elapsed before communication could even be temporarily restored. Messengers had to be employed and kept running between the two points with despatches during the interruption.

**SCALPING.**—This is the term used to designate gigantic frauds in the warehousing of grain in Chicago, to remedy which a Senator Eastman has brought a bill into the Illinois legislature. The process he explained as follows:—A wheat buyer in the country sends, say, 1,500 car-loads to Chicago, 500 of which, inspect. No. 1, worth \$2.20 per bushel, and 1,000 No. 2; of this last 500 is good No. 2, equal nearly to poor No. 1, and worth \$2; 500 poor No. 2, little better than rejected, worth \$1.80. The warehouseman sells the 500 cars of No. 1 at \$2.20, puts the 500 cars of good No. 2 into the No. 1 bin, buys 500 cars of poor No. 2, at \$1.80, and puts them with the 500 cars of poor No. 2 into the No. 2 bin, and pockets the difference between \$1.80 and \$2.20 on 500 cars; which, reckoning a car-load at 350 bushels, gives a profit of \$70,000 to the owners of the elevator, besides all their heavy charges for storage. It is said that senatorial votes are being bought up by the warehousemen.

**TO ECONOMIZE GRATE COAL.**—As open grates are becoming annually more common in this country, it is important to note a recent discovery in England by Dr. Warren, of Hull, author of "Ten thousand a year." This discovery is merely to put a plate of sheet-iron in the bottom of the grate, which causes the draft to enter by the front and operates to increase it, something like a plate or blower placed in front above the grate. The whole of the coals, it is said, become red hot, and are entirely burned, and the heat is given out above, below, and all round.

This, it appears to us, is precisely the same principle as that exemplified, with the necessary differences, in our wood stoves. These would not burn nearly so well if they had an open grate in the bottom and an open grate in front as they do with a close bottom and a comparatively small aperture in front.

**RECONSTRUCTION.**—The new Reconstruction Bill, which has been carried in both houses of Congress by the Republican party, will, it is said, undoubtedly be vetoed by the President. It sets forth that there is no adequate protection for life or property in the rebel States, and enacts that these shall be divided into military districts, under the command of army officers not under the rank of brigadier-general (appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate), whose duty it shall be to protect the people in their rights of person and property, and

maintain the public peace, as also, in case of need, to organize military tribunals entirely independent of State authority. When the people of any of these States have by the impartial suffrage of the loyal inhabitants, including persons of color, established a government that shall be approved by Congress, the Representatives and Senators of said State shall be admitted to Congress, provided that no rebel be elected to office. It is further provided, that, until the representatives of a State are admitted to Congress, any government in that State shall be only provisional, and in all respects subject to the Federal Government.

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

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

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

**RECIPROCITY AGAIN.**—The Hon. Israel Trail Hatch, of Buffalo, was commissioned by Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, to respond to a resolution of Congress, requiring him to prepare a statement respecting reciprocity with Canada. Of course, coming from such a quarter, a strong leaning in favor of confining the commerce of the West to the Erie Canal may be expected; and the expectation is not disappointed. Besides showing that the produce of the West destined for the Eastern States must leave the St. Lawrence route either at Buffalo or Oswego, he attempts to show that the enormous stream of grain for Liverpool should also ignore the St. Lawrence route, and go by the Erie Canal via New York. He admits that the distance from Montreal to Liverpool is 240 miles less than from New York, and that the St. Lawrence Canals are only 49 miles long put them altogether, while the Erie Canal is 350 miles long; but all that goes for nothing: the St. Lawrence route is condemned. One reason for this condemnation is the coldness of the Canadian climate; but he does not, in this connection, state, what is nevertheless true, that navigation on the Erie Canal closes earlier and opens later than on the St. Lawrence route. For the same reasons, Mr. Hatch strenuously condemns the project of a Niagara canal, which would build up Oswego at the expense of Buffalo. We need not say more to show that this report is unworthy of a place among state documents, as it is evidently intended to subserve merely local interests.

**THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN LEADING CLERGYMEN OF LONDON AND WORKINGMEN.**—The papers received on Monday bring full accounts of this Conference, from which it appears that the chief cause of the alienation of the workingmen from the ministry of the gospel and the churches of all denominations is simply class-feeling. There is a deep and bitter sense of injustice on the part of the workingmen, on account of a long continuance of class-legislation and their entire exclusion from the franchise, and on account of the real, or supposed, selfishness and oppression of their employers. This feeling makes them hate not only the middle-classes, but the churches they frequent. They think those churches are intended for persons in comfortable circumstances; and if workingmen who cannot pay pew-rents attend them, they are thrust into the seats for the poor, in the worst parts of the church. Their pride is thus hurt, and they prefer to keep away. They also think that the ministers of religion side with the upper and middle classes, against the workingmen, and they, therefore, want none of their ministrations. It is well these points have been formally brought out, and it now remains for British Christianity to apply the remedy by first, giving the workingmen all their political rights fairly and freely; and, second, by making their places of worship free to rich and poor alike.

#### EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Education is the vexed question in Australia as well as in Canada. In New South Wales, as soon as a limited form of self-government was established, great efforts were made to raise up an efficient educational system. A university was built in Sydney at a cost of £100,000 (\$500,000), and amply endowed. An annual sum of 20,000 is voted for the support of a grammar school. These results could not, however, be obtained without, at the same time subsidizing

denominational colleges. The primary educational system had, on account of the sectarian feeling of a part of the colonists, to be divided and placed under two boards of management, the one termed Denominational, the other National, between which the government grant was apportioned according to the numbers attending the schools. The Denominational board divided its share of the money among denominational schools, which were practically irresponsible. Government inspection was unknown among them.

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

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

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

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

#### THE SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS INQUISTION THAT PARALYZES LOWER CANADA

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

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

"The Inquisition rules here; it rules supreme, implacable, and passionate, and it will rule yet a long time as the inseparable companion of ignorance. It has no longer fire upon which to destroy thousands of lives, but it corrupts and degrades the consciences. It no longer compels submission through tortures, but it exerts a dark pressure, which smothers the germ of thought and checks the freedom of writing what you think; it handles and directs everywhere those terrible instruments, those invisible agents, which attack reputations, destroy characters, and crush and slander any man who attempts to speak out freely. Unable to daunt thought, it has perverted it. Unable to silence that undying instinct which is rooted in the depths of the soul, and pants for truth, it has falsified its very essence; has led astray its yearnings; has smothered it under the gross appetites of individual interests. This it has done, and is still doing

every day. Restrained from seizing the bodies of men, it persecutes the souls, it breaks down careers, it dooms to poverty and discouragement such thinkers as are bold enough to attempt liberating themselves from an intellectual mephitism, within which every thing gets corrupted.

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

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

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

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

The remedy Mr. Buies proposes is open war, out and out, with the clergy until their power is ruined, and the spell is broken. Easy to say, but hard to do! Where are the men to fight this terrible war? Our enlightened politicians and patriots evidently shrink from that slow martyrdom which the modern refined and social inquisition of the Jesuits inflicts. Only one French Canadian community has yet effectually and permanently succeeded in emancipating themselves from the thralldom of the priests, that of St. Anne, in Illinois, under the auspices of Father Chiniquy. That is to say, the only principle found yet, on experience, equal to resisting victoriously the encroachments of the clergy of Rome, has been the gospel put into the hands of the people. No effort amongst French Canadians has met with the most evanescent success. Facts and experience point out, therefore, that in this evangelical principle lies the most reliable hope for the regeneration and emancipation of Lower Canada. Liberalism and education will help as valuable accessories, but of themselves they are impotent.

Mr. Buies' pamphlet, which is written with

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

#### THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN EMINENT MINISTERS AND WORKINGMEN IN LONDON.

The objections of the workingmen against the churches and ministry (they made none against Christianity itself) were, in several respects, obviously irrelevant. They refuse to attend churches because they dislike the middle classes who attend them, but they do not refuse to attend the theatre on this score, or even to take a seat in the gallery. They also go by the same trains, and contentedly take carriages according to their means. The objection to attend churches must, therefore, be found more in the lack of interest in the subjects discussed in the pulpit or in the opposition of the human heart to religion, than in any mere class feeling, though the latter has, no doubt, considerable weight. It is, however, to be observed that the denominations which have laid themselves out to minister to the working classes, such as some bodies of Methodists, have remarkable success with them, as have also individual ministers who cultivate the masses.

We subjoin some reflections on the subject from the London *Christian Times*.—

#### THE WORKING CLASSES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

If the workingmen who took part in the conference at the London Coffee House last week were fair representatives of the skilled artisans of the metropolis who are assumed to be alienated from existing religious institutions; if they have concealed nothing, and nothing extenuated, and ought set down in malice,—we are led to the conclusion that all they need is a ministry more adapted to their special circumstances to secure their cheerful attendance on the means of grace.

The representatives of those "common people" who, in olden time, "heard the master gladly," were not wanting in reverence towards Christ himself; but they knew enough of His manner of speech and life, of His teaching concerning worship, and His behavior especially towards the poor, to enable them boldly to say in the presence of numerous dignitaries of the Church of England, and of some of the foremost men amongst Nonconformist ministers, "we do not take what you teach as Christianity to be what Christ taught; your parish Church has usurped a place to which it has no exclusive right, and your Dissenting chapels have degenerated into mere shops, where religion is served out, at so much, across the counter." The objection to ministers because they are paid for their work is, under the present arrangements of human society, simply nonsense, and ought never to be urged by men with whom the saying, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," has passed into a favorite proverb. Neither is there much force in the objection that workingmen do not get comfortable sittings when they attend places of worship. The weightiest objection, however, is that which we have already indicated, that religious services generally have more in them for persons of refined, educated tastes than for the rough and ready sons of toil. As a matter of fact, we suppose, it cannot be doubted that those ministers who have made the wants, the doubts, difficulties, and dangers of workingmen their special study and care, have not failed in attracting them to their churches and chapels. On the broad platform of Christ's Gospel, they have appealed successfully to men of the most diverse occupations and professions. More than once it was said at the Conference that ministers kept themselves too far removed from the working-classes, took no interest in what was chiefly interesting to them. The clergy were challenged to amend all this, to visit and become acquainted with the humbler classes, to sympathize with them, and to preach Christ's Gospel simply to them; and then a better state of things might confidently be anticipated. We feel sure that the ministers who took part in the Conference will not be above receiving counsel from those whom they summoned to meet them for the express purpose of learning the cause of their alienation from religious ordinances. That counsel pointed but one way, to the necessity of ministers showing sympathy with those whom they wish morally to elevate, especially by more frequently visiting their abodes, entering into their circumstances and sorrows, and by declaring the Gospel to them in no unknown tongue. The Conference will not have been held in vain, if on the one hand, it will convince the working-classes that the clergy of all denominations have the truest interest in their condition, social as well as spiritual; and on the other, if it will induce the clergy to remove every stumbling-block that now bars the church-door against the entrance of workingmen.

#### THE GOLD REGION OF CANADA.

We condense the following extracts from a pamphlet just received, containing the reports of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt and Mr. A. Michel to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands on the gold region of the county of Hastings:—

"The examination of various specimens from the Madoc mine shows the native gold in three different associations: first, in the black carbonaceous matter; second, in the reddish ochery oxide of iron, which is found in the same crevices with the latter; and, third, in plates, in the midst of crystalline ferriferous biterspar. The further examination of veins in their undecomposed state, carrying this carbonaceous matter, will, perhaps, throw a clearer light on its relations. Meanwhile it would seem, from the study of specimens, that this black matter, probably in the form of bitumen, had first been introduced into the fissures, which were subsequently filled with the ferruginous bitter-spar, whose deposition was contemporaneous with that of gold. The precious metal is, therefore, found not only in the midst of the bitter-spar, but disseminated through the carbonaceous matter, which has resulted from the subsequent change of the bitumen, as well as through the decomposed spar. This association of the metal, although singular, is thus at the same time perfectly intelligible. Carbonaceous matters not

unfrequently occur in mineral veins in other regions, and are met with in several localities in the Laurentian rocks of Scandinavia, where, according to Daubrée, in the silv r mine of Kongsberg, a matter allied to anthracite, and similar to that of Madoc, occurs in mammillary masses, embedded in the calc-spar of the vein-stone, and sometimes penetrated by native silver.

"When it was shown by the Geological Survey a few years since that the Upper Silurian Strata of Eastern Canada were auriferous, this conclusion was received by the geological world with surprise, which was further increased when Prof. Whitney pointed out that the gold of California occurs in rocks still more recent.

"To show the richness of the Richardson mine, it is sufficient to say that the ochreous and carbonaceous matters extracted from the crevice have yielded from fifteen to twenty dollars of gold to the pound. Sixty pounds or more of this material were carried to the United States, by the first purchasers of the mine, and numbers of persons in the County of Hastings have more or less gold in their possession, so that the quantity already extracted must be considerable. The gold from the mine, in its native state, is not at all like the alluvial gold of Lower Canada, but is dull reddish in color, and in thin scales or plates, sometimes dendritic, or more often in fine dust. The abundance of the precious metal would be sufficient to forbid any suspicion of an artificial enriching of the mine, and the peculiar character of the gold, as well as its unusual associations, are so many proofs of the genuineness of the discovery. Traces of gold were also discovered in the ochreous matters adjoining quartz, and in a ferruginous earth on different concessions in Madoc; and some portions of rock gave by mechanical assay for 1,310 grains of rock, not less than 500 grains of gold, and from 345 grains of rock, 89 grains of gold. The discovery of a deposit of gold of extraordinary richness in Madoc, as well as that of the presence of distinct traces of gold, both in quartz and in the ochreous matter extracted from shallow excavations made in several localities in the county of Hastings, are sufficient to give a favorable character to the region, and it is probable excavations will be made on a large scale next spring in that region."

#### THE VALENTINE TRADE.

Many have thought that the 14th of February has of late years been much less generally observed than formerly, and that the practice of sending valentines is gradually dropping out of use. A few facts published by the New York *Times*, show that this idea is a very mistaken one:—

During late years the demand for the ornamental and lace paper of the description so largely used in valentines has increased to such an extent that machinery for its manufacture has been brought to great perfection, and this has had a very natural tendency to concentrate in the hands of a few firms a business which was once prosecuted to a large extent by individuals. A single firm in New York has a capital of at least \$50,000 invested in the manufacture of valentines. For this year's trade it has provided over two and a half million; the total value of which at retail prices is more than \$300,000. All varieties are included between the million comic valentines, costing three cents, which head the list, and the two elegant missives at the moderate price of a hundred dollars each, which close it.

These are but the production of a single firm, and if we suppose that all the other New York manufacturers make only as many more, and add the same number for other cities of the Union, assuredly a small estimate, we have no less than seven and a half million valentines, at an aggregate value of nearly a million dollars.

It puzzles many to understand how one of these trifles can be gotten up in such shapes as to make it sell for \$100; but the fact is that even this figure is not by any means the limit of their price. There is a tradition that one of the Broadway dealers, not many years ago, disposed of no less than seven valentines which cost \$500 each.

Valentines of this class are not simply combinations of paper gorgeously gilded, carefully embossed, and elaborately laced. Receptacles cunningly prepared may hide watches or other jewellery, and, of course, in this direction there is no limit to the lengths to which wealthy and foolish lovers may go.

Among the sentimental valentines the most popular just now is a style lately introduced, the peculiarity of which is indicated by their designation, "Perfumed Satchels." These are manufactured in all the shapes and forms which ingenuity can devise. The most attractive arrangement, however, is one for holding photographs; and this idea alone, it will at once be perceived, is capable of being elaborated in forms innumerable.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

**COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND THE VARIOUS THROAT AFFECTIONS** to which Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers are liable, relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. The freedom from all deleterious ingredients makes the Troches a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them.

**HEALTH IS STRENGTH.**—To conquer or prevent disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will as sure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds, if not attended to, sooner or later lead to consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

**TO DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, AND FAMILIES.**—Burrett's standard flavoring extracts, renowned for their great purity and strength, are for sale by the trade generally,—indorsed by the leading confectioners.—BARNES, HENRY, & Co. and ALLEN, MCGIBSON, Montreal, general agents.

## Family Reading.

### THREE STAGES OF LIFE.

Star, what seest thou?

"Down where the feet of the valley  
Are washed by the runaway brooklet,  
There sit a man and a maiden,  
Wishing the present the future,  
And hopes, reality's blossoms."

Star, what seest thou?

"A family group in a cottage;  
Children at play on a settle,  
Rosy and handsome and healthy;  
Father and mother both watching;  
Building strong hopes on youth's future."

Star, what seest thou?

"Two lengthy mounds in the graveyard;  
Four tearful eyes in the cottage;  
An aged and grief-stricken couple,  
Mourning the loss of their children,  
And dead hopes which with them were buried."

—Portland Transcript.

### UNDER THE BAN.

FATHER BRIFFARD AGAIN.—(CONTINUED.)

Madame de la Clavière might well be anxious at her niece's prolonged absence. The wretched girl, however, made all possible speed to get back to the Rue du Taur. Her brother had failed to convince her. There are, in truth, sacrifices which the weaker sex cannot understand. The Spartan mothers, indeed, used to say to their sons setting out for battle, as they handed them their shield, "Behind it or on it." It is accepted among women that, to wipe out an insult, a man ought to expose himself to the chances of a duel,—death or homicide. But the heroism of humiliation is beyond their comprehension. Christianity has reiterated the words for 1800 years, "Blessed are they that suffer for righteousness' sake." They hear this from the pulpit, sometimes eloquently urged. When they read the Gospel, they find it there: as well as in homilies on self-denial. To suffer for justice, to drink the poison-cup of infamy drained by the heathen Socrates, to submit to the cross as their Master did, without a murmur,—all this passes before their mind as an idea which they see to be grand, but which they translate from practical life to the regions of theory; so rarely is it realized either by those who teach or those who hear.

Louise was crushed by her brother's firmness. That he should embitter his existence, that he should at the same time poison the lives of those who loved him, and whom he ought to make happy, that he might carry out the dying wishes of an old man whose brain was affected at the time he uttered them, and who had nothing more to fear from the curses of men,—this was indeed an exaggeration of duty, it was nothing short of madness.

When she entered her aunt's chamber her eyes were tearless: every sign of agitation was gone; her refined and tender smile had come back. There was nothing apparent to lead Madame de la Clavière to suspect the terrible scenes which had just occurred in the confessional and at the palace.

Father Briffard, however, was not satisfied with this first experiment. Foreseeing that Louise would encounter determined resistance from her brother, he sent for the famous Tournichon, the most active and unprincipled of the Jesuit agents. To him he sketched out his plans. They had been debating a long time who in the town was likely to have most influence over the recalcitrant abbé. Now Tournichon was well aware of the intimacy between Julio and Verdelon. He knew that the manuscript was their joint production. There were other things, too, that he knew equally well; and from one of his spies, who sometimes met Louise in society, he had ascertained that Verdelon was not indifferent to the sister of his friend. So it was decided that Tournichon should call on Madame de la Clavière, and secure her aid, as well as that of her niece, in the effort to gain over to their side the man who had helped in the preparation of the obnoxious pamphlet, which contained as was well known, some tolerably smart things against the Jesuits. At the same time Tournichon and Father Briffard acknowledged to one another, as they exchanged a glance which attested their long experience in such matters, that if the eyes of Mademoiselle de la Clavière fell discouragingly on this last attempt it was hopeless to try any further measures.

This undertaking was by no means easy of accomplishment. Tournichon, however, resolved to try his best. He presented himself the same evening at the Rue du Taur, and, before playing the usual game of cards,—the old lady's favorite relaxation,—led the conversation to Julio. He extolled his talents to the skies, and spoke of the great interest which the good fathers took in him.

"But," added he to his venerable friend, "I cannot conceal from you the sensation produced among all right-thinking people by a certain outrageous pamphlet which threatens nothing less than an attack on the reputation of the late cardinal."

It was easy for Tournichon to terrify Madame de la Clavière with reference to the consequences that would attend its publication. He suggested that it was the general belief that all arguments would fail with Julio, except it were those of his friend who had assisted him in its preparation.

"You alone, my worthy friend,—you alone, with your niece, can save this unhappy youth. Unite bravely in the enterprise, and go to M. Verdelon. It will be unpleasant, I doubt not; but supposing you succeed, what happiness for yourselves, what misery spared to the young priest,—at least, what scandal in the Church, so everlastingly insulted! Set out, then, dear friend, with this charming niece of yours. In these chivalrous days ladies are refused nothing. When we want to gain a lawsuit we send them to plead with the judges. Whoever wants a particular post set to work at once to secure their interest. Use yours in this extremity, dear friend."

Madame de la Clavière, persuaded by this eloquent harangue, promised to make the attempt, declaring at the same time, however, that it would be very painful to her to do so.

"Never mind, dear lady. Do not be afraid. Surely, surely the end justifies the means: look at Judith."

Louise smiled slightly. "My dear young lady," continued the old fox, "you are not asked to cut off M. Verdelon's head. But surely no harm is done by being—amiable!"

It was decided that the following afternoon the La Clavière ladies were to call on M. Verdelon.

The good old lady, from her weak state of health, and the habit of many years, received nobody at her house. Her confessor had accustomed her to this voluntary seclusion, the better to preserve her from any influence which might counteract that of M. Tournichon. She had become as timid as a child. Consequently she had not accomplished half of the distance between her house and M. Verdelon's, before she felt her courage ebbing away at the idea of making a call, with the object of preferring a request. She communicated her uneasiness to Louise. That young lady, in spite of her secret partiality for the gentleman in question, was as little disposed for the visit as her aunt. A refined sense of propriety told her, that when one of her sex asks an important favor from a young man, the lord of her affections, it is, in some sort, a pledge. She endeavored, however, to encourage her aunt.

"Never fear: M. Verdelon is so natural; he will put you so thoroughly at your ease, dear aunt, that you will have nothing to apprehend. Moreover, last recess, he spent a fortnight at La Clavière; and you often told me how much you admired his modesty, intelligence, and thoughtful attention."

"I remember perfectly, Louise."

"I am certain he will lay himself out to be agreeable to you, my dear aunt."

"Let us ask God that he may," said she, raising her eyes. "What a mercy if we could be the means of saving our very dear boy!" as she always called Julio.

Though the ladies had walked very slowly, they arrived at that moment at Verdelon's abode. Louise knocked at the door. Her heart beat when an old housekeeper appeared and told them he was in his study. They were shown into a small drawing-room, tastefully decorated.

There is something indefinable in the curiosity of a love-stricken heart. Louise devoured with her eyes the framed engravings, almost all of them works of art, with which the room was adorned. Family miniatures, in oval frames, hung round the supports of the pier-glass over the chimney-piece.

"Doubtless Auguste's mother is among these," said Louise. "He must be a good son."

She noticed every one of those many pretty little nothings which young people delight in, and which are often presents from friends or remembrances of journeys. Nothing escaped her rapid glance, and a half-opened door revealed to her the elegant library of the young man for whom Julio had so often predicted a brilliant future.

This little room, in such exquisite order and so gracefully decorated, gave her a high opinion of the moral worth of Auguste Verdelon.

Women judge by their instincts; and it is owing to those strange influences which appeal rather to the heart than to the head that it happens that they are so much more rarely deceived than men.

Verdelon entered the room by the library door, and excused himself forthwith to Madame de la Clavière for not having come immediately. He was thoroughly at his ease and hastened to recall the remembrance of the pleasant days he had spent at La Clavière in happiest intimacy with them all. He had forgotten nothing; not even the malicious practical jokes of Miss Louise.

So the ground was admirably prepared for the forthcoming overtures. It was the old lady's duty to open the subject.

The courage which she had prayed for had been granted. She detailed in touching terms her anxiety with reference to Julio and his unfortunate pamphlet. She informed Verdelon that an interdiction was in store at the palace, that the religious world in the town was greatly agitated, and that it exercised a powerful influence over the decisions of the vicars-capitular; and that at any moment suspension "a divinis" (such was the term with which Tournichon had so effectually terrified her that it had stuck in her memory) might be pronounced against him.

"I shall never survive," she added, "Julio's dishonor; and I shall carry away to the tomb, with deepest grief, the thought of the disgrace which it will have brought upon our family name. What will be the future prospects of poor Louise when her brother is in so fearful a position? For you cannot be ignorant, dear M. Verdelon, that, with us, to interdict a priest is to degrade him to a convict's position."

Then she proceeded to insinuate, with fair adroitness, that it was generally understood in the town that he, M. Verdelon, had assisted in the preparation of this pamphlet which had raised the storm, and that he shared the responsibility which would attach to its publication. Would it not, then, be easy for him to rescue the poor abbé from the frightful punishment that threatened him, but which could not affect himself, by alleging his right as having worked with him at the manuscript, and so exerting sufficient influence with his friend to prevent him from proceeding any further in the matter?

Verdelon listened with that feeling of filial deference, combined with pity and regret, which is always inspired by old age, more especially when menaced with some heavy affliction.

Louise, seated near her aunt, repeated with her looks every word that had been spoken; and this accompaniment of the old lady's address was by no means the least powerful argu-

ment employed. Her expression so holy, yet so wrought up by sorrow, influenced Verdelon with an all but magical power. A terrible struggle raged within him. He was too clear-sighted not to see the advantage he might gain, so far as the feelings of Louise were concerned, should she find in him Julio's preserver. On the other hand, he was too honorable to deceive Madame de la Clavière by promising to avail himself of those supposed rights which the shrewdness of the old lady led her to fancy she had discovered in his connection with the dreaded work. As far as the matter itself was concerned, any unrighteous punishment which Julio might incur appeared to him to involve little short of a title to heaven.

However, he could not reasonably refuse to exert his influence with his friend. He engaged to do his best to rescue him, if possible, from the impending suspension *a divinis*.

The ladies rose to leave. The promise had encouraged them to hope.

"Save us, Monsieur Verdelon," said Louise, as she followed her aunt from the door.

### THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.

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

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

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

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

Of course, Julio had his place in these clerical statistics: "A dangerous man, with a heated imagination, proud, full of self-conceit because his late eminence, when in his dotage, had unfortunately appointed him secretary of the diocese, handling the word of God irreverently; profaning the pulpit by shameful novelties of doctrine, and so outraging religious feeling in T—: allied with an irreligious faction, reading all kinds of books and papers, a sort of freethinker who ought carefully to have avoided the priesthood, and who would yet occasion frightful scandals in the Church,—a priest who required watching, who ought to be kept down with an iron hand, and confined always to the very humblest positions in the Church, in order that the irksomeness, the isolation, the absence of any opportunity to thrust himself forward, might shroud him in desirable obscurity: the least show of favor, it was urged, would be his ruin. He was a new Luther, who ought to be suppressed, unless they were prepared to have him setting the Church on fire." The whole wound up with a series of little anecdotes.

The reader will understand that the author, in placing the scene of these transactions in a town in the south of France, has merely adopted this plan that he might have a frame-work for his tale, without intending the slightest allusion to any church dignitary of the present day. Throughout the whole book his portraits are purely imaginary. While he feels himself justified in assailing the abuses which have crept into existing institutions, he never degrades himself by personal attacks.

notes and protests against a man whose life was as pure as an angel's.

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

"Palace, Lucon, 1859.

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

"I have, etc." "PIERRE FRANÇOIS,

"Archbishop of T—."

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

"Palace, T—, 1859.

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

"Meantime you may reckon on my sincere friendship."

"PIERRE FRANÇOIS,

"Archbishop of T—."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Don't be alarmed, dear aunt; he is polite-ness itself," Louise would reply.

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

ble anguish which they so acutely felt, was the threatened interdiction of Father Briffard. By a sort of intuitive instinct they had come to regard the man whose yoke they had worn so long as the bitterest persecutor of their house.

When Verdelon at length called, his visit was received as a blessing. The mild eyes of the old lady were full of maternal tenderness; while Louise, with her clear, bright gaze, seemed as though she would have given him her whole soul in the expression with which she regarded him, provided only that Julio was saved.

(To be Continued.)

### CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

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

"Happy is the man that feareth alway."—Prov. XXVIII. 11.

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

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

### SELECTIONS.

—If the door of mercy is shut upon you, you shut it yourself.

—Man is like a snowball. Leave him lying in idleness against the sunny face of prosperity, and all the good that is in him melts like fresh butter in the dog-days; but kick him round, and he gathers strength at every revolution.

—We must not feel secure in the rapid increase of population or manufactures, the progress of the arts, the opulence which commerce and agriculture pour upon us, if education and religion are rejected, and justice does not rule in our councils. We must learn that the foundation of prosperity must be laid in our morals,—in the religious education of the young,—in the religion of Jesus Christ.

—Christ Jesus was pre-eminently sympathetic with all around him. He touched human life at every point—lusty and lowly. He was not afraid to confront a ruler, nor ashamed to pity and heal a beggar. He did not draw back his foot when a sinful woman's warm tears trickled upon it, nor did he refuse a publican's invitation to go and be his guest. "This man receiveth sinners" was the sneer levelled at him by the bigoted Pharisees. It is a bastard Christianity which "snubs" honest worth in a coarse coat, or refuses to pity and shelter a sinner because she has made herself vile; or which builds a "colored pew" in a back corner of the sanctuary. The Divine Jesus was "separate from sinners" in that he possessed an unspotted holiness, an unworldly aim, unblemished life. He was tempted, and yet without sin.

CASTING AWAY IDOLS.—During the progress of his recent labor in Jewett City, Ct., Rev. J. D. Potter took occasion one afternoon to speak of the use of tobacco, in impairing Christian influence. At the commencement of the evening service, Dr. — rose and said, "I owe my hope in Christ, under God, to Mr. Potter. I am satisfied that smoking injures my Christian influence. Here is my idol! (holding his pipe at arm's length). I throw it away." Suiting the action to the word, he threw it near Mr. Potter's feet. "You may crush it," Mr. Potter instantly put his foot upon it, and the cracking was music, in some ears. The next night a German, who was hopefully converted in the revival of '58, rose, and with great simplicity, and in broken English, said, "when the Dr. threw away his pipe last night, it struck me flat in the face. My idol was in my pocket before. I got to the bridge; I threw away my tobacco; this morning I found my pipes and smashed them. I am determined not to chew or smoke any more while I am a live man. I keep my promise if I die."—Boston paper.

THE INSINCERITY OF SOCIAL LIFE.—Who is the prophet that shall uncover the abysses of our acted lives, and pour adequate shame on our mutual impositions? Smiles on our faces, with envy and jealousy underneath; cordiality in our grasp, with no connecting nerve between the fingers and the heart; deference in our professions, with no suitable esteem, no genuine respect, no sacred sincerity; invitations issued with a fraud lurking in their politeness; getting the company together by one falsehood; greetings of indiscriminate and extravagant welcome receiving them with another; fashions made up of composite illusions, ornamenting them with another; ceremonies of an elaborate make-believe, sustaining their mock dignity with another; and dishonest regrets at the farewell dismissing them with another,—who will dare to affirm these do not enter appallingly into the staple of what we call civilized and elegant life? When is the rugged, truth-speaking, Christian time coming, which shall tear open and rend these guilty illusions, plant the communion of soul on some pure and just foundation, and restore the social world to its primitive and upright simplicity?—F. D. Huntington.

# The Miscellany.

## THE POTATO-DIGGERS SONG.

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

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

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

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

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

## OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—MEETING OF PREACHERS.

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

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

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

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

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

## RITUALISM.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM BISHOP MACILVAINE, OF OHIO.

The following letter was published in the *Cleveland Herald* of Saturday last, having been furnished by a gentleman of that city, to whom it was addressed:—

CINCINNATI, January 29, 1867.

My Dear Friend: I am much obliged by your kind letter of the 26th, received yesterday. Such words from the laity are cheering to one who for many years has borne the burden and heat of the day, and very often under ridicule as an "alarmist" frightened by shadows. Thus when the Tractarian Romanism appeared. But that shadow proved a substance which has amply justified all the effort to arouse the church to a sense of danger when due precaution might have availed. So the cry is, and will be now when the old Tractarian tree is putting out more and more of its natural growth in this recent development of Ritualism, which, to be justly estimated, must be looked at not as a mere adoption of new and frivolous ceremonials, but as a natural and necessary out-growth and expression of doctrinal sympathies and aspirations, and those of a purely Romish character. It is precisely what I have long expected, and years ago I anticipated in print. The cry is now: "Let it alone! Don't sound the trumpet of alarm; you will only advertise it, and frighten where there is no danger. Let it alone and it will soon pass away." So three-fourths of our Church did let Tractarianism alone, to say the best of what they did. And what is the result? Has it passed away? What is all this that now so painfully threatens the Church of England, so that the Bishops know not what to do to arrest it, and that lifts its bold head in some chief churches in this land; what is it but that very Tractarianism so safely let alone? It was let alone, and everywhere the saying was, "It is dead."

Yes, just as a besieging force is dead, when, instead of any brave scaling the walls, it is busy with the mine beneath. All that time of apparent quietude, the agents of that Romanizing system were busy and confident, but taking care not to come out in any way calculated too strongly to shock the public opinion. Till at last, having gradually accustomed the public mind to a certain use of speech, as "altar" for table; "Eucharistic Sacrifice" for the Lord's Supper; "priest" for minister; and the public eye to certain things as an actual altar instead of a proper table, and to certain acts of reverence to that altar and the place around it, as if just there were concentrated all the holiness of the sanctuary, because of the special holiness of a sacrifice there professed to be offered and of a so-called sacrificing priest there officiating; I say when thus the minds of the people were prepared, then Tractarianism (call it Romanism in disguise) was bold enough to put on its long desired vestments and appear in its true character, and then came, in England, all the wretched Ritualism which is now mocking at the efforts of the English Bishops to restrain it. And then came also that following in this country, which, though it be as yet considerably in the rear, is hastening to keep company with its Anglican forerunner, and its real character and aims must be interpreted thereby.

I am glad to see, my dear sir, that you, as a lay member of our Church, are seeing these things in their true light. We need a bold stand of the laity in these matters. In our Church they are represented equally with the clergy, in all her legislation, and in all diocesan bodies which have in charge the purity of her doctrine and the protection of her institutions. No parish clergyman has a right, independent of the question of unlawfulness, to make any important change in, or addition to, the established and time-honored exterior of our public worship, without the consent of the laity of his parish, as represented in its vestrymen. A layman's voice has just as much right to be heard in such matters as a clergyman's. The clergyman is no more a church member than he, nor has he any deeper concern in the purity of the faith, or the preciousness of "the Gospel." All "the blessed company of God's faithful people," are all alike, God's "Holy Priesthood" (1 Peter xi. 5), and therefore, one as much as the other is required to stand guard at the door of that "spiritual house" which is built

upon Jesus Christ, "the headstone of the corner."

Pardon me, my friend, for running on to this length.

I remain, very truly, your affectionate Bishop, CHARLES P. MACILVAINE.  
Hon. John Crowell, LL.D.

## PEASANT LIFE IN ITALY.

A correspondent of the *Boston Post* writes as follows:—

When remarking that the Italian peasant had no home, I did not mean that he had no dwelling. He has a dwelling, and he styles it *la casa*. Here he exists when the darkness compels him to retire to it, or the weather is so bad that it is more uncomfortable to remain out of doors than in; and to have this effect it must be very bad indeed. In fact, one often sees the rustics laboring in their fields with sacks (I mean the coarse bags in which corn and meal are carried) thrown over their heads to protect them from the pitiless storm, which would drive any other people under the shelter of their own roofs. *La casa* is black and dingy in its interior as the condensed essence of midnight. The windows, if any there be, are foul with dirt, the webs of spiders, and the corpses of flies, whose life-blood these have sucked out. The wooden beams of the ceiling are dark with smoke, and coated with the lamp-black that for ages has risen from the thick tallow candles and the pine cones the people burn. The door is ever ready to let in, not the refreshing air of heaven, but intrusive pigs and hens, who naturally feel that they have far more right to this sanctuary of domestic happiness than those who lay claim to it. Goats hop in and out, leaving behind them long trails of fearful odors that furlow deeply the nasal membrane of those in whom it has not been blunted by habit. Dogs loiter to and fro, or lie down and dream till with a yell and a jump they hurry out to worry the legs of some passing stranger. They are laden with "F sharps," and other forms of animalcule, nimbly skipping on the slightest pretext, and prompt to evade the vindictive touch of exasperated man.

The beds are such as few would care to recline upon. They are populous with every insect that "crawls, walks, skips, hops, jumps, or creeps, or flies." The bedding is yellow, or rather brown, with dirt and age. It is washed only once in six months, and that merely from some vestige of a tradition that their fathers used to practise the custom before them, and not from any feeling of necessity or decency. Hence the process has degenerated into a mere formality, and the clothing often returns from the wash, "with all its imperfections on its head." Their barbarous and clumsy cooking is done with the rudest and most uncleanly dishes, which are often used for other processes, a detail of which would shock the feelings of every person that heard them. The people are dressed in the roughest and most soiled garments of worsted and cotton. They put them on and seldom or never take them off till they fall away in rags. Thus they live; thus they die. Here they experience what M. About so wittily, but in this case so truthfully calls "*les joies austères de la famille*"; father, mother, and children, all eating, drinking, and sleeping in the same filthy pen, and breathing the same "foul and pestilent congregation of vapors." Is it wonderful that their church, with its bright and cleanly walls, and all the adornments with which time and wealth and veneration have decorated it, should appear to them a heaven on earth, and draw them towards it with an influence that nothing earthly can destroy?

[This is the effect of a system in which the people have no voice in their own government, either in church or state.—Ed. Wit.]

## ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

The origin of this day remains in obscurity. The saint himself, who was a priest of Rome in the third century, seems to have had nothing to do with it, beyond the accident of his day being used for the purpose. The feast of the ancient Romans, in honor of the heathen gods Pan and Juno, and called the feast of the Lupercalia, occurred about this season of the year, and among the ceremonies was one of placing the names of young women in a box, from which they were drawn by the men, as chance directed. The pastors of the early Christian churches, while they did not seek to do away with the festivals, caused various modifications in them, and substituted the name of some particular saint, instead of those of the women. But it proved to be very difficult to do away with any ceremony to which the common people had been accustomed, and the practice indulged in at that time has undergone many changes in the lapse of time. In the early part of the present century, the ceremony observed was a sort of lottery, when an equal number of maidens and young men met together and wrote their names on slips of paper, which were rolled up and placed in separate boxes, from which they were drawn, the men taking the maid's, and *vice versa*: the names so drawn became the "valentines," and the sport thus begun often ended in love-making. At the present time St. Valentine has become, we are sorry to say, more the patron of the ill-natured than of the love-stricken, and mischievous persons make use of the opportunity offered them of sending anonymous missives to wound the feelings or excite the anger of the recipient. More than half the Valentines displayed in the shop windows, instead of being such as might be gracefully borne to the blushing and expectant maiden beneath the pinions of Cupid, are mere gross caricatures, without wit, poetry, or sentiment, and not calculated even to produce the amusement that is always afforded by *elever burlesque*. To be sure, there are many of a better class, in the production of which the artist and the poet have united their skill; and these will no doubt be to some extent circulated. But the original custom has been so abused and perverted that very few will regret to see it entirely abolished.

## AGRICULTURAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(UNDER THE CHARGE OF A SPECIAL EDITOR.)

### THE CANDY-DRAWER.

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

She did not untie the cord which kept the contents from her sight. Oh, no! she would not be so naughty as that: she would only break the paper just the least bit at one corner, to see if it was really something as good as she guessed from that smell. Ah, yes! the little hole in the corner revealed a pretty red-and-white stripe, shining like ice. It was hard too, and Ruth could not break it without tearing the paper too much; but she would just draw out the whole stick, and smooth over the broken paper, and it would never be missed. But the coveted stick of candy was scarcely transferred to her pocket before she thought, "I will just look once more, and see if there are any other kinds; there might be some sugar-plums or lemon-drops. I wouldn't take even one." So she took up the paper again; and, although she felt pretty sure she saw some pink sugar-plums, they were too far back to reach. The soft flat bar of white cream-candy, however, looked so very tempting, that the little fingers pinched off a small bit; and then Ruth shut the drawer very quick, and glided softly into the open sunshine. Something within her seemed to speak to her,—"Ruth, Ruth!" At first she turned, as if her mother

were calling her; but no: it was a voice within herself, and she listened: "Ruth, why did you take the candy slyly? Put back what you have, and go and tell your mother you broke the paper, and you are sorry." It was a kind voice, and a wise one; but Ruth said, "Oh, no! I could never do that. It is only a very little bit, never to be missed: and very likely my mother means it all for me, or at least half; for I am older than Willy." But conscience answered, "Very true; but is it right to take even a little bit without leave? It is a sin to steal a pin, you know."

But Ruth laughed, and answered, "How foolish to call it stealing to take a morsel of candy from my own mother's drawer!"

Still the candy did not taste quite as sweet, as she drew it from her pocket and ate it hurriedly for fear of being seen, as it would have done if given her by her mother.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ah! those words, "I thought I could trust you always," and from her dear mother! Ruth's tears were falling fast. Her mother continued: "I shall keep this for Willy. I can not have the pleasure of giving you any. You have grieved me very much."

Ruth said nothing then. She was afraid her mother might not trust any hasty promise. But that afternoon she laid a little note in her mother's lap. It said, "I did not mean to take any candy when I first found the paper; and then I thought I would only taste the least bit. My conscience told me I was doing wrong. If I had listened to that, I would not have done so. If you will forgive me this once, you may 'always trust me' in the future."

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

## RIDDLES.

No. 192.

My first goes rushing on its way,  
My second in your arms is taken;  
My whole is trampled every day,  
And often beaten, whipt, and shaken.

No. 193.

My first is a river in Italy;  
My second is a river in Scotland;  
My third is a part of the human body;  
My whole forms an important article of diet.

No. 194.

The same four letters transposed make a man's name; headed with another, a confusion of tongues; with another, an inscription; with another, a woman's name.

No. 195.

What is that which was to-morrow and will be yesterday?

PROBLEM.

What two numbers are those which are to each other as 3 to 4, and the difference of whose squares is 28.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.

No. 189.—B u d a. A r n o. L o n d o n. M u n i c h O p o r t o. R o m e. A r d e n n e s. L y o n s.  
No. 190.—Because it makes ice nice.  
No. 191.—A lawn dress (laundress.)

ANSWERS TO ANAGRAMS.

1. Astronomers. 2. Lawyers.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 116.

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

No. 117.

How does Isaiah describe her?

No. 118.

Who first subdued Tyre by the word of the prophet?

No. 119.

What did our Saviour say about this city?

No. 120.

What great teacher once visited this city?

No. 121.

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

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 111.—Phil. 4:22.

No. 112.—Jud. 5:24-25.

No. 113.—Ex. 15.

No. 114.—Jud. 9:6.

No. 115.—Jud. 9:52-54.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME.

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

The features of the Quebec scheme are sustained.

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

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

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

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

## COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE,

Thursday, Feb. 28, 1867.

The weather yesterday was reasonable without any further fall of snow. This morning it is beautifully bright and clear. Thermometer at 7 a.m., 14° above zero.

Greenbacks are bought at 28½ dis., and sold at 27½ to 28 dis. Silver is bought at 41 dis., and sold at 4 dis. 5-20's are sold at 107 to 112; and 7-30's are sold at 106 to 106½.

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

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

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

OLDS.—Lard, 100 lbs., \$1 to \$1.05; do, raw, 9½c to \$1; Pale Seal Oil, 85c; Straw, 80c; Whale Oil, crude, 90c; do, winter bleached, 95c to \$1; Cod Oil, 80c to 85c; Olive Oil, \$1.35 to \$1.40; Extra Lard Oil, \$1; No. 1 do, 90c; No. 2 do, 85c; Refined Rape Oil, \$1.25; Refined Petroleum, 22½c to 25c.

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

## PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

MONTREAL, February 25, 1867.

|                                             |          |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|
| Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1 (b.b.) per lb.   | 21 to 25 |
| Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 2 (b.b.) per lb.   | 21 to 25 |
| Do do No. 1 (ordinary) per lb.              | 21 to 25 |
| Do do No. 2 (ordinary) per lb.              | 21 to 25 |
| Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, do                | 21 to 25 |
| Do do No. 2, do                             | 21 to 25 |
| Waxed Upper, light and medium, do           | 45 to 47 |
| Do do heavy, do                             | 42 to 44 |
| Grained do, do                              | 42 to 44 |
| Skins do large, do                          | 32 to 35 |
| Do do small, do                             | 32 to 35 |
| Kips, City Slaughter, ex quality (whole) do | 25 to 27 |
| Do ordinary, do                             | 25 to 27 |
| Calf-Skin (27 to 36 lbs per doz.) do        | 50 to 55 |
| Do (18 to 26 lbs per doz.) do               | 50 to 55 |
| Sheep-Skin linings, do                      | 28 to 31 |
| Harness, do                                 | 29 to 32 |
| Skirting, do                                | 29 to 32 |
| Butt Cow, per foot, do                      | 15 to 16 |
| Enamelled Cow, do                           | 17 to 18 |
| Patent Cow, do                              | 18 to 19 |
| Pebbled Cow, do                             | 15 to 16 |

## REMARKS.

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

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

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

Grained Upper.—No sales to report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL &amp; CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET.—The receipts for the past three days have been 49,678 hides, of which 35,425 are from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and 13,800 from Rio Grande; the sales for the same period have been 16,600 hides, leaving us with a stock on the market of 139,000 hides. There is good demand at firm rates for all desirable lots of hides both from the local trade for sole leather, and from Eastern buyers for domestic and other upper leather hides. New York quotations for hides from first hands, at gold prices:—Dry Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 20½c to 22c; do do do, 20 to 23 lbs., 19c to 20c; do Monte Video, 20 to 22 lbs., 18c to 19½c; do Corrientes, 21 to 22 lbs., 18c; do Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 18c; do Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 17½c to 18c; do Matamoros, 22 to 24 lbs., 16½c to 17c; do Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs., 15½c to 16½c; do Maracaibo, 20 to 23 lbs., 15c to 16c; do Bahia, 21 to 22 lbs., 14c to 15c.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

BOSTON LEATHER MARKET.—For Hemlock sole there has been a little more call, but prices continue to recede slightly; we quote from 1c to 1c. lower than last week's rates. For rough upper there is but little inquiry, the stock on hand being light, the price is fairly sustained. For rough calf the demand is light, and prices lower, fair parcels selling at 85c per lb; and for quote from 85c to 90c, the latter price for

choice selection. African kips are held at 19c to 22c per ft.; B. A. and R. G. wax, 21c to 26c per ft., medium and heavy.—1b.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

Friday, 22nd Feb., 1867.

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

Teas continue steady, and with rather an improved tendency for Twankays and good Young Hysons; considerable sales of Twankays, Japans, and Young Hysons. Good Twankays are worth 34c to 42½c. Young Hysons, low sweet to extra, 42½c to 95c. Gunpowders and Imperials, 50c to 95c. Japans, 49c to 65c. Congou and Soucheong, 35c to 80c. An auction sale of Teas announced by Messrs. 1. Buchanan & Co., here, for 6th March. English and New York markets firm at full prices. Shanghai advices to 8th Dec., and Japan to 1st Dec., are received. Markets for Green Teas at Shanghai, firm for fine qualities for American market, but for the common grades of Moyunes and Fychows, holders were willing to accept lower prices. The quotations given are prices laid down in Great Britain equal to a cost of 1s 11½d to 4s 3d for Gunpowder; 1s 9½d to 3s 2½d for Imperials; 1s 3d to 3s 4d for Young Hysons; 1s 8d to 3s 10½d for Hyson; and 10½d to 1s 9d for Twankays. At Kiakung fine Teas have advanced 2 taels, while the medium to common were unaltered. The fire at Yokohama, Japan, on 26th November, though it destroyed at least 8,000 half-chests, had not changed prices. The stock left was large, equal to about 18,000 half-chests. The total quantity of Japan Teas for Great Britain at latest accounts was not more than about 8,000 half-chests.

SUGARS are without any special change for Raw, say 7c to 8½c. Refined Sugars are as last noted. Barbadoes crop is now nearly ready for export. It is generally expected to be favorable.

MOLASSES in demand at somewhat better prices, but the inquiry is mostly for the lower qualities.

COFFEES.—No change. Steady moderate trade.

RICE.—Keeps up, \$3.80 to \$4.

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

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

OLDS.—Cod Oil in round lots would not bring but about 75c, 77½c to 82½ in small quantities. Seal 73c to 84c, not much doing. Cod, Lard, and Seal Oils are generally lower this year than last in British markets, while Olive is higher.

SALT is held for rather higher prices for coarse, 8½c to 90c for lots. Fine is 8½c to 90c. Common Salt is of late much higher in England than it used to be.

## MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—Feb. 25.

Extra Cattle, none in market; First quality, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Second and Third, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Milch Cows, \$35; Extra, \$40.00 to \$50.00. Sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00; extra, \$8.10 to \$10.00; Lambs, \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. Hogs, live-weight, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Dressed, \$0.50 to \$0.50, silver; Hides, inspected, 9c per lb. Pelts, 80c to \$1.00 each. Tallow, 6c per lb.

## MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES

FOR MARKET DAY, Feb. 25, 1867.

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Flour, country, per 100 lbs.     | 19 3 to 19 6   |
| Oatmeal, "                       | 13 3 to 13 6   |
| Indian Meal (Ohio) "             | 0 0 to 0 0     |
| Barley, per minot (56 lbs.) "    | 2 9 to 3 0     |
| Peas, "                          | 5 0 to 5 6     |
| Oats, do, "                      | 2 0 to 2 2     |
| Buckwheat, do, "                 | 3 3 to 3 5     |
| Indian Corn (Canada), do, "      | 4 6 to 5 0     |
| Turkeys (old), per couple, "     | 7 6 to 10 0    |
| Do (young) per do, "             | 0 0 to 0 0     |
| Geese (young), do, "             | 6 0 to 7 6     |
| Ducks, do, "                     | 4 0 to 5 0     |
| Fowls, do, "                     | 3 0 to 4 0     |
| Chickens, do, "                  | 3 0 to 4 0     |
| Pigeons (same), per pair, "      | 1 0 to 1 3     |
| Beef, per lb., "                 | 4 0 to 5 0     |
| Pork, per lb., "                 | 5 0 to 6 0     |
| Mutton, per lb., "               | 4 0 to 5 0     |
| Lamb, per lb., "                 | 4 0 to 5 0     |
| Veal, per lb., "                 | 5 0 to 6 0     |
| Beef, per 100 lbs., "            | 50 00 to 55 00 |
| Indian Corn (Canada), per lb., " | 4 6 to 5 0     |
| Butter, fresh, per lb., "        | 1 3 to 1 6     |
| Do, salt, per lb., "             | 0 7½ to 0 8    |
| Potatoes, per bag, "             | 5 0 to 5 6     |
| Sugar, Maple, per lb., "         | 0 54 to 0 6    |
| Lard, per lb., "                 | 8 0 to 9 0     |
| Eggs, fresh, per dozen, "        | 0 0 to 0 0     |
| Hay, per ton, "                  | 15 00 to 18 00 |
| Straw, per ton, "                | 5 00 to 5 50   |

## TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE.—Feb. 25th

Flour—Receipts, 500 barrels. Market quiet. No. 1 superfine held firmly at \$7, with no buyers. Extra, none offering; 50 barrels superior sold at \$8.75 at station. Wheat—Receipts, 3,458 bushels; spring wheat held at \$1.45 to \$1.50; sales 3 car loads at \$1.45, at Oakville. A car load of prime fall wheat sold at \$1.75. Oats—Unchanged at 30c to 31c. Barley—Receipts, 453 bushels; prices on the street ranged from 45c to 56c, the latter price only for choice lots by brewers. Peas—Receipts, 344 bushels. No round lots offering. Prices on street, 68c to 69c. Dressed Hogs—\$5 to \$5.25.

## N. Y. MARKETS.—(By Telegraph)—Feb. 27.

Flour—Receipts 4,519 bbls; market more active and steady. Wheat—Receipts 1,012 bush; a shade firmer. Rye quiet. Barley quiet. Corn 1c to 2c better. Oats 1c to 2c better.

## Corn Exchange Daily Reports.

(Furnished exclusively to the "Daily Witness.")

## WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 27, 1867.

FLOUR, per bbl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, \$8.50; Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.25; Fancy, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Superfine, from Canada Wheat, \$7.25 to \$7.30; Strong Superfine from Canada Wheat, \$7.35 to \$7.40; Superfine from Western Wheat, nominal; City-Brands of Superfine, nominal; Superfine No. 2, \$6.75 to \$6.90; Fine, \$6.00 to \$6.10; Middlings, \$5.70 to \$5.85; Pollards, \$4 to \$4.50; Bag-Flour, \$3.45 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Market dull. Few sales, and transactions are merely to meet immediate wants of dealers. Strong

Bakers' Flour sold in 100-barrel lots at \$7.37½ to \$7.40; an excellent ordinary brand sold at \$7.30;—other ordinary brands refused at lower figures. Two sales of good Bag-Flour at \$3.50.

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

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

PEAS, per 60 lbs.—Market dull; latest sales in car-loads at 82c to 83c.

OATS, per bush of 32 lbs.—Worth 32c to 33c.

BARLEY, per 48 lbs.—Market nominal,—worth about 53c to 57c.

RYE, per 56 lbs.—Worth 75c to 77c.

CORN, per 56 lbs.—No transactions.

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

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—First Pots, \$5.60 to \$5.65, according to tares; Seconds, \$4.75 to \$4.80, net; Thirds, \$4.00 to \$4.05, net. First Pearls at \$6.90 to \$7.00,—no inferiors in market.

BETTER, per lb.—No transactions.

CHEESE, per lb.—Dull and nominal; Canada Factory, 11c to 12½c.

PORK, per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$18 to \$18.25; Prime Mess \$13 to \$13.50; Prime, \$11 to \$12.

DRESSED HOGS, per 100 lbs.—Market quiet; price for good averages \$5.25 to \$5.50, sales of one or two choice parcels at a shade over outside rate.

CUT-MEATS, per lb.—Market dull; cured Hams in lots of 50, 11½c; green Hams, 6½c to 6½c.

LARD, per lb.—Dull; in tubs, 9c to 9½c; Rough, 6½c.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange quiet; Bankers' 60-day drafts on London 9 to 9½ p.m. for cash at Bank; counter or discount-rate, 10 to 10½ p.m. (The rate in New York to-day, as quoted by telegraph, was 8½ p.m.). Produce and Documentary, 8 p.m. Demand-drafts on New York, 2½ discount,—the quotation for gold in that city at noon to-day being 140½.

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

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—No. 2 Wheat, quiet, \$1.98 to \$1.99½ in store cash, \$2.00 sellers for March; receipts, 8,000 bush; shipments, 6,000 bush. Flour, firm, \$9.50 to \$10.00. Mess Pork, nominal, \$18.50.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—No. 2 Wheat, \$1.86 in store, quiet; receipts, 16,000 bush; shipments, 4,000 bush. Corn, held at 8½c in store, nothing doing. Lard.—Corner on Corn just sold at 9c in store. Mess Pork, nominal, \$18.50 to \$18.75.

## BIRTHS.

CHARTERS.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. E. Charters, of a son.

BEARD.—On Tuesday, 19th instant, at No. 6 Beaver Hall Square, the wife of Mr. Samuel W. Beard, of a daughter.

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

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

## MARRIED.

LOCHHEAD, HONEYMAN.—At Kingston, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. William Lochhead, of North Gower, C.W., assisted by the Rev. P. Grey, the Rev. John S. Lochhead, M.A., of Matilda C.W., to Margaret, eldest daughter of John Honeyman, Esq.

MACDONNELL, HESSELTON.—On the 18th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. W. B. Curran, B.A., Mr. Wm. Macdonnell, of this city, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. Hesselton, of Plattsburgh.

DUNN, RUDELL.—In this city, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Alex. Young, Mr. P. M. Dunn, to Miss Emily A. Huddell.

STEELE, DALRYMPLE.—In this city, on the 20th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Mathieson, Mr. David Steele, to Miss Caroline Dalrymple, third daughter of Robert Dalrymple, Esq.

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

## DIED.

BAIRD.—At Kinross, Scotland, on the 23rd of January, James Baird, brother of Alex. Baird, of this city.

HIGGINS.—In this city, on Saturday, 18th inst., after a painful illness of two years, Mr. John Higgins, aged about 74 years. The deceased was formerly Paymaster-sergeant in the 19th Dragoons, and for the last 18 active years of his life was an assistant in the City Treasurer's Office in this city. Mr. Higgins so faithfully discharged all the duties of his important trust as constantly to secure the esteem and confidence of all who were associated with him.

GRAVES.—In this city, on the 19th instant, Alfred Horatia Nelson, the youngest son of the late John Graves, Esq., aged six years and five months.

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

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

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

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

GAULT.—On the 23rd