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CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY AND MARY LYON.

I am not sure but the above heading should be transposed, as Miss Lyon was the founder of the Seminary, and her name is as inseparably connected with it as that of Sir Walter Scott with Abbotsford. Like Sir Walter's, also, her name is not confined to one locality, but is of world-wide celebrity. And why so? Simply because her life was spent in intense labors for the good of others. Humble, self-condemning, ardent, indefatigable and self-sacrificing, she devoted talents of a high order to one object, namely, the godly training of young women; and through her successful labors the four quarters of the globe have been benefited. This seminary, which the orphan daughter of a poor farmer, with strong faith and indomitable perseverance established, has sent out more female missionaries and teachers than any other in the world; and all have, we believe, done honor to their training. It is Mount Holyoke that has furnished a large share of the noble army of missionary teachers—we might almost call them martyrs—who have gone to teach the freedmen of the South, in the midst of scorn, insult, and not unfrequently the actual violence of unmanly ruffians, who love slavery and hate "niggers" and their friends. Nor is this stream of life proceeding from a pure fountain, a thing of the past. Year after year this Seminary furnishes a noble band of like-minded young ladies, to go forth to bless this and other nations with their quiet but most efficient labors and influence; and the 260 students gathered together this year, are, probably, as promising a band as ever were within its walls.

An institution which has reached this point has great advantages. It has a noble and holy history for the foundation of its fame. It attracts the best disposed young women and those who are most ambitious of usefulness. And it is sustained by the prayers of a great number of friends and graduates scattered throughout the world, and of the parents and friends of its present pupils. It is thus borne up, if we may so speak, on a sea of prayers.

The buildings are beautifully situated at one side of the very small but pretty village of South Hadley, which is on a rising ground that slopes away on all sides. They are very extensive; and a library, which is being erected separately, will add to the beauty of the group, as well as to the usefulness of the institution. The pupils are younger than I expected to see, probably not averaging over eighteen or nineteen; and they are also much more blooming and cheerful than my preconceived notions of Mount Holyoke led me to expect. There is, however, the most perfect order maintained by the Principal, Miss French, and a staff of teachers, all of whom are also younger than I expected. Nor is it difficult, I presume, to maintain order among girls, most or all of whom are out of pious families, and whose previous nurture renders them very much a law unto themselves.

The grounds are ornamented with fruit and forest trees, borders of flowers, and fine lawns; and, as one looks at the whole, still the wonder grows how one poor weakly woman could get up such a noble institution. The Church of Rome has its great women who founded convents to shut up in a living tomb the best of their sex; but where can it show in all its annals one more heroic, more self-sacrificing, more talented, or more successful than Miss Lyon, and that success in a right instead of a wrong direction?

Mount Holyoke Seminary is at a short distance from the picturesque range of mountains, of which the mountain of that name and Mount Tom are the highest peaks; and between which peaks the Connecticut river finds its way through a narrow gorge. It is a few miles from Amherst College, and from the old city of Northampton, with its numerous institutions and rich history, a city which has given to Montreal the Lyman family and Professor Sterry Hunt.

The training in Mount Holyoke is of a high order, requiring rather an advanced education as a condition of admittance; and it is interspersed with manual labor for a short period of each day, inasmuch as the pupils do the work of the establishment. The terms are \$150 per annum, greenbacks, for board, lodging, and tuition, but not including extras, such as music, &c. The religious training of the Seminary is beyond praise, and the pupils keep up prayer-meetings among themselves.

Mount Holyoke gave to Canada Miss Lyman and Mrs. Lay, who have diffused widely among us such blessings as above described; and a few years ago it sent a colony, if we may so speak, to establish Lake Erie Seminary at Bainsville, Ohio, which is now the Mount Holyoke of the west.

J.D.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
London, Ont., Sept. 22.

The twenty-fourth annual Exhibition is going to be a great success. As yet (being delayed by other duties) I have been only able to give a part of it a cursory glance; but what I have seen impresses me favorably. I did not attend last year's exhibition, and cannot compare the two; but, as far as I have heard, the present is greatly ahead, more especially in fruits, and is greatly superior to the Michigan State Fair of last year.

The exhibition grounds are finely situated about half a mile from the Tecumseh House, up Richmond street. They are a little diversified in surface, and slope gradually to a small lake or pond, which forms the rear boundary of the grounds, and which must be a great comfort to the horses, cattle, and sheep, where they can get abundance of clear water.

The Crystal Palace is occupied with arts and

manufactures, the former in the upper storey, which I have not had time yet to inspect. The form of the building makes it difficult to show articles to advantage, and will make it as difficult to see them when the building is crowded. It is well filled with machinery and manufactures.

HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The scene of greatest interest is the Horticultural and Agricultural Hall. It is a long building like a barracks,—280 feet long, by 40 broad,—and though it has a very poor appearance outside, it is very convenient inside, having been erected for the purpose. It has wide doors at each end, and also at both sides. At the middle, on one side, a broad platform extends half the way for the exhibition of agricultural products, and is well filled with magnificent roots, cheese, butter, &c.; the other half is divided into small stalls for different kinds of grain, of which there is a good show.

Along the opposite side there stretches a stand, sloping slightly down from the wall the whole length of the building, which shows the vegetable and other horticultural products, with which it is filled, to great advantage. Along the whole length of the middle of the building extends the stand for fruits and flowers,—merely broken in the centre, opposite the entrance doors, for a passage through.

The stand has a broad shelf on each side for the exhibition of fruit and cut flowers, while the centre part, rising by steps, is convenient for showing green-house plants, with which it is pretty well filled; though, owing to the lateness of the season, they are not in very good condition. In this respect, the show does not at all compare with the Montreal Horticultural Exhibition that I have attended; but fine plants cannot be brought by rail from a distance satisfactorily, while those in Montreal are principally grown in the city. The show of cut-flowers is also in general poor, with the exception of a magnificent display of Dahlias by George Leslie & Son, Toronto, which are nearly if not fully equal to those usually exhibited at Montreal by Mr. Paxton, of Quebec. There are also some good double Zinnias, &c.

The display of fruit, however, is magnificent. I am told it is far ahead of last year's. To show it to advantage, double the space would be required that it now occupies, and those who may be in charge of this department at next exhibition, must see to it that more space is allowed, and better facilities granted, for the proper display. At present, the greater part of the fruit is huddled up, without plates or room to keep them distinct. The Society has about a tenth of the plates necessarily required in an exhibition of this kind, and these are, in general, too large; so that two or more varieties have to be put on the plate. A very large number of smaller sized plates to any of those now supplied, should be provided for next show,—just large enough for holding three specimens of a variety which the exhibitor is, in general, by the rules, restricted to. The \$50 prize for the best collection of fruits, contributed by any one person, or any number of persons clubbing together, or of any society in which all the members join to make a great display, has drawn together a magnificent collection of fruits, consisting of pears, apples, grapes, peaches, &c.

I cannot say I admire this mode of giving a prize. It does away with all individual emulation; as, where a horticultural society makes a collection from all its members, and afterwards shows them as one collection, it is impossible for the public to tell who grew the best. If it is followed another year, more than double the space allotted to fruit this year will require to be furnished. The prizes have not yet been awarded. In my next I will particularize the best collections, and localities where the finest fruit comes from.

POULTRY.

Near the main entrance is the shed for the poultry, erected along the inside of the fence surrounding the grounds. It is very convenient, and shows them to good advantage, and is well filled with magnificent poultry of all the improved breeds. The coloured Dorkings, black Spanish, and some other sorts, are finely represented. Conspicuous amongst the exhibitors are Mr. Lamb and Messrs. Peters of London; but there are other exhibitors of very fine fowls besides these. The Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks and the Geese were also very fine. The Pigeons exhibited were not very good; but I may be able to revert to this department more at large in my next.

CATTLE—DURHAMS.

In Durhams there is not so large a number on exhibition as I expected, though there are many fine specimens; but owing to a great carelessness in Exhibitors, there is no way to ascertain who, in general, are the owners of them. This however may be rectified to-day.

HEREFORDS.

There are a few very fine Herefords exhibited, but this breed does not appear to be raised to any great extent.

DEVONS.

The number of Devons is larger, and some very fine ones are on the ground, which I will particularize in my next.

AYRSHIRES.

The Ayrshires are the poorest lot of this breed I have ever seen, with the exception of a very fine bull belonging to a Mr. Paton. (I could not ascertain his residence, as in general the young farmers in charge of cattle are too lazy or sullen to answer questions.) All the rest, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, appear to have been bred in and in until their size and proportions are so reduced that few would wish to procure them. The Ontario breeders of this class must get a larger breed, such as Mr. Logan, of Montreal, used to exhibit at Montreal exhibitions, if they want to make Ayrshires popular.

GALLOWAYS.

This breed appears to be more and more appreciated every year in Ontario. The number of animals on exhibition is large and very fine in general. I have long thought that this breed is better

suited to the rigors of a Canadian winter than any other,—more especially for Lower Canada; and the way in which the breeding of them is extending shows that my views have been correct. The Galloways, in cattle, and the Cheviots, in sheep, are more suited for the colder parts of Canada than any others, being the hardiest of the improved breeds.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep of the different breeds is very large and fine.

LEICESTERS AND COTSWOLDS.

The former is very largely represented, and many splendid animals are exhibited; but I have not had time yet to note the different owners. Cotswolds, though not so many in number, are very superior in quality, and I think are the most preferable of the long-wooled breeds.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Those exhibited are very fine indeed, and considerable in numbers. No breed looks better, or shows thorough breeding more than this does. It has always been a favorite of mine; and, on account of the excellent quality of the mutton, should be more extensively bred. Unfortunately, it is not profitable for the wool. Fine woolled sheep are few, and in general inferior; nothing to compare with Montreal exhibitions of these breeds.

P.G.S.

Are largely on exhibition and very fine; and the coolness of the weather is very favorable for the comfort of the fat ones, who appear to enjoy themselves hugely.

Improved Berkshires are largely shown, and many fine animals are exhibited.

Essex are also in considerable numbers, and fine.

Suffolks appear to be highly appreciated, and deservedly so, from the number and quality exhibited.

Yorkshires are also very largely exhibited, and some large and fine animals are shown.

The Local Committee deserves great praise for the excellent manner in which they have got up the Exhibition, and the weather is all that can be desired for the Fair, being cool and pleasant; and the rain on Monday night rendered the streets and grounds pleasant to walk on and free from dust.

Sir John and Lady Young, accompanied by the Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, arrived in the morning, and Prince Arthur arrived in the afternoon. Shortly after his arrival, he, accompanied by Sir John Young and Sir John A. Macdonald, rode round town, the streets being tastefully decorated with hastily-got-up arches at the principal places. The Prince will visit the Exhibition grounds to-day.

J.D.

THE MUSKOKA LAND AGENCY.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—In your issue of the 6th of August some remarks appear in reference to the land agency of the Muskoka district, that ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed, as they place Mr. Lount in a false position. If the public generally were consulted, and their views expressed as to which of the two claimants for the office in question is the most competent to discharge its important duties, it would be found that an overwhelming majority would declare in favor of the present incumbent. It is said that he "neglects his office." To prove this assertion to be utterly destitute of truth, it need only be stated that he has been known to be hard at work until midnight, and to be at it as early as four o'clock in the morning. That the agent has some interest in the district will be easily seen, when it is known that he has purchased property here, and has made a fine improvement on it. The active and efficient agent is doing a good work for the country. We invariably find him kind, courteous and communicative.

WM. WHITFIELD.

Monck, Sept. 21, 1869.

THE NEW MINISTER OF FINANCE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—There are in the world, in addition to those whose guilt has been clearly established, a large number of men about whose honor there is a doubt; and many women whose virtue, to say the least of it, is not above suspicion. So many and conflicting are the statements made concerning these unfortunate persons that one is as bewildered as Pilate was about truth in the abstract, and one longs to know what the truth is in each particular case.

There is, for instance, Sir Francis Hincks, the new Minister of Finance. He is either morally so unfit for his important office, that his appointment is an insult to the country; or he is the victim of slander. Ever since it has been rumored that there was a probability of his being appointed to succeed Mr. Rose, one has heard almost universal condemnation of Sir F. Hincks' career in Canada some years ago. Will some one let us know the truth about him? His reputation cannot be worse than it is at present. His friends may improve it very much. They will have, however, to give us better reasons for esteeming the new minister, than the *Daily News* gave us this morning. That journal maintains that Sir F. Hincks must be highly respectable because public dinners have been given to him! Be it remembered that a public dinner was not given to him in Montreal; but even if it had, the giving of such dinners is not an infallible test of the recipient's respectability, as any one will admit who remembers the persons in whose honor "banquets" have been held of late years.

The *Telegraph*, a Government journal, denounces the appointment, and even the *Gazette* thinks that "it is a step of doubtful expediency."

But, between his friends and his, foes cannot get the whole truth about Sir F. Hincks? Cannot we ascertain whether he deserves the well-nigh universal censure which attends the mention of his name; or whether he is one of the small but "noble army of martyrs" those, namely, who are unjustly condemned?

It is surely important that we should know whether a man who is not to be trusted, has been appointed to the most important office in the country. And if it is clearly established

that Sir F. Hincks is such a man, Sir J. A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier may still be willing to run the risk of being considered "birds of a feather"—may still insult and injure the country by retaining Sir Francis Hincks in the Cabinet. But, at least, all of them will receive what they will have richly deserved—the scorn of all honest men and women.

F. M.

MR. CHINIQUEY AND HIS PEOPLE.

We are requested to give publicity to the following letter from Father Chiniquey to the Treasurer of the Chiniquy Fund here:—

St. Anne, Kankakee Co., Illinois,
14th Sept., 1869.

My Dear Mr. Mackay,—I have just received your kind letter of the 6th, with \$11 (\$72 Am.) forwarded to you by the noble band of men who are fighting for the Lord, in Scotland, under the name of "Greenock Young Men's Protestant Association." This new token of the Christian sympathies of my friends of Scotland is coming in a real time of need. If the thousands of instances in which our merciful Heavenly Father has come to my help, in a most marvellous way, had not taught me to fear nothing and to trust in Him in everything, I would surely despair to-day of the future of this evangelical work. It has pleased the Lord to visit us by the most terrible calamity,—the entire loss of our crop of corn and wheat! More than 200 families, containing more than a thousand souls, have not reaped enough to live a month this year.

You have probably heard of the unusual rains which have fallen on this northern part of Illinois. Several counties have severely suffered, but no part has been visited by the destroying element as our colony. We have a large creek, called Beaver Creek, which divides it into two parts. The continual rains of June and July have raised it nearly fifteen feet above its natural limits, and the consequence is that an immense tract of our best land has been covered with two or three feet of water during many weeks. From the beginning of that kind of deluge, we feared that great damage would be done to our poor farmers; but we were not prepared for the awful calamity under which we are crushed down to the ground. No words can give you an idea of the desolation by which I am surrounded. More than a thousand people have no food to live a month! The cruel famine is already knocking at the doors of many. A good number of our farmers, seeing that all was lost in their corn and wheat fields, had the hope to gain something in working on a railroad, and they had gone there to work during six weeks. But they came back a few days ago with the sad news that they had lost their time and their pay—the contractors having fled away with the several thousand dollars due to those poor ruined people! The Rev. Mr. Kemp, at my request, has come and passed four days here, in order to see with his own eyes the extent of the disaster by which it has pleased God to visit again this people of converts from Rome. I suppose that before long, he will publish what he has seen, and unite his voice to mine, and say to all our Christian friends:—"Brethren! what must we do?"

Ten years ago, we were visited also by the angel of destruction, and our fields refused to give us anything. But then thousands of Christian hearts opened the hand of the most admirable charity, and we got enough to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked.

To-day we address ourselves to the same merciful Heavenly Father, and the voice of our tears will be heard by the same dear brothers and sisters of Canada, who came to our help at the first news of our distress in 1858-59. Our prayer-hearing God will cast down His merciful eye upon us. He has found good to make this people of converts pass twice through the furnace of tribulation in ten years, as the pure gold must twice go through the burning furnace. May His name be blessed! and may His will be done! It will be good for these new-born children of the Gospel to be tried, and it will be good to you, dear brothers and sisters of Canada, to come to their help; for, at the last day, the King will say unto you: "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: for I was an hungry, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me."

Please, my dear Christian friend, ask all the ministers of the Gospel in Montreal, and all the disciples of Christ, to go to the throne of grace and ask the Author of every perfect gift to help us to bear this new cross for Jesus' sake, as the beloved Saviour has borne His cross to the top of the mountain for our sake.

Believe me, your desolated and forever grateful friend,

C. CHINIQUEY.

"L'INSTITUT CANADIEN."

The following, translated from *Le Pays*, is from the report of the committee appointed at a meeting of "L'Institut Canadien," held on the 9th of September. It will be remembered that the difficulties, which it is here endeavored to obviate, have arisen in consequence of a decree, issued by the Roman authority, condemning the doctrines contained in the "Annuaire de l'Institut Canadien de 1868."

Your Committee is happy to say that, after having maturely examined the situation, it has come to the conclusion that the Institut, as a body, and the Catholic members may, without modifying the organic Constitution which regulates us, adopt steps which would be fitted to reconcile the Catholic members with the authorities of their faith, without diminishing the services which this institution may render in the development of literature and the sciences in this country.

Those members of the Institut who do not belong to the Catholic faith, cannot be indifferent to the necessities inherent to the position of their Catholic colleagues, since these necessities may determine the presence or absence of Catholics in the institution. In a country like

ours, those whom forms of worship (*culte*) divide, have common duties and mutual interests which must often bring them together. Literature and the sciences offer them, outside of the domain of religion, ample freedom (*larges courtoisies*) for the communication of ideas and for useful researches, and it would be most unfortunate if for want of appreciating, in their just limits, the particular requirements of a form of belief (*culte*), a part of the members of the Institut should render impossible their union with members belonging to a different form of belief.

In order to obviate these difficulties, the Institut already, at a largely attended meeting held on the 7th March, 1864, adopted the following resolution: "That the Constitution of the Institut Canadien, in demanding account of his religious faith from none of the members, does not thence imply the negation of any truth or religious authority, and allows to remain in their integrity the responsibilities and duties of the individual members in their connection with established religions; that to place the religious liberty, admitted in this institution, above every kind of conflict, it is essential to avoid carefully the treating and discussion of any question which might injure the religious susceptibility of any of the members of this institution."

This resolution not being publicly known, or not having, perhaps, been, in the opinion of some, followed with sufficient fidelity, the belief prevailed in some quarters that the institution had assumed the mission of teaching some kind of doctrine. Whether this opinion be well or ill founded, it would be useless to dispute it otherwise than by formal acts and by the rigorous and constant execution of the letter and spirit of the resolution of March, 1864.

It is for this reason that your Committee resolved to suggest to the members, to whatever religion they may belong, that they should affirm solemnly and as a body,

"That the Institut Canadien, founded for a purely literary and scientific purpose, has no kind of doctrinal teaching, and carefully excludes from its halls all teachings of pernicious doctrines."

By pernicious doctrines, your Committee understands every expression of opinion, written or spoken, which would have the effect of violating the terms of the resolution of March, 1864. The Institut has never been accused of tolerating the expression of ideas contrary to morality, and the doctrines believed to have been taught there were not pernicious in themselves, in the opinion of those who have attributed them to the Institut, except as regarded from the point of view of one particular form of faith. The expression, thus qualified, is only the reaffirmation of what the Institut has already declared.

The Committee, the large majority of whom were Catholics, believed it their duty to address themselves to persons of that faith, to suggest to them that the circumstances required from them a special step, in order to reconcile their condition as members of this institution with the requirements of their religious belief.

The decree to which allusion has been made, if it were recognized as exercising authority over them, would compel the withdrawal of Catholic youth from this institution, and would deprive an important part of our population of the benefits of this association.

In consequence, the Catholic section of the Committee suggest that there should be adopted a resolution in the following terms:

"That the Catholic members of the Institut Canadien, having learned of the condemnation of the *Annuaire de 1868 de l'Institut Canadien*, by decree of the Roman authority, declare that they submit themselves fully and entirely (*purement et simplement*) to the decree."

Your Committee has reasons to believe that by this double step of the Institut and of its Catholic members, the difficulties which have existed for several years, and which have kept from the Institut citizens distinguished by their merit and knowledge, may be removed, and we may be permitted to realize the generous aspirations which this institution had inspired in its founders and its members, both at the period of its origin and since.

J. EMMY CODRRE, President.

Montreal, Sept. 23, 1869.

The following resolutions, it is stated, have been sent to Mr. Desaulles, by the Bishop's Secretary, as indicating the only conditions on which the Institut can be recognized by the Church, and spiritual privileges accorded to its members:—

It shall be resolved by the Institut, speaking in its corporate capacity, and not by the Catholic part of its members only, 1st, That it submits itself fully and entirely to the two judgments recently given, the first by the Tribunal of the Index against the *Annuaire de l'Institut Canadien pour 1868*, and the second by the Holy Roman Inquisition against the Institut Canadien as being a school for pernicious doctrines.

That it be resolved, 2nd, That, under the name of pernicious doctrines, the Institut understands the reprobation of all those which the Catholic Church condemns or reprobates, and notably moderate Rationalism, Indifferentism, Progress, Liberalism and Modern Civilization, as understood and condemned by the Encyclical *Quanta Cura* of 1864, all things which the Institut can henceforth neither meddle with nor be reconciled to, since the Roman Pontiff refuses himself to be so.

That it be resolved, 3rd, That, like every other institution having any connection with education and instruction, especially of youth, the Institut recognizes the customary jurisdiction of the Bishop, and recognizes further his right to purge its library of all books which he shall judge prohibited by the Church, or by natural morality.

That it be resolved, 4th, That the Institut submit its constitution and by-laws to the Ordinary that he may strike out all the false principles they may contain, or provisions of a nature to favor the diffusion in the Institut of pernicious doctrines, condemned by the judgment of the Holy Inquisition of Rome already cited.

Contemporary Press.

THE CRACOW CONVENT CASE.

The following from the London *Tablet*, the organ of the Roman Catholics of England, is the first reasonable explanation of this horrible case which we have seen. We are glad to see a tenable story, to explain what has appeared so monstrous, and hope that it may be the truth:—

The preliminary proceedings against the prioress, sub-prioress and prior have just been closed. They are declared guilty of the objective, but not subjective, offence of poverty violating the right of personal freedom, and adjudged to stand a special trial accordingly. Against this sentence the accused have appealed, and are now waiting the issue of their appeal. It will be some time as yet before the affair is finally settled. At first the Catholic public took part against the Cracow nuns with the anti-Catholic public. The facts now known have changed all this. Barbara Uryk, it appears, was formerly a nun of the visitation at Warsaw. There she showed symptoms of insanity, and a change of scene was recommended. She left the convent of the Visitation at Warsaw and was received into the Carmelite convent at Cracow. The prioress was not informed of the real nature of her disordered health. Had she known the truth, she would have refused the new comer. Barbara Uryk derived the benefit she hoped for from the change, and had no more symptoms of insanity for seven years. She wrote to her friends at Warsaw how happy she was at Cracow. But her insanity returned. She was confined to her cell and treated with every attention. Now it was that the prioress found out that Barbara had been insane before. She got better again and resumed her duties in the community. She never was accused by her sisters of unchastity. In a short time her madness seized her more violently than ever, it took the shape of "erotomania." She seemed possessed of the devil of impurity, and believed herself to be the Holy Trinity. She tore off her clothes, destroyed her bed, her furniture, littered the floor with the straw of her mattress. Her clothes were renewed, her bed, her furniture restored, her cell cleaned out continually. It was of no use. She wrecked everything again immediately. She showed herself at her window naked, and shouted the most horrible obscenities and blasphemies outside. To put a stop to this fearful scandal, her window was partially walled up. She was served with the regular convent fare for her meals, and often extra quantity. It was conveyed to her through an aperture, only when her paroxysms were such that the attendant nun durst not go in to her. When the authorities first visited her, she had but recently had one of her worst fits. This was the moment hit upon to denounce the convent. Since Barbara's removal to an asylum her state remains the same, and they have been forced to put her into a strait-jacket and otherwise to secure her. This the nuns did not do, and they are chiefly blamed at present for imprudence, in not sending such a subject as Barbara Uryk to some asylum after the experience they had of her first attack in the convent. But the greatest excuses are made for the nuns in so dreadful a dilemma, considering the strict spirit of the Carmelite enclosure, and the horrid nature of Barbara's madness. Neither was it kept so secret as was stated; her relations and others outside the convent knew of it. That the Cracow affair is another case amongst so many of gross and malignant slander and exaggeration, seems now taken for granted in the Catholic world, while some of the non-Catholic journals of a more orderly sort are moderating their tone, and begin to sneer at the appetite for monstrous and absurd fables evinced by the Austrians in reference to this case. We must add that the Bishop of Cracow has publicly revoked his harsh expressions against the nuns.

SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

THE PERTHSHIRE BANQUET.

The banquet recently enjoyed by the Perthshire Liberals was an occasion of much rejoicing over triumphs of Liberalism. In the last session Mr. Baxter, as Secretary of the Admiralty claimed credit, for the Government, for having infused a little mercantile experience into the great spending departments of the State, and promised that the reduction of nearly a million in the navy estimates of last year, should be followed by something substantial in the same direction next February. Lord Dalhousie warned his party against elation leading to carelessness. "The electors must not be carried away," he said, "by a single victory. He would give them the warning of an old and somewhat practised politician, that unless they stood to their guns, and in the time of their enjoyment of triumph prepared for the battle again, they were not safe from being overthrown by the enemy."

THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The offer of the Albert Insurance Company to pay seventy-five per cent. at the death of policyholders, provided they continue to pay the same premiums through life, is not, advises the *Daily News*, to be rejected without consideration; and if rejected some other compromise should take its place instead of a crop of protracted lawsuits involving ruin to all concerned. There are two powerful reasons for this course. The first is that, should all plans of arrangement be declined, the loss to claimants will necessarily be nearly total, and any agreement, no matter on what terms, would have the immense advantage of making it the common interest of both shareholders and policyholders to concert measures by which they may obtain their remedy for past blunders or malversations. The second consideration is the security that policyholders might thus obtain for the better management of the re-constructed company, so that public confidence might be attracted by economical and prudent administration, and the policy of the past reversed in nearly every particular.

THE TRADE UNIONISTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

The Trade Union Congress met the last week of August for energetic discussion of trade-union matters. Mr. George Potter, says the *Times*, had for once the courage to declare that pauperism is the result, not so much of over-population or unrestricted competition, as of drinking and drunkenness; and, instead of advising workmen to "get back to the land," he more wisely recommended them to keep away from the public house. But, in general, the speakers con-

tented themselves with protesting against the combination laws. Strikers, though not condemned in express terms, were declared to have been the cause of much mischief and to be avoided by all possible expedients.

NAPOLEON'S ILLNESS.

The *Neue Freie Presse* is of opinion that the Emperor's illness is assuming a chronic character. It goes on to say: "For twenty-one years Europe has been suffering from the fatal influence of the political illness of France, and now it will have to adapt itself to the changes in the chronic malady of the Emperor. The gap which this death will one day leave, is already not so great as it would have been in earlier years. France gradually slipped from the hands which formerly held it so fast, and the spirit of the French people is moving in quite different paths to those which the Napoleonic foresight would like to direct it into."

"Who knows what the mildness lately observable in the Emperor may produce in the way of surprises, if the bodily condition of the exalted invalid grows worse? Care for the future of his dynasty, and for 'his toilet for the next world,' may mature the most wonderful resolutions which Europe, as little as France, would have scarcely dreamt of a short time ago."

A PRAYER MARKET.

(From *Le Droit*.)

THE LATEST PARIS SENSATION—HOW A TRAFFIC IN MASSES WAS CARRIED ON—JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION—TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF THE CULPRITS.

The Sixth Chamber of the Paris Correctional Tribunal, under the Presidency of M. Vivien, was occupied on Aug. 20 and 27, with a singular case of swindling. The two prisoners are Jean Constant Dousset, a merchant, and aged 45 years, and Antoine François d'Assises Vidal, aged 37 years. The latter is an interdicted priest, who has already undergone three years' imprisonment for misdeeds of a similar character to those he is now charged with. He no doubt understands his position, for he has deemed it prudent to quit France. The story of the case can be summarized as follows:—

It is known that in Catholic communities a large number of persons came masses to be said for deceased relatives and friends; they apply to the Church, and pay when giving the order. The sums thus paid are called *honoraria* for intention of masses.

In Paris the orders annually given number several hundred thousand. The officiating priests can hardly suffice to fill them, and a portion of the masses are accordingly said by the provincial clergy. To this end, metropolitan priests apply to booksellers having frequent dealings with the country clergy; they place in their hands the orders and the remuneration; the booksellers transmit these to the provincial priests, who send in return signed contracts by which they bind themselves to say the masses ordered. Are the masses always said or not? This it is difficult to ascertain; none of the persons who have applied for masses entertain any doubts, however, as to the good faith of the priests.

Dousset sought to profit by this lack of means of obtaining information; he opened an agency, and offered, through the medium of business-like circulars, to act as an agent between the persons wishing masses to be said, or between those holding orders and country priests.

The circulars were effective, for they bore with them recommendations signed by different priests, whose existence, however, the accused vainly sought to establish afterward. Business was brisk, though no books were kept, and a few blotters, carelessly and irregularly kept, were all the police discovered in respect of accounts. Dousset was, as we have said, well recommended. He obtained from impecunious priests, who were, perhaps, ignorant of the nature of his dealings and without distrust, contracts for the saying of masses. These he was to use with a view to obtaining masses for the signers to say.

In all these contracts blanks were left to receive the name of the dead for whose souls they were to secure repose; in some the number of masses was set forth, in others not. Among Dousset's papers were found 761 signed contracts, representing 7,241 masses, with the dates and names in blank, and 792 wholly blank contracts signed by priests. Provided with these contracts, Dousset obtained, from the clergy and from booksellers, orders for masses and *honoraria* in exchange for the documents. He also obtained remuneration from priests by their willingness to ask for books, as if for themselves, against their own contracts. They then forwarded the books to Dousset, on his promise to give them due credit therefor. This accomplished, one feature of the swindle was perpetrated. He never transmitted to the curates who signed the contracts either *honoraria* or orders for masses. Almost all the letters found were from the pen of Vidal, clerk to Dousset, whose signature only appeared. But Dousset was the manager, and his part, in brief, was a most important one.

The Court examines the accused, Dousset. He is short and stout of figure, and has a thick, black mustache. He almost always speaks slowly, without raising his voice. Sometimes he simply denies the assertions made, but generally he avoids answering questions directly; when the facts are proven true, he makes his fellow-criminal, now at large, responsible.

The witnesses are called. Here the reporters task becomes difficult. Excepting the first all are priests, who have been involved, by their obliging disposition at least in this sad traffic in masses promised and not said. Their embarrassment is apparent, and causes them to tell confused stories. From the mass of details we only extract the following:—

M. Bounet, Curate—I was made acquainted with M. Dousset by his bills, and I asked him to dispose of a work of my composition. He afterward published a second work for me, and then proposed to place at my disposal the books supplied by M. Guerin. Looking over the bills I formed suspicions of a serious nature; I wrote for information, but learned afterward that M. Dousset had made the priests he held intercourse with sign engagements not to answer the letters written to them on this subject. These letters were to be transmitted to him. I finally, however, brought him to a confession.

The Imperial Advocate—And so, Mr. Curate, you signed engagements for 7,618 francs, worth

of masses? A.—Allow me; I subscribed for another person, but M. Dousset never sent me any receipt.

The Court—What was the title of the work you had published by Dousset? A.—*The Acts of Infamy of the Nineteenth Century* [Laughter.] M. Corré, Priest—After having seen M. Dousset's proposals, I wrote to him to obtain a pharmacy for the parish, and signed engagements. Afterward I asked for books from different establishments, to the total value of 1,270 francs. These books were sent to M. Dousset, who was to send them to other priests, who were to say masses for my clearance from the debt.

Q.—You signed engagements and did not fulfill them? A.—None were returned to me.

Q.—You are liable to be called upon to say 1,200 masses.

M. Leblanc, Curate—The witness has signed numerous blank engagements; he is responsible for 11,265 unsaid masses.

Q.—With whom did you deal? A.—With M. Vidal as representative of the house.

Q.—You were an intermediary and signed engagements; how many did you cause to be said in two years? A.—One hundred thousand francs' worth.

Q.—What did you gain by this? A.—I had been loaned 3,000 francs.

The Court—And you signed engagements to the amount of 100,000 francs! You ran about with Vidal all day long, buying with him, doing everything with him!

Several other witnesses follow. Their story is the same as that of their predecessors. M. Aulois, the Imperial Advocate, sums up the case. Gentleman, says he, I wish to silence the said reflections given birth to within me by the investigation into this scandalous affair. You know the significance of the words so often repeated this day: intention of masses, *honoraria* for intention of masses, &c. It is a very general custom among Roman Catholics to cause masses to be said for the souls of the departed. It is especially a popular custom, and among families visited by death there are a few, I believe, but regard it as a duty and a consolation to render such an homage to the memory of the dead. In certain countries, the masses called and paid for by the faithful are very numerous; the clergy is not sufficiently large to say all that are desired. Whenever the number of masses to be said overtaxes the powers of the clergy, the number in excess is placed in charge of other priests, who, more fortunate in this respect, are able to say these masses and are entitled to receive therefor the full gift of one franc for each mass. I say entitled to, for investigations disclose that affairs are not always transacted with the needed regularity. The priests who make over to others orders which they cannot look to themselves yield them to third parties, to booksellers, for example, who leave in their hands a part of the whole remuneration as a commission; then these second parties enter into negotiations with priests in the provinces, and offer them bargains, proposing that they supply themselves with certain articles, the purchasers paying a sufficient number of masses to represent, in cash, the value of the purchases. In this traffic nothing would call for judicial interference, and one would have to be content with silently sorrowing over it within one's conscience, did it not open a wide door for abuses and scandals which it is indeed time to hold up to scorn. Another person is concerned in this strange contract: the member of the Church, the person who wished a mass to be said and paid that it might be. He can have no uneasiness as to the fulfilment of his desire. The very act he performs indicates his faith and absolute confidence. So it is the priest to whom he first applied, and who made the engagement, who must see to it that his confidence be not betrayed, and that the intermediary with whom he dealt, or the priest substituted for him, has acted in accordance with the intentions of the donor. Such vigilance, it seems, is very rarely and very carelessly exercised. The character of the men who take part in the proceedings; the peculiar respectability of the interests at stake, set aside all suspicions or thoughts of fraud, and inspire the donor and the commissioner especially with perfect trustfulness. The existence of these facilities for fraudulent dealings was known to Vidal and Dousset, and they, by mutual agreement, availed themselves of them. Their proceedings, which I must review for your benefit, denote the possession on their part of a peculiar spirit of intrigue and experience. Here he entered into the particulars of the case.

It is certain that during that period only, the accused received at least the sum of 72,677 francs, intended to secure 72,677 masses. Were these masses said? No; the accused appropriated to their personal use the remuneration paid therefor. Besides the witnesses you have heard, other men, to obtain merchandise, sent to Dousset, to satisfy the sellers, engagements binding them to say an excessive number of masses. The Abbé Guerin is made responsible by this list for 5,312 masses, the Abbé Banger for 7,151, the Abbé Breout for 2,735, the Abbé Deshayes for 1,364, the Abbé Gauthier for 2,250, the Canon Guerin for 11,708, the Abbé Imbert for 2,395, the Abbé Leblanc for 9,381, the Abbé Thirion for 9,457, the Abbé Houmeau for 25,000. Many of these persons carried their impudence to the extent of giving to Dousset actual blanks bearing their signatures, and to be filled out by him. (Here the Imperial Advocate remarked that, after the accused deceived the parties desiring to have masses said, he committed another swindle upon the dealers, who thought they sold their goods for current funds.) It must also be remembered, he continued, that Dousset and Vidal promised their patrons to protect them against all legal difficulties.

The Court, after due deliberation, proceeded to give judgment. It declared the two accused guilty of swindling. It sentenced Dousset to be imprisoned one year and to pay a fine of 50 francs; and Vidal, by default—the latter having already been sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment—to be imprisoned five years, to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, to be interdicted for five years from the date of the expiration of his sentence, from use of the rights mentioned in article 42, and, finally, to be under the surveillance of the police for five years.

—Rev. J. A. Swaney, missionary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and of the American Seamen's Friend Society in Chili, was ordered to prison, April 12th, by the Bishop of Concepcion, and the obedient judge decreed it. He expected the sentence executed; but the Prussian consul went bail for him until the trial should take place.

A PRUSSIAN FIELD-DAY.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—On Wednesday afternoon Prince Frederic Charles, who commands the 3rd Corps d'Armée, concentrated the two Brigades of the 5th Division in the neighbourhood of Munchenburg, and three of the 5th Division to the north of the town of Strasburg, near the village of Wegendorf. The two divisions were thus separated by a distance of about 12 miles. Neither of the commanders knew accurately the situation of the other, but the general idea was still preserved, and it was supposed that the 5th Division represented the advance guard of an army marching upon Berlin, which had been pushed across the Oder, while the 6th Division was detached from the main army, being mobilized for the defence of the metropolis to drive the hostile advanced guard back across the Oder. The country around Munchenburg is a rolling plain, but it is difficult and intricate for military movements. In many parts it is covered by wide tracts of thick firwood, while in every hollow flows a sluggish affluent of the Spree, which, creeping slowly down an imperceptible decline, forms in the bottom of each valley a board marsh or a deep lake. Few bridges are to be found to afford a passage for troops over these otherwise almost impassable obstacles. Westward of one of the most important of the watery hollows, that of the Grame, lies the village of Wegendorf, so the 6th Division held a strong defensive position, where it might have awaited the attack of the hostile force. But this its commander, General von Buddenbrock, could not afford to do as his enemy might be supposed to be wasting the country, and it was also extremely desirable to drive him over the Oder and relieve the fortress of Kustrin before a larger force was concentrated on the western bank of that important river. The patrols and scouts of the 6th Division found on Wednesday night that General von Stulpnagel, the commander of the 5th Division, with a force which on a war strength would muster about 15,000 combatants had already crossed the swampy valley of the Rothe Luch, and was moving in the direction of Strasburg. It was not desirable to move the main body of the 6th Division early on Thursday morning, as the troops had marched 30 miles on Wednesday to take up their new positions, and the weather was very hot. General von Buddenbrock accordingly pushed out a strong reconnaissance, under the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to check the enemy, and, if possible, to prevent him from gaining possession of the passages of the valleys between the Luch and the Grame. Soon after daybreak the Duke was in motion with five battalions of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery. His scouts had already informed him that the enemy was in motion, when he concentrated his force behind the village of Klosterdorf. Thence about eight o'clock he advanced with his cavalry and artillery, followed at a short distance by the infantry.

The leading regiment was the Red Hussars Regiment of Zieten, who, spread out as far as the eye could reach over the plain, occupying every knoll and thicket with individual horsemen, peered into every valley and undulation, clattered through each village and farmyard, and sought for any sign of the enemy; while single officers, map in hand, galloped on ahead to scan the country from behind the shelter of haystacks or orchards, and the support moved in rear in small knots, which glided over the stubble land almost like the shadows of fleecy clouds drifting across the sun. They in their turn were followed by the solid squadrons of the 15th Uhlans, the 2nd Black Dragoons of Brandenburg, and the 6th Cuirassiers, whose burnished swords and lances and glittering helmets, obliquely struck by the slanting rays of the bright morning sun, rose and fell over every roll of ground in waves of sparkling steel; followed again by the rambling artillery and serried battalions capped with steel, and topped with bayonet points glittering like diamond stars. Thus, for some little way the march proceeded, when one or two of the Hussars, leading in front of the centre, were seen galloping wildly towards their nearest supports, and signalling rapidly, with their right arms raised on high. They were none too soon, for a mighty cloud of dust closely following them burst suddenly from behind a village, and opening out disclosed a strong squadron of the 12th Dragoons belonging to the 5th Division, which swept down upon the leading knot of red Hussars, and drove them back towards their further supports. But not for long; for the nimble horsemen flocking together quickly formed a mass larger than that of their pursuers, turned about and charged, first sending off several messages to the commander to say that the dust raised by a large force moving secretly through the hollows in the ground could be seen in front. The White Dragoons would have been overpowered, but from the other side of the village from which they had emerged two more squadrons burst forth, and bearing down rapidly on the flank of the Hussars, these were forced to retire. The cavalry on both sides was brought quickly into action, and several charges were made, each side seeking to take the other in flank and to prevent being taken in flank itself. Much skill was shown, and neither party could boast of any decided advantage, so the umpire caused both to retire to points separate from each other about half a mile. The contest recommenced by a sudden charge quickly made by Count Groeben's regiment of Uhlans on an apparently unprotected battery of Horse Artillery, which was playing upon it; but the artillery limbered up and retired, while a whole regiment of Cuirassiers emerging from a fold on the ground where they had been concealed, came down heavily upon the flank of the Lancers, and would have apparently destroyed them had not a regiment of Dragoons, moving forward to support the Lancers, taken the Cuirassiers in flank and driven them off.

The action of the cavalry had given time for the infantry of the 5th Division to come up, and it moved forward from the village where its cavalry had first appeared in order of battle. First came long lines of skirmishers, covering the whole front, who ran forward some yards, took shelter under the best available cover, opened fire, and when it made any impression, hurried forward again to obtain a closer range. The skirmishers were supported at frequent intervals by the companies from which they were detached; these moved in small columns about 50 yards in rear of their skirmishers, and when the latter halted concealed themselves behind bushes, stones or folds in the ground, or lay down flat so as to avoid, as far as possible,

the effects of artillery or infantry fire, but ever ready to protect their light troops or the artillery near them from either a bayonet or cavalry charge. Behind the company's columns came the supporting battalions in columns of companies. These, also, kept as much as possible out of sight, and never exposed themselves except when absolutely necessary, and were, in turn, supported by the heavy columns of the reserve, which could be seen every now and then hurrying over the brow of a slope to dip down again into the succeeding hollow out of view and out of danger. It is hardly credible until it is seen how ground, devoid even of any striking features, can, when judiciously made use of, conceal large bodies of men. So careful are the Prussian officers of the safety of their troops that, when the ground is at all favorable, these looking toward stationary troops can discern almost nothing except the glittering helmets of the skirmishers, which from a light distance appear as if dotted on the surface of the grass, while the usually tall-artillery shows nothing but a few brown muzzles peeping over the brows of knolls, or the temporary intrenchments on which the Prussian gunners can hardly be distinguished by the slightly different shade of soil from cultivated land.

Supported by his cavalry on either flank, General Stulpnagel advanced to attack the position which the Duke of Mecklenburg took up to oppose his advance in front of the village of Klosterdorf. His skirmishers stole steadily forward, notwithstanding the perpetual rattle of the needle-guns of the enemy's light troops, which were freely used whenever the skirmishers for a moment foretook their cover to gain ground to the front. To stop their continual progress the company columns suddenly leapt from their concealment, and, with drums beating the charge, together with their skirmishers dashed forward to clear away the encroaching marksmen with the bayonet. But to meet this attack, sudden as it was, the supports of the skirmishers were ready, and jumping from the ground and gathering up the nearest skirmishers, as they ran hurriedly forward to meet the assaults, some strong battalions were also pushed forward to meet the onset, and before such a large display of force Mecklenburg's men had to retire to their original position. General Stulpnagel then withdrew his cavalry from his left, and apparently exposed to attack a battery of artillery which was firing heavily on his enemy's right. Some dragoons at once noticed the opportunity, and a squadron, stealing round through some hollow ground, formed itself unobserved behind a thicket, and dashed out upon the guns. Not, however, to capture them, for a serried battalion was lying down in concealment beside the pieces, and, jumping up in square as the cavalry came on, opened upon the horsemen such a murderous fire from their breech-loading arms that the squadron was at once driven off. This sudden increase of fire drew general attention to the direction of the battery, and Stulpnagel's cavalry, galloping around the rear of his line behind some low hills, suddenly bore down on the enemy's left flank, while the first line of infantry charged him in front. The left companies of Mecklenburg's line threw themselves back and opened a hot fire on the cavalry, driving it off, and the remainder of the line repulsed the infantry charge, but the whole of the 5th Division was preparing an attack, and before such an overwhelming superiority of numbers it was impossible for the duke to longer hold his ground. He accordingly, covered by his cavalry, commenced his retreat, and was closely followed by the cavalry of the 5th Division till he crossed the valley of the Grame; but here he turned to bay and held the only three bridges with strong detachments which, accessible only on a narrow front, could not be forced. All night long, however, his outposts were kept alert by constant patrols which came down towards the bridges and rattled along the front of his line to draw the fire of his sentinels and discover the extent of his position.

THE DEFALCATION AT THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

(From *N. Y. Tribune*.)

For so many years the Methodist Book Concern has enjoyed a high reputation, that all were yesterday startled to hear that defalcations had been committed by some of the managers of that vast establishment. Founded as a missionary enterprise, and conducted by clergymen for a long series of years, for the propagation of Methodist beliefs, it had been too long removed from the careful scrutiny which laymen give to business under their charge, and the existing malfeasance is directly the result of business carelessness. The Book Concern was founded in 1789, on a small borrowed capital, increasing from year to year in amount of business, but not in successful pecuniary results, until 1824. The credit and commission business was then abolished, the sales extended, a hindery added, and its routine has been interfered with only by the division of the Methodist Church in 1844, a precursor of the secession of 1860. The business amounted in the year 1868, which is the date of the last report to the Church at large, to \$684,000, and the profits to \$104,000. All this has been carried on upon the personal faith of the Conference in one or two men not bred to business nor accustomed to the handling of large sums. These great amounts, varying from \$500,000 to \$700,000, have been received and accounted for by the agents, practically without any supervision, as the only oversight provided consisted of a committee of fifteen, who were charged by the General Conference with the superintendence of the Book Concern, and who exercised it by holding a meeting once a year of twelve days' duration; and, as business men, it can easily be imagined how careful must be the scrutiny which they could give.

For several months past the existence of defalcations has been suspected, and soon after the appointment of Dr. Lushan as Agent, in May last, the suspicions were reduced to a certainty. It appears that the managers of the printing and binding departments, instead of buying the paper, ink, muslin, leather, and so on, used in the manufacture of books directly from dealers in those articles, have been in the habit of making their purchases through two intermediary parties, and paying by this means indirectly a heavy and unnecessary brokerage as the purchasers obtained from the dealers a handsome commission on everything sold to the Concern. This system was adopted by direction

of the agent, the Rev. James Porter, and the brokers who profited by it—to the extent of at least \$10,000 a year—were his two sons. The superintendent of the printing department, Mr. Goodenough, was a man who stood high in the confidence of the church and of the people; had held many religious offices of trust and emolument, and was at the time Treasurer of the Sunday-school Union. Mr. Hoffman was in charge of the bookbindery. In binding, so many articles are used from various sources that it is easy to make a handsome percentage on the articles bought. Goodenough was permitted to resign about two months ago, and Hoffman was dropped about a month ago.

A larger share of blame must attach to the Methodist Church at large. It is gross carelessness to confide to a well-intentioned clergyman the management of a large secular business without an interest and without security against loss. The Bible House is not thus conducted, nor is any well-managed publishing house. The accounts of the agents are examined only by one single committee, who call in no expert; are precluded by lack of time from examining the books, accounts, and vouchers; and have not sufficient acquaintance with book-keeping and the publishing trade to render their opinion of any value.

The announcement of the defalcation, or whatever it may be called, has created great excitement among the Methodists, not only in the city but all over the country. As there seems to be no disposition on the part of the managers to shield any of the accused or suspected employees, a full exposure of the nefarious business by which the Book Concern has been swindled will be made at an early day.

A WORD FROM MRS. STOWE.

The *Hartford Courant* publishes the note prefixed by the editor of *Macmillan's Magazine* to the "True Story of Lady Byron's Life," and adds the following remarks, which, we suppose may be regarded as an informal communication from Mrs. Stowe herself:—

"Mrs. Stowe has been very sharply dealt with for representing Lady Byron as clinging to her husband after discovery, or at least strong suspicions, of his crime, in the hope of snatching his soul out of the hell into which it had fallen. The critics call this a slander upon Lady Byron. Gen. Butler calls it a condoning crime. Yet if any point is plain in Mrs. Stowe's paper it is just this: that it represents, and intends to represent, Lady Byron as such a pure, chivalrous, religious woman, moved by as divine a tenderness for her husband as a mother ever feels for a ruined, sinful son, that she was capable of making any personal sacrifice for him. This is the claim for Lady Byron, whom plenty of contemporary testimony called the most saintly and noble woman in England. Perhaps the world cannot yet comprehend such a character. Perhaps it is more angelic than womanly. It certainly is exceptional. But it is not Mrs. Stowe's invention. It is her representation of Lady Byron as she saw her and knew her, and as others saw her. If it has in it something superhuman, if Lady Byron was a religious enthusiast, we yet can understand it, for such characters have appeared in history before. But common or uncommon, this narration of Mrs. Stowe plainly intends to represent Lady Byron as actuated by as lofty motives as ever moved a pure mother's heart. And her relations to Byron are to be judged by this view of her character.

"One thing more. The intimation in one or two American journals that Mrs. Stowe was induced by mercenary motives in the publication of this story is caught up on the other side, and appears in such paragraphs as this which we cut from a London paper:—

"The *Athenaeum*, believing in Mrs. Stowe's high principles, hopes for her denial of the receipt of a honorarium for the story. It is sure she holds, with all moralists, that god unworthily earned leaves an indelible stain."

"We are happy to be able to say, as we are authorized to do, that Mrs. Stowe received nothing more for this paper than she receives for her ordinary contributions to the *Atlantic*, having, we presume, a fixed arrangement with the publishers. That she did not, this being so, write this for money, is evident to those who know how pressed she is with literary engagements on all sides, and in a position, so to say, to name her own terms of remuneration. She would have received the same from Messrs Fields, Osgood & Co., for anything else published in their magazine occupying the same space."

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—How the children of the backwoods love and prize the Sunday school is nicely illustrated by the little Michigan boy who walked five miles each week to attend the school till the weather made it impossible. Encouraged by his teacher, who had promised to superintend it, he set about getting up a school at his own house. What was the teacher's astonishment to find that the little fellow had gathered sixty scholars for the new Sunday-school!

—The Pope has settled the knotty question of the order of precedence at the Ecumenical Council. The first place, as a matter of course, is awarded to Cardinals as the supreme senate of the Church. The hierarchy is then divided into five categories, which take rank in succession, namely: 1. The Patriarchs; 2. The Primates; 3. The Archbishops; 4. The Bishops of dioceses; and 5. The Bishops in *partibus*. The members of each class will have precedence, not according to the rank of their See in the episcopate, but according to the date of their consecration, so that the latest consecrated prelate will take the lowest place in his class. The clergy at the Ecumenical Council will make their addresses in Latin. The Italian short-hand writers have been in training to catch the separate national accents. The Eastern dignitaries are believed not to speak Latin fluently.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—This non-established communion has seven bishops and one hundred and seventy-three clergy. The bishops have a salary of \$2,500 each, and the clergy from \$750 to \$4,000. Since 1863 nearly \$350,000 have been raised for sundry endowments. Although many of the nobility and gentry of Scotland are members of the Episcopal communion, they are, as land proprietors, charged with sustaining the Churches, stipends, manse and schools of the Established Kirk.

MORE NUNS IN TORONTO.—The *Leader* announces the arrival in Toronto from Montreal of a detachment of sisters belonging to the com-

munity of the "Sacred Blood." The nuns were received on landing by the Bishop and several of the clergy, the band of the Christian Brothers' School, and a large triumphal procession. They were escorted to St. Michael's Cathedral, where a solemn Te Deum, was sung for their safe arrival, after which they went to the old Palace. They are to be located in St. Mary's Church. They are a close community, originally established at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—devoted to prayers and praise, and perpetual adoration of the Sacred Blood. They are said to be French and Canadian ladies of the highest families, some even connected with the old noblesse. The rules of the order are very strict.

BAPTISM OF A HINDOO.—We have much pleasure in announcing the baptism of Dr. Atmaraj Sadaco Jayakar at Ahmedabad, last Lord's day, in connection with the Irish Presbyterian Mission. The Rev. J. Wallace (of Surat) performed the ceremony, preaching a sermon appropriate to the occasion, from Acts xviii. Dr. Jayakar read a short statement of his conversion. The services were in Gujarati. About 200 native young men were present, as well as a number of Europeans. Dr. A. S. Jayakar was for years a pupil in the College division of the Free Church institution in Bombay, and there received a good measure of Biblical instruction. This was some ten or twelve years ago. He afterwards went through the course of the Grant Medical College, and took his degree of B.M., in the University; then availing himself of the Mungaldas travelling fellowship he went to England, where, after passing the prescribed examinations, he was admitted a member of the Covenant Medical Service.—*Bombay Guardian*, July 24.

TOXIC SOL-FA SINGING IN SPAIN.—The following is an extract from a letter just received: "I desire, however, especially to refer to the manner in which our dear brother A. is gaining entrance for the words of Jesus by means of 'the service of song.' Mr. Curwen and his tonic sol-fa system may yet prove to have no small part in the regeneration of Spain. Mr. A.'s enthusiasm leads him to establish classes wherever he finds an open door; and, God prospering, the songs of Zion will soon take hold of the people's hearts, as they are already sung by hundreds of young voices. Our devoted friend is not unmindful in all this of the important part that music and song had in the reformation of Germany, under the inspiration of one so gifted in poetry and psalmody as Luther. In the mission-house among the poor, taken last month by Mr. A., he has his Sunday-school each Sunday morning, his singing-class in the evening, and his religious service thereafter. Two days in the week also singing-classes, and on one evening religious service. What the children learn in the school they carry to their homes, and the result is a good attendance at the public services of parents interested in what their boys and girls have gathered in the school. Yet more remarkable is Mr. A.'s entry into an asylum of orphans, or otherwise destitute girls, founded by a warm-hearted man, and sustained by himself and a number of ladies, devotedly Catholic. Introduced one day to the school, Mr. A. was pained by the character of the singing, on the ten mortal sins, &c. His offer 'to teach them better how to sing the praises of God' was accepted; and every afternoon he goes to his class of affectionate girls, who already sing in happy harmonies of their tender Saviour and His boundless love."—*Christian Times*.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

—A defective copy of the 1623 edition of Shakespeare was sold by auction in London lately and brought £338.

—The Queen of England is awakening fresh interest in herself. Notwithstanding an occasional fling at her in the papers, she is perfectly idolized by the people, mixing among them familiarly, patting the heads of the children, entering the cottages, sitting down at their dinner-tables, and partaking of food, but never losing sight of that graceful dignity which is one of her characteristics. Unlike her cousin of France, she is very domestic, a good house-keeper, very frugal, and never surrounded by a bery of trifling butterflies, who live only for display and dissipation.

ORBITARY.—The English papers announce the death of General Perronet Thompson. He was born at Hull in 1783, and was educated at the Grammar School in that town. He first entered the navy, but in 1806 he joined the army as second-lieutenant in the rifle corps. He continued in active service until 1821, when he returned to England, and commenced the political life to which he afterwards devoted himself with so much earnestness and zeal. He was returned for Hull in June 1835, and for Bradford in August 1847. He was a strong advocate for the repeal of the "Corn Laws," and his "Corn Law Catechism" had, at the time of its appearance, great popularity. His great age prevented his taking any prominent part in political affairs for some years past.

HOP-PICKING.—Hop-poles are now to be counted by myriads in the fields of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hertford, and the midland counties. More than fifty thousand acres of our richest soil are occupied in the cultivation of this narcotic plant, whose principal use is to embitter the beer of the English believers in malt liquor and its fabulous virtues. Time was when the sweeter the potation the more in favor it was; but times and tastes have changed, and the merit of malt-brew is estimated by the degree of narcotic pungency it contains. And then people wonder that their beer makes them drowsy! But hop-growing is not a sure or generally successful business. The plant is soon blighted, and a field-full perishes in a few hours. There is now a report of great losses in the county of Notts, from a fall of temperature in a single night. Hop-picking would be picturesque if the crowds employed were not too often composed of riff-raff, who spread vice wherever they move, and make the village ale-house, where they take their tippie, a pandemonium for the period of their stay. We could well afford to let the hop-fields go out of such cultivation, and while the proprietors would be gainers in the long run, the stomachs of the people would be all the stronger for the absence of the drugging they now daily receive from their imbibition of the infusion of pure (or impure) malt and hops.—*English paper*.

ACCIDENT TO A LIVERPOOL EXCURSION TRAIN.—On Monday, an accident of a serious nature occurred to an excursion train which left Lime-

street Station that morning for Windermere. The train consisted of about thirty carriages, nearly all of which were well filled, and was in charge of an engine-driver who, it is said, was new to the line. The line to the Windermere station is a branch from the main line, and is a rather steep incline. The engine-driver, instead of uncoupling the engine at the head of the incline and letting the carriages run into the station by their own impetus, under the control of breaks, went down under steam. He was signalled to stop the train, but was unable to do so, and the train was shunted on to a siding which had still a steeper gradient. At the end of this siding the engine burst through a limestone-built buffer, and, after knocking down some out-houses half buried itself close to the wall of the station waiting-rooms. The stoker and engine-driver, on seeing that they could not stop the train, had jumped off the engine about 100 yards before it struck the buffer, and escaped without any injury. The guards remained at their posts. All the passengers were severely stunned, and two were so badly injured that they could not return with the train in the evening. Many of the others were cut about the face, and received severe contusions. The engine was so firmly embedded in the embankment, that it could not be removed by the appliances at Windermere.—*English paper*.

SPLIT IN THE FENIAN CAMP.—GREAT RIOTING.—A Sligo correspondent of the *Dublin Express*, writing on Tuesday, says:—"For some time back there has been much rioting in some of the back streets of this town, which usually commenced on a Saturday night, was resumed on Sunday, and continued until an advanced hour on Monday morning. The mob which created so much disturbance, and did so much damage during the election, seem to be now divided, and are fighting amongst themselves. Knives, loaded sticks, pokers, and all sorts of sharp instruments, are found on the streets by the police after those parties encounter each other. The police are unable to arrest the ringleaders, or to find out the real cause of the disturbances. Some of the contending parties have, however, consented to make information, and 18 or 20 of the principal rioters were yesterday brought before the mayor and magistrates assembled at petty sessions, all of whom were convicted. Some of them went so far as to assault one another outside the court-house before the magistrates took their seats, and it took the police, backed by the persuasions of two Roman Catholic priests, to quiet them. The Roman Catholic bishop denounced the conduct of these parties from the altar. All of them belong to his own flock. It is said that the cause of this fighting has been a split in the Fenian camp, caused by the seceding of the Ribbonmen, who refuse to pay tribute to the head-centres. The police are doing their best to unravel the mystery."

AMERICAN NEWS.

—An infant child of William Brownell, of Nevada, was bitten on the soft part of the head by a green horse-fly, causing convulsions, from which the child died in one hour after being bitten.—*Am. paper*.

—While the funeral of Dr. Movers, a "beloved physician" of Pittsburgh, N. Y., was in progress at the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member, mass was recited for him in both Catholic churches.

—A consignment of Bartlett pears from California arrived in New York last week, and the account says they were readily picked up at fifty cents each by the extravagant and curious. That is a handsome margin of profit on pears, which cost in Gotham, say eight cents apiece.

PUBLIC BATHS.—The number of bathers at the several public bathing-houses of Boston during the month of July was as follows:—Of men, 92,336; of boys, 250,642; of women, 17,210; of girls, 46,979; total, 407,467. The number of bathers for the month of July, 1868, was 332,227; increase for July, 1869, 75,190.

LIFE INSURANCE IN ENGLAND.—The failure of one or two life insurance companies in England has awakened an interest in the solvency of these institutions, and it is proposed to have such insurance offices as are willingly inspected by Government agents, and if they are well managed to receive a certificate to that effect. Individuals would only insure in offices which were thus endorsed. Another proposition is made that Government take the business into its own hands and insure everybody. The tax which people would be obliged to pay would be small, and it would be paid cheerfully. This idea is merely an extension of ex-Alderman Nash's proposition to have the city authorities insure the property of the residents, which is very feasible, though somewhat destructive of the value of insurance stock. Both of the suggestions will no doubt be tested in some small place ere many years, and we doubt not with wonderful results.—*Boston Journal*.

A TERRIBLE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The following paragraph appears in the French papers:—"On the 3rd instant, one Jean Lombard, eighteen years of age, a farm-laborer at Champforgueil, near Chalons, was attacked by hydrophobia, and attempted to bite several persons, and succeeded in biting a dog. He then went home to his friends at Sassey. Information was given to the police. On their arrival they found Lombard at the door of his father's house. He was foaming at the mouth, and inspired such terror that no one dared go near him. The presence of the police having reassured the father and a few neighbors, they coaxed him into a room, locked it, and carefully barred all the issues. Lombard, however, made no attempt to escape, but asked for some white wine, which was let down to him through the roof. One of his friends having offered to go and attend him, he replied, 'You had better not. I shall bite you.' He died at three o'clock in the morning, after a night of torture. Feeling he was dying, he requested the curé to be sent to him. The curé came, and administered the consolations of religion through a hole in the window. Lombard had been bitten six months ago, but had not had the wound cauterized."

A PAINFUL REVELATION.—It is with great reluctance that we give currency to a very unpleasant report which has reached us in regard to an institution which of all others in the land ought to be beyond reproach, or even suspicion. The authority, however, for what we are about to announce is of such a character that silence on our part would, under the circumstances,

amount to delinquency. We are credibly assured that the new Agent of the Methodist Book Concern, Rev. Dr. Lanahan, has discovered in that establishment great corruption and fraud, involving losses to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. The subject, we understand, is now undergoing investigation, and as soon as the details can be given to the public without prejudice to any but culpable parties, we shall endeavor to furnish them. These frauds, it is said, have been going on for some eight or nine years, and, of course, their full extent is not yet ascertained with precision. The magnitude of the business transacted by this Concern, and the reputation which it has enjoyed for probity in its management, conspire to give to any suspicion against it a painful importance. It is only six months since we had the satisfaction of saying of this institution, in the columns of the *Times*, "that it should be recorded, to the honor of all concerned, that not a dollar has ever been lost by the defalcation of its managers from the commencement of the business," in 1879. Unfortunately that cannot be said of the Methodist Book Concern any more.—*New York Times*.

MONOMISM DOOMED.—Elna Dean Proctor is writing the *New York Independent* a series of letters along the Pacific Railway, "From the Narrow to the Golden Gate." Not the least interesting of these epistles is her description of Salt Lake City, with its Tabernacle and magnificent organ; its theatre, the pride of the place; and its eccentric prophet, Brigham Young founder of the sect. But here the romance ends. The degradation of woman is the simoon that poisons the social air. "Many of the wives," says Miss Proctor, "carry in their faces a hopeless look, and show in their bearing the patent submission of slaves." Said a very intelligent young woman to the tourist, "All the first wives are broken-hearted. Oh! you know nothing about the miseries of a Mormon family!" One result of the opening of the Pacific Railroad will be the annihilation of the Mormon Society. Established in a distant and almost inaccessible valley, these fanatic voluptuaries of the West have lived in defiance of the Government of the United States, whose laws, like those of heaven, they set at naught. But now placed in contact with the rest of the world, exposed to the influences which traffic and intercourse always exert, Mormonism will dwindle and decay, and ere long become extinct. Its life may be prolonged somewhat by the missionary emigration to the more secluded parts of the territory from Wales and other portions of Europe. But its days are numbered, and is not likely that it will long survive Brigham Young, now an old man.—*London Advertiser*.

DOMINION NEWS.

—The People's Telegraph Company have opened offices at St. Andrews and North Nation Mills. Tariff, 25 cents and 1 cent.

—*LeEvening* intimates that the Hon. Mr. Dorian is about to retire from the leadership of the Rouge party, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Lafamme or Mr. Doutre.

—We learn, by letter from Sorel, that the potato rot has done much damage in that locality, and will probably cause local loss and distress. There has been suffering from the potato rot in other parts of the country; but it is by no means general.—*Gazette*.

—Every train that passes through St. John's from the South, has numbers of emigrants, Canadian, who return home empty-handed and disheartened. They have not found what they sought over the border; they come back ready to labor for us and for themselves in their native land.—*St. John's, P. Q., News*.

—A case of enticing soldiers to desert occurred at Prescott last Sunday evening. The *Telegraph* says the look-out party observed two members of the band of the 60th Rifles, moving about suspiciously in the company of a person whose general appearance denoted a subject of Uncle Sam. Keeping a strict watch upon them the look-out party followed them to one of the wharves where soon appeared the suspicious-looking person in a boat, having with him his son, a young lad of 14 or 15 years. The soldiers got into the boat which was quickly faced to Ogdensburg. The look-out party had a boat in readiness, with which they instantly started in pursuit, hailing the deserters to stop. However it was only when they drew their revolvers, and threatened to use them promptly, that the fugitives stopped and were taken prisoners. The deserters were given over to the custody of the military authorities here, and the party in whose company they were found was placed in the lockup. He proved to be one Patrick Quinlan, of Ogdensburg. On Monday, Quinlan was brought before the Mayor on a charge of assisting soldiers to desert. An investigation was held by his Worship and the above facts were elicited. Quinlan was committed to take his trial at the Assizes on the 11th prox. Bail was accepted, the prisoner in \$500, and two sureties in \$250 each. Ferryman and others should take warning, as there can be but little excuse when the intending deserters are in uniform.

THREE RIVERS.—Mr. Malhot, a young advocate who is highly spoken of by *Le Constitutionnel*, has come forward for the vacancy in Three Rivers in opposition to Mr. Bourdages.

TWO LOVERS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday night Bradford and the district were visited by a violent storm of thunder and lightning, the rain pouring down in torrents. An accident of a most painful nature occurred between Farley and Stanningly. A young couple, of Stanningly, who were lovers, appear to have been overtaken by the storm in the footpath leading from Farley to Stanningly, and, it is supposed, were struck down by the electric fluid and killed on the spot, as their bodies were found lying lifeless across the footpath.

EXTENSIVE SNUFFLING.—The *Ottawa Citizen* of last Wednesday in referring to the necessity of having Prince Edward Island brought into the Dominion without delay, says: "The attention of the Minister of Customs was lately called to a case of smuggling. A firm in Montreal imported some seventy thousand boxes of tobacco from the States, and exported the same amount to Prince Edward Island. In this there was no harm except that the duty upon the 'vile weed' was quietly evaded. The boxes number the same but they had not by any means the same weight. In fact they weighed only one quarter, and the thieves evaded three-quarters of the excise. The fraud was therefore brought under the notice of the Minister of Customs and checked at once."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—A vessel was recently found floating about the ocean with all her crew dead, or dying of yellow fever. When volunteers were called to board the deathship, two colored men promptly came forward and offered their services.—*Am. Paper*.

—The report of the Chamber of Commerce in Aix-la-Chapelle, France, states that the manufacturers of sewing needles in that place have received such extensive orders from Asia and America—more especially from China and Japan—that it is impossible to obtain workmen enough to execute them.

—"Death by misadventure," is a verdict given at Walker, Northumberland, in an inquest regarding the death of a woman from injuries sustained by a piece of wire entering her eye and piercing her brain. The deceased was looking through a keyhole, when a person inside pushed the wire through.—*English paper*.

—The real leading spirit of Japan now is Satsuma, the Treasurer of the Empire. He is the richest of the native princes, or Daimios; adopts every improvement; arms his followers with breach-loading rifles; has sent as many as fifty young Japanese to be educated in various parts of Europe, and in a word is a man of the times.

—The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* who writes from Barcelona, declares—he is a conservative witness—that the Spaniards are utterly disgusted with their system of justice, and will remedy it, if no other remedy is obtainable, by Lynch law. Even criminal justice is corrupt, men lingering out their lives waiting for trial, because the judge will not admit them to bail without a bribe. In Andalusia a kind of territorial socialism prevails, produced by overgrown estates and absentee landlordism. Four men own most of the province, and the biggest of them lives his life in St. Petersburg. Brigandage is beginning to prevail everywhere.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The entire cost of this great work, to be opened next December, has been about \$81,000,000. But to include improvements, which will be applied as experience may suggest, we may safely set the total sum at \$85,000,000. It is estimated by some authorities that the annual business of the Canal will amount to 10,000,000 tons, and that its gross receipts will be 100,000,000 francs.—*Boston Transcript*.

A PETRIFIED FOREST.—The *Engineer* informs us that there exists in the neighborhood of Cairo a petrified forest, which presents features of great interest to the geologist and antiquarian. The fragments, to all appearance, are stones and in myriads of pieces are scattered around and half buried in the sand. Describing the forest, the *Engineer* says: "One of the most remarkable circumstances is that the most rigid scrutiny fails to detect the least vestige of arable land, the smallest oasis which could have afforded an origin to these mutilated relics of timber. Occasionally a trunk is found riven in two, as if split by the heat. The largest of these specimens measures ten feet in length, and has a diameter of twelve inches. One would naturally expect that the species, or description of timber to which these petrifications belonged, would be identical with those met at present in the country. The reverse is the fact. The oak, the beech, the chestnut, and others, are distinctly recognized, but scarcely a single specimen can be discovered of the palm, the sycamore or the fig tree. The perforations produced by the passage of insects through the bark are clearly visible, and a gummy secretion has been found in some of the holes made in this manner."

BRAVE CONDUCT OF A SEAMAN.—Last Sunday as the S. S. "Moravian" was leaving the wharf at Quebec, a seaman named Alexander Young fell overboard between the vessel and the wharf. He could not swim and was sinking for the second time, when a companion named Thomas Connors, jumped overboard and brought him to the surface again. A rope having been thrown them from the deck, Young, in a half-insensible state, was about being hoisted up when the vessel lurched, and in another minute the two men would most probably have been crushed to death, but for the bravery of Connors, who, at a glance, comprehended their situation and planting his back against the wharf brought his knees up in front of his body and in this position sustained the crush of the vessel and saved again the life of his comrade, but at a great sacrifice to himself. The pressure of the vessel was so great that Connors's thigh bone was broken in two. They were both taken on board, and on the arrival of the "Moravian" here on Tuesday, Connors was removed to the General Hospital where his fractured limb is being attended to.

RED RIVER NEWS.—From the *Nor' Wester*, August 24th. Mr. Snow, superintendent of the road, has asked for a large number of men to work upon the Lake of the Woods section of the Red River and Lake Superior Road. The wages he offers are £4 sterling per month, and board. The late rains have damaged the grain crops by throwing them down in some portions of the settlement, especially along the Red River, below this town. Never before have the crops looked better than they have this summer; and as in many instances the wheat has attained from six to six feet in height, with heavy, well-filled heads, it is little wonder that some have been thrown down. The damage is not great, however, and in all probability there will be little loss in grain, but the reaping will be most troublesome. A lot of the Ojibways are allowed to encamp in our midst and subsist upon begging, theft and debauchery. This state of affairs is patent to all, and it is about time that the authorities should do something to put a stop to such proceedings. Within the past four days a store has been broken into and a quantity of goods abstracted. Gardens have been despoiled of their choicest vegetables on every hand; gates and bars have been left open in the night, allowing cattle to get into the now ripening grain and to effect a large amount of damage. All this has happened within one-half mile of this town since Saturday night, and the town itself has also suffered. This is unendurable in itself, without speaking of the standing nuisance of having a lot of tents scattered about our residences in which drunkenness, gambling and debaucheries are perpetrated in almost every hour of the twenty-four. These nuisances cannot be removed by individual effort. It requires the aid of those in authority to expel them from our midst, and it should be done at once, and in such a manner that it will not be treated with contempt.

TERMS OF THE "WITNESS."

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THE WITNESS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1869.

HINTS ON BUSINESS.

A correspondent proposes the appointment of one of the *employés* or teachers, as the case may be, in every commercial or educational establishment as a sanitary officer, with almost absolute power in sanitary matters.

Mr. Punshon at the recent convention of Young Men's Christian Associations at Hamilton stated that the London, England, Young Men's Christian Association had received numerous applications from the heads of business houses for young men, whose sole duty it should be to take the moral oversight of the other young men with whom they were employed; and that many such young men were receiving good salaries for this duty.

We do not see clearly how either of the above suggestions could be carried out in a formal way in any but the very largest establishments; but they will give hints to all employers as to their duty to those whom they employ, and even afford suggestions as to their pecuniary interest in the moral and physical well-being of those in their service. Every head of a business or institution should be himself a student of the laws of health, and should consider it in every movement. If he lacks the time or the necessary information, he will find it pay to hire it in some way. In the same way, if a man does not find himself able to exert a proper moral oversight over his young men, either through press of business, or inaptitude for the duty, he should see that they are not lacking in that restraint which the company of active Christian companions will exert over them. There is a hint here also for Christian youths. If a young man, hired for the purpose, is able to do so much good, as to make his services profitable, even in a worldly point of view,—how much more might be done by the unpaid and voluntary zeal of a companion, working only for Christ's sake!

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The purchase of the English telegraph lines by the British Government is likely to be followed, before long, by a similar action on the part of the American Government, with regard to the telegraphic communication of the States. It is quite possible that a proposition to that effect may come from the companies themselves, but, doubtless, coupled with a demand for an outrageous price. A postal telegraph reform seems at hand, and it should be such as, while giving the greatest facility to the commercial world, will also furnish the fullest scope to the enterprise, liberality, and talent of journalism. It is argued, very properly, by our neighbors, that, whilst no wrong shall be done to individual interests, the compensation given to companies ought to be a moderate one. Telegraphing does not require a very expensive machinery, but the manner and extent of the watering of this kind of stock is both curious and considerable. The following is one American illustration, as given in one of our exchanges:—

"A. gets up a subscription to build a telegraph line, the cost of which is \$100,000. He gets \$300,000 subscribed; \$200,000 goes into his pocket and \$100,000 is expended. He has made \$200,000 by the operation; but not satisfied with this result, he issues \$400,000 of the stock to himself, and then owns and controls the institution to all practical purposes. This illustration will serve to explain how certain men have so easily and so soon become millionaires without hardly investing one cent.

Another famous operation was not exactly in the style shown above. The operators bought up the original Western Union Stock at a few cents on the dollar, just before the company began to pay dividends, and before the stock was increased from \$350,000 up to millions. For seven years the original stockholders got no dividends or interest, and the stockholders, from all information they could get of the company, presumed they would never receive a cent. During this time the shrewd operator sent his agents through the country and quietly purchased the stock, much of it at a less per cent, it is said, than there was money to divide at the time in the treasury. This is a case well known inside of the telegraph circles.

Again, the line from Omaha to Salt Lake was built by the directors of the Western Union Company under the title of the Pacific Telegraph Company, and afterward stocked into the Western Union at more than ten times its cost, and that when the Western Union stock was selling at over two hundred dollars per share. The receipts of the Pacific line for the first year more than paid its cost of construction. Yet the Western Union Company obtained from Congress a subsidy of \$40,000 per year towards its maintenance."

This question of the widest utilization of the telegraph is a most important one, coming home not only to business men, but to every one who uses the post-office, and the aim should be to make a telegram, if possible, as cheap as a letter.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND INDUSTRY.

To be held in London (England) in 1871.

An announcement appears in the *Canada Gazette*, from Earl Granville, the British Colonial Secretary, directed to His Excellency the Governor-General, and stating that the first of a series of International Exhibitions of selected specimens of Art and Industry will be held in London, during the month of May, 1871; and requesting His Excellency to take such measures as may be necessary for giving publicity to this announcement within this colony.

There will, it appears, be a difference between these exhibitions, and those that have already been held in London, Dublin, Paris, and elsewhere. First, they will be on a comparatively limited scale; and, second, the objects sent from each colony will not be arranged together as heretofore, but in their proper classes; and it is desired that manufacturers should exhibit only a single specimen of each object. Also, the following regulations must be observed. Every object which can be exhibited on a vertical surface, or wall space, will be accepted,—if accompanied by a certificate from the government of the colony where it was produced, that such object is considered worthy of exhibition.

Every producer desiring to exhibit an object which will require for its exhibition superficial or floor space, must forward to Her Majesty's Commissioners a working drawing or photograph of such object, with dimensions and particulars, on receipt of which the Commissioners will, if the object be considered worthy of exhibition, transmit to the producer a certificate of the acceptance of such object, thereby guaranteeing its admission. Or, any producer may, at his option, send any object direct to the Exhibition building, for the inspection and approval of the judges selected for the other British exhibitors, and under the same regulations as shall be prescribed with reference to other British goods, so submitted for inspection.

THE SUZ CANAL.—According to a report made by M. De Lesseps to the Isthmus of Suez Canal Company, the preparatory examinations for the great work were begun in 1855. After four years, the Viceroy of Egypt made him the first concession. The Company was formed at the end of 1858, and in a few months afterwards operations began at Port Said; so that the union of the waters of the Mediterranean with those of the Red Sea have been made in ten years. In reality those waters were united a year ago, and the formal and pompous ceremonial opening of the Canal in November next, will be but the symbol or expression of success achieved for the undertaking.

During the years 1867-8, many thousand tons of shipping passed through the Canal, and during the present year the traffic has increased considerably. Forty thousand passengers have also passed through; and what is a rather curious circumstance, a considerable portion of the Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca, has been diverted, so as to take advantage of this route. This multitude of devotees has, hitherto, passed through Cairo to the Red Sea; but, the present year, four thousand pilgrims landed at Port Said for direct transportation across the Isthmus. A small, but regular and increasing, trade has sprung up between India, French Siam, and the Mediterranean, by way of the Canal, and many of the vessels used are steamers. It is estimated that the rise in the value of lands possessed by the company will reimburse it, not only for its outlay in constructions along the line, but for the cost of the Canal itself. The social state of the Isthmus has become wonderfully changed. Its population ten years ago consisted of but one hundred and fifty souls, and of these twenty-five were Europeans. It is now between 40,000 and 50,000, and one half of these are Europeans, so that, along with numbers, it may be presumed that there is also a considerable amount of enterprise in the present population.

CANTEENS.—After the loss of many lives an order has been issued from the Horse Guards, providing that soldiers, in barracks, shall no longer be kept provided with ball-cartridge. A long list of occasional casualties has thus accomplished what mere common sense had failed to do; and the facilities for the shooting of officers being thus taken away, will no longer tempt soldiers, laboring, perhaps, under some imaginary grievance, to settle scores by the short and ready reckoning of murder.

The next best thing, after this, would be to abolish the Canteen, or, at least, banish therefrom all intoxicating drink. The greater number of those whose deadly use of their rifle has led to the new order, were wrought to their pitch of murderous excitement by means of liquor. The very last case—the one which brought about the new regulations in regard to the possession of cartridges—proves the truth of our general assertion. This man, Wm. Dixon, who shot Corporal Brett, had no grudge against him, beyond what had arisen from the latter having reported him for certain breaches of discipline. These breaches were occasioned chiefly by Dixon's addiction to drink; and the very last of them was connected with Dixon's having been fetched away from the Canteen to finish some labor which he was neglecting.

THE NEW MINISTERS.—The awkward position in which Sir Francis Hincks places the supporters of the ministry is now being realized. With them every side issue such as acceptance of office—how far the schemes of Sir Francis were matured between him and his present associates when he came into the country—whether the letter from Lord Granville offering him the Governorship of the Mauritius or the Cape Colony was an entity or a myth,—whether Sir Francis Hincks has or has not changed his views on Banking from those expressed in the earlier part of his visit when he was "only a bird of passage,"—even the character of his opponents, is a preferable theme for discussion to the actual fitness of Sir Francis for the office. Concerning another of the new names we find the following conflicting views:—

"There are three vacancies in the Cabinet from Ontario. Sir Francis is to take one of them; Mr. Alex. Morris, of Perth, a servile partisan of Sir John A. Macdonald, is to take another; and some other feeble brother is to be found to fill the remaining gap."—*Globe*.

"Mr. Alexander Morris is not a 'servile partisan' of Sir John A. Macdonald; but he is, on the contrary, a man who is shaping out his own course, and a man, moreover, of the highest character in the House, whose connection with any Ministry would give it strength."—*Gazette*.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.—Much interest has been excited in New York by the successful trial trips made on the new West-side Railway, the first section of which is now completed. The riding proved to be remarkably smooth and easy, and the speed was all that had been proposed, namely, fifteen miles an hour. The mode of propulsion is a wire rope which passes over a drum at each end of the section, and runs thence between the rails over which the car moves. To this wire rope small iron uprights are attached at distances of about 150 feet, running on wheels on a narrow track, the rails of which are about sixteen inches apart. An iron beam projected from the bottom of the car, is the material against which the upright presses itself and thus forces the car onward about twenty-five feet, the wire rope, meanwhile, passing rapidly through the drum at the end of the section; so that the car meets another upright before the momentum given by the first is exhausted. Four steam-engines fixed underneath the sidewalk will be necessary as motive power when the railway is completed, which, it is hoped, will be the case by the beginning of November, and the road will then extend from the Battery to Thirtieth street. Depots for the convenience of passengers will be erected in convenient places, not more than the eighth of a mile apart. The ample satisfaction given by the experimental trips to all who passed over the route, induces the hope that the enterprise will prove a complete success.

FATHER HYACINTHE.—The *Minerve* has an important despatch on the retirement of Father Hyacinthe, the famous preacher of Notre Dame, from the pale of the Roman Catholic Church. The despatch is as follows:—

"Paris, Sept. 23, 1869.—The papers of this city publish a letter from Father Hyacinthe, addressed to the General of his order at Rome, wherein he announces his retirement from the convent, and that he will no longer preach in the church of Notre Dame at Paris. His reason for this decisive step is that he cannot obey the orders of the Holy See. He protests against the Pope and the Council, and against the practices of the Church of Rome, as not being in accordance with the principles of Christianity. The French papers regard the letter of Father Hyacinthe as a great political and religious event."

The *Minerve*, in the forefront of its comments on the above, expresses its disbelief as yet in the story; but, in a postscript, it states that this morning's telegrams, although not very explicit, excite considerable apprehensions in regard to Father Hyacinthe's conduct.

—The *Toronto Globe* argues very energetically against the improvements in the channel between Quebec and Montreal, and in Montreal harbor, being purely of a local character, being charged to the Dominion Government, and goes on to show what claims might be advanced by Halifax, Quebec, and Toronto in the same manner.

—The numerous defalcations of bank tellers and cashiers in the States must of necessity throw great distrust on the security of bank stock investments. These acts of fraud are not restricted to small amounts, but generally cover thousands of dollars, and in several instances over \$100,000. In nearly every instance these acts of dishonesty are caused by the speculative propensities of bank clerks. Yet it is impossible that men can be blind to the fact that a clerk on a few thousand dollars' salary, cannot afford to enter into heavy speculations.

DEATH MADE TRIBUTARY TO THE GLORY OF GOD. Sermon by Principal Willis, L.L.D., on occasion of the death of the Rev. Dr. Burns. Adam, Stevenson & Co., Toronto.

We have much pleasure in recommending this able and interesting discourse to our readers. For its own merit it is worthy an extensive circulation, but, as a fitting tribute to the memory of one so widely known and so highly revered amongst all denominations of professing Christians in Canada as the late Dr. Burns, it surely cannot fail to be in great demand. From the two excellent discourses preached on the occasion, the one by Rev. J. M. King, M.A., and the other by the Rev. Principal, a very good idea may be obtained of the life, character and work of the deceased veteran. Both are to be had of the Messrs. Dawson and Mr. Grafton.

THE ST. CATHERINE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH RECOGNITION SERVICES.

In the spring of 1862 the First Baptist church of this city, organized a mission effort and Sunday-school, called the "East Mission," which, for a long period was held in the German church, St. Dominique street. At the organization, the attendance at the school was 25; it has now increased to 350. The room becoming too small, "Russell Hall" was erected for this special work, and just one year ago, they removed to that commodious and beautiful building, where the mission effort and Sunday-school have increased beyond the most sanguine expectation. About a month ago 11 members of the First Baptist church, asked for, and received their letters of dismission, for the purpose of organizing a church of the same faith and order in that locality, which was carried into effect on the 11th Sept. The Rev. Robert Cade has labored in connection with this mission for 3 months with great acceptance to all. He has accepted the pastorate of this young church; and was ordained on Thursday afternoon by a council of Baptist ministers. In the evening, at a large and interesting meeting, the church was recognized as a regular Baptist church, and the pastor was installed.

On this occasion, the Rev. John Goadby D. D. of Vermont, presided, and the proceedings opened with the singing of the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name."

Rev. T. Gales then read the 2nd chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, and followed with prayer. Another hymn having been sung,

Mr. W. S. Porteous, church clerk, read a statement of the organization, doctrinal belief, and covenant entered into, in connection with the formation of the present church. In 1862 a Sunday-school had been started in that neighborhood by members of the First Baptist church, and in 1868 Russell Hall, in which they were now assembled, was built. Eventually the Rev. Robert Cade came and labored with good results, and a resolution was passed that a church should be formed in connection with Russell Hall. They at length considered that the time for so doing had arrived, and to that end, eleven members of the Beaver Hall Baptist church asked for their dismission, and, having obtained it, they formally and solemnly covenanted together, and promised to perform all the reciprocal duties, towards each other and the world, necessary for the successful founding, and building up, of a Christian church.

The President then arose and said they had been called together for the purpose of recognizing this new church. They had just heard the statement by Brother Porteous, and he, the President, now asked,—Would they recognize them as a Baptist church, established according to the order of Scripture?

Rev. T. L. Davidson, D.D., stepped forward, and moved that they be so recognized. The motion was seconded, and passed unanimously; after which Mr. Davidson offered up prayer appropriate to the recognition which had just been solemnly made, concluding with a supplication for the increase and prosperity of this infant church, and the temporal and spiritual welfare of its minister.

Rev. W. Stewart, B.A., now delivered an address on "Baptist Church Polity." In so doing, he observed that he did not wish to say anything in the spirit of controversy, but, instead, to lay before them a few simple thoughts relating to the nature and constitution of a Christian church. The speaker then showed, in answer to the question, "What is a Church?" that, in scripture, the word, "Church," was sometimes used of the whole company of God's redeemed children in all ages and nations. It was also frequently used in reference to some particular assemblage, as on the day of Pentecost, when it was said that 3,000 souls were added to the Church. He then pointed out what was required of members of the Church in those early days, and how persecution, scattering them, caused the founding of other independent churches in distant Gentile cities. In the New Testament no church was ever referred to as being the church of a country, but as the church of some place. It was a local company of baptized persons meeting in some city. A second question was,—Who are the officers of a New Testament church? These were the elders, bishops, and deacons, the first two being in reality the same, whilst the deacons were the servants of the church, as the name implied, providing especially for the due conducting of its outward ordinances. In fine, a church was an administrative body, not a legislative one, and its laws were to be found written in the Word of God. Now, all the members should be workers in the church, helping each other, as did the members of the natural body. If the church would be prosperous it must also be loving, and if offences came, they should be settled within the church, according to scripture practice.

A beautiful quartette was then tastefully sung by the choir, and

The Rev. Robert Cade, the pastor of the church, delivered a brief address. He remarked that, in his call, he could not but recognize the hand of God, and hence he felt that he had strong reason for encouragement. He was sure he had fallen among friendly hands and loving hearts, who would do their best to assist him. He was conscious of needing a much closer walk with God in prayer, and in the general cultivation of religious feeling, and in striving with greater faithfulness to preach to, and to visit, his flock,—in a word, by study, visiting, and other labors, to do his best to co-operate with God in his purposes towards him. He thanked them for the kindness which had been shown to him that afternoon, and hoped that, hereafter, it might be said of him, he had not lived in vain.

Rev. A. Gillies now offered up the prayer of Installation, and was followed by

Rev. D. McPhail, who delivered the charge to the pastor. In proceeding to do so he observed that the latter was no novice in this work. He then laid down a few rules for his guidance, such as, in his preaching of the gospel, to often refer to the facts of the gospel, for they lay at the foundation of the whole system of divine truth. He should bring out clearly the great leading doctrines of that gospel, such as the di-

vine attributes; the kind of thing man was in his unregenerate state, and his salvation, as coming only through Christ, who should be shown as all in all. It was regenerated men, only, whom God called to preach the gospel. He urged the pastor to preach from the Bible; to hold back nothing; but to strive to please God, and; by so doing, he would be sure to please the church. He should also preach the Word in its proper proportion. He must be a faithful minister of Christ, for, in a measure, his congregation entrusted to him their souls. Should he prove unfaithful he would become miserable in his own mind, and his usefulness would be paralyzed. Might he continue to be "instant in season and out of season," and might the Lord bless this church, and make it a blessing!

The duet and chorus, "Where do you Journey my Brother?" was sung with effect by the choir, after which the

Rev. J. Alexander gave the charge to the church. He said it was with mingled feelings of satisfaction and sadness that he addressed them. He felt, he said, like a father—some of whose boys and girls were going to leave home. They had to-day and this evening, been packing up, so to speak, and he now felt very sad. And yet, amidst all this sadness, he felt glad, for the wish of his heart was accomplished this evening. They knew that every step taken had been with his approval, and he owed them a debt of gratitude for the filial feeling which they had always shown towards him. They would always be glad to see them over at the old house, and to set before them their best fare. He would remind them that they owed three duties, severally, to God, to each other, and to their pastor, and, by always making God their judge and counsellor, there would arise amongst them but few of those difficulties which sometimes disturb the Church. After dwelling somewhat on these three several duties, he reiterated that, this movement had had his cordial sympathy, and they would still have his prayers and assistance. Their prosperity would bring joy to his soul, and might the richest blessings rest upon their pastor and upon themselves!

The concluding hymn was sung, and the Rev. D. Marsh having prayed, and pronounced the benediction, the meeting separated.

CANADA INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT—Rev. H. Wilkes, D.D., Montreal.
SECRETARY—Rev. R. T. Thomas, Toronto.
MISSIONARY, SUPERINTENDENT AND AGENT:—Rev. Mr. Clarke.

Our Red Brethren of the forest and the lake claim our prayerful sympathy and earnest aid. In connection with this Society openings are being presented for their education and salvation. Three Indian teachers and missionaries are now employed, and this number can be increased, as friends respond to this appeal. Amidst the claims presented, let not those of the Indians of our own Dominion, whose dwelling places we now occupy, be forgotten or neglected.

The Rev. W. Clarke, who preached in two of our city churches yesterday, is in this city soliciting aid in behalf of this interesting mission. We bespeak for him a favorable and generous reception.

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

Since our last synopsis recognition, and other services have been held in Russell Hall: these services were in public recognition of a new Baptist church which worships therein and is an offshoot from the First Baptist church of this city. A report of the proceedings appears in another part of this paper.—In the matter of exhibitions and amusements, it may be mentioned that, Van Amburgh's Grand, Golden Menagerie entered the city on Monday morning in great state, and in presence of crowds of people. It certainly is the finest exhibition of the kind ever seen in Montreal, and is being visited by numbers beyond all precedent.—On Friday night last, the Montreal Working Men's Mutual Benefit and Widows' and Orphans' Fund Society, gave a lecture and concert in the Mechanics' Hall, for the benefit of the General Hospital. The lecture was by the Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, and the entertainment was largely attended.—A large quantity of tobacco has been seized by the Customs from Bathgate Bros., one of the largest tobacco manufacturers of Montreal, for alleged infringement of the Customs' regulations.—The Grand Jury have thrown out the indictment against Walter T. Hook for alleged embezzlement of \$4,789, but have found five true bills against him, in all amounting to only \$18, said to have been embezzled from the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company.—A new comic periodical, called "Grinchuckie," has been started.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Mr. Lorrillard, of the yacht "Meteor," has issued a challenge for an ocean-race, to take place this autumn or next spring. The stakes are to be \$1,000.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Specie to the amount of £139,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York. Large amounts have also been drawn from the Bank of France for the same destination. The steamer "China," which sailed yesterday, took out £164,000 in specie. One firm here has sent a quarter of a million pounds in specie to New York during the past year.

An official detail is given to a report in circulation, that Marshal Canrobert is about to leave the command of the first army corps, which is stationed in and round Paris.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—Gen. Pierrad was arrested on Friday, and taken to Tarragona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Gardiner J. Hubbard addressed the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of a Postal Telegraph last night. The attendance was small, only 50 persons being present, 13 of whom were members of the Chamber. Resolutions approving of the Postal Telegraph were introduced, but as there was no quorum of the Chamber, action was postponed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—About half-past nine to-night, a fire occurred on the oil train on the Erie Railway, which was standing on the side-

track at Pen Horn City, N. J., about three miles west of the Bergen tunnel. The flames spread with such rapidity that before any of the cars could be detached and removed beyond danger, the entire train was enveloped in flames; from thence, the fire communicated to three large wooden tanks near the track, used as a receptacle for crude oil. The fire was still raging at midnight, and fears were entertained for the safety of the extensive oil-works at Pen Horn. A number of passenger trains were delayed for several hours.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—The officers of the volunteers to-day had an interview with Captain-General De Rodas, and stated that the men under them insisted on taking the field for active service. The Captain-General replied that he did not need their services.

It is reported that Gen. Jordan has written a letter to Gen. De Rodas, proposing to surrender, with his whole command, upon being paid a certain sum of money, and that De Rodas refused the proposition.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The day closed up quietly on Wall and Bond streets, and everything now wears a calmer aspect. The run on the Tenth National Bank was started by some of the city banks refusing to take their cheques. The bank at its opening of business to-day, had \$1,100,000 deposits, and of this amount one million dollars were paid out. There was some uneasiness as the time approached for closing, but at three p.m. the President addressed the crowd outside, and stated that the bank would be kept open and all cheques paid. The crowd has dispersed, and all demands have been satisfied. The bank paid everything in greenbacks, and made all its clearances promptly at the Clearing House. Many banks were throwing out cheques on the Gold Exchange Bank, and some banks were served with injunctions and legal notifications against having cheques paid into the Gold Exchange Bank yesterday. These cheques, however, were certified and came regularly through the Custom House this morning, and, of course, had to be recognized. There is now every prospect that the end of the present dead lock is approaching, and that very soon business will resume its natural current. The Bank statement is unfavorable, and reflects the disarrangement of affairs on Wall street.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Money is almost impossible to get at any price. It is quoted at 7 per cent.; 14 is freely paid for turning stocks. Most of the houses, reported yesterday as having suspended, are still in the same condition. It is rumored that they will not be able to go on. The Tenth National Bank is in trouble, and there has been a run on it all morning. It is reported that it will have to suspend, unless other banks assist it.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 25.—The Havana press, reviewing the situation, conclude that the majority of the Cubans are loyal. They cite in proof of this, the solicitude of the Cuban Junta in New York to enlist American filibusters to fight the battles of the rebellion, the rebel officers here being unable to obtain recruits among the natives. The Spanish element in the Island is unanimously of opinion that the Washington Government has no right to interfere in Cuban affairs, and that insurrections never admit of mediation.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—Sir Francis Hincks has accepted the office of Finance Minister.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—The Duvernay Brothers refuse to print the *Official Gazette* unless they get something else with it to make it worth while. They tendered for the whole of the work, and only a portion of their tender was accepted. It was this firm which tendered at 10c per page, or equivalent to 5 cents per thousand ems.

It is understood the charges against Reiffenstein will be proceeded with to-morrow before the Police Magistrate. The jail in Aylmer will be completed this fall.

The meeting of the arbitrators for the settlement of accounts between the Provinces, has been adjourned to the 8th proximo.

Arrangements are being made in Council for Post Office and Customs Regulations for the Red River Territory.

The Agricultural Fair will take place on the 5th, 6th and 7th October.

Steeple Chases will take place on the 8th and 9th October. Four races; two sweepstakes open. Steeple Chase and Consolation purse entries \$25 and \$10 with two hundred dollars added.

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—Earl Granville's despatch, with reference to the admission of British Columbia, will be submitted by Governor McGowan to the Legislature of the Colony.

Sir Francis Hincks is expected here to-night. The committee of the Robertson dinner, finding a surplus on hand, gave Mr. Robertson a champagne supper to-night, John Rochester, Esq., the Mayor, presiding. The usual toasts were given and the evening passed off in the pleasantest way. The committee handed to Mr. Robertson a valuable gold locket, engraved with a suitable inscription, to be presented by him to Mrs. Robertson on the part of his friends.

Preparations are being made at Rideau Hall for Prince Arthur, who will be here this day fortnight.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25th.—From the *Canada Gazette*: Richard Farmer Steele, of the town of Brockville, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Judge of the County Court of the united Counties of Leeds and Grenville in the Province of Ontario.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice is 27 per cent.

Notice is given that application will be made at the next session for a charter for a railway from Pembina, or vicinity, via Fort Garry to a point on Lake Winnipeg or on the Saskatchewan River, near the confluence of the river with Lake Winnipeg, with power to improve the navigation of the Saskatchewan. This is in addition to two other notices for charters of the Dominion Pacific and the Canada Pacific railways.

Statement of the post-office Savings' Bank account for August, 1869: In hands of the Receiver-General as per last statement, \$905,504.08; received from depositors during August, \$35,445.10; withdrawal cheques paid during August, \$30,785.97; leaving in the hands of the Receiver-General at 31st August 1869, \$909,163.21.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—Application will be made at the next Session, for a Charter for the Dominion Pacific Railway, to be constructed from a point on or near Lake Superior via Red River, to a point on the eastern boundary of British Columbia; with power to improve the navigation

leading to and from Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods.

The half-yearly meeting of the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway will be held on the 28th October. The transfer books close on the 1st October.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 23.—The Provincial Exhibition was attended by about 39,000 people. As on Wednesday, to-night the city is thronged in all parts. Prince Arthur left this morning at eight o'clock by special train for Petrolia, and spent a few hours among the Oil Wells. He returned at two o'clock. At three o'clock he visited the new Hellmuth Ladies' College, and formerly inaugurated it. A brilliant company was assembled, amongst them the Governor-General. To-night a grand Ball was given in the City Hall by the citizens in honor of the Prince. About one hundred and fifty couples were present. The Hall was beautifully decorated with flags, banners and streamers. His Royal Highness appeared in the room at ten o'clock, dressed in plain evening costume, bearing the Star of the Garter. He led off the dance with Miss Graydon, daughter of the Mayor. All the distinguished visitors in the city were present. The music was furnished by the band of the volunteers, led by Mr. John Hytten-ranch. Supper was served in the Arcade. Tomorrow the Prince will leave for Sarnia.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 24.—Prince Arthur left this city by special train for Clifton at eleven o'clock to-day. Sir John Young and Lieut.-Governor Howland accompanied him. A vast multitude assembled in front of the station to witness their departure, amongst them the ladies with whom the Prince had danced at the ball. His Royal Highness has been very much pleased with his visit to London.

5,000 people attended the fair this morning; it was closed this p.m.

KINGSTON, Sept. 23.—Col. Patton, of the 14th (Prince of Wales's Own) Rifles, has resigned and goes to New York to take the management of the Bank of British North America there. Mr. Chapman, of Montreal, takes his place as Manager of the Trust and Loan Company here. Major Callaghan is to be Colonel of the 14th. The appointment is very popular among the men.

QUEBEC, Sept. 25th.—The investigation in the case of Edward Pare and his wife, who were arrested a few days ago for making and uttering counterfeit coin, was closed this morning. Both were committed to stand trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench, but bail has been taken for the wife. The moulds in which the spurious coin was made, are a perfect model of mechanical ingenuity, and the coin itself so closely resembles the real thing, that none but experienced hands could detect it. The accused and his wife were found hard at work when the police burst in upon them, with the metal in a molten state, and the dies lying on the table.

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—A meeting of leading citizens was held at noon to-day in the City Hall to make arrangements for the reception of Prince Arthur. The Prince arrives here on Saturday next, and will attend a Review of Volunteers on Saturday evening in the Drill Shed. On Monday the Mayor will show him round the principal public buildings, and a grand ball will be given in the evening at twelve o'clock. Tuesday there will be a review of volunteers in the city and vicinity and a *dejeuner* at two. Entertainments of some kind in the Horticultural Gardens are also proposed. The ball and *dejeuner* are to be if possible self sustaining, deficiency if any to be made up by subscription. The Corporation were requested to undertake the expenses of decorations and receptions &c. A number of citizens were appointed a committee to carry out the arrangements. It was proposed to ask the Ontario Government to defray portions of the expenses, but a motion to that effect was negatived.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

CHANGE OF WEATHER.—Rain, accompanied with wind, began to fall heavily at two o'clock on Sunday morning, and continued to do so until a late hour in the evening. The wind then changed its direction, and increased in force, and, in consequence, the weather became decidedly cold, and has continued so up to the time we write, this forenoon.

—Greenbacks are bought at 28 to 60 dis. and sold at 25 to 25½ dis. Silver bought at 2½ to 2½ dis., and sold at 2½ to 00 dis. 5-20's sold at 119 to 122.

FLOUR.—Market very weak and 5c. lower on Ordinary Supers. Receipts light.

FINANCIAL.—The money market has been characterized by unusual activity this week, the demand having been large from all sources. Increased activity in the general current of trade, and especially in the movement of breadstuffs, has created heavy wants and stiffened the bank rates, at a slight advance on those of this day week. There has been no accommodation granted at the banks under 7 per cent., and in some cases higher rates have been paid as to the class of paper offering. There is, however, no positive scarcity of funds, but, should the demand of the past two days continue much longer, we must look for firm rates of discount. The course of the New York market has tended to excite this, the enquiry for gold drafts yesterday and to-day having largely exceeded the average wants of those doing business with that city. This morning a large amount was sold at 3, and later in the day under a still greater demand, 1 prem. was freely paid. These rates may, in the present state of the New York market, be considered nominal; its condition at the close favoring higher premiums. Gold in New York at five o'clock closed steadier at 143½, later private advices quoting firmness and a prospect of the Bulls being able to maintain even a longer price than that yet touched. Currency loans on gold in New York were negotiated at an enormous extent at 1 of one per cent. per day, and late in the afternoon the wants of borrowers were very large at considerable advance on this rate, to enable the carrying of gold. This state of things has compelled the ordering of shipments of the precious metal from the other side, reliable advices having reached us this evening that £10,-

000 stg. or \$2,000,000 in gold would leave Liverpool by to-day's steamer. In New York the market for Sterling Exchange has been equally exciting. This morning large amounts were purchased for Montreal account at 6½, but this rate only stood a short time. Large transactions in good bank bills subsequently having taken place, at rates ranging between 6 and 5 prem., and at the close round amounts were placed at 4 prem. This morning in our own market bank bills were placed at 8, 7½ and 7½, closing at 7½ to 7¼, and a shade higher for small bills. Produce were purchased at 6 to 6½ and close heavy at those rates. The incident of the week has been the bank frauds at Quebec, and the question which arises out of them is, as to which of two institutions shall suffer the loss. Our stock market has been without animation, but most descriptions of bank shares are much the same as last quoted, except City Bank which have suffered a decline since the discovery of the defalcation referred to above. There are sellers at 91, with 85 offered. Montreal have recovered and sold up to 162½; British are in demand at 105½, and Ontario are maintained at 97½; Nationale would bring 108, and Merchants continue steady at 104½ to 104½.—*Montreal Herald.*

WALL STREET.—On Thursday the "bulls" and "bears" about noon began to warm with the sun and their work, and the appearance of James Fisk, Jr., on Broad street, caused a flutter of excitement to run through the room that was constantly becoming so crowded that egress and ingress were next to impossible. Around the circle where the stocks are called, the yelling, screaming, screeching, mass ebbed and flowed, seeming apparently crazed. Each man seemed determined every minute to test the capacity of his lungs by indulging in a series of frantic yells. New York Central, Harlem, and Hudson were assailed from all sides. It was stated that the New York Central Directors, on Wednesday, voted in favor of consolidation, and the Harlem folk would do the same yesterday. This caused another spurt, but many discrediting the rumor, the stocks were driven down lower than ever. If the crowd acted like demons in the Stock Exchange, the gold brokers were genuine devils. They stamped, raved, and yelled. In Wall, Broad, and New-sts. the excitement spread. There was but one topic of conversation in hotels, restaurants, bar-rooms, offices, and barber shops. But few events since the days of the Rebellion excited the excitement of yesterday in the Gold Room, and if the one great thought that seemed to press itself first on the minds of all could have been expressed in one uttered word, that word would have been "Gold." On the street, but one theory prevailed in regard to the rise in gold, and that was that the clique had resolved to bring matters to an issue. Late in the afternoon gold rose nearly 2 per cent., and unfortunate Central fell off rapidly, its downward course being aided materially by the extreme stringency of the money market. When the last moment of daylight had been passed on Wall-st., many of the speculators repaired to the Fifth-ave. Hotel, where the buying and selling programme for another day was arranged.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE FINANCIAL EARTHQUAKE.

The following is the N. Y. *Tribune's* account of the first day of the present financial excitement in New York. The record of to-day's movements will be awaited with interest:—

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22—P.M.

Gold opened at 137½, sold at 137½, 140½, 140½, 141½, closing at 141½ to 141½. The advance was made by the "clique," who control all the gold in the market, and advanced the price by bidding for large amounts for the purpose of forcing the shorts to cover. The demand from merchants was small, and the market was carried up by the bids of the brokers operating for the clique, who bid 140½ for \$16,000,000 at the close of business in the Gold Room.

Government bonds were dull and a fraction lower. The Treasury bought to-day \$2,000,000 of 5-20's.

At the close of business, bonds were firm at quotations.

State bonds were lower, in sympathy with the unsettled condition of the stock market. Pacific Mail was an exception to the general market, and was firm at 75½ to 76.

The Railway share market opened unsettled, and at the first call ran into a panic on New York Central and Hudson River. The former declined from 198½ to 175½, and the latter from 175 to 165. The cause of the break was the report that a stockholder of the Hudson River had obtained an injunction restraining the directors from making the consolidation of the two roads; the decline of 23 per cent. in Central and a subsequent rally of 15 per cent. was made within fifteen minutes, and the whole proceeding had the appearance of a "scrap" to make weak holders sell their stocks previous to making an upward movement after the consolidation is made. The president and directors of the road left for Albany this morning, but nothing was known as to their movements. After selling at 191, the stock declined to 189½, sold at 195 to 185, and closed at 185½, to 185½. The transactions were enormous, fully one-half of the capital stock having changed hands to-day. The remainder of the market was paralyzed for a short time by the decline.

The day has been one of the most excited ever known in the history of the Stock Exchange. The advance of 3 per cent. in gold was made within half an hour, and New York Central fluctuated 39 per cent. within the same length of time.

After the close of bank hours money was stringent, and 4 per cent. was bid to carry stocks until to-morrow. The heavy demand from the Gold Room to borrow money has been the principal cause of the increased demand.

Sterling Exchange was demoralized by the advance in Gold. Prime, 60-day bills were offered at 107, and sight bills at 107½, but business was entirely checked, and there were no bids for bills.

The petroleum oil trade of Canada is looking up, and the prospects of the owners of Canadian oil-wells are brightening. The improvements made in refining and deodorizing the oil of Ontario have given it a much higher value and created foreign demand for it, the consequence of which must be an immense addition to the profits of oil-well proprietors.—*Orillia Exporter.*

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Friday, 24 Sept., 1869.

We are being favored with most beautiful weather, giving the finest opportunity of securing outstanding crops.

A pretty strong excitement in the Sugar market that seemed to have got well started in New York, and elsewhere, has, in part, been checked by the Gold rise in New York. In meantime the market is firm there, and it is said that 3 or 4 parties have control of about equal to 80,000 hhds.

TEAS are moving off to a fair extent, at about the range of previous figures for all grades. Some round lots of Ordinary Twankays sold at 49c.—quotation is 38c. to 45c. Japans of high class are the most desired; the range is 41c. to 65c. Young Hysons are from 40c. to 88c., and Imperials and Gunpowders, 42c. to 90c. It is stated that Teas are opening in China at very high figures. It is likely the approaching Tea sale of Messrs. D. Torrance & Co. will command attention.

SCARFS.—An advance of 1c. on all grades of Refined has taken place, and a demand, at least for the lower grades of Yellows, very strong. Present Refinery prices are 9½c. to 10c. for Yellow; 11½c. for Crushed A.; and 12½c. for Dry Crushed. In Muscovadoes, some business is doing at higher prices, 8½c. to 9½c. are present rates, though some holders look for higher prices.

It is believed that coming crop in Cuba must be seriously affected by the troubles there. On 21st instant, operations in sugars were reported as limited, owing to scarcity of suitable shipping facilities. Quite an advance had been established. Advices from Barbadoes to 9th instant are received. Stock was nearly exhausted; rates nominally \$4 to \$4.50. A fair yield of good sugar was expected there for next season—weather having been favorable, though continuous rains are greatly desired.

MELASSES is to be reported as firm at advance. Stock offering is very small here. Syrups are unchanged.

COFFEES.—There is an improved tone in the market, with some advance on the medium and low grades.

RICE is firmer, as also Bi-Carb. Soda.

SPICES.—Cassia, about 2c. higher. Pepper, firm. Nutmegs, held higher, 47c. to 55c.

FRUITS.—Valencia Raisins 7c. to 7½c. New crop is held at 10c. for the few yet arrived. Layer Raisins are higher \$1.80 to \$1.90. Currants fair, at advance; 4½c. to 5½c. are extremes. Reports from Fruit countries confirm statements as to crops.

FISH AND OILS.—There is nothing of change worthy of notice in these articles. Some cargoes Fish expected at once.

SALT has been rather easier for Coarse, but is again firmer, and current figures are 63c. to 66c. Fine is 75c. to 78c., nett.

—Shipments of lumber to the following points in the United States were made at Ottawa last week:—Burlington, 1,720,697 feet; Albany, 1,032,458 feet; Whitehall, 1,730,058 feet; West Troy, 90,000 feet. Total, 4,573,213 feet. Some of the millers enter their shipments to the United States at Montreal, so that no accurate returns can be made up here. The value of the above shipments here is \$47,157.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.—Beef.—The market has been well supplied, and there has been a brisk demand for export to Montreal and to supply the local trade. Several car-loads were offering from Western Canada which were bought for the Montreal market. Mr. Edward Lemon, drover, sold two cars of steers to different butchers in the city at prices averaging from \$34 to \$39 per head. Mr. G. Franklin, drover, bought 1 car steers at 3½c per lb, live weight. Mr. James Britton, butcher, bought 17 cattle extra choice from Mr. Isaac Howard, Whiby, at \$60 each, averaging 850 lbs, dressed weight. Mr. Britton also bought from Mr. Buck, drover, 2 steers at \$175 for the pair, the average dressed weight being 2,400 lbs. We quote per 100 lbs dressed weight:—1st Class, \$6 to \$6.50; 2nd, \$5 to \$5.50; 3rd \$4 to \$4.40.—Sheep.—Have been in demand with good buyers. Several lots were bought by American buyers who were in the market. The whole of the Western Provinces is at present overrun with Americans in search of our sheep and lambs, and large numbers of the best animals are being shipped every week to the United States:—1st class, \$4.50 to \$5.00; 2nd \$3.50 to \$4.00; 3rd \$2.50 to \$2.75.—Lambs.—In good demand for the American markets. The price of first class have advanced considerably since last week:—1st class, \$3.00 to \$3.00; 2nd \$2.25 to 2.50; 3rd \$2.00 to \$2.12½.—*Globe.*

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.—for the week ending Sept. 20.—Hot weather, abundance of stock, and a variable trade are the features of to-day. A total of 6,912 beefs shows a large run for the week. Texas comes in strong, giving us 1,064 head; and those heaviest of shippers, the Alexanders, sent in 1,589 head, of which 497 were Texans and Cherokees, some of them really fat, having been kept nearly a year in Illinois. It has been conclusively proven that if thirty three-year-old Texans are run into the good grazing States, and kept there for twelve to eighteen months, they can be brought to very good beefes; and, if only such animals were brought here we should hear very little said against these heretofore despised cattle. Prices were a little stronger than they were this day week. Some buyers who paid 14½c. last Monday now paid 15c., but got good cattle worth 1c. more per lb. The advance, really, was about 1c. The quality took a wide range, little 5 cwt. Texans contrasting with cherry ripe Ohio and Kentucky grade Durhams of rising 8 cwt. Better cattle than some of these have not been here for a long time. A refusal of 17c. for the pick to go upon the scales at 59 lb, per cwt., shows what they were. Still the most of that kind were sold at 16½ to 17c., 58 and 59 lb. per hundredweight Sheep and Lambs.—These gradually improved up to Friday of last week, but, with 10,712 arrived yesterday and to-day, completing 36,836 for the week, they are now less firm. Still, good fat sheep are worth 5½ to 6½c., prime stock 6½c., and extra 6½c., with thin at 4½ to 5½c. Lambs vary from 8 to 8½c., with a few very thin at 7½c., and one or two small lots of extras at 9c. Canada stock: 110 Sheep, 94 to 99 lb, 6½c.; 34, of 99 lb, 6½ to 6½c.; 81 Lambs, 61 lb, 8½c.; 145, of 66½ lb, 8½c., and 59, of 66 lb, at 9c.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MONTREAL BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.

Men's Thick Boots.....\$2.00 to 2.50
do. Kip do. 2.60 to 3.00
do. French Calf do. 2.60 to 3.50
do. Native do. 2.75 to 3.00
Boys' Thick Boots..... 1.70 to 1.85
Youths' do. 1.35 to 1.50
Women's Split Boots d.s. 0.90 to 1.10
do. Buff do. 1.20 to 1.25
do. Calf do. 1.25 to 1.35
do. Kid Balmorals do. 1.75 to 2.25
Misses' Split Boots, d. s. 0.75 to 0.85
do. Buff do. 0.85 to 1.00
Child's do. 0.55 to 0.65
do. Split do. 0.50 to 0.55
do. Calf do. 0.65 to 0.70
Shoe Packs, No. 1 \$12 per doz.

There is no change to note in prices of boots and shoes. Stocks are running low, but as Staple goods were in pretty good supply, when the strike was initiated, there is not yet a sufficient want to cause an advance. Some establishments are expecting to resume work next week.

MONTREAL FUR MARKET.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.

Fox (Silver).....\$1. to \$1.10
Fox (Cross)..... 1.20 to 1.50
Red Fox..... 1.25 to 1.50
Marten..... 1.25 to 1.50
" Labrador 1.00 to 1.20
Mink..... 2.00 to 3.00
Lynx..... 1.00 to 1.25
Wolf..... 2.00 to 3.00
Fisher..... 5.00 to 6.00

In the absence of any fresh arrival of raw furs we continue our former quotations. Otter, Mink, and Beaver, are in demand for local trade, but as soon as this limited market is supplied, the prices must be based on the European demand and lower rates must be submitted to.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—SEPT. 27.

Cattle, Extra, none; First Quality, \$7.00 to \$7.75; Second and Third, \$5.50 to \$6.75; Milch Cows, \$28 to \$48; Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.25; Hogs, \$8.00 to \$9.50; Hides, \$8.00 to \$8.75; Pelts, 65c. to 75c.; Tallow, 5½c. to 6c.

REMARKS.—Market better supplied with all grades of cattle, but drovers don't like to yield to the butchers' prices, seeing the weather is turned cold, they hold on, and, if this cold continues, packing will commence and keep the market up. There is nothing to keep the prices low, but the rise in gold, which will keep the Americans from coming in and clearing our markets.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1869.

	q	d	c	d
Flour, country, per 100 lbs.....	13	0	10	13
Oatmeal, ".....	15	6	10	16
Indian Meal.....	10	0	10	10
Barley, per minot (56 lbs).....	3	6	10	3
Pease.....	5	0	10	5
Oats, do.....	2	0	10	2
Buckwheat.....	3	0	10	3
Indian Corn (Ohio).....	0	0	10	0
Flax Seed.....	0	0	10	0
Timothy.....	0	0	10	0
Swede.....	1	0	10	1
Turkeys (old), per couple.....	10	0	10	12
Turkeys (young) do.....	5	0	10	7
Geese, per couple.....	5	0	10	6
Ducks, per couple.....	2	0	10	3
Do. Wild ".....	2	0	10	3
Fowls, ".....	3	0	10	3
Chickens ".....	1	6	10	3
Pigeons (tame), per pair.....	0	10	10	13
Partridges.....	3	0	10	4
Hares.....	0	0	10	0
Woodcock.....	3	0	10	4
Sparrows.....	1	0	10	1
Plover.....	1	0	10	1
Beef, per lb.....	0	5	10	9
Pork, per lb.....	0	7	10	8
Mutton, per lb.....	0	4	10	5
Lamb, per lb.....	0	4	10	5
Veal, per lb.....	0	5	10	7
Live Rabbits, per couple.....	0	0	10	0
Beef, per 100 lbs.....	\$5	50	10	\$5
Pork, fresh, do.....	1	0	10	1
Butter, fresh, per lb.....	\$9	50	10	\$10
Do. Salt, do.....	0	11	10	1
Potatoes, per bag.....	0	0	10	0
Potatoes, ".....	3	0	10	4
Turnips.....	0	0	10	0
Sugar, Maple, per lb.....	0	54	10	6
Maple Syrup.....	0	0	10	0
Honey, do.....	0	6	10	7
Eggs, (fresh) per dozen.....	0	11	10	0
Haibut, per lb.....	1	0	10	0
Halibut, do.....	0	3	10	0
Apples, per barrel.....	\$3	50	10	\$4
Peaches.....	\$0	00	10	\$0
Hay per 100 bundles.....	\$5	00	10	\$5
Straw do.....	\$5	00	10	\$5

CORN EXCHANGE DAILY REPORT.

Family Reading.

ALONE WITH THEE.

[Suggested by a passage in a friend's letter: "I feel it a precious thing to be alone with Jesus."]

Alone with thee, O God, alone with thee,
Who all my thoughts canst see,
The evil and the good,
A varied multitude,
All, all exposed, no covert where to flee
From thee, who shalt appear,
Or gracious or severe,
As judge of those who slight thee or regard,
Who note in thy book whom thou'lt reward;
How awful, then, to be
Alone with thee!

Alone with thee, O God, alone with thee,
Who all my faults canst see;
Thou whose awakened ire
Is a consuming fire,
Whose pure eyes look not on iniquity;
Whose judgments, dread and sure,
Eternally endure;
Vainly 'mong crowds the guilty seek to fly,
From the strict watch of thine all-seeing eye;
How fearful, then, to be
Alone with thee!

Alone with thee, O God, alone with thee,
Who all my griefs canst see;
Thou, most compassionate,
Whose love to small and great,
Like a full fountain, ever floweth free;
Whose mercy beamed forth when,
Incarnate among men,
Thou beat'st disease, and dri'd'st the mourn-
er's tear;
Still is thy hand as strong, and kind, and
near:
O then what joy to be
Alone with thee!

Alone with thee, O God, alone with thee,
Who all my wants canst see;
With thee, the great High Priest,
Beside the Father placed,
Who for thy weak ones plead'st continually;
Who, tempted as we are,
(But with no sin to mar
The bright perfection of thy character.)
Feedest for us the sympathy so dear;
O then how sweet to be
Alone with thee!

Alone with thee, O God, alone with thee,
Who all my aims canst see;
Who by thy Spirit ever,
Wilt help each true endeavor,
E'en as a parent helps upon his knee
His feeble, struggling child;
Thy mercy, strong and mild,
Will aid the efforts of the soul to raise
Itself to thy commands, and trust thy ways;
O then how blest to be
Alone with thee!

—Church Journal.

A STRONG TEMPTATION.

BY WILNA GRODNO.

A young man, or rather boy, for he was not seventeen years of age, was a clerk in one of the great mercantile establishments of New York. An orphan, and poor, he must rise, if he rose at all, by his own exertions. His handsome, honest face, and free, cordial manner, won him the friendship of all his fellow-laborers, and many were the invitations he received to join them in the theatre, and even in the bar-room. But Alfred Harris had the teachings of a Christian mother to withhold him from rushing headlong into dissipation and vice, and all the persuasions of his comrades could not induce him to join them in scenes like this. He feared the consequences.

One evening, one of his fellow-clerks, George Warren, the most high-toned and moral one among them, invited Alfred to go home with him to supper and make the acquaintance of his family. The boy gladly assented, for he spent many lonely evenings, with only his books and his thoughts for company.

He found his friend's family very social and entertaining. Mrs. Warren, the mother was a pleasant, winning, I might also say, fascinating woman, one of the kind whose every little act seems of consequence, and whose every act is praiseworthy. Mr. Warren was a cheery, social gentleman, fond of telling stories, and amusing young people. And George's sister Jessie, how shall I describe her? A girl about Alfred's own age, a half bashful, half saucy, dimple-faced, rosy-checked maiden, sparkling with wit and pleasantry, and pretty enough for any young man to fall in love with at first sight.

This was Mr. Warren's family, and it was no wonder that Alfred was charmed with them. They were not very wealthy people, but were in easy circumstances, and on a promising road to fortune. Alfred very soon felt as well acquainted with them all as if he had known them for years. The supper was delicious, especially to a boy whose small salary could afford him only the plainest living.

After supper wine was brought in. Mrs. Warren poured it out herself, and with a winning smile passed a glass of the sparkling liquid to their guest. Alfred took it with some hesitation, but did not raise it to his lips. Each of the family held a glass waiting to pledge their visitor. But Alfred feared to drink it. He set the goblet on the table while a burning flush overspread his face.

"What! Do you not drink wine?" asked Mrs. Warren, in her pleasant tone.

"I have been taught not to drink it," said Alfred.

"You have had good teaching, I doubt not," said the lady, "and I honor you for respecting it, but it makes a difference where and in what company you take it. I should not be willing for George to go into a bar-room in company with dissipated young men, and call for wine, but at home in the family circle it is different. A moderate use of wine never hurts any one. It is only when carried to excess that it is injurious. You had better drink yours. So little as that will never hurt you."

Jessie was sitting by Alfred. She took up

the glass he had set on the table and gave it to him with a charming smile.

"Drink it for my sake," she said. Again he took the goblet in his hand. The glowing wine was tempting, but the faces around him were more tempting still. He raised it towards his lips. But at that moment there rose up before him a pale, sweet face, with pleading eyes—the face of his mother in Heaven. The boy laid down the glass with a firm hand, and in a firm tone, said:

"I cannot drink it. It was my mother's dying request that I should never taste wine, and if I disregard it now I fear greater temptations will follow. You must pardon my seeming discourtesy, but I cannot drink it."

A silence fell upon the little circle. None spoke for several minutes.

Then Mrs. Warren said, in a voice choked with emotion:

"Forgive me, my boy, for tempting you to violate your conscience. Would that all young men would show as high a sense of duty."

"The boy is right," said Mr. Warren. "Drinking wine leads to deeper potations. We have done wrong in setting such examples before our children. Here, Ellen," he called the servant, "take away this decanter."

And as the table was cleared of the wine and glasses, Mr. Warren said solemnly:

"Now, here, in the presence of you all, I make a solemn vow never to have any more wine on my table, or drink it myself as a beverage; and may my influence and precepts be as binding on my children as the request of this boy's mother to him."

And Mrs. Warren softly responded:

"Amen!"

Mr. Warren turned to Alfred.

"We are not drunkards or wine-bibbers here, my boy. I have always preached temperance to my children, but I have never realized before how an occasional glass of wine, if partaken of in good society, could injure. I see it now. If a person can drink one glass, he can drink another, and yet another, and it is hard to know just where to draw the line. I thank you for this lesson. I will show that I have as much manliness as a mere boy. My children, will you follow my example, and pledge to abstain totally from wine as a beverage?"

"We will, father," was the response.

This pledge was never broken by any of the family, and never did Alfred Harris have cause to regret that he resisted the temptation to drink one cup of wine.

Years afterward, when he was a wealthy and prosperous merchant, and sweet Jessie Warren was his wife, they often spoke of the consequences which might have followed, had he yielded to that one temptation; and Jessie tried to impress as firm principles upon the minds of her children as her husband's mother instilled into the heart of her boy.—*Good Templar.*

CHRISTIAN WORK.

The following is from the *Missionary Herald* for September:—

MADAGASCAR.

The *Chronicle* of the London Missionary Society, for July, says, respecting the good work in Madagascar: "That work still goes on; that marvellous prosperity continues; and the directors cannot but speak once more. No such growth—no such rapid extension of the Church—no such earnest grasp of the gospel has been seen in any nation since the days of the Apostles. And it is with adoring wonder and gratitude that the missionaries and directors stand still and see the salvation of God." A few days previous to the Society's Annual Meeting intelligence reached us that the Queen herself had been baptized. Touching details were given of the origin and growth of her convictions; and it was observed with special pleasure that she was received into the faith by her native pastors, and in accordance with the rules prevalent in the native church. All that has since been written on the matter more than confirms the impressions conveyed by these gratifying tidings. The Queen has learned the catechism like her people! Like her people, she has definitively professed the Protestant faith, and declines to worship with the French Catholics! "Since the Queen was baptized [Mr. Toy writes] almost all the higher officers are coming forward as candidates for baptism. I have now at Ambohipotsy more than a hundred under weekly instruction. Among these are, the chief of the idol keepers, the late Queen's astrologer, several of the present Queen's household, the head of the civilians and other members of the government, many of whom are getting quite old men. This great influx of those who were a short time ago idolaters, and some of them fierce persecutors of Christianity, is not without its risk. We are all conscious of the peculiar dangers to which it is exposed, but we can do nothing more than pursue an open and straightforward course, faithfully doing our duty, by instilling right principles, directing and guiding as far as possible the course of events, and committing ourselves and our work into the hands of Him who has the hearts of all men under His control."

"Last year, twenty thousand persons joined the Christian congregations. The missionaries expect the same addition, if not a larger one, during the present year. Everywhere, therefore, church-building is most active, and the mission press has its hands more than full."

Mr. Toy wrote, April 9, respecting the instruction of native pastors: "Mr. Cousins and myself commenced our new duties on Wednesday. We have nearly forty students to begin with, exclusive of some of the pastors who wish to attend as often as possible. I do trust that we shall be able to do our work successfully, and that God will prosper this undertaking and make it the means of advancing His glory. At present the young men are very zealous, and things look most encouraging, but whether they will have the diligence and perseverance necessary to continue their studies when the novelty of the thing has worn away, may be open to doubt."

THE GREAT KAREN PREACHER.

Dr. Anderson in his recent work—"Foreign Missions: their relations and claims"—adduces a few remarkable cases to illustrate the value of the native ministry. "The first case is that of a Karen preacher, pastor, and missionary, named Quala (or San Quala), a convert of the Baptist Mission in Burmah. Quala signifies 'Hope,' and the name was given him by his parents because of hoped-for relief from Burmese oppression, awakened by the entrance of British ships into Burman ports at the time of his birth; but it was not until the boy was fifteen or sixteen years old, that the British took actual possession of Tavoy. Three years after this, the first Karen convert was baptized by Dr. Judson, and began immediately to preach, and the first sermon of this convert was in the house of Quala's father. That sermon was blessed to the inquiring youth, who was received into the church in the year 1830, thirty-eight years ago.

"As with so many of his countrymen, so with him; the first impulse of his spiritual life was to 'declare what God had done for his soul, and to invite all whom he could reach to believe and live.' . . . He was employed some years by the missionaries in assisting to translate the New Testament into the Karen language. For fifteen years he accompanied the missionary in his jungle-tours in Tavoy and Mergui, tours sometimes extended three or four hundred miles; and they together laid the foundations in those regions of many Karen churches. Thus was this young servant of the Lord prepared for more responsible service.

"It is a striking illustration of the excessive caution of early missionaries in putting native converts into the ministry, that Quala did not receive ordination until fourteen years after his reception into the church. Some time after this, he felt strongly moved to enter on what proved to be the great work of his life, a mission to the Karens in the province of Toungoo. This was a great trial to the churches in Tavoy and Mergui, all of which joined in a written remonstrance to the missionaries against his leaving them. It was like our sending to the heathen our most useful, learned, and valued pastors and ministers. But it was decided to be his duty to go, as may yet, perhaps, be true of some such men among ourselves. Quala reached Toungoo in December, 1853, the year after that province, by the annexation of Pegu, came under the protection of English law. The first baptism he performed was in the following January. Before the close of that year, the number of converts connected with his labors was seven hundred and forty-one, who were associated in nine churches. In less than three years, the number of churches was increased under his ministry to thirty, with an aggregate of two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven members, more than two thousand of whom were baptized by Quala himself. Nor do those converts appear to have been admitted to the church without due consideration. His labors and fatigue were truly apostolical, and such was his success. His singleness of purpose was like that of the Apostle Paul. He received no salary in Toungoo, and, being constantly on the move, he found it necessary, for two years, to leave his lovely wife in Tavoy, who is represented as 'the flower of the jungle.' One and another of the native disciples gave him a garment when he needed it, and, having no house, he got his food where he labored.

"The wild mountain Karens, in 'regions beyond,' sent a petition, that he would come and tell them of the 'Eternal God.' The English Commissioner, hearing of this, offered Quala a salary from the English Government, if he would become the head and overseer of that wild tribe. Quala gives this very touching account of his conference with the Commissioner. His reply was: 'Sir, I cannot do it. I will not have the money. I will not mix up God's work with Government work. There are others to do this thing. Employ them. As for me, I will continue the work in which I have been engaged.' The Commissioner asked, 'Where do you obtain money to live on? Why do you not like money? We will give you money, and you may continue your work as teacher, as heretofore. Will it not make it easier for you?' He answered, 'No, sir; when I eat with the children of poverty, my heart sleeps. I did not leave my dear wife, and come up hither in search of silver, or agreeable food. I came to this land that its poor people might be saved. Be patient with me, sir. Were I to take your money, the wild Karens would turn against me.' Admirable man! Where shall we find his equal in devotion to the cause of Christ?"

A NATIVE PASTOR IN THE SAMOAS.

A missionary of the London Society, writing from the Samoa Islands in November last, noticed "two venerable men," native preachers, who had recently been obliged, through the infirmities of age, to retire from the work. Of one of these, he says: "Peniamina (Benjamin) was one of the first converts in Samoa, and for thirty years he has maintained an unblemished character. He was a middle-aged man when the gospel was introduced to Samoa. A short time ago I took down from his own lips the story of his life—or I might rather say of his two lives—so great a contrast does the latter half of his life present to the former. The one is the life of the ignorant and corrupt pagan, the other that of the humble follower and devoted disciple of the Lord Jesus. All who know Peniamina would concur in this testimony, that he is one of the brightest gems that has been won for Christ in Samoa. His praise is in all the churches. As a pastor he has done good service. For a number of years he has had the oversight of one of our churches in the out-stations, and so beloved was he by his people that when, through age, his eyesight failed, and he could no longer read the scriptures in public, they begged that he would still preach to them, and asked that a young man might read the scriptures for him. This he did for some time, until he became so infirm that he was compelled to resign. But when he proposed to return

to his native village, that he might die among his kindred, according to the invariable custom in Samoa, his people begged that he would not leave them, and that, as he had devoted so much of his strength to their good, they might be allowed to 'nurse' him in his old age, and to have the honor of burying him in their own village. But the national custom prevailed over their entreaties. A few days after he had taken farewell of his church, he called on me, and gave me a few steel pens, the remainder of some I had given him for writing his sermons. As he gave them to me, he said, 'I have finished my work: I shall write no more sermons; and that nothing may be wasted that is useful in the work of God, let these pens be given to a younger man, who is still able to write sermons.' This incident is characteristic of the man, and will illustrate his simple uprightness, and his concern for the work of God. He is now very infirm, but strong in faith; he is calmly waiting to be summoned to his reward."

CHRIST THE DOOR.

All day long the father strives in the office, in the store, in the shop, in the street, along the wharves, wherever his labor calls him; and the whole day has been full of care and wrangling. The head is hot, and the hand is weary, and the pulse is feverish; and as the day draws on, the busy man prepares at last for home.

The man draws near his dwelling. The door opens to his touch. The children hear it. The elder ones run. The young prattler, motherborne, gets there first—quicker than the nimblest. Now how his heart rejoices! Every wrinkle is rubbed out. He looks around with a sense of grateful rest, and thanks God that the sound of that shutting door was the last echo of the thunder of care and trouble. That is outside, and he is at home with her that he loves best, and with those that are dearest to him. That door opened to let him in to love and peace and joy; it shut to keep out the turbulence of the quarrelsome world and the influence of grinding business.

Now, is there any likeness in this to Christ Jesus? Is there any such access to Christ Jesus as may be compared to a man's experience when he repairs to his home, and, opening the door, has the full sweet welcome, and, shutting it, exiles all that disturbs and all that creates discord? "Behold I am the door," says Christ; as if He were a householder. Opening, you shall be within the circle of love. Shutting, you shall be protected against all turmoil and care. Perfect peace, have they who put their trust in Him. Joy and peace, that pass all understanding—such joy and peace as the world knows not—are to be found in Christ. My dear friends, there is a friendship in the Lord Jesus Christ which may be to us what the door of the household is to the most care-bestridden and bedeviled of men. What the home, with all its sweet affections is to the troubled heart, that the Saviour is to those who know how to make use of Him—not the Saviour didactically taught or controversially perached, but the Saviour discerned by a living and personal faith. There is such intercourse and welcome behind Him as there is behind the shutting door. There is that in Him which shall make every man, in the midst of the most tried and bestormed life, rest upon His bosom. Oh! if men could but find the door, if they could but know what peace there is in Christ Jesus for them, I am sure they would not go so friendless, and harassed, and distressed.—*H. W. Beecher.*

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

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

I will be as the dew unto Israel. Hos. xiv. 5
Our hearts by nature are like the dry, dead, and barren earth; there would be neither life, beauty, nor fruit, but for the grace of God. And even after regeneration, we are as much dependent upon God, as the earth in the East is dependent upon the dew. If there be no dew, there will be no fruit, and if there be no grace, there will be no real religion. But our God has said, "I will be as the dew unto Israel." What the dew is to the earth, God will be unto His people. Does the dew cool and refresh the earth? So will the Lord cool and refresh our souls with the sense of His love and the tokens of His favor. Does the dew soften and break the clods of the valley? So will our God soften and dissolve our hard and impenitent hearts. Does the dew prepare the ground for the seed, and cause the same to vegetate and grow? So will our God prepare our hearts to receive the word, and cause it to grow and bring forth fruit. Does the dew fall incessantly, and in the evening, when most needed? So will our God come unto us, when we most need His quickening and fructifying operations.

Come, Holy Ghost, as heavenly dew,
My parched soul revive;
The former mercies now renew,
Quickened and bid me live:
Thy fertilizing power impart,
And sanctify my barren heart.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ONLY A PENNY.

"Oh, nurse, I have been reading to Willie such a pretty story about some one who was very rich. I do wish I had a great deal of money; how nice it would be!" And little Effie Stanley sighed as she closed her book. "Why, Miss Effie, what would you do with it?" asked nurse. "Oh, a great deal. Let me see," said Effie, thoughtfully. "Well, first I should buy a carriage for papa and mamma, and a doll's house for Lottie, and a pony for George, and oh! nurse, I should not forget you either. I would buy you ever so many gowns like the one you admired so much in the draper's window the other day." "Thank you, my dear!" said the nurse, smiling, "but should you not want something for yourself?" "Yes, to be sure, only I should get the other things first; it would be so nice to see

every one so pleased and happy. But there! it is no use of thinking about it, for I have only a penny belonging to me," Effie added, sighing again.

"It certainly is not much," replied the nurse, "and you can't make any of your grand presents with it. But I'm thinking that there are other things that make people happier than gold. Kind words and kind actions are often of more use, and do more towards lightening heavy hearts than any sum of money coolly or grudgingly given: ah! I should not wonder, either, if you were to do more good with your penny than some people would with a pound."

"Do good! oh I wish I could; but how is it possible with only a penny? You must be joking, nurse."

"No, I am not, indeed. But how did you think of spending it?"

"I meant to buy some blue ribbon for my doll, but if I can do any good with it I will certainly wait and see if I have an opportunity. If it were half a crown, or a shilling, or a sixpence even; but only a penny! I am afraid, nurse, it would be no use."

"Wait and see only," was nurse's reply. That same afternoon nurse took Effie and her brother and sister out for a walk. As they were returning home they saw a little girl sitting outside the gates of the park. She had no shoes or stockings, and her clothes were hanging about her in rags. She leaned her head wearily on her hand, and the poor, pale, pinched face had a fearful sad expression that was pitiful to behold.

"Nurse," said Effie, "do you see that poor little girl? Shall I give her my penny?"

"But the doll's ribbon, Miss Effie?"

"Oh, never mind that!" And in another moment Effie was bending over the forlorn child. "Poor little girl!" she said, in a sweet voice full of sympathy. "I'm so sorry for you: you look tired, and perhaps you are hungry. I wish I could give you more, but I have only a penny."

"Oh, thank you, Miss, thank you for the money, and for your kind words too!" and the poor child's bright eyes were full of tears. There was no time for further conversation, the people were hurrying to and fro, and nurse deemed it expedient to get her young charge out of the crowd. What a happy little girl was Effie! You may be sure she felt quite satisfied with the way in which she had spent her penny, only she wished she knew something more about the child to whom she had given it, for she felt strangely interested in her. Several weeks passed away, when one afternoon, as Effie stood looking out of the window, she suddenly exclaimed, "Oh, mamma, do come, here is the little girl I told you about. She is selling flowers on the other side of the street. Ah! there she sees me now. May I beckon to her to come here?"

Mrs. Stanley gave her daughter the permission she sought, and Effie ran to the door and brought her into the hall.

"Ah, ma'am," she said, in answer to Mrs. Stanley's inquiries, "it is all owing to the dear young lady that I am so well off now."

Effie glanced at her poor bruised, bare feet, and she remembered how she had wished to be richer, and here was that miserably clad, half-starved flower-girl calling herself "well off."

"Tell me your story, all about yourself, I mean," said Effie eagerly.

"Father and mother died a long while ago," replied the child, "and my brother Teddy and me lives all alone in the world. I had been very sick before I saw you that day, but I felt as if I'd soon be better if I could only breathe fresh air, and so I wandered all the way to the park, and there I felt faint and sat down. I thought of mother, and wondered what would become of Teddy if I died. Whilst I was thinking of this you came and spoke to me, and gave me a penny. But it was not the penny that did me so much good, though I was glad enough for that too, but those were the first kind words I'd heard for many a long day, and oh! they did my heart good, and when you were gone I did not feel so lonely like."

"And did you buy something to eat with the penny?" asked Effie hastily.

"Oh no; I bought some flowers, one bunch, and made it up into ever so many nosegays, and before night I had sold them all and made sixpence. Then I bought two pen'orth of bread for Teddy and me."

"Do you live far from here?" asked Mrs. Stanley, who was also much interested in the little flower-girl's story.

"About two miles, ma'am. And oh! I'm so glad to have seen the young lady again, and to be able to thank her once more for her goodness." And so the little flower-girl, after having been regaled with tea, departed.

Having made inquiries, Mrs. Stanley found that Nelly Brown (for that was her name) was a very deserving, industrious girl, though she and her brother lived in great poverty. Several ladies interested themselves about her, and she and Teddy were put in the way of earning a respectable livelihood.

As for Effie she was more than delighted; and many a time afterwards did she thank her good nurse for her advice, and for pointing out to her how much may be effected by kind words, and even the judicious spending of only a penny.—*Evangelical Witness.*

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

- 854. Where is it said that God prepared a "vehement east wind?"
- 855. What does Solomon say about divers weights and divers measures?
- 856. What does he say about the lips of knowledge?
- 857. What about the "lip of truth?"
- 858. What about "lying lips?"
- ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS.
No. 850.—Luke 17:22-23.
No. 851.—2 Kings 3:4.
No. 852.—2 Chron. 24:20-21.
No. 853.—Gen. 25:20-28:31.

The Miscellany.

SUFFICIENT.

Citron, pomegranate, apricot and peach;
Flutter of apple-blows, whiter than the snow;
Filling the silence with their leafy speech,
Budding and blossoming down row after row.

Breaths of blown spices which the meadows
yield,
From blossoms broad-petaled, starry buds and
small,
Gold of the hill-side, purple of the field,
Waft to my nostrils your fragrance one and
all.

Birds in the tree-tops, birds that fill the air,
Trilling, piping, singing, in your merry mood:
Gold wing and brown wing flitting here and
there,
To the coo and chirrup of your downy broods.

What grace has summer better that can suit?
What gift can autumn bring us more to
please?
Red of blown roses, mellow tints of fruit,
Never can be fairer, sweeter than are these.

—INA P. COOLBATH in *Oberland Monthly*.

CONCERNING PULPITS.

THEIR USE AND SIZE.

What is the idea of a pulpit, its essence as distinguished from its accidents—its soul, so to speak—the object for which it exists? Some speakers use pulpits as musicians use a bass drum, to pound upon for emphasis sake, or as the Scotch folks say, to "ding." A Methodist brother in Northern New York, a few years ago found the massive structure which he used convenient for illustrating his subject, which was "faith." Drawing himself up to his full height, and looking his congregation in the eye, he said, "Now you see me." Then dropping suddenly out of sight, his voice rang out from the mysterious region of spitoons, old notices, and collection-plates. "Now you don't see me, but you know I'm here." But the central idea of a pulpit is not to pound it, or to hide behind it. The concealment of the speaker has nothing to do with the proper use of the pulpit.

There is one use of the pulpit, which is constant and invariable. It is to support the Bible and the manuscript of the speaker, if he has any. To this use all churches put their pulpits.

I know of only one exception in this statement, which is the "Tabernacle" of Spurgeon in London. When I heard this great preacher two years ago, he stood behind no pulpit or desk, but on a simple platform on a level with the lower of the two enormous galleries which extend entirely round this amazing house of worship. There was nothing before him but a slight railing, on which he frequently put his hand, for he was lame. But this exception only proves the rule. Everywhere the pulpit supports the Bible. That is its legitimate use. A Bible of moderate size is better than a gigantic volume.

Another question is: How much timber ought to be used in the construction of a pulpit, supposing the Bible not to weigh more than twenty-five pounds? And I think the irrefutable answer to the question is this: Enough timber should be used to support the Bible and no more. A top sixteen by twenty-four inches is ample. It should be inclined at the right angle, and capable of being raised by a screw to suit the stature of the speaker. Between the top and the platform the less bulk there is the better consistent with firmness. There should be a table near the chair for the hymn-book and other things.

This is a long remove from the old-fashioned structures, with sounding-boards, built on the tops of tall pillars, which multitudes can still remember. But it is the goal of architectural reason and good sense. Soon may the rational pulpit supersede the vast masses, heaps, fancies, and wild combinations of Gothic points and pinnacles, behind which the preacher is seen going to and fro. All these are simply absurd, and would seem so if they were anywhere else except in the sacred precincts of churches.

There is a church in Hartford, whose massive pulpit is built through the wall. It has been well called a fortification. The preacher is perfectly secure. No person from the audience could reach him. He could defy mobs and armies.

In another city near New York, a pulpit has been made, which seems to be a part of the wall of the church, but fallen in wild and elaborate ruin, inward. In another prominent church the pulpit seems to be a sort of bird-nest appendage to the organ.

But the most usual, and really the best style of pulpit yet generally introduced, is a regular parallelopipedon, about the shape of Webster's unabridged dictionary set on its edge. Its dimensions are, about four feet high, six feet long and two feet deep. Behind this is usually placed a perilous stool for the speaker, from four to eight inches high. Sometimes the mathematical simplicity of this pulpit is varied from the square uninspiring lamp with curves and carvings. But absurd as this block is, it is far better than an enclosure which shuts away the speaker almost wholly from the sympathies of his hearers.

American pulpits, bad as they may be, are better than those across the ocean. In Scotland, England, and Holland the pulpits are high and small, and usually shaped like tubs or small hogheads. The sexton generally follows the preacher up and buttons him securely in, lest, (perhaps) he should fall from his perilous height.

In Scotland the pews of royal and noble persons are usually in the gallery, so that they can look at the speaker without pain in their necks and backs.

In St. Paul's in London I saw a movable pulpit about twenty feet high, if I remember well, such as is (sometimes) used in Roman churches. Two officials in long robes and

with divers insignia, escorted up and buttoned in a long-robed, venerable canon, who quietly uttered a very tame discourse.

In Geneva I climbed and stood in the pulpit of Calvin beneath the identical sounding-board which aided the Reformer's voice. It was a small, tub-like structure attached to a pillar, and was as suitable to the place as any I had seen.

In the "Nieuwe Kerk" in Amsterdam there is a wonderful edifice also fastened to a pillar, with a sounding-board like nothing else in architecture I have ever seen or imagined. It is very lofty and carved and pinnacled, the work of one of the great minds of the seventeenth century—Albert Vincker Brinck.

Under this marvellous sounding-board I heard the deep guttural voice of Von Oosterzee, whose presence at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York next year will be one of its chief attractions.

But all these singular and lofty pulpits are made as after-thoughts in immense cathedrals, which were never planned with reference to preaching the Word. There the cathedrals stood. And after the Reformation had taken out the images, they must either be used for preaching or not at all. So, as in the New Church, so called in Amsterdam, a little space was usually fenced off and a pulpit hung up against a lofty pillar, and in this the gospel was heard, while all the world was free to go in and out of the unoccupied portions of the church. St. Giles in Edinburgh was wisely divided into three apartments, in which three distinct churches worship every Sabbath, and the pulpit of one of them is less than thirty feet from the floor, if I remember rightly. It was from this pulpit I heard a good sermon from Rev. Dr. Arnot, whom I shall long remember for courteous acts of kindness done.

The Reformers made the best use they could of the great cathedrals of old anti-preaching times; but for Americans to go to the pillared cathedrals of Europe for awkward models of pulpits to put in neat and sensible churches, is quite absurd.

A pulpit ought to conceal the person of the speaker as little as possible. He should feel himself to be in the same room with his hearers, not in another apartment.

Dr. Guthrie is reported to have charged a great part of the sleeping in churches to bad air, which is no doubt just. And perhaps quite as much of it is owing to barrier pulpits, which conceal the speaker, and make the hearers take an attitude of physical restfulness, and a look which says plainly, "We will wait for you down here till you finish over there."

Still further, barricade pulpits are damaging to preachers. They induce awkwardness, leaning, lounging, standing on one foot, bending the knees, and even a solemn and monotonous sort of dancing to the sing-song of the sermon; all which bad effects never would have existed but for the ruinous pulpits which stand between the people and the gospel. What wonder that our honored and venerable Professor of Homiletics in New York declares so emphatically "Pulpits are an abomination!" They induce drowsiness in the hearers, and awkwardness in the ministers; and they absorb about as much of the gospel as gets finally to the congregation.

It is with great satisfaction that the writer uses an elegant Gothic pulpit of the neatest proportions, only two feet long at the top, and less at the base, which has been provided for him by the kindness of his people. Surely they have never done a generous deed which will more promptly react with blessings upon themselves.—*From the Observer*.

THE TABLE ORNAMENT.

That the appearance of the table affects our enjoyment of the food no one will deny. Were this not the case, table-cloths might be dispensed with, and it would be a matter of indifference whether our plates were of tin or china. How far we should regard the appearance of the table will depend in part upon one's tastes, and in part upon means. Ornamentation to a certain extent is pleasing, but this generally takes time—just the thing which housekeepers in general can least afford. Such things, except in the most simple form, are better left for the wealthy, who can pay for the necessary service. Still there are many things pertaining to order and neatness that take scarcely any time in their execution, and which even the housekeeper who is her own cook and waiter can observe, if her attention is called to them. At present we refer only to "dishing up." So simple an article as mashed potatoes is capable of looking at its best. A shapeless, pudding mass, such as is often dumped into a dish, is far from being attractive in appearance. Smooth this down with a knife to a neatly rounded surface, and the whole look of the dish is changed. Set the dish in a quick oven, to brown the surface, and you have a work of art.

Nothing is more distressing than to see a roasted fowl come to the table "flying" with outspread wings, and legs looking as if the bird had kicked before the fire. A turning of the wings and a bit of string around the legs would have converted the ridiculous object into a respectably dressed fowl. Even so simple a thing as mutton chops may be neatly served or otherwise. Let one compare a dish of chops thrown into the plate "higgledy piggledy," with one in which the small ends are all laid one way, with the broad portion slightly overlapping, and the difference will be manifest at once.

A FIRST-RATE NOTICE OF THE ENGLISH DERBY.

We make no apology, for obvious reasons, for putting this portion of a recent foreign letter in this department: Those who only go down to Epsom for the day by the special train, and who return to town as soon as the race is over, have no conception of what the Derby really means. In order to know what it really means a man should live on the south side of the Thames, within about three or four miles from Epsom. Ten days or a fortnight before the race all the blackguardism

of London, and a good part of the blackguardism of England begins to get uneasy, and down at last sets itself in motion. Gradually it rolls toward the course. From every town and village—north, south, east, and west—the vagrants, the cadgers, the innumerable multitudes with no fixed occupation, the dangerous classes in fact, slowly wend their way to their Mecca, their Jerusalem, the hills between Banstead and Leatherhead. During the day they get their living professionally by begging, or threatening, or stealing. Half a dozen colonies of wretches of this kind have I myself seen during the last week, and was thankful that I had the able assistance of a dog and good stout cudgel. But don't let it be supposed that there is a monopoly of iniquity among the poor. The things done in barouches and four-in-hands on the return home are simply indescribable. For my own part, I have been obliged to pull down my blinds, and to send every soul to the back of the house, so utterly loathsome and horrible was the vice paraded before my own dining-room window. Thank God it is now all over for another year. The extraordinary part of the story is that respectable people, people out of whose mouths never comes a profane word or jest, on this day break loose, and seem to delight in these demoniacal displays. Herein lies the mischief. I do think it is time the truth should be told about the matter. Apart from all ecclesiastical and theological considerations, the Derby is literally a disgrace to a civilized, not to say Christian country. The horseracing is the merest and flimsiest pretext. People go to the Derby to get drunk, to steal, to lie and to commit every sin that they like to commit, but dare not commit on other days. Society pardons them because it "is only the Derby."

TRASK'S TOBACCO CURE.

Mr. Trask, who has done so much to save his fellow-men from this curse, has given his attention to this matter. The following is from one of his tracts. We commend it to our readers, not only to actual sufferers, but to all who would assist others in regaining their manhood:—

1. Make the most of your will. Drop tobacco, and resolve never to use it again in any form.
2. Go to an apothecary and buy ten cents' worth of Gentian root, coarsely ground.
3. Take as much of it after each meal, or oftener, as amounts to a common quid of "finecut" or "cavendish."
4. Chew it well, and swallow all the saliva.
5. Continue this a few weeks, and you will come off conqueror; then thank God, and thank us.

REASONS.

1. Gentian is a tonic, bitter in taste, and will do much to neutralize and allay your taste for tobacco.
2. Gentian is a nerveine. It will brace up your relaxed and flabby nerves, and save you from the "awful giddiness" under which victims agonize.
3. Gentian, for a short time, is an innocent substitute for the quid or pipe. It employs the mouth, beguiles attention, and gives a helping hand to a drowning man.

Despite our antidote. Money-making men give us to understand that, should we fill millions of little boxes with gentian, and mark them "Trask's Infallible Tobacco Cure," price one dollar, we should soon fill our empty coffers and become a millionaire.

We shall do no such thing. We shall continue to spread tracts over the nation, showing that tobacco tends to ruin the body and the soul, and ruin nations; and beg enslaved men to try our antidote—resolution, gentian, and the grace of God. Thousands will try it and be free.

PREACHING TO CHILDREN.

The increasing interest manifested by the Church in the welfare of childhood is one of the most encouraging and hopeful features of the present time. It is shown, not only in the new developments of our Sunday-school work in the form of conventions, institutes, and normal classes, but in the growing number of ministers who feel that they have a personal responsibility for the religious training of the children of the Church. As one method of meeting this responsibility is to be found in preaching to children, we offer a few suggestions on the style of preaching best adapted to that purpose.

The idea which largely prevails, that the faculty of preaching to children is a peculiar gift bestowed only on a few, is a mistaken and mischievous one. True, some may be more apt than others in its use, as some can preach better than others to adults; but we believe that every man who is truly called to the ministry might find some way to interest and to profit the children if he would faithfully apply himself to the duty. If there are those who never make the effort, under the impression that it is too small a business for their talents, seeking rather a reputation for profound preaching, we can only say that such are to be pitied for their blindness, and that their success will never be what it ought until this intellectual pride is overcome. But the minister who is sincerely desirous of doing all the good he can, and who is willing to apply himself diligently to the task, may soon learn the best methods of reaching the little ones. We have known ministers who have for years refrained from all attempts to talk to children, under the impression that they had no gift for it, make the effort at last, patiently and persistently, until success crowned their endeavors. If every preacher should begin this work in the early part of his ministry, the difficulties in the way would soon diminish.

It is not necessary to talk nonsense in order to adapt ourselves to the capacity of childhood. "Mother Goose" may have her place in the nursery, but she is manifestly out of place in the pulpit. These bright boys and girls who come to church have serious thoughts on some of the most important questions that can be discussed by human intellect, and they want some answer to these questions.

Even very young children show the yearning of the soul after the unknown when they make their strange inquiries about God and about their own being. Children are not to be put off with "baby talk" or funny stories: if they ask for bread, we must not give them a stone.

To bring religious truth to the capacity of a child requires a use of plain language. Short and direct sentences find their way to the child's understanding; if they are long and involved, the mind fails to take in their meaning. Every one must have noticed the attempts of children to narrate what they have seen, or heard, or what has happened to them. The efforts they make to tell everything in one sentence are always failures. They break down before they go far, and are compelled to begin over again, and finally tell their story in short, abrupt statements, each one forming a little sentence by itself. This may furnish a hint to those who would talk to them. Abundant illustrations are also important in addressing children, since their untrained minds grasp what is objective sooner than that which is subjective. In some way or other, the truth to be taught should be pictured to the mind, either by means of anecdote, or history, or simile, or object illustrations, that the eye may see and the hands handle.

Let no minister refrain from this work under the impression that it will unfit him for preaching to adults. Such a fear betrays ignorance of the laws of mind. Preaching to children will be found to be one of the greatest helps to the formation of a simple and direct style of addressing adults. One of the most prominent educators in our land (who has been recently compared, by no mean authority, to Arnold of Rugby) remarked to us a few years ago that among the best aids he had to the discharge of his duties as professor was the labor he performed in writing books for children. There was true philosophy in the saying.—*Evangelist*.

A THREAD.

Once, in the progress of a revival among his church in Portland, after having repeatedly invited meetings at his house, of those who wished to seek religion, Dr. Payson one day gave an invitation to all those young persons who did not intend to seek religion. Any one who did not know the Doctor would be surprised to hear that thirty or forty came. He had a very pleasant, social interview with them, saying nothing about the subject of religion, until just as they were about to leave, he closed a very few plain and simple remarks in the following manner:

"Suppose you should see, coming down from heaven, a very fine thread, so fine as to be almost invisible, and it should come and very gently attach itself to you. You knew you suppose, that it came from God. Should you dare to put out your hand and brush it away?"

He dwelt a few minutes upon this idea, until every one had a clear and fixed conception of it, and of the hardness which any one would manifest who should openly break off even such a tie.

"Now," continued he, "Just such a slender, delicate thread has come from God to you this afternoon; you do not feel, you say, any interest in religion; but by coming here this afternoon, God has fastened one little thread upon you all; it is very weak and frail, and you can, in a moment, brush it away. But you certainly will not do so. Welcome it, and it will enlarge and strengthen itself, until it becomes a golden chain to bind you forever to God!"

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

—The next great event in astronomical circles will be the transit of the planet Venus over the sun's disc, which will occur on the 8th of December, 1874.

—The loss of weight experienced by a rower in a prolonged contest like that of the Harvards with the Oxforas is from four to eight pounds. In order to permit such a weight of perspiration to pass off within 18 or 20 minutes, it is necessary to have the body exposed as much as possible.

—A very ingenious application of scientific principles with practical results is made the project of a patent by a Birmingham, England, firm. Refrigerators are to be built in which water is used instead of ice, for keeping the temperature within a low point. The base of the refrigerator is surrounded by a rim containing water and the metallic body is covered with a porous textile fabric. By capillary attraction the water rises over the whole surface, evaporation ensues, and a cooling effect is, of course, produced in the hottest weather, and the difference between the temperature within and without grows less as the demand for such difference diminishes.—*Missouri Democrat*.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD MILKERS.

No matter what breed of cows you have, something is necessary to reach the highest success of raising milkers. And can farmers ever expect to raise good stock from cows to which, for the purpose of making the milkers, they have been in the habit of using any runt of a bull they could pick up?

It's a great thing to have good blood; whether it be in Ayrshire, Jersey or short-horn grades; but, apart from this important advantage, the course of treatment in raising a milker is somewhat different from that in raising a beef animal or animal for labor.

The calf should be well fed and petted while young. Well-fed to produce a rapid growth, so as to enable the heifer to come in early; petted to make her gentle and fond of the presence of her keepers. Fondling helps to create a quiet disposition, so important in a dairy cow, and this education must begin when young.

For a milker, we would have the heifer come in at two years old, and if she has been

well kept, so as to have attained a good size, she is then old enough to become a cow. She will give more milk for coming in early. It forms the habit of giving milk, and habit, you know, is a sort of second nature. An older bull is better. We use too many young bulls. A three or four year old is far better as a stock-getter than a yearling, and many prefer a five or six year old to any other. After the heifer comes in let her be fed regularly. Clover is preferable to all others for stall-feed. A little oatmeal induces a large flow. Indian meal is rather fattening. In bad weather give her a clean, airy stall.

A cow newly come in should not drink cold water in cold weather, but moderately warm slop. Calves intended for raising should be taken from the cow within a few days, and they will be less liable to suck when old. Feed them first with new milk for a time, then skim milk, then sour milk, taking care that all the changes are gradual by adding only a portion at first, and gradually a little meal.

Calves well fed and taken care of, with a quart or two of meal daily in winter, will be double the size at two years they would have attained by common treatment.

Heifers thus treated may come in at two years old, and will be better than neglected animals at three, and one year of feeding saved.

Heifers dried up too early for calving will often run dry in later years; therefore, be very careful to milk closely the first year until about six weeks before calving.

Hearty eaters are desirable for cows, and they may usually be selected while calves. A dainty calf will likely be a dainty cow.

Heifers should become accustomed to be freely handled before calving and drawing their teats.

They will not then be so difficult to milk. Begin gradually, and be careful not to startle them.

In milking cows, divide the time as nearly as practicable between morning and evening, especially at the time of early grass, that the udder may not suffer.

Persons who milk should keep their nails cut short; animals are sometimes hurt with sharp nails, and are unjustly charged with restlessness.

To determine which cows are best for keeping, try their milk separately and weigh their butter—for sometimes a cow may give much milk and little butter, and vice versa.—*Colman's Rural World*.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

MUCK.—A farmer, as good as any in Connecticut—many would say the best—hauls his muck three miles, and mixes it with the droppings of his farm animals every day, summer and winter. Thus his pile is trebled; for a bushel of yard droppings mixed with two bushels of dry swamp muck and allowed to stand some months, will be found as valuable a fertilizer as three bushels of yard droppings. They mutually aid each other. The most useful and the most subtle parts of yard manure fly away and vanish in the air unless fixed by some chemical art. The sourness of swamp muck has the power of fixing this volatile part of excrements; at the same time the sourness is removed.

BUTTER-MAKING.—"A farmer's wife" in *Western Rural* says: Washing butter, in my opinion, destroys that rich flavor that good butter should have; and I find that the particles of water left in will turn sour and rancid quicker than the milk will if no water is used. The greatest difficulty in making sweet butter is in keeping the cream too long, in order to get a "big churning." I have been repeatedly asked what made my butter taste so rich and sweet. I answer, I skim my milk at a proper time, churn often, and never wash my butter, but work it twice and sometimes three times before packing away. I have been making butter for my own family for twenty-five years, and have found this way preferable to any other.

A HUGE FARM AND HOW IT IS WORKED.—What do you say to a corn-field in Benton county, Indiana, of 7,000 acres, in good condition and growing splendidly? It is to be found on the farm of Adams Earl, Esq., who resides in Lafayette. Messrs. Earl and Fowler have a farm of 30,000 acres in Benton county, in one body, well watered, and with permanent improvements, having 140 miles of hedge fence and 65 miles of board fence, 30 dwelling-houses for tenants, 3 blacksmith shops, etc. To cultivate the corn-lands 169 one and two horse plows were kept in daily use, and on the pasture lands 4,100 head of cattle are now feeding for the New York market, and will be shipped this fall by rail. Messrs. Earl and Fowler give their personal supervision to the farm, besides attending to their separate interests, the former a jobbing merchant, and the latter a banker. With the late improvements of farm machinery and harvesting implements, they are enabled to keep the model farm in good condition, and from present appearances the balance sheet will be on the right side, as heretofore.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

A VISIT TO COL. WILDER.—We reached Mr. Wilder's grounds, which include twelve acres. The mansion is in the old style, but comfortable and elegant, and the stranger meets a pleasant and attractive family. For a long period Col. Wilder has been experimenting with fruit, particularly with pears, and for five years he has imported from Europe every new variety regardless of cost, that our country might be benefited. Of camellias he has a rare stock, and of new and fine tulips a large number. Almost every kind of grape is cultivated and the flower borders and beds are arranged with effective skill. Most of the ground is in pears. Altogether he has tried as many as 900 varieties, but the number which have proved profitable is small. Among them he names the following: Beurre d'Anjou, Buffam, Boussock, Bartlett, and Miriam. With Seckle and Duchesse d'Angoulême, so popular South and West, he has had no success.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Lord Westbury has been appointed Lord Justice at the Court of Appeals at Chancery vice Sir C. J. Selwyn.

The Times, in an article on the cotton supply, says:—Ashworth and Bright, by different methods, arrive at the same end, namely, that nothing is wanted but cotton. More cotton would start the mills, dispel distress, and silence all clamors against free trade. Of this we are not sure, but we are well aware that the prostration of industry in Lancashire demands attention. Cotton is dear because it is scarce. Why scarce? The crop of the Southern States, with a considerable supply from other points, has enormously increased the supply. If less cotton arrives at Liverpool, we must investigate the cause. It would be safer to say that Lancashire suffers more from the loss of trade, than from the dearth and scarcity of cotton. The demand for goods is less than it formerly was. If Americans would take our manufactures as freely as we take their corn and cotton, the industry would be entirely ours, and supply of material theirs. It is not improbable that protective tariffs of other countries are answerable in some degree for the depression of Lancashire. It is certain that in this case cheap cotton will not remedy suffering. The loss of the market is not material. Our manufactures formerly commanded the world. They were better and cheaper than those of other countries. What is to be done now that the people refuse to buy in the cheapest market? Without free trade manufacturing excellence loses its value. If trade is had in consequence of the restriction of other countries, the scarcity or the abundance of cotton is immaterial. Without doubt, Lancashire suffers because other countries refuse to trade freely with us.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The Prince de la Tour de Auvergne, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Barlinghame, of the Chinese Embassy have made arrangements for establishing improved relations between France and China, on the basis of mutual conciliation, and the French Government has sent out instructions to its representatives in China to act in accordance with this policy.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Times to-day says: If the Emperor is now recovered, his conduct cannot easily be accounted for. The new constitution may be regarded as already virtually in vigor. The granting of an amnesty, the tolerance extended to the press—every circumstance contributes to foster the conviction that a new era has dawned. Yet the Emperor remains inactive, as if he considered everything done. Meanwhile public opinion demands the convocation of a legislative body. Uneasiness at the delay causes some members to contemplate the invasion of their own premises next month with the view of deliberating without the consent of the Executive. No one, however, expects a resort to such extremes. The legality of the Emperor's conduct, in allowing six months to elapse between the dissolution and re-convention of the Chambers, depends on a technical quibble. Although the legislative body separated before it was constituted, still it had given formal signs of its existence by several divisions.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The journals express grief at the letter of Pere Hyacinthe. The Monde says the letter justifies the fears which have long been entertained in regard to him. No such language has been heard in the French Church since the middle ages. The Patrie declares that the independent language and courageous tone of his sermon attracted much attention, and have drawn on the preacher the condemnation of the Papacy and of his superiors.

BERLIN, Sept. 23rd.—The Crown Prince, Frederick William, will soon depart for Alexandria. He intends to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal.

BARON VON WERTHER, formerly Minister to Austria, has been appointed Minister to France, and Prince Reuss has been appointed Minister to Austria.

FLORENCE, Sept. 23.—The Government last night sent a circular to the Italian Ministers at foreign courts, pointing out the commercial and political interests of Italy in Egypt, and expressing the desire that the Porte will act in a conciliatory manner on the points yet unsettled with the Viceroy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23.—The Sublime Porte persists in the demands on the Viceroy of Egypt in regard to the power of the latter to raise loans, and refuses to make any concessions.

TARRAGONA, Sept. 23rd.—General Pierrad has fled from Tarragona to Valencia. It is reported he was stopped at Tortosa and arrested.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—The Republican papers here disavow and reprobate the violence committed at Tarragona. Regent Serrano will leave the city, probably this week, for the Baths of Albano.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Guardian says that a manuscript in Lord Byron's own handwriting will soon be published, which will settle the question raised by Mrs. Stowe.

The Times of to-day, in an article on the letter of Father Hyacinthe, says: It is to the Pope and his Jesuit advisers that we are indebted for Hyacinthe. Without the idea of the Council he might have continued in the discharge of his office, occasionally startling his hearers with sudden flashes of the truth that is in him, yet bearing the accustomed yoke and allowing himself to be an accounted luminary of the Church of which he is now considered a firebrand. The Pope would scarcely dream of rebuking him in the same manner in which he condemned Father Passaglia, the noted Italian Theologian and opponent of temporal power. Father Hyacinthe's letter is not the production of a worldly spirit; it is the effusion of a soul in earnest and is the first utterance of the word which may take root and grow and sanctify and justify.

The Standard of to-day says: Whatever her legitimate claims to Cuba may be, Spain labors under a disadvantage in having to prosecute them in the face of the susceptibility of the American people, while she herself is in her condition of revolution. The Americans cannot wish for anything else than that Cuba shall be free to choose whether she shall remain with Spain or become an independent republic. That material assistance is rendered to Cuba, through the sympathy which Americans feel for her, cannot be doubted; but if those sympathies

should demand war, it would be the most anomalous and extraordinary conflict ever seen.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Gaulois asserts that France has sent a note to Prussia and Baden, declaring that she will regard the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Baden by Prussia as a *casus belli*.

Pere Hyacinthe has left his convent and gone to the home of his parents, where he will await the decision of the Council.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The father and son, supposed to have assassinated a woman and her five children, whose bodies were found this week in a field near Paris, have been arrested at Havre.

General Fleury has been appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The meetings of the Republican Club have been suspended by the authorities because a resolution was adopted condemning monarchy. Since the return of Gen. Prim to Madrid, the language of the American Minister has been most conciliatory.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Jos. Whitworth the inventor of the Whitworth gun, and Wm. Fairbairn, the celebrated engineer, have been created baronets.

Professor Seely succeeds Rev. Chas. Kingsley, as Professor of Modern History, in Cambridge University.

PERTH, Sept. 24.—It proves that Right Hon. Geo. Patton, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, was murdered, as his body was found in the river Tay to-day with a terrible cut in his throat.

VIENNA, Sept. 24.—It is stated, on authority of U. S. Legation here, that there is no foundation for the rumor which has prevailed that the Austrian Government has proposed to join with that of France for the purpose of mediating between Spain and the United States on the Cuban question.

BADEN, Sept. 24.—The Session of the Diet of Baden was opened to-day by the Grand Duke in person. In his speech the Grand Duke said the relations of Baden, with North German Confederation, were of the most friendly character. He was happy also to announce that the national feeling was in process of development among the people of Germany, and that measures were about to be taken to make homogeneous the depressive system of the confederations of North and South Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A new line of telegraph cable, to be laid between Ireland and Nova Scotia, is projected.

The Times this morning, in a leading article on the Cuban question, says: He must be a clever man who can determine the intentions of the United States with respect to Cuba. There are two parties in the States, one in favor of non-intervention and the other approves of Minister Sikes' course; and, finally, there is President Grant, who vibrates between the two. There cannot be two opinions in regard to the blunder which General Sikes has made. The prospect of the sale or loss of Cuba has caused a general violent commotion in Madrid. The Spanish Government is bound to be extremely careful not to wound national susceptibilities. There is no question as to the readiness of Spaniards to fight against any odds where their land is at stake. The only question is, whether they are in a condition to fight at all if the possession of Cuba is made a point of honor. Justice will help Spain better than force. Spain must consider whether she has a valid cause on the Antilles. However anxious Europe may be to recognize the validity of Spanish rights, she will have to inquire what use has been made of them.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Constitutionnel denies that there is any truth whatever in the report of the Gaulois, that a note had been sent to Prussia warning her against the annexation of Baden, and declaring that such an act would be considered as a just cause of war.

Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris and was received to-day by the Emperor.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The question raised in regard to the Catholic University of Fulda, will probably be settled by the educational bill, which is to be submitted to the Diet.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers to-day.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25.—U. S. Bonds closed active and firm, at 87 to 87½ for issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Sept. 25.—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—The Government intend to compel the Bishops to take the oath of allegiance to the new constitution.

It is officially announced that a reduction of five per cent. is to be made in the salaries of all colonial officers.

Minister Sikes had a long interview with the Spanish Minister of State Silveira to-day.

Intelligence has been received here of the assassination of the President of the Republican Club of Tarragona.

A Republican Club in this city has been closed by Government, on account of a resolution adopted, declaring that the members would make armed resistance to Monarchy.

Republican meetings are becoming general in the principal cities of Spain.

At Saragossa Senor Castellar addressed an audience of 20,000 persons, urging death before the acceptance of a Monarchy.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Emperor and Empress to-day attended the races at the Bois de Boulogne. The departure of the Empress for the East, is fixed for the 30th inst.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—At Barcelona an attempt was made to disarm some Volunteers, who protested against the arrest of Gen. Pierrad. This exasperated the Volunteers, and caused a slight insurrection. Barricades were thrown up, and a conflict took place in the streets between the Government troops and Volunteers. The fight was a short one. The Volunteers were beaten and seventy were taken prisoners. Among the latter are two deputies to the Cortes. The troops now hold all parts of the city, and it is reported that the revolt has been completely suppressed.

POUGHKEEPS, N.Y., Sept. 23.—Edwin Thomas trotting stallion "Surplus," by "Thorndale," was sold yesterday to James C. Irwin, of New York, for \$1,000. The animal cost Mr. Thomas \$10,000.

New York, Sept. 23.—Mr. Healy, connected with the firm of Vandewater & Co., brokers, has absconded with all the assets of the firm, leaving the books in a condition of confusion. The amount of defalcations has not been ascertained.

Chas. M. Limaison, a clerk in the head office of the Harlem Railway, was assaulted by three

men this morning, as he was leaving the First National Bank, and robbed of a satchel containing over \$9,000. The thieves jumped into a butcher's cart and escaped.

New York, Sept. 23.—The furor in the gold room to-day eclipses anything ever before seen and is without parallel even during the rebellion. The price opened at 42, but the announcement that Secretary Boutwell would anticipate November coupons with rebate of 6 per cent, carried the price down to 41. Subsequently it rose to 44, when a prominent broker threw \$3,000,000 on the market and the price receded to 42½. Again the "bull" element ascended and the price rose to 44. From this point the price fluctuated between 43½ and 44 for some time, when it suddenly tumbled to 41 which has been succeeded by a fluctuating recovery to 42½ to 34.

NASHVILLE, September 24.—The Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company have sold their lines to the Pacific and Atlantic Company for \$260,000 in stock.

It is understood that Robert Bonner has consented to trot "Dexter" against "Lady Thorne" next week, probably Thursday, at Prospect Park fair ground. The entire proceeds are for the benefit of the Avondale sufferers. With a fine day, it is anticipated there will be 50,000 spectators.

New York, Sept. 24.—The Times, speaking of the excitement in Wall Street, says:—"This scene may be amusing as a Wall Street fight between 'bull' and 'bear'; but it has a more serious aspect. The business of produce exchanges, and conduct of ordinary foreign exchange of the market are paralyzed by this heavy rise and corner in gold, through a sheer gambling operation. The Government is scandalized by false rumors of complicity; the public credit is damaged by the fall in funds, and the general trade of the country agitated, and unduly alarmed by a panic in money, co-incidental with, if not directly superinduced by, the lock-up in gold. When or where the trouble is to end we have no present means of telling.

New York, Sept. 24th.—The Wall Street excitement forms a general topic of conversation throughout the city. It beggars description, and was without parallel in history of Stock Exchange or Gold Room. Enormous transactions produced a complete blank in business at the Gold Exchange Bank. Several firms, unable to make settlement of their accounts within the usual hours, were forced into temporary suspension. Among such firms are mentioned by the Commercial Advertiser:—A. G. Speyers, P. H. Williams, Galwey, Hunter & Co., Chase, McClure & Co., S. M. Walter and W. Heath & Co. Belder & Co. are preparing a statement of their affairs, which will be submitted to-morrow morning; in the meantime they have suspended. We understand they say this morning will find them all right. According to current report, the "bull" clique claim to have made \$11,000,000 out of their operations, and the losses on the other side, it would follow, must be equal. One prominent gold-broker, Speyers, who was conspicuous this morning for bidding 160 for \$1,000,000 gold, when the price was 135, has failed to take up the gold, and, in defence, made a statement in the gold room this afternoon to the effect that the gold he bought yesterday was for W. Belder, and that his bids for gold at 160 to-day were on account of James Fisk, Jr., and that his inability to deliver arose from both parties not having given him any margin. The transactions of to-day have been enormous. Yesterday and Wednesday the clearings of gold at the Exchange Bank amounted to \$324,524,000, but to-day's transactions must have largely exceeded that amount.

A Washington special says Mr. Butterfield was directed to sell gold and buy bonds. Boutwell has no disposition to interfere.

A member of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. made a personal appeal to the President to have Mr. Boutwell sell gold. The President sent for Mr. Boutwell, and held a conference with him, which resulted in Boutwell ordering Butterfield to sell.

BIRTH.

GRAY.—In this city, on the 26th inst., the wife of Mr. Joan Gray, Cabinet-maker, of a daughter.

COHEN.—In this city, on the 24th inst., the wife of L. Cohen, of a son.

MARRIED.

OWEN.—BOWIE.—In St. George's Church, in this city, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Canon Bond, Mr. Rees Owen, of McGregor, Iowa, to Miss Annie Bowie, only daughter of Mr. William Bowie, of this city.

BENNETT.—CHAMBERS.—At St. Andrew's Manse, Peterborough, Ontario, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, the Rev. John Bennett, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Three Rivers, Quebec, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late George Chambers, Esq., of Port Hope.

BOWIE.—COLVIN.—On the 21st of August, at Chicago, by the Rev. C. P. Dorset, Mr. William Bowie, late of Montreal, to Miss Mary Colvin, fourth daughter of D. W. Colvin, of Chicago.

FOGARTY.—SAUNDERS.—At St. James' Church, on 22nd inst., by the Rev. Father Toupin, Jeremiah Fogarty, Esq., to Elsie Saunders, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Saunders, Esq., of this city. No cards.

ROBERTS.—HIGGINS.—In the Parish of St. Augustin, by the Rev. Father Samson, W. J. Roberts, son of Benjamin and Ellen Roberts, to Miss Ellen Higgins, daughter of James and Ellen Higgins, all of the above parish. New York papers please copy.

DIED.

PULLAN.—In this city, on the 24th inst., William, only son of W. C. Pullan, aged 1 year and 11 days.

O'NEILL.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., Mary Isabella O'Neill, infant daughter of W. O'Neill, aged 9 months and 15 days.

CLANCY.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., Patrick Clancy, aged 61 years.

MCGILVER.—At Eau Claire, Wisconsin, on the 27th August, Elizabeth Harriet Radford McGilver, eldest daughter of the late James McGilver, Esq., and beloved wife of Adam McGilver.

TRANOR.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., Mary Ann Mooney, the widow of Patrick Tranor, aged 37 years and 6 months.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday afternoon, the 24th inst., John Alexander, infant son of Rev. Robert Campbell, aged nine weeks.

FELDEN.—At 473 Sherbrooke street, on the 28th inst., Reginald St. Lawrence, infant son of Colonel Felden, 6th Rifles, aged three weeks.

WANTED, for the Girls' School at Sabrevois, a Cook; must be a good Laundress. Also an English Nurse to help take care of four children. Address REV. B. F. LEWIS, Sabrevois, Q. sw w

TODRAPERS.—A young English Lady, of thorough business habits and good address, is desirous of an engagement as saleswoman; she has had 6 years experience. Reference of 4 years standing. Age 23. Address Box 260, P. O. Office, Quebec. sw w

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A large supply of the valuable Tracts of the Religious Tract Society, London, and of the American Tract Society, has been received at the Society's Depository, 113 Craig street.

Merchants and others visiting the city, as well as parties ordering by letter, will be supplied on the most liberal terms. Catalogues can be forwarded on application.

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WM. T. ATKINS, M.D., Surgeon to Toronto General Hospital, Lecturer on Principles and Practice of Surgery, 70 Queen street, West.

H. H. WRIGHT, M.D., L.C.P. & S. U. C. Physician to Toronto General Hospital, Lecturer on Principles and Practice of Medicine, 187 Queen street, east.

J. H. RICHARDSON, M.D., M.R.C.S., England, Surgeon to Toronto General Hospital and Toronto Jail, Lecturer on Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, 114 Bay street.

UZZEL GDEN, M.D., Physician to Toronto House of Industry and Protestant Orphan's Home, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 37 Adelaide street, west.

JAMES THORNBURN, M.D., Edinburgh and Toronto University, Physician to Toronto General Hospital and Boy's Home, Lecturer on Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence, 19 Church street.

JAMES BOVELL, M.D., L.R.C.P., England, Consulting Physician to Toronto General Hospital and Physician to Toronto Lying-in-Hospital, Lecturer on Institutes of Medicine (including Pathology and Demonstrations on Path Anatomy), 137 Brick street.

JAMES ROWELL, M.D., Surgeon to Toronto General Hospital, Lecturer on Elementary Anatomy and Demonstrator of Anatomy, 396 Yonge street.

W. R. LEAUMONT, M.D., F.R.C.S., England, Senior Lecturer and Consulting Surgeon to the Toronto General Hospital, Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, Member of the Societe Universelle d'Ophthalmologie, Paris, Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye, Vesical Diseases, Stricture, &c., 115 Wellington street west.

M. BARRETT, M.A., M.D., Lecturer on Physiology.

HENRY H. CROFT, D.C.L., F.L.S., Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy at University College.

REV. WM. HINCKS, F.L.S., Professor of Botany, &c., at University College.

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F. H. WRIGHT, M.D., Secretary.

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Toronto, Sept. 2, 1890.

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PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—MR. and MRS. THOMAS WIDD intend to open a PRIVATE SCHOOL for the Deaf and Dumb in Montreal (should a sufficient number of pupils be obtained), where the children will receive all the advantages of their long experience in deaf-mute instruction. The young ladies will be under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. Widd, who, like her husband, is deaf and dumb, and who thoroughly understands the proper training of her class. The course of instruction intended to be pursued will be thoroughly English, of the most advanced kind, and no pains will be spared to give the pupils an education equal to that of any deaf-mute institution in the world.

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The large bulbs should be planted 6 inches apart each way; the smaller ones about 4 inches and the offsets about 1 inch apart each way. Or they may be placed a little closer in the rows, and the rows wider apart. A bed about four feet wide, and as long as required, cut out of a green on the North or North-West side of a walk, would show them to best advantage.

Any good dry soil will suit, and the bulbs, which should be planted in the Fall, require no protection, but are perfectly hardy and multiply freely.

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sw w JOHN DOUGALL.

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RECTOR.—Rev. R. H. Walker, M.A., late scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and for nine years Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

SC. RECTOR.—Rev. W. Richmond, M.A. Trinity College, Dublin.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.—Rev. W. H. Pridmore, M.A., late scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, and second Master of Tiverton School, England. F. A. King, Esq., M.A., Bishop's College; Emerson, Esq., M.A., late scholar of Wadham College, Oxford.

Professor of French and German, Monsieur C. Roux, M.A.

For prospectus apply to the Rev. the Rector, EDWARD CHAPMAN, Registrar, E. C. Lennoxville, July 12th, 1890. sw

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