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WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

KINGSTON, June 3, 1868.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The 44th Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Church commenced its session this morning, in the Sydenham-street Church. The Conference was opened by devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. Jas. Elliott, who has fulfilled the duties of presidency during the past year. More than two hundred and fifty answered the roll-call, and the attendance is unusually large. The retiring President, on vacating the chair, expressed his gratitude to God for the experience of the past year,—for the prayers that had been offered and answered. He was glad of peace in the Church. No question was disturbing the work from ocean to ocean. There had been material prosperity and spiritual progress. It was one of the chief pleasures and honors of his life to introduce as his successor one whose praise was in all the churches, whose pre-eminent abilities had been consecrated to the highest service of the Master.

The Rev. H. M. Punshon, M. A., was then formally introduced as President for the present year, the whole Conference rising simultaneously and giving him an enthusiastic welcome.

His address was of surpassing power and beauty. He said his first duty was to render thanks to Almighty God, by whose grace and care he had been preserved and watched over with more than a father's wisdom or a mother's tenderness. He was early taught the knowledge of his sins and of his Saviour; and, having received the gift of the Spirit, he was entrusted with the ministry of the Word, and for more than twenty years had made a confession of Christ. "Blessed be the Lord who has not turned away His goodness from me." He thanked the members of the Conference for their generous kindness in requesting his appointment. The sense of responsibility was as great as that of the exalted honor. He had no special qualification for the office, save a heart that beat with warm love for his brethren the world over. His was a firm faith in the mission and destiny of the Church. It was doing a special work, and the world could not spare it. He would not occupy the time "more golden than gold." He was sure there would be order and promptness in the transaction of business. They would respect the chair, and thus reflect dignity on themselves; honoring each other they would honor God. There may be differences of opinion. He hoped there would be, for freedom "is the harmonious combination of varieties."

Rev. Dr. Taylor was then introduced by the President as his co-delegate. The doctor said he felt the importance and responsibility of office in this great and growing Church, the future magnitude of which could not be foreseen. He paid a high tribute to the predecessors of Mr. Punshon and Dr. Scott, and hoped that the beloved President would tarry long here and exert his great influence over this great Dominion. He spoke of the prosperity of the mission work, in the interests of which he had travelled, during the year, from Sault Ste. Marie to Gaspé, from Stanstead to Pembroke. Half a continent was theirs for culture. They had planted posts among the Blackfeet, over the Saskatchewan Valley and along the Pacific coast. He prayed for the extension and security of the entire Dominion.

Rev. Charles Lavell, M. A., was elected Secretary of the Conference.

A vote of thanks, moved by Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., seconded by W. Jeffers, D.D., was tendered to the retiring President.

Thanks also were awarded to the retiring Secretary, Rev. Jas. Gray.

The Conference prayer-meeting was held from twelve to one o'clock, and was a season of power, and betokened an harmonious and spiritual Conference.

The afternoon session was occupied with the questions of committees and of character, and at half-past five the conference adjourned.

In the list of stations under correction, the Montreal District stands thus:—Montreal Centre.—George Douglas, J. B. Clarkson, B. A. Montreal South (Ottawa St.).—G. McRitchie, T. Derrick. Montreal East, St. Lambert.—J. Borland, S. J. Hunter, R. W. Ferrier, M. A. Montreal West (Dorchester St.).—W. J. Shaw, B. A., L. B. Lachute.—J. Kines. Chambly.—S. E. Maudsley. St. Johns.—J. Douce. Odell Town.—W. C. Henderson, M. A. Hemmingford.—J. A. Gordon. Franklin Centre.—G. Rogers, W. Raney. Huntington.—T. G. Williams. Ormstown.—J. V. Wilson. Cavagnol.—E. Harris. Lachute.—Jos. Kilgour. North Gore.—N. S. McCullough, B. A. New Glasgow.—J. Scott. Shawbridge.—E. Leckey. Rawdon.—One to be sent.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

KINGSTON, June 4th.

MORNING SESSION.

The session opened at 9 a.m., ex-President Rev. Jas. Elliott in the chair. After the devotional exercises, the minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The question of the Superannuation Fund excited a long discussion, in which the Revs. J. Borland, G. Douglas, Dr. Evans, and others took part. The proposal to reconsider the practical workings of the fund, in which certain widows of deceased ministers have had their annual payments reduced, was referred to a special committee of nine members of the Conference.

Revs. W. Evans, D.D., and J. B. Howard were appointed letter writers to answer the presenters of certain petitions and memorials.

Miscellaneous resolutions from various districts meetings were read and referred to committees.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, co-delegate, read a communication from Dr. Mair, Secretary of the Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society, in reference to a document on Sabbath observance, to be presented before them.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference assembled at 2 o'clock.

A resolution was presented from the Montreal

district, recommending a change in the course of study for candidates for the Wesleyan ministry. The discussion was of absorbing interest.

Rev. J. Borland maintained that the course needed modifications, that it is too heavy for the great body of young men, and not arranged for the various classes of mind to be found in the ministerial work. Rev. Mr. McRitchie, assent the moral character of some of the text-books on ethics, and ecclesiastical history, thought that the course was not sufficiently theological. On the other hand, Revs. E. H. Dewar (of Toronto), G. R. Sanderson (of Picton), S. D. Rice, D. D. (of Hamilton), J. Gemley (of Brantford), J. H. Bishop (of London), Dr. Taylor (of Toronto), and S. S. Nelles, D. D. (of Victoria University), argued that, in this age of increasing intelligence, the educational standard of ministerial qualifications should not be lowered, that the scheme of marks in examination did make provision for the various classes of mind to be found in the work.

The resolution was referred to the Board of Examiners to report to the Conference.

Requests to permit the sale of church property in certain districts were referred to the Church Relief Committee.

A number of young men were recommended to the Conference to be received into full connection and ordained. Others were recommended to be continued on trial.

The Rev. President pronounced the benediction, and the Conference adjourned at half-past five.

The Conference is passing rapidly through its routine business, and preparing for the more important discussions of general interest that are to follow.

In the question of character that came up in the last session, it is a matter of gratitude that, in a body so large, but one minister was deposed and expelled from the Church; yet this melancholy case was a voice of warning, and the words uttered by the President, calling to purity of heart and life, and urging the admonition, "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall," will not soon be forgotten.

KINGSTON, June 4, 10 a.m.—This ecclesiastical assembly met last evening in St. Andrew's Church, and was opened by a very suggestive sermon from the retiring Moderator.

The attendance was large, and amongst those present we observed the Rev. Mr. Punshon, Dr. Ryerson, and other prominent members of the Wesleyan Conference, also in session here.

The Rev. Robert Dobbie, formerly of Montreal, was elected Moderator.

There is an unusually large attendance of clergymen and laymen, including delegates from the Lower Provinces.

The debates to-day have had reference, amongst other subjects, to the extension of the Church in British Columbia, in response to the application which alluded hopefully to the speedy incorporation of that colony with the Dominion.

Alex. Morris, M. P.; Dr. Mathieson, Principal; Dr. Cornish, Dr. Jenkins, and other prominent members,—took part in the discussions, and spoke enthusiastically in favor of the union of the Church of Scotland throughout the Dominion, as a necessary sequence of the political Union which has been so happily consummated.

It appears that \$12,500 have been contributed by the Church in Ontario and Quebec, for the purpose of meeting the annual deficiency of the endowment fund, arising from the failure of the Commercial Bank.

An animating and somewhat exciting discussion took place at last evening's sitting, on the tendency of some members of the Synod towards Ritualism. It was evident, however, from the indignation exhibited in the general tone of the debate, that ritualism finds no favor amongst these staunch adherents of John Knox.

KINGSTON, June 5.—The Synod of the Church of Scotland continued in session yesterday.

The next annual meeting is appointed to be held in Hamilton.

An appeal case from Bowmanville, as to the settlement of the minister, occupied the morning and afternoon, and was decided in favor of the appellants.

In the evening, in a crowded church, a testimonial to Mr. Croil, for his generous and efficient services rendered as agent of the church, was presented, consisting of a handsome Family Bible, a valuable gold watch, and a magnificent silver vase manufactured by Henery.

In felicitous terms Dr. Jenkins explained the reason of the presentation, and the hearty response which the proposal had received from the church at large.

The Moderator with singular grace and feeling, in the name of the church, made the presentation, which Mr. Croil accepted, in a speech characterized by great earnestness and ability.

The subject of hymnology then occupied the attention of the court, which evoked an exciting and deeply interesting debate participated in by Dr. Cook, Mr. Macdonnell, of Peterboro, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Campbell, of Montreal, and others.

The Synod authorized the publication of a new hymn-book for use in the churches.

A discussion followed on the Bursary and Scholarship scheme, which showed the possession by the Synod of unusual debating power. Speeches were made by Prof. Williamson, Principals Cook and Snodgrass, Mr. Morris, M. P., Mr. Mullan, and other leading members of the Court.

To the general public, the most interesting event of the day then took place; namely the resolution of the Synod, adopted by acclamation, to send a deputation to the Wesleyan Christian Conference, with Christian fraternal greetings. This was proposed by Mr. Morris, M. P., and supported in an admirable and touching address by the venerable Dr. Urquhart, of Cornwall.—*Gazette.*

KINGSTON, June 6.—The Synod was occupied in creating new Presbyteries, and re-arranging the boundaries of the old ones in Western Ontario, which consumed most of the day.

The final examination of candidates for the ministry occupied a large portion of the day.

In committee, on the presentation of the En-

dowment Report, it was decided to sustain this scheme in entire efficiency, extending its benefits to Home Missionaries as well as to incumbents. A donation of \$500, in aid of this scheme, was received during the evening from England.

The interchange of courtesies with the Wesleyan Conference was arranged to take place to-morrow forenoon. Doctors Urquhart, Cook, and Messrs. McLennan, Morris, and Croil, form the deputation.

Dr. Jenkins, Convener, presented the French Mission report, which was received with marked interest.

The Very Rev. Principal Snodgrass presented the report of the Queen's University, which he followed by an able and exhaustive address.

Rev. M. Mair, of Galt, Robt. Dennistoun, Esq. of Newboro, and others, took part in the discussion.

The feeling of Synod seems to be in favor of affiliation with the Provincial University of Ontario on its original basis.

Great applause was elicited by the statement, in the College report, that the Queen has lately sent to the library her two books, inscribed with her autograph, and accompanied by the assurance of Her Majesty's deep interest in the institution.—*Gazette.*

MURDER IN THE VICTORIA BARRACKS.—THREE SOLDIERS SHOT; ONE FATALLY.

Between five and six o'clock last Friday, another of those murderous outrages by shooting, which have become so common in this garrison, took place in the Victoria Barracks. The murderer, for such there seems little doubt he must be called, is a private of the 16th, as was also his victim, likewise two other soldiers who were wounded—one of them most severely—by the shot which went through the heart of their less fortunate comrades.

The affair seems to have been substantially as follows:—At the hour already mentioned, and in the second story of the building, in an apartment looking out both on St. Paul street and the barrack-yard, the beds are arranged as usual along the walls, some three feet apart from each other. A number of soldiers were in this room, and amongst them the murderer, Maurice Blake, who was standing at the end. Private Jamieson was standing upon his own bed, six or seven yards from Blake, whilst James England, the deceased, was also on his own bed not far from Jamieson; and another private, named James Winter, was likewise upon his own bed close by. Blake, without being observed, had loaded his rifle, and then fired along the room, as it would appear, at Sergeant Gilby; but the ball struck, first Jamieson, doing little more than grazing his thigh, next passed through England's heart, and, finally, shattered Winter's arm near the elbow. Blake was arrested on the spot, and said he only regretted that he had mistaken Sergeant Gilby for Sergeant Bourne, against whom he appears to have harbored a grudge. Coroner Jones, on arriving at the barracks, had the body of the deceased removed to the military hospital; and the prisoner, who was already in confinement, was taken to the Central Police Station. He seems to have borne a bad character in the regiment, in which he had been between four and five years, and during that time led a drunken, dissipated life; been frequently put in confinement; and once, we believe, suffered the lash. He had been liberated from a cell only yesterday, a little while before he committed the murder.

We understand that the soldier, Blake, who last Friday shot three of the men in the same barrack-room, behaved very coolly after he was taken to the Central Police Station. It is stated that he said he had long looked for sergeant Bourne, against whom he bore a grudge, and he had loaded the rifle on purpose to shoot him; also, that he had watched for his coming up the staircase in the barracks last evening. He added, he thought the devil must have come into his head, for he did not know what he was doing. He had also requested his officers to charge him to another company, or he should some time or other have an outbreak of temper, for sergeant Bourne seemed to be always getting in his way. When he was being taken from the guard-room, sergeant Bourne came in, and prisoner said to him, "You may thank your stars you did not come up those stairs. I had the loaded rifle for you."

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Saturday, at the military hospital, Craig street, Coroner Jones held an inquest over the body of James England, private in the 16th Regiment, who was shot dead last night by private Maurice Blake of the same regiment. Deceased was 31 years old, and was born in St. Martin's, Hereford, England. The murderer, Blake, is 23 years of age, and was born in Thurles, Tipperary, Ireland. He was present at the inquest in charge of officers Murphy and Bouchard. Peter Bourne, sergeant, Co. D., 16th Regiment, sworn—I occupy the same room with the deceased and the prisoner; about a week ago, prisoner was under arrest by my order for misconduct; was not in the room when England was shot; while I was in the reading-room, private Walker rushed in and told me that private Blake had shot some one. Went to the barrack-room and found private England dead on the table. Went at once to private Blake's cot in the barrack-room, and found a rifle lying across the cot directed towards the bed of deceased. Took possession of the rifle and of the pouch and cross-belt which were hanging up; found the pouch quite empty; found afterwards the ammunition on his bed rolled up in some rags, and saw that one round of ammunition had been extracted from the package; Sergeant Bedson examined the rifle and saw that it had been discharged; this rifle belonged to prisoner; I saw prisoner in the guard-room after England's death when he said to me, "It was intended for you, but you dodged me"; he was perfectly sober at the time; about a week ago, he said he would have satisfaction from me and the Captain for swearing that he was a bad character in the orderly room.

To the Jury—I never heard that the prisoner

had any hatred to the deceased and he always seemed to be on intimate terms with him.

Andrew Truelock, private, 16th Regiment, sworn—I occupy the same room with the prisoner, Maurice Blake, and the deceased. At a quarter past six last night, I was lying on my bed in the Victoria barracks. Prisoner's bed was between mine and the deceased. Heard the report of a rifle, and, raising myself, saw the prisoner with a rifle at his shoulder to the "present," and facing the deceased, while the back of deceased was turned toward the prisoner; saw the prisoner lower his rifle and throw it on the bed; he sat down upon the cot next to his own, but said nothing; myself and some other men who were sitting at a table playing cards, seized the prisoner and took him to the guard-room; as I left the room, I saw private Winters holding up his left arm, and saying that he had been wounded; prisoner was perfectly sober at that time.

James Jamieson, private, sworn—I occupy the same room with prisoner and deceased. Last night, between six and seven o'clock, was standing upon my cot reaching for a badge upon a shelf, when I heard a rifle discharged and at the same time felt something touch my leg, and turning saw prisoner with his rifle at the present. A bullet had hit my right thigh just above the knee, and taken about half an inch out of the flesh.

At the time England was shot, he was lying with his back toward me and I saw him fall off his bed. Did not see prisoner load his musket, but saw the smoke of the rifle when it was discharged.

William McGrath, corporal, 16th Regiment, sworn—Last evening I was in the same room with the prisoner and the deceased. My bed was next to that of deceased. I was cleaning my belt; and while I was looking towards private England a shot was fired. Deceased was reclining upon the bed upon his elbow at the time. After the shot was fired, saw him roll off the bed to the floor. Mine was the twelfth bed from the prisoner's. Know of no ill-feeling between the deceased and prisoner.

Sylvester Buck, private, 16th Regiment, sworn—Was in the same room with deceased and prisoner, playing cards, and saw the prisoner fire the gun, and, with private Truelock, immediately arrested him.

Surgeon Wm. Armstrong, of the 16th Regt., testified that he was called last night to examine James England, whom he found wounded and dead. He had made an examination and found two wounds, an entrance and exit of some small projectile. The entrance was in the rear of the left side, low down, fracturing two ribs and wounding the heart and the right lung, and passing out between the third and fourth ribs. Death must have been instantaneous.

Dr. J. M. Turcotte, who had also examined the body, corroborated Surgeon Armstrong's testimony.

John Bristoline and James Reid, of the same regiment, corroborated the testimony a ready given.

At twelve o'clock, the inquest was adjourned until seven this evening.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Saturday night the inquest in the case of the murder at the Victoria Barracks was concluded. The sergeant of the guard testified that, after prisoner had been taken into custody, he told him (the sergeant) that he was sorry he had shot England, and intended to shoot Sergeant Bourne. To this end he had gone up and down stairs three or four times for the purpose of meeting Sergeant Bourne, and the last time he returned to his barrack-room, Sergeant Bourne was not there. Half a dozen other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was only a repetition of that already given. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," and Blake was committed to stand his trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench in September next.

CANADA ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

BAPTIST.—On the 4th ult., the teachers of Alexander-street Baptist Sabbath-school, Toronto, presented their Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Horace J. Morse, Esq., with an address, accompanied with a valuable timepiece, on the occasion of his removal from that city to New York.

In the Tiverton Baptist Church, the children from six to fourteen years of age have established a prayer-meeting, which is well attended and very effective. They conduct the meeting in a very orderly way, in the reading, singing, speaking, and praying, in which they take turns.—Rev. C. F. Lane, of the Queenston Church, baptized seven candidates on profession of faith.—Four colored persons were publicly baptized in the Thames, London, recently. The ceremony was performed by an elder of the colored Baptist Church, from Windsor.—A series of revival meetings have been held in Knoxford, N. B., by Rev. Mr. McDonald, and six candidates baptized.—Rev. J. B. Norton died at Canning, N. S., on the 11th ult., aged 76 years.—A new church, to cost \$1,475, is being erected at Presqu'Isle, N. B.

CONGREGATIONAL.—The next annual meeting of the Union will be held in Hamilton, commencing on Thursday, June 11.—Rev. E. Eds has received a cordial and unanimous call to the Church at Ottawa, rendered vacant by the departure of Rev. Mr. Elliott.—Rev. F. Hastings, of St. John, N. B., has been made the recipient of a purse of \$200 by a few members of his congregation, upon the occasion of his departure for England on a visit of a few months.—A short time ago the members of the newly organized Church at Vespia, Ont., sent to their pastor, Rev. J. G. Sanderson, a load of oats, which, considering their high price, was no small gift.—Rev. C. Spettigue has resigned the pastorate of the church in Newmarket.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—The new Catholic Church at Whity was blessed on the 24th May. A large number of Protestants witnessed the ceremony.—Three Grey Nuns from Ottawa are soon to open an academy in Pembroke for the education of children and young ladies.—

In 1850, a few noble hearted ladies of Quebec, animated by a desire to rescue from vice fallen and abandoned women of their own sex, retired from the pleasures of the world, and founded a Magdalen Asylum in the St. Louis suburb. The grain of mustard seed planted in 1850 has borne ample fruit, and to-day the institution, which is under the patronage of the "Immaculate Heart of Mary," is a spacious Refuge, well built in stone, protecting under its hospitable roof 86 poor female penitents, who have been reclaimed from the deepest degradation into which it is possible for Christian women to fall; for which the Christian community of every denomination in the city owe a debt of gratitude to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. These noble ladies have a free school attached to their Convent, at which there is a daily attendance of 450 poor children. The number of sisters now engaged in this good work, lay and professed, is 78, and their maintenance, as well as that of the 86 penitents whom they protect, is derived from the alms of the charitable, a small government grant, and their manual labor in the way of ornamental work, sewing, and a laundry.

FRENCH PROTESTANT.—Rev. J. A. Verdon, who has been stationed at Pointe-aux-Trembles, has just gone to Switzerland for three or four months for the purpose of obtaining a supply of missionaries for the work of evangelization in Canada.—Seven devoted young men belonging to the Craig-street French Protestant church, Montreal, have gone out into the country for several months, as colporteurs among their compatriots.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—The Rev. Mr. Sullivan, late of St. George's, Montreal, and now Rector of Trinity Church, Chicago, received a warm welcome on entering on his new charge on the 13th ult. A house was rented and furnished throughout, for his use, by members of his congregation; the gas-fittings, &c., alone, costing \$1,500. The churchwardens and others, with a number of ladies, were present to receive their new pastor; the house being brilliantly lighted, and adorned with vases of flowers.

THE CHURCH IN TENNESSEE.—The Bishop of Tennessee has addressed a letter to a clergyman at Cambridge, before leaving England, on the state of his diocese. The Bishop writes:—"Our people are at this moment in a state of bankruptcy and ruin. Our churches, despoiled during the war, are not yet restored; some are closed because the people are unable to maintain the services, and some are falling into decay. The oldest presbyter in my diocese has been compelled to remove to a more favored region to secure the mearest pittance for support. If our church is to be maintained, I must beg help from the faithful in more favored parts of our Master's vineyard."

THE BIBLE IN TURKEY.—A new way of circulating the Bible. A Turk recently applied to the missionaries for work: they said to him, "If you wish to sell books, we can give you an opportunity to do so, but apart from that we have no work to give." To their surprise, he accepted the offer, and sold a good many Bibles and Testaments in Sivas and the villages about. Of course, he sold the books as he would any thing else, to make money. It is, however, a fact of no small significance, that a Mohammedan was willing to be used to promote the circulation of the Scriptures. This incident has turned my thoughts to the Bible work among the followers of Islam. Opening my account book, I find that during the past year 814 copies of the word of God in the Turkish language have gone forth from our depot in this city, Constantinople.

THE U. P. SYNOD.—The United Presbyterian Church commenced its annual sittings in Edinburgh, 11th May. The Rev. Dr. Frew, of St. Ninian's, was elected Moderator, or President, for the year, and in his opening address he referred, among other things, to the "almost miraculous progress which has been made within these few days or weeks past" on the subject of the Irish Church, stating that they "had now the glorious prospect of the Church of Christ in the course of time being freed from all those shackles by which she has hitherto been bound, and going forth to the conquest of mankind." The business to come before the Synod, which will not terminate till Tuesday next, was then arranged. The Irish Church question was set down for discussion the following day, the union question for Wednesday forenoon, the subject of missions for the evening, and the hearing of deputies from the Synod of the English Presbyterian Church for Thursday evening.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSIONS.—The fifty-fourth anniversary exercises of the American Baptist Missionary Union were held in the Oliver-street Baptist Church, the morning of the 21st ult. Rev. Dr. Carswell, of Rhode Island, presided, and a large audience was present. The annual reports showed receipts for the last year to have been \$191,637.58, and expenditures, \$221,774.38. It is estimated that \$225,000 will be needed during the current year. There are twelve foreign missions under the direction of the Society, with 793 missionaries and about 40,000 church communicants. The London *Freeman* of May 1st gives an interesting view of the present condition and proposed action of the Baptist Missionary Society of England, whose anniversary was held in Exeter Hall during the last week in April. The receipts for the year were somewhat over \$150,000 in gold, exclusive of contributions towards the debt, which has been very much reduced. The *Freeman* says:—"The Committee call the attention of their constituents to the independence of native churches. Three only of the thirteen native churches in Ceylon are self-supporting; one of these—located at Grand Pass, Colombo—has been independent of external support for four years. 'It exhibits,' we are assured, 'a most gratifying spirit of active Christian exertion before almost unknown in the Singhalese churches.' Its prosperity is 'unprecedented in the history of the Ceylon mission.' In 1867, the church spent £120 for the support of its pastor and various other purposes."

Contemporary Press.

O'FARRELL'S TRIAL.

(From the South Australian Register)

Sydney, March 31.—The witnesses for the prosecution merely recapitulated the evidence given at the preliminary inquiry.

For the defence several witnesses were called yesterday, who proved that O'Farrell suffered from epileptic fits and delirium tremens, and that he had on one occasion only spoken in favor of Fenianism.

The Crown to-day called rebutting witnesses, who proved that in frequent conversations O'Farrell had expressed himself rationally; also that they had heard him defending Fenianism generally, and the Clerkenwell outrage particularly. No professional witnesses were called.

Mr. Aspinall commenced his address at 11 o'clock, and urged the prisoner's insanity.

At half-past 12, Mr. Martin replied on behalf of the Crown, denying that any insanity had been proved.

The Judge, in summing up, entreated the jury to dismiss extraneous matters, such as the Prince's rank, &c., from their minds. The three considerations for them were:—First, the woundings of that no doubt whatever existed. Second, whose hand had inflicted the wound. His Honor then read over the notes of the evidence, clearly providing that it had been the prisoner's hand. Third, the intent, which was the gravamen of the case. He commented on the arguments respecting insanity, and read authorities showing that if the prisoner had been insane, and yet knew the difference between right and wrong when the offence was committed, and also knew the consequence, he was responsible. His Honor then read over the evidence for the defence, and advised the jury to consider the difficulty the prisoner's counsel had felt in the medical witnesses from Ballarat: not coming to depose to the prisoner's mental state. He called their attention, also, to the rebutting evidence showing his state during his residence in Sydney. He advised the jury to pay particular attention to the law on the subject, which he read. If they believed the accused insane, they should acquit him; if not, the Crown expected a verdict. His Honor, in conclusion, complimented Mr. Aspinall's ability in defending the prisoner.

The jury retired, and returned into court, after one hour, with a verdict of Guilty.

O'Farrell, when asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, replied, in a firm tone, "No, Sir, nothing."

His Honor then passed sentence of death in the usual form, and the prisoner was removed.

THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE.

(From the London Times.)

Archdeacon Sinclair, in addressing the clergy at his Visitation on the religion of the working classes, has applied himself to a very opportune as well as an important subject. Whether or no, as he says, the Reform Act of last year will render the working class preponderant in future elections, their influence will certainly be largely increased, and a very natural interest is displayed on all sides respecting the manner in which this influence is likely to be exercised. Of the relations between the working classes and the church, Archdeacon Sinclair does not give a very satisfactory account. "A great majority of them," he confesses, "notwithstanding the recent multiplication of churches and church schools throughout the land, rarely join in Christian worship, and still more rarely partake of the Holy Communion." In truth, the "undeniable fact" for which he endeavors to account appears to be the irreligion of the working classes. If such a representation be just, it may well claim the attention of an archdeacon and his clergy. It amounts to the confession of a great failure.

He cautions the clergy against underrating the intelligence of the working classes. They can follow a good argument, and can appreciate a tract written in the "homely, masculine phraseology of Paley, Cobbett, or Defoe." Whatever, indeed, the faults of our workmen they are mainly themselves, and they like to have to deal with a man. The belief, which the Archdeacon next notices, that religion is not a matter of immediate urgency, and that a man's religious concerns may readily be adjusted at the last moment, is by no means peculiar to the working classes. Intemperance is an effect as well as a cause; and it is, above all, the effect of another disadvantage which the Archdeacon observes, "the filthy and crowded state of the dwellings of the poor." A foul and stifling atmosphere is the strongest incentive to drinking. This is a point on which the clergy should give their utmost support to the efforts of philanthropists and capitalists. Men cannot be decent without the means of decency, nor moral without the external conditions of morality.

The present is not the first occasion on which attempts have been made to assert the claims of religion among the poorer classes. The effort has been made more than once, and has more than once been conspicuously successful. The history of the church, unless we are much mistaken, does not show that there has been any exceptional religion among the poor. On the contrary, at the Reformation, at the time of the Puritans, and of Wesley and Whitfield, the working classes responded with the utmost readiness to the appeals addressed to them. But those appeals were not fortified by external and artificial considerations. They were not attended by any elaborate machinery of benevolence, nor by any attractive ceremonial. They consisted in plain and earnest speaking, upon purely theological questions, by honest and earnest men, who were profoundly impressed with the importance of their subject. The clergy need none but the simplest means for asserting the dominion of religion over the working class, or, indeed, over any class. A strong sense of religion in themselves, plain preaching, and hard working, are, if history may be trusted, all that is necessary. As a matter of historical fact, men imbued with a strong religious conviction have generally succeeded in arousing a similar conviction in others. If, therefore, the working class, or any other class, hold aloof from the church and from religion in these days, where should the clergy first look for the cause? In the working class and in the necessary circumstances of their life, or in themselves?

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

PARIS, 18th May, 1868.—The Imperial visit to Orleans, to give lustre to the *fetes* in honor of the memory of the immortal heroine of the fifteenth century, has naturally furnished Paris with its main topic of expectation and gossip during the past week. The visit, which lasted only a few hours, was made on Sunday last, the Imperial pair leaving Paris by a special train, after an early breakfast, being received with the customary honors by the proper authorities at the railway-station, tastefully decorated for the occasion, and then driving in an open carriage to the Cathedral, at whose door they were received by Monseigneur Dapauloup, in the glory of full canonicals, and surrounded by his clergy. The lovers of scandal had hopes for some strong words from the Bishop, whose fiery utterances against lay education in general, and in particular against the system of lectures for women, patronized by our present liberal and energetic Minister of Public Instruction; against Garibaldi, against Italy, and in favor of everything reactionary,—keep the public mind so well supplied with the proverbial "hot water" of angry dispute; but he made as smooth and courteously a speech as any of his Imperialist brethren could have concocted; praised the memory of the Maid of Orleans as showing what Heaven can do by any instrument; praised the Emperor for having given back peace to France, and for having protected the Pope; and praised the Empress for having set an example of courage, charity, and piety. The Emperor, in reply, praised and thanked the Bishop, praised the people of Orleans, and expressed his "full conviction that the agriculture and industry of Orleans is the centre would be steadily developed under the auspices of a general peace." The town was splendidly decorated; the streets crowded with people from all the country side, dressed in their best, and cheering as enthusiastically as it is in the nature of a French crowd to cheer. On leaving the Cathedral, which was decked with flags and flowers to the summit of the towers, their Majesties, with their suite, and the authorities of the town in their official dress, and escort of the Cent Gardes, proceeded through the crowded and festive streets to the Agricultural Show, where the Emperor distributed the prizes, and made a few sensible remarks in doing so. The recipient of the "Prize of Honor,"—consisting of a handsome chased silver cup, worth 3,500 frs., and containing 5,000 francs in gold,—on taking the award from the Emperor's hand, drew from his pocket five banknotes of 1,000 frs. each, and presented them to his Majesty, requesting that they might be presented to the Orphan Asylum of the Prince Imperial, a delicate compliment which seemed to be thoroughly appreciated by the Imperial couple, who thanked the generous farmer warmly, and shook hands with him, with great cordiality. After the usual presentations of religious, judicial, civil, and military notabilities, their Majesties drove back to the railway station, and reached Paris in time for dinner.

In the course of the day, Gen. Henry presented to the Emperor one of the seven known descendants of the family of the renowned Joan d'Arc, a young officer lineally descended from one of the brothers of the martyred heroine. The young man, who stands high in the estimation of his superiors, was kindly received by their Majesties, and was complimented by the Empress upon his "wearing worthily a glorious name." The other living descendants of the family of the "immortal Maid" are Lauery and Rivière d'Arc; Edgar d'Arc, a lawyer, living in Aix; Charles Renaudeau d'Arc, civil engineer; Ernest d'Arc, station master on the Northern Railway; and the younger brother of the officer in question. After the infamous ingratitude which allowed the Maid of Orleans to be put to death by her enemies, Charles VII. attempted to appease his conscience by conferring a patent of nobility on all the relatives of the Maid of Orleans, and on all their legitimate descendants, male and female, for ever. As the former ennobled their wives, and the latter their husbands, the multiplication of "nobles," in the descendant of the family, became at length so considerable that a new Royal decree restricted this quality to the masculine line. In course of time this numerous lineage had become nearly extinct; but three of those who now boast their descent from the family of La Pucelle, being young married men, there is every probability that a few years more will suffice to produce a fresh and flourishing crop of claimants of the honors attached to the memory of the "Maid of Orleans."

There has been, of late years, a strong revival of interest in the history of the fair young peasant girl who drove the English for the last time out of France; all the buildings associated with her memory are being repaired, and all the relics preserved in remembrance of her career are being collected for purchasing the Round Tower, at Rouen, in which she was confined during the mockery of the "trial" that preceded her execution; while Orleans shows, with pride, the house in which the Pucelle resided, during her stay in that town, in 1329, at the time of the famous siege. The hat of the heroine, left in one of the rooms of this house, was there religiously preserved until 1793, when it was burned by the Vandals who disgraced the Revolution.

THE GALLAS OF ABYSSINIA.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* in Abyssinia, supplies the following information respecting this Mohammedan tribe:—

At present the Gallas give us much trouble. They live on the main range of mountains to the south and east, and of which the Magdala group of hills are but an offshoot. They and Theodore have always been the worst possible neighbors, and after the action of the 10th they descended from their fastnesses in large numbers and regularly invested the side of Magdala, and the south-east most distant from us. As it is probable that they prevented Theodore from escaping, they have done us one good turn; but in other respects they are a nuisance. They had in the coolness, while we were fighting on the 13th, to ascend the mountain and commence plundering some of the abandoned Abyssinian huts. The same night a few of them got into Magdala, and tried to loot there. A hundred of them advanced a day since upon our mules going to water, and essayed to cut them off. They are mutilating, murdering, and robbing the wretched Abyssinians who have quitted the mountain. They have dug up the bodies of Abyssinians slain on the 10th, and plundered the baggage of a surgeon; but the climax of

audacity was shown two nights since, when some Gallas crawled between our sentries and tried to carry off out of our lines mules and two Abyssinian women-servants of the late prisoners.

As yet our reprisals have been insignificant; we have fired at them some bullets, and a few shells and rockets, beside taking some prisoners. They wear their hair short and close, and possess only a little clothing round their loins. Those that we have taken have an unsubdued savage look that reminds one of a rat or a dog caught in a trap. They are Mahometans, and most of them have either beads or verses of the Koran slung round their necks.

The power of Gobazie in this quarter will receive a great increase; but for some time to come the district is likely to be the most troublesome corner of his dominions. The Gallas are now endeavoring to kill as many as possible of Theodore's late soldiers, and these in their turn will try to prey upon the Talanta and Wadela peasants. As these latter have been uniformly friendly to us, we are supplying them with arms taken from the hands of Theodore's people.

Worrite, Queen of the Gallas, a lady said once to have possessed great personal attractions, though now at forty but few traces of these remain, paid Sir Robert a visit yesterday. While Worrite, Queen of the Gallas, was yet in our camp, a message arrived, saying that she was not the real Simon Pare, but that Mustyat, a true queen, would call and pay her respects in a few days. Worrite had been a warlike lady in the days of her high fortunes, which now, like her beauty, are on the wane, and three times delivered battle to Theodore, who slew her son, before demanding peace. Her pretensions to the throne are at present supported by Menelek, Prince of Shoa, but the great bulk of the Gallas incline to Mustyat, who administers the kingdom as regent for her child, a boy of about thirteen.

LETTERS ON THE NECESSITY OF CHEAPER TRANSPORT BETWEEN THE WEST AND THE OCEAN.

The following series of letters have been addressed to the *Milwaukee Sentinel* and *Chicago Tribune* by "A Western Trader":—

LETTER II.

SIR,—In concluding my last letter, I alluded to the rapid growth of the North-western States in population and production, and expressed the opinion that, in the nature of things, that growth would be as great in the next thirty years as it had been in the past. I also pointed out the various canals now existing in Canada and the State of New York, by which the products of the West now reach tide-water, and the question I have now to investigate in this letter is, how the present cost of transportation can be cheapened. When DeWitt Clinton first projected the Erie Canal, about the year 1819, he was denounced as a visionary and a mad theorist, for expressing his opinion of the commerce which would flow through it. Yet it was not two years after the completion of the canal, in 1825, when it became evident that the canal was too small and that its enlargement was an imperative necessity. At that time it accommodated boats of seventy-eight tons average, and has since been enlarged for the use of boats of 250 tons. By this enlargement the cost of transport between Buffalo and Albany has been reduced about seventy-five per cent. In Canada, the first canals were constructed with locks of nineteen feet; these were enlarged to twenty-four feet, and the canals in the St. Lawrence River, which were constructed to overcome the rapids between Lake Ontario and Montreal, have locks of forty-five and fifty-five feet, and 200 feet in length, with a depth of water of nine feet. The key of the whole St. Lawrence route, however, is the Welland Canal, which connects lakes Erie and Ontario. This work had originally locks of nineteen feet, which were unfortunately enlarged to only twenty-six feet; and, while the other canals on the St. Lawrence can pass through vessels of 800 tons, the Welland Canal only admits vessels of 350 tons. The great mistake, therefore, which Canada and the State of New York originally made was the inadequate view of the future trade of the West, for which their public works were designed, and not adapting them to that future. But, while this state of things cannot now be altered, the same responsibility rests with us in providing cheaper transport and facilities for the present and future trade, as rested upon those who have preceded us. Every one engaged in the trade from Lake Michigan knows that the average cost of moving a bushel of wheat from Chicago or Milwaukee to Buffalo is about ten cents, the charges there are about two and three-fourths cents, and with an average freight from Buffalo to New York of seventeen cents, we have in round numbers thirty cents freight on every bushel of grain from Lake Michigan to New York, besides insurance. This is also about the rate of freight via Oswego to New York. In the one case, the largest class of sailing vessels and propellers take cargo to Buffalo, and thence it is transferred into the Erie canal boats, varying from 100 up to 250 tons. In the other case, via Oswego, shipments from this lake have to be made in sail vessels and propellers of about 350 tons, capable of passing through the Welland Canal; and at Oswego, as at Buffalo, the cargo is transferred to the boats of the Erie Canal. Taking the equivalent rates of freight from Lake Michigan to the ocean port of Montreal, the cost of transport would, in present currency, be about twenty-two cents per bushel. It would seem, therefore, that, so far as the export trade to Europe is concerned, Montreal could now successfully compete with New York. This advantage, however, seems greater than it really is. The great bulk of the ships arriving from sea at Quebec, come in ballast, as to New Orleans, hence the freight outward has to be relied on to pay for the voyage inward and outward, or for both voyages. New York is a larger market, the inward voyage is more remunerative, hence the outward rates of freight are generally from twenty-five to fifty per cent. less than ocean rates at Montreal. This difference is, however, gradually becoming less; for in the ten years, from 1846 to 1854, the average rate of ocean freights were 100 per cent. higher than at New York. Insurance then was also much higher from the St. Lawrence to Europe than at New York; but the erection of light-houses and other improvements have resulted in the summer rates from the St. Lawrence being made nearly as low as from New York, and these ameliorations are being continued. I have gone into

this detail of Canadian trade and transport to explain to your readers why it is there is not a larger export trade via the St. Lawrence. Then, again, although the export trade of cereals to Europe is a large one, yet it is a well-ascertained fact that about five-eighths of the whole shipments of cereals from the Western States are consumed in the Eastern non-producing wheat States, and only about three-eighths are exported. But whether exported to Europe or to other countries, or consumed in the Eastern States, the great and important principle remains, that the price the western producer, or farmer, gets for his wheat or other grain, is the price which it sells for in the consuming market, less the charges for transport, handling, etc.—no matter whether that market be in Europe, Canada, or the Eastern States; and every cent which can be saved in that transport is so much added to the value of every bushel of grain now produced, or will ever be produced, in these grain-growing States of the northwest. To illustrate this principle, let me suppose a farmer having 1,000 bushels of wheat for sale in Milwaukee; the price of the wheat in New York is, say two dollars, and the freight, commission, &c., say thirty cents,—the merchant here can, of course, only give one dollar and seventy cents. But suppose the freight, commission, &c., arising from an improved transmission, &c., arising from an improved transmission, &c., to be only twenty cents, it follows that the merchant could in such event as easily give one dollar and eighty cents as one dollar and seventy cents. By this improvement in transport, the farmer would either get ten cents more for his wheat, or he could sell his eastern neighbor for ten cents less and yet be as well off as he is now. Can there therefore be no question about the fact, for it is too plain for argument, that the people of the whole country, not only west, but east, are interested in the highest degree in reducing the cost of transport to the lowest possible figure, and that it is the absolute duty, not only of the governments of the several States to give their attention to this important matter, but also of the general government at Washington. The means of accomplishing the end in view must, however, be deferred to another letter.

A WESTERN TRADER.

NABBY—THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—MR. NABBY ATTENDS IT AND GETS ON A HEAVY DISGUISE—A LECTURE ON DEMOCRACY.

POST OFFICE, CONFIDENTIAL X ROADS (Which is in the State of Kentucky) May 24, 1868.

I was at Chicago one day, and that one day satisfied me. My ears wuz stunned with roars for Grant; whichever way I turned my eyes I saw nothing but Grant badges and Grant medals; the bands wuz all playing in the Star Spangled Banner and sich, and even the street organ-grinders hed attuned their lyres to the same Ablishun melodies.

On my arrival I askt a vishun boy (wich I knowd wuz Dimekratic, from the fact that his little shirt wud hev hung out uv his little pants ef he'd any shirt), ef he cood show me were the Ablishun Convenshun wuz a holdin itself.

"Certinly I kin, my old buffer," sed he. "It's in that yer bildin," pintin, ez he spoke, to a ruther gorgus edifice with a steeple to it.

I entered it, and wuz surprised, not only at the fewness uv the delegates on the floor, but at ther peccolyer appearance. They didn't look like delegates to any Convenshun I hed ever attended. Ther noses wazn't uv the color I hed ben accustomed to. They wuz all solemn lookin chaps with gold spectacles, black coats, high foreheads, and white neckerchers. "Is this," thot I to myself, "the uniform delegates wear at Republican convenshuns?"

At this pint I turned to a man sittin beside me, and in an undertone askt wich wuz ahead on the last ballot, Colfax or Wade?

"Sir," sed he, "are you a Johnson post-master?"

"I am," sed I defiantly. "How didst determine that pint?"

"By yoor breath," sed he. "Yoor mistaken in the place, my friend. This is a Methodist conference."

That wikked and perverse boy hed inteshnally deceived me.

On my return we wuz a settin in Bascom's a discussin the nominashuns. Deekin Pogram wuz indignaut, "Good Heavens!" with horrors in his sainted face. "Kin it be that men perfessin nashunel views wud offer sich an insult to Kentucky ez to nominate sich a man ez Grant, who, sword in hand, devastated her fertile fields and swilled the bodies uv her nootral sons who resisted his advance mountains high? Kin it be that—"

"Easy, Deekin," replied I, "stiddy! stiddy! Don't take posishun rashly. It ain't improbable that we may hev to nominate Hancock or some other soljer. In that event—but I've sed enuff."

"Well, at all evenes," sed the Deekin, "it's a most humiliatin thing to hev thrown in our faces an infamous propishen to pay a debt inkurred in an infamous attempt to subjugate us,—to pledge our labor to pay a debt unconstitooshnally inkurred, and un—"

"Deekin," sed I, "yoor zeal I do admire, but yoor reley indiscreet. It may be found necessary in order to carry Noo-York to nominate Belmont's man, who will be pledged to this very thing. Go a little slow."

"Well, however that may be, it's a burnin shame to throw into Kentucky's face a Abolishn—two uv em in fact,—and—"

"Deekin" (I spoke this time severely), "yoor very indiscreet to-day. It's possible, and I may say probable, that that noble patriot, Chief Justis Chase, who hez bin a frifeful Ablishnist, and who, ef he runs, will, for obvns reasons, make us swaller, at the beginin, a poshven uv his heresies, may be our candidate. Say nothin, Deekin, that yoo'l hev to take back."

Feelin that rite here wuz a splendid chance for an improvin discourse on the nacher, objicks, and aims uv democracy, I opened out onto em.

"Democracy," I remarkt, "is distinguished chiefly for its elasticity in adaptin means to ends. One wud suppose that Post-Offis is its chief enl. In one sense it is. Democracy is willin to sacrifice any thing which it hez for Post-Offis. It might raise Deekin Pogram's ire to sejest the nominashun uv Hancock, on akkout uv his slawterins, or Belmont's candidate on account uv his insistin on paying off the Nashunel Debt, or Chase who hez bin in his day suspected uv bein tainted with Ablishinism. But, my bretherin, let it be remembered that success is the main objick. Success is wat Bascom wants, that I, bein con-

tinuood in offis, may hev the means to pay for the likker I coosom, and to avoid the necessity uv bein continuoally rekestet to chalk it down, which practis he esteems disgustin, and one wich greatly increases his labors. Capt. McPeter wants success that he may continyoo to hev Assessors, Collectors, and Revenue offisars, with which he kin divide the profits uv this \$2 tax on the whiskey he makes; and Deekin Pogram wants success that he may hev his niggers agin, or at least that he may hev the privilege of hirin em for \$4 per month, deducting 25 cents per day for each day's absence, without no Burrow offiser or other military satrap hangin about to molest or make afraid. Success is the main pint, and ef Hancock is the way, walk ye in it—ef Chase or Seymour is the way, walk ye ditto, for with either uv these men all these things we'll hev. When they come to us they leave ther former selves behind.

But methinks I hear one say, Hancock is a soljer, Seymour a anti-reputador, and Chase a Ablishnist! Wat uv that? They may be wat they like when they go into offis—assosiashen with us fetches em sooner or later. Kin yoo tech pitch and not be defied? Doolittle, Cowan, and Dixon was Ablishinists. When they split from Ablishinism—the mint they fell into our embracess—they became ez satisfactory Democrats ez I cood wish. The road down is a easy one to travel. It's easier to slide than to climb, wich is the reason why so many more are lost than saved. Democracy, like Bascom's new likker, holds a man when it gits him. Johnson wuz a good enuff Ablishnist till he called onto us for help, and then he wuz lost. Let Chase stay with us a week, and he'd forgit all his old ideas, yoo bet. Shood yoo poke that silver pitcher at him the niggers gave him at Cincinnati, for defendin a fugitive, and he'd swear like Peter he never saw it—only differin from Peter in that he'd stick to it. And there is no goin back, for the principal ones. Ther remorse kind o' drives them deeper and deeper, till they finally are worse than ez they originally wuz uv us. Let us, my bretherin, never reject any help we kin git. Let it come in any shape and from any source, it'll finally assimilate to us and be uv us. Remember, Johnson, Cowan, Doolittle, and Dixon swore, when they started at Philadelphia, that they never cood go into the ranks uv the Democry; in a year they wuz makin speeches for us in Connecticut.

Ez I concluded my remarks, my circle all agreed that it wuz safe to take whatever we cood git from the enemy, and we retired,—I feelin that whatever other localities mite do, the Corners wuz safe. Wat an outrage it is, though, that the Ablishinists nominated sich a man for Vice-President ez to make Grant perfectly safe from bein removed ez Linken wuz. Ef he's elected he'll serve out his time sure.

PETROLEUM V. NABBY, P. M. (Which is Postmaster.)

METHODIST CONFERENCE AND RECONSTRUCTION.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

The Methodist Conference at Chicago, now drawing its meetings to a close, may be found to have had a not unimportant influence upon Southern "reconstruction." It has not meddled with that in its political bearings, but what has been done towards church reconstruction cannot fail to have a powerful though indirect effect upon the general "situation."

Like a good number of the American churches, the Methodist Episcopal was, in 1844, rent asunder on the slavery question. And at that time all the churches in the South went, as might have been expected, with the disruptionists. A good many, indeed, both of the ministers and members, might not approve of the movement; but the current was too strong for them, and there was, accordingly, not a single congregation left loyal to the M. E. Church of the Northern msjrity in nine or ten of the Southern States. A very small remnant continued in connection with the North, scattered over Arkansas, Kentucky, and Virginia. In Maryland and Delaware there was no secession till more stringent "anti-slavery measures were taken in 1860, when all the Methodists in these States also joined the Southern organization. It was accordingly felt after that, that the South was a fair field for missions from the North. In 1864, a beginning had just been made; but the work has been carried on vigorously during the last four years, and a good many Southern Conferences have been formed, among others two made up entirely of colored members. These sent deputies to Chicago, asking to be represented at the General Conference. After a long and kear discussion, this was granted by an overwhelming majority; and now the Methodist Episcopal Church has been formally "reconstructed" through the Southern States, side by side with the "M. E. Church South." It has already 150,000 members in these late rebel States, and is about the most numerous and most influential church organization in the Union. General Grant and Chief-Justice Chase belong to it, and organized as it is, the amount of influence that can through its instrumentality be brought to bear upon social and political questions is immense. If the temper and bearing of the Chicago Conference are to be taken as tolerably correct indications of the general feeling in the denomination, as no doubt they may, the Methodist Episcopalians will go strongly for Grant and the completion of reconstruction according to the Republican idea,—that is, unless Mr. Chase should be a candidate.

PRISON RELIGION.—It seems that a prisoner in Mountjoy Prison, Ireland, of the name of Brophy, alias "Pagan O'Leary," was, as usual, on admission, asked what was his religion. He declared he had none, that he believed in none, and was in fact a "pagan." No pagan priests being provided in British prisons, the Governor, who is a military man, ordered Brophy to "select" an authorized religion "immediately," and put him on penal diet till he should do so. He first got three days of this discipline, and, after being a short time in the hospital, other three, toward the end of which he "selected" the "Rman Catholic" in preference to the Episcopalian or Presbyterian. This seems very curious prison discipline, and yet the facts have been vouched for by the Earl of Mayo when inquiry was recently made about the matter in the House of Commons. It sure'y is too bad to put a man upon low diet for telling the truth, and then giving him the benefit of ordinary fare when he becomes a hypocrite.—Globe.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Fifty non-commissioned officers and men of the 29th Regiment, under command of Lieut. A. W. Metchett, have been ordered from Chatham to Canada, to augment the strength of the service companies.

Last quotation of Canadian six per cent's, 104 to 105; ditto five, 91 to 93. Grand Trunk stock, 16 to 16 1/2. The Times of the 23rd ult., says:—"Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary, and all descriptions of bonds and preferences, have been in strong demand, and have advanced from 1 to 3 per cent."

The report and statement of accounts of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, for the six months ending the 31st March, show a balance at credit of revenue of £17,329, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, carry £3,969 to the reserve fund, and leave a balance of £3,359 to the credit of the next account.

The Austrian Government ascribes its defeat in the "Seven Days War" of 1866 chiefly to the superior military organization of Prussia. It has, therefore, adopted nearly the whole of the Prussian system. Whether with the Prussian system it can also introduce the Prussian spirit and discipline remains to be seen.

In France alone 1,350,000 men, a large proportion of the able-bodied male population of the country, may now be said to be under arms. Consequently, trade, commerce, and industry are becoming paralyzed. Each family in Paris is taxed commonly more than £20 on an average!

No less than six women have recently been elected on parochial boards in various parts of England. In the neighborhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, there are accounts of a religious movement which is almost entirely in the hands of women. They go about among the laboring people, read the Bible to them, and converse on religious topics with great enthusiasm. Several of them preach on Sundays.

The honorary bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society has been awarded to Thomas Wakem, of Gerrans, Cornwall, a boy of but thirteen to fourteen years of age, for his brave and noble conduct on the occasion of the loss of the schooner "Dove" in the Channel, on the 20th of March last. Sitting astride the floating jib-boom of the vessel, in his night things, above thirty miles away from the nearest land, and with some forty fathoms of water under him, he exerted himself to the utmost to support and assist his captain, and at the same time to obtain assistance from an American barque in the distance, for the space of full forty minutes, and so not only saved his own life, but was the means also, to a great extent, of saving that of his captain. The medal was conferred upon him publicly by the Rev. G. Orme, by whom it had been obtained, at a meeting held upon the "Lugger" of Portsoath, on Monday, the 4th inst., when also, in response to the appeal of Mr. Orme, a collection was made for the boy, who had lost by the same calamity his father, in addition to his own little stock of things.

An interesting debate on the law of libel took place on Wednesday in the House of Commons. The bill of Sir Colman O'Loghlen for the amendment of the law on this subject, and throwing the responsibility of a spoken libel upon the speaker instead of upon the publisher of the speech, was fully discussed before its second reading; but, upon the motion being made that the House should go into committee on the bill, the question was re-opened by Mr. Newdegate, who moved the usual shelving motion, and described the bill as a measure for the legalization of apologies and the propagation of slander. Mr. Roebuck defended the bill. Mr. T. Chambers contended that the reporters, editors, and proprietors of newspapers ought not to escape the consequence of publishing slander, any more than an apothecary should be excused if he distributed poison instead of medicines. Mr. Neate said the bill would give an injured party a better remedy than he has now. The Attorney-General used some telling arguments in support of the measure. Mr. Whalley said it was inspired by the Jesuits, and he was indignant when the house laughed at him. Mr. Coleridge opposed the bill, said the law was not stringent as it now stood, and contended that there was great difference between a libel spoken to thirty or forty persons and the circulation of the slander among thirty or forty thousand readers all over the world. The Attorney-General for Ireland contended that the law as it stood was necessary to make editors, careful. Lord Amberley said it was possible charges made at public meetings might be true, in which case he thought the report of them was a public benefit. He mentioned charges against railway directors as an instance in point.—English paper.

POST-OFFICE RETURNS IN BRITAIN.—A late return shows the gross revenue, cost of management, and net surplus of the British post-office from 1838 to 1867 inclusive. From this, it appears that since 1841 there has been a gradual and regular increase in the gross revenue, till last year, when it realized the large sum of £4,568,129, or more than twenty-two millions of dollars. The increase in the net revenue, however, has not kept pace with this, from the increased cost of management. At the same time the clear proceeds have been marvellously in excess of anything imagined by the most sanguine advocate of the penny postage. It was scarcely expected that there would be as much cleared as under the old system, but it is found that there is a good deal more. After defraying all expenses, upwards of ten millions of dollars were last year available for the general revenue of the country, and it is not believed by any one that it has yet reached its maximum. So much for cheap postage, accompanied with all possible efforts to encourage and facilitate correspondence among the people.

SPURGEON ON GLADSTONE.—Lord Palmerston, whose long career set a bad example of affected nonchalance and apparent dilettanteism to English statesmen, has his aptest scholar in the person of Disraeli. The comparative nobility of an earnest, passionate support of principle is well expressed in Mr. Spurgeon's late panegyric on Mr. Gladstone:—"The point upon which Mr. Gladstone is so constantly attacked really provokes our laughter. It is said, 'Oh, yes! but Mr. Gladstone has such an irritable temper.' That Mr. Gladstone has a temper is a mercy for us all. Men who have no principles, but can veer round with every wind may well put on the placid smile and never have a temper; but the man of principle must be angry against everything that looks shifty and tricky."

I have heard of persons who are said to be as 'easy as an old shoe'; and, as a rule, such people are generally of about as much value. We have not enough of the coming into the House of Commons with a spring in one's mouth. We have had enough of the assertion that one does not feel the weight of responsibility, when men should feel their responsibility, when they have the cares of a nation upon them; and men so feel them as sometimes to grow warm and be carried away by them. I conceive that Mr. Gladstone does regulate his temper exceedingly well, considering the wonderful irritation he constantly has to endure, and that the possession of such a temper, so far from being a sin or an evil, is, perhaps, one of the qualifications for the position which he now occupies. I take him, for all in all, just as he is, as being one of the noblest Englishmen alive; and may God long support him!"

AMERICAN NEWS.

Despatches from St. Albans say that Fenian arms, stored there for some time past, have been secretly removed to a point west.—N. Y. Tribune.

Maine has 1,500 lakes and ponds elevated so high as to furnish water-power ample to the uses of three or four millions of people.

Alexander H. Stephens has written another letter on self-expatriation, in which he advises the young men of the South "to remain, and, if need be, go down with the ship."

Bishop Simpson prays with his eyes open.—"Perley" telegraphs from Chicago that as he breathed forth his petition his eyes kindled and his features glowed with inspiration.

It is proposed by the students who graduated under the late President Day of Yale College to contribute one dollar each for the erection of a suitable monument to him on the College grounds.

William Brown, of Andover, was at work in a saw-mill Saturday, when he became entangled in the machinery, and in an instant his forearm lay at his feet. He picked it up and went home.

Dr. Howe, of New York, who made the post-mortem examination, found a large bullet embedded in Col. Deckman's left lung, where it was lodged in a battle in Mexico twenty-two years ago.

A prairie farmer in Illinois, advertises for contractors to break up four thousand acres of prairie land for three dollars an acre,—house and lumber for stables furnished. This is farming on a scale hardly appreciated in New England. The advertiser has a forty-thousand-acre farm.

The Chicago Tribune states that the Congregational Association of Michigan suspended its regular exercises when the news was received of the nomination of Grant and Colfax, and sang the standard doxology of the church amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Father Hecker claims that the Roman Catholic Church numbers one-third of the American population; and that if the membership of his church increases for the next thirty years as it has for the thirty past, in 1900 Rome will have a clear majority.

The peach crop of Delaware and the Eastern shore of Maryland is now reported almost a total failure. In Somerset county, Md., orchards that a few weeks ago promised an abundant fruitage have been stripped of their buds by the recent frosts, but a similar calamity happened last year and there was quite a full crop nevertheless.

Le Protecteur a French Journal published at St. Albans by Rev. Mr. Drun, announces, in its last issue, that it has authentic information to the effect that large sums of money have been collected for the Fenian cause in the United States, and that a contract for a considerable quantity of biscuit was recently entered into with an Ogdensburgh firm.

The Concord (N. H.) Monitor says, Robt. Barcheider, of Salisbury, has a flock of 28 sheep, which, during the winter, were housed in a place where their wool became filled with hay-seed. They have been out to pasture for several weeks, and the excessive wet weather has caused the seed to sprout, and they are now bearing about with them a crop of grass two inches in length.

It is said that Speaker Colfax, when he read the result of the third ballot at Chicago for Vice-President, sat down at his table, and, amid all the turmoil and enthusiasm around him, wrote a note giving the results, which he despatched to his mother by a special messenger. He said to those around him:—"She is so anxious to know, and I do not like to keep her in suspense." The man who thus remembers his mother will not, under any temptation, forget his country.

The negotiations for a visit of the all England Eleven, the most famous of English cricketers, to the United States, have been concluded; and they are expected in time to engage in a series of matches in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, the cricketers in those cities having subscribed the ten thousand dollars which, it is estimated, the undertaking will cost. The first match is expected to be played about the latter part of September, in New York.

Senator Wilson stated in the debates on the admission of Arkansas, that he would never consent to the adjournment of Congress until the seven Southern States which had adopted new constitutions were admitted to the Union. Another Senator, Mr. Trumbull, declared that the General Government is pledged, by its whole course of legislation, to receive these States at the earliest moment it can be done with safety to the Union people there and with safety to the Union itself.

According to the correspondent of the New York Herald, the following is a synopsis of the platform on which Mr. Chase will consent to run as the Democratic candidate:—1. The States alone have the right of fixing the terms of suffrage. 2. Congress has no power to keep the Rebel States out. 3. Universal manhood suffrage, and universal amnesty and restoration to political rights of all engaged in the Rebellion, are now indispensable. 4. Speedy resumption of specie payments, so that greenbacks will be equivalent to gold. 5. No military trials in time of peace. 6. A proper proportion of Southerners in the Cabinet.

New York, June 2.—In an address to the German Catholic Congregation here yesterday, Rev. Mr. Miller stated that there were no foes so dangerous to the Catholic Church and to society as the Freemasons.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Senate this afternoon in Executive session rejected the nomination of Henry S. Aubrey as Attorney-General. It is understood that his reappointment to that office was opposed by Senators on the ground of his hostility to the reconstruction acts.

St. Louis, June 2.—A number of prominent citizens of Arma county, New Mexico, have petitioned Gen. Grant to station a mounted force in that country to protect them from the Indians. They say that within sixty days many of their best citizens have been either murdered or wounded by the Indians, that the country is nearly stripped of stock and there is no security for life or property.

CHICAGO, June 3.—According to an arrangement of the Board of Trustees, the remains of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas were transferred, this morning, from their first resting-place to the mausoleum. Many citizens and strangers witnessed the transfer. On the removal of the lid covering the glass, the face of the illustrious Senator was found, to be in a remarkable state of preservation, almost as natural as when buried, seven years ago. The hair looks glossy and black as ever, and the raiment as new and tidy as when first put on, not presenting the least evidence of mildew or discoloration. Lieut.-Gen. Sherman was among the pall-bearers.

N. Y. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association took place last Monday evening, at their rooms, in Fifth avenue. The President, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, jr., read the annual report, showing that the Society was never in a more prosperous condition. The lectures given under the auspices of the Association, particularly those of Dr. Willard Parker, were well attended and fully appreciated. The branches of the Society in Hudson, formerly in Varick street, and at Harlem, are doing well. The colored young men's branch of the Association is also flourishing, both pecuniarily and otherwise. The new building of the Association, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, has been auspiciously begun. Already one-half its cost has been raised, and it is thought that the Association will enter it free of debt.

RICHMOND, June 3.—The United States Court met this morning, Chief-Justice Chase and Judge Underwood presiding. The Chief-Justice called the case of Jefferson Davis, and Mr. Anderson of Mississippi, one of the counsel for the defence, read an agreement for a postponement until October, signed by Messrs. Everts and O'Connor. The Chief-Justice then asked whether counsel was ready for trial, independent of this stipulation. Gov. Wells, for the prosecution, replied that in view of the absence of the District Attorney, whose wife is at the point of death, the absence of the prisoner, caused by this stipulation, and the absence of Mr. Everts, the case could not well be heard. He suggested some day of the term, in October, when the Chief-Justice could attend. The counsel for the defence moved for a postponement until the next term. The Chief-Justice granted the motion, saying at the same time that had the trial taken place in May, a year ago, or last fall, or now, it would have been more convenient for him, as he was ready to try the case. He would, however, attend next term if possible. The witnesses, including Gen. R. E. Lee, were recognized to appear on the fourth Monday in November, and the prisoner's bail bond was renewed.

THE N. Y. HERALD ON THE IMPENDING FENIAN RAID.—WE cannot forget that there is such a thing as regard for the honor of this great country. With Fenianism we have no special desire to intermeddle; but, we cannot permit Fenianism or any other organization to disregard our laws and bring dishonor on the republic. We cannot allow the Fenians to make of this country a base of operations for carrying war into the territory of a people with whom we are at peace. President Johnson is now, through the failure of the impeachment, in a position which enables him to do the right thing with the Fenians. As the Chief Magistrate of the Republic he has heavy responsibilities; but, as a politician, he is free. His interests do not bind him to either of the two great political parties. Duty demands that he protect the honor and dignity of the nation. Unnecessary interference is not called for. Overmuch zeal is as much to be deprecated as overmuch indifference. All that we ask—and we have a right to ask it—is that the President, in the event of another Fenian invasion, will see to it that the law be promptly and effectively executed. We may have our grudges, but even our grudges must be expressed with dignity. Filibustering is not worthy of a great people.

THE NOMINATION AT CHICAGO.—The voting for Grant was very interesting, the enthusiasm very great, and the speeches when the votes were delivered very pithy. The one most highly appreciated was the promise of the Tennessee delegation "never again to afflict the nation with so infamous a traitor as Andrew Johnson." South Carolina declared her intention of voting "arm-in-arm and heart-to-heart with Massachusetts." When the President of the Convention announced that there were six hundred and fifty votes cast, of which Ulysses S. Grant had received six hundred and fifty, there was no end of cheers. A dove, colored red, white, and blue, was sent out, and flitted from platform to balconies, and then circled round and round, adding not a little to the enthusiasm. A large screen at the rear of the stage was unrolled, with a painting of the presidential mansion, a portrait of Grant pointed out by Liberty as the Republican nominee, and the words "Match Him!" After five minutes incessant applause, the band played "Hail to the Chief," as a matter of course; but when the "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," came, the vast concourse of people, from parquette to loftiest gallery, joined in the song. The most remarkable thing of all was the fact that two of the candidates for the vice-presidency, Colfax and Wilson, were publicly recommended as having "intelligence, morality, and religion" on their side. Surely, politics are improving. From first to last, no name elicited so much applause as that of Colfax, and the opinion was freely expressed that he was more popular than Grant himself. Every allusion to the recent senators was greeted with unmistakable signs of indignation, and the Iowa delegates to the Soldiers' Convention paraded the streets singing "Old Grimes is dead," etc. The most remarkable fact is, that there is no drunkenness, no boisterous talking, and no disorder in the convention. The only thing to be regretted is that

the platform is not bolder in its utterance on the subject of impartial suffrage. But the world moves, and even a radical can afford to be patient.—From Cor. N. Y. Independent.

A FOREIGN SWINDLER.—Several months ago a foreigner, calling himself a Russian Count, and pretending to be Colonel of Engineers in the Russian Imperial service, made his appearance in this city, and announced himself as the agent of his Government to make contracts with certain engineering firms in this country. He hired an office downtown, and would occasionally show to those whose acquaintance he had made plans of the work that was being executed under his supervision. He brought with him letters of introduction from many of the leading men of Europe, and these, united to an easy bearing and good address, sufficed to gain him admittance into the most refined and exclusive society in this and neighboring cities. At Washington he was treated with marked consideration, was shown through the public buildings, and was allowed to inspect the Navy Yards at Washington and Brooklyn, and the fortifications in this city and elsewhere. Unfortunately, the expected remittance from Russia failed, from some unknown reason, to arrive, and the Baron was forced to appeal to his American friends for loans, and he borrowed from various persons sums ranging from \$500 to \$2,000, and amounting in the aggregate to \$25,000 or \$30,000. To one gentleman, who had lent him at various times \$1,500, the Baron said recently that his long-expected remittance had arrived, and he made an appointment with his creditor to meet him on a certain day, and go with him to a broker's to procure currency for his Russian gold. In calling at the office of the Baron, on the day named, the gentleman found him busily engaged in explaining some of the plans to a stranger, and as it would be impossible for him to go to the broker's on that day he begged the indulgence of his friend and named another day. Before that day arrived the Baron had disappeared, and the police, on being informed of the circumstance, made inquiry and ascertained that a man answering the description of him sought for, had, on Wednesday last, taken passage in a steamer for Europe.—N. Y. Tribune.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.—THE MURDERER THEN SHOOTING HIMSELF.—At about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, Alonzo McCormick killed his wife, Mary, by shooting her through the head with a pistol, and then fired a shot from another pistol into his left breast, in the region of the heart. Although his injury is considered of a fatal character, he was still alive yesterday, with no prospect, however, of recovery. The facts connected with the melancholy affair are as follow:—McCormick and wife are natives of Newark, New Jersey. They have been married one year. He is 24 and she was 18 years of age. His trade was that of a harness-maker; but it appears that, in consequence of dissipated habits, he seldom worked at that or any other business, and so, with his wife, became a burden on his father, a wealthy and highly respectable gentleman, residing at No. 50 Park street, Newark. Some time last week, his father turned him out of the house, and having very little money, and no place else to go, he went to Brooklyn. He called on Mr. John Welsh, a friend of the family, residing in Sixth-ave., near First-st., and told the circumstances in which he was placed. Mr. Welsh invited him to his home, and told him that he could remain there as long as he desired, promising to find him employment at his trade. He accepted the kind offer, and, with his wife, took up his quarters there on Thursday last. Nothing unusual was noticed until Friday evening, when he took a walk, accompanied by his wife. She returned at a late hour without him, and he did not make his appearance until 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon. She saw him coming to the house, and noticing that he was under the influence of liquor, let him in at the basement door, and conducted him to the room they occupied on the second floor. She made up a bed on a sofa and some chairs for his accommodation, and while thus engaged, it seems that he came up behind her and shot her in the head. She fell forward, dropping on her knees, and her body resting on the bed face-downward. He immediately thereafter shot himself with another pistol, and also fell upon the bed beside his expiring wife. In his coat pocket was found a razor, neatly wrapped up in a piece of paper, from which and other circumstances it is plain that he intended to accomplish the purpose he had in view with that weapon, if the pistols failed. His friends, being telegraphed for, arrived yesterday. He was still alive, and, although greatly exhausted from the loss of blood, was able to recognize them.—N. Y. Tribune.

CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Mr. Oliver, late Crown Lands agent at Barrie, was superseded for defaulting in his account, and not for political reasons, as has been alleged by some of our contemporaries.—Toronto Leader.

C. McKeena, postmaster at Indians, county of Haldimand, absconded last week, considerably in arrears to the government on money-order account. The amount is not yet known, but is supposed to be in the neighborhood of \$600. Mr. James Hill, merchant, is acting as postmaster pro tem.

We understand that the following appointments have been made by the Local Government:—Mr. H. A. Hardy, of Brantford, to be Crown Attorney for the county of Norfolk, in the place of Colonel Wilson, who has recently been made county Judge. Mr. William Douglas, of Gatham, to be County Attorney for Kent, in the place of Mr. A. D. McLean, deceased. Mr. Walter Rubridge to be County Court Clerk and Clerk of the Crown at Brantford, in the place of Goodson, superseded.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK.—The sum of \$11,179 has been deposited in the Toronto branch since April 1st, by 177 depositors.

TWENTY-ONE FEET OF SOLID SALT.—The Goderich Signal says the Dominion Salt Company of this town finished the boring of their well last Monday, and the result is most satisfactory. At a depth of 1,160 feet, the drill entered the stratum of pure salt, which proved to be 21 feet thick, and perfectly free from shale or other foreign bodies.

KILLED.—A young man named Nell Plaxton, a brakeman on the Northern Railroad, fell off the train on Tuesday night while passing the

Great Western Round-House. He was picked up badly crushed, and conveyed to his residence, where he expired about 12 o'clock the same night.—Globe.

SUICIDE.—The Prescott Telegraph says:—On Friday, the 28th ult., a farmer named Murdock, residing in the 7th concession of Edwardburgh, committed suicide by hanging himself in the woods adjacent to his house.

THE DREDGING OF THE THAMES.—The Chamber Planet says on Tuesday, 2nd inst., in accordance with instructions received by him from the Minister of Public Works, Mr. J. Brown visited the mouth of the river Thames, and made a survey of the bar, taking soundings for a distance of some 2,000 feet. The shallowest point showed a depth of 7 ft. 2 in. of water.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—At Cobourg, June 4th, a well-to-do farmer named Alex. Campbell, living on Haldimand Plains, was crushed to death by a large mass of stone falling in on a well which he was endeavoring to bury. The stone was crushed to a jelly when found by the neighbors.

QUEBEC.

Two new townships have been erected,—one in the county of Portneuf, called Turcotte; the other in Beauce, under the name of Gaspurhat.

A Sherbrooke paper announces that nearly all the capital required for the construction of a railway between Lennoxville and Stanstead has been subscribed, and that ere many months have elapsed Sherbrooke will be in direct communication with Boston via the Passumpsic Valley Railway.

The St. Johns (Q.) Franco-Canadian says that the Fenian arms which were confiscated by the American Government have disappeared from the shed in which they were placed at St. Albans, and that on Thursday morning four heavy cases containing arms arrived at House's Point, the cover of one of which accidentally fell off, disclosing the outside of another case, on which was inscribed "Fenian Circle, Albany." The Franco also states that a large quantity of camp equipage has arrived at St. Johns, and that the Imperial and Dominion authorities are fully prepared for any eventuality along the frontier.

EXPORTATION OF CATTLE.—The Bedford Times says:—There seems to be no end to the amount of cattle driven out of Canada to the other side through this region this spring. Every other day we see droves of all kinds (young cattle, fat cattle, lean cattle, milk cows, &c.) passing our door, the greater number being from the French settlements north of us. The Richmond Sentinel, in noticing the brisk business being done, says that 541 head of cattle, valued at \$9,805, and 20 horses have been entered at the custom-house at Richmond. One dealer, Hon. H. D. Farrar, has paid over \$1,000 in gold for duties on cattle imported by him during the last month.

NOVA SCOTIA.

There is a strike among the stone masons in Halifax. The employment of men who do not belong to the Association is the cause.

A fine village has grown up at the Acadia Coal Mines, near New Glasgow. Until this week, this place was called Acadia village; but on Monday, at a public meeting called for the purpose, the name was changed to "Westville."

A young man, named John Campbell, was killed in the Acadia Mines, West Slope Pit, Pictou, on Saturday last, by the falling of a portion of the roof.

A little boy, son of Mr. William Tait, of Sherbrooke, was drowned by falling into a stream near his father's residence the other day.

A medical journal has been started in Halifax.

Jeff. Davis and a few other prominent Southerners are, it is said, to spend the summer in Nova Scotia.

Mr. James Kitchen, of Eel River, Pictou County, N. S., has just launched his forty-ninth vessel.

On Friday of last week, Mr. Peter MacKay, of Northfield, Lunenburg Co., was drowned while rafting on the North River. On Tuesday, Mr. Enos Crouse, of Pleasant River, in the same county, was drowned while rafting on the Branch river. Isaac Wengle and Nathan Simpson, while pursuing the same employment last week on the La Have, were seriously injured.

The St. John Agricultural Society have secured a lot of ground for the purposes of Cattle Exhibitions, &c., and purpose establishing a weekly fair. Steps are also to be taken with a view of improving the breed of horses.

Hopes are entertained that the Rev. Morley Pauson will be present at the Wesleyan Conference, to be opened at Fredericton on the 20th.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—We learn that a limited number of Snider rifles are to be distributed among some of the best shots in this Province, in order that they may practice for the match to come off under the auspices of the Dominion Rifle Association in September.—St. John Globe.

Kidney potatoes only bring \$4 a barrel in St. John at present. This is about the price of good apples.—Journal.

SUSPENSION OF THE ALBERTA OIL WORKS.—The St. John Journal says:—"We regret much to hear that, owing to the operation of the excise on petroleum, and its relations to the customs' duty, the oil works have been obliged to suspend operations. There have been generally about 300 persons, young and old, supported by this manufacture. The foreign will now drive the local oil out of the market."

Ontario butter of prime quality was sold in St. John last week for 28 cents per pound.

A monster ox, sixteen hands high, six years old, weighing twenty-seven hundred weight, and eight feet eight inches in girth, was sold yesterday in St. John for the handsome sum of \$225. This monster is said to be the largest ever brought to market in that city.

There is a general complaint among city merchants that country dealers are not meeting their notes. We understand that comparatively few of these traders lift their notes at maturity this spring. So that between heavy payments for duties, lifting country notes, and meeting their engagements for stocks, city merchants have been pretty hard pressed this week. The operations of the Bank of Montreal continue to embarrass the transactions of the other Banks.—St. John Telegraph.

AGENTS WANTED FOR PUBLICATIONS OF THE WITNESS OFFICE.

Agents wanted in every city and county of the Dominion of Canada, to canvass for The Daily Witness, Montreal Witness, Weekly Witness, Canadian Messenger, New Dominion Monthly.

THE WITNESS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Parties writing us to change the address of their papers must, in all cases, give the name of the post-office from which they wish them transferred, as well as that of the new one.

We cannot longer receive the old five and ten cent postage-stamps in payment of subscriptions.

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

On Friday night, a soldier of the 16th Regiment in this garrison, named Blake, shot three of his fellow-soldiers, one fatally. He did so in mistake, intending to shoot Sergeant Bourne, out of revenge, because he, Blake, thought Bourne had been instrumental in frequently having him punished.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Hon. Mr. Rose, Minister of Finance, will leave for England next week. The appointment of Lieut.-Governors will be brought up at the next full meeting of the Privy Council, in about two weeks. P. C. O. Rifles left Quebec for Ottawa, last night. The 30th Regiment will remain in Quebec until the Fenian excitement is over.

ing much interest and of a high order, both of style and thought. The Toronto Leader (Government organ), while taking exception to our remarks about the rumored probable appointment of Mr. Howland to the Lieut.-Governorship of Ontario, fully admits his incompetency for that position, and suggests Chief-Justice Draper as a suitable candidate for that office, and one whose appointment would be quite popular in that Province.

if he displays the same energy and ability in his forensic as he did in his editorial career. DEATH OF A CANADIAN ARTIST IN ROME.—Mr. CHAS. SHERTON, a young Canadian artist of much talent and promise, whose death we noticed some time ago, was occupied for some time in making a collection of photographic views of the Catacombs by means of the magnesium light.

THE FOURTH SACRED COUNCIL.—The Nouveau Monde of last night gives the following résumé of the pastoral circular letter sent to all the clergy of the ecclesiastical province as the result of the decisions come to by the fathers of the fourth council, lately held at Quebec. This important document is divided into ten parts. The first—entitled 'The Sovereign Pontiff'—affirms the necessity of the temporal power of the Pope, recommends the work of St. Peter's Pence, and speaks with pride of the Canadian Zouaves.

able to learn, and I have some means of judging, I should say that the raid will probably be made in July, if not before, and that the attempt will be again repeated, does not admit of a doubt, and will most probably be made in greater force, secrecy, and provision, than the raid of 1866; though that the attempt will be as futile, no sane man who is not a Fenian for a moment doubts. But the punishment awarded to the villains, when deserved, should be something more severe than a term in prison; magnanimity is evidently thrown away on such ruffians.

opening Post-office savings-banks, with no limitation of the amount to be deposited, the means that would otherwise have been available for commercial purposes, will be drawn off into other channels. This is the case already to a sufficiently large extent to affect the money market, and the longer it is continued, the more will its operation be felt. If we had a redundancy of floating capital, and the deposits of the banks were so large that they could be curtailed without disadvantage, there would be the less reason for remark.

This, however, is far from being the case. Large as has been the increase in bank deposits during the last twenty years,—and no better measure can be found of the extraordinary progress of the country,—the total in proportion to capital is much behind that of the banking institutions of other colonies, and particularly of Australia. If these deposits were lying barren and unproductive, there would be good reason why measures should be taken for bringing them into use and making them subservient to the public benefit. But every well-informed person knows that the vast bulk of the deposits are loaned to the business community and employed in developing the commerce or manufactures of the country. It is certainly not for the public interest to stop this development, and therefore the course taken by the Government must be condemned as impolitic. The time will doubtless come when the debt of the Government will be largely transferred to Canadian holders; and this is an object which is undoubtedly desirable in itself. But the country is not ripe for it yet; and to force on such a consummation before its natural time, can only result in injury to the general interests.

The auditor's statement of the condition of the banks for 30th April has appeared in the Gazette. We still give only the totals for the old Province of Canada, as the returns from the Maritime Provinces are still incomplete:—

Table with columns: Capital authorized, Capital paid up, LIABILITIES (April 30, March 31, April 30), ASSETS (Notes, Due from other banks, etc.).

The statement of Provincial note circulation was as follows:—

Table showing Provincial note circulation for May, April, and May 1867.

This specie, it should be remembered, is not a quantity held over and above that reported by the banks. It forms part of the revenue of the Bank of Montreal, which is charged with the duty of redeeming provincial notes; but is not directly, and as a bank, liable for them. The gold, however, which the law provides to be held for their redemption is kept in the Bank of Montreal, and is entered as part of its specie on hand.

From the 1st May, 1867, to 6th May, 1868, the circulation of Provincial notes increased \$464,000. The redemption of Bank of Montreal notes, during the same period, was \$613,000; which shows that the Provincial notes have not completely filled the place of those of the Bank of Montreal.

The paid-up capital of the Banks, after various changes during the last two years, stand now very nearly at the same point which it did when that of the Bank of Upper Canada disappeared from the returns. On October 31, 1866, paid-up capital was \$26,379,299. On 30th April, 1868, it was \$26,509,431. The Commercial bank had disappeared in the meanwhile, 33 per cent. of its stock being added to that of the Merchants' Bank, while the Canadian Bank of Commerce appeared as a new institution.

Table showing principal changes in bank paid-up capital during this period, listing Commercial Bank, Merchants' Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce, etc.

It is singular how the void has been filled up so exactly, and the fact is an evidence that the banks whose capital has been increased supplied a real want of the country.

The circulation of bank bills fell off \$624,000 during April, and of Provincial Notes, \$102,000. There is always a large redemption in the spring, and the movement is not larger than ordinary. Deposits have changed only to a slight extent; and, since the adjustment of the paid-up capital

by the withdrawal of the name of the Commercial Bank, it is observable that they are now in excess of capital to the extent of nearly \$3,000,000.

For the purpose of comparison between the banks of Canada and those of other colonies, in respect to deposits, the following statement will be found interesting:—

Table titled 'CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS OF BANKS IN CANADA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.' with columns for Capital and Deposits.

These figures show the immense preponderance in deposits of the banks of Australia and New Zealand over those of Canada. Of the latter, a bank has been selected out of each province of the Confederation, in addition to the Bank of Montreal, which has offices in them all. It should be stated that most of the banks in Australia have their head offices in London, and possibly they may obtain some deposits there. It is not likely, however, that these amount to much.

Specie and Provincial Notes amount to \$650,000 less than the preceding year. The amount was used in the redemption of bank bills, and there can be little doubt but that gold has been exported. Discounts are \$470,000 less than they were last month, probably owing to the payment of produce bills. Shipments by Lake Ontario were unusually early this year, and, before the 30th April, a considerable amount of grain had reached the markets of the United States, and been paid for. It had been well had more been pressed forward before the great decline began, which has now assumed such a serious aspect. At the present moment the fall in wheat must have amounted to at least 40 cents per bushel,—an enormous proportion, and to large holders, ruinous. Had it not been that stocks were gradually sent to market during the winter and early spring, the losses of millers and merchants must have been immense. As it is, there will be heavy individual sufferers, but as respects the great bulk of the parties engaged in the trade, we are inclined to think that losses will be of serious importance.

The statement of our leading Bank, at its meeting the other day, was of a highly satisfactory character, and the stockholders cannot but be pleased to find that, after the payment of a ten per cent. dividend, there was still a large sum to be carried to the "rest." The "rest" of the Bank of Montreal now amounts to 25 per cent. on its paid-up capital; but we should have been pleased to see, in the annual statement of this Bank especially,—it being at the head of the institutions of Canada,—an allowance for rebate of interest on current discounts, and also for accrued interest on deposits. This is required to bring the assets of a bank to a cash value, and such entries are made by the English banks. One bank in Canada has adopted this sound and useful principle, and it would be only right and proper were its example generally followed.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN 1866.

Below we republish the proclamation of President Johnson regarding the Fenian invaders, which will be read again with interest at the present time. It will be remembered that the Fenians crossed to Fort Erie on the 1st of June, but the proclamation was not issued until the 6th—five days afterward. Though the action of the American government was thus dilatory, it was partially effective, and it will probably act again, it is to be hoped more efficiently, if occasion requires:—

Whereas it has become known to me that certain evil-disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot, and have provided and prepared, and are still providing and preparing, means for a military expedition and enterprise to be carried on from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against the colonies, districts, and people of British North America within the dominions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with which said colonies, districts, and people and kingdom, the U. S. are at peace; and whereas the proceedings aforesaid constitute a high misdemeanor forbidden by the laws of the United States as well as by the laws of nations; now, therefore, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of the unlawful expedition and enterprise aforesaid from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, and to maintain the public peace as well as the national honor, and enforce obedience and respect to the laws of the United States, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all good citizens of the United States against taking part, or in any way aiding, countenancing, or abetting said unlawful proceeding; and I do exhort all judges, magistrates, marshals, and officers in the service of the United States, to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein, and in pursuance of the Act of Congress in such cases made and provided, I do

furthermore authorize and empower Major-Gen. G. Meade, Commander of the Military Division of the Atlantic, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States Militia thereof to arrest and prevent the setting on foot and carrying on an expedition and enterprise as aforesaid. American papers, please copy.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, June 9.

Weather cool and cloudy, and indications of rain. Thermometer at 7 a.m., 53° above zero.

Greenbacks bought at 28 1/2 discount, and sold at 28 1/2 discount. Silver bought at 4 1/2 dis., and sold at 4 1/2 discount. 5-20's sold at 110 to 113, and 7 30's sold at 109 to 109 1/2.

In Toronto American greenbacks are buying at 7 1/2 to 7 1/4, and selling at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 for the dollar. Silver is buying at 5 per cent, and selling at 4 1/2 per cent. discount. Bank of Upper Canada bills in demand at 68c. to 68 1/2c. on the dollar.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce have adopted a rule to the effect that barrelled flour is not merchantable unless headlined.

A gentleman just returned from the West says:—"The appearance of the country is splendid, but business is very dull all over."

FLOUR Market quiet and steady. There was a moderate inquiry but very few sales as views of buyers and sellers were apart.

ASHES quiet.

BUTTER—Rather scarce, and in fair demand at 15c. to 16c.

OATMEAL.—Nothing doing; there is no inquiry.

PETROLEUM.—Hardly anything doing in the market, and prices are stationary at 17c. to 18c. for No. 1 refined, and 15 1/2c. to 16c., silver, for No. 2.

ONTARIO BANK.—The annual meeting of the stockholders was held at Bowmanville, June 1st. The directors reported a degree of prosperity in the operations of the bank which has seldom been equalled. The profits of the last year after payments of current expenses, interest on deposits, and discount on U. S. funds, is \$220,331. After making the necessary appropriations, there is left a balance at credit of profit and loss account of \$25,249, against \$23,429 the previous year. Total assets are put down at \$5,386,366. The directors for the current year are:—Hon. John Simpson, Hon. W. P. Howland, T. N. Gibbs, J. P. Lovekin, Wm. McMurray, James Dryden, and Capt. P. T. Raynes.

PROFITS OF BANKING.—The enormous profits of the Bank of Montreal for the past two years have been a subject of general remark. The capital of the Bank is \$6,000,000; and the profits last year, after writing off all bad and doubtful debts, were \$902,410, or about 15 per cent. The dividend declared for two years has been ten per cent. per annum, and the "rest," or undivided profit, is now \$1,500,000, or one-fourth of the capital.

If the whole of this great profit came out of the business of the country, it would be safe to affirm that that business could not long stand it; but it is understood that a large portion of it has come out of the Government, which, according to the popular belief, can stand anything. Government and Grand Trunk accounts, however, which, for a number of years, gave great prosperity to other banks, did not benefit them much in the long run.

The other banks of the country have, for the most part, been doing a profitable business also; but none of them, in this respect, comes near the Bank of Montreal.

DAMAGE TO GOODS.—There is at times no little carelessness in stowing away goods on vessels and in delivery of them. The article of rice is almost always delivered more or less damaged by sailing vessels, and so with coffee, &c., in bags. Unless in extreme weather and vessel springs a leak, or some other such disaster, there is no reason for this. Then in delivering goods, there is a want of sheds to receive them, and there is also undoubted carelessness in the handling of perishable articles. Another trouble has arisen from bringing strongly smelling chemicals with other goods; chloride of lime, caustic soda, and the like; as well as oils, turpentine, and such like things,—have done great harm to other goods. It has been the custom to bring out oranges and lemons in steamers, even with tea, and damage from the smell has arisen. All these needless troubles, with caution and common sense, might be mainly overcome.

TRADE.—Business has been pushed with rather more activity this week, and a fairly satisfactory business has been done in the principal departments of trade. The arrival of new goods has brought about inquiry, and, as a light and important movement has existed for some months past, more eagerness, both to buy and sell, is evident, which is resulting in a healthy turning over of goods. It is noticeable, however, that some discretion is exercised in buying, and that importers have only imported for a moderate spring's business. The grocery trade-sales have been well attended, and, as will be seen by the reports of the different sales, an average quantity of new goods have been disposed of. Dry-goods are quiet. Buyers for the fall trade have nearly all left; and, as a heavier trade is anticipated in the fall, it is pretty certain that the importations will proportionately be greater than they were for the spring business. There is a fair inquiry for iron, but the market is without the briskness usual at this season.—Herald.

THE STEAMER "ADVANCE."—We understand that this steamer was disposed of yesterday to the St. Lawrence Tow-Boat Company, for the sum

of \$4,950. The Company intend to fit her up immediately, and place her on the river as a tow-boat.—Quebec Chronicle, 4th.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 8, 1868.

Now that the political affairs of our neighbors are getting into a tolerably settled condition, it is to be hoped that attention will be given by the authorities there to put down effectually the insane and devilish doings and plottings of the murderous Fenian organization. The renewed movements of this abomination have had an injurious influence to some extent upon business, though there is no fear as to the ultimate result, should invasion be attempted; yet presently damage is being done.

The fall in breadstuff, though injurious to speculators and others, has good in it. Exports will now likely be made, and business move in the direction of providing for payment for goods imported.

The auction sales of the week went off generally with only moderate spirit. On Friday, at J. Buchanan & Co's. the sale of teas showed improvement.

SCGARS, generally quiet. No heavy lots moving at the moment. Muscovades are 8 1/2 to 8 1/4. Refined Sugar and Syrups unchanged.

TEAS.—Increased firmness in the market, and holders not disposed to press desirable Teas. To-day, at J. Buchanan & Co's. sale, Twankays brought 38c. to 43 1/2c.; Imperials, 46 1/2c. to 67c.; Gunpowder, 80c. to 86c.; Hysons, 60c. to 68c.; Japan, uncolored, 44 1/2c. to 59c. Only a few Young Hysons offer, and little done with them. Black Teas of ordinary kinds, continued very high in the English market at latest accounts. Greens generally quiet, and not pressed. Japans, of some kinds, noted below the prices before current. New-York market firm; and, on the whole, this market, for all grades, is about as low, if not lower, than any. Shanghai advices to the 1st April are, to-day, received; market nearly cleared of country Tea, only about 800 packages remaining in stock. Prices unchanged for the fortnight. Full prices are obtained for Black Teas of very ordinary quality.

MOLASSES.—Sales of ordinary Cuba at 33 to 35. Centrifugal, 32c. to 34c. Muscovado, 36c. to 42c.

COFFEES, RICE, CHEMICALS, SPICES, and FRUITS show nothing very special, either in amount of sales or in change of prices. Assortments are good now of Mediterranean goods.

FISH AND OILS.—Little to notice in exchange, with fair demand.

SALT has been sold in lot at 60c. to 65c. net, and closes with some firmness, though a good deal is expected. Fine is held at 80c. to 87 1/2c.

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

MONTREAL, June 5.

Table listing various boot and shoe items and their prices, such as Men's Thick Boots, Boys' do, etc.

REMARKS.—The spring trade is pretty much over, and stocks are generally well reduced. Wholesalers are now turning their attention to fall goods.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—We have nothing of special importance to report this week. Business is very quiet, and the few orders coming forward are executed promptly. Prices are low, but steady. Many of the Spring traders, with full general cargoes, have arrived during the past week; and stocks are now well assorted and very complete.

Table listing various iron and hardware items and their prices, such as Iron-Pig, Gartsherrie, etc.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT FOR RAW FURS.

Table listing various fur items and their prices, such as Fox (Silver), Fox (Crown), etc.

REMARKS.—The market has suddenly become quite dull, and a decline has taken place in all kinds of furs. There is still a good stock in the country, but holders will be loth to part with it at present prices.

Markets Telegram.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat less active, but unchanged; buyers for No. 2 at \$1.88 1/2. Corn less active; No. 1, \$1.88 1/2. Oats dull at 67c. to 70c. Rye neglected and nominal. Barley dull at \$1.20. Provisions firmer and active; Mess Pork \$27.50 to \$27.75. Receipts: 4,500 barrels flour, 61,000 bush wheat, 90,200 do. corn, 27,000 do. oats, 1,400 live hogs. Shipments: 6,500 barrels flour, 19,000 bushels wheat, 159,000 do. corn, 14,000 do. oats, 9,500 live hogs. ST. JOHN, N.B., June 6.—There have been large arrivals of flour, fourteen thousand barrels having landed within the last few days. Market unsettled. Prices nominal.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

FOR MARKET DAY, JUNE 8, 1868.

Table listing various retail market items and their prices, such as Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, etc.

REMARKS.—The attendance, to-day, was large; prices somewhat lower, with a tendency downwards for all articles, excepting meats and eggs, the prices for which continue high, and in considerable demand. The supply of grain was limited, and not much in demand. Oats were inferior in quality, but a small quantity of good offered.

CORN EXCHANGE DAILY REPORT.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 6.

FLOUR, per barrel of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, nominal; Extra, \$6.80 to \$7.00 nominal; Fancy, \$6.60 to \$6.75, nominal; Superior, from Canada Wheat, \$6.25 to \$6.30; Strong Superior, from Canada Wheat, \$6.35 to \$6.45; Superior from Western Wheat, \$6.00 to \$6.00, nominal; City-brands of Superior, \$6.00 to \$6.00, nominal; Superior No. 2, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Fine, \$5.50 to \$5.70; Middlings, \$5.00 to \$5.40; Pollards, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Bag-Flour, \$3.20 to \$3.25 per 100 lbs. The Flour market dull and nominally unchanged. The few sales of Supers. reported were within the range quoted.

OATMEAL, per 200 lbs.—Nominal; L. O. brands, \$5.75 to \$6.00, a sale of 250 bbls. at the inside rate; U. C. brands, \$6.20 to \$6.25.

WHEAT, per bush. of 60 lbs.—Two lots of U. C. Spring sold at \$1.55 afloat, and a few carloads at \$1.52 1/2.

PRIME, per 60 lbs.—Nominal rates are 87c. to 90c.—latest sale in quantity within that range.

CORN, per 56 lbs.—Mixed Western nominal at 77c. to 78c.

OATS, per bush. of 32 lbs.—Dull and nominal,—a parcel (2,000 bush.) sold at 44c.

PORK, per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$22.50 to \$23.00; Thin Mess, \$20.00; Prime Mess, \$16, nominal; Prime, \$15.00, nominal.

CHEESE, per lb.—New Factory nominal at 10c. BUTTER, per lb.—Dull; nominal at about 15c. for choice.

LARD, per lb.—Steady at 12 1/2c. to 13c. in kegs, and 13c. to 13 1/2c. in tubs.

SEEDS.—Nominal; Flax-seed, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Timothy may be quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.40; Western Clover, dull, 5 1/2c. to 6c.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—Quiet; First Pots, \$5.37 1/2 to \$5.45, according to tares; Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4.40. First Pearls nominal at \$5.40 to \$5.50.

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

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—No. 1 Wheat, quiet, \$2.12 f.o.b.; No. 2 Wheat, \$1.99 to \$2.00 f.o.b.; receipts, 32,000 bush.; shipments, 5,000 bush.; Flour firm, \$9. Mess Pork nominal.

CHICAGO, June 5.—No. 2 Wheat unsettled, \$1.95 to \$1.97 f.o.b.; receipts, 33,000 bush.; shipments, 46,000 bu. Corn firm, 93c. f.o.b.; receipts, 94,000 bush.; shipments, 900,000 bu. Mess Pork held at \$27.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A FAVORABLE NOTORITY.—The good reputation and extended use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, have caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

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

Hunt's Hair-Liquid has a rapidly increasing sale.—Jacob's Liquid for external and internal use.—S. J. Foss & Co., Sherbrooke, proprietors of Colby's Pills.

The last days of ex-President Martin Van Buren were made comfortable by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the result of its use. Joseph Burnett & Co., proprietors, Boston and New York.

F. Gross's Chest-Expanding Steel Shoulder Braces, manufactured at the Canada Truss Factory, 36 Victoria square, Montreal.—This is an entirely new and superior article for ladies and gentlemen who have acquired a habit of stooping. This brace is certain to answer the purpose of keeping the chest expanded and the body upright, and will also prove conducive to health and gracefulness. For gentlemen, this Chest-Expander will enable them to do away with the common suspenders. Caution to Parents.—Parents, look to your children. Gross's newly-invented Steel Shoulder Braces are almost indispensable for children, as they are liable to contract the habit of stooping and shrugging their shoulders at school, causing them to grow narrow-chested, and laying the foundation for consumption and lung disease. Parents should bear this in mind, as wearing our Braces will counteract this bad habit.

Family Reading.

[For the WITNESS. THE WILD CANADIAN WHIP-POOR-WILL.

By J. R. RAMSAY.

My friends are those who love to hear The songs that fill the atmosphere, When, under evening's early star, Familiar landmarks fade afar, As vesper hears, from every hill, The wild Canadian Whip-Poor-Will.

'Tis sweet to hear an evening bell, With all the feelings that upwell When fancy pictures many a scene Of joy that was, or might have been, Since first we heard, by the old mill, The wild Canadian Whip-Poor-Will.

But now that we are far away, That ditty brings a memory Of what no song or martial strain May ever reproduce again; So memory loves to cherish still The wild Canadian Whip-Poor-Will.

Once more remembrance backward draws The veil containing all that was: The path to school,—the favorite one,— The tree we cut her name upon, The boat, the dam beside the mill, The wild Canadian Whip-Poor-Will.

Persuade me not the nightingale Relates a more alluring tale Among Italia's laurels old, Where thousand years of ruins mould; For we are free, as on each hill, The wild Canadian Whip-Poor-Will.

THE PERFECTION OF THE DECALOGUE.

It is related of an eminent lawyer in one of our eastern cities, who had carelessly drifted into infidelity, that he was subsequently led to review the evidences of the inspiration of the Scriptures. By the advice of an eminent Christian lawyer, he began his investigations by reading the Bible itself. When, in regular course, he reached the decalogue, his attention was strongly arrested, and he studied its character as perhaps only a lawyer could have done. The result may best be given in his own words, as found in Irvine's Cyclopaedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes: "Where did Moses get that law? I have read history. The Egyptians and the ancient nations were idolaters; so were the Greeks and Romans, and the wisest and best Greeks or Romans never gave a code of morals like this. Where did Moses get this law which surpasses the wisdom and philosophy of the most enlightened ages? He lived at a period comparatively barbarous, but he has given a law in which the learning and sagacity of all subsequent times can detect no flaw. Where did he get it? He could not have soared so far above his age as to have devised it himself. I am satisfied where he obtained it. It came down from heaven. I am convinced of the truth of the religion of the Bible."

It needs but little careful reflection to convince one of the correctness of this important conclusion. This "law of the Lord" is perfect. It is perfect in its comprehension of all great general principles of moral obligations or moral conduct. It begins with a full declaration of the existence and personality of the one supreme and the only true God as a rightful moral sovereign, without which there can be no moral laws, and hence no moral obligations. Such a God should, of course, be profoundly revered and formally worshipped by all his moral creatures. As social beings, men are to respect and submit to all rightful human authority symbolized by or starting from the family relations. Such authorities may and should demand a sacred regard for the lives, the characters, the property, and the reputation of all our fellow-beings. As individuals, we are to "keep our heart with all diligence." Not one of these great general principles of moral obligation could be omitted without leaving a grand defect in the decalogue. No other distinct general principle can be conceived of, which needs to be added. These cover the whole ground of man's moral duty to his God, to his fellow-men, and to himself. The code, therefore, is perfect.

Each command is also perfect in itself. By specifying the greatest possible crime, or the highest possible duty in each command, all lesser crimes or duties belonging to that class are fairly comprehended. Thus idolatry is the greatest possible effrontery to the one true and living God, but the spirit of the command forbidding idolatry reaches to all supreme love for any finite being or object, even to "covetousness, which is idolatry." So, murder is the highest possible crime against man's person; but "he that is angry without a cause, is a murderer." And so of all the other commands under the highest crime named. In each is fairly embraced all lesser crimes, involving a similar spirit, or springing from similar motives. So that each command is perfectly comprehensive in its own sphere. The arrangements of this law are also perfect. Its division into two tablets is demanded by the law itself, embracing as it does, man's duty to God, and to his fellow-men. And man's duties to his God should clearly stand just as they do. The order of the several commands in each tablet is also perfect, being determined by the grade of the offences specified.

God's existence and supremacy comes first. These admitted, idolatry is the greatest offence against God possible. Next to this is the irreverence of profanity. God must be revered before he can be truly worshipped. In man's relations to man, obedience to rightful authority is the basis of all order,—the ground of all outward virtue. When such authority is disregarded, the true order of offences, according to the character of the crime, is as we here find it,—murder, adultery, theft, perjury, covetousness. Contemplated in this manner, the perfection of the decalogue is plain, and is clearly absolute. It is perfectly comprehensive in its great general principles. Each specific command is perfect in its legitimate scope. Its division into two tables is just and proper, and the order of the two tables the true one; and lastly, the order of the several commands in each division is perfect, according to the character of the offences. The only fair conclusion, from all this, is clearly that of the once infidel lawyer. Such a production in the age when this code originated was clearly beyond unaided human powers. It is clearly superhuman. It must be from God. Moses must have been inspired.—Pacific.

THE UNREASONABLE CHILD.

When I was last in the railroad-cars, I saw there a child about two years old, who was not contented to sit quietly by its mother. The little creature was determined to run along by herself to the door; nothing else would amuse her. It was not long since she learned to walk alone. The train was moving with great speed; and now her mother held her firmly by the arm, and would not let her go. Oh, how angry and rebellious the little one was! She struggled; she set up the shrillest of cries; she pulled with all her baby might toward the walk that looked so smooth and pretty for her feet. That was what she wanted to do,—run along alone; and she thought her mamma was an unreasonable tyrant, as far as a baby mind could think so. No, she did not want to look from the window; she didn't want the seed-cake; she wouldn't look at pictures. There was that enticing walk before her; and no sort of reason, as far as she could comprehend, why she should not run on it as on the nursery-floor at home. But every body in the car could see that the mother was right and good and kind. So, no doubt, the messenger-angels see, many times, how good and kind our heavenly Father is in what he denies us; and, where they cannot see the full reason for the denial, they know that there is the best of reasons in the mind of God. They know that it is to hold us back from harm to ourselves. They see that we would sometimes quite destroy ourselves, if we were allowed to have that, after which, in our wilfulness, we fret and struggle, loudly complaining; saying, as far we dare to do so, "Lord, I knew thee that thou art a hard Master."

How very dark and mysterious seemed the ways of God to the sorrowful women of Jerusalem, who saw their Lord and Master allowed to fall into the hands of wicked men, to be insulted, tortured, and slain! But, by reason of this very event, the great multitude whom no man can number shall rejoice for ever.

Let us say in the sweet words of the poet:—"O God! I thank thee for each wish Denied as well as granted; Since oftentimes what I craved, if given, Had been what least I wanted. With veiled archangels round the throne, We cover up our faces, And wait the shining of that day That every cloud displaces: Counting, the while, our losses gain; Our trials, tender mercies; And reaping sweetest joy from pain, And triumph from reverses."

GRIEVING THE SPIRIT.

Many years ago, one of the western churches was blessed with a gracious visitation of the Spirit. It was something of a pentecostal season. The people of God were greatly strengthened, and made to "rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory." Sinners, too, were deeply aroused. The convicting and regenerating power of the Spirit was wonderfully manifested in their hearts. Very many who had till recently loved their sins, now had "a new song put into their mouths, even praise to our God." Among those who became concerned for their souls were two interesting young men. They were special friends and companions of each other. One of them especially was under the most pungent conviction, crying with the earnestness and ingenuousness of the jailer, "What must I do to be saved?" The other, too, was deeply concerned, and anxious, upon some terms, to escape perdition and enjoy future happiness. They pledged themselves to seek the Saviour without delay,—to avail themselves of all the means within their power to aid them in this blessed work. At the next invitation extended to the anxious to go forward, the more deeply convicted of these youths rose promptly, and took his place among those who were seeking the Saviour. By this act he had committed himself in favor of his new resolve. He was now earnestly seeking the Lord. Nor did the "exceeding great and precious promises" made to such long remain unfulfilled. He made an unreserved surrender of his heart to God, and "peace like a river" flowed into his soul. He lived many years afterward, adorning the Christian character by his godly walk and conversation.

The other young man, at the call for those who were seeking salvation, also rose to take his position among the inquirers. But though he was convicted, even deeply agitated, yet he had a "divided heart." He still loved his sins, and was loath to give them up. There was a conflict within. The Spirit of God, through the instrumentality of the word, was leading him to the cross. The native enmity of his heart, and the machinations of the great destroyer, were at war with the Spirit's influences. The conflict must be instantly decided. The most critical moment in that man's existence had arrived. And, not being willing just then to give up the world and submit his soul to Jesus, he decided in favor of his great enemy. On making this sudden and determined resistance to the Spirit, he stopped, after having advanced a few paces toward the altar of prayer, and took his seat. It was indeed a bold and presumptuous act, under solemn circumstances. And what were the consequences? The Spirit instantly forsook that anxious heart.

The countenance no longer clouded with anxiety, at once resumed its former placid appearance. His convictions of sin were gone,—nor did they ever return! He was often afterward in the midst of revival seasons, but no salutary impressions could be made on his mind. After living for many years a thoughtless, hardened man, he has passed into the world of spirits. "Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption." "My Spirit shall not always strive with man."—Am. Paper.

RELIGION IN THE HOME.

A family circle, when entire, is a little community, divine in its constitution and hedged about with sacredness, consisting of father, mother, children, and, to some family circles, servants are introduced to share its duties and promote its interests and comforts. It is important to remember that the happiness of this circle is not dependent upon its external condition. A poor family may be just as happy as one that has riches at command. It has nothing to do with rank or wealth or luxury or fame. People who possess these things may enjoy the happiness of home, but it is not these appendages that make home happy. Some rejoice to lay down the burden of official greatness, and retire with thankful satisfaction to the peacefulness of home; others are so bewildered by the glitter of the great world as to find the scenes and duties of home life dull and insipid. Be this as it may, these outward things are but the stamp on the gold, they are not the gold itself. A man's genuine value depends on what he is in himself, not what he seems to be before the world; he is not simply himself there; let me see him, not as clad in the robes of office, nor absorbed in the tumult of business; not as he appears in the brilliant circles of wealth, nor even in the assemblies of worship; but as he is at home by his own fireside,—the husband, the father, mingling in the bosom of his own household; there it is you see the genuine character.

Home happiness, then, has to do with personal character. Each member of the household either augments or diminishes it. The happiness of the whole is the aggregate of the individual happiness. One jarring string spoils the harmony. It grows out of the personal qualities of each. It is not the result of circumstances or social condition, but the manifestation of personal goodness.

Parents are the main contributors to the sum of domestic happiness, but children have their part to contribute as well. And if the mutual duties of parents are comprehended in that one great law of love, the duties of children spring out of the great law of filial obedience. We are all ready to admit in theory that children are to obey their parents in all things; and yet young persons mould their doubts whether this rule applies practically to themselves. Every day's experience attests the supreme wisdom of this law, and the rich blessings it brings to them who fulfil it. A family is placed under parental government, and wisely so placed. When children come into the world they have everything to learn, and to learn amid deceptions, evils, enemies of all kinds. Their parents have had already many years' experience and observation, seen many failures, and learned many important lessons. They might explain to their children the results of their experience, and much they are ready to explain; but their details would be little understood, and leave obscure and faint impressions. But there is one thing they can do,—they can tell their children in plain, direct terms what to do, and what to shun. They know the perils of life better than you do. They know the rocks that lie, sunk and rugged, beneath the smooth water, and the strong currents of evil against which they had to steer hard; they cannot always tell you why, or detail the process by which the danger comes; but this they can do, they can bid you turn the helm and put about the ship, when they see you drifting in those perilous waters. It is very likely that you may not see the danger as they see it; but, even if you do not, you will not regret having done as they bid you. Immediate, implicit, unquestioning obedience is just the wisest, as it is the hardest, of all the lessons that can be learned in early life.—Quiver.

LET NOT YOUR HEART BE TROUBLED.

Sweetly floating down the centuries come to us the tender words, "Let not your heart be troubled." Look up, faint toiler in this workday life, and catch the music of this sentence as it falls from hallowed lips, "Let not your heart be troubled." Jesus says it to you. What love beams on his face! What tenderness! He knows how weak and frail you are. He sees that the path is narrow and rough. He sees that your feet are bleeding, as you press along through the defile of poverty. He sees the parched lips, he hears the tremulous sigh, and knows if it is for love of him, if indeed you are trying to follow in his way.

"Let not your heart be troubled." The path of life is short. Do you tread on thorns? Each step makes the way shorter; each day you are nearer laying the burden down. "Let not your heart be troubled." You are going home. The care, and toil, and want of comfort, will all be forgotten as soon as you reach your Father's house. No more home sickness; no more reaching out for sympathy; no more weary, lonely hours.

"Let not your heart be troubled." "Where I am, there ye shall be also." Look forward. The furnace heats will die away; the tests will all be tried: the gold will appear. Have you lost friends? He wishes to be the beloved of your heart. Have you lost wealth? It is that he may support you entirely. Are you sick? He is the Physician. Are you a helpless widow? Thy Maker is thy husband. Are you bereft of earthly kindred? Jesus is your Elder Brother. Do you

suffer? Lean upon him: he carries in his bosom those who are too feeble to walk by the way.

How tender is his love! "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you." Rest upon Jesus.

"Let not your heart be troubled."—S. S. Times.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

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

"I lay down my life for the sheep."—John x. 15.

Jesus has a flock peculiarly His own: His Father chose them, and gave them to Him; He received them and became their Shepherd; they wandered and were doomed to die, but He interfered and died for them. Oh, what an infinite love, was the love of Jesus! He left His Father's bosom, left the songs of angels, left the throne of glory; and became a man, that He might become a Substitute. He offered Himself for them. His blood for theirs, His life for theirs. The offer was accepted, and He redeemed them to God by His blood, out of every nation, country, people, and tongue. Herein is love: not that we loved Jesus, but that He loved us; and gave Himself, to be the propitiation for our sins. Are we among His sheep? Are we like them? Do we love them, cleave to them, and walk with them? His sheep are gentle, harmless, peaceful, humble, dependent upon Him, and devoted to Him. They hear His voice, love His ways, and follow Him whithersoever He goeth.

When the Shepherd's life was needful To redeem the sheep from death, Of their safety ever heedful, Jesus yielded up His breath; Faithful Shepherd! Love like Thine no other hath.

SELECTIONS.

—God's word recognizes no good sinners nor bad saints.

—When the good and the lovely die, the memory of their good deeds, like the moon-beams on the stormy sea, lights up our darkened hearts, and lends to the gloom a beauty so sad, so sweet, that we would not, if we could, dispel the darkness.

—I would not give much for your religion unless it can be seen. Lamps do not talk, but they do shine. A light-house sounds no drum, it beats no gong, and yet far over the waters its friendly spark is seen by the mariner. So let your actions shine out your religion. Let the main sermon of your life be illustrated by all your conduct, and it shall not fail to be illustrious.—Spurgeon.

—Those who deny salvation by faith alone, do not pretend to say that it is by works alone; but partly by faith and partly by works, and they will accept of Christ to make up deficiencies. But they might as well make sure work of it, and take him for all. For their very best works, it is to be feared, will make but a sorry appearance; and consequently, their own persons, when tried in the balance, be found miserably wanting.

"HOW LONG SHALL WE PREACH?"—"Not till the congregation wish us to stop," said a pastor to a friend in our hearing a few days since. "How long will your people listen with interest?" "I have never tried them, and I advise you not to do it," replied the pastor. If your sermon is good, don't give the people a contrary opinion by lengthening it until they become weary. If it is not good, the shorter the better. Many a poor sermon has been lost sight of in the excellence of the opening and closing services.—Zion's Herald.

A SECRET OF REVIVALS.—Mr. Finney tells of a pastor who was constantly successful,—enjoyed a revival every year for twelve years, and could not account for it, till one evening at a prayer-meeting a brother confessed that for a number of years past he had been in the habit of spending every Saturday night until midnight, in prayer for his pastor the next day. That explained the secret, in part at least. Such a man praying would make any minister successful. The famous John Livingston, of Scotland, once preached an ordinary sermon with such power and success that five hundred were converted under it. But it was after a large number of Christians had spent the whole previous night in prayer for that object.

CONVERTED PURSES.—Said a minister lately,—"The purses of our people have, in large measure, to be converted to God." Could it be echoed by nearly every pastor of a congregation? Even Paul could say, "Every man seeks his own, not the things which are Jesus Christ's." Even Paul could say to the wealthy Ephesians, they who were able to afford to burn their necromancing books to the value of fifty thousand pieces of silver,— "These hands have ministered to my necessities, and to them that were with me: I have showed you all things, how that so laboring ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how He said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'" We have felt a glow of shame for these Ephesians, that they could have allowed the toilsome and persecuted Apostle, who brought them the greatest gift one man can bring to others, even the news of eternal life,—to labor at tent-making for his daily bread! Truly the first excellence of the primitive love had died out.—English Paper.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

- No. 539. What promise is addressed to the mourner? No. 540. What to the weary and heavy laden? No. 541. What to those that keep the Sabbath-day holy? No. 542. What to the humble penitent? No. 543. What promise to the man who trusts in God?

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MINNIE'S BOOK.

"Minnie, what are you doing?" "Reading, mother." "What book are you reading?" "Such a darling book, mother, and so interesting! Fanny Smith lent it to me." "Well, put it aside now. I want you to take Alice out in the meadow for a little time."

"Yes, mother." But, instead of putting the book on the table or shelf, she slipped it into her pocket. "I can mind Alice and read my book too," she thought, but she did not say it aloud, which makes me think that in her mind she knew it was not right, and that she could not do two things at the same time well. "Shall I take her into the second meadow, mother? There are so many flowers there, and such nice long grass, and several trees; so we can sit in the shade." "But the river is there," said Minnie's mother.

"Yes, but the river is a long way from the path, mother, and I will take care that Alice does not go near it."

"If you will be sure to keep a long way from the water, and take great care of Alice, you may go."

So they went. Minnie was old enough to take care of her little sister, for she was ten years old, and Alice was only three; and she was such a kind sister that the little one loved her, and was always glad to go with her.

Minnie took her hand, and led her in the best places, and lifted her over the stiles, and was as good to her as ever.

When they reached the second meadow, she gathered a number of daisies, and put them on a thread, and made a chain for Alice's neck, who thought she looked very fine indeed when she had it on. Presently they saw some very large bright buttercups; they were nearer the river than the daisies, but far enough off to be quite safe,—at least, so Minnie thought. They went and gathered some of them, which pleased Alice even more than her daisy-chain.

Presently, they were so tired that they sat down on the grass to rest. And then, seeing that Alice was amusing herself, she took the book from her pocket, and began to read.

At first she looked up several times while reading a page, to see that Alice was all right; but after a time she came to such an interesting part of her book that she really could not think of anything else, and she did not again look up until she had finished the chapter.

Then all at once she remembered where she was, and that she had Alice to take care of. She sprang up, and looked around, but to her great terror she could not see her little sister anywhere.

"The long grass is hiding her," she said to herself, and she began to call as loudly as she could,—

"Alice! Alice! Alice! come here, dear; come to Minnie, little sister. Where are you, Alice?"

But even that did not bring her. She listened as well as looked.

She peeped about everywhere, but could not see the child.

Then suddenly she thought of the river, and a great fear came to her heart.

"Oh, if she should have fallen in!" she exclaimed, but the thought was too terrible.

"She has not had time to reach the river," she said.

But Minnie was mistaken. She had forgotten how quickly time goes when one is reading an interesting book, and she could not tell how long it was since she had last seen her sister.

As fast as she could she ran toward the river, and when she had nearly reached it she saw Alice's little blue frock. It was close to the water's edge, and Alice was stooping down looking into the river.

She was almost exhausted, but she had just breath left to speak, and she called as loudly as she could,—

"Alice, come away from the water!" The little child, hearing her sister's voice, turned round quickly, and then Minnie saw that she was slipping, and the next moment she heard a splash.

What a terrible sound that was! Minnie will never forget it as long as she lives.

She did not know what to do, but, with a loud scream she sprang to the water's edge and looked in. But she could not see her sister, and the fright made her scream again.

Then, while she still looked, little Alice came up to the top of the water for one moment, and then sank again.

Minnie felt as if she must jump into the water and try to save her. But just then a gentleman called to her to stop. He was in the field and saw it all, and had ridden up to the river on his horse.

"Go away," he said, "or you will be drowned too!"

And then he sprang from his horse, and got into the river, and found poor little Alice, and brought her out of the water.

She looked as if she was dead, and Minnie thought she was; but the gentleman said he hoped not, and he carried her home as quickly as possible. Her mother nearly fainted when she saw her; but they sent for the doctor, and in a few hours little Alice was quite recovered.

But Minnie had learnt a lesson which she never forgot. It was, that there are times when even to read an interesting book is wrong, and that we should only try to do one thing at a time.

- BIBLE QUESTIONS. No. 539. What promise is addressed to the mourner? No. 540. What to the weary and heavy laden? No. 541. What to those that keep the Sabbath-day holy? No. 542. What to the humble penitent? No. 543. What promise to the man who trusts in God?

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS.

- No. 534.—Gen. 21:38. No. 535.—Ecc. 2:5. No. 536.—Ecc. 2:8. No. 537.—Gn. 18:8. No. 538.—Psa. 113.

The Miscellany.

THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT JAMES BUCHANAN.

James Buchanan, thirteenth elected President of the United States, and their last President under the *old régime*, died at Wheatland, Pa., yesterday morning, in the 77th year of his age. He was a native of Stony Batter, in the county of Franklin, State of Pennsylvania. He was born on the 22nd of April, 1791, and came of respectable parentage.

He was well educated, and was graduated at Dickinson College, at the age of eighteen. Selecting the law for his profession, he prepared himself for the bar, and was admitted to practise in the autumn of 1812, being then in his 22nd year. He followed his profession for about eighteen years, when he retired, having been very successful. His political life began early, as he was chosen a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania when in his 24th year.

He was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives in 1820, and served in that body for ten years. In 1831, he was sent Minister to Russia by President Jackson, after the ridiculous failure of John Randolph's mission. He did good work as Minister, but returned to America in 1833, and was elected to the United States Senate, in which he remained twelve years. He had a prominent part in all the great Senatorial discussions under the Administrations of Jackson (second time), Van Buren, Harrison, and Tyler; and he showed himself to be "an unflinching Democrat," as became one who had acquired his principles in the school of Federalism.

Mr. Buchanan was from the first a most devoted supporter of slavery and the interests of slave-holders. He came into the Senate just as the nullification troubles had been brought to a close by the compromise of 1833, and when the Calhounites were looking about for a new grievance on which to recommence their agitation for disunion. The abolition movement began at the same time, and was greedily seized upon by the discontented and discomfited rebels. Mr. Buchanan took up the slaveholding banner, and was ever prompt in fighting its battles. He was one of the fifteen Senators who supported the Tyler and Calhoun plan for the annexation of Texas.

When Mr. Polk became President, in 1845, Mr. Buchanan was appointed Secretary of State, and he was a zealous laborer in behalf of those measures which ended in the admission of Texas into the American Union; a measure destined to be fatal to the country's peace, as it led the way to those discussions which ended in secession. He was also a prominent actor in the negotiations which resulted in the settlement of the Oregon dispute, on terms which were in direct violation of the position assumed by the Democratic party in 1844, and to the assumption of which position the success of the Democrats was principally due, as it secured for them the votes of some closely balanced States.

With the incoming of President Taylor's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life, after having been in the national service for twenty-eight years. When President Pierce came into power he appointed Mr. Buchanan Minister to England. He was principally distinguished while abroad for his proceedings in relation to the Island of Cuba. The administration was bent upon forcing Spain to sell Cuba to the United States, and was willing to pay a fancy price for it. This was avowedly that slavery might be benefited and strengthened, and Mr. Buchanan went into the business with a heartiness and good-will that materially advanced his influence throughout the South. A meeting of the American Ministers to England, France, and Spain, was arranged, and Ostend was selected for the place of rendezvous, but Aix-la-Chapelle was substituted. The meeting caused both mirth and danger in Europe and America; and what is known as "the Ostend Manifesto" was a piece of consummate impudence. Much offence was given to England; and, after the breaking out of the secession war, what was then done was quoted by Englishmen as evidence of the meddling and insulting nature of American policy, and given as a reason why they sympathized with the rebels, though every man who was engaged in the business was a rebel or a sympathizer with the rebellion.

If President Pierce supposed that he could keep Mr. Buchanan out of the Presidential field by sending him abroad, he was destined to find that he was mistaken. Mr. Buchanan returned to America in 1856, in time to press his claims to the Democratic nomination. He had his claims allowed, but not until after several ballotings had been had, and finally became the candidate of his party. The election that followed was very hotly contested, and the issue was uncertain until the last days of the contest. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the course of the Democratic administration in Kansas, the assault on Senator Sumner, and other odious proceedings of an extreme pro-slavery character, had made the Republican party very strong; and the conservatives, who had Mr. Fillmore for a candidate, held the balance of power in some of the States. Colonel Fremont, who was then very popular, had been nominated by the Republicans, and was supported by many Democrats in New England, New York, and the Northwest. Of the 236 electoral votes, Mr. Buchanan received 174, Col. Fremont 114, and Mr. Fillmore 8.

The election and inauguration of Mr. Buchanan were followed by a sensible abatement in the anti-slavery feeling of the country, and had he conducted the Government soundly, it is not unlikely that war might have been avoided. But his sympathies and the entire influence of his administration were with the Southern party. Members of his Cabinet were engaged in a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government, Cobb and Floyd so acting as to promote the purposes of the secessionists. In the summer of 1860,

it became manifest that, in consequence of the breach in the Democratic party, the Republicans must elect Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency; and the secessionists openly declared it to be their purpose to rebel in the event of his election. Whether they would keep their word depended entirely upon the action of President Buchanan. He had the destinies of America in his hands. Had he imitated the bold and patriotic course of President Jackson, secession would have been as signally rebuked as nullification. All that was required of him to do was, that the forts which commanded Southern harbors should be garrisoned, and the garrisons be under orders to fire upon whomsoever should seek to raise up batteries to their possible detriment. Had this been done, not a State would have rebelled, not even South Carolina. The President was advised thus to proceed, but he would not listen to sound advice, being under the governance of a few traitors in his administration, who were using the power of the country to bring about its destruction. No State made even the first movement toward rebellion until it had been placed beyond doubt that the federal government would make no resistance to rebels, let them do what they would. The President, in his last annual message, placed himself on the side of rebellion, by virtually declaring that there existed no right of self-preservation in the federal government, and that it would be wrong to attempt the "coercion" of a State that should secede. This was what South Carolina had been waiting for, and having been assured that she should not be resisted, she proceeded to take the path to rebellion seceding three weeks after the chief of the nation had publicly declared that, in reality, the nation had no existence. Other States, seeing how easily and harmlessly South Carolina had got along, followed her example, the President no more seeking to prevent the Union's dissolution than if he were the most unknown and obscure of citizens, and the Union had expired by the terms of a treaty under which it had existed for seventy-two years.

President Buchanan left Washington immediately upon the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement at Wheatland. A portion of this time was devoted to the preparation of a history of his administration, in which he attempted to defend and justify his course. Impartial history will assign him his proper place on its pages. It will not be one which an honorable, unselfish, patriotic statesman would desire.—*Boston Journal*.

SIGHTS IN LONDON.

BY AN AMERICAN MINISTER.

Among the most beautiful features of London are its parks. They have been called the "Lungs of London." Eighteen hundred acres of lands, within the city limits, are filled with ancient trees, flower-beds, grass lawns and artificial waters; and, though surrounded by a dense population, you can almost lose yourself in the rural seclusion. St. James's park, with an area of fifty-nine acres, lies between the houses of Parliament and the Queen's palace. In the centre is an oblong sheet of water, along the banks of which may be seen many rare aquatic birds. Hyde Park, near the western extremity of London, covers about four hundred acres, and connects Green Park with Kensington Gardens. This delightful spot, with its fine carriage roads, beautiful foot-paths, and numerous shade-trees, is the favorite resort of all classes, from her Majesty to the lowest beggar. A beautiful lake, called the Serpentine, stretches through the park, used in summer for bathing and in winter for skating. On the south side of this park stood the Crystal Palace of 1851, where all the nations of the earth met under one roof to exhibit the productions of their industry. Regent's Park, the largest in London, contains upwards of four hundred and fifty acres. It derives its name from its having been made during the regency of George IV. It is nearly circular in form, and embraces eighteen or twenty acres of water, on which boats are to be had for hire, and where angling from the banks is permitted.

In the north-east part of Regent's park are the Zoological Gardens. They cover several acres, and contain numerous buildings, sheds, cages, inclosures, ponds, pits, and dens, which are filled with over fifteen hundred living specimens of wild animals, birds, reptiles, and fishes. It seems as if Noah's ark must have discharged its cargo on this point. Animals of the same class are grouped together in buildings admirably adapted to their various wants. The temperature of the rooms is made to correspond with that of the lands from whence the animals came. In a splendid row of large cages called the "Great Carnivora," are lions, tigers, leopards, and cougars. In another cage are hyenas, fierce, filthy, and revolting. The "Bear Pits" and "Bear Ponds" contain several specimens of European, American, and Polar bears. In the "Elephant House" you see African and Indian elephants. In the "Hippopotamus House" are those strange monsters from the Nile, sometimes called the River Horse, and supposed by some to be the "Behemoth" of Scripture. Here also is the rhinoceros, thought by many to be the "unicorn" of the Bible. But where shall we end this catalogue? We find in the gardens the "Giraffe House," the "Camel House," the "Antelope House," the "Monkey House," the "Kangaroo Sheds," the "Seal Pond," the "Whale Pond," several Aviaries, and even a "Reptile House." These, with others too numerous to mention, make this collection the largest menagerie in the world.

London has many other places of great interest. There is the British Museum, where, for a hundred years past, England has been gathering relics, monuments, antiquities, and curiosities from all lands and all ages, until it is a world of wonders. There is old London Tower, a great, square, stone castle, once a royal fortress, then a royal residence, then a royal prison, and now a royal arsenal and museum. It has had eight hundred years

of thrilling history. We were shown the room in which Lady Jane Grey was executed, the block across which her neck was laid, and the axe that severed her head from her body. The most conspicuous building in London is St. Paul's Cathedral, the largest church edifice devoted to Protestant worship in the world. There is Westminster Abbey, another great cathedral, costing enough to build a small city. In the different parts of that magnificent old structure lie nearly all the kings and queens that have reigned in England for the last thousand years. In London are the "Houses of Parliament," in which the laws are made that govern three hundred millions of the human race.

In London we see the appalling contrast between enormous wealth and wretched poverty. Though it is the richest city in the world, every sixth person dies either in a workhouse, an hospital, an asylum, or a prison. Sad thought: one in six of the population a pauper or a criminal! London may well be called the "Paradise of the rich and the Purgatory of the poor." While England is lavishing her millions upon the Queen, the Prince and Princess, the lords spiritual and temporal; up in the miserable garrets or down in the loathsome cellars, without fire or furniture, and almost without food or clothing, are thousands of men, women, and even children, toiling beyond their strength to prolong a wretched existence. In a recent English periodical, we have a fearful picture of the poverty of the working classes. Speaking of the tenement houses of London, often containing half a dozen families, the writer says: "Lodgers are doomed to lie there, nay, even six together in one bed, no matter what their age or sex. In these crowded houses, it of course often happens that not only the sick and sound, but even the living and the dead, are lodged in the same room."

And here is another statement. Mr. Joseph Hay, in a volume published in 1850, says: "The poor of England are more depressed, more pauperized, more numerous, more irreligious, and worse educated, than the poor of any other European nation except Russia, Turkey, Naples, Portugal, and Spain."

And we find crime as well as poverty in London. With a city missionary, and two or three of the police to protect us, let us visit some of the worst streets in the notorious "East End." We will go in the night. See what narrow, filthy streets; listen to the awful profanity, and the obscene conversations. On every corner blaze the gin-shops, of which there are twenty thousand in London. Let us watch the men, women, and children, as they come in their rags and filth to drink the cup of woe and then go forth to crime and madness. Here Sunday is the busiest and vilest day of the seven; here crime is unblushing, and shame is a thing unknown. In contrast with all this want and woe stand the wealth and fashion of the "West End." And with the present laws and customs the contrast will be more and more appalling,—the rich growing richer, and the poor poorer, until there can be no greater poverty between them and death.

A MOST EFFICACIOUS SUBSTANCE.

(Translated for the Witness from "Le Nouveau Monde.")

The *Nouveau Monde* enumerates as follows the beneficent properties of a small medallion, made of white wax, called *agnus*, which is blessed every seventh year by the Pope, whose effigy it bears:—

"It obliterates sin, and purifies from the stain left by sin after it has been remitted by the sacrament of penance.

It puts to flight all demons and preserves from eternal ruin.

It preserves from sudden and unexpected death.

It protects against the fear caused by ghosts and wicked spirits.

It gives prosperity, and repulses misfortune and danger.

It protects in battle, and secures victory to all who wear it.

It counteracts poison and the snares of our enemies.

Pieces of a broken *agnus* have all the power of whole ones.

It is a powerful remedy in all diseases, and an excellent preservative against every kind of sickness.

It cures epilepsy.

It prevents the ravages of pestilence, epidemics, and the corruption of the atmosphere.

It calms all storms, tornadoes, and violent winds.

It saves in case of wrecks.

It disperses clouds loaded with hail and thunder.

It puts out fires and prevents their extension.

It is most efficient against too abundant rains, freshets, and inundations, &c., &c."

Is it not very singular that among the evils this most wonderful specific puts an end to, we do not see brigands, Garibaldians, printers, geologists, philosophers, and true Christians.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

It may be that some fires now attributed to the wickedness of human incendiaries might be found to have their origin in the operation of natural laws, and that their attribution to other causes is merely the result of our ignorance of those laws. Spontaneous combustion is undoubtedly a prolific source of fires. This is produced in various ways. It is well known that a spongy, fibrous substance, as cotton waste or tow, saturated with linseed oil, if exposed sufficiently long to the sun's rays, or even the atmosphere, will take fire. Authenticated instances of destructive fires originating in buildings where rags or cotton waste were stored are sufficiently numerous to prove the impropriety of keeping these substances piled in mass a long time. Factory waste is always more or less saturated with oil, which oxidizes on exposure to the atmosphere and gives out

carbonic acid and hydrogen. If the waste is in quantity sufficient to compress the fibres, the danger of fire by the accumulation of heat is considerably increased. Bituminous coal in large heaps oxidizes, and undergoes always a slow combustion without being inflamed; but sometimes, when wet by frequent rains, the coal actually takes fire. This is aided by the sulphure of iron generally contained in bituminous coal. Quicklime absorbs water so rapidly that sufficient heat is developed to ignite inflammable substances when brought in contact with it. It is therefore a dangerous commodity to store where there is a possibility of its being exposed to moisture, and its carriage by water is always attended with risk. Newly burned charcoal in mass is liable to absorb moisture so rapidly as to produce ignition; so, also, it is asserted on good authority that wood ashes will ignite spontaneously without the presence of live coals. It may not be commonly known that iron borings, turnings, and filings are also dangerous when left in heaps or stored in boxes. They are always wet, especially where they have been allowed to remain under lathes upon which water polishing has been performed. We have seen a heap of this material burning with an intensely blue flame. The oily waste, which is not unfrequently thrown into the iron shavings, adds greatly to the danger of fire from this source. The sweepings of the machine shop, if kept on hand, should never be placed in a wooden box or left in the shop. A knowledge of these simple facts, combined with ordinary care, may prevent the occurrence of some fires which are now deemed mysterious in their origin.—*The Scientific American*.

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE IN COMMON SCHOOLS

We rejoice in the proofs which are accumulating on every hand, of an increasing and wide spreading interest in industrial education. Especially is it apparent that the American people are rapidly approximating toward the conclusion that the *successful cultivation of the soil* is the great source of national happiness, wealth, and independence. The endowment of Agricultural Colleges in the several States of the Union, under the land grant of Congress, has done much, and will doubtless do vastly more, in this direction, both as an end and a means. Men of education and scientific attainment will be called to fill the professorships in these colleges; multitudes of young men will be attracted thither, and the discoveries of science will serve to elevate, dignify, and reward the tiller of the soil. But the benefits of these colleges, great and invaluable as they may be, will never reach the mass of the children in our common schools. And the very class that will fail to be thus reached are those who most need the advantages of such an education, to aid them in the life of industrial toil to which they are destined. Would it not be well, then, to introduce, into all our common schools, some primary works, inculcating the elementary principles of science as applied to agriculture? In this way, the foundation for a thorough industrial education would be laid; a correct taste would be formed; and even the advantages of our Agricultural Colleges would become tenfold greater, because more generally sought after and more generally appreciated.

We are happy to know, by the report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, that this subject is beginning to engage the attention of many prominent and distinguished gentlemen, and that a series of suitable manuals, of foreign origin, have been submitted to several officials and men of science, with a view to their introduction into the elementary schools of the land. They embrace the principle, of agricultural geology, chemistry, farm accounts, farm practice, and domestic economy; are prepared by men well known to science, and also to practical agriculture. This is an important step in the right direction, but the vital demands of the subject will never be met until works are supplied by *American* writers. The Department well say, "the peculiar circumstances of American agriculture render necessary works expressly prepared to meet such conditions. Who is able to prepare one or more such manuals, in a manner worthy of the subject and of this progressive era? He who could worthily accomplish it, would be a great public benefactor. There are good farmers who know little of science, and men of science, with less knowledge of agriculture; but it is difficult to find a thoroughly scientific writer, who is thoroughly acquainted with agricultural practice, and is thus able to apply correctly the principles of abstract science to the processes of agriculture. A clear thinker, and lucid writer, who could thus unite truth with action, and marry thought to labor, would be worthy of higher honors than the greatest *savans* of the times."

THE BUTTER-MAKER'S GOLDEN RULES.

—The great secret in butter-making, it seems, consists in attending to the following points:

1st. Securing rich, clean, healthy milk,—milk obtained on rich old pastures, free of weeds.

2nd. Setting the milk in a moist, untainted atmosphere, and keeping it at an even temperature while the cream is rising.

3rd. Proper management in churning.

4th. Washing out the buttermilk thoroughly, and working so as not to injure the grain.

5th. Thorough and even incorporation of the salt, and packing in oaken tubs, tight, clean, and well made.

Cleanliness in all the operations is of *imperative necessity*.

Judgment and experience in manipulating the cream, and working the butter, must of course be used.—*Willard*.

COAL AND WOOD ASHES.—No one need be told that there is little resemblance between wood ashes and coal-ashes. Unleached wood-ashes are of great use to the soil; and, in leached ashes, considerable potassium remains. We all know that it is not so with coal-ashes. It is curious to inquire whether

the vegetation which originated the coal contained potassium, and, if so, what became of it. But it is a more practical question, what we shall do with our coal-ashes. How far will frost disintegrate the cinder or clinker? Having separated all solid particles with a sieve, the rest may be used in diluting strong manures or tempering soils; but there is no point in the range of domestic economy on which ignorance is more universal than on that of utilizing coal-ashes.—*Journal of Horticulture*.

KEEPING FOWLS IN ORCHARDS.—The public has yet to learn the full advantages of keeping poultry. Few seem to appreciate the service they may do among trees in an orchard. Let anyone try them in an orchard of quarter or half an acre, where they may be kept by a picket fence 4 or 5 feet high, putting in say 125 fowls, and observe the result. He will avoid the annoyance in the garden of which so many complain, while they will work among the trees, doing just what is needed, keeping the ground well cultivated, and destroying everything that can injure the fruit-trees, in the shape of bugs, worms, or other insects, and lay a large number of eggs, which are a cash article to say nothing of the chickens, which pay well for raising at the present time. I have tried it, and I know it is so. I have about 100 fowls, which have worked admirably among my trees, keeping the ground in good condition, keeping off the insects and promoting the growth of the orchard. I am satisfied that we have yet to learn the full benefits which may be derived from the proper management of fowls, and it is quite possible that the method I have suggested may offer the best way of getting our orchards into bearing condition again.—*Cor. Northern Farmer*.

HOW MUCH LAND THE FARMER OWNS.—A

popular writer says: "No farmer owns any deeper than he can plough." The rest is the unhandled globe. But it contains the greater part of what the farmer might use; it is there for his taking—the most of it. He can do much of this by simply adjusting his clevis-pin; by using a little longer spade. Bring up the rich soil; it wants to see the light; it wants to do duty for man. In some places this layer is many fathoms in depth. It is there, treasure, as gold is treasure in the mine: the skill of man needs but to be applied to develop it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—One of the most remarkable races that ever inhabited the earth is now extinct. They were known as the Gauches, and were the aborigines of the Canary Islands. In the sixteenth century, pestilence, slavery, and the cruelty of the Spaniards succeeded in totally exterminating them. They are described as having been gigantic in stature, but of a singularly mild and gentle nature. Their food consisted of barley, wheat, and goat's milk, and their agriculture was of the rudest kind. The bodies of their dead were carefully embalmed and deposited in catacombs, which still continue to be an object of curiosity to those who visit the islands.

—In a pamphlet by the Hon. Henry Noel, Ritualism is thus defined:—"It is a kind of Popery peculiar to England. I do not think it could exist in other countries. It is, in fact, an anomalous religion. It is English Popery without the Pope. It is Protestantism slipping and sliding into Popery. It is Protestantism in a chrysalis state. A chrysalis, we know, is a grub; it was a caterpillar; it will be a butterfly. So Ritualism is a grub; its Protestant legs are gone; its Popish wings are not yet quite come. I distinctly connect Ritualism, Puseyism, High Churchism, with Popery. I would leave this short sentence on your mind, High Churchism is low Popery. In Ritualism Rome and England meet and kiss each other."—*Catholic Opinion*, November 20, 1867.

TRANSIENT YOUNG MEN.—Girls, beware of transient young men; never suffer the addresses of a stranger; recollect that a steady farmer boy or mechanic is worth all the floating trash in the world. The allurements of dandy Jack, with a gold chain about his neck, a walking-stick in his paw, some honest tailor's coat upon his back, and a brainless skull, can never make up the loss of a father's house and a good mother's counsel, and the society of brothers and sisters: their affections last, while those of such a young man are lost in the wane of the honeymoon. 'Tis true.

HOW TO ASCERTAIN THE HEALTH OF THE LUNGS.—Draw in as much breath as possible; then count, without drawing in any more, till the lungs are exhausted. In consumption the time does not exceed ten, and is frequently less than six, seconds. In pleurisy and pneumonia, it ranges from nine to four seconds. When the lungs are in a sound condition, the time will range as high as from twenty to thirty-five seconds.

THE POWER OF THE HEART.—Let any one while sitting down, place the left leg over the knee of the right one, and permit it to hang freely, abandoning all muscular control over it. Speedily it may be observed to sway forward and backward through a limited space at regular intervals. Counting the number of these motions from any given time, they will be found to agree exactly with the beating of the pulse. Every one knows that, at fires, when the water from the engine is forced through bent hose, and, if the bend be a sharp one, considerable force is necessary to overcome the tendency. Just so it is in the case of the human body. The arteries are but a system of hose, through which the blood is forced by the heart. When the leg is bent, all the arteries within it are bent too, and every time the heart contracts, the blood rushing through the arteries tends to straighten them; and it is this effort which produces the motion of the leg alluded to. Without such ocular demonstration, it is difficult to conceive the power exerted by that exquisite mechanism, the normal pulsations of which are never perceived by him whose very life they are.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Mr. John Bright, M.P., was entertained this morning at a public breakfast, given in his honor by the prominent members of the Liberal party of this city.

LONDON, 4th June.—The Secretary of State for India has received a despatch from General Napier dated Adigeral, May 21st.

LONDON, June 5.—In the House of Commons this evening an amendment to the Suspensory Bill was offered, placing the office-tenures under the Maynooth College grant on the same basis as livings in the Irish Church.

LONDON, 6th June.—Sir Stafford Northcote, the Secretary of State for India, has received late intelligence from the English troops in Abyssinia.

LONDON, June 6.—Despatches have been received here stating that the English captives, recently held by King Theodoros, of Abyssinia, and released by General Napier, have arrived at Suez, Egypt, homeward-bound.

DUBLIN, June 6.—It was announced several days ago that Messrs. Sullivan and Pigot, the editors who were accused of seditious writings, had been released on a writ of error.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—The Government is in receipt of later intelligence from the seat of war in Central Asia.

FLORENCE, June 6.—His Holiness the Pope has sent an agent to the United States, to enlist troops there for the Papal Army.

PARIS, June 6.—The American fleet, Admiral Farragut, is still riding at anchor in the harbor of Brest.

BERLIN, June 6.—Count Von Bismarck urges the adoption, by the nations of Europe and America, of treaties establishing a uniform international system for the measurement by the tonnage and capacity of shipping.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase setting free all persons of foreign birth now in exile in Siberia, and all Russians and Poles who are sentenced to less than 20 years' exile.

BRUSSELS, June 7.—Le Nord newspaper asserts that the opinion widely prevails in Paris that war will break out in Europe before the close of next autumn.

VIENNA, June 7.—His Imperial Highness the Prince Napoleon has arrived here from Baden. He was received by the Emperor Francis Joseph, with whom he held a close consultation.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The American Jockey Club opened the subscription rooms at 920 Broadway last night, for the purpose of inaugurating the English system of betting.

THE REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JUNR., in a sermon delivered last night in the Baptist Church, at the corner of 5th Avenue and 127th street, explained his views on the subject of Episcopacy, and particularly as connected with the restrictions sought to be placed upon an Episcopal clergyman preaching in other Protestant Churches.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—The Chamber of Com-

merce adopted a rule to go into effect on July 1st, that flour barrelled is unmerchantable unless it is head-lined; if otherwise sold, the seller and owner must pay the lining.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The formal introduction of Mr. Burlingame to the President, and the delivery of his credentials, will probably take place to-morrow.

LANCASTER, PA., June 4.—The funeral procession of ex-President Buchanan was the most imposing ever witnessed in this county.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Herald's Venezuela special says of the battle between the forces of Bruzual and Rojas, the number killed is unknown, but 500 wounded on both sides are in the hospitals.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Goulding, the pedestrian, who is engaged in walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, accomplished his 965th mile yesterday at 4:15 p.m.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The British Minister has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, calling attention to the fact that the Canadian Government admits American coal free of duty, that it has resisted the pressure of Nova Scotia coal interests to impose a duty of 50 cents per ton on foreign coal, which would exclude American coal from Western Canada.

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NEW YORK, June 5.—Panama dates are of 28th May. The Presidential election was quietly progressing. General Laurence, Minister to Casle Rico, left on the 27th for his destination.

CHILI has refused a renewal of the commercial treaty with the Argentine Republic, and some little jubilation is manifested at the fact of two new corvettes leaving England for Chilean ports.

PERUVIAN advices state that two hundred persons die daily at Lima from yellow-fever; business is suspended in consequence.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—At twelve o'clock today, the President received Mr. Burlingame, and the Chinese Embassy, in the east room of the White House.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Letters from Lima, Peru, state that there was some apprehension of war between that country and Chili, growing out of differences arising between the two countries relative to proceedings pertaining to a settlement of the late war with Spain.

VERA CRUZ dates of May 26th state that Rivera had pronounced against the government and taken possession of the mountain fastness and of Ajusco, with between 700 and 1,200 men. He claims to have numerous prominent generals co-operating with him.

MARQUEZ denies that he betrayed Maximilian by refusing to go to his rescue at Queretaro, and states that he never received orders to go there.

A Japan letter, of April 27, states that Yokohama was then in possession of foreign troops, and consequently peaceful. American interests were coming prominently forward, and our prestige was already slightly advanced beyond that of Great Britain and France.

GODESICH, June 6.—The schooner "Evening Star," which left this port yesterday morning for Kincardine light, capsized when a few miles out. Capt. Thorburn and another man were drowned. The balance of her crew were rescued this morning by the steamer "W. R. Clinton," from Saginaw. There was a strong gale on the lake at the time.

TORONTO, June 5.—Patterson, the Whitty murderer, was arrested yesterday. He has been lurking in the woods for two days. He appeared penitent and said he did not intend to hurt the boy but was worse of liquor.

Dr. Campbell's pamphlet on Mary Boyd has attracted considerable attention. The Globe has an article this morning exculpating the doctor, and attributing the verdict of the jury to the professional jealousy of other medical men.

The Directors of the Toronto and Nipissing Railroad held a meeting yesterday, and arranged for a number of meetings in various municipalities during the present month.

Seven of a family, named Ferguson, were poisoned on Wednesday, by eating toad-stools instead of mushrooms. One old lady of seventy nearly died; all are now recovering.

TORONTO, June 6.—A woman named Ann Soutry committed suicide last night by taking laudanum. A coroner's inquest was held this morning. Verdict, suicide.

OTTAWA, June 5th.—It is stated that the Intercolonial Railway route will be determined, and the decision of the Privy Council sent to England for approval, in time to enable the Minister of Finance to complete the negotiation of the loan, before leaving London.

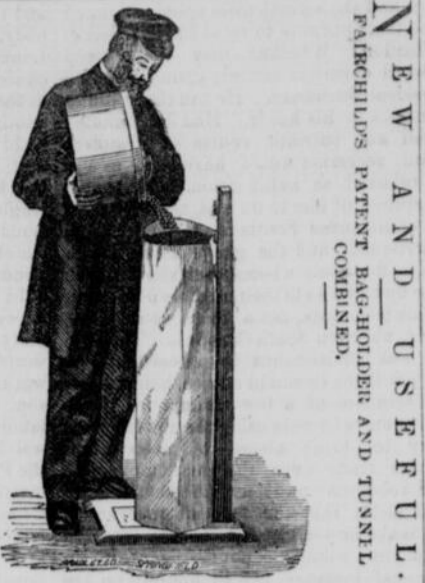
OTTAWA, June 6.—His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—The Hon. John Hamilton Gray, of the city of St. John, in the Province of N. B., to be Arbitrator; Etienne Parent, of the city of Ottawa, to be Under-Secretary of State of Canada; William Henry Griffin, of the city of Ottawa, to be Deputy Postmaster-General.

Statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month ending 30th April, 1868:—Revenue: customs amount, \$75,740,997; excise, \$33,779,100; bill-stamp duty, \$565,130; public works, including R. R., \$2,885,977; post-office, \$6,584,052; miscellaneous, \$13,032,908; total, \$134,288,164. Expenditure, \$116,472,150. Revenue expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month ending 31st May, 1868:—Customs, \$61,135,309; excise, \$49,731,929; bill-stamp duty, \$876,261; public works, including railways, \$6,634,275; post-office, \$3,861,043; miscellaneous, 12,168,064; total, \$134,406,881. Expenditure, \$90-, 669,654.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 5.—The Prince Edward Inland Steam Navigation Company have purchased the old blockade runner "General Whiting," which has been lying in St. John since the close of the war. She will be called the "St. Lawrence," and run in connection with the "Princess of Wales." A telegram from the Minister of Customs, now at St. Stephens, states that the duty on molasses or sugar is to be levied on the quantity gauged at the port of entry.

BIRTHS. CURRIE.—At 89 Germen street, on the 4th inst., Mrs. F. P. Currie, of a son. LANGFORD.—In this city, on the 4th instant, the wife of Mr. G. C. Langford, G. T. R., of a daughter. ANDERSON.—At 57 Dalhousie street, on the 6th inst., the wife of John Anderson, of a daughter. MURRAY.—On 6th inst., at Georgetown, Lake Memphremagog, Mrs. John Murray, of a son. MARRIED. FORCE—HERVEY.—In this city, on the 4th instant, at the residence of the Bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Paton, Anthony Force, Esq., to Jeanne Graham, youngest daughter of the late James Hervey, of Chicago. DIED. HUNTER.—In this city, on Friday, 5th instant, after a short illness, Ann Hunter, aged 21 years. McDERMOTT.—In this city, on the 4th instant, after a long and severe illness, Mary, second daughter of Thomas McDermott, patron, aged two years and six months. HINES.—In this city, on the 6th instant, Alice, only daughter of Mr. Frederick Hines, aged seven years and two months. McDONALD.—In this city, on Tuesday morning, 2nd instant, Barbara Gillespie, widow of the late James McDonald, and mother of the Rev. Alex. McDonald, of this city. Surrounded by kind and sympathizing friends, which a long and useful life had secured for her, the wearied laborer fell asleep in her Saviour. GRANT.—At Alvington House, near Kingston, Caroline, relic of the late Hon. Charles Grant, Baron de Logueuil, and eldest daughter of the late General John Coffin, aged 83. COWAN.—At Vernon, Ont., on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr. James Cowan, merchant, of a daughter.

Advertisements. A YOUNG MAN (a Protestant), lately arrived from Ireland, aged 25, fully acquainted with Post-office Business and Correspondence, is open to an engagement with a Post-master in Western Canada, for the management of his office; has passed a civil service examination, and is thoroughly competent on all points connected with postal duties. Salary not so much an object as immediate settled employment. References, by permission, to the Post-master of Montreal, to whom communications in regard to this advertisement can be addressed.



This very useful patent consists of a METALLIC TUNNEL, to which are attached Steel Hooks, which hold the Bag extended while being filled, as shown in the engraving. It is Strong, Durable, Compact, Simple, Convenient, and Cheap, and indispensable to Farmers, Grain-Dealers, and others. One of these labor-saving articles may be seen in constant use at the "DAILY WITNESS" OFFICE, as a Mail-Bag Holder, where it has been found almost invaluable. PRICE, THREE DOLLARS. For sale at PROWSE BROTHERS' House-Furnishing Establishment, 128 Great St. James street.

LECTURING TOUR UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. MR. THOS. HUTCHINGS will visit the following places with a view to holding meetings to promote the Temperance cause, revive old societies, and form new ones on the old open basis. Wherever it is desired he will hold a meeting for the young in the afternoon, with a view to the formation of a Band of Hope; and for these purposes he will have a supply of blank books, with Constitution, ready to commence Temperance Societies or Bands of Hope on the spot:—

Montreal, Thursday, June 11th. Brockville, Friday & Saturday, June 12th & 13th. Lyn, Monday, June 15th. Lansdowne Station, Tuesday, June 16th. Gananoque, Wednesday, June 17th. Spencerville, Friday, June 19th. Oxford Mills, Saturday, June 20th.

The friends of the Temperance cause in each locality are respectfully requested to make the necessary arrangements for effective meetings; and it is especially hoped that Ministers of the Gospel will take an interest in these meetings and address them. A collection will be taken up at each meeting to aid the Montreal Temperance Society in this effort; and it is hoped the friends of the cause will respond liberally in this way, as well as in diminishing, by their hospitality, the travelling expenses of the Agent. W. TAYLOR, D.D., President. JOHN DUGALL, Vice-President. J. C. BECKET, Treasurer. S. B. GUNDY, Secretary.

VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE, in the Village of Dalesville. That large Store and Dwelling-house, 37 x 72, with good Barn, Stables, and Sheds, and other out-buildings, and 54 acres of land, occupied by the Subscriber as a general Store and Post-office; it is in good order, and well furnished with every requisite for carrying on a flourishing business, and is very convenient to Mills, Churches, and Schools. To any person wishing to start a Pearl-Ashery this is a splendid opening, as there is a good Pot-Ashery already erected on the place, and the settlers in Harrington and Arundel are very desirous of having a Pearl-Ashery started. For particulars apply to PETER MCARTIUR, Dalesville F.O., Province Quebec.

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS. The Subscriber invites the attention of parties moving or taking up house, to his Spring Stock of the above goods, which is now opened up, and will be found complete in every branch. JAMES BAYLIS, OLD No. 71 GREAT ST. JAMES ST., NEW No. 110

DUNDAS MACHINE CARD WORKS, DUNDAS, ONTARIO. The above establishment can now supply CARD CLOTHING of every description for WOOL, COTTON and FLAX MILLS. Their Cards are made from the very best material by experienced workmen expressly for CANADIAN WOOL. Their stock is ample and complete, comprising every description of card known to the trade, and is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every particular. All orders will receive prompt attention. PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY. Agents, CRATHERN & COVERHILL, No. 61 St. Peter street, Montreal, P. Q. Dundas, Ont., March 18th, 1868. Hemmingford, Wednesday, May 27th, 7 p.m.

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY. F. GROSS, 36 Victoria Square, Montreal, Surgical Machinist, Inventor and Manufacturer of all kinds of instruments for physical deformities. List of articles always on hand, or made to order: F. Gross's Artificial Legs and Arms (patented, January, 1858); Air-Beds, Pillows, Foot Pans, and Water Beds; Abdominal Supporters, made of elastic, cloth, or leather; Carriages and Chairs for Invalids made to order; Chest Expanders and Shoulder-Braces, new improvement; Crutches of every description; Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, Ankle-Supporters, &c., &c.; India-Rubber Sheeting and Rubber Goods of every description; Splints of Iron, Wood, and Gutta-Percha; Syringes of Brass, Rubber and Glass; Suspensory Bandages, Silk, Cotton, and Thread, on hand and made to order; Urinals for day or night use. All necessary repairs to any of the above articles, done with neatness, and at moderate charges. Catalogues, containing full descriptions, may be obtained, or sent by Post, without charge.

NEW YORK HOTEL. The above well-known House, Nos. 12, 14, 16, and 18 St. Henry street, Montreal, near the Potash Inspection Store, will be opened on the 8th May as a strict TEMPERANCE HOUSE. The Table will fully maintain its present high reputation, and will be second to none in the city. The Stables are extensive and commodious; and the undersigned Proprietor trusts by a strict attention to every branch of his business, of which he has nineteen years' experience to merit the patronage of the public. Terms: One Dollar a Day; Meals, 25c. JOHN W. LOW.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of Canadian and United States' Mails. Summer arrangements, 1868. This Company's Lines are composed of the noted first-class, full-powered, Clyde-built, double-engine, Iron Steamships:— PRUSSIAN.....300 tons...Building GERMAN.....3250 ".....Capt. Graham AUSTRIAN.....2700 tons.....Capt. Wylie NESTORIAN.....2700 tons.....J.L. Dutton, R.N.R. PERUVIAN.....2500 tons.....Capt. Watt MOHAVIAN.....2550 tons.....Capt. Brown HIBERNIAN.....2144 tons.....Lt. Smith, R.N.R. NOVA-SCOTIAN.....2390 tons.....Capt. Aird NORTH AMERICAN.....1781 tons.....Capt. Hill BELGIAN.....2490 tons.....Capt. Grainger DAMASCUS.....1600 tons.....Capt. Allan OTTAWA.....1831 tons.....Capt. Wylie ST. DAVID.....1648 tons.....Capt. Jones ST. GEORGE.....1432 ".....Capt. Scott ST. ANDREW.....1432 ".....Capt. Jones ST. PATRICK.....1207 ".....Capt. Trocks

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE (Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland) are intended to be despatched from Quebec:— HIBERNIAN..... May 9th MOHAVIAN..... " 16th PERUVIAN..... " 23rd NESTORIAN..... " 30th NOVA-SCOTIAN..... June 6th AUSTRIAN..... " 13th Rates of passage from Quebec:— CABIN..... \$70 to \$80 STEERAGE..... \$25.00

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW LINE. (Sailing from Glasgow via Kingston, Dublin) every TUESDAY, and from Quebec to Glasgow every THURSDAY; are intended to be despatched from Quebec:— ST. ANDREW..... May 7th ST. GEORGE..... " 14th ST. DAVID..... " 21st ST. PATRICK..... " 28th DAMASCUS..... June 4th OTTAWA..... " 11th Rates of passage from Quebec—Cabin, \$60; Intermediate, \$40; Steerage, \$25. An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. For freight or other particulars, apply to H. & A. ALLAN, corner of Youville and Common streets, Montreal.

HUNT'S EMPIRE HAIR GLOSS. This pleasant, agreeable, and scientific preparation, in an indispensable article for the toilet. It cleanses the scalp, renders the hair of a darker appearance, is easily applied, and will not stain the finest linen. Those using the Empire Hair Gloss will find that it renders the hair and coarsest hair soft, glossy, fine, and beautiful disposing it to stay in any position in which it is placed. It prevents the hair from falling out, invigorates and strengthens it, and often produces a new growth of hair where it has already disappeared, by invigorating and restoring the skin, nerves, muscles, blood-vessels, and roots of the hair. Price 25 cents. S. J. FOSS & CO., proprietors and sole manufacturers, Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec. Henry Simpson & Co., Montreal; Lyman, Eliot, & Co., Toronto, Wholesale Agents.

JACOB'S RHEUMATIC LIQUID. For the immediate relief and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Frost-Bites, Lame Back, Side, Limbs, or Stomach, Cramp, Numbness of Limbs, Swelling of Joints, Sudden Colds, Diphtheria, Sore Throat. JACOB'S RHEUMATIC LIQUID Has been before the public for upwards of twenty years, and such are its merits that it is now justly considered as an indispensable article in every family where it is known. It has never been forced on public attention by flaming advertisements of remarkable cures that never had any existence, but by its own peculiar value as an unfailing remedy, it has worked its way into public favor. Having a wonderful effect when taken internally, in quickening the circulation of the blood, it is valuable to persons predisposed to Paralysis, or subject to attacks of Heart Disease. In cases of dyspepsia, where food distresses, it affords prompt relief, and continued for a short time, sets everything right. The name of the medicine is blown in each bottle of the genuine, and the purposes for which it is intended, as well as the mode of using it.

DR. COLBY'S ANTI-COSTIVE AND TONIC PILLS. Are a safe and reliable remedy in all diseases of the stomach, Liver and Bowels. They are no Quack Medicine, puffed up by high sounding testimonials from imaginary people, but are the result of forty years experience of a first-class physician, and their extraordinary success is due to the fact that they answer exactly their name. The formula from which they are prepared, is based on sound, scientific principles, and has received the unqualified approbation of the medical profession. They do not profess to be a cure for all, but for all diseases arising from any derangement of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, they furnish an effective remedy. We have on our possession over one hundred testimonials from physicians who have used them in their practice and highly approve of them, among which are the following: The undersigned physicians cheerfully certify to the high professional standing of Dr. Colby, of Stanstead, one of the oldest and best physicians, and to the excellent qualities of his "ANTI-COSTIVE AND TONIC PILLS," which we have used in our practice, and highly approve.

J. H. Gibson, M. D., Dunham, C. E. C. E. Cotton, M. D., Cowansville. Charles Brown, M. D., Cowansville. S. S. Foster, M. D., Brome. J. D. Butler, M. D., Waterloo. John Eakine, M. D., Waterloo. Norman Cleveland, M. D., Barstow. N. Jenks, M. D., Barstow. C. W. Cowles, M. D., Stanstead. John Meigs, M. D., Stanstead. Joseph Broadon, M. D., Surgeon, R. N. Benjamin Damon, M. D., Cochrane. Lemuel Richmond, M. D., Derby Line. S. J. Foss & Co., Sherbrooke, P. Q., sole proprietors. HENRY SIMPSON & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

TERMS. "DAILY WITNESS" \$3 per annum, or \$4 delivered in town, —14. each. "MONTREAL WITNESS" (semi-weekly), \$2 per annum, —24. each. "WEEKLY WITNESS" ready on Thursday, \$1 per annum, —24. each. Advertisements inserted in any of these editions at the rate of 6 cents per line first insertion, and 3 cents each subsequent insertion.

The "MONTREAL WITNESS" is printed and published by JOHN DUGALL & JOHN REDPATH DUGALL, Proprietors, 128 Great St. James Street.—House head of Drummond Street.