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Cotemporary Press and News

MURDER TRIALS AT FORT GARRY.

DRINK AND THE GALLOWS.

THE QUEEN *vs.* GILBERT GODON.—At the Court of Queen's Bench at Fort Garry, on the 22nd ult., Chief-Justice Wood and Judge Betournay presiding, Gilbert Godon was arraigned for the murder of Benjamin Marchand, jr.

The particulars of the case as condensed from the evidence are these:—"On the night of the 9th of October last a party of drunken half-breeds, among whom were the prisoner and his victim, Benj. Marchand, jr., went to the house of A. J. Fawcett, at Dufferin, and demanded liquor, which was refused. A row ensued, in which Godon took the part of Fawcette; enraged at this desertion, young Marchand seized a shovel and commenced a murderous attack on the prisoner; they were separated and Marchand turned out of doors. After all was apparently quiet, Godon slipped out, and, finding Marchand lurking near, dragged him in, threw him down and pommelled him with his fists; he then grasped an adze which was close at hand and struck Marchand on the head. One of Fawcett's friends cried out, "Take care, you will kill him." To this warning he paid no attention, but struck another blow. The same party who had before spoken said, "Oh! you've murdered him," to which he replied, "Well, I'm willing to go to jail for it." He was detained by a sergeant of the Royal Engineers all night, but as the officer in command refused to keep the prisoner in custody, he was released and escaped across the line, where he remained until a fews days ago, when Chief Constable Powers was notified that Godon was arrested and awaited the arrival of a constable to bring him to the Provincial jail. Mr. Powers started immediately, and got back with his prisoner. He pleaded not guilty. The prisoner is a young French half-breed, about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, six feet two inches in height, and stout in proportion. The jury, after a consultation of half an hour, returned a verdict of "murder," with a recommendation to mercy. The sentence was, that he be hanged on the 26th of August next.

THE QUEEN *vs.* JOSEPH MICHAUD, &c.—Joseph Michaud, artilleryman, was arraigned on the 24th for the murder of James Brown, a surveyor, on the night of the 18th ult. or morning of the 19th. Prisoner, when asked whether he was guilty or not, replied: "*Coupable dans mon coeur et je merite la mort.*" (Guilty in my heart and I deserve death. He then burst into tears and appeared to comprehend his position. It seems Michaud, in company with two comrades, Bernier and Baker, had been going round saloons drinking, and falling in with Brown about midnight Michaud attacked and murdered him with a bowie knife he had. Prisoner stated that he had no recollection of having committed this terrible crime as he was too drunk at the time. The cases against Bernier and Baker, who were arraigned on the charge of aiding and abetting him, were withdrawn.

The following particulars of the murder are from the *Nor'-Wester*:—James A. Brown was found early on Friday, dead. On his throat were three gashes, with another deep cut behind his right ear, while a fearful wound had been inflicted on his head, piercing his brain. His right lung had been pierced, and his arms and chest almost covered with wounds and bruises. On his head alone were eight wounds. A number of the Dominion artillery force had been out without leave, and suspicion pointed at them. On making enquiries it was found that F. W. Baker, J. Michaud and L. Bernier had been drinking the previous night, and that on returning to the barracks Michaud handed the guard a large dirk knife covered with blood. They were removed to the city jail. Deceased came from Hamilton, Ont., in 1872, and was agent for sewing machines. Last summer he started a land agency. Among the witnesses at the inquest was Macdonald, a soldier. "I was going to the barracks," he said, "on Friday morning; saw a white hat on the road, and on going to examine the hat a dog growled, and I perceived the body of a man. The dog was very savage, and wouldn't let me go near. On lighting a match perceived blood on his arm. Went to the jail and told Mr. Powers. Went back and found dog still there." There was other testimony as to the conduct of the dog, which was fierce in its guardianship of its dead master. The murder was fixed upon Michaud, against whom the dog was especially ill-disposed, probably having seen him commit the crime.

MR. GLADSTONE ON A COLLIERS' STRIKE.

Mr. Gladstone having been asked to address a number of colliers who had been on strike at Aston Hall, near Hawarden, accepted the invitation. The dispute arose in consequence of the men refusing to enter on their work unless four non-union men who had been working during the strike were dismissed. It was on this point that the right hon. gentleman expressed himself desirous of speaking. He said:—A question arose between you and the Aston Hall Colliery Company as to wages. I say the more wages you can get the better. If they are used well none can have too much, and if they are used ill none can have too little. I understand four workmen differed from the majority of the workmen, as they thought fit to accept the wages offered by the Company, or to make some terms with them, and to continue work upon these terms. The majority, in the exercise of their undoubted right—I do not care a pin whether the instructions came from the Central Union or not, if they chose to place confidence in it—refused to work for less than what they considered to be the value of their labor; but these men who thought otherwise, though there were only four, had as good a right to form an opinion as the majority of them had. If we have come in this country to the day when the majority shall endeavor to put down the minority, and refuse freedom of opinion to those who are fewer in number, in my opinion the country will be one of which I should say the sooner we get out of it the better. What right have you to ask that they shall demand certain wages? Do not suppose you can deny them the right to work for what they please. That is the nature of your right which you enjoy in common with everybody else, liberty of judgment and of action. It is not because you are a great number and the others are a smaller number, but because you have a title to liberty, and that liberty which the people of this country won for themselves is the liberty of the few as well as the liberty of the many. If one workman chooses to work for nothing in the face of a thousand other men, he has as good a right to do so as the thousand have to say what they will work for. Your condition is different from that of other laborers. The agricultural laborers till quite lately were not aware that they had any power in their own hands arising from their own labor, but they have been making demands of late, and I must say, so far as I have seen those demands, they have been moderate demands. But I never heard of a case throughout the whole country where agricultural laborers have gone to a farmer and said, "Such persons differ from us." It is no small thing, in my opinion, for a man to go down below the surface of the earth, away from the light of the sun, and spend a considerable portion of his life there. You ought to be well paid, and I am glad you are well paid; but let me tell you no portion of the community has advanced so much within the last forty or fifty years as yourselves. It is hardly credible. I don't like drawing in political questions on an occasion of this kind. I don't know whether it is a matter that will interest you or not. It is about the county franchise. I have a very strong opinion, which I have declared elsewhere, that the householder who, if he lives in a borough has a vote, ought to have a vote if he lives outside the limits of a borough. I cannot draw any distinction, and I am not the man to change my opinions, or to hesitate what to do in consequence of strikes or difficulties that may arise in the way. There are very many people who are prejudiced against the idea of extending the suffrage into counties, when they hear of attempts of the majorities of workingmen to interfere with minorities. When it comes to an attempt to interfere with the liberty of others it is a very serious matter, and there is certainly a great prejudice in the minds of many in Parliament to give the franchise to workingmen when there is a disposition to interfere with one another's labor. There is a political consideration worth thinking about, if you desire to strengthen the hands of those who desire to have the franchise extended. But I don't stand upon that—I stand upon the moral and social ground, and I say to you as Englishmen—as men who possess and value liberty—there is no true value of liberty where a man does not respect the liberty of everybody else just as much as he respects his own liberty. I wish to state clearly and explicitly what I think about it, and I think it is my duty to do so. God grant that you may come to a wise decision.

[It is to the credit of the miners that the above sound advice was not lost upon them. They returned to their work, abandoning the arrogant demands to support which they had struck.—ED. WIT.]

THE POLICE OF NEW YORK.

That city is to be pitied whose police are more in sympathy with rum-sellers than with church-goers. That is the condition of things in this metropolis. Each additional appointment only makes matters worse. Our reform Mayor has turned out badly on our hands. When Oakey Hall was driven from office, he took occasion to fill all vacancies with men who were most unacceptable to the people. The man whom we raised up to administer our public affairs differently has equalled his predecessor in shameless appointments. Verily, we have fallen upon evil times, for on the right and left of us the wicked bear rule. The Grand Jury have indicted two of our police commissioners, whose antecedents render the charge against them probably far from groundless. When the temperance people and other law-abiding and virtuous citizens point out clear violations of law, they are told by these officials to get the evidence and undertake the case, and then the police authorities will punish the offenders, provided they are found guilty. That is to say, the people are to be their own police, without pay, while their paid police force are to loaf about bar-rooms, gambling dens, &c. Our office-holders are no longer executive men. They are supernumeraries, who draw the salary of several lucrative offices and leave the public to suppress vice and enforce the laws. Red tape nearly destroyed the British army in the Crimea. There were blankets, tents and food for the army in abundance, but the officials were afraid of acting unconstitutionally, and left the army only seven miles off to perish. In the same criminal way are our police officers acting. We have statutes enough for the punishment and extinction of crime, but the magistrate is no longer a terror to evil doers. He is now their friend and favorite. There is nothing new under the sun; sacred writ tells us of a people whose judges and public men accepted bribes and sold justice. We are dipping freely into the same pool just now, only to reach the same degradation. A good part of the money stolen two years ago from the Bank of England stuck somewhere in the police force of New York. When a drunken man in Delmonico's was taken charge of by the police a large sum of money was taken from him. When a robbery is committed, the police of our city move not a little finger in the interests of justice. Their first and only enquiry is concerning the offered reward. The large majority of our public servants are "on the make," and, naturally enough, every member of the police force copies his chief in making hay while the sun shines. When illegal and vicious houses are not returning a sufficient percentage of their ill-gotten gains to the police, a descent is ordered. But it frequently happens that these houses have a friend at court, in some member of the police force, who sends intimation to those who have paid. The first consideration with the law-breakers is to stand well with the police. They find no difficulty in this, for the greenback is a powerful agent and most successful diplomatist, and we are not to forget that there is a certain kind of honor among rogues. If our police force were half as well managed and organized as the criminal gang, we would hear of victories now and then.

We are convinced that the chief obstacle is the Mayor. The shame that has overtaken us makes it imperative upon us hereafter to know the company a man keeps and who are his friends and cronies, before elevating him to important and honorable trusts. Of late years, many public men have disappointed the just expectations of the people, but at the present moment we can recall no instance more irritating than the elevation of Havemeyer by the reformers of New York, although it must be admitted that he did good service at first. Let the blunder be a warning to us all. And now we must be done talking and go to work. If we are to have a police force that will protect our lives and property and hunt down the criminals (where are Sharkey and Genet?) we must put our shoulders to the wheel and supersede Havemeyer, Matsell, Charlick, Gardner, and their associates by better men.—*N. Y. Witness.*

THE STICKEEN RIVER.

A correspondent of the Victoria *Standard* thus describes some of the scenery on the Stickeen River, which is the great highway to the new gold mines. The Stickeen is one of the rivers with its source in British territory, but running through Alaska to the ocean, the free navigation of which was opened to British subjects by the Washington Treaty:—

The scenery on the Stickeen River is superlatively grand. About fifty miles from Wrangel, we passed early on Sunday morning, the 24th, a range of glaciers that are about five miles long, and are situated on the left side of the river. They extend out to the water's edge. Hardly a writer of any note who has visited the Alps that has not described the glaciers there. I venture to assert that for real picturesque landscapes there are none in the world to excel, if to equal, those on the Stickeen River. These various freaks of nature in the magnificence of her grandeur are impossible to gaze upon without wonder, awe, nay admiration. At night the reflections cast a most brilliant light, giving everything in view a lifelike appearance. But as I can't do justice I will not detract from the grandeur of the scenery. Across from these glaciers are the warm springs, which have a big contrast to the wintry-looking scenes opposite. These springs are of various grades of temperature; some are so hot that eggs could be cooked. Then again there are others which are delicious for bathing purposes, and the weary miner may take advantage of their usefulness. As to the properties of the water in these hot springs, I can't say, but would imagine they are soda springs.

Stickeen River is not one of the straightest I have seen. From its mouth to its head there is not one straight mile. You are twisting and turning round one point or another, always seeing new sights, quite romantic, except at a place called the Canyon, which is very narrow, and the water comes down with such force that should anything happen to the machinery, a steamer would be smashed against the rocks on either side.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

HAILSTONES THE SIZE OF ORANGES.

One of the most extraordinary phenomena ever witnessed in this country took place on the Fourth of July in Bergen County, New Jersey. About a quarter of six p. m., in the village of Westwood, during the celebration of the day, a sudden darkness came over the village, and, before the alarmed inhabitants could seek shelter, a violent storm of hailstones decended upon the heads of the crowd. Hailstones two inches and a half in diameter, and as hard and heavy as cobble stones, came down in a furious shower. Hens and chickens were killed in large numbers; cows and horses were stunned. The frightened populace ran in every direction, seeking shelter in sheds, beneath trees and in every available spot. Fortunately the majority escaped without injury. A young lady named Miss Bogart was, however, struck on the hand by one of the hailstones and her wrist and arm frightfully lacerated. At the Ridgewood House, in the village, an enormous amount of damage was done. Not a single pane of glass was left whole in the building, and incredible as it may appear, the hailstones actually broke through the slate roof as if they had been cannon balls. The storm covered an area of about twenty-five miles, stretching from Spring Valley to Kinder Kamack. The storm prevailed at its utmost at the stations of Pascack and Ridgewood, which are on the Hackensack branch of the Erie Railroad, and the depots were completely riddled, as though a battle had been fought in the neighborhood. As late as six o'clock yesterday morning hailstones were picked up at the station the size of walnuts. Through the section of the country where the storm raged a most perfect scene of desolation can be witnessed. Every tree is stripped of its fruit, grain fields of rye and corn laid low, and the hope of hay this fall is utterly gone. The sensation created in the vicinity was, as might be imagined, tremendous. In one sewing machine factory, just above Ridgewood, over 1,000 panes of glass were broken and the slate roof damaged. The shower continued for just thirty minutes, and in this short space of time damage to the amount of many thousands of dollars was done. The hailstones, on an average, were the size of turkey eggs and of every conceivable shape, with sharp corners and edges that cut like knives. During the continuation of the shower the thunder and lightning was incessant, and with the screaming of men, women and children and the shrieks of affrighted cattle, the scene was one truly awful.—*N. Y. Herald, July* 6.

MAHOMEDAN COMPARED WITH CHRISTIAN PROPAGANDISM.

Bishop Crowther, of Sierra Leone, adverting, some short time ago, to the fact that Mahomedanism was making more converts in Africa than Christianity, thus adverted to the reason:—

"If it be said that Mahomedanism makes more converts than Christianity does, I say it is true. Mahomedanism makes converts because it finds the native mind in a state fit to receive its teachings. The whole country was heathen some two hundred years ago, when Mahomedans made inroads into the interior, and through slave wars they made conquests, and those who were conquered must become Mahomedans, or be sold into foreign slavery. Of the two alternatives, certainly it is better to become a Mahomedan than to be sold away, and to be transported across the Atlantic. In this way converts were made by the Mahomedans. When I went to the banks of the Niger, I saw Mahomedans opening their schools, and men and women went to them. What did they go for? To receive scraps of the Koran. When a man goes to the market he will go to the priest, and ask for success in his trade, and a mother will go and ask for prosperity in her household. The Mahomedan priest issues scraps of paper to these people. He tells the man who goes to market to tie one of these scraps round his neck and he will be successful, and he tells the mother who goes to ask for prosperity in her household that it shall be well with her. And the poor superstitious people receive these papers, and when anything happens as was foretold, the child becomes a Mahomedan. I was applied to by heathens to give them scraps of paper the same as the Mahomedan priest did, and I refused. Even some of our friends the Europeans would say, 'Give them papers, it does no harm.' But I said it does a great deal of harm. If I would have given them scraps of paper I could have given them scraps of the Lord's Prayer, and have got them to come to me. But these papers would have led them into error; and we do not make our converts that way. God forbid!"

MANITOBA NEWS.

— Andre Nault, who is charged with being concerned in the Scott murder, has been in the meantime sent to prison for one month at hard labor for resisting the officers sent to arrest him. Chief-Justice Wood said he passed this light sentence as the native population did not seem to have very adequate ideas in regard to the majesty of the law.

— *Le Metis* says a band of border ruffians are committing pillage to the north of Fort Benton and elsewhere, their latest victims being Messrs. Légaré and Ouellette, from whom they took a considerable quantity of furs. The case is aggravated by the fact that these rascals pretend to be American Custom House officers, and do not scruple to exercise their rascality even on Canadian territory. U. S. Consul Taylor is said to have complained to his Government of this gang, and asked that they be looked after and captured if possible. If the Mounted Police should catch or kill a few of these "landloupers," they would doubtless merit the gratitude of honest people on each side of the line.

ONE MORE OF THE SCOTT MURDERERS GONE TO HIS REWARD.—The muddy waters of Lake Winnipeg have closed over the body of one of the Scott murderers. He left this part of the country at the time of the dispersion of the banditti from Fort Garry, and has been hiding about the country to the north-west ever since, and until the last trip of the "Chief Commissioner." He took passage on board that steamer from Mossy Portage, on the Saskatchewan, saying he was one of the murderers of Scott, and wanted to come to Fort Garry and deliver himself up to justice. He seemed very uneasy from the time he got on board the boat, and, probably relenting the step he had taken, jumped overboard on Monday night last, and was drowned. We have not been able to learn accurately the name of the deceased.—*Manitoban Free Press, June* 27.

ALMOST ANOTHER.—During the celebration of St. Jean Baptiste Day at St. Boniface, on Wednesday, a serious row occurred, the particulars of which we have not been able to gather. It appears, however, that a fight was had between two men named Marion and Nolin, in which ex-Adjutant-General Lepine took part. One of the parties received a severe knife wound, and another was shockingly bruised. It is understood that Nolin has laid information against Lepine, Marion and a number of others. Nolin is the principal witness against Lepine in the murder trial, and that may have something to do with it. We shall see.—*Ibid.*

CANADIAN PACIFIC SURVEY.—This week there arrived here two parties of surveyors for the main line of the Pacific Railway. The one party is in charge of Mr. Henry Carre, and the other in that of Mr. H. A. F. Macleod. Each party will consist of about thirty-six men. The staff in each case is from Ottawa, and the axemen are engaged here. Next week both parties start for Rat Portage at Lake of the Woods, from which point the one party will proceed eastward to Lake Superior, and the other westward to Red River. Mr. Macleod takes the former direction, and Mr. Carre the latter. The work on hand is the location of the line. Mr. Carre expects to reach the Red River this year. At present they are getting their supplies in order. Mr. Norman Macleod is the Commissary Officer, whose headquarters will be here.—*Ibid.*

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE AT ST. BONIFACE.—The morning of the French-Canadian national holiday broke fine and warm enough for any purpose, and had not done so very long before the fact was announced to our citizens by sundry salvoes from sundry fowling-pieces on the St. Boniface side. La Societe St. Jean Baptiste assembled in force, and proceeded to carry out a previously arranged programme, which embraced the following:—Organization at the new house of the Hon. Mr. Royal, from which the procession marched to pay its respects to the President of the Society, Hon. Mr. Girard, thence to salute His Grace Archbishop Tache. A solemn mass was then sung at 9 o'clock, at the Cathedral, by Mgr. Grandin, with His Grace Archbishop Tache on the Pontifical throne. Something like six hundred people were present. After the mass the procession was again formed, proceeded to the Archbishop's palace, and wended its way to the pic-nic grounds, where edibles and potables were disposed of and excellent vocal music indulged in during the greater part of the afternoon. Fireworks were to have been had in the evening, but this part of the programme failed to be carried out, owing to a heavy rain accompanied by lightning.—*Ibid.*

BOARD OF TRADE.

The quarterly meeting was held on Tuesday at 3 p. m. in the Hall of the "Cabinet de Lecture Paroissiale," the President, W. Darling, Esq., in the chair. The attendance was small.

The CHAIRMAN said that certain changes had been made in the regulations for loading grain-vessels which entailed additional labor on the Port Warden and necessitated the appointment of a deputy; Mr. Kerr had been appointed. The Council has memorialized the Government in favor of a survey of the Ottawa and Lake Huron Railway route, and it appeared from the newspapers that one had been ordered. A number of Montreal merchants had wished to tax commercial travellers coming into the city, but the Council had opposed it and the proposition had been withdrawn. A protest had been made by a meeting of the tea trade against the removal of the 10 per cent. discriminating duty on teas coming from the United States, but on communicating with the Government it was found that it was too late, and that the matter could not be remedied. The Council had made efforts to have a powder magazine near Montreal, and had induced the Quebec Government, to offer a bonus, as it was legislation by them that rendered it necessary; but the bonus offered had not been sufficient, as only one offer had been received, and that was not satisfactory. The matter had also been brought to the notice of the Corporation, as it was feared that owing to the want of proper facilities powder was stored surreptitiously in many parts of the city. A remonstrance had also been made against the tax which it was proposed to levy on commercial travellers visiting Ottawa, Quebec having been the only place in which such a tax had hitherto been levied, and it had resulted in injury to business there. The changes in the proposed new Insolvency Bill were gone into at some length, after which the Secretary read the following appointments of

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS:—

1st. *Flour and Meal*—Messrs. Robert Esdaile, James McDougall, H. Labelle, T. W. Raphael, John Brodie.

2nd. *Grain*—Wm. Gunn, Alex. Mitchell, John Ogilvie, O. M. Gould, L. Tourville.

3rd. *Ashes*—Thomas Gordon, Wm. Cunningham, M. McCulloch, James D. Dougall, James Jack.

4th. *Fish and Fish Oils*—Jas. Lord, Jas. Patton, C. Hebert, John Baird, D. Shannon.

5th. *Beef and Pork*—M. Laing, Wm. Mitchell, John Curran, H. F. Coones, John. E. Kirkpatrick.

6th. *Butter*—M. Hannan, H. Chandler, A. McK. Cowie, Thos. Leeming, A. A. Ayer.

7th. *Leather and Raw Hides*—B. Shaw, W. Valois, C. R. Black, E. V. Mosely, A. Spaulding.

Some correspondence with the Dominion Government, making suggestions as to the Reciprocity Treaty, was read, the points being that reciprocal freedom in the coasting trade should be secured; that certain special points in connection with the free interchange of produce should be attended to, and that manufacturers of articles proposed to be included in the Treaty, should be allowed an immediate opportunity to state their objections, if any.

Mr. RYAN said that a more suicidal proposition than this treaty so far as Canada was concerned had never been made. He referred especially to the enlargement of the canals and the deepening of the St. Lawrence, the cost of which would be $25,000,000, and all the resources of the country could not complete it in the time specified. He also called attention to the clause stipulating for the gradual remission of duties on both sides, which he styled iniquitous, as the duties on the American side would continue much higher for two years, which would result in the destruction of Canadian manufacturing industries.

On the motion of Mr. WINN it was resolved to call a special meeting for the 5th of September to discuss the treaty.

Mr. HUGH MCLENNAN referred to the progress of harbor work. There had been a good deal of discussion, and a good deal of time had apparently been lost, but the members of the Board were striving to classify the business, in order that it might receive the attention which it required in detail. The old plant was no more than was necessary for the deepening about the wharves, and additional dredges were needed. The expediency of contracting for two additional ones would be discussed at an early day. Much had been said about the Board adopting a plan for comprehensive works. Such a plan would soon have to be adopted; but in the meantime a large number of works were in progress, which were a necessity, whatever great scheme might be undertaken at a later date. The first thing the Harbor Commissioners had to do, was to provide the accommodation now absolutely necessary. It had now dawned upon the Commissioners that a good deal had to be done on the old wharves facing the city. These wharves would have to be forced out. The Commissioners, however, were limited to their income; however desirable it might be to make progress, they must not imperil their credit. The revenues this year were found to come up fully to the estimate made at the time the improvements were undertaken. It was a question whether the harbor revenues were called upon for the construction of anything out of the harbor itself, and whether it did not pertain to the city to construct the necessary revetment walls. The street facing the revetment walls was entirely inadequate for the traffic of a large city, and the question of approaches to the harbor was also one that would require serious attention. Greater accommodation was needed, too, for railway communications.

Mr. RYAN would prefer something of a substantial nature to mere promises of what was going to be done. He asked whether it was not a fact that there had been less actual work done towards affording accommodation during the present season than in any previous year. And further, were there not the same appliances for work now that existed in past years?

Mr. MCLENNAN explained that the high water this year had impeded work, and the plant was certainly insufficient.

Mr. RYAN referred to the proposed tax for the graving dock at Quebec, as unfair, seeing that the Government were about to expend a large sum of public money on a Dock at Esquimalt, which was not more important. He thought the graving dock at Quebec should be built with public funds.

After some remarks in reply from Mr. McLennan, the Board adjourned at 10 minutes to 6 p. m.

HOME RULE MEETING.

On Tuesday a meeting of the Home Rule League was held in the rooms of St. Patrick's Society, corner of Craig and Alexander streets. Mr. Murphy, the President, occupied the chair. After routine,

The CHAIRMAN read the report of the recent debate in the British House of Commons, on the Irish Home Rule question, and showed that the speeches of The O'Donoghue, the Marquis of Hartington and others against the motion were fully reported in the cablegram on the subject, while the speeches of other members in its favor was slighted. It was proposed that a vote of censured condemning the conduct of The O'Donoghue should be passed that evening, but he considered that it would be well to leave the matter till next meeting, until a fuller report of the debate should come to hand. He characterized the remarks of The O'Donoghue in stating that Home Rule was supported because the Irish were afraid to favor Fenianism as an insult to members of the League wherever they were, and that it should be hurled back in his teeth.

Mr. CARROLL considered a motion of censure on the conduct of The O'Donoghue should be passed at once, to let people see how they considered the matter, and show that the movement was still full of life and energy.

Mr. J. J. CURRAN, though desirous of immediate action in the matter, thought that they ought to wait till the late Irish papers came to hand. He spoke eloquently on the insulting speech of The O'Donoghue, which attempted to place the Home Rule movement on the same footing with Fenianism; and called on the Leaguers of Montreal to prepare a resolution at next meeting, which would show the Irish at home the feelings of those on this side of the Atlantic.

The PRESIDENT stated that he would call a special meeting on the receipt of full reports of the late Home Rule debate in the British House of Commons. It was also mentioned that the Council had sent $200 to the Dublin League.

The meeting then closed.

TIDINGS FROM ATCHIN.—"The intelligence which lately arrived at the Hague from Atchin," says the *Independence Belge*, "has produced a painful impression in Holland. After the first successes of Gen. Van Swieten, people expected a more complete conquest, and the termination of the insurrection. The belief was that the General would undertake a vigorous expedition into the interior, like that which Sir Garnet Wolseley effected so successfully against the Ashantees. But apart from the immense difficulties of such an enterprise with insufficient forces in the high grounds of the East of Sumatra, Gen. Van Swieten preferred another system, which, although less brilliant, is calculated in his opinion, to attain more surely the desired object. He is well acquainted with the territory in which he is operating, and also with the mode of fighting in the Sunda Isles, where he gained his epaulettes. He is resolved to spare the blood of his soldiers, and to obtain by means of his own Dutch tenacity and from the discouragement of the natives, a submission which, as shown by the history of the wars of Java, Borneo, and Sumatra itself has always ended by crowning the efforts of the Dutch colonial policy. At the present day the Sultan of Atchin, a country as large as Belgium, is dead; and the chiefs of tribes, having become independent, have no other bond of union than Mussulman fanaticism and the greed of plunder; isolated in the midst of mountains and separated from the coast, they will end by successively submitting or disappearing. One must confess, however, that this system of prudent temporization is not to the taste of the Dutch fleet and army, and letters from that source give evidence of considerable dissatisfaction. Some of them go so far as to foresee the necessity for a third expedition, to be undertaken on a grander scale."

— The full text of the verdict of the Coroner's jury on the Mill River disaster is much more pointed than the telegraphic summary seemed to indicate. The jury appear to have honestly tried to fix the responsibility for this great calamity without unnecessary division thereof. Nevertheless, some division was inevitable. The verdict—one juror dissenting—says that the Legislature was primarily at fault; it granted a charter to the owners of the reservoir for the construction of a large dam in a dangerous place, exacting no safeguards for the security of life and property below the dam. The next responsible persons, according to the entire jury, are the proprietors, the engineers, the contractors, and the County Commissioners. These are all blamed—in the order named above—for the terrible disaster. So far as possible, the men are called by name, and the Building Committee of the Corporation are specially mentioned as being responsible for the breaking away of the dam. Taken altogether, the presentation of the case by the Coroner's jury is a forcible statement of gross and criminal evasion of law and trifling with life and property. The reservoir was a sham. Now, let us see what Massachusetts will do about it.—*Am. Paper.*

LETTERS FROM READERS

We are from time to time receiving enquiries with regard to the business standing of parties advertising in our paper, and others; also, as to the merits of drugs and other things advertised; also, with regard to people who privately flood the country with suggestions whereby people can grow rapidly rich if they would only enquire at such and such a place, in answer to which we may state that public remarks as to personal character are out of the question, that special enquiry on our part with regard to such cases is impossible, and finally, that the most of people who make large promises in a mysterious way are humbugs.

IRREGULARITIES OF THE GRAND TRUNK.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—It is well known and acknowledged that there is no part of the road which pays so well as from Montreal to Lachine, and, yet, there is no part of the road where passengers are so scurvily and disgracefully treated. Miserable dilapidated cars, many of the seats being of deal boards instead of cushions, yet, by a stretch of the imagination on the part of the officials, denominated first-class, with an inferior locomotive, which appears occasionally to have the asthma, but all this might be tolerated if they *would only keep to time*. They did so spasmodically at the beginning of the season, once, perhaps, in four or five days, but now, both from here and Lachine, the cars do not leave till from twenty minutes to half an hour, and sometimes more, after the hour advertised, to the great inconvenience, loss of time, and annoyance of passengers; this applies to all. When the St. John Baptist affair took place there was every allowance made, but that is one of the things of the past; and it is positively getting worse instead of improving, and last year it was not a bit better. It is all very well to testimonial, dine and bespatter with fulsome eulogiums retiring official magnates, by certain parties; but what does it amount to, if the public continue to suffer? The sooner we have a competent manager or superintendent the better. In England and the United States, such a state of things would not be submitted to for a day, and it will not be tolerated even in this Canada much longer.

There is nothing to be said against the conductors and engineers and assistants; they are civil and obliging, and at least do all in their power to made amends for the shortcomings of others.

Yours,

MORE ANON.

A POOR LETTER.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

I have read a piece in the special edition of *L'Opinion Publique* dated June 25th, and bearing the signature of Joseph Derosiers, which might possibly have been tolerated in the beginning of the 17th Century, but is now very much out of date, though it somewhat corresponds with the tone of that paper which has the impudence to call itself *L'Opinion Publique*. It goes like this:—

"Les préparatifs qui se sont pour la célébration de notre Fête Nationale ont inspiré au *Witness* d'assez curieuses réflections. Ennemi déclaré des Catholiques, et de la race Française-Canadienne," &c., &c., &c.

I don't exactly know the feelings of the *Witness* towards us French-Canadians, but do not know any more how Mr. Joseph Desrosiers can guarantee to the readers of *L'Opinion Publique* that Messrs. Dougall & Son (or the *Witness*) hate that portion of their fellow-beings called "French-Canadians," against the command of God:—"Vous aimerez votre prochain comme vous-même pour l'amour de moi."

The fact that the *Witness* disapproves some of our religious principles does not prove that it hates us; therefore, I am afraid brother Joseph has sinned against the 8th* commandment.

Further on he says:—

"Le *Witness* craint de nous voir suivre la volonté de l'Eglise, qui nous ordonne d'obeir à l'autorité temporelle, d'honorer les princes et les gouvernements; l'Eglise condamne et combat sans relache l'esprit de révolte (quand il y va de son intérêt) et de desordre;—est-ce qu'on lui reproche?"

Had Mr. Desrosiers properly finished the first paragraph of the foregoing, by writing after "Eglise" the word "aveuglément," I think it would have made it so true and proper that the *Witness* would have been proud to own it.

I do not think that the *Witness* approves of Church Commandments, as it is contrary to the order given by God, that man be left master of his own will, yet I am pretty sure Desrosiers knows that the *Witness* has much better ground for criticism than that of the Church commanding to be loyal and submissive to the laws of the country.

He proceeds, and, after describing to the best of his ability, the wickedness of the *Witness*, closes his *chef-d'œuvre* as follows:

"Descendant des Francais, les Canadiens veulent faire revivre la France dans le nouveau monde; non pas la France des athees, des libres-penseurs et des revolutionaires, mais la France Catholique."

(Cést a dire, cette partie de la France qui ne pense pas, qui croit que cest pecher de faire usage de la raison, et qui ne ferait de revolte, lors meme serait-elle injustement conduite a l'echafaud.)

Let us give Mr. Jos. Desrosiers a small dose of reason, to relieve him of his severe attack of absolutism.

"Fille ainee de l'eglise."

If this title of antiquity is worth having, we are in duty bound to take it from France and give it to Mexico, because there they still burn people alive for witchcraft, and they are surely Catholics, for they convict their witches and wizards on the strength of a holy water test; that beats France more than a hundred years.

"Pour le Canadien-Francais, il n'y a que la religion Catholique."

Excepting those French-Canadians who know enough or chance to see outside of it.

"C'est la sauvegarde de notre nationalite."

This word "nationalite," I fail to see any meaning to it, unless it is to hate all that is not French: God commanded me to love an Irish man as well as myself, for his (God's) sake; *ergo*, as well as the Frenchman.

"Si nous voulons que la grande Fête du 24 Juin ait pour effet de resserrer d'une manière durable, les liens qui unissent les Canadiens à la patrie, rendons plus forts que jamais ceux qui nous unissent à l'église."

I have no confidence in that plan. It was the doings of the Church that forced our fellow Canadians to emigrate; unless the priests of Canada amend their ways wonderfully, it is very doubtful if the Church will ever help them back home.

I will trespass no more on the valuable columns of the *Witness* with Mr. Jos Desrosiers' childish letter, the balance of it being guilty of nothing more than insignificance. Accept my thanks, Mr. Editor, for your kindness, and believe me to be a lover of

TRUTH, LIGHT AND JUSTICE.

* The 8th we presume in the Catholic catechism. The Church of Rome has, it is said, dropped the 2nd commandment, forbidding the use of images in worship, and has supplied its place by dividing the 10th into two. This arrangement would account for a Roman Catholic calling the 9th the 8th. [EDITOR WITNESS.]

[For the WITNESS

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Doubtless at this season of the year many of our citizens are revolving in their minds where to go to spend their summer holidays, where they can for a time escape the heat, noise and dust of a large city like Montreal. We would like to draw the attention of some of these to Prince Edward Island, which has lately been admitted into our Dominion.

Prince Edward Island is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and is about three days' sail from Montreal by water, or can be reached in forty-eight hours by rail, *via* Shediac and New Brunswick, and thence by steamer either to Summerside or Charlottetown.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Co's line of steamers afford a safe and pleasant route of reaching this Island, besides giving the tourist the opportunity of viewing the beauties of the St. Lawrence on the passage down and back. The climate in Prince Edward Island during the months of July and August is universally allowed to be most salubrious, and the heat is always tempered by the morning and evening sea breezes, which make it very pleasant for persons used to hot days and nights in large cities.

The surface of the country is in general undulating, occasionally rising into fair sized hills, although such a thing as a mountain is not to be met with. The land being of excellent quality is well cultivated, and many visitors from England have said that the vicinity of Charlottetown reminded them more of the scenery of the Isle of Wight and the south-eastern part of England than any other place they had visited.

The waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, combined with the fine sand beach, that is almost everywhere to be found on the coast, afford a magnificent opportunity for sea bathing, and persons who have visited the Ocean House at Rustico, on the north side of the Island, maintain that the bathing there may be equalled but not surpassed by that of such places as Newport, Long Branch and Mount Desert. The south and eastern side of the island is indented by many bays and estuaries, around which are scattered the homes of the farmers, and near many of which salt sea water is found within one hundred yards. Owing to the shape of the country there are not many fresh water rivers, but where there are any, such as the Dunk Morell and others, salmon trout of a most delicious quality are an almost certain reward for the sportsman, and many a fine basket of trout has the writer seen captured after an hour or two's fishing.

The railway, which now is nearly finished throughout the island, will afford the tourist an excellent opportunity of moving about through the country, as it intersects all the principal towns and villages, and will make a wonderful difference in the convenience of travellers, as transportation hitherto has been almost the only complaint against this pleasant summer residence.

Charlotte town, the capital, is situated on the Hillsborough river, near its mouth, and is a neat and improving city of 10,000 inhabitants, and will in a few years vie with many of its larger sisters in amount of trade and enterprise. Near it are many pleasant drives, and the lovers of fresh air and quiet country scenery can enjoy a day or so very pleasantly in driving through the country immediately surrounding the city. Among some of the other towns and villages worthy of a visit in the island are Summerside, Alberton, Georgetown and Souris, at all of which there will be railway stations and accommodation for visitors.

One of the great advantages of going to Prince Edward Island for your holidays, is the cheapness of living and of the necessaries of life. Just consider the following rates for provisions, by which hotel and boarding house keepers are able to furnish as good board at half the cost, as can be furnished in Montreal. The following prices are guaranteed to be rather over than under the usual rates paid during summer in the Charlottetown market, which is generally allowed to be one of the best in the Maritime Provinces: Beef, mutton, lamb, &c., all of the very best and choicest quality from 10c to 15c per lb.; butter, from 20c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 12c to 16c per doz.; strawberries and fruit, 6c to 12c per quart, and other things in same proportion, so that the usual rate for good comfortable board is from $3 to $3 50 per week.

To the man of moderate means, who cannot afford to pay the extravagant prices asked at fashionable watering places, we would emphatically say, go to Prince Edward Island for your hoidays, where, if you do not have quite so much style, you have a great deal more comfort and will return to your work with a mind rested and constitution most materially improved.

Many of the farmers who have comfortable houses make arrangements to board small parties of visitors, and although they do not furnish all the delicacies of the city markets, yet still, with plenty of good fresh cream, butter and fruits, the tourist can enjoy his time in the most healthy manner, and return to his work feeling twice the amount of strength and energy for the duties of life.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

Montreal, 24th June, 1874.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From Our French Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 20.

THE HOPES OF THE REPUBLIC.

Although the majority in favor of the Republican form of government was small, it demonstrates this salient feature, that there is in the Assembly a compact and resolute body of 350 deputies who have a definite and precise policy—the foundation of the Republic as the only possible form of government for France of to-day, while an equal number are grouped around two monarchies and an empire, all as practically impossible to establish, as their policies are irreconcilable. If the Republic has had but four of a majority, monarchy, on being put to the vote, scored over 100 of a minority. It is thus very clear that monarchy is dead, even in the present royal and divided Assembly, but it does not follow the latter will organize the Republic, nor would it be desirable that a Legislature constitute any form of government with a feeble majority, which would fail to impose on adversaries. The victory of the Republic is but a stride nearer the dissolution of the Chamber.

Though not very hopeful to expect, there yet remains the possibility that many sensible and moderate Royalists will rally to the serious duty of aiding in the organization of the Republic, and so secure their distracted and drifting country several years of confidence and repose. Both Royalists and Republicans recognize fully that the Monarchy cannot be established; that the Empire must not be restored; that the Republic exists; that MacMahon has been named President for seven years, and that the Provisional—the truce of parties—is no longer possible, and is furthermore one repugnant to the country. A new Assembly will certainly not be more monarchical than the present, and may be more extreme if the Moderates in the existing Chamber have to dissolve, owing to inability to organize anything. Nothing serious separates Conservative Republicans and Liberal Royalists—the latter are vexed, disappointed, and in bad humor. But these griefs France does not ask them to represent, still less to import fantastical ideas into matters of fact. The Royalists in question are not opposed to a republic for seven years with MacMahon for President; the Republicans offer not the extinction of the Republic at the end of seven years, like an expired lease, but the power to revise the constitution at that epoch in accordance with the wishes of the country. Now the Republic can only live by its good works, and so will endure or disappear in the course of seven years. It has passed through so many ordeals, endured so many hardships since 1871, that when legally guaranteed against disturbances, its past good conduct is no small pledge for its future success. If during a seven years' guidance under men, its stern conservative defenders and not its sentimental lovers, it fails, Republicanism will be then as dead for France as Henri V. France only wants Republicans to possess a Republic, for the latter must be saved from those who make it ridiculous by their adoration and suffocate it by their embraces.

DISTURBING ELEMENTS.

The chevaliers of the Right Divine in expecting the miracle that is to restore their King; the fanatics of Radicalism in their case-iron creed; the Bonapartists in reserving the chances of the unknown by a cabalistic appeal to the people, must be eliminated from that new majority to be composed out of the Moderate fractions of the Assembly, and who believe the solution is not in expedients, in ministerial empiricism and verbosity, but in a line of conduct lucid and precise, definite and energetic, of reparation and of construction, of toleration and of unexclusiveness. It would be well to try this alliance of sensible and business deputies before resorting to the dissolution—full of promise, but at the same time full of uncertainty: for the danger lies not in proclaiming the Republic, but in constituting it. The sole and efficacious means to combat the extreme parties is to oppose them with veritable institutions, with a Government so constituted that the nation shall not be reduced each morning to demand how many days of assured peace it can count on, or what breeze, what event, is likely to sweep away the Provisional.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

Up to the present the revival of Bonapartism has been only artificial, the consequence of its having been rehabilitated by the wants of the late coalition Cabinet. Its agitations are more noisy than decisive, and it is at best but a phantom. However, coarse language is not the means to compel Imperialism to still display modesty, for the nation is very far from pardoning its misdeeds. The agitation of the Bonapartists is the offspring of the uncertainty of the situation, of the dread of revolutionary violences, of the sterility of the efforts to place France under the conditions of a regular *regime*, and of the material losses and sufferings consequent on such a deplorable state of thing. The second Empire is a menace, and will be, so long as the Assembly leaves unoccupied the place that it filled. Hence, why the Imperialist deputies vote against every measure for the organization of all regular Government. Such is their "little game." It behoves Liberals and Conservatives, if they wish to avoid a Bonapartist or other autocracy, to terminate their tweedledum and tweedledee difference while there is time.

1793 AND 1874.

The publication for the first time of some new official documents by M. Rocquain on the 18th Brumaire, are quite *apropos* to the present moment, when so many believe they see history repeating itself. The Consulate Government, which at its commencement was not better obeyed than the Directory, had nominated commissioners to enquire into all branches of the public service—civil, military and judicial; to signalize the state of parties, their strength, &c. The first point to notice is how great the difference is between the promulgation of a law and the obeying of it. Functions had been everywhere created—on paper, but no officials could be found to fill them. Mayors, either under the influence of the clergy or from pure discouragement, resigned; paid officers were in a state of extreme penury; their modest salaries were months in arrear; pensioners received but one-third of their pension, and this was often six months unpaid. There were Justices of the Peace ignorant of all law; Mayors charged with keeping the civil registers who could neither read nor write; Treasurers innocent of book-keeping by any entry; Military officers seized the tax collectors' strong box, asserting riches and fortune were for the brave, and they would balance their debt at the cannon's mouth, all the consequence of Napoleon's lessons in Italy and of his conduct on the 18th Brumaire at St. Cloud. Of popular education there was none; parishes as well as towns were without schools; the school-masters were paid only by the fees, and when he demanded these, the pupils were withdrawn. The foundling hospitals were without resources; the salaries of the nurses were thirty months in arrear; in some localities 90 per cent. of the infants died. Public works were allowed to run to decay; the stitch in time failing, more than nine were subsequently required. In Dauphine and Provence the two chief civil engineers died of hunger. The grocery trade was the only one which flourished, and towns like Valenciennes that were destroyed almost by the siege in 1793, were not a fourth part reconstructed in 1802 when visited by the Commissioner. There is but little evidence of the invasion of 1870 now in France. Brigandage became in several departments a profession; the inhabitants, where not criminal, made common cause with the criminals, and bandits condemned to be shot saw large subscriptions opened to save them. Quite a general indifference existed respecting murders and robberies. An "honest" man out of work took to both to live, discarding the business when he obtained other employment. To capture these criminals was difficult, as the women warned them on the approach of the officers of the law. If arrested and brought to trial there were no witnesses forthcoming, and juries rarely saw the guilt of an accused.

THE ROYALISTS.

The country was cured of royalty, but it had not rallied to the Republic, and only knew the latter by the misfortunes flowing from the revolts against it. The soil was covered with a luxurious vegetation, and cattle were plentiful on hill and on plain; but man remained barbarous in this spectacle of nature reconciled and peaceful. The anarchists became enthusiastic at the nation's victories abroad, the treaties of peace, and the heroic conduct of the Government; but the Royalists believed France never was so well-beaten as when most victorious. There was between old and new France a demarcation that a century could not efface. The state of the clergy was painful and pitiable; some prefects prohibited chanting in the churches and the ringing of bells; the Catholics of Paris had to share their churches with the theo-philanthropists; the exiled clergy on return made war on the constitutional clergy, excommunicated functionaries and the purchasers of church property; they commenced re-marrying and re-baptizing France; having money their masses were celebrated with splendor; the ordinary churches thus became deserted. In some cities, as Marseilles and Toulon, there was no religion at all; at Paris the churches were occupied only by old men, women, and girls, and these even declined to confess or partake of the Sacrament. One Commissioner deplores that the Constituent Assembly did not declare France to be Protestant, and another, that it is quite a mistake to conclude that either the spread of education or philosophy can destroy religious prejudices, and that the first duty of politicians is, to see men and things as they are. The Protestants and Israelites were alone contented and quiet in the enjoyment of their newly acquired religious freedom; but in other cases the nation was dejected; there was no civic spirit abroad; people voted no more; they disdained a public function; they were resigned to submit to everything. It is thus that they made no protest against the *Coup d'Etat* of the 18 Brumaire, nor against the confiscation of universal suffrage; they had neither hatred nor gratitude for the usurpation; victories, defeats, or treaties touched them not. But what the nation felt, was the precariousness of the power, all personal, of Napoleon, which depended on his life—a power which was neither Monarchy nor Republic; that offered no kind of security, depended upon no permanent institutions, but on the life of an individual. France of 1874 has this lesson to draw from her history of 1802—the necessity of depending on institutions and not on individuals, as the best saviours of society.

TOMATOES.

Paris now enjoys its favorite vegetable, which is important from its political signification—tomatoes—dear to Chantilly and Orleanism. The tomato is as peculiar to Chantilly as pears are to Neuilly. Louis Philippe adored tomatoes, and after listening to a discourse of four hours long from Thiers at the Privy Council without a turn of the eyebrow, the old king would lunch off half a yard of grilled pig's pudding and slices of raw tomato with salt. In the days of his exile, when Louis Philippe acted as schoolmaster in Switzerland, it was with a monster tomato that he explained the revolution of the earth to his pupils, and a present of that loved vegetable could avert, it is said, the anger of the royal pedagogue.

WHEELED VEHICLES.

Connected with the recent running for the Grand Prix, one of the most curious parts of the spectacle was the immense collection of vehicles of all sorts and from all countries. And yet Henri IV. complained to his faithful Sully, that he "wished to visit him, but could not as the queen had taken his *carosse*." Large vehicles, drawn by six horses, ran from Paris to distant outskirts, where passengers paid five *sous* for a place; these were the first omnibuses, and enabled the citizens to enjoy themselves in hissing the travellers. It was only under the Restoration that the omnibuses of to-day were introduced.

A "MOT."

Mme. MacMahon, a few days ago, attended the annual festival in aid of the musical artists. In stepping out of her carriage, her foot become entangled in her dress and she fell; an ex-Minister ran to assist her, but she regained her feet alone, adding her regret that ex-Ministers are not so fortunate in so quickly rising after a tumble.

THE ENGROSSING TOPIC.

Paris, like the rest of France, is, for the moment, afflicted with a political endemic. People read nothing but newspapers, and the newspapers contain nothing but politics. That part of Gambetta's journal devoted to political romances—the *Feuilleton*—now treats, strange to say, the modern practices for preparing gunpowder. The most powerful novel that might keep even Rip Van Winkle or the Fat Boy from dozing, fails to act the part of antidote against the spread of politics. Perhaps to escape the affection, explains why so many persons are leaving the town for the solitude of the country.

The victory of the French horse "Boiard," at Ascot, more than dispels the passing cloud that had fallen on the hippic world of Paris in the winning of the Grand Prix by the English horse "Trent." The fortunes of France commence to turn for the better at last.

ROBBING THE DEAD.

A very exemplary punishment—two years' imprisonment—has been inflicted on two employees of the Morgue, who have for some time been in the habit of abstracting the clothing and other articles found upon the unknown dead. After the bodies remain exposed the three days,

as required by law, to public gaze on the slabs, in the Morgue, they are interred in the Potter's Field; the clothes are carefully preserved for one year, and articles of jewellery for two, with the view of enabling the unknown to be identified; these are the objects the condemned robbed.

AN INKY WAR.

Some unpleasant correspondence is said to be going on between Ledru Rollin and Emile Ollivier. The latter, who seems to be the chevalier of the Second Empire, to defend it against all challengers, has called Ledru Rollin to account for speaking in his late puerile discourse on "Universal Suffrage" disparagingly of Napoleon III., whose love the vain Ollivier believes to have captured, just as he flatters himself to have converted De Morny to Liberalism. It was the generosity of Ledru Rollin that enabled Ollivier to complete his law studies, and Ledru Rollin has had occasion to remind Ollivier there was here no room for any lightheartedness. No duel is of course expected. The most amusing part of the matter is this, that M. Ollivier, though openly repudiated by the Bonapartists, believes himself not the less to be the highpriest of Imperialism.

TERMS OF OUR PUBLICATIONS.

DAILY WITNESS (by mail), $3 per annum; $4 delivered in town; Single Copies, 1c each.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

Montreal Witness

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1874.

THREE MONTHS FOR 15 CENTS.

In order to induce people to try the WEEKLY WITNESS, we have decided to give it to new subscribers for the first three months for fifteen cents. The postage (payable at the subscriber's own post office) will be five cents more, making the whole cost for a quarter of a year, twenty cents. Our friends who wish to see the influence of the WITNESS extended, might with little trouble introduce it into many families.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Some time ago, about the end of the last session, there were oft-repeated rumors that this legislative body was to be dissolved before another session, and, to outsiders, these rumors were rather surprising, as there was no apparent reason for such a policy, the Ministry seeming to carry all their measures without any trouble, the only close vote of the session being on the trivial point as to whether a certain member of the House should be put on the Committee of Public Accounts. The real foundation for these rumors, it is stated, is that there are a number of members who have given in their adhesion to the "Canada First" party, and that these, while supporting the Government steadily on all questions of public policy, fail in cordial sympathy with that staunch wing of the Liberal party, led by the Browns and their great *Globe*, jealousy of whose influence, coupled with the general repudiation of Sir John Macdonald, had, in the opinion of many, a good deal to do with the formation of the party in the first place. For this reason, it is said, the attacks of the Opposition have been concentrated on such close allies of the *Globe* as Mr. McKellar.

That personal jealousy may have had something to do with the formation of the Canada First party seems more probable from the fact that when its platform is closely scanned there does not seem to be any sufficiently important practical issue in it to form a basis on which men might consent to break old ties and leave minor points in abeyance. The reason assigned for the Government being in favor of a dissolution at the end of the third year instead of waiting until the fourth, when an election was required by law, is that they were organized and ready for the contest, which the Canada First party were not. However it is now, we are glad to see asserted that, whatever intention there may have been of a dissolution before the regular time, has been given up. It would certainly not have been well for a party which assumed office with such high professions as did the Liberal party in Ontario, to dissolve the Legislature for purely party purposes, when there was no obstruction to the business of the country and no immoral element to be purged out. What position this Canada First party will take when the contest does come we have no knowledge. Whether it will use its "knownothing" cry in favor of candidates of its own, or, as in the case of Mr. Moss in West Toronto, support any candidate who will adopt its views, is not yet known; but there are indications that the old Conservative party is going to make a fierce struggle to regain some of its lost ground. A number of the leading members of it who lost their seats in the Dominion Parliament at the last general election, when such a clean sweep was made by the Ministry, it is stated will be candidates; and the Hon. Sydney Smith, at one time Postmaster-General before confederation, has resigned an office worth several thousand dollars per annum, also, it is said, with a view to re-entering public life in the Local Legislature. It is well that the Conservatives are taking enough of interest in the Ontario Assembly to try and get some of their abler and more experienced parliamentarians into it, for it has been sadly apparent for some time past that the Opposition there were even more deficient in ability than they were in numbers. No well-sustained objection has been taken to the policy of the Ministry, but weeks of valuable time have been occupied in discovering what appeared to be mares' nests, and making a great noise about them, while more important matters received very little attention from them. The conduct of the same party in the Dominion Parliament last session was in marked contrast to this, and it is said that Sir John Macdonald would not be sorry to see the whole quartette of Opposition leaders, Messrs. Matt. C. Cameron, Lauder, Boultbee and Rykert left at home and others substituted for them. The contest seems yet to be too far off to make it worth while hazarding any prediction about it; but it is probable that while the Opposition would be somewhat increased in numbers and ability, the present Government would retain a fair working majority, more than which it is perhaps not desirable for an Administration under ordinary circumstances to have.

THE GOLD COAST.

The British Protectorate over the Gold Coast is to be maintained and the territory is to be separated from Sierra Leone, to which it was formerly united for administrative purposes, and erected into a separate Crown Colony. Its seat of government is also to be removed from Cape Coast Castle to a healthier location, either Elmina or Accra, as may be determined on—the claims of the former being founded on the possession of a good harbor, while the latter is most centrally situated. The affairs of the new colony will be administered by a Governor with a staff of Departmental officials, such as a Secretary, Treasurer, Chief-Justice, Chief of Police, &c., and there will be an Assembly composed of European residents. A Lieutenant-Governor and sub-Treasurer are also to be appointed for Lagos, further down the coast on the Bight of Benin, formerly one of the most notorious slave stations on the West coast of Africa, where in the year 1851 the British Consul, though under a flag of truce, was fired on, while attempting to negotiate with the reigning chief a treaty for the abolition of the slave trade. In consequence Lagos was attacked by British sea and land forces and after a desperate engagement taken, fifty-seven guns used in its defence being destroyed. A treaty was subsequently signed prohibiting the slave trade, abolishing human sacrifices, and securing not only the freedom of commerce, but the liberty to diffuse Christianity. So much for Lagos. To return to the Gold Coast, the new colony is to have an armed force of Houssas, a native Mohammedan tribe whose members distinguished themselves in the late war, and formed a striking contrast to the cowardly Fantees. This force is to be officered by Europeans, and will consist of from one thousand to eleven hundred men. A sanitarium or health retreat is to be provided a short distance inland, where Europeans from the unhealthy coast will be able to recruit themselves amid the healthy breezes that prevail on the high grounds there. The salary of the Governor is to be £3,000 a year, with £500 for travelling expenses, and assurances are given that fitness will be most especially insisted on in any one proposed to be appointed to this position.

The Government of the colony will be of the paternal kind, something like what prevails in Jamaica, the natives not being qualified to take any share in it, or even to be allowed trial by jury. What time and contact with civilization will do for them remains to be seen. We think, however, it is matter for congratulation, both from philanthropic and material points of view, that the Imperial Government has resolved to maintain the foothold it has acquired on the west coast of Africa. There seems little fear of any further trouble from the Ashantees, who, besides having learned that England has a long arm, are said to manifest a desire to be on friendly terms with her people and to have peaceful trade with her. It is to be hoped all encouragement to persevere in well-doing and abandon their heathenish practices will be afforded this brave and clever race, whose skill in war and the arts prove them the most superior of African aborigines. Under the old regime, when the seat of Administration was at Sierra Leone, several hundred miles away, the Gold Coast was comparatively neglected, and to this may be attributed the impunity with which in the first instance the Ashantees overran it to the very walls of Cape Coast Castle. Now that the Ashantees, by the making of roads, telegraphs, and in due time railways, will be brought in contact with the British in a more peaceful manner, it is hoped they may prove more accessible to the influences of civilization than the other tribes have been. Many consider them the chief hope of that region of Africa, and that it would not be a bad thing if they became qualified to rule it all in a civilized manner, with perhaps a nominal allegiance to the British flag.

THE NATIONAL CHURCH OF FRANCE.

The *Opinion Publique*, while instructing our recent visitors that the *Witness* hates the French-Canadians and their nationality, quotes our unquestionably correct remark about the Republican sentiments imbibed by the French-Canadians who have lived in the States, and declares that, "descended from the French, the Canadians wish to make France live again in the New World—not the France of the atheists, the free-thinkers and the revolutionists, but Catholic France." We may say in passing that the Canadians are not all descended from the French, but accepting this phrase as referring to those who are, we find it hard entirely to believe the statement. The Catholic France of the forefathers of our fellow-countrymen was not Ultramontane. Its Church was national, like the English Church, and had little in common with the Rome-controlled hierarchy of the France and Lower Canada of to-day. We have indeed many clergymen of constitutional views and feelings among us still; but they are views and feelings, and nothing more. Rome rules with despotic sway throughout the Romish Church, and Jesuitism rules Rome. It is not then the Church of Bossuet and Fenelon, but the church of Father Beckx that it is sought to establish with its heel upon our necks, by means of the Programme. Another paper refers to all history as proving the consent of all nations in awarding to their priests the immunities which are in this province claimed by the clergy of Rome. It is true that always and everywhere men have been dominated over by a priestly class, who have been able by the excitement of wonder and fear to keep the populace in awe. We are glad in this connection to see our French contemporaries referring to the Holy Scriptures, and quoting, among other hierarchies who have been so revered, that established by omniscient wisdom among the Jews. Remarking, by the way, that such temerity as to refer to the Scriptures at all will doubtless receive its rebuke from the proper quarter, we may be allowed to point out that that priesthood was established by God, whereas in those same Scriptures nothing can be found establishing or suggesting a priesthood in the Christian Church, except where the Apostle boldly declares the whole people to whom he wrote a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a peculiar people; or, again, where Christians are told that they have been made kings and priests unto God. In neither case is a body of sacerdotal men referred to. If such were the case those men should claim to act as kings outright. But without any further interpretation of Scripture, which, on the part of laymen is not permissable, we beg to ask who are to be the priesthood in this country? Are we to have Presbyterian priests, and Methodist priests, and Baptist and Israelite priests? Or are these portions of the population to be unrepresented in the immunities claimed by the royal priesthood who alone, we believe, of our population claim allegiance only to a foreign power?

THE CRISIS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Disraeli has taken a place among men which entitles him to be credited with some insight and some foresight, and he tells us that the crisis of the world is nearer than most men think. There looms up before him, as a thinker dealing with great rather than little issues, that coming storm among the nations which, to those who sit on less exalted pinnacles, is yet beneath the horizon. It is undoubted, however, that in the consciences of most men, and particularly of most students of prophecy, there is the expectation of a somewhat near approach of that great shock of nations or of systems, or of spiritual things, called figuratively the Battle of Armageddon. It takes but a glance at the history of the last few years to see that a ferment has commenced among the peoples which shows no signs of early quiescence. The National idea supersedes the old system of Divine Right. The national idea itself gives way to forms of thought which, seizing simultaneously upon the people of all nations, show their first inherent sputterings in what is called Internationalism. Meantime the political powers seem dissolving into each other and massing themselves under two or three great heads so diverse in nature as to make it appear almost necessary that trials of strength should ensue between them. It is not, however, contests between potentates, or even contests between peoples that are really great, but contests between systems which involve men's minds and souls as well as their outward estate. We have seen small religious denominations melting together into large. We have seen narrownesses of thought lessening their hold, and carrying away along with them much that has been held precious and sacred in the past. We see Ritualism and Rationalism rising side by side in exceeding great strength, hating each other a little, but hating spiritual religion intensely. How the conflict is to be precipitated no man knows, but it does not involve a stretch of imagination too great for ordinary men, to look forward, to that time which is prophecied when there is to be "a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake and so great."

KILLING THE AURIFEROUS GOOSE.

The *Herald*, referring to the crowd of land-sharks, whether shop-keepers or depot-prowlers, ready at all times to prey upon immigrants and visitors from the States and elsewhere, says a flagrant case occurred a few days ago where "three French emigrants, newly arrived, went into a barber's shop, near the station, to get shaved, and on offering payment were charged two dollars and a half. The emigrants objected to the swindle, and referred the matter to the Sergeant in charge of the Chaboillez Square Station, upon which the barber accepted thirty cents."

It also refers to the injury inflicted on the summer trade of the city, by unscrupulous retailers and cabmen, who charge American visitors double the ordinary rates. How to protect these visitors from the extortions of such men of no conscience, the *Herald* does not say, but in regard to immigrants it suggests that the Immigration Agent be invested with the powers of a public prosecutor, to have legal remedy for swindling or over charges. Shopkeepers who overcharge their goods to strangers, are punishing themselves and doing their honest neighbors and the city great harm. Perhaps, however, honest dealers might find it possible to gain such a reputation for their establishments as will make such a practice unprofitable. In regard to cabmen the enforcement of the proposed new carter's tariff, which is a vast improvement on former ones, inasmuch as it is simple and easily understood by all, offers a remedy for overcharges, and the by-law embodying it should be amended to provide that it be conspicuously displayed within the vehicle, so that occupants may study it at their leisure. This is done in most large cities in England, the rates being engraved in indelible characters on a brass plate securely screwed on to the door inside of the cab, and the want of which is visited with exemplary punishment.

TIMBER FRAUDS.

A Royal Commission is now sitting at Peterboro, Ont., to investigate certain timber frauds which have taken place in that district during a number of years past. The following is the way in which the frauds have been committed: In addition to the license money which is paid for the exclusive right to cut timber on certain lands, lumbermen have to pay a ground rent and also certain dues on the amount of timber cut. In the first two charges no fraud can take place. The limits are sold by public auction and the number of square miles on which ground rent has to be paid is stated at the time. It is in collecting the dues on timber cut that the frauds have been perpetrated. For a number of years one John Rodgers was the Government agent for the measurement of the timber cut in the district, and a certain lumberman, who afterwards became a bankrupt, and still later on a member of Parliament conceived the brilliant idea of bribing Rodgers to return a less amount of timber than he really cut. Rodgers, it appears, was willing, and liked the transaction so well that he extended his business in that line, so that a number of lumbermen are now implicated, and he also, it is stated, added the branch of not paying over to the Government all the money which he did receive from the lumbermen. By these practices it is believed he realized a large fortune in a few years. The frauds became known to the Ontario Government while Mr. Scott was at the head of the Crown Lands Department, and proceedings were at once taken. Rodgers, it is understood, disappeared across the lines, and a large amount of money was paid in to the Government on behalf of at least one of the parties implicated, in order to save the limits for the benefit of those having claims upon them. It is not stated whether the sittings of the Commission are open to the public or not; some interesting evidence will doubtless be taken.

THEN AND NOW.—At the lunch given to him in Quebec on Monday last, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie is reported, among other things, to have said:—

I have always had a strong attachment to Quebec. It was here I first took my seat in Parliament, and it was here I made my first political speech.

Mr. CAUCHON exclaimed: Was that the speech you made against me?

Mr. MACKENZIE, continuing: It was not. My honble. friend reminds me that he and I once differed in politics, and were opposed to each other, but I am happy to believe to-day that there can be no better proof I was right than to know that the honble. gentleman is now on my side, and I am pleased that we can so cordially agree.

— The frequency with which fires (some of them exceedingly disastrous) occur in the three wards that contain the most costly and extensive blocks of buildings in Montreal, is something astonishing. During the last ten years no less that 64 fires took place in the East Ward, 90 in the Centre, and 157 in the West, involving an enormous loss of property. To in a measure guard against the periodical recurrence of destructive conflagrations in these business wards, the desirability is suggested of erecting a fire station within their limits, centrally situated, so that on the first intimation of a fire in the neighborhood of St. Paul, St. Peter or Commissioners streets the men of that station can be promptly on the spot. It is scarcely to be doubted that merchants and business men will see the great utility of such a station and favor its immediate erection. It is often a small matter to prevent a conflagration which when once fairly started may destroy millions of property involving citizens in ruin.

— Some French papers having noticed in a fault-finding mood the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec took no part in the celebration of the St. Jean Baptiste festival, the *Courrier du Canada* explains that His Excellency is not Lieutenant-Governor of the French-Canadians but of the province, and that a rule adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and already applied to other societies, could not be set aside in favor of that of St. Jean Baptiste, without committing an injustice towards other national societies. Seeing that St. Jean Baptiste Day has been changed from its original design as a patriotic anniversary for the whole of the people of this province to the mere annual festival of a section thereof, the above rule is a very wise and sensible one, and ought to govern the conduct of all other public functionaries in Lower Canada, from the Premier down.

— The brisk speculation and numerous transactions in real estate that are now, and have been for some time, going on in Montreal and its neighborhood, are, it is stated, causing a serious accumulation of arrears of work in the Registry Office, the staff of which, it is complained, is altogether inadequate. The result is said to be that a return of deeds sent to be registered cannot be had in less than from three to six months. The *Minerve's* remedy for the grievance is to provide a new Registry Office for the united counties of Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier. It would perhaps be better, however, to have the staff of the present establishment enlarged and extended accommodations provided. Some reform of the evils complained of should, at any rate, be had without delay.

— An American discoverer has discovered the important fact that ten thousand dollars spent in making a good road is cheaper than one thousand dollars spent in making a poor one. Like most other great discoveries, this truth is a very simple one, and most people wonder why they never thought of it before. Certainly it has not been acted upon in the construction of Montreal streets. It is not necessary, however, that the good road should cost ten times what the poor one does. In fact, with a reasonable amount of wit brought to bear, the good road can be made just as cheap as the other, and it will last very long with very little repair; whereas, the other is being constantly cobbled and never put in repair. On the subject of roads, we insert to-day a long, practical letter from Hans Muller, whose vigorous ouslaught and quaint diction will afford a certain amount of comfort to the long-suffering reader, if it produce no effect in lessening the puddles, cleansing the crossings, or removing the jolts.

— The National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, London, held a conversazione on Thursday, 25th June, "to hear a statement by Mr. Joseph Doutre, Q. C., on Ultramontanism in Canada, exemplified in the important case of Guibord, now on appeal before the Judicial Committee." The invitations were issued in the name of Lord Fitzwalter and the committee of the National Club.

— The *Bureau Veritas* publishes the following list of maritime disasters during April, 1874: Sailing vessels lost, 236, viz: 93 English, 29 Norwegian, 27 French, 25 German, 24 American, 8 Dutch, 6 Italian, 9 Swedish, 3 Austrian, 3 Danish, 3 Spanish, 3 Russian, 2 Greek, 1 Brazilian, 1 Portuguese, and 2 of which the nationality is unknown. In this number are included 30 sailing vessels reported missing. Steamers lost, 23, viz: 15 English, 1 German, 1 American, 1 Spanish, 1 French, 1 Dutch, 1 Italian, 1 Norwegian, and 1 Swedish. In this number are included 5 steamers reported missing.

— We have received a letter from the person signing *Anti-Papist* in connection with a certain alleged unpleasantness at the Fete Dieu procession at Point Levi. He explicitly and minutely denies all the statements made against him by another correspondent (Frank Cassidy), who, he says, in explanation, must have got his information at second hand, as he was not present when the trouble occurred.

LIBERALITY OF SCOTTISH CONGREGATIONS.

The report of the Home Mission Committee of the Established Church of Scotland has shown that the ordinary sources of liberality in that Church are in no danger of drying up. The income of that fund for the year was £10,649, being an increase of £1,152 over that of the previous year, and more than double the revenue under this head of the year before the Disruption. It must be remembered that these figures represent but partially the donations of the Church on behalf of Home Missions. For example, during the year the committee had voted £3,455 to eighty-five mission churches, seventy-four of which had 20,160 attendants, and had in addition to the grant from the General Assembly, a local income of £7,930. Since the last Assembly the Home Mission Committee had undertaken to assist in the erection or enlargement of twenty-three churches, which would supply 10,935 additional sittings. The cost of these churches was to be £42,174, of which the Assembly Committee were to contribute £7,250. It will thus be seen that a large margin for local effort exists outside of the schemes administered by the General Assembly.

From the financial reports submitted at the Assembly of the Free Church, may be gleaned similar indications of activity and prosperity. The total income of the church was shown to be £511,084, and the value of the property set down vested in the trustees was at £330,435. "The Home Mission and Church extension schemes showed an annual revenue of £15,273, and an expenditure of £10,113. The year's income on behalf of Foreign Missions was over £40,000, being nearly £1,500 in excess of any previous year. The report on the Sustentation Fund showed that last year's contributions amounted to £152,112, being an increase of £15,789 over the revenue of 1873. As Dr. Buchanan remarked, not the least of the valuable lessons yielded by the Disruption was the illustration afforded by the Sustentation Fund of the reliance that might be placed on the voluntary liberality of Christian people. On the adoption of the report on this fund, a resolution was passed in regard to the method of its distribution; "declaring the dividend payable to the ministers on the platform of the equal dividend and entitled to a full dividend, to be the sum of £150, for the past year; that in accordance with the resolutions in reference to the Sustentation Fund adopted by the Assembly of 1868, an aditional dividend be declared of £32, payable to all ministers on the platform of the equal dividend, whose congregations, besides having contributed £60 and upwards, have contributed at the rate of 10s. per communicant and upwards during the past year to the Sustentation Fund, and that an aditional dividend of £16, be paid to all ministers on the equal dividend, whose congregations, besides having contributed £60 and upwards, have contributed at the rate of 7s. 6d. per communnicant during last year to the Sustentation Fund."

SEAL BUTCHERY.

There seems to be an unfortunate tendency in the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-American races to crush and exterminate whatever wild tribes of animals, human or other, they may come in close contact with. The destructive habits which they get fairly by inheritance from Norse forefathers, who are styled in the Sagas "fine slaughtering fellows," seem to attend the race even in their dealings with dumb beasts. It is sadly evident that in a couple of generations from the present the American bison or buffalo will be as much a thing of tradition as is the *auroch*. The perfect recklessness and savageness of our pioneer population with this noble animal, so useful to man in many respects, are fast exterminating him. Thousands are killed merely for their hides, or to furnish a trial of the hunter's skill with the rifle. The cows and young calves are sacrificed ruthlessly; and year by year those immense herds of wild cattle which used to feed nations, are diminished or frightened away, until soon not a specimen will survive. The same fate is awaiting the red deer of the Eastern States. It is well known that in former years hundreds of deer have been killed in the Adirondack forests of this State merely for their hides; and now does and fawns are constantly shot long before they are in season. We believe that every year fully a thousand deer of all ages and sizes are killed in this State alone. From New-England they have been pretty much exterminated. Our smaller game was diminishing in the same manner, and but for the excellent supervision of the Sportsmen's Clubs, the partridge and woodcock, grouse and quail, would soon have become as scarce in the West and here as they are now in the sea-board New-England States.

Among all the stories of wasteful butchery of brute animals we confess that we have never read anything equal to a recent account by Captain Gray, of the steamship "Eclipse," of the killing of seals by British seamen. This officer states that in one instance within his knowledge five ships attacked a pack of seals, and in four days killed 10,000.

"Add 20 per cent. for seals mortally wounded and lost, gives an aggregate of 12,000 old ones; add 12,000 young which died of starvation, gives 24,000. But this is not all: the men spread on the ice, so that the old ones that were left alive could not get on to suckle their young. The consequence was that the whole of the young brood was destroyed; and had these seals been left alone for eight or ten days, I am quite within the mark when I say that, instead of only taking 300 tons of oil out of them, 1,500 could as easily have been got, and that without touching an old one. In one day, by the men of the five ships, upward of 4,000 old seals were taken, the young ones in thousands yelling for their mothers, following the skins as the men dragged them to the ships, and sucking the crangs, *i. e.*, skins, in desperation. This maternal love for its offspring was made use of to save the men trouble, as a seal killed when giving suck was more easily secured, and often seals desperately wounded were seen administering nourishment to their young ones. The plight of the young ones which had lost their mothers was pitiful in the extreme; they were seen huddling together for heat, and trying to suck one another, till they at length succumbed."

There seems reason, also, to believe that the seals are flayed alive and have their livers taken out, and then are left in the water, still living, in agony. Some humane captains, however, put a bullet through the animals' brains to terminate their sufferings. There is no doubt that in Alaska similar butchery and wastefulness were going on with the fur-seals, but we believe the new laws and the care of our Government, are preventing this. It is not very difficult for man to exterminate a useful animal from a given locality. We have fairly driven the salmon from our New-England rivers, where it was once so abundant. The "mantee" has disappeared; the Atlantic right whale, which was once captured freely near the British coast, is seldom seen now; the Northern right whale is more and more driven toward the open sea at the poles, and is more difficult to take. The walrus is becoming more scarce.

It seems that the time has come for different nations to have international agreements in regard to the preservation of game, or, at least, of the marine mammals. There ought to be severe penalties established for the killing of seals and whales out of season, and for the slaughter of the young and useless. A writer in *Nature* suggests that vessels for the Greenland seal-fishery could be forbidden sailing before March 25, which would give the young time enough to mature. When it is remembered that this single fishery is valued at $580,000 per annum to British ships, the importance of this and similar regulations, protecting the dumb creatures who minister to man's comfort, can be financially estimated.—*N. Y. Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

— The Duchess of Oneida is dead, and her obituary has appeared in the papers. She had lately gone to Woodford County, Kentucky, and there she was attacked by pneumonia, which resulted in death. A month before her decease she was worth $19,000, but she died intestate and left no real or personal property. The Duchess was two years old, and was a first-prize heifer.

— The *Irish Times* says that when M. Rochefort was leaving the train for the mail boat at Kingstown, a gentleman suddenly placed himself before him and called him an assassin. The pier was thronged with ladies and gentlemen furious to catch a glimpse of the celebrated Frenchman. When he was identified by being thus accosted, a storm of hisses broke from the assembly, and M. Rochefort took refuge in the cabin.

— The ravages of grasshoppers in some of the counties in Minnesota have been so terribly destructive that all the crops have been swept away completely, as by fire. The destitution caused by this visitation is so widespread and complete that upon the testimony of trustworthy men who have traversed the devastated region Gov. Davis has issued a circular letter to the Granges of the State, asking their aid to relieve the distress.

— A protest has been addressed to the French Consul-General at Shanghai by some of his countrymen against his proceedings during the recent riot at that place. His concessions to the Chinese are represented as appearing to have been extorted by violence, and as exposing the persons and property of the residents to the danger of new attacks. It is strongly intimated that his conduct was characterized by weakness and humility, and was calculated to destroy French *prestige* with the Chinese.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. J. B. CLARKSON, OF GALT.—On Tuesday evening, June 30th, the adherents of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Galt, presented the Rev. J. B. Clarkson, M. A., and Mrs. Clarkson, with an address expressing regret at their anticipated departure for their new field of labor in Woodstock. Mr. Clarkson was also presented with a very beautiful and costly gold watch, while Mrs. Clarkson was the recipient of a handsome silver ice pitcher, presented as tokens of the appreciation felt for their services while stationed in Galt. In speaking of Mr. Clarkson's departure for Woodstock, a Galt paper says:—"The people of Woodstock are to be congratulated on their good fortune. In Mr. Clarkson they will find a perfect gentleman and a zealous churchman, one who will strive to perform the duties appertaining to his office in a way to win the love and respect of all those amongst whom he lives."

NATIONAL DEBTS.—Nearly every nation in the world is either a borrower or a lender, and the startling declaration is made by a writer in the London *Daily Telegraph* that the world, "regarded in the mass is living beyond its means." During the ten years ending with 1872, while England reduced her debt $175,000,000, and Holland hers by about $30,000,000, there was an increase, in some cases exceedingly large, in the debts of the United States, France, Italy, Spain, Russia, Turkey, Austro-Hungary, Egypt, Brazil, Portugal and Peru, to say nothing of other nations which are comparatively small debtors. France has gone deepest, increasing her liabilities by about $2,500,000,000 in the decade. The editor of "Fenn on the Funds," a well-known book of reference in England, estimates the total increase in the aggregate of national debts for the years from 1862 to 1872 at nearly $10,000,000,000, while an additional sum of $5,000,000,000 is estimated to have been raised for joint stock companies. The figures necessary to express the total volume of the world's indebtedness, public and private, would represent a sum almost incomprehensible.

LION-HUNTING ON A STEAMSHIP.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "Lion-hunting on board a steamship is certainly a novelty, yet the passengers and crew of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's vessel 'City of London' seem to have had a most exciting and successful lion hunt on the 19th of March last. From the account given by a correspondent of the *Times of India*, it appears that on the morning of that day, when at the junction of the two rivers Euphrates and Tigris, where the rivers had overflowed the embankments, three full-grown lions were seen walking along the shore in the water about a mile ahead of the steamer. On nearing the beasts, one was shot dead while trying to swim toward the ship. The launch was manned to pick up the carcase and the steamer pursued the two others, who turned round to charge the vessel. After many shots had been fired at them one was struck dead by the commander, and the other was shortly afterward dispatched by a bullet from a Snider. The steamer then approached the bank, and the dead lions, or rather lionesses, for such they proved to be, were taken on board. About ten minutes later a large male lion was observed crouching down on a small tract of ground, surrounded with water, and waving his tail, perhaps as a signal of distress. On being fired at he gave a termendous roar, and, with his mane standing on end, advanced to charge the ship, when a fresh volley laid him low. He, too, was carried on board when thoroughly dead, and his dimensions were as follows; Length from head to end of tail, 9 feet 6 inches; length of body, 6 feet 7 inches; height, 3 feet 9½ inches; weight, 420 pounds. The like of this incident, it is stated, had never occurred before in that part of Mesopotamia."

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—Mr. Goldwin Smith has stirred up something very like a hornet's nest by an article on "Female Suffrage" in *Macmillan's Magazine*. A correspondent of the *Examiner*, Ursula M. Bright, is particularly stinging in her comments. She reminds the Professor that there are 800,000 more women than men in Great Britain, and that it is "particularly cruel that women should be taunted with contempt for matrimony by a man who has himself done nothing to reduce, even by one, the overwhelming numbers of those condemned to involuntary celibacy." This is a very fine specimen of the retort personal, and though it is by no means convincing, and we are far from commending it as an example in argument to our lady readers, it is quite justified by some of Prof. Smith's allusions. Mrs Bright does not scare well. The Professor having warned women that if they endanger marriage they endanger a source of protection to themselves, and that women who lose their charms more easily than their need of a protector may be deserted for more pleasing companions. "But," retorts Miss Bright, "take courage, sisters."

"We have all known men who became fat, heavy, red-faced, acrid, and generally disagreeable long before they lost their need of buttons on their shirts, dinners carefully prepared, and a wife with enough patience to endure their ill-humor when it had become too much for the philosophy of their friends."

And Mrs Bright intimates that she is not yet done with Mr. Smith.—*N. Y. Times.*

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

MEETING OF MONTREAL PRESBYTERY.

The Canada Presbyterian Presbytery of Montreal met in the Presbyterian College, head of McTavish street, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

On motion of Dr. BURNS, Dr. Taylor was chosen Moderator *pro-tem*. After devotional exercises, the minutes of the last ordinary meeting were read and sustained. The minutes of the special meeting held at the time of the meeting of Synod in the month of May last were read and after discussion amended in certain points and sustained. The minutes of a subsequent special meeting held in St. Joseph street Church, and also of a special meeting held in Erskine Church on 1st June last, were read and sustained. The minutes of a special meeting of the Presbytery held in the Presbyterian College, Montreal, on the 1st July inst. were read and considerable discussion followed as to the legality of said meeting, there having been no regular notice of it given to members of Presbytery. The minutes were sustained with the understanding that this action shall not be considered a precedent.

Rev. ALEXANDER YOUNG was then chosen Moderator for the ensuing year.

The authorization, granted by the General Assembly at its late meeting at Ottawa, to the Presbytery of Montreal to receive the Rev. J. S. Black, of Nashua, N. H., and the Rev. J. F. McLeod, of Australia, as ministers of the Canada Presbyterian Church, was then read.

On motion, the Rev. J. S. Black was received as a minister, and Mr. Gavin Sinclair as a licentiate of this Church.

The resignation of Rev. Henry Sinclair, of the pastoral charge of the congregation of Tingwick, was then read, and Rev. Mr. Sinclair stated the causes which led him to tender his resignation. Petitions were read from the Committee of Management and sixty heads of families, members and adherents, of the congregation in Tingwick, praying that means be used to remove the cause which has induced Mr. Sinclair to tender his resignation.

Rev. Mr. McDONALD, who had been appointed commissioner to examine the cause of disagreement, stated that there were two members of the Session at Tingwick, who were almost the sole cause of the trouble in that congregation, and these two persons ought to be removed from the eldership, if the congregation is to be preserved from dissensions in future.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, it was resolved that Mr. McDonald defer the rest of his remarks until the afternoon meeting.

The Presbytery then adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m.

The Presbytery met again in the afternoon at three o'clock, when the discussion on the resignation of Rev. Mr. Sinclair, of Lingwick, was continued.

It was moved by

Rev. Mr. PATTERSON, and seconded, "That whereas it appears from a memorial, signed by a large majority of the congregation, and fully confirmed by the statements of the commission who recently visited that locality, that Mr. Sinclair retains a high place in the affections of a large majority of the people, the Presbytery counsels all parties in the congregation to study the things that make for peace, and that Mr. Sinclair be requested to withdraw his resignation; and further, in view of the difficulty which caused him to lay his resignation on the table, assessors be appointed to aid the session of Lingwick in maintaining the discipline of the church, and further instructs the session, with the assessors, to dispose of the matter of Mr. Donald McKay's resignation of the eldership as they shall deem best."—Carried.

Rev. Mr. SINCLAIR then asked until to-morrow to consider the action he should take in regard to his resignation.

The subject of the resignation of Rev. Mr. Jones, of Chalmers Church, Montreal, was next taken into consideration, and, Mr. Jones being asked to explain, said that it was not on account of any disagreement between himself and his people or any want of harmony in the session which caused him to resign his present charge. His first object in taking charge of that congregation was to assist in bringing it to a self-sustaining condition, and he informed the managers at the commencement, that, as soon as this was accomplished, he would resign, in order to labor in more destitute charges. The congregation is now well able to sustain a pastor, and he wanted to be relieved from that charge in order that he might labor elsewhere.

Messrs. CLARK and ROSS, from Chalmers congregation, stated that the best of good feeling existed between Mr. Jones and the congregation. In 1871, when he commenced his labors among them, there were but eleven members; there were now 120. The salary paid to Mr. Jones has been only $600 per annum, but he has returned $300 of this sum annually to assist in building the church. Mr. Jones has also assisted largely in securing the funds for building the church, and Mrs. Jones has rendered assistance in many ways, but as it is Mr. Jones' desire to be relieved of his present charge a majority of the people have decided to interpose no obstacle to his removal. Some members of the Presbytery having expressed a desire that Mr. Jones would withdraw his resignation for the present, that gentleman said it was fully understood long ago that he intended to resign, and he did not tender his resignation in order that after his people have a chance of expressing their good-will towards him, he might then withdraw it. He took the charge in order to prepare it for supporting a pastor of its own, and now he wished to labor elsewhere.

Dr. BURNS moved, and it was seconded, "That inasmuch as Mr. Jones urges the acceptance of his resignation, the Presbytery feels reluctantly constrained to comply with his request. In doing so this Presbytery would testify to the great fidelity with which Mr. Jones has cultivated a difficult though very hopeful field; and also the signal success that has attended his labors. They would record their confidence in their brother and their affectionate regard for him, cordially commending him and his esteemed partner in life to God, and the word of his grace. They would also express deep sympathy with the people of Chalmers Church in their present circumstances, and express the fervent hope that they may be speedily supplied with another pastor."—Carried.

Rev. Mr. MACKAY was appointed to preach in Chalmers Church on the 26th inst., and to declare the charge vacant.

The Committee on the Sherbrooke Church property reported that they had obtained the legal advice of Mr. A. Robertson on the steps needed to be taken to dispose of the property, and that Mr. Robertson refused to accept any remuneration for his services. The thanks of the Presbytery were tendered to Mr. Robertson, and a committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Young, Watson and McDonald was appointed to carry out the legal recommendation.

Verbal reports were received from several committees, and the committee on the separation of Vankleek Hill from East Hawkesbury was re-appointed with more definite instructions.

Dr. BURNS suggested that some action should be taken regarding the brethren who from year to year do not attend the meetings of Presbytery. Considerable discussion followed, but no definite action was taken.

Rev. R. McDONALD moved that the Moderator of session in "Indian lands" be authorized to moderate in a call to a minister so soon as the congregation are prepared to give a call to a minister to labor among them.—Carried.

A special meeting of the Presbytery was appointed to take place on 12th August next, in Indian lands, said meeting to have power to adjourn from time to time until the subject of a call be brought to a final issue.

EVENING SESSION.

The Presbytery met again in the evening at half-past seven o'clock and disposed of some routine business. It appearing that there are several congregations who are in arrears with their share of the Presbytery Fund, the Treasurer was instructed to notify all such.

Rev. Mr. PATTERSON presented the report of the Home Mission Committee, from which it appears that there are in the bounds of the Presbytery 8 vacant congregations receiving regular supply; also 9 mission stations, where services are conducted, regularly attended by 900 persons, from 369 families; there are 233 regular communicants, and the attendance at Sabbath-schools and Bible-class was 375. Four of the mission stations reported last year are now self-sustaining congregations; three of them, Danville, Laguerre and Alexandria, have settled pastors. There have been two new mission stations added during the year, one of these at Lake Megantic is very prosperous.

Rev. Mr. MACKAY was asked to give an account of his missionary tour last fall through the Townships of Harrington, Arundel, and De Salaberry. He stated that in Arundel and De Salaberry there is no stated preaching by any Protestant denomination, that there are a good many Protestant settlers, some of them being pretty well off. The people are very anxious to have a missionary sent among them; some of them said to him, "Send us a minister, and not let us live here like the beasts of the field." There were three centres where preaching could be held, Arundel, De Salaberry, and at Hamilton's Farm; but these stations were too far apart to be supplied by one preacher on the same Sabbath.

Dr. MACVICAR moved that the thanks of the Presbytery be given to Mr. MacKay for his visit to these destitute parts, and that a student be immediately sent to preach in the localities indicated by him.—Carried.

Mr. T. BROUILETTE gave a short account of his labors at River du Loup.

The call from the congregation of Erskine Church, to Rev. James S. Black, of Nashua, N.H., was then considered. It was signed by 280 members and 57 adherents. On motion, the call was sustained, and it was ordered that Mr. Black be forthwith notified of the fact, and his formal acceptance requested to be sent in not later than 1st September next, in which case his ordination is to take place on the 8th of October following, at half-past seven in the evening.

The next meeting of Presbytery was appointed to take place in the College Building, in this city, on Wednesday October 7th, at 10 a.m.

The Presbytery then adjourned.

COUNCIL OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF QUEBEC.

At a meeting of this Council on the 23rd ult., Mr. J. M. Browning was elected President, and Mr. Louis Massue Vice-President of the Council.

A report of a meeting of the Executive Committee on the 20th ult. was read by the Secretary, and the various items decided on by the Council as follows:—

The Committee resolved to leave the question of erecting permanent Exhibition buildings on the lot reserved for them on Logan's Farm, in the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who will confer on the subject with the Dominion Government.—Approved.

Petition from the directors of St. Francis College, for leave to establish an agricultural school, in connection with said College, for the benefit of the English-speaking inhabitants of the Eastern Townships. The Committee recommended that this petition be referred to the Committee on Agricultural Schools, but the Council resolved that the rules and regulations in force with regard to such schools elsewhere be first transmitted to the petitioners to ascertain whether they are prepared to comply with them, and if they are, then the Committee to visit the locality and report.

A special Committee was appointed to consider the petition of citizens of Richmond for an Agricultural School, to visit the locality and report.

Petition from inhabitants of a part of the county of Berthier asking leave to form a second Agricultural Society in that county. The Committee recommended that it be refused, as the allegations in it were insufficient, and the Council concurred.

A letter was read from Mr. McEachran, stating that he was about visiting Europe and asking for credentials to enable him to visit the principal veterinary colleges and institutions to study their working; also for a grant of money to purchase drawings, models, &c., for the facilitating of instruction in his school. A grant of $400 was accordingly voted by the Council to Mr. McEachran, and the Secretary instructed to prepare and sign the necessary credentials.

The question of drainage having been broached in the Council a Committee was appointed to visit St. Hyacinthe to inspect the drainage works now being carried on there by a certain French immigrant, to question that person as to the extent of his knowledge on the subject, and ascertain if he is competent as an engineer for such works.

A letter was read from Mr. Girouard, asking for payment of his account for law expenses in connection with the case of the Hotel Dieu against the Board.—Referred to Executive Committee.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Archambault—That in future members of Agricultural Societies should not be entitled to pay more than half their subscriptions in grain.

Rev. Mr. Tasse—That a copy of some agricultural paper be given free to all members of any Agricultural Society, at the expense of such society.

Mr. Cassavant—That in future prizes for the best tilled farms be given in shape of improved agricultural instruments, instead of money.

Hon. Mr. Ross—That each member of a society receive an agricultural paper, approved by the Council, such paper to be paid for in cash, as part of his subscription, the balance to be taken in grain.

The Council then adjourned.

AN APPEAL TO WASHINGTON.

PROSPECTIVE INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTY!

On Friday, June 26th, Mrs. Couch, the mother-in-law of Dr. Bernard, the Mayor of Montreal, was tried before Police Magistrate Brehaut, and acquitted, on a charge of having assaulted a Mrs. Dubelle, a tenant of hers. Mrs. Dubelle's husband, a Professor of Chemistry, and who, prior to a residence of two years in this city, was living in New York, is an American citizen. It seems that he considered the judgment of Mr. Brehaut in his wife's case to be most unjust, and attributed it in no small degree to the fact that Mrs. Couch was defended by Mayor Bernard. At any rate, he was much dissatisfied, and feeling considerably galled at, as he alleges, the conduct of the defendant, determined to lay the whole case before his own Government, and he has accordingly sent full particulars of the trouble, up to the close of the trial, to the Secretary of State at Washington.

The substance of the communication thus laid before the Cabinet at Washington is that he, Gustave Dubelle, an American citizen, located here about two years ago, with his family; that he was well-known both here and in New York city; that in the month of April last he hired premises for his residence from a Mrs. Couch, the widow of a storeman, and mother-in-law of the Mayor of Montreal; that he entered into possession of the said premises on the 1st of May last, but could not get along comfortably with his landlady; that serious troubles arose; that he became involved in a lawsuit with Mrs. Couch, and through his own want of knowledge, neglecting to take proper proceedings in regard to the matter in dispute, Mrs. Couch obtained judgment against him, cancelling the lease between them. He alleges further that his wife was abused and insulted, and he had to take action in the Police Court, charging Mrs. Couch with having emptied a bucket of dirty water on his wife's head. That in endeavoring to commence said action, he waited upon the Police Magistrate, narrated his case, and asked for a warrant against Mrs. Couch. That the Magistrate refused pointblank to issue a warrant against Mrs. Couch; and complainant further alleges treated him with rudeness, going out of his way to offer gratuitous insults to all who, like himself, were American citizens. That eventually, assisted by a lawyer, he obtained a warrant against Mrs. Couch; that on the day of trial, and for some time previous to the hour appointed for it to commence, the Mayor and Mrs. Couch were closeted in Mr. Brehaut's private room, and he, the complainant, is, of course, unable to state what took place between the trio, but that from the subsequent acts of the Magistrate at the trial, he (Dubelle) has no doubt but that his case was virtually tried and adjudged against him before it was heard; that further, when the case was called, his wife, in giving testimony, received no protection from the Court, but was subjected to insulting questions put by the Mayor, etc. The document is signed "Gustave Dubelle." It remains to be seen what action, if any, will be taken in the matter.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY.

The following is a fuller report of the interview between a deputation from the Consumers' Gas Company and the Light and Road Committees on Tuesday last. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Cramp and Brydges, directors of the Company, accompanied by Mr. Hart and Mr. G. B. Cramp.

Mr. BRYDGES briefly stated that the object of their presence was to urge the immediate granting of the petition to obtain the necessary consent of the Corporation so as to be enabled to set about the work of supplying the city with gas. He read the preamble of the Act of Incorporation, as explaining, in general terms, the position taken by the Company and section 9 of the act which made it necessary to apply to the Corporation for their assent. He also stated that, as would appear by the Act itself, the fullest control and supervision of the operations of the new Company was given to the Corporation authorities, quoting the sections having reference to this matter.

Mr. CRAMP reminded the Chairman that all the suggestions of himself, and of the City Clerk and Solicitor on behalf of the Corporation, had been accepted when the bill was before the Legislature at Quebec, and were embodied in the Act. In reply to a remark of Alderman Thomas expressing doubt as to the financial position and ability of the Company, Mr. Cramp stated that he could not allow such a statement to pass without reply,—the position of the new Company, and the responsibility and respectability of its shareholders, being undoubted. In fact, he believed that no new Company had ever received so large and general support from all classes of citizens.

After some discussion, the Committee expressed their intention to take action in the matter without loss of time, and that a meeting would be called again at an early day, of which notice would be given to Mr. Brydges. In the meantime, those members of the Committee who were not yet acquainted with the provisions of the Company's charter would have an opportunity of reading the Act of Incorporation.

WHAT MR. BARNUM SAYS.

A *Witness* reporter interviewed Mr. Barnum on Tuesday. He is a hale, hearty gentleman, of 64 years of age, rather inclined to be corpulent. His features express the *bonhomie*, or geniality of temperament, which has always characterized the great showman.

Mr. Barnum said that he had travelled all night from New York in order to be present at his entertainments in this city. He had carried away pleasing recollections of Montreal from a visit he had made here some years ago, and from all he could learn—for he hadn't had time to look about yet—this city was growing rapidly. He had formed the acquaintance of Mr. John Dougall, the founder of the *Witness* publications, and intimated that the New York *Daily Witness* was a very valuable paper. "I wish we had forty of them over there," said he emphatically, "for they would do great good, the New Yorkers were too much devoted to sensational literature." He expressed gratification on learning that the *Witness* here as well as its coadjutor in New York, was increasing in circulation, and intimated that his great shows and menageries had always been conducted on moral principles. "My early ambition was to combine instruction with rational amusement." He said the majority of showmen pandered to the low tastes of certain classes in their entertainments and never appeared to see that they thus lost the support of the community at large. Mr. Barnum is to travel with his show for some weeks, and expressed a lively desire to visit the Dominion Capital, a place he had never seen. He also referred to the immense cost of stocking his menagerie and repeated that it was entirely distinct from the hippodrome in New York.

ACCUSED OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

On Wednesday Mr. Gailey, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appeared before the Recorder, charging the City Passenger Railway Company with cruelty to horses owned by it. Mr. Wotherspoon appeared for the Company, and Mr. W. Kerr, Q.C., for the prosecution.

MR. GAILEY deposed that on the 24th June last, about 5 p.m., he observed a street car—No. 6—on the line in St. Joseph street coming west, towards the American House. He counted 112 people on board, and believed that there were more; the horses attached to the car were exhausted from previous exertions and made desperate struggles to get along; they were unable to start the car till some of the passengers got out and pushed the car along; he aided the car to start.

MR. WEAVER corroborated Mr. Gailey's evidence. Mr. McElroy and other witnesses bore testimony to the cruelty of compelling the horses attached to that car to drag it along so overcrowded. For the defence

MR. DUPONT, Secretary to the company, was examined as to the rules and directions issued to the car drivers and conductors.

MR. MACKELCAN, civil engineer, gave testimony as to the strength exerted by horses in pulling varying weights, at different rates of speed, and on different grades. Thus a horse's traction on an equal grade at a speed of 3 miles per hour, was 125 lbs; 3¼, 104 lbs; 4, 83 lbs. In pulling up a grade of 1 foot in 300, the horse had added to its burden the 100th part of the total load it pulled. A street car crowded to its utmost capacity was not in his estimation too heavy a load for two horses; a common coal cart, laden, was a heavier load for one horse, than the hauling of cars ever so loaded would be for two horses along the St. Joseph street route.

Witness was critically cross-examined by Mr. Kerr, as to the effect on traction of using larger or smaller wheels, friction, &c.; he could not give the amount of resistance caused by the extra friction encountered by street cars on the curves of tracks.

Messrs. SWINBURN, FAUST and SERMON, veterinary surgeons, were all examined relative to the state of the street car horses, their treatment, &c. All gave favorable testimony for the C. P. R. A number of street car conductors, drivers, stable men, etc., were present to give evidence on behalf of the humane treatment accorded any horse which worked on the railway.

Mr. Penton, Chief of Police, also bore testimony to the fact that two horses were perfectly able to draw a loaded car.

The Recorder dismissed the action without leaving the bench.

MONTREAL NEWS.

— Hon. Alex. Mackenzie visited the new Canal works on Tuesday and expressed himself as much gratified with what came under his notice, and spoke warmly of the great strides being taken by Montreal. He left for Ottawa by the 5 o'clock boat.

A SECRET SOCIETY.—The *Courier d'Otaouais* says of the Cartier Club, that for several months that it was organized nobody suspected its existence; but it gave a dinner, and wine helping, betrayed itself. When wine's in wit's out.

THE FREE FIGHT ON THE PAPINEAU ROAD.—As far as can be learned the cause of this row on Sunday evening, upon the Papineau Road, is as follows:—Some twenty-five or twenty-six French-Canadian youths came up from the city to the quarries at Cote St. Louis to bathe, etc.; on their return they insulted the wife of Alexis Sansouci, who resented it, and, calling on his friends, followed the gang. The two parties closed on one another near the Papineau Road toll gate and fought. A quarryman living in Petite Cote was struck above the left ear by a base ball club, and fell insensible; on being taken home he bled freely from his ears, and lay in bed in a bad condition till Wednesday, when he recovered sufficiently to sit up. He looked pale and shaky, and if the blow had fallen on his temple, it might have been attended with fatal results.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon, David Bradshaw, not quite twelve years of age, son of Mr. Bradshaw, grocer, No. 501 St. Lawrence Main street, went up to the old quarries, back of the toll gate on St. Lawrence street, with five companions to have a bath. He could not swim, however, and, getting out of his depth in a hole, was drowned. Two lads, who were not bathing, seeing his struggles, stripped and plunged in, but could not rescue him. His body was recovered after life was extinct. An inquest was held on Thursday, Mr. Thomas Maxwell Bryson being foreman of the jury. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned, with a recommendation that some stringent means should be adopted by the municipality of Cote St. Louis, to prevent boys bathing in these quarry pits, which have been known as dangerous, and in which accidents of this kind have been constantly occurring during the past twenty years, these holes having been out of use for a long period.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.—The chess tournament for Canada opened on Wednesday in the High School building on Dorchester street at 10 a.m. The contestants present were Mr. Jackson, Seaforth; Dr. Hurlburt, Ottawa; Prof. Hicks, Montreal; Mr. Henderson, St. Liboire; Dr. Coleman, Seaforth; Mr. White, Montreal; Professor Howe, Montreal; Mr. Von Bokun, Montreal; Rev. T. D. Phillips, Ottawa, Mr. De Boucherville, Ottawa, and Prof. Cherriman, of Toronto University. At 3 o'clock that afternoon but a few games had been played, and not sufficient progress had been made to warrant a report. Very careful play was being shown by all engaged; in fact, at one table only some 30 moves had been made since the opening of the tournament in the morning. Fifty-seven problems are entered for the problem tourney, seventeen being from the United States and one from England. Prof. J. B. Cherriman, the President of the Association, arrived on Wednesday. The following rules guide the players:—That the rules in Staunton's chess practise be adopted as guiding the members of the congress, all cases of dispute to be decided by a committee consisting of the President and two other members named by him; that the time limit be 15 moves per hour; that, is an average of 4 minutes to each move; that each player entered, shall play one game with every other player, drawn games to count half a game to each player. The winner of the highest number of games gets the first prize, etc.

ACCIDENT TO THE "CORINTHIAN."—On Tuesday evening about 5 o'clock the Canadian Navigation Company's steamer "Corinthian" was struck by a heavy squall while coming down to the Cascade Rapids above Coteau and grounded. Some excitement and alarm were manifested by her two hundred and fifty passengers, who were, however, it is said, quickly pacified on learning that there was not the least danger from the condition of the steamer. Our reporter saw several of the passengers who were coming down in the "Corinthian." They state that the steamer had passed the first pitch of the Cascades, and was running in comparatively smooth water, when a heavy squall struck her from the North. It is supposed the pilot bore up a little to the North to meet its force, and that the boat ran slightly out of the channel; a few minutes after she struck the bottom aft and then bumped along for a short distance, until she stopped. She careened over to the south, but the captain ordered all hands to the other side, when she righted. There was but little screaming among the ladies, though a rush for life-preservers was made by many. As soon as possible the captain had a boat lowered and sent men ashore to telegraph to Montreal. About an hour and a half afterwards, the steamer, which had previously remained stationary, swung slightly round, and it was resolved to send all the passengers on shore who desired to go. The steamer's life boats and four shore boats were employed and ferried a number of passengers over to the mainland, where they took the 9 p.m. train for Montreal at Vaudreuil. A full train load left at half-past one next morning, and the balance came down after daylight. All the baggage and freight on the steamer is unharmed. Before dark last evening there was no water in the steamer's hold. Praise is due to the officers, who remained cool and collected during the trying emergency. The accident might have assumed serious proportions if the steamer had struck further down in the rapids. A large party of American tourists were on board.

THE "CORINTHIAN."—This steamer is still aground, and lies in about five feet of water. On Wednesday afternoon the following letter was prepared and signed by nearly all of her passengers:—

MONTREAL, 8th July, 1874.

TO CAPTAIN FARRELL, steamer "Corinthian."—DEAR SIR,—Before leaving Montreal we wish to convey our thanks to you and your excellent crew for the admirable arrangements made to land us from the steamer "Corinthian" when she unfortunately ran aground on the Split Rock rapids yesterday.

We are quite convinced that no blame can be attached to any one, but that the sudden rise of an unparalleled squall was the sole cause of the accident.

We feel that we owe our safety and comfort, under the most trying circumstances, to the skilful management of yourself and the officers and sailors under your command.

CITY MORTALITY.—Interments in the Protestant cemetery for the week ending July 4th, 25. Children under one year, 14; from one year to five, 3; from five to twelve, 2; males married, 1; unmarried, 2; females married, 3; unmarried, 0. Wards—East, 6; St. James, 4; St. Ann's, 6; St. Antoine, 2; St. Lawrence, 4; St. Louis, 1; Montreal General Hospital, 1; outside city limits, 1. Diseases—Thrush, 1; typhoid fever and intestinal obstruction, 1; consumption, 3; cerebro-spinal-meningitis, 1; diarrhœa, 2; still-born, 5; small pox, 1; infantile debility, 4; whooping cough, 1; accidentally drowned, 1; general debility, 1; pertussis and pneumonia, 1; cholera infantum, 1.

Interments in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, 174. Children under one year, 96; from one to five, 39; from five to twelve, 10; males married, 6; unmarried 6; females married, 12; unmarried, 5. No returns were made as to the sections of the city where the deaths occurred. Diseases: typhus fever, 1; dyspepsia, 2; dysentery, 2; dentition, 7; convulsions, 2; colic, 1; enteritis, 2; infantile debility, 24; dropsy, 1; sunstroke, 1; congestion, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; decrepitude, 1; scrofula, 2; inflammation of the duodenum, 1; scarlatina, 6; debility, 15; disease of the bladder, 1; cholera infantum, 9; laryngitis, 1; congestion of the lungs, 2; drowned, 6; small-pox, 20; *mal de tête*, 1; cerebritis, 1: marasmus, 1; measles, 3; not given, 7; typhoid fever, 1; hydrocephalus, 7; pneumonia, 3; diarrhœa, 15; consumption, 8; whooping cough, 4; paralysis, 3; scarlet fever, 3; old age, 5—one of these was an old woman 99 years of age, named Berard; constipation, 1; heart disease, 1.

—The Hon. Chief Justice Wood presided at the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench, Winnipeg, on the 15th ult., for the first time. He was welcomed on behalf of the Bar by the Attorney-General of the Province and Hon. Mr. Royal. He also heard the argument of counsel as to the jurisdiction of the Court in the Lepine case, and after a short adjournment for the purpose of giving the matter consideration, declared the Court competent to proceed with the trial, accompanying his decision with an exhaustive analysis of the arguments on both sides.

ENGLISH CAPITAL FLOWING INTO THE SOUTH.—Since several of the Southern States have exempted capital invested in the development of their internal resources from taxation, Northern and foreign capital has begun to find profitable investment there. Many companies have been formed to develop the rice-fields of South Carolina, the forests of Florida and Georgia, and to manufacture the raw cotton, adjacent to the plantations. The English co-operative associations, we learn from our exchanges, are looking southward for fields of profitable investment, and one company of English co-operative rice-planters, with a capital of two million dollars, will soon begin operations near Charleston.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.—The July term lasted two days, Judge Johnson presiding, and Mr. C. De Lorimier, counsel for the Crown.

The case of the Seminary *vs.* the Indians for the alleged theft of wood, was again postponed till next term; the Grand Jury found an "ignoramus" in the case of two of the Seminary carters, accused by one of the Indians of the theft of wood. J. B. Laporte pleaded guilty to an assault and was sent to jail for 8 days. Pierre Major, assault, 8 days; George Bates, do, 48 hours; J. B. Lajeunesse, do, 48 hours; Alphonse Chenier, accused of indecent assault, was found not guilty. The man Durecher and wife were tried on the charge of "murder" and found not guilty.

PENITENTIARY.—GUELPH, July 4.—Messrs. Barclay & Morrison, of this town, are officially informed that their tender for the construction of the Manitoba Penitentiary has been accepted by the Public Works Department.

A great many are leaving this section for the Prairie Province.

The magnificent block of stores on Upper Wyndham street are well advanced, and promise to be ready for occupation early in autumn. The Hospital, Central School, Baptist Church, and many of the stately private residences, now in course of construction, are also well advanced.

The crops in this section are pronounced to be exceedingly favorable for a good fall trade.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, July 10.

—Greenbacks bought at 9¼ @ 00 dis., and sold at 00 @ 00 dis. American Silver bought at 8 @ 00 dis.; British do at 9 @ 00 dis; Small do at 10 @ 00 dis; 5-20 Bonds sold at 00 x 00.

P. D. BROWNE, Banker and Broker,
24 St. James st.

FINANCIAL.—There is a moderate amount of business doing at the banks to-day, and the Money Market is easy at the rates quoted yesterday. Sterling Exchange was firm with sales of round amounts at 109 5-16. Documentary Bills have been dealt in at from 108⅜ to 108⅝. Gold Drafts on New York are quoted at from par to 1-10 discount, with sales of round amounts at 1-16 discount. Gold in New York was slightly firmer this morning, opening at 109⅝, and advancing to 109⅞. Sterling Exchange is quoted at $4.87¼. The Stock Market there was very weak, but the latest quotation was a little better.

The Stock market here this morning was weaker. Sales 15 Montreal at 187¼, and 65 at 187¾, closing 187⅝ to 188; 18 City at 101⅝, closing 101 to 102; 1050 Merchants' at 117½, reported closing 117¼ to 117⅜; 55 paid up Metropolitan at 100, closing 100 to 100½; 5 Exchange at 101⅝, closing 101 to 102; 170 Telegraph at 188, closing 187¾ to 188; 100 City Passenger at 189, closing 188¼ to 189½; Commerce 134¾ to 135.

RECIPROCITY.

The Reciprocity Treaty meets with very general favor in the United States. It would perhaps have been better had it been possible that it should have been carried without remaining before the country for a lengthened period, during which opposition to it will have time to organize and act in an underhand manner. The sources from which opposition comes display so abundantly the cloven hoof as to be rather arguments in favor of the Treaty than against it. The shipbuilders of the United States were protected by a law which absolutely forbade the registration of foreign bottoms in the United States. No protection could be stronger, and yet the trade dwindled away to very little. The shipbuilders of Maine are, of course, prominently opposed to the Treaty, and their opposition may be valued at what it is worth. As by far the larger amount of lumber consumed in the United States comes from Canada, the price of Canadian lumber rules the value of that article in their market, and consequently with a large duty the producers of lumber in Michigan and Maine have enjoyed very good times. Such of these producers as have not also large Canadian interests are naturally intensely aggrieved by a treaty which will lighten the cost to the consumers of five sticks of timber, for one on which they will lose profit. Manufacturing Philadelphia also joins in the cry, and the Senate is told that it was elected upon the settled platform of protection to American industry, while this treaty is a mere free-trade drag-net, by means of which British manufacturers would be admitted free *via* Canada, and stop the few furnaces, forges, mills, and shops which have not yet succumbed to the frightful financial policy of contraction. This last statement about the British manufactures is simply ridiculous; but the whole of the sort of opposition now being manifested on the south side of the lines, however contemptible, is strong, because it has a very definite object before it, and has a good deal of money at stake. It is scarcely to be feared, however, that the American nation will be led astray by objections that do not come in a more plausible form than those, and of such we have not yet heard. In Canada a few of the leading Opposition organs, anxious to take advantage of anything that can give them a chance of finding fault with the Government, have been dealing in unmeasured abuse of the Treaty, without, however, at all going into particulars—wisely, no doubt, as such a course might be rather embarrassing; but they will not be able to accomplish much by sweeping assertions, such as that of the *Mail*, that the entire commercial community say that the conditions of the Treaty are infamously bad for Canada. How true this may be of Toronto we cannot judge, although if the merchants there are all really of this opinion their calmness and quietness is most extraordinary; but it certainly is not true of Montreal. Manufacturers generally think that they can pretty well hold their own, if not gain a little in a competition with the United States, while in one or two instances, where they considered that their interests would be injured, they were quite willing to forego some of their advantages, for what they considered to be for the general good. In only one instance have we heard of decided opposition to the treaty, and in that case another opinion in exactly the same interest was the reverse and favorable to the Treaty. At the time when the tariff was under discussion the mercantile community were not at all backward in speaking out when they considered that their interests required it, and we should say that it is exceedingly probable that there would have been a good deal of noise ere this time, if any one had thought that they were going to be seriously hurt. We say, therefore, look forward with some hope to the perfecting of the Treaty, which cannot fail to be of vast benefit to both of the countries interested.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

There was a firmer feeling in the market this morning, but business was not very active. A round lot of Canada Spring Extra changed hands yesterday afternoon at $5.25, but there were no sales reported this morning under $5.27½, and a good deal was disposed of at $5.30 and $5.32½. No. 1 Milwaukee to arrive in August was sold at $1.25 yesterday. The highest bid that could be obtained yesterday for No. 1 Canada Spring was $1.30, but to-day one cent more was offered for Northwestern than was offered yesterday. A cargo of old Corn afloat changed hands at 67½c. In other Coarse Grains there was nothing reported. Pork is firmer in consequence of an advance in Chicago, and a round lot sold this morning at $20.75. Lard is scarce. Butter is almost nominal at from 19c to 22; 11½c was paid for a small round lot of Cheese yesterday. In Freights there is no business reported.

FLOUR.—Rcts. 4,200 brls.; Superior Extra, $6 20 to $6 50; Extra, $5 80 to $6 10, Strong Baker's $5 75 to $6 00; Spring Extra, $5 25 to $5 35; Round-hooped do nominal, $5 20; Superfine $5 to $5 15; Fine $4 90; Middlings $4 45 to $4 60; Cornmeal rcts 200 bbls, $3 50 to $4. Market firmer, but quiet. Sales—25 Superior Extra $6 35; 100 Choice do at $6 50; 210 Extra at $5 80; 70 do $6 10; 200 Medium $5 70; 200 Spring Ex $5 27½; 400 do $5 30; 550 do $5 32½; 100 do $5 35; 1,000 do $5 25 (yesterday p.m.); 150 Welland Canal do $5 25; 200 do $15 30; 900 do on p.t. (yesterday p.m.); 100 Superfine $5; 100 do $5 05; 100 do $5 07½; 100 do $5 15; 200 Middlings $4 45; 100 do $4 60; 100 Choice Fine $4 92½, and 700 City Bags at $2 82½.

WHEAT.—Receipts 13,900 bush; firmer; nominal.

COARSE GRAINS.—Corn, rcts., 11,600 bush, sale cargo afloat at 67½c; others nominal. Peas, rcts 400 bush at $1. Oats, 51c to 52c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, firmer; sales 100 Mess at $20 75. Lard, rcts. 50 pkgs.; scarce higher; sale 40 pkgs. yesterday 13⅝c. Butter, 19c to 22c. Cheese, rcts. 1,456 bxs.; sale 200 bxs., at 11½c. Eggs, in small supply at 13½c to 14c.

ASHES.—Rcts. 11 bbls; Pots $5 95 to $6 00; Pearls, $8.

VIGER CATTLE MARKET.

(Reported for the Witness.)

TUESDAY, July 7, 1874.

Cattle, first quality, per 100 lbs (live weight) $5 75 @ $6; 2nd quality, $5 25 @ $5 50; 3rd quality, $0 00 @ $0 00; Milch Cows, $20 @ $30; Extra Cows, $30 @ $50; Calves, 1st quality, $8 to $10; 2nd quality, $5 @ $7; 3rd quality, $2 to $3; Sheep, first quality, $5 to $8; 2nd quality, $0 @ $0; Lambs, first quality, $2 to $4 00; 2nd quality, $0 @ $0; Hogs, each, $6 to $11.

HAY AND STRAW MARKET.—Hay, 1st quality, per 100 bds, $13 to $14; 2nd quality $11 to $12; Straw, 1st quality, $10 to $12; 2nd quality, $8 to $9.

TRADE MARK.—A singular case of infringement of trade mark was recently decided at Washington. It appears a mineral spring in Wisconsin, which is said to cure Bright's disease, called Bethesda Water, is greatly in demand. A rival attempted to register a trade mark for Bethsaida Water, but it was decided that it was an infringement of Bethesda. Although both names have been in use for thousands of years, the applicant was refused and served with injunctions by the proprietors of Bethesda Spring. Query—Had the latter a right to the monopoly of a name to designate a spring of curative water which has been used for thousands of years for the same purpose?

—The London correspondent of the *Globe* says:—"The new loan of £4,000,000 which has been placed on the market at 90 by Messrs Barings, and Messrs Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co., has been taken up in full; in fact, the subscriptions amounted to many thousands more than will be allotted. All financiers agree that the outside price has been obtained, and it is regarded as a very good operation. A very considerable advantage has been obtained by the passage of an amended Transfer Act, which allows the Canadian Government to compound the transfer fee on to inscribed stock, which will very greatly facilitate the investments on the part of trustees, the duty hitherto being prohibitory.

—The London *Times* of the 17th ult. contains the following:—" Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn & Co., the financial agents in England of the Dominion of Canada, have invited applications for a loan of £4,000,000 Bonds of Inscriptions bearing interest from the 1st ult. at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, being part of a sum of £8,000,000 authorized to be raised by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed during the present Session. Of the remaining portion authorized, £3,600,000 will, it is stated, be issued when required in bonds or stock guaranteed by the British Government. The principal of the present loan is to be repaid in 30 years, and the price of subscription is 90, in instalments extending to the 1st of December. The list will be opened on Thursday next and closed on or before the following day. The bonds are to have the advantage of being convertible into inscribed Stock and transferable free of stamp duty. It is understood that the loan does not involve a corresponding increase of debt, as about £1,200,000 is to meet previous issues, maturing during the present year, and the balance is applicable to the enlargement of canals and other reproductive public works now in progress in the Dominion."

—The Helena Butter Factory is one of the most complete and well arranged factories in the Province. It is all on one floor, the milk room at one end, the churning room in the middle, and the cellar at the other, being reached by an easy descent of a few steps. Above the cellar, are apartments for the manager and his family. Everything is kept in scrupulous order; 16 Jewett pans are in constant use, the large quantity of 6,400 pounds of milk being daily received, representing 325 cows. 275 pounds of butter are made each day. The churning is done by steam, an engine being conveniently situated on the outside, which also pumps the water needed. The average will be about 24 pounds of milk to the pound of butter, which has been declared by good judges to be of first class quality. Patrons have their choice of taking away their share of the butter on paying 4 cents a pound for the manufacturing, or else leaving to be sold by the factory, which charges one per cent for doing so. The milk is drawn mainly by the patrons themselves, half a dozen or so in one locality clubbing together and taking turn about. Those who pay, give $1.25 per cow. There is every prospect that this factory will not only pay the patrons this year but give a dividend to the shareholders. It had its troubles last year, but it has now fairly got out of the woods.—*Huntingdon Gleaner.*

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE.—The traffic receipts for the week ending May 28 amounted to £4,412, against £4,818 in the corresponding period of last year, showing a decrease of £405.

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA.—The traffic receipts for the week ending June 12 amounted to £21,042, against £25,830 in the corresponding period of last year, showing a decrease of £4,788.

CANADA COMPANY.—At the half-yearly meeting a dividend of 3*l* per share was declared for the half-year ending the 10th July next, and a further sum of 3*l* per share was divided as eleventh instalment towards the repayment of the paid-up capital.—*Economist*, 27th ult.

TORONTO IMPORTS.—The dutiable goods imported at Toronto during June were $1,143,265, against $680,426 in the same month last year. The total imports for the six months have been $6,853,967 this year, against $6,448,779 last year. The great increase in June is in Teas, which stand for $190,000 this year, against $19,000 last year.

GREAT WESTERN RY.—*Herapath* says that "The decrease in the week's traffic is remarkable.—The line is 512 miles long, against 358 in the corresponding week last year, and yet the traffic is £4,788 less! Per mile in the week it is only £41 2s against £72 3s, or a decrease of £31 1s." It is understood that the last issue of £500,000 made by this road has not been subscribed for.—*Globe Cor., 20th June.*

ST. FRANCIS AND MEGANTIC INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY OF CANADA FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Subscriptions are invited for 100,000*l*, in 7 per cent. bonds of 100*l* each, redeemable at par in 1894. The price of issue is 87*l* 10s, and the money, which is part of 375,000*l* authorized, is required to complete the first 30 miles of the line, and is secured as a first charge on the company, and by a mortgage on its rights in the land grant of 19,000 acres per mile, receivable on the completion of each 25 miles.—*Economist, 20th ult.*

THE IRON TRADE.—At the quarterly meeting of the iron trade early next month, some sort of definite guide to the state of future prices this year is expected, and the demand for finished iron is still restricted as much as possible until that time. Since the conclusion of the Cleveland strike a more favorable view has been taken of the prospects of general revival, one great obstacle being thus taken from the declining tendency of prices to a healthier basis; not that any great reduction is immediately expected, for demand is supposed to have accumulated, while production has certainly been on the decrease this year. The make of pig iron in the manufacturing districts has outrun the demand, however small the production may have lately been, but stocks have not increased to a large or depressing extent. Much will depend on the state of the colliers' strike in South Staffordshire, as to whether the quarter-day meeting will have much influence, though it is stated that material reductions are out of the question in any case; the strike in question has not yet concluded, although the result, as usual in a falling market, is not very doubtful. The price of coal is still falling throughout the country, and even in those districts where colliers' strikes still restrict production, viz., South Staffordshire, and parts of South Wales and the west of Scotland, no other tendency is apparent; in the last district, indeed, 40 per cent. reduction of wages has in some cases been agreed to by miners, but so large a fraction of former advances is a very exceptional case of reaction, the more general extent to which wages have been reduced being one-fourth to one-tenth only of the rise recently obtained by colliers generally.—*Economist, June 27th.*

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

There were only a few small arrivals of grain, and purchasers for these made such small offers that but few sales were effected, and these at lower figures than were last quoted. Of hay there was but little in the market, and former prices ruled. Butter remained unchanged and eggs were sold at 15c for retail lots, and at 13c to 14c for baskets.

Wheat, fall, per bush	$1 28	@	1 31
Wheat, spring, do	1 21	@	1 22
Barley, do	0 00	@	0 70
Oats, do	0 52	@	0 53
Peas, do	0 75	@	0 78
Rye, do	0 00	@	0 75
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	8 00	@	8 50
Beef, hind qrs. per lb	0 00	@	0 00
Beef, fore qrs, do	0 00	@	0 00
Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0 00	@	0 00
Chickens, per pair	0 50	@	0 75
Ducks, per brace	0 80	@	1 00
Geese, each	0 60	@	0 85
Turkeys	0 80	@	1 40
Butter, lb rolls	0 24	@	0 25
Butter, large rolls	0 00	@	0 00
Butter, tub dairy	0 15	@	0 16
Eggs, fresh per doz	0 13½	@	0 15
Eggs packed	0 12½	@	0 13
Apples, per brl	4 00	@	6 00
Potatoes, per bush	0 50	@	0 55
Onions, per bush	1 50	@	2 00
Cabbages, per doz	0 50	@	1 00
Hay	20 00	@	24 00
Straw	15 00	@	17 00

—*Globe.*

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

LONDON, July 9, 3.30 p.m.—The bullion deposited in the Bank of England amounted to £673,000 during the past week; amount withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day, £36,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability, which when last reported, was 48¾ per cent., is now 42⅝ per cent. Erie, 29; Consols, 92⅝ to 92¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 9, p.m.—Cotton, sales American to day, 72,000 bales; Cotton quiet; Uplands 8⅛c; Middling Orleans 8 3-8. Provisions, beef, 92s 6d tierce for New Mess; Lard, 53s 6d per cwt.

NEW YORK MARKETS—July 9.

COTTON dull, 1-8c lower; 17 3-8c Middling Uplands. Flour dull, without decided change; rcts 18,000 brls; sales 11,000 brls; quotations unchanged. Rye-flour unchanged.

GRAIN.—Wheat scarcely so firm; rcts. 320,000 bush; sales 85,000 bush, at $1 30 to $1 31 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 36 to $1 37 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 37 to $1 38 for No. 1 Spring. Rye quiet; Corn scarcely so firm; receipts, 455,000 bush; sales 11,000 bush., at 75c to 76½c for Western Mixed; Barley nominal. Oats firm; receipts 53,000 bush; sales 23,000 bush, at 60c to 61½c for Mixed Western 64c to 67c for White.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firm; $19 to $19 20. Lard Steam 12c. Butter 20c to 30c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5c; Refined, 12 3-8.

News by Telegraph.

FROM OTTAWA.

(Special to the Witness.)

THE TWELFTH JULY.

OTTAWA, July 8.—The Orangemen of Ottawa will assemble on Sunday next, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, and attend divine service in Knox Church, where Rev. Mr. McCormac will preach the anniversary sermon. A large number of Orangemen belonging to the Church of England, object to the choice of a Reformed Episcopal minister to perform this service.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Rosa D'Erina sings to-night for the benefit of the Ottawa Trades' Councils.

It is rumored that a morning paper will shortly be published here, on Independent Conservative principles.

Delegates from local lodges left here last night to attend the Masonic Grand Lodge at Toronto.

ITEMS.

OTTAWA, July 9.—The Ministers now in town are Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie, Scott, Laird and Burpee. Hon. Mr. Smith is not expected for some days.

The Ottawa Young Men's Christian Association has opened its rooms to ladies once a week.

Weather sultry and dull.

A $10,000 FIRE.

OTTAWA, July 9.—A fire occurred at one o'clock this afternoon in Stockdale's carriage factory, which was completely destroyed, with three dwellings and several storehouses. No insurance on machinery. Loss estimated at $10,000. The fire originated in the engine-room. The Conventof Notre Dame narrowly escaped.

FROM TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness.)

TORONTO, July 8.—We were visited yesterday afternoon and evening by a succession of thunder storms, accompanied by heavy rain. The basements of several houses were flooded.

Edward Meek lectured to the Y. M. C. A. last night on "British Connection." He said the reciprocity treaty would infallibly lead to annexation.

A great gathering of firemen is fixed at Hamilton for 6th August.

15 NEW POLICEMEN.

TORONTO, July 9.—The police force has been increased by 15 additional constables.

FREEMASONRY.

The nineteenth annual communication of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Canada was commenced yesterday. Col. Wilson, Grand Master read the annual address.

A GREAT REFORM PIC-NIC

came off in Wilton, yesterday, 3,000 persons being present, and John White, ex-M. P., presiding. D. B. Chisholm was present and spoke as an independent member, promising to give a fair support to Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. Hon. Messrs. Mowat and McKellar, Mr. Rymal and others followed. Messrs. McKellar and Rymal attacked Mr. Chisholm, and ridiculed his professions of independence. One circumstance which created great interest was the production by Mr. McKellar of veritable canoe couch damask.

CANADIAN

OTTAWA.

PERSONAL.

OTTAWA, July 8.—Hon. R. J. Cartwright, Minister of Finance, has left London on his return to Canada, and is expected to arrive about the end of next week.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie arrived here from Quebec last evening.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

Intelligence reached the city last night that four of Mr. Charles Goulu's men had been drowned on Monday last at the Sixes. The mere fact was given, but no particulars as to how the melancholy affair occurred or the names of the men were stated.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

St. George's Society's quarterly meeting was held last night; over $200 will be realized from the pic-nic on Dominion Day.

SEWER.

The ground for the main sewer was broken to-day at McLaun's mills. The City Engineer cut the first sod.

NEW PORTFOLIO.

The *Free Press* to-night in a cautiously written article, apparently inspired, foreshadows a fourteenth portfolio, and the representation of British Columbia in the Cabinet.

REDUCTION OF SALARY.

The County Council to-day decreased the salary of the County jailer from $1000 to $800 per annum. The jailer intends appealing against it.

Mr. Haycock, of the Haycock Mines, has returned from England, where he has been endeavoring to induce English capitalists to invest in the manufacture of steel from the ore in his hematite mines in Templeton. The tests of his ore in England produced satisfactory results, producing superior qualities of steel. In one test one hundred pounds of ore yielded over sixty-eight pounds of steel. In consequence of a temporary dulness in the iron trade of Great Britain he will not place his scheme on the London Stock Market for a few weeks, but he has received substantial encouragement from prominent capitalists, and will return to England in a month to complete arrangements.

QUEBEC.

SPOIL RECOVERED.

QUEBEC, July 8.—Steamboat thieves have managed to secure a good number of watches, which they disposed of at Three Rivers, but the Provincial Police getting wind of the transactions the spoil was recovered and restored to the owners.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

At a meeting of land-holders and house-holders held yesterday at Levis, J. Anderson was elected to fill the office of Trustee for the Protestant schools, for the ensuing three years.

MUSIC DIPLOMAS.

The annual exemination of the Academy of Music took place yesterday, in the Laval Normal School, under the presidency of Rev. Mr. Legace. Diplomas were awarded to Miss Letitia Rousseau, Miss Louise Dufresne, George Gagnon, David Dufresne and Octave Delisle.

MARINE CASUALTIES.

The barque "Hillyard," from Montreal, with a grain cargo for Falmouth, went ashore on the 2nd inst., on Manicougan shoals, during a fog. They are lightening the vessel, and a steamer has been engaged to go down and haul the barque off and tow her back to this port.

The barque "Augustina," from Montreal for Liverpool, with a cargo of grain, while at anchor off Indian Cove, was run into by an outward bound Norwegian vessel, and lost her jib-boom, several yards, &c., and will have to come back for repairs.

NEW SHIPS LAUNCHED.

The Messrs. Belanger, of Cape St. Ignace, have launched the seventh vessel of the season, a schooner of 237 tons, built entirely of spruce cut in that locality. She was built under the supervision of the Bureau Veritas.

The Hon. J. E. Gingras launched the eighth vessel of the season, a fine ship of 1395 tons, from his yard on River St. Charles. She was built under the special survey of English Lloyds.

Mr. P. V. Valin launched the ninth ship of the season from his yard at Dorchester Bridge. She is 1373 tons, and was built under the survey of the Bureau Veritas.

IN CAMP.

The Lorette volunteers are in camp.

EATANSWILL EDITORS.

A regular newspaper war is raging between the *Chronicle* and *Le Journal*, and personalities are frequently indulged in.

MAIL DELAYS.

The complaints of mails delayed for new Carlisle and Paspebiac are explained by the Post-Office Inspector here.

RAGGED SKIRTS.

The Citadel is in a disgraceful state, and Americans wonder what the authorities are about. The walls are tumbling down and wooden pillars are being erected to prop them up. This is the Citadel of Canada, where the Governor-General resides for some months during the year. The artillery barracks is turned into a private wood yard and used by a Local Government political canvasser.

NORTH SHORE RY.

About one hundred men began work on the North Shore Railway yesterday morning along the valley of the St. Charles. Two car-loads of wheel-barrows, trucks and other tools arrived by the Grand Trunk yesterday for the workmen on the line.

PROTEST.

QUEBEC, July 9.—A protest has been entered against the election of Mr. Thomas Anderson as dissentient Protestant school trustee for Levis.

N. S. RY.

The St. Roch's Railway Committee hold a public meeting to-night, when the North Shore Railway question will be discussed.

NEW FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The prospectus of a new fire and life insurance company, to be called the Stadacona, is issued, capital five million dollars. Board of Directors:—President, J. B. Renaud, Esq.; Vice-President, Hon. J. Sharples; Hon. E. Chinic, P. B. Casgrain, Esq., M.P., John Ross, Esq., J. G. Ross, Esq., Alex. Lemoine, Esq., John Lane, Esq., Cirice Tetu, Esq.; Secretary, Crawford Lindsay, Esq. The stock books are open.

DISCHARGED.

Charles and Jean Trudel, arrested on the complaint of Theodore Langlois, as having robbed him of one hundred dollars or so, on board the steamer "Trois Rivieres," were liberated, nothing having been proved against them.

ARRIVALS.

SS. "Delta," London, 84 passengers and general cargo for Quebec and Montreal; SS. "Astarte," Glasgow, general cargo for Montreal; SS. "Ocean;" skip "Thyra."

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Irish Catholics are getting up a pic-nic for next month.

The *Rouge* party of Levis had a bon-fire last night with sky-rockets, in token of rejoicing over the issue of the recent contested election trial between the sitting and defeated members, in which the former won.

Attorney-General Irvine is in town.

A heavy thunder-storm swept over the city yesterday.

A boy named Samuel Manning, aged eight years, was shot dead at sea, on board the "Delta," which arrived here yesterday, by the accidental discharge of a gun.

News has reached here of the death of Captain Armstrong at Red Wood City, California, aged 80 years.

The Government employees have established a mutual benefit life insurance society.

The *Chronicle* and *Journal* newspaper war is still raging, and is likely to continue so for some time. The *Chronicle* dubs Cauchon "the gentleman."

The Dominion Steamship Line, under the able management of Mr. Macpherson, son of Senator Macpherson, of Toronto, is doing a splendid business at this port. The line is appreciated by the whole trade, who admit the charges on ocean freight to be very much reduced since their existence.

UNION BANK.

The annual meeting of the Union Bank of Lower Canada was held at noon to-day. The following is a statement of its assets and liabilities, 30th June, 1874:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up, $1,910,580; rest, $350,000; profit and loss account, $22,779.30; interest reserved, $24,883.71; foreign exchange reserved, $5,215.22; unclaimed dividends, $1,214.08; dividend No. 17, payable 1st July, 1874, $76,100.54; notes in circulation, $1,089,324 Dominion Government deposits payable on demand, $257,546.74; Provincial do do, $94,400.59; Provincial Government deposits, payable after notice, $100,000; deposits bearing interest, $1,003,012.13; deposits not bearing interest, $1,050,981.65; due to other banks in Canada, $35,893.55; due to other banks in foreign countries, $6,835.12; due to other banks in United Kingdom, $232,180.82; liabilities not included under foregoing heads, $27,854.10.

ASSETS.

Specie, $194,554.85; Government notes, $271,513; Notes of and cheques upon other banks, $218,432.49; Due by other banks in Canada, $250,443.20; Due by other banks in foreign countries, $22,492.56; Government debentures, $262,106.65; Notes and bills discounted and current, $4,881,694.39; Over-due debts secured by mortgage, &c., $66,705.52; Notes and bills discounted overdue and not specially secured, (estimated loss, *nil*) $57,245.26; real estate, bank premises, &c., $50,338 30; other assets not included under the foregoing head, $12,333.33. Total, $6,288,859.55.—P. MACEWEN, Cashier.

QUEBEC, July 9.—The Union Bank's annual meeting at noon was attended by the most influential and wealthy men of the city. The President, C. E. Levy, submitted the report as follows:—Net profit, $221,964; add remaining at profit and loss account last year, $42,086; out of which two dividends were paid, amounting to $151,272; added to rest $90,000; balance remaining at credit of profit and loss account, $22,779. The Rest is now $350,000, equal to 19 per cent. on the capital.

A question was mooted by Dr. Russell as to whether the Bank recognized political paper. The President in strong terms denounced the subject, and felt surprised at seeing it enter into Bank meetings. He knew no shade of politics as President, and much less in his private capacity of a shareholder.

The cashier, and the whole staff here and at local branches were thanked by the shareholders for their attention to the interests of the institution; the shareholders appears well pleased with the business of the year. The stock is held here to-day at 107 ex-dividend.

The following important motions were passed at the meeting to-day:—To empower the directors to appoint local directors at branches; to empower directors to take an annual sum, not to exceed $500, from the funds of the bank, for their services to the institution; to empower the bank to discount to directors to a limit of 1-15, instead of 1-30, on the capital stock of the bank. The bank will be a great gainer by this by-law, as hitherto much limber paper had to be refused, notwithstanding its good character, just because the line to each director was very much restricted.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, July 8.—The heat is not as oppressive to-day as yesterday, the thermometer only registering 80° in the shade this afternoon.

THE MODEL FARM.

A Commission consisting of the Hon. George Brown, Senator Christie, and Messrs. Wilson and Graham have been investigating the working of the new model farm; the result of their visit on Friday last is not yet made public.

PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

A Society to be called the Prisoners' Aid Association is being formed under the presidency of J. George Hodgins, with the view of providing worship and Sunday-school services at the New Central Prison.

PERSONAL.

Hon. J. W. Chapman, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, and Hon. D. C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Banking Department of the same State, are in the city.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

Very important business was transacted by the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge on Monday evening; the action of the Quebec Lodge was discussed, and after several resolutions had been made, one was carried to the effect that this Board endorses the action of the Grand Master on the Quebec question, and unanimously recommends that a sum of $4,000 be presented to the Loyal Masons of Quebec, as a token of hearty good will.

AFTER THE YORK ROADS.

It is rumored that James Beaty, of the *Leader*, has purchased the controlling power of the Great Western Railway.

COPETOWN, ONT.

EARTHQUAKE.

COPETOWN, Ont., July 7.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here about eight o'clock last evening, accompanied by a rumbling sound similar to thunder.

SEAFORTH.

CONDUCTOR KILLED.

SEAFORTH, July 7.—This morning, at 10.20, John Rutledge, conductor of the wood train, a single man, aged 28, while attempting to make a coupling in the middle on the train, slipped his foot, and was caught by the bumpers. He had his chest so severely crushed as to cause death at 12 o'clock. An inquest was held this evening, and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.

THAMESVILLE, ONT.

MILL BURNED.

THAMESVILLE, July 6.—On Saturday night, about 9.30 o'clock, a fire broke out in Mr. James Ferguson's mill, totally destroying it. The estimated damage is $5,000; no insurance. The blacksmith shop of Mr. L. Shermans was also destroyed, and Mr. Decow's livery and dwelling-house narrowly escaped. A very high north-east wind prevailed, and although several other dwellings and the Catholic church were on fire, no serious damage was done to them.

BRANTFORD.

GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL.

BRANTFORD, July 7.—The deliberations of the Grand Indian General Council, at Sarnia, were brought to a close on the evening of the 3rd.

The business accomplished may be summed up as follows: Of the Indian Act of 1869, they request that the following sections be retained: Nos. 3, 6, 7, 10, and 11. That section 11 be amended by adding to it the following clause 8. The location of the land upon their reserves, and the establishment of a register of such location. That section 16 be amended, making it suitable for their proposed scheme for enfranchisement. The rest of the Act was unanimously rejected as being unsuited to their welfare.

Their adopted plan for enfranchisement is briefly this:—Any Indian wishing to become enfranchised is to apply to the Chiefs and Council of the tribe to which he belongs, who are to investigate into his character for honesty and sobriety, and the degree of civilization and education to which he has attained. In the majority of the Chiefs and Council give a favorable report, it is forwarded through the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs to the Governor-General for his approval, when letters patent will be issued, granting to such Indian a fee simple for the portion of land allotted to him from the reserve to which he belongs. It is desired that the lands upon each reserve should be located by the Chiefs and adults, in manner and proportion best suited to the present survey of such land, and the proportion of the people to the amount of such land. It is also desired that each tribe should establish a register of the location of land upon their reserve, and the proportion of the people to the amount of such land.

Any Indian enfranchised is not longer to be deemed an Indian, except in so far as regards his right to participate in the annuities and interest and rents and councils of the tribe to which he belonged. Such Indian's wife and minor unmarried children, are also deemed enfranchised, and have no longer any claim upon the lands of the tribe. The Secretary was ordered to forward the following to the respective persons:—To our Great Father, the Governor-General of Canada, assurances of our continued love, respect and adherence to the British Crown; thanks to the Grand Trunk and other railways in Canada that kindly made a great reduction in the fares of delegates to Sarnia and back; thanks to chiefs and members of the same band of Indians for the ample provision and kind hospitality they have shown to the delegates of this grand general Indian Council; to the Governor-General, praying for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Dominion.

The Council closed amid great enthusiasm, with the united bands playing "God save the Queen," when cheer upon cheer was given for Her Majesty, the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Provincial and the Dominion Governments. Thus has ended one of the largest Indian Councils Canada ever saw, embracing as it did one hundred and forty delegates from twenty-three different Indian reserves of Ontario and Quebec, who with scarcely any exception were unanimous and friendly in the discussion of their rights.

HAMILTON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

HAMILTON, July 7.—A new lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias was established in this city last night. The name given is "True Knights," No. 9, and the ceremony was under charge of Bro. Rose, Grand Chancellor from Chatham, and other Grand Lodge Officers. After the institution of the new lodge and installation of the officers, the company adjourned to the Victoria Hotel, where a splendid dinner was served.

At the inquest held on Mrs. Pierson, who was found dead in her bed yesterday morning, the Jury returned a verdict of death from poison administered by her own hand.

Another heavy storm passed over the city this afternoon; considerable hail fell, the hailstones being as large as good sized marbles. Fortunately there was no wind or the result would have been serious.

To-day has been the warmest of the season thermometers standing in the shade 107 degrees

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

HAMILTON, July 8.—A young lad named Richard Douse, aged 13 years, whose parents live in this city, was killed by lightning yesterday in the Township of Flamborough. He was leading a horse out of a barn, and had scarcely left the building, when the lightning came with full effect on the shoulder and across the body, killing both him and the horse instantly.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. E. Coddy, while proceeding home at a late hour last night, was knocked down by a ruffian named McQuillan and robbed of a gold watch. The noise attracted the police, and McQuillan was arrested.

BOYNE WATER.

The Orangemen of the County of Brant in the vicinity of this city, meet in this city on 13th to celebrate the anniversary of Boyne Water. Excursion trains are to run on the Great Western Railway, and a large gathering is expected.

NEWBURG.

HURRICANE.

NEWBURG, Ont., July 8.—A tornado of great violence passed over this place at 3.30 p.m., yesterday, accompanied by heavy rain, thunder and vivid lightning, several barns were blown down, sheds unroofed and trees uprooted; 18 buildings are reported to be blown down in the vicinity of Wilton.

KINGSTON.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

KINGSTON, July 8.—The Summer Horticultural Exhibition opened to-day at the Drill Shed. The show of flowers, fruits and vegetables is very fine, though in some departments not equal to that of former years. Poultry is good; the ladies' work of all kinds excellent. The exhibition of drawings and water colors is about the worst that has ever been held here.

K. & P. RY.

To-day the locomotive on the Kingston and Pembroke Railway ran as far as Harrowsmith, 23 miles; ten miles more will be ready for traffic on 1st September.

ST. CATHERINES.

CANAL LOCK ACCIDENT.

ST. CATHERINES, July 7.—The schooner "Louisa," going into Lock 21, slipped the snubbing post and ran into the lock gates, carrying all four away, and ran into the schooner "M. C. Upper" and broke her badly, and the latter vessel is now lying on the mitre sill of the lock, and will cause great delay and trouble in clearing her away.

MITCHELL.

SUICIDE.

MITCHELL, Ont., July 7.—A person named Masterman, from Temperanceville, County of York, committed suicide this morning by taking poison, supposed to be strychnine. An inquest was held before Mr. Coroner Bowie, but on account of the absence of two important witnesses, an adjournment was ordered for to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

HEAVY STORM.

WINGHAM, Ont., July 7.—A severe hailstorm—the most severe storm we have had for many years—occurred here to-day at noon. The hailstones were very large, some weighing between 1½ oz. and 2 oz. Considerable damage was done in the village; a great many windows broken; 83 large panes in the Royal Hotel were perforated, and several of the stores and private houses suffered severely. The damage done in the country must have been very heavy. The storm was but of short continuance.

CLINTON, Ont., July 7.—A severe storm passed over this vicinity about two miles from here. The roof of a building was blown off; several trees were blown down. A splinter from the *debris* struck and killed a horse belonging to Mr. Moon, who was driving past.

NAPANEE, Ont., July 7.—A terrific hurricane of wind and rain passed over this place this afternoon at 3.30, lasting about 20 minutes, and doing considerable damage in the town and vicinity, unroofing a number of buildings, tearing down trees and levelling fences, signs, &c., to the ground.

OSHAWA, Ont., July 7.—About two p.m. a terrific storm passed over here, with rain in torrents, accompanied by high wind, which levelled nearly every field of grain in this vicinity, putting a stop to hay-making for the present, which the farmers were in the midst of. This storm will no doubt injure the barley crop in this vicinity.

UXBRIDGE, Ont., July 7.—A very heavy rain-storm passed over this place this afternoon, lasting about thirty minutes, but did no further damage than that of blowing down the frame of a house which was under construction at the time.

PETERBORO.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON FRAUDS IN TIMBER DUES

PETERBORO', July 6.—The sittings of a Royal Commission began here on Thursday last, and have continued without interruption every day since. It was issued by the Ontario Government to investigate certain frauds in timber dues in this district, extending over a number of years. Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., is Chairman, and his associates are G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., and T. H. Johnson, of the Crown Lands. The counsel for the Crown is Mr. J. D. Edgar; and for the other parties adversely interested are Dr. McMichael, Q.C., and Mr. Jas. Maclennan, Q.C. The evidence is not nearly concluded.

FORT GARRY.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

FORT GARRY, July 8.—Clarke's Ministry resigned on the fifth. The House met yesterday and to-day, but adjourned, the Lt.-Governor not having accepted their resignation. Senator Girard is likely to be the new Premier.

RIVIERE DU LOUP.

SWORN IN.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, July 8.—Hon. Messrs. Geoffrion and Fournier were sworn in at Tadousac, to-day. They were entertained at lunch by their Excellencies. Hon. Mr. Letellier and Mr. Taschereau (L'Islet) were also present.

HALIFAX.

ANOTHER LETTER THIEF.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 7.—Isaac Barnhill, postal car clerk between Halifax and Pictou, has been arrested on a charge of opening letters and taking money. The theft was discovered by persons picking up portions of letters along the railway.

Walshe's saw mill, on Bear River, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

THE "FARADAY" SIGHTED.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 8.—The North German brig "Rover" reports having seen the cable steamer "Faraday" on the 27th of June, 90 miles south-east of Halifax, engaged in picking up the cable.

THE AQUATIC VICTORY AT SPRINGFIELD.

There is great excitement here on account of the Brown-Scharff boat race at Springfield, the former beating Scharff. The streets are full of people.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

RIOT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 7.—A serious riot occurred in Fredericton last night on the occasion of the performance of Lent's Circus in the barrack yard. It seems that a large number of lumbermen were present, and that some dispute arising at the ticket office on the subject of change, a row took place, which ended in the circus people drawing their revolvers and firing among the crowd. This, instead of intimidating, only served to incense those present, and as fast as the wounded were carried away others took their places, till the circus people were overpowered, and some of their waggons were run into the river. At this time the riot assumed an alarming aspect, the fire-bells were rung, and the Mayor, with a body of special constables, after some trouble succeeded in clearing the crowd. Thirteen of the circus men were arrested and conveyed to jail. This morning, it being rumored that the circus was about to leave for St. Stephen, a large body of lumbermen assembled at the railway station, threatening to tear up the rails. An injunction from the Supreme Court, however, being served in time, the circus was detained till a full investigation of the affair can be made.

Flour market dull; Superfines $6 to $6 25; Extras $6 50 to $6 60. Oatmeal $6 75.

GUBERNATORIAL RECEPTION.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 8.—Lieut.-Governor Tilley held a reception at the Court House, St. Andrew's, yesterday afternoon. Adjt.-General Maunsell, Col. Inches and a large number of officers from the brigade in camp, were on the platform. The High Sheriff read an address very numerously signed, congratulating His Honor on his appointment, to which the Governor made a happy reply.

GONE.

Lent's circus got away from Fredericton yesterday afternoon. Three of the circus men still remain in custody.

A SHARK

twelve feet long was caught this morning at the entrance of the harbor.

BIRTHS.

LIVERNOIS.—At Chicago, Ill., U.S., on the 5th June last, the wife of J. B. Meloche dit Livernois, trader, late of Montreal, of a daughter.

MARTIN.—At 654 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, U.S., on the 5th inst., the wife of R. H. Martin, of a daughter.

MACDONELL.—At Woodbine Cottage, St. Andrews, Q., on the 27th ult., the wife of A. D. O. Macdonell, of a daughter.

PRIDHAM.—At Grenville, Que., on Monday, the 6th inst., the wife of Alex. Pridham, of a daughter. Both doing nicely.

ROUX.—On the 4th inst., at the Feller Institute, Longueuil, the wife of Rev. C. Roux, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

JENKINS—ALLEN.—On the 8th inst., at Dorchester street Wesleyan Methodist Church, by the Rev. G. Douglass, LL.D., Mr. C. C. Jenkins to Miss H. Allen, third daughter of Mr. Wm. Allen, all of Montreal.

MORRIS—SAUNDERS.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. A. Sutherland, Mr. John Morris, to Elizabeth Rose, only daughter of the late John S. Saunders, both of this city.

STEPHEN—STEPHENS.—On the 8th July, at the residence of the bride's father, Francis Stephen, Esq., to Florence, daughter of Romeo H. Stephens, Esq., B.C.L.

DIED.

CAMERON.—At Ottawa, on the 8th inst., Helen Jane May, daughter of L. F. Cameron aged 14 months.

CODE.—At Rougemont, P.Q., July 2nd, after a long and painful illness, borne with patience and Christian fortitude, Judith Ann Bachelder, wife of James Code, aged 42 years and 3 months, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

GENAND.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Marie Sophie Antoinette, aged 5 months, infant daughter of Dr. Genand, of Point St. Charles.

KEENAN.—In this city, on the 9th of July, Catherine Guinan, wife of Florence Keenan, aged 30 years and 3 months.

LEA.—At Plymouth, England, on the 21st June, Major William Welsh Lea, 1st Batt. 16th Regt, aged 38, beloved husband of Margaret Alloway, eldest daughter of A. W. Alloway, Esq, late of Montreal.

LEONARD.—On Tuesday, 7th inst., Thomas Leonard, in the 54th year of his age, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland.

[For the WITNESS.

WINE OR WATER.

BY KATE CLEVELAND.

CHAPTER XXIV.

An August evening is closing in, and the sun's departing kiss seems to have bathed the city of V—— in a flood of soft rosy light. How grandly beautiful looks the old city this clear, calm evening, thought Doctor Travers as he stood on an eminence that commanded a full view of the city. Travers had visited many of the principal cities of the Old World, and now, with health and spirits very much recruited, he was spending a few days in V——, previous to returning homeward.

As he was nearing his hotel after a long walk about the city, a woman ran up to him and, grasping his arm, exclaimed,

"Please, sir, will you help me to find a doctor? I am almost a stranger and do not know any one here."

"I am a physician, my good woman," answered Travers; "what is the matter?"

"Thank God!" said the woman; "then follow me. There is a lady lying very ill in the attic above my rooms," the woman said as they walked rapidly along the narrow, dirty street which they had entered; "she has been there two months; her baby died this morning, and I am afraid the mother, poor thing! will soon follow it. Her husband is a miserable drunkard, and has not been near her for a week. She is the loveliest creature I ever saw, though she is all wasted away with grief and starvation. I cannot do much to relieve her, for I am very poor myself,—but here we are," she exclaimed, pausing before a tall, dilapidated-looking house.

Doctor Travers followed the woman up three flights of rickety stairs into a low, damp room. Upon a miserable couch lay the emaciated form of a woman. One look into that wan, thin face lying on the pillow and Travers started back, exclaiming,

"My God! it is Grace Carter."

It was indeed Grace, but how changed!—her golden hair streaming over the pillow, her face pale and pinched, but still wearing the sweet look of old.

"Who spoke my name?" she asked feebly, opening her eyes,—"is it you, Fred? Have you come at last? Oh! why didn't you come before, for baby's dead,—our little Willie."

"Dear Mrs. Carter, it is not Fred, but your old friend Doctor Travers; you remember him, do you not?"

With one wild look into the face bending over her, the sick woman gave a cry of joy, and clasping his hand in hers she sobbed out,

"You were my husband's best friend always. Oh, will you try to save him now?" and the slight frame shook with agitation.

"My dear friend," said Travers, "you must not excite yourself so much. I will indeed try to save your husband and my old friend. Now try to sleep a little, and then we will talk about it."

Turning to the woman, who still remained in the room, he gave her a paper containing a prescription which he had hastily written out, and putting some money in her hand, he desired her to carry it to the nearest drug store and get it made up and hurry back as quickly as possible. Following her out into the passage, he said,

"Isn't there any better room in this house than this?"

"None vacant," replied the woman. "The baby is laid out in my best room."

"Well, it does not matter much," said Travers, "for she will soon be done with all earthly trouble."

"Do you think she will die, Doctor?" said the woman sadly.

"Yes," he answered, "she will not live through to-night; she is failing fast. But do you know nothing of the destination of her husband? Did he leave to go out of the city?"

"I do not know; he has been gone a week, and she would have starved only I managed to let her have a little food from my own scanty supply."

"God will be sure to reward you, my good woman, for your kindness," said the doctor, and bidding her hasten on her errand, he returned to the bedside of the sufferer.

She was awake, and turning her head eagerly around as he entered, she enquired about her adopted mother and Margaret. The news of Mrs. Carter's death had never reached her.

"Your mother is dead," said Travers, gently, "and Margaret is in the South with some friends."

"And there is no one left at Fern Hill," said Grace in a faint, agitated voice, and with a great sob she turned her head away.

In a short time Mrs. Ellis, for that was the woman's name, returned with the medicine, and Travers pouring some into a cup, gently raised the sufferer's head and placed the cordial to her lips. After drinking it she seemed to fall into a deep slumber which lasted over two hours. Mrs. Ellis and the doctor sat silently watching beside her. It lacked but an hour of midnight when a shuffling tread was heard coming up the stairs, and presently the door opened and Fred Carter came in. Travers at first could not believe that this shabbily-dressed, dissipated-looking man was his old friend. Carter for a wonder was not intoxicated, and immediately recognized Travers. Grasping him cordially by the hand, he exclaimed,

"Where by all that is wonderful did you hail from?"

Just then his eyes fell upon the form on the bed. Dropping Travers' hand he sprang to the bedside. One look at that wasted face, bearing the certain stamp of death, and the truth flashed upon the wretched man.

"Will she die?" he asked, looking up into his friend's face.

"Yes, Fred," answered Travers sadly, "she cannot live till morning."

"And the baby, where is he?"

"Your little Willie died this morning," said Mrs. Ellis, coming to the bedside.

With a wildery which neither of the listeners ever forgot, the man sank upon his knees, and burying his face in the miserable bedclothes, he wept like a child.

Just before midnight Grace awoke, and gazing wildly around, murmured,

"Hasn't he come yet? Oh, Fred, are you not coming back to Gracie?"

"I am here, my poor darling, my much-injured wife."

A smile broke over her face, and the feeble arm drew his face near her own, while she said,

"I am so glad you have come, for I am going to die. Dear little Willie is dead, and I shall soon join him in heaven, and I could not bear to die without seeing you, Fred, once more."

"Oh, Gracie, Gracie," he cried, and his form shook with intense agitation, "can you forgive me for all the wrong I have done you? for leading such a sinful, reckless life, and neglecting you and little Willie? God help me, I have killed both of you! Oh say that you forgive your poor husband."

The dying woman partially raised her head from the pillow and in strong, clear tones, said

"My husband, I forgive you fully and freely, believing you were incapable of overcoming your habits."

Travers stood spell bound, gazing at the face of the dying woman as she spoke those grand forgiving words to the man who had blighted her young life. That countenance, always so pure and sweet in its expression, seemed glorified by a calm, holy light.

The weeping husband pressed kisses on the pale lips and on the brow where the death-damp was fast gathering saying,

"Oh Gracie, little wife, if you would only live and get well that I might show you how deeply I repent having used you so, that by my future love and care I might make amends for my past neglect. Oh try to live for my sake."

"Hush, my husband; do not talk thus," she replied, feebly caressing his face. "God's will, not ours, be done. But remember that Willie and I will be watching over you and rejoicing when we see you again treading in the right path. It will be a hard struggle at first, but look to God for strength and guidance; in His hands I leave you; trust in Him and all will be well."

"I will, Gracie, I will; and with His help never shall another drop of wine pass my lips."

"Bless you for those words, my dear husband," murmured the sufferer; "I can die happy now."

For a few moments the dying woman lay with closed eyes as if in slumber. Again she roused herself, and in a voice so low and weak that the listener had to bend his head to her lips to hear, she said,

"Fred, tell Maggie, when you see her, that I wanted to see mother so much before she died, for Doctor Travers says she is dead, and that I thought of them both to the last with the same old love." With these words the weak voice died away and the slight frame shook in a spasm of sudden pain.

Once more her expressive eyes sought her husband's in a look of deep, passionate love; then there was one convulsive clasp of the blue-veined hands, one struggle for breath; and Gracie was at rest with her babe in heaven. The three watchers gathered around that deathbed never forgot that last look in those dying eyes—a look that told of a love as pure and fervent as when she had stood beside him in her bridal robes and taken the solemn vows which had made her a wife. She had loved him through all these weary months, even when he had left her and the babe to starve. Her heart oft times went out in prayer, breathing the words of Christ when He said, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Travers took Carter's hand and gently raised him from the bedside where he still knelt, saying,

"My dear friend, let us be happy in the thought that she is free from all trouble, and happier than all earthy power could make her; our loss is her gain. 'Earth has an angel less, heaven has one more.'"

(To be Continued.)

Family Reading.

[For the WITNESS.

CANADA OUR HAME.

The nations o' the earth may brag o' a' their kingdoms fine,
An' on their mirky pages mark a lang illustrious line
O' kings, an' queens, an' sovereigns, wi' swords and sceptres gran',
The chiel wha reads them only kens the majesty o' man;
Sic michty sultans, Presidents, great Emperors and Czars,
An' ilka ane wi' pride presents the trophies o' his wars,
In muckle heaps o' shinin' gowd in awfu' kists o' airn,
Wi' bonnie croons an' truckery, whase names I'didna' learn;
For a' the royal folks, ye ken, maun live in gilded ha's,
Wi' emblems o' their pomp an' power emblazoned on their wa's,
But there's nae emblem half sae dear, on either side the Line,
As that fair flag whaur Shamrocks wi' the Rose an Thistle twine:
An' cauld's the heart that disna steer at dear Auld England's name,
Tho' we're in our Dominion noo, an' Canada's our Hame.

When we bethocht us to unite the Provinces in ane,
Fause prophets nigh were bauld to say we wadna gang alane;
Wi' reciprocity repealed they thocht that we maun dee;
But Canada's na buried yet, as a' the warl' can see;
Tho' annexation's stiff an' cauld—her prophets put to shame—
We're in our ain Dominion still, an' Canada's our Hame.

The peerin' een o' France an' Spain, an' Europe's crowded powers,
Gane bleart wi' stintit boundaries are no ad mirin ours.
Tae honest folk frae ilka shore, we gie the helpin han',
An' we hae room for thousands mair, and work whene'er they lan'.
Ye chiels wha dinna scorn the stoure an' din o' busy toil,
We welcome you tae Canada as freemen o' the soil—
Tae a' the leal, the gude, the true, this welcome we proclaim,
Wha emigrate to Canada, to Canada our Hame.

We fell the woods, we burn the trees, an' rubbish clear awa',
An' then belyve we pu' the stumps, an' mak' a clearance braw.
Nae dout our fathers at the first hae thocht it hard eneuch,
But noo whaur since the forest stood our callans ca' the pleugh.
An' we hae fair an' fertile fields, an' bonnie maple dells;
But gin ye come amang us, ye can see it a' yersels,
An' sae ye dinna need a glint o' a' our biggins fine,
We wadna deave yer lugs wi' trowth, nor bleer yer een wi shine,
Altho' our House in Ottawa is worthy o' its name,
And great is our Dominion noo, for Canada's our Hame!

Gin cuifs wad say our Capital is but a wee bit town
We've mony cities great and gran' that stan the kintra roun';
As Halifax an' Hamilton, Quebec an' Montreal,
Toronto, Kingston an' St. John, wi' ithers great an' small,
Wi' kirks, an' terraces, an' towers, the half we couldna name;
For we're in our Dominion noo, and Canada's our Hame!

The heralds o' redeeming grace, na few nor far atween,
Ensamples to their faithfu' flocks, are gude an' holy men;
An' we hae institutions fine for a' the sick an' puir,
An' restin'-places for the dead, wham doctors couldna cure.
An' seats o' learnin', Greece an' Rome micht weel be proud to hae,
Whaur thousands o' our hopefu' youth are taucht frae day to day,
Our skuils an' universities put half the warl' to shame,
The hope an' pride o' Canada, o' Canada our Hame.

O' railroads an' o' telegraphs, and gold and silver mines,
We hae na time to speak ava in these owre hurried lines
An' wad ye ken gin we hae arts an' gude mechanics here,
The exhibitions o' the warl' will tell ye what ye speer;
Frae factories an' furnace-lums the reeky columns curl,
An' there's our river, fit to float the shippin' o' the warl'.
Then wha's the chiel that doesna ken what inland seas are here,
An' traders come frae ither lands to coff our guids an' gear.
Frae Labrador to Hudson's Bay, beneath the maple tree,
Commercial an' civil rights we tak' as aye we gie,
Among the nations o' the earth our place we proudly claim,
For we're in our Dominion now, an' Canada's our Hame.

Our kintra an' our press are free, our laws baith good an' fair,
Gie liberty o' conscience wi' the richt to do an' dare.
We winna gang in search o' war, but gin a fae comes nigh,
We'll let him ken we "Trust in God an' keep our powder dry."
Our regulars an' volunteers, a weel-disciplined host,
Are brave an' aye prepared to keep invasion frae our coast,
An' sae ye raiders haud awa, an' beast that are na tame,
For w're in our Dominion noo, and will defend our hame.

The lift is clear an' bright aboon, an' balmy breezes blow
Owre fields whaur corn an' fruits an' flowers, in rich profusion grow,
While health, an' wealth, an' plenty pour their blessings on our soil,
Wi' conscious worth, we aye uphold, the dignity o' toil.
An' Scotia has already gi'en, dispute it ye who can,
To mak' our laws and big our wa's, an honest working-man,
An' tho' we hae na kings and queens, and whirlygigum fine,
We hae gude folk wha ne'er forget the customs o' lang syne.
"O land o' cakes," thy braes are dear to a' thy bairns awa,
An' fain wad we frae Canada send greetings to them a'.
An' as ilk year that wheels aboot, we haud our Hallowcen,
In peace an' war, in weal an' wae, we pray "God Save the Queen."
While time records the history o' nations an' their fame,
Hurrah! Hurrah for Canada! for Canada our Hame.

ARCHIBALD MCKILLOP.

ARRESTED BY PRAYER.

A FACT.

Mrs Hale was a brave, patient, hard-working, God-fearing woman. Sharp sorrows had driven her to the mercy-seat, and she had learned to pray as those who without sorrows seldom pray. God knew her, and listened to the voice of her supplication, and attended to her cry.

She had had, until recently, one abiding sorrow; one which had been present with her morning, noon, and night. Her husband, a skilful, and even a well-read workman, was a slave to drink. No one but herself knew how much he drank, for he was ashamed to make a beast of himself in public-houses, so he came home after a time, and finished the work there.

How much Mrs. Hale suffered, and what she passed through, is known only to other poor women similarly circumstanced. Yet she bore up bravely, though clothes and furniture went to ruin, and nothing could be replaced through the drink. She avoided debt, was always clean, and covered her husband's sin as far as possible; though daily, and almost hourly sometimes, taking it to the Lord.

At length Mr. Hale, after much remorse, and many struggles with himself, and many vain endeavors, resolved, in God's strength, to throw off this galling chain, which Satan had cast about his neck, and to go forth a free man. He signed the pledge; and rejoicing with trembling, yet giving God thanks, poor Mrs. Hale watched over him tenderly, and besought the Lord to keep him.

He had kept the pledge six weeks, and already things in their poverty-stricken home were beginning to wear a different aspect. A new table cloth had been bought for the little parlor table, and several articles recovered from that place—which it pierces the heart of every woman, brought up as Mrs. Hale had been brought up, to be obliged to enter—the pawn-shop. The children were beginning to look happier and healthier, because better fed, and the wife's brow to look less troubled and anxious.

The father, too, felt like a new man. He worked hard, and brought home his wages; was rejoiced by the sight of hopeful wife and happy children, and everything seemed to prosper with him.

But about this time there came again the craving for drink. He had seen it in the workshop; he was feverish and not well; the cup was offered to him, but he refused it, and fled from the workshop. He battled bravely with himself, but the contest was sharp; yet he came off victorious. Pale and trembling, he entered his own dwelling.

"My poor wife!" said he, kissing her affectionately, "I have had a fight this morning. I did so want a glass of ale. I did not have it; but oh! it was such hard work to resist. You have no idea how strong the craving for it was!"

Mrs. Hale became alarmed. She saw how agitated her husband was, and how pale he looked; and she lifted up her heart in prayer for him. There would be these struggles for a time, at least, she knew; the habit of years cannot be overcome all at once without difficulty. She was a wise woman, and spoke words of cheer and comfort to him. His nice dinner was quite ready, and she sent one of the children for a pint of new milk.

The strife was over for that day; but, alas, it was soon to be renewed.

Mr. Hale was again battling fearfully with himself, and the false and fatal appetite was craving for stimulants.

"If you break your pledge," said the poor wife, "you will most likely be worse than ever. You know what extremes men go to when they break out after having been sober for a time. Pray, my dear husband!"

"Yes," said Mr. Hale, "I will pray; I *do* pray; but I am not well. I think I will take a holiday to-morrow, and go for a long walk—a walk far out into the country. Perhaps it may divert my mind, and do me good."

"Do," said Mrs. Hale, catching at the thought. "You can take something with you, and eat it under the trees, and come home to a nice hot dinner at tea time."

Morning came. The little parcel of provisions was made up, and given to Mr. Hale to put in his pocket. When ready he came to say good-bye to his wife.

"I hope I shall not break my pledge to-day," said he, doubtfully.

"Oh! I hope not; I pray not!" said Mrs. Hale.

"Well," said Mr. Hale, "don't you be surprised, or too much cast down, my poor wife, if it should happen."

Mrs. Hale watched him depart with a very heavy heart. She had one resource, however; that was prayer. She lifted up her heart earnestly to God to keep him. But she was very busy—very hard pressed: she could not at that moment go to make a more formal application to the throne of grace.

The day wore on, and towards three o'clock the poor wife, becoming increasingly anxious, and following her husband in thought all day long, retired to their sleeping-room, there to tell the Lord, with whom she had communed so often, her griefs and her fears. Her prayer ran thus:—

"Thou knowest all things, Lord. Thou canst *do* all things. Thou seest him at this moment: keep him. If he is about to do wrong—to give way,—oh Lord, assist him!" The wife wrestled on in prayer. She knew not how time passed. Tears were streaming down her cheeks. One thing, however, she noticed; that when she got up from her knees, a church clock struck four.

But the husband, he walked on out into the sweet country, for it was a lovely day, listening to the singing of birds in that bright spring time, and watching the hedges with the dog-roses, and many other wild flowers bursting into bloom; sometimes sitting down to rest, and then walking on again, until he got out into the hot and dusty road. He had eaten his dinner, and was beginning to feel a little tired, for the high road was not so pleasant as the lanes and fields, when he came upon a small, neat looking public-house, the landlord of which was standing at the door.

"A lovely day this, sir," said the landlord, "but very hot just now. Won't you step in and rest a little? You seem to have walked far."

"I have walked a long way," said Mr. Hale, striving against the inclination to enter, now strong upon him, "but I won't walk in, thank you."

"In a hurry?" said the landlord. "We have some first-rate ale now on draught; ale or stout, sir, which you please. Shall I bring you a glass out here, sir?"

Mr Hale trembled, and made but a feeble resistance. He had warned his wife, he thought, of what might happen; then he said. "Ale, I think."

He had warned his wife: that brave, patient, loving, much-enduring woman, who spoke of his faults to no one. And what was he about to do now? To nip her happiness in the bud, to mock himself, and destroy his last chance of being a sober and prosperous man: to bring desolation and misery into a happy home, for he knew well enough what would happen if he once gave way. The ale, however, was brought, and placed before him. He was raising it to his lips.

What could hold it back? Something prevented his even tasting it, much as he had wanted it. He shuddered, turned sick, and put it down. To escape was all he thought of now. The landlord's back was turned to him. "Here," said Mr. Hale, hurriedly, and in a voice which sounded loud and strange to himself, "I want to pay for my ale; will you take the money? I am in a great hurry, and want to get home." And so Mr. Hale paid for the ale, which he never drank, and fled, as it seemed to him, for his life.

As he walked homewards, he felt happy and free, and like a bird escaped from the net of the fowler. He had not yielded, thank God, and he now felt strong; the temptation was past. But how strange had been the occurrence! The more he thought about it, the more certain it seemed to him that he had been restrained by some invisible power; for the tankard was just at his lips. Was anybody praying for him just then? How else could it be accounted for, if it were not so? What was the time? he would take notice, for he should never, and could never forget the circumstance.

It was half-past three o'clock, just half-past three, when God wrought his deliverance, for his watch was a few minutes fast. That God had wrought his deliverance, he never doubted; and he felt humble, trustful, thankful, and saved.

"Wife," said he, on coming home, "I have not broken my pledge, though I have been sadly tempted. Don't be afraid; the temptation is over. Were you praying especially for me, at any time to-day?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Hale, "I was earnestly interceding for you between three and four o'clock this afternoon, that you may be kept from falling."

"That explains it," said Mr. Hale. "I know now that God of a surety hears and answers the prayers of His believing children, and you are one. It seems to me, dear wife, that something little short of a miracle has been worked in my behalf to-day." Then he told her how he had been arrested, when the glass was even at his lips, and that he had looked at his watch to take notice of the time.

Mrs. Hale remembered that she had heard the church clock strike four, when she rose from her knees, after she had been agonizing in prayer some time for her husband.

How strong grew the heart of both husband and wife, after this event. Their faith was strengthened; and how thankful it made them!

The impression on the heart of the husband was, perhaps, even deeper than that of the wife: we cannot say with certainty, for it was different. He was filled with astonishment at the signal and speedy answer to his wife's prayer, and was led to say, "There is more in prayer than I ever even dreamed of." Her heart overflowed with thankfulness; she knew whom she had believed, and she trusted the promises.

Mr. Hale was a saved man: he was no more brought under the bondage of drink, nor felt the slavery of its galling yoke. He turned to the Lord with full purpose of heart; and is now, with his wife, earnestly seeking a better country, even a heavenly,

"For what knowest thou, O wife, whether thou shalt save thy husband?"—*British Workwoman.*

ALMOST A CRASH.

A little girl of ten years of age had been on a visit to her relatives, who resided in a city twenty miles from her home. As the journey was to be by railroad, without even a change of cars, it was deemed quite safe for the child to return home alone. Her father met her at the depot, and as they walked homeward enquired of his little daughter about her journey, and whether she got frightened on finding herself away from all her friends.

"Only once," was the child's answer. "When we came near the bridge the engine got off the track, and the people cried out that we should all be drowned. But we were not, for the good God took care of us, and made the engineer see the danger in time to stop the train and get the engine back."

"Why do you think that was God's doings?" asked the sceptical father, with an amused smile. "It was not God that was on the look-out, but the careful officers in charge. They saw the danger because they kept their eyes open, and minded their business, not because God or anybody else made them see it."

"But, dear papa, a gentleman said that the engine was so far over the side of the bridge that it was almost a miracle that it could be saved. For a moment I think everybody just expected to be killed."

"And what did my darling do at that dreadful moment?" asked the father. "Did she scream or faint?"

"No, papa, I did not do either. I just prayed to our heavenly Father to take care of us, and not let us be killed in that dreadful way. And then I felt sure that He would answer my prayer if it was best; and He did, and I do thank Him so much. Oh, dear papa, won't you thank Him, too, for taking care of your little girl and bringing her home safe? Won't you love Him, and have Him for your Father, too?"

"I am glad you are safe, my darling," said the father, somewhat softened; "but I don't think really that God had anything to do with your being preserved. He governs the world by fixed laws, and of course can't be changing His plans every time somebody chooses to ask Him. Why, everything would be in confusion if He did."

"I don't know anything about that, papa," answered the child, meekly; "but I know that you love your little girl, and delight in giving her nice books and pretty toys, and everything that you think will make her happy. And the Bible says, 'If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father, which is in heaven, give good gifts to them that ask Him.' I am only a little girl; and don't know much, so I can't understand how God answers our prayers; but I am sure that He tells us to ask, and that we shall receive, and I know He will do what He promises. That is enough for me."

Yes enough for all. Safe, simple creed. God tells us how to pray, and promises to answer our prayers. So rest upon His word—the word of One who "will do what He promises." And, despite the sneers of infidels and the laugh of the scorner, the end will show that our hope was not in vain.—*The Christian.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

FANNY'S BIRTHDAY GIFT.

BY JOANNA H. MATHEWS.

(Published by Robert Carter & Bros., New York.)

CHAPTER I.—*Continued.*

Whatever might be the feeling which called up that vivid blush, it found vent in a burst of temper; for, turning angrily from his brother, Harold exclaimed,—

"Shut up, Skinflint! It's none of your business. You didn't trouble yourself about the poor things, not to the tune of a single penny."

"'A fool and his money,'" quoth Felix. "No, indeed: do you think I didn't see through those people? It was all a dodge to take in such spoonies as you and Charlie."

Harold had reached the dining-room, and vouchsafed no answer, seating himself at the table, and casting a provoked look around, as if still unable to reconcile himself to the loss of the chicken.

"What else have you for us, Mary Jane?" he asked.

"Nothin' 't all, Master Harold," answered the woman, "just only some baked apples, and the bread and butter. Aunt Becky's gone to see the children, so I can't get nothin' fixed up. I'm awful sorry. To think of Master Charlie going off with that good chicken!"

"Never mind," said Harold, the cloud passing from his face: "they wanted it more than I do. I'm not sorry: only Charlie had no right to do it. 'T wasn't his."

And he drew the dish of baked apples towards him, helped himself to a liberal supply; a like measure of bread and butter; and proceeded to discuss the whole with an appetite not at all injured by his disappointment or quarrel. Felix, too, having returned to his seat, was now busily employed upon the joint which he had secured before Charlie had robbed the table of its chief dish.

Lunch was at all times with these young gentlemen a scuffling, disorderly meal, and a sore trial to the tidy soul of Mary Jane; but even scapegrace Charlie had never before reached such a length as that of the escapade of to-day, and the much-tried waitress could by no means recover her equanimity.

Mary Jane considered it a serious misfortune that the boys did not return from school in time to take this meal with their mother and sisters, when a sense of propriety and the presence of a higher authority would put a check upon their lawless proceedings and total disregard of table etiquette.

Presently, however, before his brothers had well settled themselves to their meal, or Fanny had had time to enquire once more into the meaning of all this, the usual violent peal at the front-door bell announced the return of the culprit; and lo! he came bearing aloft the much-regretted chicken. He looked rather shame-faced too; although he did try to put a bold front upon it.

"Gone! vanished! absquatulated!" he said. "Mary Jane, there's your chicken."

"Master Charlie!" said Mary Jane, regarding with dismay his greasy hands, "you're never going to sit down to table with hands like them!"

The heedless boy turned up his hands, and looked at them. Greased and besmeared as they were, they were too much even for Charlie; but he was not to be persuaded to go upstairs, and wash them. He contented himself by going into the waiter's pantry, half washing them at the faucet there, and wiping off the remainder of the grease upon one of her dish-towels, which he afterwards flung upon the floor.

Mary Jane's patience was exhausted; and she waxed magnificent in her reproaches.

"I declar', Master Charlie!" she exclaimed, "Job hisself couldn't stand yer, if he was waitress in this family. My clean towel! And the water splashed about my closet that way! I shall lay the case afore Miss Leroy, and tell her I gives up the sitivation, or you gives up sech ongentlemanly behavior. I never!"

Charlie was fully conscious of his shortcomings, but the sense of them humbled him but little; and he was quite as well aware that her threats would never be carried out. Her affection for the family was great, her anger short-lived, and like her aunt, old Becky, she would have believed it quite impossible for Mrs. Leroy to keep house without her; and Charlie knew that no complaint would be made.

"But what is the matter, Harold?" asked Fanny, as soon as quiet was restored. "What was Charlie doing with the chicken? Do tell me!"

"When we were coming in from school," said Harold, "we saw a woman sitting on the Lees' steps, and a girl standing beside her."

"Humbugging beggars, both of them," put in Felix, and the next instant he dodged a table-mat flung at his head by Charlie, and Harold interrupted his tale to launch sundry threats at him if he were not quiet. More from indolence than from fear of his brother's superior strength, Felix shrank from engaging in a tussle; and he held his peace until Harold had finished: that is, he said no more; but his shrugs and looks of incredulity spoke sufficiently as to his total disbelief, and want of sympathy.

"A woman and a girl," repeated Harold; "the woman sitting on the Lees' steps, and the girl standing beside her, holding up the woman's head. She looked awfully, the woman—phew! how white she was, and the girl was crying."

"Was she a little girl?" asked Fanny.

"Not much bigger than you," said Harold; "and such a pitiful face you never saw. The woman's eyes were shut; and if she hadn't just fainted, she wasn't far from it. We stopped to ask what the matter was; and the girl, as well as she could speak for crying, told us that they were on their way to some shop to take back work they had been doing. The woman had grown faint, and had to sit down there on the steps; and the girl said she did not know how she should ever get her home. Charlie asked if she had been ill before she came out; and the girl said yes, she had been ill for some time, but she thought this came because she had had nothing to eat since yesterday morning, and was so weak from hunger that she could not walk so far."

"Nothing to eat since yesterday morning! O Harold!" said Fanny, in a tone of horror.

"So the girl said, and I believe it," said Harold, with a "Contradict me if you dare!" glance at Felix; "for they looked it: didn't they, Charlie?"

"That they did, weak as two cats," responded Charlie. "There wasn't much to choose between the woman and the girl for whiteness and thinness. Could have pulled either of them through the keyhole, and they'd never have known it."

"But what was the matter with the woman? What had she been ill of?" asked Fanny.

"I don't know," answered Harold. "Starvation like as not, by the way she looked."

"But—but—" said Fanny; then hesitating for a moment. She was afraid of the ridicule of the boys; but her fears were too much for her, and she went on. "But maybe she might have the small-pox, or scarlet-fever, or something."

"And go walking about the streets with it, hey!" said Harold, mockingly.

"Yes," said Charlie, "to be sure, Hal, that was it. Didn't you see the spots all over her face? It is most dangerous, you know, when people are getting over it, and are well enough to go out. Other people take it a great deal quicker from them. And the girl was just breaking out with it: that was easy to be seen. I think I begin to feel headachy and feverish already."

"Stop your tomfoolery," said Harold; "and, Fan, dont you be such a goose. I'll tell you what, if you had real trouble like some people, you wouldn't be alway borrowing it. Some day something'll happen to you to teach you."

"What?" asked Fanny, looking as much dismayed as though the threatened misfortune were already at hand.

"What a fuss you are, Fan!" was all the answer she received. She took the compliment meekly, as usual, saying only,—

"What became of the woman and girl, Harry? Did you help them?"

"No-o," answered Harold, slowly. "Charlie had no money, of course,—it's two days since our allowance was paid; just as much of course Felix wouldn't; and I couldn't, at least not very well."

"You wouldn't just as much as I wouldn't," burst forth Felix. "I know you have money, and I don't believe you've touched your allowance this month. You're in debt again, I s'pose, after papa forbidding it: are you?"

"No—yes—at least not exactly," said Harold, with such unusual hesitation in his voice and manner that his sisters and brothers looked at him in surprise. "I'm not just in debt, but I have something to do, and I must keep my money. But you can just let me alone, Felix. It's none of your business, I tell you!"

There was almost constant warfare waged between these two brothers; and that greatly to the discomfort of the rest of the family. Harold—generous, free-handed, and out-spoken, with a scorn of any thing like meanness or selfishness—could not have patience with Felix's close and miserly ways, and was by no means slow in expressing his contempt for them; and Felix retaliated whenever it was in his power to do so by reflections upon the troubles which Harold's hasty temper and too reckless extravagance often brought upon him.

Charlie, equally impulsive and generous as Harold, was even more heedless and unthinking; but he was better tempered than his elder brother, and his easy good-nature, and habit of making the best of whatever was disagreeable and vexatious, kept him out of trouble with both of the other boys, and while he laughed at and made fun of Felix's peculiarities, he did not resent them in Harold's indignant way. A great tease, and always in mischief, making more work and giving more trouble than any other child of the house, yet who could help loving him?

Not his little sister Fanny certainly, though he did constantly play upon her ceaseless fears, predicting all manners of misfortunes that could, would, or might happen; not Ella, though he outraged all her ideas of propriety; not his parents, though his thoughtlessness and inability to say "No" gave them much cause for anxiety; not the servants, though they complained that there was "no end of clearing up after Master Charlie;" not even his masters, though he was chief mover and conspirator in all the mischief and "rows" that went on in the school-room.

Almost as much as Fanny, he hated the frequent quarrels which took place between Harold and Felix; and now at the little girl's plaintive, "Please don't quarrel, boys," he came to the rescue.

"So now, Fan," he said, "don't you think I had excuse enough for carrying off the chicken for them? If you'd seen the poor half-starved things, you'd have done it too, I can tell you."

"But chicken—a whole chicken—in your hands, Charlie!" exclaimed Fanny.

"I don't care," said Charlie. "Who would stop to be finiky when people are starving? They couldn't move until they'd had something to put some pluck into them."

"But it seems they could," said Felix.

"Well, I thought they couldn't," answered Charlie

"But I don't believe you *ought* to have taken the chicken, Charlie," said Fanny, "It wasn't yours, you know."

"Yes, it was, too," said Charlie. "At least it was for our lunch, so those poor things might better have had it than us. It was all the same."

Fanny's sensitive conscience, always on the alert to detect wrong-doing in herself or others, was not satisfied with Charlie's reasoning; but she said no more. Felix, however, took up the argument which she was content to drop, taking her side of the question too; and Harold would have done the same, had it not been that he always, from principle, opposed himself to Felix, and hence would not even seem to agree with him. Especially was this the case at present, when both he and Charlie believed Felix's objections to the forcible abduction of the chicken to have arisen from his "stinginess," as they were pleased to call it.

So he held his peace, while the other boys carried on the war of words, maintained on Charlie's side with tolerable good temper, though some warmth, and on that of Felix with a kind of stolid sullenness.

Felix's reasoning was doubtless right, but it is to be feared that his brothers were not far wrong when they laid it to an unworthy motive.

The disorderly meal was over at last: Mary Jane's half-hour of daily penance at an end; and the boys rushed from the table, followed more slowly by their gentle little sister.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE LESSONS.

July 12.—Mark I: 16-27.

AUTHORITY OF JESUS.

16—18. *walked*, alone, but purposing even now to select His future companions. *Simon.. Andrew*, (*see Mat.* iv. 18—22; *Jo.* i. 25—35, now called to be attendants, aft. apostles. *casting .. net*, Christ does not call idle men to work in His vineyard. *fishers .. men*, at every step of their new work, they would see the analogy betw. it and the old. *forsook*, with us to follow Christ there must be the *inward* forsaking of self and sin; though not, necessarily, the *outward* abandonment of worldy calling.

Suggestiveness of human callings. I. In every lawful human calling may be seen moral analogies, and emblems of processes in the higher life; II. It would be for the comfort and help of Christians if they would try to trace these resemblances; III. Our Lord made many of them the basis of His most instructive parables—merchant, master and servants, sower, harvest, marriage feast, wheat and tares, etc.; IV. We might be more constantly placed in connection with the higher by the daily reminders of the lower and secular life.

Precede and follow.—It is observed of Cæsar, that he never said to his soldiers "*ite*," go on, but "*venite*," come on, or follow me. So our great Exemplar, while He commands to duty, hath shown us the way. "Follow me," is the Divine injunction.

19, 20. *farther.* along the coast. *James*, first mention of him. (their mo. Salome). *Zebedee.* = *Jehovah gave.* As we hear no more of him aft. this event, it is prob. that he did not live much longer. *mending .. nets*, wh. were broken; on another remarkable occa. they were not. *hired servants*, thus it is clear how they could without impiety forsake their father. A proof that Z. did not follow his craft in a petty way, and that he prob. was not without means. They forsook a thriving business.

Care for the lower in the supreme regard for the higher.—I. Lower calling left for the higher; II. The lower relationship left for the higher; III. The lower carer for in that the father was not bereft of help; nor was any portion of the property claimed. *Prompt obedience.*—I. Followed at once; II. They left the attractions of home; III. They abandoned a familiar calling.

Fishing mentioned in the Gospels.—Four kinds are alluded to—1. With a *hook* and *line* (Ma. xvii. 27). 2. With a *hand-net* thrown fr. a rock or boat, at any particular fish wh. a keen eye may detect. This is the net wh. Andrew and Peter were *casting*. 3. With a *bag-net* shaped esp. for fishing in deep water. These were the nets descr. as being mended and washed (*see Luke*). *McCheyne* descr. the nets he saw used in Egypt, and at the sea of Galilee, as a sort of purse net. 4. With a *drag-net* very large, and requiring several men to work it (see Mat. xiii. 47—50).

21, 22. *Capernaum*, site not yet certainly ascert. By some thought to be at *Tell Hûm*, ab. 2 m. fr. influx of Jordan; by others at *Khan Minyeh*, ab. 4 m. fr. the same point. C. was our Lord's home for some time after quitting Naz., hence it was called His "own city." It was the scene of several miracles. *Sabbath*, on wh. He ill. His own saying, "It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath-day," for it was marked by preaching in the s., the cure of the demoniac, the restoration of Peter's mother-in-law, and healing many in the street in the evening. *taught*, His works prepared them to receive His words.

The old teachers and the new.—I. They expounded the law of Moses; He gave a new law, expressing His will as the manifestation of the Divine will, "*I say unto you.*" II. They gave traditional interpretations; He made truth evident to the judgments and consciences of men. III. They spoke and did not; His conduct and character enforced all He taught, for He ever sought the good of men and the honor of God, nothing for Himself.

23, 24. *synagogue .. spirit*, subjects of Satan in house of God. *cried out*, he had been a decorous worshipper in the absence of Jesus. How oft. had he been there without crying out. *let thee .. lit.* "*what to us and to Thee.*" *destroy*, "the demoniac consciousness in its involuntary presentiment." *I .. thee*, not men alone were looking for the Messiah; evil spirits were expecting Him. The anc. promise to fallen man involved a threat to fallen angels? both were now ab. to be fulfilled. *Holy .. God*, that special and concealed title of our Lord wh., at this time, only spiritual natures knew.

The great contrast existing betw. the state of fallen men and fallen angels, according to their dif. relations to the mediatorial economy. The unclean spirit—I. Intimates that Jesus had come to *destroy them and save men.* II. That fallen angels are fully aware that they have no interest whateper in Christ as a Saviour, and that men alone are interested in Him in that character. III. That their knowledge of Jesus, as the Son of God and the Saviour of men, filled the fallen angels with the keenest apprehension and despair; the very same knowledge being the life and salvation of men. IV. Observe how dif. is the conduct of Jesus towards a fallen angel in distress, to the compassionate tenderness wh. He always manifested towards men in a similar condition. Application: (1) Behold and adore both the goodness and severity of God; (2) To what an infinite state of dignity and glory we behold our nature exalted in the person of the Son of God! so that mankind can lay claim to a closer and a more intimate affinity with the Deity than any other created nature; (3) Are we warranted in supposing that, had a similar offer of a Saviour as that made to fallen man, been made to fallen angels, it would have had a dif. reception? (4) How awfully important the position occupied by men under the Gospel dispensation betw. holy angels in heaven and fallen angels in hell.

25, 26. *rebuked*, involuntary testimony, esp. fr. such a source, is sternly rejected. *hold .. peace*, silencing the instrument of evil. The term is used of *muzzling* oxen. *torn*, convulsed. What the devil cannot retain, he will damage. Defects, blemishes, etc., of Christians may be the lingering marks of the old tearing by the evil one.

Final struggle for supremacy.—I. Preceded by a lip confession of the nature and work of Christ. The devil will be willing that the sinner's creed shall be right if he may only remain in possession. Many sinners verbally confess Christ. II. Marked by a last effort of diabolic malice. Often darkest just before day: the sinner often most torn by Satan just before he surrenders to Jesus. III. Followed by expulsion. Jesus will not be content with lip service while the devil lives in and rules the heart.—*Biblical Museum.*

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