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Thos Bailey

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CORRESPONDENCE.

NOVA SCOTIA CORRESPONDENCE.

YARMOUTH, N.S., Sept. 7.

We have had very pleasant weather of late, a little on the cool side, but well adapted to mature the fruits of the earth. The hay has been secured in good condition, and the quantity, in this section of the Province at least, is above the average. The potato blight has made its appearance annually, for a good many years past, and the present year is no exception. The potato deteriorates from the moment that the disease is visible in the vines, so that the promise, made a few weeks ago, of a good quality of that important article of food, will not be altogether realized. Generally speaking, we have a good harvest. The fishermen are doing very well this year. Fish rules high, and the quantity taken is above the average. Early in the season there was a very general emigration of mechanics from Yarmouth to the United States. Those who remain have been pressed with work, and workmen have been brought from the Republic to meet the demands. The Yarmouth *Tribune*, alluding to this fact, remarks:—"We hear of no person being unemployed who is willing to work. Money is somewhat scarce, it is true; but that is owing to a pernicious system which grew up here many years since, and which ought to be abolished,—we mean the system of paying for nothing, which can possibly be procured on credit. Beef, butter, potatoes, and cordwood—everything that the farmer brings to market, meets with a ready sale, and fetches a good round price. Certainly, if the agriculturist cannot live in Yarmouth it must be his own fault, and we do not see how he can expect to live any where."

The Yarmouth Gold Mining and Quartz-Crushing Company is doing well. In July 66 tons of quartz yielded 41 oz. 10 dwts. of gold; in value, about \$330.

Under our present license law the power to grant or withhold licenses to sell intoxicating drinks, is lodged in the Magistracy. Many years ago all licenses were cancelled, and no serious effort has been made, subsequently, to renew them. But the sale of liquor continues, although there is reason to believe that it is much less than it would be if the sale was legalized. Enough is sold and drunk, however, to arouse the well-disposed to action; and a public meeting was called by the Sheriff, at the request of a respectable number of rate-payers, to take into consideration the present aspect of the town in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors. The meeting was held in the Court House on the 12th ult. After the passing of appropriate resolutions, a committee was appointed, in the interests of law and morality, charged with the duty of using all lawful means for crushing, by the strong arm of the law, all places where drinking, gambling, and prostitution are permitted. Merchants, doctors, lawyers, and farmers, as well as ministers, spoke to the resolutions. It is thought that the moral effect of the meeting will be salutary. It requires action—persistent, earnest and self-denying action, to give effect to good resolutions.

A former letter referred to dissatisfaction consequent upon the appointment of Mr. Mulholland to the post of Principal of the Normal School, made vacant by the death of Dr. Forrester. The appointment threatened to break up the Normal School altogether. The Local Government with whom the appointment rests, has yielded to the pressure, and removed the new incumbent. John B. Calkin, Esq., takes Mr. Mulholland's place. The *Presbyterian Witness* says: "We congratulate the Council of Public Instruction, and the instructors of youth, on the selection now made, and we trust it will prove eminently satisfactory to the whole country." When Dr. Forrester had occasion to be absent from the Normal School for months at a time, he was accustomed to leave it in Mr. Calkin's charge.

Another movement of the Local Government, in its capacity of a Council of Public Instruction, just made, has evoked very severe criticism; and, if the facts are as reported, the censure is just. T. W. George, Esq., Inspector of Schools for Cumberland county, has been dismissed, it is said, without a day's notice; not on account of any fault in him, but to make room for another, who was an ardent supporter of the Local Government in the late Cumberland election. The county is represented as greatly agitated by this removal and appointment. It is characterized in one of our leading journals, as "an outrage on public propriety; a breach of faith with a faithful public servant; an offence against the educational interests of Nova Scotia, and a heartless, personal insult and injury to Mr. George. We mistake if this most unrighteous dismissal does not seal the doom of the Nova Scotia Cabinet, as at present constituted." The facts of the case will be looked for with interest, when the report in circulation calls forth such energetic protestations.

The reception accorded to the Governor-General last month in Halifax and elsewhere, is not reported by all parties in the same way. No one denies the appearance of cordiality; but the organs of the Local Government speak of the reception as a party reception, not a popular one. The *Witness* writes: "We are informed that His Excellency and Lady Young were astonished at the brilliant ovation which was accorded them. It was noteworthy that the Local Government took no part in the welcome; but the organs, on the contrary, used every effort to check the enthusiasm of the citizens, one having gone to the extraordinary extreme of suggesting to the citizens to drape their houses in mourning. It is a great pity that the Local Cabinet thought proper to oppose their influence to a kindly welcome to the Governor-General. It was a subject of general remark that the Province Building and the new building displayed no flag, while so much of the city generally was decked so gaily. But the opposition of the

Cabinet served only to intensify the enthusiasm of the citizens, and to make their welcome more successful than it could otherwise have been.

Prince Arthur's reception is another item in the news of the past month. Among other modes of making his visit to Nova Scotia pleasant, a picnic in the grounds of the late Duke of Kent was projected by the leading citizens of Halifax, and carried out successfully; the Local Government and the City Council assisting. At Hopewell, sixteen men, dressed for the occasion, stepped forward when the horses were being attached to the carriage, and drew the Prince for a considerable distance, amid the shouts of the multitude.

An event of more than local interest is the opening of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway as far as Grand Pré, thirteen miles from Windsor. The Gaspereaux River at Grand Pré, and the Avon River at Windsor are obstructions to a completed line. The bridges over both streams will soon be finished, when the line will connect Windsor with Annapolis. This road passes through the country of "Evangeline," and the locomotives in use bear the names of "Evangeline," "Gabriel," "Gaspereaux," &c., in honor of the poem of Longfellow. His Hon. Gov. Doyle, as well as His Excellency the Governor-General took part in the opening of the railway. Both referred to previous speeches which had arrested public attention, and given rise to some adverse criticism. Both offered explanations and defended the positions previously taken.

We have now in operation nearly 300 miles of railway. Another year will see 70 miles more, in all probability, from Truro to the New Brunswick border. There is talk already of extension to Canoe. The line between Annapolis and Yarmouth has been surveyed. Cape Breton talks of a line 20 miles in length; and this end is not yet.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Why is it we do not have, like other civilized Christian countries, a day of thanksgiving? There is, I know, often one appointed by the Church of England, another by the Scotch Church, &c., but if there were, as in the United States, one day appointed to be observed by all nations and religions, as a day to feel and express our gratitude for our blessings as a nation, we should, no doubt, be more united as one people, and receive, it may be, more abundant harvests and greater prosperity in the future, as we know the Giver of all good will be acknowledged. Years ago it was, I believe, done once or twice. Do not let us be content that the matter shall rest here; but, if necessary, let a petition be signed by those who desire to acknowledge the Source from which all our blessings flow, and those even who care alone for the blessing which will be sure to flow in a temporal point of view, and present it to the Governor-General who, I am sure, will cheerfully grant us such a day, and by another year I trust we may have even more cause for

THANKGIVING.

CANADA TEMPERANCE UNION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—In your widely circulated and powerful paper you have never given an uncertain sound in regard to the temperance reform. The next Temperance Convention is to be held in Montreal, and this fact is expressive of the wish that the Union may be strengthened and supported by the concentration of all the temperance element in the Dominion.

The particular want, which most forcibly impresses me at the present time, is the enlightenment of the public mind. The people are destroyed for lack of knowledge. In my private intercourse with them, as agent of the Union, I have been amazed at the amount of error which exists upon the subject. Intelligent men, including lawyers and clergymen, have insisted on the benefits of alcohol to aid digestion, when science and experiments have incontrovertibly proved that always and invariably it tends to stop the process of digestion, when introduced into the stomach. Others contend for its use as a medicine, while multiplied facts prove that those physicians who never prescribe it are the most successful.

What marvel that drinking and drunkenness is again on the increase? What can be done to arrest the tide and stay its progress? The remedy is to teach the people! Teach the people in the pulpit, on the platform, and by the press. Let plain truth, in plain words, be spoken by plain men. Teach the children in the Sabbath-schools, in the Bands of Hope, and in the common schools. Science and Scripture combine to condemn the mockery, and denounce the traffic in strong drink. There is light enough, but who will let the light shine? Who will drag up to the light the hideous lie which supports the rum traffic, and hold it there until it dissolves before the rays of truth? Let enlightened men of all ranks, of every sect and party, combine against a common foe.

I. B. AYLWORTH, Agent C. T. U.

Belleville, Ont., Sept. 16.

WHISKEY ADVERTISEMENTS.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

SIR,—There was an article in the *Witness* of the 10th inst., copied from the *Chicago Advance*, blaming the *Good Words* very strongly, and very justly, for advertising Kinahan's intoxicating liquors.

The *London Watchman*, an official Methodist paper, sent all over the world, has also for years advertised the "pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome L. L. whiskey." If that enticing advertisement is not there now, it is only within the last month or two. I have not seen the *Watchman* lately. It is a pity that the excellent matter in both the above periodicals should, like the "ointment of the apothecary," be spoiled by such an ugly fly. I have, however, been told by Methodist ministers, that the editor of the *Watchman* has no control over the advertisements, and, perhaps, the same may be said for the *Good Words*. But if so, though I cannot for a moment suppose that the conduc-

tors of those publications would make a gain of godliness, they certainly, though doubtless inadvertently, are allowing Mr. Kinahan to do so—only the godliness is not his.

Yours very truly,
Sept. 18th, 1869. SENE

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

SIR,—I saw in your paper of the 10th instant, some great puffing on Early Rose potatoes, which, I suppose, you think hard to beat; but you are behind the times on them, for I bought of Mr. James Hawks, of the town of Brockville, one half lb. of Early Rose potatoes, for which I paid him fifty cents, and planted about the first of May on good rich soil. I dug it the 25th of August and weighed the increase, and had 65 pounds from the half pound planted; and many of the potatoes weighed a pound a piece, but the small ones were very small. Let Lower Canada beat this if it can.

N. B. HOWARD,
Lot No. 7, Lansdowne, Sept. 20th.

SECURING THE CROPS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—We hear a great deal about good and bad farming, but little about good and bad harvesting. Where is the advantage of raising a crop, by any process, if it rots on the ground when ripened?

Having been often in the neighboring parishes during the last six weeks, I have, in all directions, seen heavy crops rotting under alternate wettings and dryings, because the weak force of men, boys and women in the fields was totally inadequate to the labor of housing, during the time they were perfectly dry. In the other side of the lines, I have seen the fields clean shaved, and everything but Indian corn and potatoes under cover.

And why? Because our people, leaving the Canadian crops to rot, have gone out to secure those of the Americans, who, I am told, pay higher wages than we can afford. Perhaps so. But then it may be an intelligent calculation, where even the poorest farmer has one hundred dollars worth of crops, exposed to ruin, rather to pay fifty dollars for securing it, than to lose the whole.

22nd Sept., 1869. T. S. B.

DRUNK IN A CAR.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

SIR,—On getting into the St. Joseph street car last evening I saw a man apparently the worse for liquor, sitting in the corner. On arriving at McGill street, the conductor told him to leave the car as he had arrived at his destination. Failing to do so, a policeman, riding in the car, seized him, and, using far more violence than was required, expelled him, throwing him down in the muddy street, and afterwards taking him to the police station.

Now, Sir, is this just? If our laws allow a man to get drunk, surely as long as he keeps quiet and annoys no one they ought to protect him. This man was riding quietly in the car, disturbing no one, had paid his fare and certainly had a right to remain there till the car arrived at the terminus.

Now I, Sir, would like to see the strictest laws made and enforced to prevent drunkenness. But, as long as the laws remain as they are, I do not think such scenes as the above will further the cause that all of us, who truly desire the welfare of our race and countrymen, have at heart.

I am, Sir,
A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

[We consider that a conductor has no right to allow any one who is intoxicated to enter, or ride in, a public car. Of course a policeman, whether ejecting or assisting a drunken man from one of these conveyances, should do it as carefully as possible. The fact of the present policeman taking the man to the police station shows, presumptively, that the latter must have been far gone in liquor; and sometimes it is no easy matter to land a drunken man from a street car, without his floundering in the mud.—ED. WIT.]

OUR CHANNEL AND OUR CHANGES.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—The citizens are anxious to learn the result of a motion made not very long ago, by a far-seeing member of the Council of the Board of Trade, at I believe a general meeting of the Board,—to the effect that "the Trinity Board, and the Board of Harbor Commissioners, should forthwith be amalgamated, and that the united board be appointed Conservators of the River St. Lawrence, from Port Neuf to the harbor of Montreal, inclusive; with power, under such regulations as the Government may prescribe, to deepen, improve and maintain the channel of the river and also the harbor of Montreal, with the wharves, and other matters appertaining thereto, and generally to do all things necessary for the improvement and maintenance, in a state suitable for navigation by the largest vessels, of the said river and harbor."

I think it is high time that the Board of Trade should move in the matter, if they have not already done so; and I would urge upon the gentleman who submitted the motion in question, that he do continue to urge upon the Board the necessity of action, and that without delay. The trade of our good city is making such rapid strides towards being enormous, that we must look ahead and make preparation in proportion to the anticipated increase.

I am of opinion that we neither want Reciprocity nor Free Trade with our Yankee cousins; as Burns wrote of "poets and pensions," "if honestly they canna come, far better want them." Our amiable cousins would try to outwit us in any negotiations for either; and as we are falling into a large export trade in pine lumber to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, and likely to immediately open up a direct trade with Cuba and the West Indies, and probably with Spain (now

that that glorious country has thrown off its shackles), we will prosper the more, being independent of either the smiles or the frowns of the people of the United States of America.

To return to the harbor of Montreal,—is it creditable to either the Board of Trade, or the Harbor Commissioners that, for thirty years past, rocks and sandbanks have existed, and continue to exist, right in front of the principal docks in the harbor, and that if a tug happens not to be sufficiently powerful, owing to high wind, or the abrupt turning necessary to keep channel, or the slipping of a cable, a large ship must inevitably run aground?

Wisdom points out the necessity of a channel in front of the city harbor, half a mile broad, and 24 feet deep, whatever the cost. We shall soon have steamships of 4,000 tons entering our harbor: how will they get in and out of the apology for an entrance to our docks as the one now existing?

Without contributing to the everlasting boasting of "Jonathan," I cannot help thinking that, had he been in our place, he would have had a splendid bay in front of the city, in no place shallower than five feet deep, and the water covered with ferry steamers, pleasure yachts, and race-boats. Look at the river now; a buoy marking a sandbank within a few yards of the Island wharf; large boulders showing their heads every where and there; the water rushing over the shallows, because the rocks are not blasted and removed, and so allowing the water to become still; and, in most of the docks, the largest ships cannot take in a full cargo, without being drawn out several feet from the wharf.

I am, Sir, your obed't serv't,
AN OLD MERCHANT.

20th Sept., 1869.

LIGHT WANTED BY DR CUMMING.

(To the Editor of the London Times.)

SIR,—We are invited, as stated by Sir George Bowyer, to receive light from the Council about to be held at Rome. Even "M. A." goes thus far. I may save time and trouble if I indicate in your columns, which the assembling prelates are sure to read, a series of grave difficulties on which I anxiously desire that the Council would shed light. When Archbishop Manning, the Marquis of Bute and other eminent converts were received into the Church of Rome, they, in common with all converts, accepted and repeated, while kneeling before the Bishop or priest, the well-known creed of Pius IV., drawn up in 1564, as the confession of their faith.

The articles on which I desire to have light are as follows:—

1. "I most firmly admit and embrace apostolic and ecclesiastical traditions." It would, of course, be absurd to require a convert to admit and embrace things of which he is ignorant. May I, therefore, respectfully beg of the Council to recite and publish these traditions? This has not been done.

2. "I will never take and interpret the Scriptures unless according to that sense which the Church has held and does hold." The Church has not set forth what this article would lead us to expect—an infallible sense of any one chapter of the Bible. I must, therefore, beg of the Council to let us have this sense. Till the Church does so, no reader of the Bible can interpret a single text without "incurring the wrath of the Holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul."

3. All converts declare also that they "will not interpret the Scriptures otherwise than according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers." Few Roman Catholics are able to give a list of the Fathers from Polycarp and Ignatius down to St. Bernard, who was the last of the Fathers, and lived in the twelfth century. But, as the Fathers, confessedly, very often contradict each other, and one Father occasionally contradicts himself, Roman Catholics are prevented from attaching any meaning to most important passages of Scripture. For instance, Cardinal Bellarmine shows that the Fathers hold conflicting opinions on every clause of the Lord's Prayer, and, in consequence, no Roman Catholic understands or can interpret the Lord's Prayer. There are many spurious works ascribed to the Fathers. The Breviary, for instance, contains a sermon there said to be Augustine's, in which the Virgin Mary is called "our only hope." This the Benedictine editor has shown to be spurious, it having been written long subsequent to the age of Augustine. I would respectfully entreat the Council to set forth an authentic and reliable edition of the works of the Fathers.

4. In this same creed all converts declare it as an article of faith that the Church of Rome "is the Mother and Mistress of all Churches." It would greatly oblige if the Council would explain in what way or sense the Church of Rome is the mother of the Greek Church, and where we can lay our hand on the charter or deed in which she is thus divinely constituted. If there be such tradition, let it be cited and shown to be apostolical.

5. All converts, in reciting this creed "promise and swear true obedience to Pius IX., as the successor of St. Peter." Now, let me invite the Council to inform us outside heretics where and by whom Christians were taught in the apostolic age to swear to obey St. Peter, and where and when St. Peter called himself the "Vicar of Christ," and "head of the Church universal." May I also beg of the Council to set forth some authentic evidence that Peter lived and died in Rome, that the present Pope is his lineal successor, that Peter's prerogatives were entailed on the Bishops of Rome and that at any time during the first five centuries the Bishops of Rome received ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction over the whole Church? This is the more necessary because the Popes during many years supported this claim by decretals, now held by learned Roman Catholics to be forgeries.

6. The Council of Trent has decreed infallibly that the apocryphal books of Tobit, Judith, Baruch, and the Maccabees are sacred and canonical. Now, as the Church interprets according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers, let me entreat the Council to explain to Chris-

tians why Melito, A. D. 177, does not receive one of them; why Origen, A. D. 200, rejects them all; why Athanasius rejects all, except Baruch; why Epiphanius, A. D. 368, rejects all; why Gregory Nazianzen, A. D. 370, does not receive one of them; why Jerome rejects all; and lastly why Pope Gregory the Great, being infallible, rejects the Maccabees, while Pope Pius IX., no less infallible, receives them as inspired and canonical.

7. I would also beg the Council—if permitted *vis voce*; if not, in your columns—to inform me if the Psalter of Bonaventure has been renounced or placed in the Index.

This canonized cardinal, who has the honor of a special collect in the Missal, cancels "Lord" or "God" in each of the Psalms of David, and instead writes "Mary," or "Virgin," or "our Lady." Thus, our 95th Psalm runs, "O come let us sing unto our Lady, let us rejoice in the Virgin who brings us salvation." Our 51st Psalm is rendered, "Have mercy upon me O Mary, and according to thy compassions cleanse me from all my sins." Our 110th Psalm is given thus: "My Lord said unto my Lady, Sit thou on my right hand." &c.

This work also contains the *Te Deum* addressed to the Virgin, "We praise thee, O Mary, we acknowledge thee to be the Virgin; all the earth doth worship thee, the spouse of the Eternal," &c.

There is likewise a new creed beginning "Whoever wishes to be saved ought above all things to have a firm faith concerning the Virgin Mary."

This work I possess in Italian, French and Latin; the Italian bearing the imprimatur of "the Vicar and Master of the Palace," as enjoined by the fifth Lateran. *The Glories of Mary*, issued by the Redemptorists, and approved by the late Cardinal Wiseman, contains many extracts from this psalter. As every Roman Catholic prays in Missal and Breviary, on the 14th day of July, that "in Bonaventure, whom they had as teacher on earth, they may have an intercessor in Heaven," I think I may fairly request information from the Council whether this worship is "Catholic" and proper.

8. I also find that the Council of Nice put forth, A. D. 325, a creed commonly called the Nicene. It was slightly altered by the Constantinopolitan Council, A. D. 381. Now, the Council of Ephesus, A. D. 438, enacted the following infallible decree: "If any one shall dare to compose any other creed or adduce or present it to those who are willing to be converted to the knowledge of the truth, either from heathenism or Judaism, or any heresy whatever, such persons, if bishops, shall be deprived of their episcopal office, and if clergy, of the clerical." But every Roman Catholic prelate or priest, on receiving a convert from Protestantism, compels him to kneel and repeat the creed of Pius IV., enacted in 1564, one-half of which consists of new articles not contained in the creed of Nice.

Surely light is required on the seeming collision between two infallible powers.

These are a few of the grave and weighty subjects upon which, if allowed to address the Council, I shall beg light. But in case I receive no reply to my inquiries addressed to the highest authority, I think it convenient, and in no way open to objection, to give the assembling Fathers an outline of those things on which I earnestly desire light in columns everywhere read.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN CUMMING.

THE EXHIBITION—H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The town to-day is full of people; about 50,000 have been added to the population. The trains which are arriving from all points are crowded. The Provincial Exhibition has proved a great success. This afternoon there were upwards of 30,000 persons on the grounds at one time. At two o'clock Prince Arthur drove to the Exhibition in company with Sir John Young, Sir John A. Macdonald and Mayor Graydon, escorted by cavalry. The Board of Aldermen attended in carriages. The Prince was received by the people with unbounded enthusiasm. He remained on the ground about a quarter of an hour, and returned to his quarters. At the grounds a cordial address of welcome was tendered to His Royal Highness by the Agricultural Association. His Royal Highness has created a very favorable impression here by his mild and unassuming manner. To-night all the distinguished party banqueted at the residence of Hon. J. Carling. To-morrow night a grand ball will be given in honor of the Prince, at the City Hall; tickets, \$10. To-day addresses of welcome were presented by the Corporation and Board of Trade to Sir John Young, and Lieutenant-Governor Howland. The Governor-General in reply spoke strongly in favor of perpetuating British connection. The Prince declined to receive the address from the Board of Trade, as he does not come in any official capacity. He received that of the Agricultural Association only as their guest.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—New insolvents: J. S. Tree, Stanbridge; John Reid, Montreal; Adam Dickson, Cobourg; T. Belleme & Co., Montreal; A. Cameron, Whitby; Elijah R. Ripley, West Farnham; Isaac Briggs, Gananoque; J. S. Graham, Brantford; Henry Winter, Sarnia; J. Shaver, St. Catharines; Ben. Grey, Peterboro'; Thos. McCutcheon, Township of Hamilton; Thos. Cox, Ashburnham; Joshua Jamieson, Walkerton, and Goff, Magog.

Hon. Mr. Rose is expected here to-morrow. To-morrow was the day appointed for the adjourned meeting of the arbitrators for the settlement of accounts between Ontario, Quebec and the Dominion. None of the arbitrators have arrived, and it is doubtful if a meeting will take place to-morrow; it is understood that additional statements of accounts have been submitted, which will take further time for consideration.

The man accused of counterfeiting has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$4,000 and two sureties in \$3,000 each.

Contemporary Press.

GREAT MISSIONARY MEETING IN HOLLAND.

On Wednesday, Aug. 4th, the Dutch Christians celebrated their Sixth General Evangelical National Missionary Festival. It was a great event, and moved Holland from one end to the other. It was a kind of national holiday, and brought together about 14,000 people. The Dutch, although so prominent in colonization, are not great in missionary enterprise. They have about a dozen societies for foreign missions, but nearly all of them are of recent origin, and at present the extent of their operations is very limited. But they have invented a mode of celebrating their anniversaries which might be adopted with advantage by other countries. Instead of each having its separate annual meeting, they join together and have one great open-air meeting, which grows in importance year by year. It affords a means of real Christian union, and serves as a meeting-place for friends who have not met each other for years. The place is fixed a year beforehand, and is looked upon by thousands as the red-letter day of the year. The whole arrangements are made with great care. A Committee of Management is appointed; a programme is drawn up; special trains are engaged, so that all may understand what is to be done. On this occasion the rules and regulations for the Committee of Management occupied twenty-four pages, and the programme for the people thirty-six. This latter is worth preserving as a memento of the gathering. Its pink cover contained on one side a map of the ground, and on the other a picture representing the heathen across the sea stretching out their hands as if saying, "Come over and help us," while in the foreground two missionaries are embarking in a boat, responsive to their cry. The clouds overhead are dark, but the sunlight is breaking through and shining upon the heathen shore. Among other things it contains the psalms to be sung, accompanied by the music.

Our train, special train No. 1, left Amsterdam at 5:35 a.m., and consisted of twenty-eight carriages, containing 1,700 people. There were seven of these special trains from different parts of the country, conveying about 9,000 people. The one from the greatest distance left Groningen at three in the morning, and occupied nearly seven hours each way, reaching its destination again at 12:35 at night. Our train accomplished its journey in about three hours, so I suppose the distance would be between seventy and eighty miles. It is difficult to get at distances in this country, as they are reckoned by time and not by measurement. The place selected for the gathering was Middachten, near Arnhem in Gelderland, the seat of the Dowager Countess of Bentinck. Six platforms were erected in different parts of a beautiful wood, and three separate meetings were held at each of these platforms, commencing at ten and terminating at six. The first of these platforms, was erected in a place admirably adapted for a large meeting. Imagine a natural amphitheatre, the sides of which were occupied by thousands of people, some on seats, but the majority seated on the ground, which was soft with moss and the leaves of the previous year. The platform was draped with evergreens, and would seat eight or ten persons. Another platform, about a dozen yards off, contained a brass band to lead the singing; and when the first notes sounded for the first psalm, the people flocked from all parts of the wood. Dutch singing is heavy, but it is very hearty. The psalms, with the music, are bound up with the Bible, and the same words are always sung to the same music. All the people appear to have all the psalms off by heart, for the moment any one of them is commenced they all join and sing without looking at the book.

At twelve o'clock the people formed two processions and proceeded to view the Dowager's castle and grounds, making an occasional halt for a psalm and an address. The country about here is totally unlike the Holland of tradition. Instead of being flat and marshy it is undulating and well-wooded, and affords some very picturesque views. Soon after two the meetings were resumed, and continued with little intermission till near six. The speakers included many names well known in the Christian world. —Exchange.

VISIT OF "FRIENDS" TO PALESTINE.

Early last spring the well-known Friends (Quakers), Eliand Sybil Jones, with a few others, reached Palestine on a tour of missionary observation. Their letters, published on their return to England, reported that they met with nothing but welcome, even in Moslem villages. They presented a broad gospel to their hearers, referring, of course, to the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, but making prayer in the name of Jesus. Sometimes their gatherings contained Jew, Christian, Mussulman, and Samaritan, all peaceful together. The quiet Quaker manner has a charm for them all. At or near Nabulus, where the Moslem feeling is considered strong, they were listened to with respectful attention, "no attempt being made violently to combat their errors, but rather faithfully and in love to show them the more excellent way." Sybil Jones appealed to the men to put woman in her proper place. What most impressed the minds of the people was, that the Friends had come so far for no other purpose than to do them good; "no one had ever done so before; no one had ever spoken such words." The party moved from place to place, pitching and striking their tents, and accompanied by an interpreter and a set of muleteers, all heartily helping them. The women gladly received needles and thread; but, when spoken to about their souls, said in a melancholy way that they had none, or no time to think of them. Eador, one of the many historic places they visited, is "the most witch-like place that can well be imagined," and the town "delightfully dirty." At Nazareth they found a girls' boarding-school, kept by two young ladies from England, with twelve boarders and about thirty day-scholars, all nice children. Sybil Jones addressed them all, and gave them a treat in the tents, themselves before the baggage had come up having lodged the first night in the Leticia Convent, and "very comfortably." At Beyrout the Joneses addressed eight hundred children belonging to Miss E. M. Thompson's schools. They then took ship for Athens; found that many of the Cretan children had returned home benefited by what they had learned in the schools at Athens, and leaving about three hundred still in main Greece. They reached London July 10, and subsequently sailed for this country.

MR. WHITE, DR. TACHE AND IMMIGRATION.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

Since his return to Canada, Mr. White, the Ontario Immigration Commissioner sent to Britain a few months since, has been the subject of a demonstration at Hamilton, his place of residence. It seems to us that he managed to be a little more candid in his speech on the occasion than might have been expected from so thoroughly a partisan. Two or three times he pointed in strong terms to the shortcomings of the Dominion Government in connection with this most important question of immigration. He complained that the grossest ignorance prevailed in England in reference to the climate and institutions of Canada; and, moreover, he declared that for the past three years not the slightest effort had been made to dispel that ignorance—not the slightest effort had been made by Canada to promote immigration. Instead of that, he declared that, when he went to London three months ago, he could not find even a Canadian Blue Book. In place of supplying the Canadian agent in England with such information as he ought to have, the head of the Immigration Bureau at Ottawa, Dr. Tache, seems, according to Mr. White's account of the matter, to have employed his time in decrying that agent's usefulness, and in doing him gross injustice. More than three years since the agent spoken of—Mr. Dixon—reported to the Department at Ottawa a number of things which he held ought to be attended to, in order to secure the immigration we so much want. And yet, according to Mr. White he has not, up to the present time, been even favored with the courtesy of an answer!

Further on, Mr. White reverts to the wretched manner in which the Immigration Bureau at Ottawa is managed, and declares that it is his deliberate opinion that "the mismanagement which has characterized our emigration department has been owing, not to the want of ability and faithfulness in our agent on the other side of the water, but to the want of earnest, hearty co-operation by the officials on this side of the water." Moreover, Mr. White says that he believes "to be unfortunately too true that so long as the present gentlemen are charged with the administration of emigration affairs at Ottawa, it is almost hopeless to expect that any practical scheme of emigration will be adopted in this country." This, of course, Mr. White thinks to be very "much to be regretted," as his experience in England leads him to believe "that in no country are there better opportunities than can be found in England for securing a very desirable class of emigrants for Canada. Every one who knows anything of the circumstances of England and the character of its surplus population, will concur with Mr. White's opinion to the extent of saying that England is one of the very best countries in the world from which to recruit the population of Canada. Yet the opportunities which we have of securing such immigrants are being thrown away, as Mr. White says, with the "greatest impunity," chiefly because old fogies are in authority at Ottawa. The emigrants from England, who might be induced to come hither, are allowed to go away to the United States, to Australia and to the ends of the earth.

Yet we all know how much the success of Confederation depends upon the well-developed system of immigration from every quarter whence immigrants can be induced to come. We know how much the success or failure of our efforts to people the North-West depends upon the receipt of large additions to our population from the surplus millions of the Old World. Yet our Dominion authorities, the friends above all else of Confederation, sit idly still and do nothing whatever in the matter, save to permit their subordinates to make themselves obstacles in the way of the little that might be done.

Mr. White knows what he talks about. His word, as against the Dominion authorities, ought to be good.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

If the above facts are not sufficient to make a deep impression on the country, it is apathetic and callous to an incurable degree. Be it remembered, Mr. White has no personal or party motive for assailing the Immigration Department of the Government, for he is friendly both to its members and the party to which they belong. His strictures, therefore, are the result of practical experience and honest conviction. His ability to speak on the subject of the Dominion's immigration policy may be fairly admitted when we know he has studied it long and carefully, and had an excellent opportunity all summer of witnessing its effects in the mother country. This is not the first time glimpses of light have been cast upon Dr. Tache's management, which have startled the public as to its lethargic and narrow-minded character. We ourselves, too, have felt it our duty on one or two occasions, to bring Mr. Chapais, the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, to task for shortcomings and lack of interest in the matter of the attraction of immigrants to our shores. It is still our opinion that a man of British or Irish origin should fill this post, and not a man who knows nothing of the subjects connected with emigration, and possesses little or no sympathy with the classes who immigrate. The same opinion applies to the office of Deputy Minister of Agriculture, now held by Dr. Tache, against whom Mr. White has felt constrained to complain so strongly. Other offices might be found for these gentlemen, better suited to their feelings and capacities. To secure a proper and successful administration of the Agricultural Department, it is necessary to have men who know best how to do their work, and who have their heart in their work. There may be French Canadian public employees favorable to British immigration, for all things are possible; but our experience hitherto has caused many persons to doubt the theory, and others, of larger faith, to conclude that the public has been unfortunate enough not to have had the advantage of their services. Be this as it may, it is time this paltering with the country in regard to emigration should cease. Heaven knows the Central Government and Legislature do little enough to promote the settlement of the country, without having that little practically nullified by the prejudices, negligence or incompetence of well-paid departmental officials. The public never had much confidence in the Government's immigration policy but it will have still less till important changes are made in the personnel of the Agricultural Department.

REMARKS OF THE "WITNESS." French-Canadians have always been noted

for their zeal to preserve their nationality, and their motto has ever been "Our language, our institutions, and our laws." The difficulties they throw in the way of emigration and settling the Townships with old-country people, was the great grievance of the British in Lower Canada forty years ago; and the same desire to fill the country themselves and to discourage the incoming of other races shines through the policy of the French-Canadian people yet. Now this may be all fair in Lower Canada where they have the majority and the power, but it is evidently absurd to put a man of this race at the head of the Emigration Department of the Dominion, seeing that he will probably do all in his power to hinder the work which he is paid for doing.

DEPARTMENTAL REFORMS.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

Commissioners in these cases to inquire into things which should be best known by those who appoint the Commissioners are manifestly mere tubs for the whale. When we get at the heads of our departments men who, like Mr. Childers in the British Admiralty, will learn for themselves what is necessary, and, having learned it, will do themselves, we may hope for an efficient organization but not before. In the meantime, the patriots who are sacrificing themselves in the Ministerial offices at Ottawa, show their own appreciation of the value of the work which they set the Commissioners to do, by not even attempting to make use of it, by the adoption of the recommendations which were obtained. Instead of any reform of existing departmental management being effected by the appointment of these gentlemen, a new, though temporary department, was created, to supplement departments whose strength was previously greatly in excess of their work. And the result is—it could not but be—nil. But, putting system and its defects out of the question, who ever saw the subordinates going on well when the masters were as careless of their business as our Ministers are of all the business that they undertake? When are they in the offices whose duties they undertake to discharge? When can they devote themselves to the business of exercising the surveillance which all business requires? Really, when we reflect upon the few cases of scandal which become public in the Government offices, we are reminded of the celebrated saying of Warren Hastings, that reflecting upon the riches he might have extorted from Hindoo Princes he was astonished at his own moderation. It is manifest that with the heads of departments scattered all over the world, and even when for a few hours at the seat of Government, ready to go three or four hundred miles east or west, to return thanks for a toast, to puff some colleague, or some great man from abroad, the subordinates have things wonderfully their own way, if their own moderation does not restrain them. We believe that frauds, like those of which Reiffenstein is accused, are rare among our officials. We believe that these officials are respectable, but as a body inefficient in the direction of keeping down expenses. If a few of them are not greatly belied, they are worse than inefficient but the Ministerial heads of Departments are entitled to no thanks if these few are not many. One of the earliest of the reforms that are required is, that when a man undertakes a department, whose duties he professes to consider as onerous, and demanding high talent, he should give himself and his talents seriously to the fulfilment of these duties.

THE DISSOLVING CABINET.

Ever since we have had Confederation, we have been hearing how necessary a very large Cabinet was in order to have public business conducted expeditiously and with success. In vain arguments have been urged against the arrangement, from the practice of other large and wealthier communities. Objections and reasonings have been scouted as absurd. We have been told of the variety of matters coming up for settlement under the new order of things, and of the prudence and genuine economy of putting these under the direct superintendence of efficient and responsible heads. We have had now the experience of more than two years, and during most of that time there have always been more or fewer of the seats in the Cabinet vacant; and in more cases still, when the places have been nominally filled, the duties connected with them have, notoriously, been neglected. It is scarcely necessary to repeat the story of vacancies left unfilled for months, and the duties connected with their departments either neglected altogether or handed over to subordinates. It has been a matter of public notoriety and scandal, that during the recesses of Parliament such a thing as a quorum of Ministers in the Capital has been a rare and interesting phenomenon; and that not seldom one or two Ministers have "run the whole machine," or left it altogether to itself. If public interests have not suffered under such a state of things, then the large Cabinet was perfectly uncalled for. And if they have, what have we to say of those whose profession and practice are in such marked and unmistakable contrast? —Globe.

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

We think it very hard that our contemporaries (especially our Ministerial contemporaries) should have devolved upon us, so exclusively as they have done, the necessary and laborious business of keeping the public informed of the extraordinary dodging by which we presume, that a Ministry will be at last arrived at. There have been physiological inquirers who have experimented by cutting away the organs of animals, beginning with those least important, and thence proceeding to those of prime utility, with a view of ascertaining with how little apparatus a breathing or a warm-blooded creature may live. Occasionally the trial is varied by endeavoring to see how the timber which serves so well instead of a leg, may be made to do service in the other departments of the human frame. We make this observation, en passant, because for all we can see, the excision of two or three members from the Executive Council, which has for some months left it short of the normal quantity of organs, has neither diminished its functional capacity; nor its vital force. We daresay, moreover,

that wooden or India-rubber pieces might be found perfectly successful as a substitute for some of the limbs, which the body originally possessed; and there appears from our telegraphic reports to be a disposition to apply some expedients of this kind. But the Finance Minister can hardly be dispensed with, and ought not to be taken from anything but the best material. People are naturally anxious to know, at least, who he is to be; and we repeat that it is rather hard upon us to make us do the whole duty. What are the Ministerial papers for; why do they receive, exclusively, the advertisements of the Government, and have, every now and then, a trip to England, on pay instead of expenses, thrown to one, or another of them, unless, it is to tell us what the Ministry is doing? Perhaps it is sometimes for not telling us, that all these small rewards and large amenities are strown along that pathway of life which to some of us is filled with asperities. At all events, the advent of Sir Francis Hincks as a live Canadian politician seems to have overwhelmed them with a sort of stupefaction which, if it has not made their hair stand on end, has caused their tongues or pens to stick very fast indeed. Perhaps it is because they feel the irony of the situation entering into their very souls, and require time to adapt themselves to the new occasion. The gentlemen whom we have in our eye used to be loud and persistent in their censure of the man and all his acts. They followed their leader, Sir John A. McDonald, in his assault upon the quarry, with a vigor and acrimony which showed their interest in the sport. What did we not hear of the "pet Bank," to say nothing of the corruptions in which he was steeped to the lips? When did we escape from the comparisons, which they had also borrowed from their Parliamentary orator, between Hincks and Walpole? And then what a God-send all this was to them, when he had moyennant a scouring of his reputation, by the same Sir John, given up his office and retired from the country. "If poor Cayley's weak mind was overturned by that 'thunderbolt' which fell from a sky that he had believed a moment before to be remarkable for its serenity, it was not poor Cayley's fault," sang in chorus all the Conservative press,—"what could an upright and painstaking Minister do with a condition of affairs left him as a legacy by a sharper whose whole public administration had been shaped in obedience to the recommendation—"Put money in thy purse?" Was Cayley's dashing successor, Sir Alexander, obliged to explain in a preface to every annual report how it was that there was a deficit, or how it was that the deficit was really a surplus, only you could not see where the balance was to be found? It is all the fault of that villain Hincks, again cried out with one accord the expounders of Ministerial ideas. Well, we admit that this makes it somewhat difficult for them to announce, without very wry faces, that Sir John is about to place the corruption-steeped Canadian Walpole of his own passionately patriotic harangue, into the very post where he some years ago committed so many rascalities, as well to his own enrichment, as to the complete demoralization of a country, which we are led to believe, was before his era a political Arcadia of simple manners, and self-sacrificing purity. However, our experience of them, saves us from despair! We have no doubt that they will be fully equal to the occasion, as, to do them justice, they have never failed to be in all difficult conjunctures where the union of dexterity and audacity was especially called for.

AMERICAN NEWS.

- John Bigelow, the new editor of the New York Times, is a disciple of Swedenborg.
- The U. S. Treasury received \$150,000,000 from tobacco last year.
- Pennsylvania is the Banner State as to railroads, having four thousand four hundred miles of track in operation.
- Philadelphia proposes to have one or two steam fire-yachts for services in conflagrations near the river, and especially when shipping is on fire or in danger.
- The new wife of Commodore Vanderbilt is said to be a member of the Methodist Church, and an active worker in church and Sabbath-school matters.—Am. paper.
- It is estimated at the Quartermaster-General's office that by the time the work is done there will be buried in the various Government cemeteries not less than 305,000 Union soldiers.
- There are 699 Young Men's Christian Associations in the United States. Many of these own, and more of them are erecting buildings for their special use. The actual membership will reach 90,000.—Am. paper.
- Princeton College has reopened with an accession of over one hundred new students, and with a total on the rolls of three hundred and four; the largest number in the history of the institution at the commencement of the college year.
- At a coin sale in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, a New Jersey cent, 1787, realized \$25; United States 1793 silver dollar, \$10; United States 1804 cent, \$12; United States 1797 cent, \$12; United States 1845 dime, \$4; United States 1794 cent, \$7.—Boston Transcript.
- The colored man, William Crafts, and his wife, for whose arrest the first fugitive slave law writ was issued, and who escaped by the "underground railroad" from Boston and reached England in safety, will return to this country in a few weeks.—Exchange paper.
- Mr. Dalrymple, the great Minnesota farmer, has completed his harvest of 2,000 acres of wheat. He has reaped, probably, 50,000 bushels, using fifteen reapers, and employing 125 men, who performed the work in nine days.—Am. paper.
- Our despatches from Washington assure us that the forthcoming report of the Treasurer of the United States will show that the expenditures of the Government for the late fiscal year were \$485,000,000 less than the year before.—N. Y. Tribune.
- There is, we are told, a colored gentleman at Saratoga, officiating with credit as barber at one of the great hotels, who is an alderman of the Federal Metropolis. When, O when, shall New York have an alderman who makes his living thus honorably and honestly.—N. Y. paper.
- A detachment of four hundred Mormons landed at New York on Monday last, en route to the Great Salt Lake. Brigham Young, in connection with his Church, has established an

emigration system which other parties concerned in the colonizing and development of lands, mines, &c., would do well to study.

— In Ohio, a fruit-farmer is planting a mammoth orchard which will consist of 5,000 apple trees, 10,000 peach trees, 8,000 pear trees, 2,600 cherry trees, 1,500 Chickasaw plums, six acres of quinces, twenty acres of raspberries eight acres of blackberries, and eight acres of grapes.—Brampton Times.

— The young ladies of Dover, Wayne county, Ohio, have formed a society for the redemption of young men whose habits do not suit them, pledging themselves not to receive the attention of any young man who swears, smokes, chews, loafs on the street-corners, or drinks.—London Free Press.

— A man in Des Moines, Iowa, has erected a dwelling-house for himself built mostly of paper. The weather-boarding, inside walls, and shingling are of that material known in the West as the "Rock River Company's Building Paper." The cost is about two-thirds that of the ordinary materials, and the house, it is said, is much warmer than where plaster and wood are used.

— A revival at Richmond, Ind., has been in progress for about six months; it is one of the most remarkable on record. About 900 persons have been added to the various churches. Outdoor meetings have been held twice a week, and a noon-day saloon prayer-meeting has become a nearly permanent institution. Sometimes as many as fifteen prayer-meetings in private houses have been simultaneously held in different parts of the city.—Am. paper.

— The City Superintendent of common schools, in New York, in his last report to the Board of Education, says: "It has been estimated that fifteen thousand children, at least, are daily and nightly roaming our streets, wholly destitute of either intellectual or moral culture, attending no school and ripening with fearful rapidity for the prison, the poor-house, or the gallows." Last year, at least 20,000 children were compelled to remain out of the public schools because there was no accommodation for them.

— An address has been issued by the National Executive Committee of the colored laborers and mechanics, which calls for a convention to be held in Washington on the first Monday in December, 1869. In order to make co-operation with the laboring classes, without regard to color, complete, and to meet the spirit which animated the National Labor Convention recently held in this city, the call is general, and no one will be excluded who bears the credentials of honesty and industry.

— A double headed locomotive of an improved design and great power has been some months in process of building at Taunton, Mass., for the Pacific Railroad. It resembles two engines connected together as one, which will travel either way, obviating the necessity of turntables. It has six pairs of 3 foot 9 inch wheels, 3 at each end, and each group driven by a pair of fifteen inch cylinders, 24 inch stroke, combining a power of 25,700 pounds. The whole weighs 54 tons, with tanks holding 3,000 gallons of water and carries 2½ tons of coal.—Kingston Daily News.

— A deplorable case of starvation has occurred in New York. On Friday at 350 West Thirty-ninth street, Mrs. Sarah Boyle and her daughter Mary were found dying of starvation. They had gone into a dark, damp cellar, and lay down to die. When found, the daughter had two bricks under her head for a pillow, and the mother had utilized for the same purpose a mere wisp of straw. The warden of Bellevue Hospital having been informed of the facts, personally went with an ambulance, and bore them to his institution. The daughter died soon after entering its portals. The mother's condition is precarious. The family were once in good circumstances.

— The immigration of Chinese and Japanese to our Pacific border promises to be as important a fact as that of the European on the Atlantic side, and at the same time a more embarrassing one. The wonderful incursion of the Asiatics—twelve hundred of them in the last trip of the Great Republic—disturbs a great many, who never thought our going to China and Japan, and our announcements of a cosmopolitan fraternity, would have such results. But we cannot adopt the old exclusive policy of the Japanese and Chinese, and bid those people stay away or go away. They will come; and our citizens will, no doubt, get used to them—with their almond eyes and their sallow complexions. Civilization tends to do away with human antipathies and jealousies of race, and it is a tendency that our progressive people cannot long resist.—N. Y. Times.

— One of the Chicago papers utters a timely caution to the people of the West in regard to the supposed exhaustless lumber forests of the region around the great lakes. Year by year the serious inroads of the axe are turning large areas of the pine region into the barren and useless waste which the lumberer leaves behind him. The 16,000,000 feet of pine now on the Chicago market striped twenty-five hundred acres, it being the rule that pine lands now do not average over six thousand feet per acre. The receipts in Chicago in 1868 reached one thousand millions of feet. According to the above rule, two hundred thousand acres, or over three hundred and twelve square miles of pine lands, were cleared in the single season of 1868 to supply the Chicago market alone. When the other lumber markets of the West are also taken into account, it is estimated that many hundreds of square miles—whole counties in area—were stripped of a source of wealth which it would require half a century of growth to repair, even were favorable conditions of planting and culture secured.

BOSTON TO BE ILLUMINATED IN FIVE MINUTES.—An ingenious invention is now being tested, which promises to light all the street-lamps in Boston in less than five minutes. It is done by electricity, and is soon to be applied to Beacon street. It also extinguishes the lamps in an equally brief space of time.—Boston Transcript.

THE WEALTH OF NEW YORK.—The aggregate valuation of property in the State of New York this year is \$1,860,120,770—\$94,031,620 more than last year. The valuation of the real estate is \$1,418,132,855. The valuation of property in New York city has increased \$73,704,814 during the past year.—Am. paper.

A GRAB RESULT.—The fears which were entertained that a very serious debt would exist in the treasury of the American Board of Foreign Missions are happily not realized. By keeping

the accounts open until the middle of this month the balance against the Board has been reduced from \$156,000 on the 1st of August to \$5,925 yesterday. Several times before in its history the Board has been relieved by the churches from a similar impending trouble. It shows what earnest Christian men can do when they put their hands to a good work.—Boston Journal.

THE SABINE MUTINY.—According to a special Washington dispatch to the New York Sun, the cable telegrams which reported the discovery of a mutiny on the U. S. frigate Sabine at Cherbourg were true. The statement that seven of the mutineers were hanged was untrue. The Sabine has been ordered home on account of this mutinous conspiracy among her crew. Three witnesses, sent by another vessel to avoid being tampered with, have arrived in Boston. These facts leaked out at the Navy Department on Wednesday. The Sabine was on a cruise with the graduation class of midshipmen, some sixty odd in number. Her commander is Capt. John G. Walker. None but sailors were engaged in the conspiracy. The trial is to take place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard after the arrival of the Sabine.

END OF THE COLISEUM.—Upon the whole the Coliseum could not have come to a more appropriate end. Fill a building with such grandeur and glory as the Anvil Chorus, with 30,000 exalted Bostonians applauding, and how to get that building off the face of the earth without an anti-climax becomes a perplexing problem. We remember that the Daily Sturton perceived the difficulty at the time of the Festival, and after the Hallelujah Chorus, on the last day, wanted to blow up the building, chorus, audience, and all, with a hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder. This being against the law, there was obviously nothing left but a thunderbolt, an earthquake, or a whirlwind, and a whirlwind it is. Well, we have cause to be thankful anyhow that the vulgar proposal to get rid of the Coliseum in a Grand Gift Distribution Concert has come to naught. The winds of heaven have distributed the sacred shed all over the Back Bay. But alas for Boston! The Coliseum shattered; the Common in ruins; the Big Elm broken! Let us go and veil our faces.

THE RIGHT WAY TO REFORM A PARTY.—We do not often find an opportunity to praise the Democratic party, but whenever we do find one, we make a point of improving it. The recent action of the Philadelphia Democrats seems to us to deserve special commendation. It was bootless to narrate how the worse element of that party got the upper hand during the desperate effort to carry the State for Seymour and Blair by wholesale fraud; suffice it that such was the case, and that one result was the nomination of a fearfully bad city and county ticket for the approaching State election. It may not have been all bad, but it was notoriously very bad. Hereupon, the rank and file of the party, after due consideration, resolved not to support it. It did no good to bawl, "Support the regular nominations!" "Democracy for ever!" "Down with the nigger-worshippers!" "No scratching!" &c., &c.: the masses listened cool as cucumbers and stood to their resolve that the rowdies and blacklegs who had made the ticket should try their hand at electing it and see how they got on. Expostulation, entreaty, execration, were tried and found equally and utterly futile; so the candidates had to be coaxed to get out of the way; the Nominating Convention re-assembled, and a different sort of ticket set before the people. The lesson will do good for the next dozen years.—N. Y. Tribune.

A TOMATO SENSATION.—Time makes sad havoc with our most cherished illusions. What institution have we in this country more highly and universally respected than the tomato? His old name of love-apple shows what a hold it has upon the popular heart. Who can believe this meek, innocent-looking, health-giving fruit, is the nurse of a reptile more venomous than the rattlesnake? Yet such is the report. Dr. Fuller of Syracuse, the Carthage Republican informs us, "has in his office a tomato worm measuring five inches in length, and weighing an ounce. It was taken from a tomato vine in his garden, and is now securely inclosed in a glass bottle. It eats and digests twenty times its own weight of tomatoes and tomato leaves. It eats constantly, except resting occasionally, from one to two minutes. This worm was first discovered this season, and is as poisonous as a rattlesnake. It poisons by throwing spittle, which it can throw from one to two feet. This spittle striking the skin the parts commence at once to swell, and in a few hours death ends the agonies of the patient. Three cases of death in consequence of this poison have recently been reported. The medical profession is much excited over this new enemy to human existence. It is advisable for persons picking tomatoes to wear gloves. The question arises whether or not a tomato partly devoured by one of these vermin, and then afterwards eaten by a person, may not have sufficient virus left upon it to poison the one who eats it?" If this story cannot be contradicted emphatically and at once, the amount of land devoted to the culture of tomatoes in this part of the world will be suddenly and rapidly reduced. We do not care to give hospitality to visitors who eat twenty times their own weight, and whose saliva is a deadly venom.—N. Y. Times.

THE PERILS OF AN EVENING WALK.—William Madden was on his way to the theatre when a shot from a "No. 6 Smith & Wesson revolver" arrested his attention. The next moment another shot was fired at him, and this took effect in his right lung. If the bullet does not prove a messenger of death, it is likely to send Madden about the world with a broken constitution, and a big hole through one of his lungs. Now, what had Madden done to bring this punishment upon himself? Literally nothing. He was as innocent of any offence as the reader. In fact, the cowardly assassin who shot at him admitted as much. It was "all a mistake," he thought Madden was somebody else, against whom he really did bear a grudge. So, without taking the trouble to ask any questions, he pulled out his pistol and shot his foe, as he supposed, in the back. Concerning the amount of courage which is required for this mode of settling disputes we shall say nothing. What society is interested in is the punishment of the culprit. On this occasion the criminal was luckily arrested. His name is W. J. Hamilton. What degree of political influence he possesses is not stated, and, therefore, we cannot precisely calculate his chances of getting off. But unless Broadway is to be turned into a sort of "Mur-

derers' Walk," it is desirable that a stern example should be made of the man now in custody, and that the public should have some proof that the law is not entirely powerless.—N. Y. Times.

MEETING IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR PERRY, OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—The meeting was addressed at length by Professor Perry, of Williams College, who endeavored to show that free trade is not (1) a political question at present; that its advocates belong in common to both political parties, and therefore its agitation is not hostile to any existing party, as such. 2. Nor is its agitation hostile to manufacturers as a class, since some of the prominent manufacturers of the country are free-traders—for example, Edward Harris, of Rhode Island, and S. B. Hunt, of Vermont, and since free-traders believe their policy to be essential to the welfare of manufacturers. 3. Nor is free trade hostile to taxation. Free-traders believe so firmly in taxation that they never will consent that anything else than taxation shall hide under cover of the taxes. 4. Nor is free trade hostile even to customs duties laid simply for revenue, and so laid as to be most productive with the least interference with business. On the other hand free trade is opposed to what is called "Protection," in all forms and in all degrees. Protection was illustrated in its own nature as mere negation (a tax), as privation (enhancing prices), as prohibition (losing a foreign market), and as spoliation (making the many contribute to the few). It was then argued that free trade was: 1. The natural state of things; 2. The only condition of trade in ancient times—protection is a modern delusion; 3. The present policy of Germany, England and Belgium; 4. The tendency of thought and policy in all countries; 5. The immediate interest of the United States.

DOMINION NEWS.

—The camp at Point Levi breaks up on the 30th instant. The 29th Regiment will leave for Jamaica; the 53rd for Barbadoes, and No. 1 Company Royal Engineers for England.

BLUEBERRIES.—There have been exported from the port of Trois Rivières, for the season up to this day, 3,109 boxes of blue-berries estimated at \$1.50 a box, representing a round sum of \$4,663.50.—Le Canadien, 15th.

—A man by the name of Louis Phenix cut the throat of a child, four weeks of age, of Mr. Champigny, of St. Valerien de Milton, one day last week. He was arrested at once, but was found the morning after his incarceration, hung by his suspenders to the window-bars in the police station. He was 64 years of age, and insane.—Dundas paper.

—The first application of the Habitual Criminals Act in the case of a prisoner committed to penal servitude, was made yesterday at the Middlesex Sessions. A man who was convicted of stealing a ham, and against whom former convictions were proved, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, to be followed by other seven years' police surveillance.

FIRE.—The barn of Mr. McNider, containing about 4,000 bundles of hay, and situated on the Charlesbourg road, was burnt to the ground last Saturday night, between ten and eleven o'clock. It is rumored that the origin of the fire is attributed to the carelessness of the men who had been working about the premises, three of whom had lighted their pipes at the door as they were leaving at six o'clock. The buildings and contents were valued at \$1,000 and not insured.—Quebec Chronicle.

WORTH KNOWING.—The Toronto Telegraph in a long article in its issue on Wednesday gives the following facts, which are worth knowing:—"It is a notorious fact that living in Toronto is more costly than living in any other place in Ontario—probably than any other place in Canada. The prices of nearly all the necessaries of life are higher here than in Hamilton, Kingston or London, and in many instances ever higher than in Montreal. At the present time a family can live in the city of Hamilton—only forty miles distant—for at least one-third less than they can here, even leaving the important item of house-rent out of consideration.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN A TRUNK.—Some five days since a trunk was checked through from Philadelphia to Niagara Falls. After lying until Tuesday without a claimant, it was decided to send it to the depot for unclaimed baggage at Albany. On handling the trunk a sickening smell proceeded from it, and those in charge concluded to break it open and see what it contained. They did so, and found closely-packed within the body of a man apparently of middle age, from which proceeded an intolerable stench. The head and arms were severed from the body. We understand the body was placed in the hands of the coroner, who will hold it as long as possible for identification. We await further developments with interest.—St. Catharines Journal.

PRE-CASTING WITH THE NORTH-WEST.—Nor-Wester, Aug. 24.—We are asked on every side—Why is it that the Canadian authorities are so slow in taking possession of this Territory, now that everything seems to have been settled? "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and to a people situated like ourselves, who have so long been waiting for the good time coming, when under the auspices of an energetic government we should see this glorious heritage thrown open to the world, every day seems a long time to wait, and weeks seem like months; and months like years. This people have been humbugged so often that they can hardly realize the truth of what has already been done during the present year, and as they can see nothing tangible to their senses as having been effected in their midst, they are beginning to settle themselves into the belief that the new order of things will not be instituted until another year. To make haste slowly is doubtless the better plan in all things of importance, still it does seem as if needless time is being consumed by the high contracting parties in Canada or in England, and another season is slipping away to our own detriment and to the advancement of our ambitious and thoroughly-in-carnest neighbors.

DISTRESSING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning Dr. Beaubien held an inquest on the body of a little boy named W. Keys, who came to his death on Sunday last under the following circumstances:—"The child, a fine healthy boy, five years and a half old, was the son of Mr. Archibald Keys, who reside on Sandy Hill. On Friday afternoon his mother discovered that he

had been passing worms. On Saturday morning she purchased a bottle of Fahrenstock's Vermifuge, and at nine o'clock the same morning gave the child a teaspoonful and a half of the medicine. This dose was repeated at ten o'clock, and again at eleven, in accordance with the printed directions accompanying the bottle, which ordered a dose of that quantity to be administered every hour. At three o'clock the little fellow was seized with convulsions, and on Sunday morning, in spite of the utmost care and unremitting attention, the child expired. His agonies during these hours must have been dreadful, for after death the body was bent backwards almost double, the back of the head almost touching the legs. The following is the verdict of the jury: That William Keys came to his death by accidental poisoning from a patent worm medicine, known as Fahrenstock's Vermifuge, administered according to the directions on the label.—Ottawa Citizen.

EXECUTION OF POITRAS.—This criminal suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Monday afternoon, at Malbale, for the murder of a man named Ouellet, in the district of the Moisie mines. The trial took place in the early part of this summer, and the execution was fixed for the month of July; but the Government granted the accused a temporary reprieve, owing as it was at the time currently rumored, to the fact that His Excellency John Young intended to visit that section of the country. The ceremonies attending the execution were conducted by two men from Montreal, the Sheriff of Malbale being unable to find any person within the limits of his district who would—upon receipt of a large remuneration—undertake the duties of the odious office of public executioner. Poitras, it is said, up to the last moment refused to accept the consolations of his religion, and would not receive the visits of any clergyman, proclaiming his innocence of the murder for which he suffered. When, however, he was brought to face the reality of his position on the scaffold he became penitent, and confessed himself to be the murderer of the unfortunate Ouellet. The execution was conducted in an orderly and peaceable manner; the resident farmers for many miles of the surrounding country being in attendance.—Quebec Chronicle.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—The largest farm in England consists of three thousand acres, and belongs to a man named Jones. In its cultivation he follows the "four course" system, the whole extent of the farm being divided into four great crops—750 acres of wheat, 750 to seeds, beans, peas, &c.

—The 13th Hussars took a Canadian bear to England with them, and on his arrival at York he created no small amount of consternation by breaking loose, and in defiance of the efforts to recapture him, keeping his liberty for a full hour. In the effort to secure him one person was bitten in the leg, and considerable fear was excited.

—The Newcastle (Eng.) Journal states that a young woman has died in that town from a leprosy disease communicated by the chignon she wore, which is supposed to have contained some of the hair known to be supplied to chignon makers from the cemeteries and hospitals of the East.

—A concealed student once presented a sermon to Prof. Park, which was so thoroughly defective that it received no criticism at all. This fact led the writer to suppose the sermon to be one of great merit, and some days after, while walking with the Professor, he expressed his delight that he had been able to produce a discourse so faultless, and asked Prof. Park to suggest a suitable hymn to accompany its public delivery. The Professor, with a merry twinkle in his eye, replied he thought of none so appropriate as that well known lyric, "Now I lay me down to sleep." The student disappeared.

—Mr. George Potter, delegate to a recent Trades Union Congress at Birmingham, England, has been telling some very bold truths to his brother workmen. He informs them that alcoholic drinks are costing the British laboring class several hundreds of millions of dollars per annum, and that it is nonsense to talk of elevating or improving the position of that class, so long as a third of their earnings—which is nearly the whole of what might and should be their savings—goes straight into the till of the gin-shop and porter-house as fast as they earn it, and is often due there before they earn it. This is as true as the Multiplication Table, and the very truth that needs to be squarely considered. Steady work and good wages are excellent; but if the workman drinks all his surplus earnings, what do they amount to at last? The distiller, the brewer, the liquor-merchant, the retailer, may possibly save and thrive, but the workman is making a bee-line for the almshouse, where disease, decrepitude, or paralysis, must soon land him. There is no possible future for a beery, bloated, whisky-soaking mechanic or artisan; he is going straight to perdition, and Trades Unions can't save him. We trust Mr. Potter may command attention.—N. Y. Tribune.

NIAGARA FOR A BACKGROUND.—In one of his sketches of life at Niagara Falls, Mark Twain has the following fair hit:—"On the Canada side you drive along the chasm between long ranks of photographers standing guard behind their cameras, ready to make an ostentatious front-piece of you and your decaying ambulance, and your solemn crate with a hide on it which you are expected to regard in the light of a horse, and a diminished and unimportant background of sublime Niagara—and a great many people have the ineffable effrontery or the native depravity, to aid and abet this sort of crime. Any day, in the hands of these photographers you may see stately pictures of paps, and mamma, and Johnny, and Bub, and Sis, or a couple of country cousins, all smiling hideously, and all disposed in studied and unbecomingly attitudes in their carriage, and all looming up in their grand and awe-inspiring imbecility before the snubbed and diminished presentment of that majestic presence, whose ministering spirits are the rainbows, whose voice is the thunder, whose awful front is veiled in clouds."

TEMPERANCE IN MAINE.—The cause of Temperance in Maine is, at present, a little mixed up. Prohibition is the settled policy of the State; but our stringent liquor law is not generally enforced with much thoroughness. The remedy for this defect is thought by some to be a State constabulary. This is the issue now before the people. The dominant party has expressly committed itself to the "faithful enforcement of the

Prohibitory Law' but is not committed to a State constabulary. A temperance party has therefore been organized and a candidate nominated for Governor. Mr. Hichborn, the nominee, is an outspoken Temperance man, a Universalist in religion, and a strenuous opponent of capital punishment. This action of the recent Temperance Convention was against the protest of some of its older and wiser members, and against the judgment of a large proportion of the Temperance men of the State. The movement is evidently premature, and cannot fail to divide and weaken our Temperance force. Some of our most earnest Temperance men doubt the policy of committing the cause of Temperance to the keeping of any political party. The history of the cause in Maine affords not much encouragement for moving in that direction. Political leaders can seldom be trusted, and the noisiest advocates of moral reform are sometimes the first to sell out for the loaves and fishes of office. The movement is specially inopportune at the present time. Maine was never more ably represented in her gubernatorial chair than now. Governor Chamberlain's brilliant war-record will secure the enthusiastic support of the soldiers.—Zion's Herald.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—To the general reader the name of Prince Edward's Island is not a familiar one. Its mention, in fact, far from calling forth an actual confession of ignorance, rather gives birth to an affirmation of it by the expression of a vague belief that the country referred to is in the vicinity of Van Diemen's Land, and, therefore, quite beyond the ken of unlearned humanity. Yet it is hardly eight hundred miles from New-York, and is likely, when certain railroads now in process of construction are built, to be a delightful watering-place for health-seeking Americans. In a very few years Prince Edward's Island will really be a most popular place of resort. One hundred and twenty miles in length and twenty-five in width, it is washed on one side by the waters of the Straits of Northumberland and on the other by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is distant, at its nearest point, but nine miles from the mainland of New-Brunswick. The soil of the island is rich and wholly under cultivation. The angler can find trout and salmon in its inland waters, and mackerel and cod seaward. The climate is most agreeable: warm days in summer—that is to say, warm days in the American sense—are rare, and cool nights are to be enjoyed throughout the hottest period of the year. The 95,000 souls who now people the island will surely not be left to enjoy tranquilly all these pleasures when two days and a half of travel will rattle one from a heated metropolis to a healthful and cheap summer home.—Cor. N. Y. Times.

OUTRAGE IN ENGLAND ON A CANADIAN MERCHANT.—A circular with this title has been made public, containing a long statement supported by actual documents, respecting what appears to have been a most unjust application of the law of arrest for debt by a Liverpool firm, in the case of a merchant from Hamilton, Ontario. We can give in a few lines all the facts, which, in the circular, would require a long time to read. The Messrs. Turner, having had transactions with the firm of Robert Crooks & Co., of Liverpool, a dispute had arisen between them, resolving itself, of course, into a difference respecting the amount due from the debtor to the creditor firm. Mr. Robert Crooks, by a private note, suggested the reference of this dispute to the friendly arbitration of Mr. Edward Adams, of London, Ontario. That proposition was accepted by Messrs. Turner as a last resort; but as Mr. James Turner was about to sail for England, he wrote to say that he hoped at a personal interview to arrange all difficulties, and make farther proceedings unnecessary. Immediately upon arriving in Liverpool he waited upon Messrs. Crooks, but found the office closed, and proceeded to Glasgow at once. There he received several requests from Messrs. Crooks that he would return to Liverpool, and have an interview with their Mr. Booth, who was about leaving for Canada, before that gentleman's departure. Mr. Turner immediately signified his readiness to accede to his request, though at some personal inconvenience, and accordingly proceeded to Liverpool. The correspondence had been perfectly friendly up to that time; but on the very day when the Messrs. Crooks were inviting Mr. Turner to Liverpool, Mr. Robert Crooks was making an affidavit that Mr. Turner owed his firm more than three thousand pounds, and that he was about to leave the country in order to avoid the payment of his debt. Accordingly, when Mr. Turner arrived he was arrested, and was only saved from incarceration by the intervention of a friend, through whom arrangements were made for the payment of the money, we suppose, under protest. From a statement of Mr. Hope, of Montreal, who has gone into the accounts of the two firms, it appears that the difficulty occurred about some liquorice paste, which was to be shipped in monthly parcels, according to a contract made by Messrs. Crooks & Co., as agents for Messrs. Turner, and confirmed by the latter. But some of these parcels came to hand in excess of the arrangement, and these Messrs. Turner refused to accept, and notified Messrs. Crooks that they were held on their account. The amount claimed by Messrs. Crooks appeared to Mr. Hope to be due on a settlement of accounts; but it included the sums charged for the liquorice paste, and none of it was due under the agreement till four days after the arrest. Mr. Hope adds a remark that he thinks Mr. Turner ought to have been ready to accept the general account, exclusive of the sums involved in the dispute—to which Mr. Turner replied that he offered to do so. Upon the whole, if Messrs. Crooks kept within the letter of the law in making the arrest, they seem to have resorted to sharp practice in inviting a correspondent to Liverpool in all friendship, and then arresting him on an affidavit based upon the fact that he came. We have Mr. Turner's account of the transaction, but so far as it goes, it is supported by the letters and telegrams which passed, and by the statement of Mr. Hope.—Herald.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The English fleet at Yokohama was under orders to accompany the frigate "Galatea" to Yeddo, where extensive preparations for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh had been made by the British residents.

Yokohama has been visited by a furious gale, causing great destruction to property on shore. Satsuma has protested against the execution of Ezomato, now a prisoner at Yeddo. The Mikado's party want to behead him.

CANADIAN TELEGRAMS.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—The sudden departure of Wm. Ahern, of the City Bank Agency, has caused a great deal of surprise amongst his friends, and it has since leaked out that the \$40,000 deficit in his cash account was advanced to the Messrs. Douglas of the Harvey Hill Mining Co. Mr. Ahern always bore the highest reputation as a citizen. He is the son of a late member of the Quebec bar, who stood foremost during his lifetime amongst the professional men of this city, for ability and integrity of character. Every effort will be made to induce him to return to Quebec, and explain the circumstances under which he made these advances. One thing is certain, Mr. Ahern did not receive any pecuniary benefit, not even to the extent of a shilling, by the transaction. The money was advanced through motives of friendship, in full expectation that the recipients of the favors would protect him from harm.

Mr. Workman, the City Bank President, is still in Quebec. No further development in the Montreal Bank fraud. The checks initiated by Mr. Harris, still remain unpaid, and the Montreal Bank say they will not cash them, until forced to do so by a Court of law. The general impression here is, that the acceptances of Mr. Harris, who was at the time the local cashier are binding, and that the Bank must honor them.

The checks signed by Sanderson & Co., cashed by the City Bank, had been paid over to the National Bank on the following morning by the City Bank clerk and received by the National Bank as properly initiated and accepted checks, and their respective amounts placed to the credit of the City Bank in the National Bank books. When the Montreal Bank refused to honor these checks, the National Bank handed the checks back again to the City Bank, and say they will hold them liable. The affair will terminate in a number of intricate law-suits.

A Mr. McNeill, teller of the National Bank, has been suspended from duty, for dipping into speculations outside the Bank. He was found making free with the funds of the Bank, and speculating in oils with a firm of this city.

A sailor was stabbed last night in Champlain street. His recovery is doubtful.

Two houses in the city were struck by lightning during the recent storms. No accidents reported.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—With regard to the recent developments at the Montreal Bank, it is stated that Mr. Harris, who is at present in New York, is in communication with the authorities of the Bank; and as there was no reason for his leaving the city excepting his distress at the difficulties into which he was led by other parties, there is every reason to expect his early return, when he will be able to throw light on the transactions which caused him to leave so suddenly.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—A meeting was held last evening at the Methodist Church to raise funds for Victoria College. It was well attended and a number of district clergymen, including Mr. Puncheon, were present and gave their views upon the subject. The College recently lost the annual Government grant of \$6,000, and its friends are now trying to raise an endowment fund of \$100,000. Over \$50,000 of that amount is subscribed.

The professional Calcrafts, from Montreal, who were brought down to Malbale to conduct the execution of the convict Poitras on Monday, bungled the business completely through intoxication. They were both drunk, says a bystander, and miscalculated the distance of the drop; so that the condemned man when he fell through the trap, fell on his knees under the gallows. He was re-conducted to the drop and the first mistake remedied. Poitras it is supposed died the instant he fell. He made a full confession of his guilt at the last moment, but refused to accept any spiritual consolation. It is said that he also admitted to having killed two of Ouellet's children as well as the father.

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—The forgery which Reifenstein is discovered to have committed, consisted in altering a power-of-attorney which was sent to him by the township of South Monaghan, to draw the money supposed to be due to that municipality. There was however none due, but Reifenstein altered it to New West Munster, and, in collusion with the Ontario Bank, drew the funds for that locality. There appears now to be some deficiencies in the bonds.

The Ontario Legislature will assemble early in November, probably about the 3rd, and it is contemplated to introduce a Bill to give the members a sessional, instead of a per diem allowance.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The Rev. Mr. Wardrop was presented with address, accompanied by purses, to-night, at the Daily street Presbyterian church, by the Bible Society, the members of his late charge, and the citizens. In all, the purses amounted to nearly \$1,600, which was collected in small amounts throughout the city. Mr. Wardrop, made to each a reply, characterized by genuine sentiment and deep feeling at the prospect of a near separation; he scanned his life in this city, and would ever remember his connection with it. He had expected some farewells, but he had never for an instant dreamed that he would have been the recipient of such overwhelming kindness. The church was crowded to the doors, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, each one seemingly anxious to take a parting farewell.

TORONTO, Sept. 20.—The Telegraph says Sir F. Hincks has concluded to accept office as Finance Minister, and remain permanently in Canada, if he is returned to the House of Commons by the constituency of North Lanark. He goes to Montreal to-day to consult with Messrs. Rose and King, relative to finance, and from Montreal direct to Lanark, where he will be opposed by Malcolm Cameron.

Mr. McDougall has announced his intention to accept the Governorship of the North West. The Telegraph understands that, before leaving for England, Mr. Gait was offered the position in the Cabinet as Commissioner of Public Works. It advocates the claims of Angus Morrison for that position.

THREE RIVERS, Sept. 20.—The Court of Criminal Jurisdiction (Queen's Bench) opened this morning. The Grand Jury found a "no bill" against the "Thiefault" girls on the murder indictment, and true bills against them for concealing the birth of their children. Arthur Turcotte, advocate, defended them.

TERMS OF THE "WITNESS."

DAILY WITNESS.....\$3 per annum.
MONTREAL WITNESS (Semi-weekly)..... 2 "
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Cash invariably in advance, and all letters must be post-paid.

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THE WITNESS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

In a recent paragraph in the Globe, denying that its silence respecting Sir Francis Hincks, meant assent to the feelers put forth in his praise, that paper admitted that he had done good service to Canada in times past. Now this is just the point on which we cannot agree with the Globe, and we ask what were those good services? Being connected for a while with a respectable party, Mr. Hincks could not, of course, escape participation in their good measure, but whenever he acted on his own motion, so far as we remember, his action was injurious to the country.

For a number of years he conducted a so-called reform journal in this city, by the bitterness and unscrupulousness of which he made the reform party exceedingly unpopular here. Was this good service to the country?

He made loud professions of patriotism, economy, &c., in order to get into power, which were very patently falsified after his object was attained. Was this good service to the country?

He went to England to conclude an arrangement with the British Government for a railway throughout Canada, the money to build which was to be obtained with British guarantee, at four per cent; and for reasons best known to himself, (numbering, it was said, fifty thousand,) he broke with the British Government in an insulting manner, and allied himself with the speculators who gave Canada a road at a cost, according to Herapath's Journal, of just about double what it ought to have been. Was this good service to the country?

But for Mr. Hincks we would have had a better built and much better furnished road, which would have paid its way, causing loss to nobody, and the business of the country would have been well done. But, owing to his manipulations, the Province of Canada has irretrievably lost the many millions it advanced to the road. The stockholders of the Company have lost a great deal more, and the road has been in a dilapidated and half-finished condition much of the time since. Where is the obligation to Sir Francis in all this?

It was Mr. Hincks who introduced corruption, systematically, into Canadian policy—a system which has borne enormously costly and bitter fruit ever since, and what gratitude does Canada owe him for that? In this way he inflicted the greatest wound on this country, a wound which does not merely affect the public pocket, but, what is far worse, public morals also.

From those considerations we conclude that Sir Francis ought, on no account, to be restored to power in Canada.

It may, indeed, be said that his career of eighteen years as a Governor in the West Indies was respectable, and that it gives assurance of improved conduct in public affairs here. But it must be remembered that even there he, by a stretch of arbitrary power, suspended a Judge who had stood up for the poor and oppressed against their wealthy and powerful oppressors. Even had there been urgent cause for such an exercise of gubernatorial power, it was a very dangerous one; but, as the British Government decided on appeal, there was no good cause for the act. On the contrary, the conduct of the Judge was vindicated and that of Sir Francis condemned. The Home Government did not, indeed, suspend the Governor as he had done the Judge, but allowed him quietly to complete his term and then pensioned him off, as customary, with one-third of his salary, or £666 13s. 4d. sterling per annum.

Now we do hope Sir Francis will be satisfied with this income, \$3,333, and repose quietly on whatever laurels he may think he has won, without entering again into public life in Canada.

The reasons why our present administration wish to obtain Sir Francis Hincks for a colleague, are not far to seek.—1st. He is a Knight or Baronet (we do not know which), and titles even if only "Sir," are highly esteemed in Cabinet circles. 2nd. He has actually been a Governor himself. 3rd. The leading men among them are his pupils in the arts of governing by corruption, and like draws to like. 4th. His old friends, the Grand Trunk magnates, could doubtless rely on him for everything he could possibly do for them, and he could in like manner rely on them. Their influence, which, next to the Church of Rome, is the most powerful in Canada, would, therefore, doubtless be wielded in his favor. 5th. The Church of Rome dearly loves a trading politician, whom it can certainly mould to its will in return for its support. That is to say, that any man can feather his own

nest profusely, and make the most outrageous appointments to office, and still be retained in power through the influence of the hierarchy in Canada, if he only serves their purposes. 6th. Sir Francis had the name of Liberal, and has many former supporters in the country; and if he could only get a Liberal constituency in Canada West to return him, he would be grasped at by our present Cabinet, whatever his antecedents; so badly off are they for a nominal Liberal or two in the Coalition.

Against all these reasons in favor of Sir Francis, there is just the one great and conclusive objection, that he is thoroughly understood and played out here, and is not the man for Canada. The Hon. Malcolm Cameron is accused by the Toronto Telegraph—now, to all appearance, a subsidized Government organ—of abetting the effrontery of Sir Francis in presenting himself to the electors of such a respectable constituency as North Lanark. It is possible, however, that the same sort of people as those who forgot their ancient love for the shelled Queen's Printer, may treat the venerable schemer with like coolness.

CABBAGE BUTTERFLIES.

The creature, whose ravages on cabbages and cauliflower have been so annoying and destructive, in this and last summer, in the vicinity of Montreal, is the larva or caterpillar of a white butterfly (Pieris Rapa). It is not a native species, but introduced from Europe. Our native cabbage butterfly (P. Oleracea) is not usually so destructive. Its first recorded appearance in Canada will be found in a paper by Mr. Bowles in the Canadian Naturalist (Vol. I, new series, 1864.) It seems to have been introduced at Quebec, and is now, no doubt, extending itself throughout Canada. Had the advice given by Mr. Bowles in the Naturalist been generally attended to, the evil might have been arrested at its commencement; but, unfortunately, too few farmers and gardeners give any attention to the natural history of insects.

For the present year the mischief is done; but precautions may be taken for the future. One of these is to destroy all caterpillars now in the crop. Another is to search carefully fences, walls of houses, and similar places, for the chrysalids, which are hung in such situations, usually under some overhanging shelter, and which will produce the brood of butterflies for next spring. These precautions being attended to, it only remains to destroy as many of the butterflies as possible when on the wing. They appear in spring as early as the first planting of cabbages; and at that season a boy with a light gauze net can easily protect a large patch of cabbages, using his spare time in cleaning the crop, and destroying such eggs and larvae as may chance to establish themselves. Every butterfly killed in spring represents hundreds of larvae in the autumn, as there are two broods in the course of the summer; and any intelligent boy, on having the butterfly pointed out to him, (white, with a small black spot on each wing,) can easily distinguish it from other insects; and if furnished with a net can catch all that come within view.

It is proposed to discuss the habits of the cabbage butterfly at an early meeting of the Natural History Society, when, probably, other remedies for its ravages may be suggested.

THE RIVER SHIP CHANNEL.

We have received a return from the Secretary of State to an address of the House of Commons, for copies of the instructions given to Mr. Page, Chief-Engineer of the Department of Public Works, in reference to surveying the ship channel between this city and Quebec, and his report thereon, together with any other documents referring thereto. The report is long and exhaustive, including a historical sketch of operation relative to the past improvements of the channel, and a description of its present condition. The gist of the latter portion is highly important, but, as it has already appeared in our columns, we leave it, for the present at least, and give the substance of an interesting communication from Hugh Allan, Esq., to Mr. Page. This was handed to Mr. Page, at his request, and purports to be a statement of the dimensions, tonnage, and draft of water, of the largest vessels forming a portion of the Montreal Line of ocean steamers. It also furnishes facts connected with the navigation between Quebec and Montreal, derived by the firm of Allan and Co. from the constant passage of their vessels up and down the river. These facts show the change which a few years has wrought in the commerce of this city, and are in substance, as follows:—

When it was first determined to deepen the Lake, a ship of 500 tons was considered quite large enough for the trade, and steamers of about 1700 tons were deemed to be of sufficiently large dimensions, whilst a depth of twenty feet was looked upon as being likely to be ample for many years. But the necessity for competing with New York for the carrying business, has made it necessary to employ sailing ships of about 1,000 tons, and the steamers now on this route are all of 3,000 tons and upwards, and these ships are more likely to be increased than diminished in succeeding vessels. Yet the full benefit of the reduction of freights which ought to follow the employment of such large vessels cannot be derived, until ships as large as those sailing to New York are brought to the furthest available point, without expense of lighterage. To effect this there must be yet a large deepening of the river and lake. Moreover, a sailing ship, in tow,

may proceed, loaded, to within a few inches of the depth of the water, but a steamship at full speed requires two feet additional to the water she draws, since such vessel seems to push the water away faster than it returns to her. Hence, a fully laden steamship, drawing 23 feet, as some of the Allan Line do, would require a channel of at least 25 feet deep.

Again; their recently built steamers are 350 feet long, whilst the breadth of the cut channel of the lake is but 300 feet, so that if, by accident, one of these vessels were to turn across the channel, the navigation would be interrupted. Perfect immunity from a casualty of this kind would require a channel of 500 feet wide. Had these steamships been running fully loaded, inwards and outwards, the cost of lighterage for their frequent round voyages during the present season would have amounted to a very large sum; apart from the question of damage in transhipping into lighters. It is true, this loss has not been incurred, the steamers not having had full cargoes, to or from Montreal, but such an increase of trade by these vessels is looked for, as will tax the channel, even when improved, to its greatest capacity. The expense of further deepening and widening the channel, should, it is claimed, be borne by the Dominion Government. The first difficulty in the passage above Quebec, is at Cape Charles, where there are vast boulders in the channel, and at low-water only 15 feet flood above some of these rocks. It is only at high-water and in daylight that a loaded steamer can pass here, which is the most dangerous part of the navigation above Quebec. The same remarks, but in a less degree, apply to Cap a la Roche, a little further up. There next is a shoal in the centre of the channel, where the latter crosses from Cap Serrard to Bastian. This shoal should be removed; but no further difficulties occur until Lake St. Peter is reached. Here the channel should be deepened to 25 feet, widened to 500, and straightened as much as possible. There is a shallow place at Flat Islands, some 15 miles above Sorel, and there requires some dredging done at the crossing below Varennes. The shallowest part of the whole channel is at Pointe aux Trembles, and nearly every vessel of the Line strikes on a stony shoal therein, during the low water of summer.

As for the Harbor of Montreal, much dredging will be required there for several years, and if a depth of 25 feet is to be secured, it may be necessary to put a facing of crib-work round the present wharves.

THE LAND QUESTION AGAIN.

Much has lately been written on both sides of the Atlantic touching the Land Question. It is true that the subject does not as yet come home practically to Canadians. In this country there is still enough of land, and to spare; but in Ireland this land-tenure problem is now—and in Britain soon will be—the question of questions.

And, after all, apart from prejudice and mere sentiment, it does not seem to be intrinsically difficult of solution,—at least of such a solution as would suffice, perhaps, for a couple of generations to come.

For, first, there can be no doubt that the interests of the landlord and tenant are really identical. But, in order that both parties may have the best yield out of the land, the tenant must be placed in such a position that he may be able to bring out all his energies in the cultivation of his farm. Ireland could be prodigiously improved by a liberal and joint application of capital and labor. But insecurity of tenure is probably the secret cause of all the bad or imperfect farming in that country. Even in England the quality of the farming, corresponds pretty uniformly with the nature of the tenancy. In those parts where farms are held under leases of twenty-one years, or even a shorter term, yet possessing the security of law, the cultivation is, perhaps, the highest in the world. A similar remark will apply to a great portion of Scotland, and some parts of the continent of Europe. In those parts of England where the land is held on a yearly tenancy, or at will of the landlord, the cultivation is greatly inferior, though good in comparison with that of many other countries. At this moment the produce of England would probably be nearly double, were the whole of the country cultivated as well as the best portions are. But men of intelligence, energy and capital will scarcely remain as yearly tenants upon any farm. Those tenants who do so are retained there by a sort of hereditary awe of the steward or landlord. They live there, and, on sufferance, cultivate another's acres, as their fathers did before them, and as they fancy their sons will after them: living and dying there, till the very desire for improvement is lost, just as the same crop may be grown year by year from the same field, until the soil is exhausted. The Irish tenant-at-will has been, and is, in a yet worse plight, inasmuch as his holding is smaller, his monetary means, perhaps, less, and his competitors for the land more numerous. In England, it is not always easy to turn a farmer out of his occupancy and get another to fill it equally well; but, from the very smallness of the Irish holdings, the trouble is to determine which one, from amongst a number of applicants, is the best, or, rather, we should perhaps say, not the worst.

Of course, there are many plans proposed to put the Irish farmer and the proprietor on a mutually satisfactory footing, including the well-known one of Mr. Bright. It is stated that at present there is a drifting towards what, in India, is called a thirty years' settlement, that is to say, a compulsory lease of thirty years, with rents slightly increasing each year, by an arbitrarily fixed increase, or an arrangement somewhat resembling the commutation of tithes. It is not unlikely that such a measure might pacify the country as much as anything could do, especially if the system of Hindostan Proper, in its

entirety—a thirty years' settlement, with right of re-entry, on a new valuation—could be obtained.

MISS RYE'S ENTERPRISES.

Miss Rye, in a recent letter to the Times, expressed her satisfaction at the results of her experiment in bringing out servant-girls to the Provinces. She says that she finds 100 women at a time quite as much as a matron and herself can manage on board ship; but, once in Canada, she could as easily place 500 as 100—that is, if they were all good sensible women, and not on the lookout for impossibilities. On the whole her former girls are well pleased with their positions, and the grumblers among maids and mistresses are a very small minority.

In her preparatory work for the female orphan children whom she intends to bring out to Canada in the autumn, she has made considerable progress, having purchased a suitable home for them at Niagara. She further says that numerous applications have already been received by her, for these girls. Such children as are not adopted will be bound for domestic service until they are 18 years of age, on the following terms: Until 15 years of age, the family with whom they will be placed to find them in board, lodging, clothes, and schooling; from 15 to 16 they are to get board and lodging, with three dollars a month wages instead of clothes; and from 17 to 18, wages at four dollars a month, by which means they will become gradually accustomed to the value of money and to their liberty, and in all cases they will be protected by, and bound out under an Act of Parliament, entitled "An Act to Amend the Law Relating to Apprentices and Minors in Upper Canada."

Miss Rye thinks that these precautions, together with the personal supervision that friends have promised, will ensure the good treatment of the children.

She concludes her letter as follows:— "Fields and fields of wheat ready for the sickle ten days ago, are, however, still standing; for even at two dollars (or 8s) a day wages, there are no laborers to be had, and a great quantity of hay and wheat will consequently be sacrificed this fall. We could, I am sure, take 24,000 men and women in this country in one season, and if they were the right sort of people they would all be employed within one month of landing, and so absorbed into the country that no one would know they were here."

THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.

The shoemaking business remains, to outward appearance, at a standstill; but sufficient is being done to supply immediate demands. Shoemakers who have been in the habit of taking work to their own dwellings, are doing a profitable business by putting on new hands, and getting their families to assist them. Country shoemakers, who have not connected themselves with the St. Crispin Society, are also doing well. From present appearances the strike is likely to come to an end in a few days, as the best part of the season is now passing, and winter is not far distant, and the manufacturers show no signs of giving in. Many of the employes express an inclination to return at former rates, if the employers will sign a paper, which would virtually recognize the power of the St. Crispin Society. This, however, they will not do.

The manufacturers see the evil of the team system, and would be willing to do away with it; but, as the matter now stands, they cannot. This team work involved them in many difficulties. For instance, there are not two men, perhaps, in a whole team who can finish a boot or shoe right out, and if fault were found with any particular part of the work, it was put off from one to the other until "nobody was to blame." The team system is unfair for the men that really do the work, and it is still more so for the employers. The men cannot become proficient in their business, as it takes several men to make a boot or shoe, and the man who "drives the team" is always adding green hands, a practice which has a tendency to keep down wages rather than raise them. The employer has no power whilst the "team-driver" has all, and derives a large income from the labor of both.

The manufacturers would willingly co-operate with the men, as far as practicable, to remove this difficulty, but, owing to the large amount of work that must be got through immediately to fill up orders, the grievance cannot be removed. There are, in nearly every business, delays incurred in a change of hands or system of doing work; consequently, the change will have to take place during the slack season, which is not far distant. If the team system is abolished the present strike will have done good for the employers and the employes, and the business would go on harmoniously under the superintendence of a foreman, in the same manner as in nearly all other manufactories.

We learn on Wednesday several of the leading men of the St. Crispin Society, and who held prominent positions in some of the shoemaking establishments in this city, had resumed work, and forwarded their resignation to the Society, which they signed in presence of their employers. We also understand that a gentleman from Boston, who is at present in this city, says that only about thirty per cent. of the men usually employed in that extensive boot and shoe manufacturing place, Lynn, are now working, owing to a scarcity of employment.

THE RUMSELLER, PAWNBROKER AND UNDERTAKER.

BY THOMAS WIDD.—(A DEAF MUTE.)

In an obscure locality in Clerkenwell, London, not far from Goswell Road, of Pickwickian celebrity, once stood a block of four buildings, which formed a part of a narrow street, and the corners of which branched off into two long, poor, squalid lanes or alleys, chiefly inhabited by corporation scavengers, organ grinders, cross-sweepers, costermongers, beggars and thieves. At each end of this block stood two third-class gin palaces, and the two other buildings which stood between them were the establishments of a pawnbroker and undertaker! They were of venerable aspect, of dirty brick, with the mortar crumbling to dust; and the windows and doors seemed to have been painted at some remote period, but it was difficult to tell of what color.

This singular phenomenon of London life seems to have escaped the critic eye of Dickens and every other gentleman of the press, and it is our intention to preserve from oblivion its records which would otherwise be obliterated by a recent fire which has razed the block to the ground. This locality has long been shunned by all respectable people, and has been the scene of more than two murders of the worst character within two years, immediately after a midnight revel on the rum sellers' premises; and numerous robberies were committed in the dark alleys which formed avenues to this notorious block.

The rum seller, the pawnbroker and the undertaker, in London, seem to have business connections between them, or to be more plain, they have a kind of partnership and interest in each other's prosperity; for, in the subject of this sketch, the two gin palaces had cards in their windows and on the walls of the bar-room, on which we read:—

"NOTICE.—Cash paid for watches, jewellery, old gold and silver, and second-hand clothes. Apply at the Three Balls, next door."

And on another we find:—

"BURIAL CLUB.—Easy terms of payment. For forms and terms, apply at the Bar."

On further enquiry, it would be found that the originator of the "Burial Club" was no other than the undertaker, whose premises stood between the gin palaces.

It is well known that in London where a gin palace stands, one or two pawnshops are sure to be found in the immediate vicinity. They frequently stand side by side, or at opposite corners; and the glittering three balls struggle to outshine the gilt letters of "Barclay, Perkins, & Co.'s Entire." In fact, the two seem to depend on each other for the maintenance of their business. In proof of this a fact which came under the notice of the writer may be mentioned. A certain rum seller had his license forfeited, and a renewal was refused to a fresh tenant and the consequence was that establishment was shut up, and ultimately became a green-grocery shop. Six months after this event a prosperous pawnbroker living opposite shut up his shop and removed to premises near another gin palace. It is not a rare occurrence to see a drunken man or woman turn into the street, and take out what valuables they may possess, or pull out any article of wearing apparel, and dispose of them at the pawnshops.

The undertaker knows that the traffic of the rum seller is conducive to his own business, and he takes care to be near at hand with his "Burial Club." Thus it is, the rum seller administered the poison, the pawnbroker received a good share of the plunder, and the undertaker got his portion in advance, and frequently refused to perform the duties for which he had been paid.

The homes of the poor people in this neighborhood were of the most wretched description. Early and late the doors of the rum sellers and pawnbrokers were kept swinging by ragged customers entering and leaving the premises. At night the various classes of individuals returned from their different avocations, and after despatching a scanty meal went to get their regular dram; or to barter their plunder at the "three balls next door." The costermongers had their donkeys and merchandise in the same room where their families ate, slept and did all their domestic arrangements. The strangers passing about dusk might have been startled by the heavy steps of the donkey ascending the stairs to his abode—which reminds us of Paddy and his pig. This may be bad enough for London in the 19th century, but in point of unhealthiness it is not so bad as a fact recently published in the London papers, where it was found that a certain cow-keeper in St. Giles had been keeping several cows for many years on the second flat of a building which was proved to have been one of the receptacles of the dead during the fatal plague which preceded the great fire in 1666! Underneath the "cow-flat" was a low rumshop; and above, the apartments of the cow-keeper's and rum seller's families! The cows were hoisted by a pulley to a side door, and never came out alive—they were fed and milked till they died—all in defiance of the law.

It is a matter of satisfaction, however, to think that there are some who are somewhat altered now. The Nuisance Inspector has dislodged the cows, and had the pest-house thoroughly cleaned; while a fire has put a stop to the traffic of the rum seller, the pawnbroker, and the undertaker, for a time at least.

[The doctors in the States are said to be prescribing "old Bourbon" for all manner of diseases, and some people are uncharitable enough to remark that in so doing they are patronizing their best friend. It is added that we might as soon expect pawnbrokers to discountenance drinking as doctors, seeing that both classes mainly live by the victims of that habit.—Ed. Wit.]

—A letter from Sorel, to the Gazette de St. Hyacinthe, states that the Richelieu Company have lately purchased the barracks in that town, for the purpose of turning them into a large hotel.

BEDS.

Whatever may be thought of the "mazy" and the "rosy" of Dick Swiveller's nomenclature, all must admit that what he designated as the "balmy" has peculiar claims on our affection and respect. "Blessed be the man that invented sleep" has been re-echoed over the world ever since Sancho Panza was supposed to have uttered it. But, in order to enjoy "tired nature's sweet restorer," a better bed is required than the ship-boy's giddy mast, or the soft plank which the Highland laird disinherited his son for being so effeminate as to select. Now this matter of a good bed, which is intimately allied with the comfort of one-third of our lives, and, by sympathy, with the other two-thirds also, has exercised the ingenuity of clever men in all ages. Heather is good, pine-boughs first-rate, straw is not to be despised, especially if it be "clean pea strae," and there are various non-descript grasses and sedges, all of which make passable couches. Feathers, so long in vogue, are liable to grave objections, especially after long use, which we need not specify; and they are too hot and soft for health at any time, and, besides, their cost is a great obstacle. Water makes a queer, uncertain, wavy sort of bed, and air will keep escaping till, even with frequent efforts to imitate Boreas, you are reduced to lie on two ply of tick. Sponge has not exactly an "ancient and fish-like smell," but rather a sea-weed smell, and is by no means soft. Genuine curled hair makes a most unobjectionable bed, but it is costly, and when you send it to be re-roasted the weight has a great tendency to shrink. It is in various ingenious arrangements of springs that perhaps, the best combination of cleanliness, cheapness and durability is to be found, and one of the best of these combinations, is that styled "Whiteside's Patent Spring Bed," which is thus described:—1st. It is remarkably clean, and the leather used in its construction is so prepared as to repel vermin. 2nd. It is so arranged with springs as to be very comfortable, having the power of adjusting itself to the weight of the body, so as to make a bolster just the right height for the head. 3rd. It is durable—the springs being firmly secured to the slats, and the slats being connected with the ends of the bed by tough belting-leather. 4th. It is cheap. 5th. It is very light and portable. This bed would, probably, enable the user to dispense with half of the hair or other appliances which are used to make ordinary beds comfortable. For full particulars apply to Messrs. H. Whiteside & Co., Spring Bed depot, 156 Great St. James street.

THE CRACOW CONVENT SCANDAL.—The story of the Cracow Convent exposure seems to have touched some of our French-Canadian contemporaries in a very sore place, and we respect their strong feelings on the subject. The *Courrier du Canada* says:—

"We are now in a position hermetically to shut the *Witness's* mouth. Our papers from Europe, to hand this morning, inform us that the enquiry instituted by the Austrian Courts upon what the Protestant and free-thinking papers call the monastic scandal, closed on the 20th August, and that the Superior of the Cracow Convent and her assistant have been set at liberty. The Court held its deliberations under pressure of a public opinion excited against the convents; and, in spite of all this—says an authoritative (*autorité*) Vienna correspondent—no offence could be established. It was acknowledged that the poor Carmelite, whom the *Witness* has taken for the occasion under his protection, had been tainted for twenty years with an incurable malady, which had taken the character of furious madness, and which admitted of no other course than to shut her up. Will the *Witness* have the honesty to make known these facts and the honor to make apology?"

These facts only bring out another painful feature of the "mystery of iniquity" which haunts the whole convent system. It is impossible in court to establish a charge of cruelty of the correctness of which all are convinced. The witness, who told too much in the first instance, is already dead, and who is there to look to for information now? Are there not a hundred Catholic writers whose doctrines would uphold these ecclesiastics of both sexes in falsifying their oaths for the good of the Church? How then could the blackest crime on earth be established? We repeat that we will not be satisfied, and the members of the Church of Rome will not be satisfied, so long as there is no better proof than the imaginary sanctity of their inmates that there is not hidden in many of these houses of religion that which dare not see the light.

THE PRINCE'S ARRIVAL.—As we stated in our extra edition of last evening, H. R. H. Prince Arthur arrived at Point St. Charles, by special train, at a little after five o'clock. The fact of his expected arrival was previously becoming known, and at four o'clock a crowd had collected around the Bonaventure st. station. They, however, were doomed to be disappointed. But a few, who were better informed, were astray at the Point St. Charles station, and just before five o'clock, several carriages drove up containing a party, consisting of Lord Alex. Russell, Colonel of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade; Col. Graham, Royal Engineers; Lieut. Col. Earle, Military Secretary; Hon. J. Rose; Mr. Potter, President Grand Trunk Railway; C. J. Brydges, Esq., and Mr. R. H. Stephens, acting-Mayor, and representing the Corporation. A body of police kept the platform clear, and at length the train, gaily decorated, emerged from the bridge, and soon brought up. All were anxious to catch a glimpse of the Prince. He was seated at the rear of the car, and the military gentlemen above named, followed by Messrs. Potter and Brydges, entered,

and afterward H. R. H. stepped out upon the platform, and was there introduced to the Hon. Mr. Rose and other gentlemen. In a few minutes the Prince entered a private carriage, and the party drove away to the house of the Hon. Mr. Rose, the future residence of the Royal visitor. There was no cheering, as it was felt that the momentary presence of His Highness was intended to be quite private. His resemblance to Her Majesty seemed to strike ever one, and his bearing and personal appearance certainly creates a most favorable impression. After partaking of refreshments at his future residence, he again embarked, at Point St. Charles station, for the West.—*Daily Witness*, Sept. 20.

A HAPPY IMPROVEMENT.—It is gratifying to see that the efforts of Montreal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, have not been by any means in vain. The practice in the city, of compelling horses to work while they have sores beneath the harness, is becoming much less common, since the owners of such animals know that they are exceedingly liable to be detected. Cattle, sheep, and fowls are no longer cruelly brought to market, benumbed and stiff, from having their legs long tied together, and themselves half dead from having been thrown in heaps one upon another. So rare has this practice become, or rather so completely has it disappeared, that the agent of the society detects no instances of it on the arrival of the boats. This is as it ought to be, and we are sure it is not less satisfactory to farmers, butchers, graziers, and all who have to do with these dumb animals, than it is pleasing to the public to hear of, and to ourselves to have to record it.

THE SCHOOL TAX DIFFICULTY.—We are glad to be able to state that, yesterday, an arrangement, honorable and satisfactory to both parties, was made between the Secretaries of the Catholic and Protestant Boards of School Commissioners, Messrs. Desnoyers and Lunn, in regard to the names of Protestant firms, whereby those names will be allowed to remain undisturbed on the Protestant panel, and, as a consequence, the full proceeds of the school assessments, levied on those firms, will go to Protestant education.

THE ONTARIO EXHIBITION.—The Provincial Exhibition for Ontario, now being held in London (Ont.), seems to be one of the best yet held by our Western neighbors. The building and grounds are filled to overflowing with contributions, in every department, and the excellence in most of these is of a very decided character. The presence of Prince Arthur has given further zest to the proceedings, and, altogether, they seem to be having a good time of it.

—The *Telegraph* informs us that Mr. Dumoulin, M. P. P., for Three Rivers having been appointed Sheriff of the district, the writ for the new election will issue in the course of the present week.

—The *New York Times* regards Mrs. Stowe's story about Byron as now satisfactorily disproved, and, with Lord Lindsay, attributes it either to a hallucination on the part of Lady Byron, or to a misapprehension of her meaning by Mrs. Stowe.

—Dr. Cumming has been answered by the Pope, to the effect that he cannot attend the Council except as a returning wanderer from the bosom of the Church, seeking only edification at the feet of the holy ones there assembled. We copy in another column the questions on which it was his intention to ask light, had he been allowed a place in the Council.

—We learn by telegram from Quebec that the wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers of that city have discharged all their employees who are members of the St. Crispin Society, owing to the members employed in one manufactory refusing to finish work ordered for a Montreal firm. It is said also that the president of the organization there has resigned, owing to the unreasonable conduct of the members.

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

There is but little of local events record since our last synopsis. The shoemakers' strike seems to be coming to a close, many of the men having returned to work, and the busiest of the season will soon be over.—Mr. Kennedy, the great Scottish vocalist, has been giving three farewell concerts here; they were, as usual, well attended.—On Thursday evening very interesting recognition services were held in Russell Hall, in connection with the new Baptist Church that has been organized there, and which has selected for its pastor the Rev. Mr. Cade.

GARIBALDI.—The departure of Garibaldi from the Island of Caprea, appears to have caused the Holy See some uneasiness. The Nuncio, Falcinelli, had been instructed to sound not only the Government but the Court itself, in order to ascertain if it would be inclined to give the Holy Father an Austrian city for the meeting of the Council, in the event of any movement of Garibaldi preventing the meeting at Rome. The Nuncio has had a long interview with the Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor, on this subject, and received for answer that all the cities in Austria were at the service of His Holiness.—*Mineve*.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—George Peabody visited the Peabody Institute to-day, during a meeting of the trustees, and made an additional donation of 300,000 of Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds. This sum is designed by Venor for the erection of a building similar to, and adjoining, the present institute, the site for which has already been purchased. Any remainder of the above amount, after construction of the new building, is to be applied to the gallery of paintings and sculpture.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Friday, Sept. 23. The weather during the last four days has been all that could be desired. To-day, it is beautiful and clear.

—Greenbacks are bought at 30 to 33 dis. and sold at 28 to 30 dis. Silver bought at 2 1/2 to 3 dis., and sold at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 dis. 5-20's sold at 119 to 122.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

FLOUR.—The market has been depressed throughout the week, with a steady decline, and closing heavy; ordinary supers. being offered freely to-day at \$4.75 to \$4.80. Strong Bakers flour from old wheat is scarce, and maintains its price. Ordinary Canada Supers. are also in limited supply, the arrivals being mostly of Western States flour. Receipts to-day 4,300 barrels.

There have been unusually large shipments of wheat to Britain, amounting in the aggregate to about 200,000 bushels, during the week.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market is in a very unsettled state, owing to the extraordinary fluctuations in Sterling Exchange and American currency. Any quotations to-day would be purely nominal.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, &c.—The recent fine warm weather has ripened the late crops, particularly the portions that suffered through floods on the low-lying districts.

Corn will not be an average crop, owing to the cold and raw summer we have experienced. It is considerably stunted in growth, and until the warm sunshine, which we have been favored with for the past two weeks, came, it was feared that the crop would have been a total failure.

Oats have turned out well, compared with last year's returns, although rust has been complained of in many places. In all quarters of the Dominion the failure of the potato crop is almost general, and this is the only exception to what might be termed a bountiful harvest. Farms are being filled to overflowing, and so plentiful is hay that the farmers had to stack it out contiguous to the place set apart for it, in order to leave space for the large yield of other crops that followed so closely. Pease and buckwheat are not as good as might have been expected, from appearances; the former was too rank and grew more to straw than peas, whilst the latter was slightly blighted by frost; but on the whole the supply will be equal to the demand for feed, as hogs and cattle generally are not so numerous as they were last year,—hogs in particular, being very scarce and pork likely to rule high this fall and winter.

Farmers are in expectation of getting good prices for their grain, as the crop returns of the United States show a great falling off in many places. Country storekeepers also expect good returns as they depend largely upon remunerative prices for produce. An abundant harvest is the rule, we believe, over the whole of Upper and Lower Canada, with the exception of the new counties north of the Grand Trunk and west of Lake Simcoe, where it is not so good.

The lumbering business of the past season has been so profitable to all parties concerned in it that preparations are being made to go into it more extensively. The hay and oat crops being plentiful is also an inducement, as farmers take their horses with them to the backwoods. Some of them are now on their way up the Ottawa River on board steamboats.

MONTREAL AND NEW YORK.—The prospects of Montreal, as a competitor with New York, for the trade of the West, seem to be awaking some interest in New York. The *New York Times* derives comfort from the fact that years must elapse before our progress is such as to interfere with theirs. Speaking of Mr. Page's report, it says:—

"These reports, and the attention they have excited in the Dominion, may be taken as further evidence of the anxiety of the Canadians to improve their commercial position and prospects. But it must necessarily be a work of time to carry out all the improvements in the Ship Canal which are recommended by Mr. Page and Mr. Allan."

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Dominion Notes in Circulation 1st Sept., Payable at Montreal, Toronto, and Halifax.

Debentures held by the Recr. Gen. under the Provincial Note Act. \$3,000,000. Including \$269,000, marked St John.

This return is dated on the preceding Tuesday. The Nova Scotia dollar not being equal in value to that of the other Provinces, the Notes issued at Halifax are worth their face value in Nova Scotia only. They are stamped "Payable at Halifax," and are numbered in black ink, none but \$5 notes are yet in circulation.

—We regret to learn that Mr. Dallas has resigned his position as Cashier of the Bank of Commerce. He leaves the Bank in the full tide of prosperity; and, in conjunction with the President, he is entitled to ample credit for the sound, systematic manner in which its affairs have been conducted for two years past. We hear several reasons assigned for Mr. Dallas' retirement—but we believe it has arisen solely from matters of feeling, and not at all from anything connected with the affairs of the Bank. We understand that Mr. Dallas has some thoughts of accepting an advantageous open-

ing that presents itself in New York, and we heartily wish him success in his new undertaking.—*Globe*.

BUTTER.—The attendance on the market to-day was quite large, though not so large as last week, and prices seemed to range better than a week ago. A considerable portion that was offered was the worse for the late warm weather, and prices ranged for the most part from 33 to 37 cts, a prime article selling at 36 cents. The shipment was 1,379 tubs, or about seventy thousands pounds.—*St. Alban's Messenger*, Sept. 21.

RAW FURS.—Business has been very inactive during past week, and prices remain unchanged. The trade in manufactured furs is, however, quite brisk. Buffalo robes have scarcely commenced to move yet.

Fox (Silver)... \$... to \$... Wolverine... \$... to \$... Beaver... \$... to \$... Muskrat... \$... to \$... Marten... \$... to \$... Fisher... \$... to \$... Mink... \$... to \$... Raccoon... \$... to \$... Skunk... \$... to \$... Otter... \$... to \$...

At a late extensive sale of furs and skins in London there was a decline of 10 to 30 per cent. from the previous sale, on all kinds. This indicates that lower rates must rule here. Manufacturers are idle at a time when they should be busy. Prices are entirely nominal.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 15th.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—There is no change of prices, but we note during the week quite an activity in the wholesale trade, and buyers are purchasing freely. Stocks of many staples being light, and fall importations late in coming to hand, many orders are left over to be filled on receipt of new stocks.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Unit, Price, and Unit Price. Lists various iron and hardware items like Pig Iron, Cast Iron, Sheet Iron, etc.

ALBANY LUMBER MARKET.—for the week ending Sept. 20.—The market continues good; sales large, and shipments heavy. The supply and assortment is good. Prices are firm. Freight unchanged, and as follows:—To New York, \$1 50; to Bridgeport and New-Haven, \$2.25; to Norwich and Middletown, \$2.50; to Hartford and Providence, \$3.00; to Philadelphia, \$3.25; to Baltimore, \$4.50; to Boston, soft wood, \$4.00; to Boston, hard wood, \$5. The receipts at the Collector's office during the week were as follows:—Via Erie Canal, 16,808,954 feet of lumber, 2,555 M. shingles; 620,000 lb. of staves; via Champlain Canal, 5,771,965 feet of lumber. The following are the ruling prices at the principal yards:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Lists various lumber and shingle items like Ash, White Pine, Spruce, etc.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.—Sept. 20.—The market for Beves was dull and depressed; the supply was 1,400 in excess of that last week, but the average quality was not so good. The highest price realized was \$9.40 per 100 lbs. live weight, which was for Ohio steers; best Kentucky, \$9.12 1/2—fully c. per lb. off from last week's price. The decline on medium weights was 1/2 to 1 c., and on common fully 1 c.

Markets Telegram. LONDON, Sept. 23, etc.—Consols, 92 1/2 both, American Securities quiet and steady. Bonds, '62, 82 1/2; '65, old, 81; '67's 81 1/2; 10-40's, 75 1/2. Erie, 24 1/2. I. C., 93. Sugar dull for both.

ANTWERP, Sept. 23.—Petroleum flat at 56 1/2 francs. CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Flour quiet and easy at \$3 75 to \$6 50 for Spring Extra. Wheat, active and firm; sales of No. 1, \$1.18 to \$1.19; No. 2, \$1.16 to \$1.17; in the afternoon No. 1, 2 was quiet at \$1.17, seller September Corn, quiet; No. 2, 7 1/2 c. in the evening active and easier at 78 c., seller September for No. 2. Oats, in moderate demand at 44 c. for No. 2. Rye, in fair demand; No. 2, 85 c. Barley, dull, at \$1.30 in store and seller September. Pork, \$32 75 to \$33 12 1/2. Lard, dull at 18 c. to 18 1/2 c. Receipts, 5,000 barrels Hour; 87,000 bush wheat;

168,000 do corn; 68,000 do oats; 8,500 do rye; 1,500 do barley. Shipments—3,500 brls. flour; 58,000 bush. wheat; 159,000 do corn; 109,500 do oats; 4,000 do rye.

TORONTO MARKETS.—SEPT. 21.

There was little or nothing doing to-day except in Barley. The receipts of that grain from farmers' waggons were more liberal, and there was a fairly active market. About 6,000 bushels were bought on the street market to-day. Prices range from 70c to 80c, half a dozen loads bringing the latter price. The general run of prices was from 70c to 78c. As the crop is being brought into market it becomes apparent that there was but little foundation for the assertions which have been so often made, that this year's crop is of very inferior quality. Almost all the loads offering to-day were good and of very fair quality and color. There was but little doing in Flour. We heard of no sales on Change. No. 1 Super is nominally worth from \$4.50 to \$4.65. Holders are asking the latter price, and there are buyers at the former. After 'Change, 100 lbs of No. 1 Super sold at \$4.50 at Georgetown. Wheat is dull of sale. There is no Spring Wheat in the market. A good demand exists for Spring at \$1.05. There is only Midge-Proof offering, which is worth \$1, both in lots and on the street. 300 bush Doble wheat sold at \$1 delivered. A car of Oats sold to-day at 38c. In Peas there was nothing doing.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—SEPT. 24.

Cattle, Extra, none; First Quality, \$7.00 to \$7.75; Second and Third, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Milch Cows, \$30 to \$48; Sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.00; Lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.50; Hogs, \$8.00 to \$9.50; Hides, \$8.50 to \$9.00; Pelts, 60c, to 75c; Tallow, 5 1/2 c.

REMARKS.—Cattle of all grades are selling on arrival at above figures. Hogs are remarkably scarce and bought before they arrive. Sheep and Lambs sell quick, as drovers scarcely find time to look after them. Tallow a little better, as also hides.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETS.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Unit, Price, and Unit Price. Lists various retail market items like Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, etc.

CORN EXCHANGE DAILY REPORT.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 22, 1869.

Flour, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, nominal; Extra, \$5.60 to \$5.75; Fancy, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Supers. from Canada Wheat, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Western States' Super., \$4.80 to \$4.85; Strong Superfines from Canada Wheat, \$5.35 to \$5.50; Super. from Western Wheat (Welland Canal), nominal; City-brands of Superfine (from Western Wheat), nominal; Canada Superfine, No. 2, \$4.50 to \$4.55; Western States, No. 2, \$4.50 to \$4.55; Fine, \$4.25 to \$4.30; Middlings, nominal; Pollards, nominal; U. O. Bag Flour, \$2.30 to \$2.35 per 100 lbs.; City-bags, \$2.40 to \$2.45. No receipts of Flour reported this morning by G. T. Railway nor by Lachine Canal. The market continues flat, with a few sales of ordinary Superfine from Canada Wheat at \$4.80 to \$4.85,—a parcel inspected and in shipping order at inside price. Parcels of choice Strong Bakers' Flour taken at full rates. No transactions in Supers. from Western Wheat. Lower grades also dull.

OATMEAL, per barrel of 200 lbs.—\$5.75 to \$6.00.

WHEAT, per bushel of 60 lbs.—Market flat,—no transactions this forenoon,—latest sales of No. 2 Chicago Spring at \$1.05.

PEASE, per 60 lbs.—Any quotation would at present be nominal.

CORN, per bushel of 56 lbs.—No transactions.

OATS, per bushel of 32 lbs.—Nominal rate for old, 38c. to 40c.

BARLEY, per 48 lbs.—Nominal at 65c. to 75c.

RYE, per 56 lbs.—Nominal.

BUTTER, per lb.—Market dull; good Western, 17 1/2 c. to 19c.; strictly choice, worth 19c. to 19 1/2 c.

LARD, per lb.—Steady, at 15 1/2 c. to 16c.

CHEESE, per lb.—May be quoted at 11c. to 11 1/2 c. for good factories.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—First Pots, \$5.60 to \$5.62, according to tares; Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.90. First Pearls, at \$5.67 1/2 to \$5.70.

PORK, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$23 75 to \$29; latest wholesale transactions at inside rate; Thin Mess, nominal; Prime Mess, nominal; Prime, \$21.50 to \$22.00.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 22.—No. 1 Wheat, drooping, at \$1.23; to \$1.24 f.o.b.; No. 2 Wheat, drooping at \$1.17; to \$1.17 f.o.b.; receipts, 80,000 bush.; shipments, 66,000 bush. Flour, dull, at \$5.25. Freight, firmer at 12c.

CHICAGO, September 22.—No. 2 Wheat, drooping at \$1.18 f.o.b.; receipts, 83,000 bus.; shipments, 41,000 bus. Corn, steady at 83c. f.o.b.; receipts, 183,000 bus.; shipper to, 89,000 bush.

Family Reading.

AFFECTION.

Talk not of wasted affection; affection never was wasted; If it enrich not the heart of another, its waters, returning Back to their springs, like the rain, shall fill them full of refreshment; That which the fountain sends forth returns again to the fountain. Patience, accomplish thy labor, accomplish thy work of affection! Sorrow and silence are strong, and patient endurance is godlike. Therefore accomplish thy labor of love, till the heart is made godlike; Purified, strengthened, perfected, and made more worthy of heaven! —Longfellow.

ALL'S WELL.

The day is ended. Ere I sink to sleep My weary spirit seeks repose in thine; Father, forgive my trespasses, and keep This little life of mine. With loving kindness curtain thou my bed, And cool in rest my burning pilgrim feet; Thy pardon be the pillow for my head— So shall my sleep be sweet. At peace with all the world, dear Lord, and thee, No fears my soul's unwavering faith can shake; All's well, whichever side the grave for me The morning light may break!

GOD'S CAVALRY.

The first is a white horse—emblem of a pure gospel. He who sits upon him has a bow whose arrows are sure of their mark, and are sharp in the hearts of his enemies. On his imperial brow is a radiant crown, showing him to be not only King, but King of kings. Ten thousand jewels sparkle in that crown, gathered from earth's dark mines and polished for immortality. This pioneer in the train started on his triumphant course two thousand years ago, and is still with increasing speed dashing along his victorious career. Never will his crowned rider draw the rein until the shout goes up, "The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord." It is folly for commentators to restrict this emblem to the first centuries.

Next comes the "red horse," appropriate—ly named, for blood follows his track, and sometimes—as under severe persecutions—is fetlock deep. It is no less improper to restrict this emblem to the persecutions anterior to Constantine. We regard it as of general application; and the red horse is still with clanging hoof and fiery nostril dashing his way over the prostrate bodies of the dying and the dead. His career is by no means at an end.

Black is the color of the next charger—emblem of grief and despair, of want and gaunt famine. To die by the sword is dreadful; but to feel the gnawings of a hunger that concentrates a thousand deaths in one—how insupportable! Yet look at India, where the roads were recently heaped with corpses, and the hyenas were over-gorged with them. The black horse is again dimly seen, and the balances are held aloft over parts of Asia and Europe. How terrible are thy judgments, O God!

Closing up comes the "pale horse"—his rider a ghastly skeleton, and whose destructive power includes all the foregoing, and embraces other means of death. Death on the pale horse is God's retributive minister, and will continue to sweep into the grave whole nations who have refused to "kiss the Son." These horses of revelation are on the field still. The fifth seal remains yet to be broken. But the time is drawing near. The cry of God's people is, "How long, O Lord, holy and true?" Let Christians not take their tone from the calculations of scientific savans, nor imagine that the end is so far off that no man need give himself any anxiety on the subject. So teaches not our Bible, which calls upon us to watch—to be found at our post, with our loins girt, and our lamps trimmed and burning. Up Christians, and tune your harps and hearts, in view of the day of triumph, for "the coming of the Lord draweth near."—Christian at Work.

HE DIED FOR ME.

"While visiting the Soldiers' Cemetery at Nashville, Tennessee, I observed a man planting a flower over a grave. I approached him and asked if his son was buried there. 'No,' was the response. 'A son-in-law?' 'No.' 'A brother?' 'No.' 'A relative?' 'No.' 'Whose memory, then, do you cherish?' I ventured to ask. After delaying a moment, and putting down a small board which he had in his hand, he replied: 'Well, I will tell you. When the war broke out I lived in Illinois. I wanted to enlist, but I was poor, and had a large family of children depending on me for their daily bread. Finally, as the war continued, I was drafted. No draft money was given me; I was unable to procure a substitute, and made up my mind to go. After I had got everything in readiness, and was just leaving to report for duty at the conscript camp, a young man whom I had known came to me and said: 'You have a big family whom your wife cannot support while you are gone; I will go for you.' In the battle of Chickamauga the poor fellow was dangerously wounded. Owing to Bragg's offensive demonstrations on Chattanooga, he, along with others, was taken back to hospital at Nashville. After a lingering illness he died and was buried here. Ever since hearing of his death I have been desirous of coming to Nashville and seeing that his remains were properly buried. Having saved sufficient funds I came on yesterday, and have to-day found the poor fellow's grave.' On completing his story, the man took up the small board and inserted it at the foot of the grave. Turning to look at it, I saw this simple inscription, and nothing more: 'He died for me.'

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Last Friday evening I had the privilege of visiting the General Post Office. This is a favor which few persons obtain, as the general permission of visitors would interfere with the business, hence only one party, of not more than four persons, is allowed on one day. The Secretary kindly offered me an order, and I gladly availed myself of the opportunity, taking with me my wife and another relative; and we found it a rich treat. The General Post Office stands at the end of Aldersgate street, with Foster Lane on the east, Gresham street on the north and Cheapside on the south, so that it is quite near St. Paul's Cathedral; a large hall extends through the centre of the building from Aldersgate street to Foster Lane, and on each side of this hall are placed the boxes for the reception of letters and newspapers, arranged in a number of divisions, as town letters, county letters, colonial letters, foreign letters, too late letters,—newspapers being divided in a similar way. There are also in this hall the offices for the sale of stamps, for inquiries, &c.; while doors that open into it lead to various parts of the building. I was not able to ascertain how many persons are employed in the office, but learned that there were more than a thousand on duty on the evening I was there, and several hundreds had gone home. The time chosen for our visit was that of the preparation of the night's mail, and Friday was chosen because it is the busiest of the week, and included also the despatch of the Australian mail.

We reached the office about half-past five, and at a quarter to six the porter took us in charge, that he might show us all that was worth seeing. He has been in the postal service in various departments for thirty-two years; appears to be a very intelligent man, and is both obliging and communicative. He told me that when he entered the service, the number of letters sent in England, was only seven millions; while last year they reached eight hundred millions. So much for the results of cheap postage. The exact numbers for 1867 were,—letters, 774,831,000; books and newspapers, 102,273,301; Valentines, 1,119,142.

We first took a position in the gallery at the east end of the hall, whence we could see all that was going on there. The boxes close at six o'clock; and hence it was a very busy time. Men and boys were hurrying to and fro; some with a single letter or newspaper, others with two or three, and some with bags of larger or smaller dimensions, filled with letters or papers. The porter of one dry-goods establishment was pointed out to me, who came with a very large bag indeed, which contained, I think, hundreds of letters, all from one establishment. Every minute, the numbers and the hurry increased, so that the large hall was nearly filled; but, about five minutes before six, they began to grow fewer, till at last only a few were running in lest they should be too late. The clock began to strike six, and at the last stroke, the boxes closed up, and those who were then coming up were just too late. The "too late" boxes were now opened, and in these newspapers could be deposited on payment of one farthing each extra, and letters for the first half-hour on payment of two-pence each extra, in stamps, for the second half-hour, fourpence, and for the third, sixpence, and at half-past seven, the boxes close for the night, the mails being despatched at eight.

We now went inside the office. We went first to the "facing department." Here the men were busily engaged in placing the letters with their faces all one way and right side up; and large numbers were here employed. We next went to the "stamping department," where men were employed with machines which had two stamps in them, one to deface the stamp, and the other to make the post-mark. Each letter is passed singly under one of these machines, and in dry weather, one man can stamp nine thousand per hour; but when the weather is damp, the letters adhere together, and the work goes on more slowly. If the stamp is not on the right-hand, top corner, there is delay; and such letters are sometimes put aside as unpaid letters, and are charged with double postage. Any one receiving such a letter can have the amount refunded by applying at the Post Office; but as this causes some trouble, it is a means of keeping before the people the importance of affixing the stamps in the right place.

Next we have the "sorting department." Here the letters are first sorted in the great routes to which they belong; and then are again sorted by others for the post towns to which they belong. Then we came to the Hospital. To this all damaged letters and packets are taken. The superintendent of this department is furnished with scissors, paper, mucilage, printed forms, &c. In some cases, all that is necessary is to paste a strip of paper on the envelope, and it is all right. In other cases, the envelope is so much damaged that it is entirely useless. Sometimes although the envelope is torn, the contents are all within; at others these contents are loose in the post-bag. In these last cases the superintendent has to judge to what package any loose article may belong. With every hospital letter, a circular is sent, stating the fact that the letter was found broken, and requesting the person receiving it to communicate with the Post Office if anything is missing therefrom. We had an opportunity of seeing some of the things which had come into that department on this evening; and among them were a lady's fan—a box of pills—seeds—an ambrotype—tobacco—and letters. The letters and packages in this department are numerous; but they are all repaired and sent out the same evening. From this we went to the "blind department." All the letters which the sorters cannot easily dispose of, are carried here. Some have the correct address, but the nearest post town is not added, and a reference to the directory decides that matter; others are incorrectly spelled, or badly

written, so that some thought and skill are necessary in order to decide to what place they belong; others have witty, curious, or to o minute directions; in some cases, the envelope is entirely blank, having no direction at all. The superintendent of this department exercises his skill; and in most cases, the letters find those to whom they are sent. Passing into the newspaper department we saw some sorting, others examining suspected packages. Among the things found in these were sweetmeats, knives, and letters. The last are charged with double postage and forwarded; the paper is then also forwarded; other things found in newspapers are, I believe forfeited, but the papers are sent on. Where two papers are sent instead of one, both are detained. In the newspaper hospital are found large numbers of newspapers with the wrappers broken off. The man in charge of this finds before him a miscellaneous collection of newspapers, with a number of torn wrappers directed to different persons; and he has to use his judgment in deciding to whom the several papers should be sent. The sample department is similar to the newspaper; and suspected packages are examined and broken ones repaired. Before leaving, we found the sorters busily engaged on the "too late" letters, of which there were thousands that evening. We left the office impressed with the importance of division of labor in facilitating business, and with the vast benefits conferred by Government postal arrangements. In worldly matters, as well as spiritual, the lines are fallen unto us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage.

THE ROLL-CALL IN HEAVEN.

An incident is related by a chaplain who was in the army during one of our hard-fought battles. The hospital tents had been filling up fast as the wounded men had been brought to the rear. Among the number was a young man mortally wounded and not able to speak. It was near midnight, and many a loved one from our homes lay sleeping on the battlefield—that sleep that knows no waking until Jesus shall call for them.

The surgeons had been their rounds of duty and for a moment all was quiet. Suddenly this young man, before speechless, calls in a clear, distinct voice, "Here." The surgeon hastened to his side and asked what he wished. "Nothing," said he, "they are calling the roll in heaven, and I was answering to my name." He turned his head and was gone—gone to join the great army, whose uniform is washed white in the blood of the Lamb. Reader, in the great roll-call of Eternity, your name will be heard; can you answer, "Here?" Are you one of the soldiers of Christ, the great Captain of Salvation?—Christian at Work.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

I used to think the Lord's Prayer was a short prayer; but as I live longer, and see more life, I begin to believe there is no such thing as getting through it. If a man, in praying that prayer, were to be stopped by every word until he had thoroughly prayed it, it would take him a lifetime. "Our Father,"—there would be a wall a hundred feet high in just those two words to most men. If they might say, "Our Tyrant," or "Our Monarch," or even "Our Creator," they could get along with it, but "Our Father,"—why, a man is almost a saint who can pray that. You read, "Thy will be done," and you say to yourself, "Oh, I can pray that," and all the time your mind goes round and round in immense circuits and far off distances; but God is continually bringing the circuits nearer to you, till He says, "How is it about your temper and your pride? How is it about your business and your daily life?" This is a revolutionary petition. It would make many a man's shop and store tumble to the ground to utter it. Who can stand at the end of the avenue along which all his pleasant thoughts and wishes are blossoming like flowers, and send these terrible words, "Thy will be done," crashing down through it? I think it is the most fearful prayer to pray in the world.—H. W. Beecher.

THE LAST DANCE.

During the occupancy of the city of Moscow by the French army, a party of officers and soldiers determined to have a military levee, and for this purpose chose the deserted palace of a nobleman. That night the city was set on fire. As the sun went down they began to assemble. The women who followed the fortunes of the French army were decorated for the occasion. The gayest and noblest of the army were there, and merriment reigned over the crowd.

During the dance the fire rapidly approached them; they saw it coming, but felt no fear. At length the building next to the one they occupied was on fire. Coming to the windows, they gazed upon the billows of fire which swept over the city, and then returned to their amusements. Again and again they left their pleasures to watch the progress of the flames. At length the dance ceased, and the necessity of leaving the scene of merriment became apparent to all. They were enveloped in a flood of fire, and gazed on with deep and awful solemnity.

At last the fire communicating to their own building, caused them to prepare for flight, when a brave young officer, named Carnot, waved his jewelled hand above his head, and exclaimed: "One dance more, and defiance to the flames!" All caught the enthusiasm of the moment, and "One dance more, and defiance to the flames," burst from the lips of all. The dance commenced; louder and louder grew the sound of music, and faster and faster fell the pattering footsteps of dancing men and women, when suddenly they heard a cry: "The fire has reached the magazine! Fly—fly for your life!" One moment they stood transfixed with terror; they did not know the magazine was there, and ere they recovered from their stupor the vault exploded; and the building was shattered to pieces, and the

dancers were hurried into a fearful eternity. Thus will it be on the final day. Men will be as careless as these ill-fated revellers—yes, there are thousands and tens of thousands as careless now. We speak to them of death, the grave, judgment, and eternity. They pause a moment in their search for pleasure, but soon dash into the world and forgetfulness as before. God's hand is laid on them in sickness, but no sooner are they restored than they forget it all, and hurry on. Death enters their homes, and the cry is heard, "Prepare to meet thy God!" but soon, like Carnot, they say, "One dance more, and defiance to the flames," and hurry on. The Spirit of the living God speaks powerfully home to their hearts, and they shake, tremble, and are amazed; but earth casts its spell around them, and sings to them its songs, and with the cry, "time enough by and by," they speed on, stifling the voice, till often, ere days or months have passed, the bolt has sped; the word has descended; the Judge has come; and the soul is lost forever—lost!—Exchange.

THE PROPER SPHERE OF WOMAN.

We have been interested in the discussions of the recent National Convention for the promotion of the education of women, and more particularly in the plain, practical suggestions contained in a paper presented by Miss Catherine E. Beecher. It is clear that she has no idea that the possession of the ballot by her sex would remedy the evils under which women labor, and that the privilege of a seat in the halls of legislation and a voice in framing the laws of the land, would secure to them the "rights" of which they complain they are now deprived. Accord to them the privilege of voting, and place them upon the same civil plane in other respects with that of men, and you destroy in a great measure those social distinctions which grow out of physiological structure, mental habits, and womanly graces; and entering into contests for political office and power, they will cease to be cared for and protected as now, and from that time forth will be allowed just what they are strong enough to take, and nothing more.

The true sphere of woman—in Miss Beecher's view—is widely different from this. It is in the domestic circle, and in those employments which legitimately belong to her, that she is to find her highest happiness and a wide field of usefulness. For the proper discharge of her duties in these relations, she should receive an education which will qualify her for them, just as boys are trained in liberally endowed institutions of learning, so that they may be competent to engage in certain avocations and professions. And the present agitation, if it has not accomplished any other good, has turned the attention of the public to the duty of providing higher and better facilities for the education of young ladies. There is no valid reason why legislative aid should not be as freely extended to such institutions, as in the past it has been given to our higher academies and colleges for males; or else let the doors of our present colleges and universities be thrown open as widely to the one sex as to the other. When either of these things takes place, and equal time and care are bestowed in the education of women for their appropriate work in life, as are now expended in fitting men for their spheres of usefulness, the sex will no longer be dissatisfied with their condition, nor will women fail of a just appreciation.—N. Y. Evangelist.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

—A house built on sand is, in fair weather, just as good as if built on a rock. A cobweb is as good as the mightiest cable when there is no strain on it. It is trial that proves one thing weak and another strong.

—A clergyman was preparing his discourse for Sunday, stopping occasionally to review what he had written, and to erase that which he was disposed to disapprove, when he was accosted by his little son, who had numbered but five summers: "Father, does God tell you what to preach?" "Certainly, my child." "Then what makes you scratch it out?"

—The Entomologist says it is a curious fact that the male mosquito, which may be known by its feathered antenna, is physically incapable of sucking blood. The mosquito is not an unmitigated pest. Although in a winged state the female sucks our blood and disturbs our rest, in the larva state the insect is decidedly beneficial, by purifying stagnant water which would otherwise breed malarial diseases.

—Sir William Thompson, the eminent electrician, announces an important discovery touching the art of laying submarine cables. He has found a mode by which a fault existing in the coiled part of the cable on board ship, scarcely recognizable as an incipient flaw, will make a sudden and decisive indication after it passes out of the tank, and before it reaches the pulley at the stern. The alarm will thus be given in time to stop the cable and remedy the defect.

—There was a clergyman who often became quite vexed at finding his little grandchildren in his study. One day, one of these little children was standing by his mother's side, and she was speaking to him of heaven. "Ma," said he, "I don't want to go to heaven." "Don't want to go to heaven, my son?" "No, ma, I'm sure I don't." "Why not, my son?" "Why, grandpa will be there, won't he?" "Why, yes, I hope he will." "Well, just as soon as he sees us he will come scolding along, and say, 'Whew! whew! whew! what are these boys here for?'"

—Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College, New Jersey, was considered one of the greatest preachers of his time. He was remarkable for his dignity of manners, almost to bombast. He had a brother, Dr. John B. Smith, of Union College, New York. The brothers met in New York, and the Princeton doctor preached. On the way to their lodgings, Dr. Samuel said to Dr. John, "Brother Jack, what do you think of my sermon?" John replied, "It was all very well perhaps; but I could not help thinking you

preached, instead of Jesus Christ and Him crucified, Sam Smith and him dignified." D'AUBIGNE.—The Carters, in a very few days, will issue D'Aubigne's fifth volume of Calvin. It is anticipated with interest, and we doubt not it will have a great sale. We may say, to the credit of the Carters and the honor of American publishers, that this house pays the author the same copyright that he would receive if he were a native resident of this country.

BEGGING IN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—A little girl, eight years old, who loved the Sunday-school, and who had learned to love the Saviour, named a sum that she would give weekly to some object proposed. A child of that age could not be supposed to know how much her father (a poor man and not a Christian) would be willing to bestow. The sum, however, was furnished her for a time; though realizing it was not a free gift, the child became unhappy about it. Having been out of town a few weeks, she returned to the Sunday-school, when she was reminded that "she owed so much," and that she must "pay up" for the time of her absence. The amount was considerable; she dared not ask her father for it; she was not capable of earning it, and in tears she exclaimed, "I cannot go to Sunday-school any more; it costs too much." How does the blessed Saviour regard that little one? She will not attend Sunday-school any more, neither will her parents be drawn to that church. This is one way the poor, even the religious poor, are excluded from our churches. Some of our own Presbyterian families find refuge in Sunday-schools of the Episcopal Church, where money matters are kept out of sight, at least on the Sabbath, excepting the penny contribution which places the rich and poor on a level, and excites no gossip.—Presbyterian.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

"FOR ME?" In the hymn which was sung when papa prayed in the morning, were two lines which Bell kept in mind: "There's a cross for every one, And there's a cross for me." "For me?" asked Bell; "me, myself, mamma?" "Yes," said mamma. "Then where is it?" asked Bell; "I never saw it." "In this room, I guess," said mamma. Bell looked round, upon the wall, down on the floor, in this corner, in that—no cross that she could see at all. "What is it like?" asked Bell.

"It is doing right for Jesus' sake, when it is hard to do right," said mamma. "Oh, it is present to do right," cried little Bell quickly. "It is real present; no hard at all, mamma; no cross for me," said the child, shaking her head and looking straight into mamma's eyes. Mamma smiled, and patted the curly pate.

Pretty soon Bell found her way out in the barn, where Tom and his two cousins were making things. Tom had a box of tools, and that was fun enough.

After a while Tom came into the house dragging Bell by the hand who was kicking and struggling to get free. "Mother," said Tom, in great excitement, "Bell plagues us very much. She keeps snatching things. She has thrown my new birdcage out of the barn-window, and broken it."

"Bell!" exclaimed mamma, "our Bell?" "Yes, mamma, your Bell. You can't think how she behaves."

"Of course she is sorry for such conduct," Bell shook her head.

"Oh," said mamma, "you found your cross out in the barn, and did not take it up." The little head went down, and her two eyes looked straight at the tips of her toes. Mamma talked a few words; then she was silent, and kept on with her sewing. Bell was silent too, up in the corner.

"Are you not sorry for making yourself so unkind and disagreeable to your dear brother and cousins?" asked mamma in a little while. "I sorry," said a very small voice, "but I s'a'n't tell 'em so."

"Poor little girl!" said mamma, "you have found a little cross, and will not carry it for Jesus. 'I am sorry, Tom,' is the little cross' name. Is it too hard and too heavy to carry out into the barn? The Lord Jesus will help every child to bear its cross."

Ab, Bell was mistaken in finding doing right always present. It is hard sometimes. There are little crosses and great crosses all along the way; but if we take them up and try to carry them, they grow lighter and lighter; and what is curious and true, they turn into crowns some day. "No cross, no crown," the proverb says; that is, no trying, no success; no fighting, no winning; no pains, no gains.

Bell at last took up hers. She carried it out in the barn.

"I sorry, Tom," said his little sister. Then the crosses turned into a crown. What was the crown? A crown of joy. Bell was glad; so was mother.—Child's Paper.

RIDDLES.

No. 552.

My whole kept guard in olden time, When police were not invented, But if my nest should lose my first, He would be discontented.

No. 553.

Five hundred begins it, five hundred ends it, Five in the middle is seen; The first of all figures, The first of all letters,

Take up their station between; Join these together—a word they will bring, It will give you the name of an ancient king.

No. 556.

In Arabian Nights my first is a treasure; My second brings tidings of woe or of pleasure; My whole is embraced with silly delight By straggling revellers late at night.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.

No. 548.—Strain. No. 549.—Larkspur. No. 550.—Eriogonum. No. 551.—Catacomb.

The Miscellany.

"N" FOR NANNIE AND "B" FOR BEN.

"N" for Nannie and "B" for Ben; I see them now as I saw them then. On the bark of the oak-tree wed. She sat waist-deep in the clover white, And the liquid gold of the June sunlight Swept over her sweet young head.

And I stood carving the letters twain, That time and tempest have all in vain Striven to blur and blot; They live in the oak-tree's dusky grain, Stamped as their memory on my brain, Changing and fading not.

Oh! the vows that I vowed that day, Their broken shards in my bosom stay, Wounding I hour by hour. Could I be false to one so true? Dared I be cruel, my love to you, Nannie, my lily flower?

Ere the snow had whitened these letters twain, In the old church porch you hid your pain, As my bride and I passed by; Your eyes were brave, but your cheek grew white.

The cheek I should have pillowed that night Where it never now may lie.

Little Nannie, you are at rest, The buttercups growing over your breast; Close by the grave-yard gate, But ah! I live to rue the day Gold tempted my steps from love away, And mine is the sadder fate.

For I'd give the rest of my life to-night, To see you sit in the clover white, The sun on your locks of gold, And carve once more, as I carved them, then.

"N" for Nannie and "B" for Ben, On the bark of the oak-tree old.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The English people are everywhere waking up to the importance of popular education. The upper classes have never, I think, really desired the general education of the masses. They know very well that the numerous remnants of feudalism which remain in England, by which the privileged class profits largely, will be swept away as soon as the bulk of the people come to know how they toil that others may live in luxury and ease. But the privileged class is still very powerful, and it is painful to see the muddling way in which the education question is treated, even by its sturdy advocates, out of respect for the prejudices or fear of the power of the ruling few. England is behind, not only America, but all the nations of Western Europe in general education. Mr. J. Scott Russell has just published a book on Systematic Technical Education, in which he makes some very sad comparisons. "The contrast," he says, "between England and Switzerland is this: that England spends more than five times as much on pauperism and crime as she does on education; and that Switzerland spends seven times as much on education as on pauperism and crime." In the matter of special technical education, England is as far behind as in the general culture of the people. Mr. Russell reports that there are at least a hundred preparatory and technical colleges in Germany for each school and college in England having any pretension to teach the practical applications of science. Mr. Russell makes out against the English that, in consequence of their want of good systems of industrial education for the masters and managers of manufactories and workshops, they are losing their manufacturing supremacy rapidly. The works at Creuzot, in France, he says, excel England in smelting, mining, locomotive-building, and in all the great lines of commercial machinery. Belgium and Switzerland, where technical education is carried to great perfection, are rapidly superseding English products in many branches of industry. According to the Daily News, Professor Tyndall has expressed the opinion that England will, at no distant day, find herself outstripped by continental nations in the arts of peace, as well as in those of war.—Letter from Dr. McClintock in Methodist.

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

The results of the Convention may be briefly summed up as follows: A permanent national society, called the American Philological Association, was formed, starting at the outset with over a hundred members. A strong and earnest esprit de corps was developed, and the movement promises to accumulate strength and momentum with coming years. A plan was inaugurated for recording the Indian languages before they perish or undergo more change.

Especially will teachers and professors of the classical languages be interested with the course taken by the Association to assist in attaining uniformity in the pronunciation of the classical languages. Four strong papers were read upon this subject. During a long discussion, in which all sides of the question seem to have been well presented, a strong desire was unanimously expressed to have uniformity introduced. A committee of five of the best classical scholars, and of the most experienced instructors in the country, consisting of Prof. Hadly, of Yale College; Dr. Taylor, of Andover; Dr. Arnold, of Madison University; Dr. Dwight, of Clinton; and Prof. Fenling, of the University of Wisconsin, was appointed, with directions to make a report next year. This committee found that they could agree upon two points, and concluded to present their report this year. This report was received with applause, and was unanimously adopted. It suggested that the written accent be observed in pronouncing Greek, and that the so-called "continental system" be adopted in pronouncing the vowels of the Greek and Latin. If this recommendation be adopted by the teachers in the academies from this fall onward, it will be but a few years before the present chaotic

condition of the pronunciation of the classical languages in America will be removed, and uniformity will be established throughout the schools and colleges of the country.

The further work of the Association is designated as to consist partly in promoting original linguistic investigation, especially in the Indian languages, and partly in the discussion of the pedagogical questions that are now before the country, or that may arise in the future.

The following are the officers of the Association for the present year: Prof. W. D. Whitney, President of Yale College; Prof. A. Harkness, of Brown University; and Dr. Dwight, of Clinton, N. Y., Vice-Presidents; Prof. G. F. Comfort, of Alleghany College, Secretary; H. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn., Treasurer.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

To the false in teeth, says Dr. Pollock, of St. George's Hospital, do not go to bed in your masticators. Some ugly cases have come before the surgeons of ivory and metal plates that have dislodged themselves during sleep, and, of course, slipped into the throat and stuck there. The only remedy has been, in some cases, to cut out the obstruction.—Once a Week.

A CANDLE TO BURN ALL NIGHT.—When, as in the case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put finely-powdered salt on the candle, till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

WINDMILLS.—Sherman, on the Pacific Railroad, like other desert stations, has a wind-mill some twenty feet in diameter, which pumps water up from a spring into a high tank beside the track. The tank holds fifty thousand gallons; the pump will fill it in ten hours. When it is full, the water lifts a little float, that pulls a wire, the wire shuts up the sails of the wind-mill a dozen yards away, and it instantly stops. When the tank gets nearly empty, the action of another float opens the sails, and the wind-mill starts again. The cost of the ingenious apparatus all set up is about \$6,000.

HOW TO CATCH RATS.—For catching rats in a cheap and effective manner we recommend the following:—Cover a common barrel with stiff stout paper, tying the edge around the barrel; place a board so that the rats may have easy access to the top; sprinkle cheese parings or other "feed" for the rats on the paper for several days until they begin to believe that they have a right to their daily rations from this source; then place in the bottom of the barrel a piece of rock about six or ten inches high, filling with water until only enough of it projects above the water for one rat to lodge upon. Now re-place the paper, first cutting a cross in the middle, and the first rat that comes on the barrel-top goes through into the water, and climbs on the rock. The paper comes back to the place, and the second rat follows the first. Then begins a fight for the possession of the dry place on the stone, the noise of which attracts the rest, who share the same fate.—Scientific Farmer.

PAPER is now employed in the manufacture of innumerable articles for which it was once thought utterly unadapted. Paper collars were once thought quite an invention, but now it is used for water-pails and racing-boats, and for various sorts of clothing. Paper petticoats have been introduced into England, either printed in imitation of the fashionable skirts of the day, or stamped out with open-work of such beauty and delicacy as no amount of labor with needle and scissors could imitate. The paper used for these "garments" is of great strength and flexibility, and can be sewn with a machine. Another use to which paper is applied is the production of imitation cretonnes and chintzes for bed-furniture, a set costing, retail, about a dollar and a quarter. The material of which these are composed is so flexible that a curtain may be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, showing as little creasing as a chintz similarly treated. White day-covers for beds, and table-cloths embossed with designs of great beauty, are also manufactured; and imitation leather, made impermeable to water, forms a cheap covering for furniture, and even for shoes. The Japanese custom of using paper for the manufacture of pocket-handkerchiefs has not yet, that we have heard of, been introduced into Europe or America.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—Mr. Bessemer, whose name is so intimately associated with progress in the manufacture of steel, has lately patented another invention which is likely to have an important influence on the manufacture of iron. This metal is improved, up to a certain point at all events, by successive remeltings, and thus old iron has considerable value. The value, however, is considerably diminished by the difficulty experienced in fusing such materials as old rails and scrap iron. But by Mr. Bessemer's last invention these refractory materials are run down like wax, and a charge is melted in a few minutes which would require many hours and a large expenditure of fuel to effect the fusion on the common system. The secret lies in the employment of atmospheric pressure. The inventor converts a cupola furnace into an air-tight vessel, capable of withstanding a pressure of an atmosphere and a half or two atmospheres, and the concentration of heat in this compressed air is sufficient to produce the striking effects we have mentioned. In practice it is not found necessary to increase the pressure beyond the amount we have stated; and we may safely assume the fact that Mr. Bessemer finds no difficulty in constructing furnaces to withstand the pressure without extravagant wear. This is a point on which we have as yet no information, nor have we any statement of the relative consumption of fuel on the old and new systems. An idea of the construction of the furnace may be given in a very few words: It is a

cupola furnace, with very (comparatively) narrow outlet, closed by a loaded valve to regulate the pressure, while a blast of heated air is driven in by a powerful engine. A very ingenious mechanical contrivance allows of additions being made to the charge during temporary interruptions of the blast until the furnace is worked up to its full capacity. We shall soon, probably, have fuller information on the details of the invention, which is certain to attract the immediate attention of iron-founders.—Globe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nature preaches cheerfulness in her saddest moods; she covers even forgotten graves with flowers.

Water runs over Niagara Falls at the rate of 1,500,000,000 cubic feet every minute, giving a water-power of force enough to perform all the manual labor in New York State.

The Anvil Chorus is to be sung at the Sydenham Crystal Palace by eight thousand voices, with accompaniment of anvils, cannon and bells. The idea is sneered at by the London musical journals.

The Worcester Spys says the cattle which pass through that city on the stock trains from the West, suffer terribly from overcrowding, and want of food and water. Some of them get trampled to death.

There is nothing like being particular in your statements. A rumor prevailing in London that a fault had been discovered in the French Cable, the Times' city article contradicts it. "There is no fault in the cable," says this exact writer, "only a peculiarity has been observed at one point that is declared to be incompatible with complete perfection."

DRESSING FOR A PHOTOGRAPH.—The following concerning color will be valuable to those wishing to dress for a photograph:—1st. Dark brown, dark-green, maroon, and plain black goods, without gloss, will take a rich black color. 2d. Silks of the same color will take considerably lighter. 3d. Small brown, dark-leather, dark drab, scarlet, cherry, dark-orange, crimson, and slate will take a very rich drab color. 4th. Violet, blue, purple, pink, and magenta will take very light, and should be avoided in dressing for photographs. 5th. The hair should never be very wet or glossy.

LABOR AND PROFIT.—"Walking in the country I went into a barn, and there I found a thresher at his work. I addressed him in the words of Solomon:—'In all labor there is profit.' Leaning upon his flail, with much energy he answered, 'Sir, that is the truth, but there is one exception to it: I have long labored in the service of sin, but I have got no profit by my labor.' Then you know something of the apostle's meaning when he asked, 'What fruit had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed?' 'Thank God,' said he, 'I do; and I also know that now, being freed from sin, and having become a servant unto righteousness, I have my fruit unto holiness, and the end everlasting life! How valuable is this simple faith in the Word of God! and how true is it, that piety found in a barn is better than the most splendid pleasures of a palace!—Jay.

A COMPLAINT OF "MIDDLE-MEN."—Mr. Charles W. King, of Vt., wished to know if there is not some way that farmers may escape those who come between the producer and consumer. "Take, for instance, our beef. There is the drover with his runners, the butcher, and the stall-man. The result is that the consumers often pay more than double what we, the producers, receive. It seems to me that by a combination of effort these 'middle-men' may be reduced to some honest or legitimate business; but I am at a loss to know the method of operation." Mr. Carpenter said: "I have reason to hope that the evil will be remedied, and that at no distant day. I am informed that arrangements are being made by an association of industrious individuals in Ohio to transfer beef in refrigerator-cars, and in such a manner as to do away to a great extent with the hitherto necessary 'middle-men.'" Mr. Gregory said: "There is a steamship, the 'William Tabor' by name, now fitting up at the foot of Nineteenth-street, in the city, for the purpose of bringing Texas beef to the Northern markets. There will be facilities for making ice on board the vessel, and preserving the meat by driving a current of cold air through the apartments intended for its reception. The air is not only cold, but dry, and the cold is intense enough to turn a room full of beef into stone in an hour. But that degree of frost is not found the best. I regard this as a very important experiment. When in Texas, not long ago, I was offered 1000 head of cattle for \$15 apiece, and each quarter was warranted to weigh from 150 to 160 pounds. This beef was excellent, much better than most of that brought from long distances offered in the metropolitan market."

STRENGTH OF THE BEETLE.—This insect has just astonished me by its vast strength of body. Every one who has taken the common beetle in his hand knows that his limbs, if not remarkable for agility, are very powerful; but I was not prepared for so Samsonian a feat as that I have just witnessed. When the insect was brought to me, having no box immediately at hand, I was at a loss where to put it till I could kill it; but a quart bottle full of milk being on the table, I placed the beetle for the present under that, the hollow at the bottom allowing him room to stand upright. Presently, to my surprise, the bottle began to move slowly, and glide along the smooth table, propelled by the muscular powers of the imprisoned insect, and continued for some time to perambulate the surface, to the astonishment of all who witnessed it. The weight of the bottle and its contents could not have been less than three pounds and a half, while that of the beetle was about half an ounce, so that it really moved a weight of 112 times its own.—Goss.

ONLY BELIEVE.—Let me entreat you to look to the word of God's testimony, and think not that anything else than a simple reception of these words, "that the blood of Christ cleanse us from all sin," is necessary for the purpose of your being cleansed from your sin. It is the idea that something more is necessary which obstructs this reception. It is the imagination of a great personal work to which you must set yourself, and in which you have hitherto sat down in listlessness and despair, that keeps you at a distance from God. He approaches you with overtures; and what you have to do is to close with them. He approaches you with tidings; and what you have to do is to give credit to them. This is doing the work of God, that you believe on Him whom He hath sent; and could this transition be accomplished, then would you be translated into a habit of cheerful and progressive obedience, which in a way of legalism, or in the attempt to establish a righteousness of your own, you never can attain.—Dr. Chalmers.

DRAINING WITH BOARDS.—Whatever doubts we may have entertained as to the superiority, in this country particularly, of wood over tiles for underdraining, have been entirely removed since we have become familiar with the Robbins, process of treating wood by means of the vapor of carbolic acid. The charges for manufacture and transportation of tiles are such as to preclude their use to all except those who may be within easy reach of the few tile-works now in the country. If all, even the most perishable woods, can be rendered indestructible, then there cannot remain the shadow of a doubt that wood drains are superior to burnt clay for underdraining. Now it has been shown at the Paris Exposition that railroad ties only partially buried in the earth—a test far more thorough than that to which wood would be subjected in drains—exhibited not the slightest sign of decay at the end of twenty-five years. These ties were treated by the Bethel, a process far more expensive, less philosophical, and not near so efficient as that of Robbins, though founded on the same principle—the antiseptic properties of coal tar. Bethel uses the crude tar, whereas Robbins employs, at one-tenth the cost, the far more subtle and penetrating agent (a product of coal tar), carbolic acid. By means of this last, we may rip into inch boards the most worthless woods, those not even fit for fuel, and convert them into drains far more efficient than any made from clay, and that at a cost almost nominal.

ANCIENT GREEK GARDENS.—Greece proper, through default of space and kindly soil, confined its gardening to squares, quincunxes, and alleys of elms and planes and figs, a very subordinate feature to their hobby of architecture and statuary. It was in the Greek Archipelago, to judge from the descriptions of Longus and Achilles Tatius, that the undulations of a volcanic soil, and sea-views enhancing the charms of verdure, flower, and foliage, inspired a larger idea of gardening. The landscape was taken into consideration; vistas of sheep-dotted plains and sail-clad ocean were eagerly contrived; fruit and forest trees, evergreens, vines, ivy, were combined in the foreground with parterres of wild and cultivated flowers. Architecture did not usurp undue space, and the bleaker winds were planted out with a rare skill for so early a date. In the famous gardens at Antioch, Greek taste blended itself with Oriental. Parterres of flowers hung on wild crags, myrtles and various shrubs surmounting rocks and grottoes, and clothing the sides of torrents and cascades, bespoke some unrecorded master-mind, an adept at moulding savage nature with the touch of civilization. Quite opposite in character must have been the hanging gardens of Babylon, in which art and expenditure triumphed over flatness of situation, and elaborate terraces commanded fresh air, fine prospects, and perhaps a security more prized than the groves and fountains that crowned them. The gardens of Egypt on the Nile bank, had much more of the architectural character than those of Antioch, but not too much to accord well with the hieratic atmosphere around. Square and formal in flower-beds, water-beds, alleys and everything, they were relieved here, and there by kiosks and pavilions.—From a New French Volume.

AGRICULTURAL. OXEN AND TEAMSTERS. A good ox should have a long, lean face, and bright hazel eye, which shows capability to receive instruction and disposition to obey it. Large nostrils denote the capacity of an ox to work in a hot day. Very large horns at the base denote laziness. Full breast, straight back, wide ribs—by which is meant ribs that round out nearly as wide as the hip bones—and wide gambrel, denote strength. Straight knees, broad toes, pointing straight forward, show an ox can travel on hard roads or pavement. They should be well matched, especially in disposition and speed. The farmer who has a pair of oxen answering this description has a good team. The next thing is a good teamster. The better the ox, the easier he is spoiled by a man who knows not how to drive. The teamster should have judgment in loading. Some teamsters know no better than to think an ox can draw anything until he tries him. An ox should never be overloaded to begin with. He never should know how much he can draw, but always have such confidence in his driver as to think he can draw anything he may ask him to. A good teamster will have a name for every ox, and no two in the same team should be called by the same name; nor should he ever speak one word that has no meaning; but be sure when he calls an ox by name to make him understand, and also to make him mind what he says. When breaking a new team, the best way I ever found to make them know their names is, when I call "Star," or "Broad," or "Bright," or "Back," to just touch the one I speak to with a spur. By that means

the ox will soon know what is meant, whenever he hears his name distinctly pronounced.

The driver should also have one particular word to start his team with. "Come boys," I ever found the best word to start a heavy load with. Some seem to think, when they are driving a team, that they must work the whole time either with their tongue or whip. It would be a most desirable thing for such to learn, when the team are doing just right, to keep both tongue and whip perfectly still. What would you think of an officer who, when his men were marching along as handsomely as possible, should keep swinging his sword and jabbering incessantly without meaning?

All the words needed in driving are very few. I think the following are sufficient: "Come," "Haw," "Gee," "Whoa," "Back." These properly used, are all that are needed. Much talk makes confusion.

I have known some men halloo and lawl all day long, and make themselves hoarse, who could not at night give any meaning to one word in ten they had said. Such would do well to first learn themselves, before they try to teach their oxen.

A good teamster will make his cattle love him. This can only be done by constant kind treatment; such as carding, stroking their faces, and occasionally breathing in their nostrils. This last is the best method to find out the disposition of an ox. When he has breathed a few times in his nostrils, if he is kind he will hold up his nose, otherwise he will catch it away, and perhaps toss a horn at you. In short, make yourself sociable with them, and they will amply repay you for your kindness. Never strike an ox unless compelled by obstinacy, and by proper management that necessity will occur very, very seldom.

MILKING WITH WET HANDS.

Some people are in the habit, when first sitting down to milk, of drawing a little milk to wet their hands and the teats of the cows. It is not a cleanly practice, and should always be avoided. We have seen milkers with their hands gummed up with filth, and the reeking compound of milk and dirt oozing out from between the fingers and dropping into the pail, as the result of this bad habit referred to.

In dairies a good deal of milk otherwise good is tainted in this way, and not infrequently this taint shows itself in a very marked degree in the butter and cheese manufactured. Many thoughtless persons have the impression that milk in some way purifies itself, and that taint imparted in the way we have named cannot be carried into butter and cheese. Such ideas are very erroneous, and the sooner correct notions are had in regard to the purity and cleanliness of milk for dairy purposes, the sooner shall we arrive at a high standard of excellence in dairy products, and as a consequence, better prices will be obtained.

Cows do not milk any easier with wet hands than with dry hands. If the udder or teats are muddy or covered with filth, they should be washed with clean water and wiped dry. Then milk with dry hands, and it will soon be found easier and pleasanter, even with those who have been accustomed to wetting the hands and teats with milk while milking.—Rural New Yorker.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

A seed is one of the most wonderful things in the world, containing not only the first principles of the plant, but holding the power to lie, as it were, asleep, until the fitting period for the expansion of the germ, and meanwhile withstanding influences of destruction such as totally destroy objects that have no life in them.

SOW WHEAT.—The Journal of Agriculture says: "There is some danger that, owing to the very low price of wheat, this fall many of the farmers will sow less than usual. We think such a course would be unwise."

ELEPHANT PLOUGHS.—Some years ago, on his farm at Bridgeport, Conn., Mr. P. T. Barnum set an elephant at work in ploughing his fields, thereby creating something of an agricultural sensation. This mode of tillage appears, however, to be a very practical thing in the native regions of the elephant, a large number of ploughs, expressly designed to be drawn by these huge animals, being now in process of manufacture in England for the East India market. The furrows are to have a breadth of four feet and a half, and a depth of thirty six inches.

KERRY CATTLE ON A MASSACHUSETTS FARM.—A main object in visiting this farm was to see the herd of Kerry cattle which, so far as I know, is the largest in this country. These cattle are noted for the quality of being able to live on little and poor food. They originated in the mountain regions of Ireland, where a poor family owning a Kerry cow is, so to speak, rich. They are entirely black; have extended horns like the Devons, and, though not of large size, are compactly and well built. I was present while Kerry, Alderney, Ayrshire, and Durham cows were milked, and I noticed that the Kerrys gave most, although they all fared alike; and as there are large sections in the South where feed naturally is scarce, and as we have much mountain country in the West, destined to be settled, and indeed already settling fast, it is a most important inquiry whether these Kerry cattle would not be made more valuable for supplying milk and butter than any other breed; for, according to all accounts, they thrive where other cattle starve. All the cows are fed with some kind of green fodder each night and morning. This should never be neglected when milk is an object. Muck is used plentifully in the stables, which are properly arranged, and the manure is received in the basement cellar through the trap doors, saving much work. All these things make the Appleton farm worthy of especial attention.—Letter in Tribune.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, Sept. 20.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says the Emperor's recovery has caused a lull in the fiery debate which had begun between the party of the Empress and the friends of Prince Napoleon.

The Post says it now appears that America has only made friendly representations to the Madrid Government in favor of the reasonable demands of Cuba.

Le Journal des Debats believes that France and England are disposed to support Spain with their counsel, but the menacing character of affairs has considerably diminished, and there is reason to hope that the misunderstanding with the United States has been brought to a satisfactory termination.

A rumor is current that Prussia is about to annex the Grand Duchy of Baden.

London, Sept. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the Times writes as follows:—The note of the American Minister to the Spanish Government, in regard to Cuba, varies both in its tone and conclusions from the diplomatic communications between the Spanish Minister at Washington and the Government of the United States.

The Pall Mall Gazette reviews the idea of the Chinese policy put forth by Mr. Brown, late American Minister to China. It says: The sum of his arguments is the opening of new markets to Christian traders.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The party of the Left will soon send out a manifesto, calling for the early convocation of the Senate and Corps Legislatif.

The preparations for the voyage of the Empress to the East have commenced. The French journals regard the letter of Pere Hyacinthe, as a great religious and political event.

London, Sept. 21.—A letter from Madrid to the Standard, says: General Siskies, in his note, intimates that the Government at Washington might, under the force of public opinion, be compelled to recognize the Cuban insurgents.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—Gen. Pierrad arrived at Tarragona on Tuesday, and the Republicans made great demonstrations in his honor.

London, Sept. 21.—The Pope has sent a communication to Cardinal Manning, in reference to the proposal of Dr. Cumming to appear at the Ecumenical Council.

London, Sept. 21.—The Standard thinks the loss of Cuba and, perhaps, Porto Rico, would be the certain result of war with the United States.

Havana, Sept. 21.—The directors of the Alianza Bank, have offered aid to Government for the purpose of carrying on war, to the amount of the total profits of the Bank while the Rebellion lasts.

Madrid, Sept. 19.—The army muster and despatch of troops of the line, for service in Cuba, continues by order of the Government.

London, Sept. 20.—A demonstration in favor of the imprisoned Fenians took place to-day. A procession with bands of music, and bearing flags and mottoes, marched in perfect order to Trafalgar square.

London, Sept. 22.—The Daily Telegraph estimates the declaration of Father Hyacinthe as merely one of many manifestations, revealing the commotion in the Roman Catholic Church, which promises to make the Ecumenical Council the occasion of anything but spiritual peace.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Le Temps says the noble and courageous answer of Pere Hyacinthe will create immense effect, appearing, as it has done, on the eve of the great Council.

Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept. 22.—The Universal Peace Congress is now in session here. Yesterday a banquet was given to the delegates.

London, Sept. 21.—The Governments of England and France have, after consultation,

come to the conclusion that the status quo of governmental and executive relations existing between Turkey and Egypt must be maintained.

Florence, Sept. 21.—It is officially announced that the committee appointed to investigate the late Grist Mill Riots, have reported in favor of granting amnesty to all implicated in those disturbances.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—The Epoca says General Siskies has withdrawn his note; the statement is not generally believed.

A great popular demonstration in honor of Senor Castellar, the Republican orator of the Cortes, was made in Saragossa yesterday.

Alexandria, Sept. 21.—It is reported that Ismael Pasha has countermanded orders he had given to make preparations for his journey to Constantinople.

London, Sept. 22.—The Ritualists, clergy and lay, are just now deeply and very generally excited over the contents of the letter or report from Pope Pius IX., in which he repudiates the idea of non-Catholics or persons not in full communion with the Catholic Church attending at the Ecumenical Council in Rome.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The Board of Health reports the number of deaths during the past year little less than 2 per cent, considering the population of the city at 125,000.

New York, Sept. 21.—A very spirited single-scutt race came off yesterday afternoon, opposite Hoboken, between Richard Dealy, of the Gulch club, and Edward Smith of the Atlanta.

Concord, N.H., Sept. 21.—The Congregational church in West Concord, which was undergoing repairs and was to be opened on Sunday next, was destroyed by fire this evening.

New York, Sept. 21.—Detectives have arrived here in search of Myer, the absconding defaulter of the Branch of the Montreal Bank at Quebec.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—An earthquake occurred throughout Northern Oregon on the 5th inst.; no damage is reported.

Dockport, N.Y., Sept. 19.—Special from Niagara.—On Friday night a man between 25 and 35 years of age, arrived and registered himself at Cataract House as Carl Schurz, New York.

City of Mexico, Sept. 10, via Havana, Sept. 17.—A preliminary meeting of Congress was held on the 8th inst., at which Senor Montes was Speaker.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 22.—Senator Sumner presided over the Republican State Convention. He addressed the Convention at length.

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Madrid, Sept. 22.—Prim has returned from France. Soon after his arrival, a Cabinet Council was held, at which it was resolved to use every effort to save Cuba, and to despatch more troops to the Island.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The Journal des Debats looks upon the religious situation as one fraught with serious consequences.

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DAIKERS.—On the 3rd inst., at No. 1 Clifton Villas, Peuge, England, in his 84th year, James Dakers, Esq., father of Mr. B. Dakers, of this city.

RICHARDSON.—John Henry Richardson, aged 29 years, after a lingering illness, at the residence of his father, G. T. R. Station, ancestor.

COWAN.—In this city, on Wednesday, 22nd Sept., Theresa Lambert, widow of the late William Cowan, aged 62 years.

Advertisements.

LOST, a bay three-year old Filly, belonging to PATRICK PERCELL, Parish of St. Columban. Stands about 14 hands high; hind feet white to the fetlock; black mane and tail.

WANTED, for the Girls' School at Sabrevois, a Cook; must be a good Laundress. Also an English Nurse to help take care of four children.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—The annual announcement of this Institution will be forwarded during the present week to every Registered Medical Practitioner in Ontario.

BELMONT RETREAT AND ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.—This Institution has still a few Vacancies for both Classes of Boarders, viz.,—Inebriates, and persons suffering from mental disturbance.

UPPER AND HARNES LEATHER.—Advances made in cash on all kinds of LEATHER, at a low rate of interest, by STIMSON & RICHARDSON.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—We continue to offer our services as Agents for the sale of Produce and Leather, and believe that our extensive experience, established business connections, moderate charges, and prompt settlements, enable us to give satisfaction to consignors.

THE BEST SHEEP MARK YET INVENTED.—It is made of flat tinned wire, stamped with name of owner, and a number. It is cheap; it is reliable; it locks well; it does not wear out.

FARMERS SHOULD USE MILLEN'S TICK DESIRYER, FOR SHEEP.—It destroys the Ticks, promotes the growth of the Wool, and improves the condition of the animal.

THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, IN AFFILIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. 27th Session, From Oct. 1st, 1869, to March 31st, 1870.

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D., Medical Superintendent Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Emeritus Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

E. M. HODDER, M.D., F.R.C.S., England, F. Obstet. Soc., London, Consulting Physician to Toronto General Hospital, and Physician to Toronto Lying-in-Hospital.

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

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

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

UZZIEL OGDEN, M.D., Physician to Toronto House of Industry and Protestant Orphan's Home, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 57 Adelaide street, west.

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

JAMES BOWELL, M.D., L. R. C. P., England, Consulting Physician to Toronto General Hospital, and Physician to Toronto Lying-in-Hospital, Lecturer on Institutes of Medicine (including Pathology and Demonstrations on Path' Anatomy), 157 Brock street.

JAMES ROWELL, M.D., Surgeon to Toronto General Hospital, Lecturer on Elementary Anatomy and Demonstrator of Anatomy, 306 Yonge street.

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

M. BARRETT, M. A., M. D., Lecturer on Physiology at University College.

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

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

Ample arrangements will exist for instruction in Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery. For further information apply to any member of the Faculty, or H. H. WRIGHT, M.D., Secretary.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS WIDD intend to open a PRIVATE SCHOOL for the Deaf and Dumb in Montreal.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS.—\$3 per annum, or \$1 delivered in town, —4, each.

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CHOICE TULIPS.

The subscriber will sell assortments of his choice Tulips—all named sorts, but mixed and without the names—as under.

50 large Flowering Bulbs..... \$1
100 smaller do do..... \$1
200 offsets, to bloom partly first year and partly second..... \$1

Any one of these assortments will make a beautiful bed of Tulips, and be an object of admiration, not only to the family but the neighborhood.

Orders should be accompanied with the money, and state the mode of conveyance. If by mail, the postage, viz., 20 cents for each parcel, should be sent also.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE LENOXVILLE, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—Michaelmas Term commences on Sept. 4th, 1869.

J. G. PARKS, Photographer, New Rooms, 84 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

CARPETS! JAMES BAYLIS, 110 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, 140.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. TOTAL ASSETS.....\$17,000,000.

THE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, as well as the FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES, issued by this first-class English Company, are protected by LARGE RESERVE FUNDS, and the personal responsibility of all Shareholders.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of Canadian and United States' Mails.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE (Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland) are intended to be despatched from Quebec.

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW LINE (Sailing from Glasgow every TUESDAY, and from Quebec for Glasgow every THURSDAY) are intended to be despatched from Quebec.

OTTAWA.....Sept. 9th
ST. DAVID....." 21st
ST. ANDREW....." 28th
ST. PATRICK.....Oct. 7th

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