

MONTREAL WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXIII.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.

No. 36.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

SENATE.

OTTAWA, April 27.—Senator TESSIER moved for an address praying for copies of all letters and petitions addressed to His Excellency by the Boards of Trade in Canada concerning or relating to requests for encouragement to the building of vessels of wood and iron, known as composite vessels, in the establishment of special schools of navigation and naval architecture, and of all answers thereto and reports thereon.

After some discussion the motion was carried. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 27.—The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

On motion of the petitioner, the Hochelaga Election Committee adjourned to 6th May.

Mr. ROSE stated that he would make his financial statement at three o'clock to-morrow.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD submitted a message from His Excellency, signed by himself, which was read by the Speaker as follows:—

"MONCK—The Governor-General desires to communicate to the House of Commons the following telegram, which reached him on the morning of Saturday, April 25th, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed Lord Monck, Ottawa, Canada:—

"An unsuccessful attempt was made at Sydney to shoot the Duke of Edinburgh by one O'Farrell. His Royal Highness was wounded, but he is going on well, and it is hoped that he will shortly be able to resume his duties, and sail for England in the course of next week. The assassin was arrested. He avowed himself a Fenian, and is under trial.

"(Signed,) BECKINGHAM, 'London.'"

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he was sure the information contained in the message just read, would be received with feelings of horror by every hon. member in the House. The message spoke for itself, and he thought they ought at once, in bounden duty as it was their pleasure, to offer their sincere congratulations to Her Majesty on the escape of her son. (Hear, hear.) He would therefore move that the message of His Excellency be referred to the Select Committee to draw up an address to Her Majesty. Thereon the committee to be composed of Messrs. Cartier, Dorion, McKenzie, McLellan, Fisher, Campbell, and the mover.

Mr. DORION said he was glad the Government had come down at once with this resolution. The unanimous sense of this House should be expressed at once, to show that we in Canada feel that such attempts as that which had been successful in this country, and that of which the House was now informed, were regarded with feelings of horror and detestation by the entire population of this country. We ought to show, by a unanimous expression, our abhorrence of such an act; and he was sure the proposal of the Government would meet with the hearty concurrence of every section and party. (Hear, hear.)

The committee then retired, and presently returned with the following address:—
To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty Our Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire to approach your Majesty with the expressions of our horror and indignation at the recent atrocious attempt to assassinate His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and to convey our deep sympathy with your Majesty in the distress and anxiety which the endeavor to take the life of one so justly dear to you, at such a distant part of your empire, must have occasioned. On uniting with your Majesty in thanksgiving to Almighty God that it has pleased Him to save the life of His Royal Highness, so recklessly and wickedly assailed, and in fervent prayer that it may please God to restore him speedily to health and strength, we beg leave to assure your Majesty that the high personal esteem with which His Royal Highness is regarded throughout this Dominion, from a lively recollection of his gracious demeanor amongst us during his visit to this country in the year 1861, has heightened, if possible, our abhorrence of this detestable act. We take this opportunity of renewing to your Majesty our assurance of our devotion and attachment to your Majesty's throne and person. The address was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

In reply to Mr. BLAKE, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was not the intention of Government this session to introduce a bill to establish a Court of Appeal for the Dominion, as the subject required mature consideration, but such a court would be established.

On motion of Mr. SHANLY, a bill to incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. STREET, a bill to authorize the Niagara Falls Gas Company to extend their works for the purpose of lighting the town of Clifton, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENSON, an address was voted for the correspondence respecting status abroad of British subjects naturalized in any of the Provinces of the Dominion.

On motion of Mr. MCCARTHY, an address was voted for a statement of all accounts rendered to the Government by the proprietor of the *Gazette de Sorel*.

On motion of Mr. MASSON (Terrebonne) an address was voted for a return of arms, accoutrements, &c., purchased by the Government of the late Province of Canada.

On motion of Mr. McFARLANE, the act for the better regulation of traffic on railways and canals was read a second time, and referred to the Railway Committee.

On motion of Mr. GODIN, the act to change the limits of the counties of Joliette and Berthier for electoral purposes was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. MILLS, the act to amend the

act respecting the Statutes of Canada was read a second time.

The debate was resumed upon the motion of Mr. MILLS for the second reading of the bill to facilitate the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the river Sydenham; which was finally carried, and the bill referred to a select committee.

On motion of Sir J. A. MACDONALD, the bill respecting aliens and naturalization, from the Senate, was read the first time.

On motion, Mr. LANGEVIN's bill, respecting the organization of department of agriculture, from the Senate, was read a first time.

MR. CHAMBERLIN'S BILL CONCERNING INDEMNITY TO MEMBERS.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN (Missisquoi) moved the second reading of the bill to amend the act respecting indemnity to members. He expressed himself as prepared for the opposition which this bill had elicited. He deprecated the introduction of personal matters into discussion. He had acted on the principle that on the introduction of the bill members should receive such sums of money as would defray their legitimate expenses in attending Parliament, but no more; and he thought what he proposed would do that. He hoped the House would never recognize the principle of payment for services. Six hundred dollars did not do that, and yet it was more than sufficient for expenses. The representatives of the people should set the example of retrenchment. He thought the English principle of taking nothing at all much the best; but, if this could not be introduced, the minimum amount that would cover expenses should be adopted. The local members of Quebec received only what he proposed. The Government should be encouraged in their efforts at retrenchment. The reduction he proposed was a small matter to each, but became important in the aggregate.

Mr. JOHNSON thought the public would tell his hon. friend that if he expected his bill would have passed, he never would have moved it. He (Mr. Johnson) did not think the sum paid was more than enough to cover the legitimate expenses, especially of those who had to travel by stages, &c., as well as by railroads.

After recess, Mr. JACKSON, of Gray, moved an amendment that the indemnity to members be abolished altogether, stating that if it was carried it would effect a saving of \$276,000 a year.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN raised a question of order. Every public bill must be read twice in the House before altered or amended.

The SPEAKER decided that the amendment was out of order.

Mr. JACKSON then moved that the bill be not now read a second time, but that his amendment be adopted.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN said, that if the amendment could be carried out he was quite ready to admit it was superior to his bill, but he considered it impracticable, and its introduction into the House now was only intended to quash his bill.

Mr. JONES (Leeds) said though he did not consider the amendment would be beneficial to the country, yet he would vote for it, in order that the ever-recurring question of indemnity might be disposed of for ever.

Mr. WALKER spoke against the amendment, and declared his intention to vote for the bill.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he would vote against both. The first measure passed by this Parliament fixed indemnity to members, and now, without any new cause, to repeal that bill during the same session would show that they had no confidence in their own legislation. Since that time he had not seen a single article in any newspaper complaining that indemnity was excessive. He considered the present indemnity reasonable, and not more than sufficient to meet the legitimate and necessary expenses of members. If the argument of the mover of the bill and the amendment was carried out to its legitimate end, some other member might go further and move that members pay \$600 for the honor of sitting in the House. Many of them paid far more than that to their constituents to get to Parliament. (Cheers and laughter.) The amendment was put and lost.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN said the legislation of the first part of the Session was, in a great measure, of a temporary nature, and therefore he was justified in bringing an amendment to one part of that legislation.

Mr. POPE was disposed to economize, but did not consider the present indemnity excessive.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD moved the bill be not now read a second time, but be read this day month.

An amendment was then put, and, the yeas and nays being called, was carried as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anglin, Archambeault, Ault, Bellerose, Bertrand, Blanchet, Bourassa, Bowell, Brousseau, Burpee, Cameron (Inverness), Caron, Cartier, Cayley, Coffin, Colby, Connell, Costigan, Crawford (Brookville), Crawford (Leeds), Croke, Currier, Daoust, Dobbie, Dorion, Dufréne, Ferris, Fisher, Forbes, Gaucher, Gibbs, Godin, Grover, Heath, Howland, Huot, Johnson, Jones (Leeds and Grenville), Keeler, Kempf, Langevin, Lafreine, Lawson, Little, Macdonald, Sir J. A. (Kingston), Macdonald (Antigonish), Macdonald (Lunenburg), McKenzie, Masson (Soulanges), McCarthy, McDougall, McKeagney, McMillan (Vaudreuil), McMonies, Metcalfe, Mills, Morrison (Victoria), Morrison (Niagara), Merritt, Oliver, Paquet, Parker, Perry, Pope, Rankin, Ray, Robitaille, Rose, Ross (Victoria), N. S.), Ryan, Rymal, Simard, Sprout, Street, Sylvain, Thompson (Ontario), Tilley, Tremblay, Wallace, Webb, Wells, White, and Wright—83.

NAYS—Abbott, Beatty, Benoit, Blake, Bodwell, Bolton, Bouman, Boun, Caldwell, Cameron (Huron), Carling, Casault, Chamberlin, Cheval, Climon, Coupal, Gaudet, Gendron, Grant, Holton, Irvine, Jackson, Kierzekowski, Langlois, McDonald (Middlesex), McFarlane, Magill, Masson (Terrebonne), McConkey, Morris, Munroe, Pinsonneault, Poulet, Roger, Redford, Renand, Scatcherd, Shanley, Snider, Stephenson, Sterton, Thompson, Haldimand, Walsh, Whitehead, Workman, Young—47.

Mr. ROSE moved the third reading of the bill to enable banks in any part of Canada to use

notes of the Dominion, instead of issuing notes of their own.

Mr. MORRIS moved an amendment of which he had given notice.

Mr. ROSE hoped the honorable gentleman would not press his amendment. A committee on banking had been appointed, and were collecting valuable information on every point connected with banking; one included an amendment among others.

Mr. GIBBS seconded the amendment because he considered the country should have information concerning banks asked for by amendment. Not one banking institution in the country had raised any objection to it.

Mr. HOLTON asked what possible objection there could be to imposing upon banks the obligation to lay before the House information directly connected with the new powers that had been conferred upon them. It was highly desirable that the country should know in what proportion the capital of banks was employed in the various provinces.

The amendment was then put and lost on a division. Yeas, 60; Nays, 63. (Cheers and laughter.)

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. ROSE moved the third reading of the bill respecting the currency.

Mr. BOURASSA moved an amendment, of which he had given notice, making silver a legal tender to the amount of \$100.

Mr. HOLTON opposed the amendment. Lost on a division. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. ROSE, a bill to regulate and restrict contingent charges of departments of public service, and to establish a stationery office, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, a bill for the organization of departments of Marine and Fisheries was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. HOWLAND, a bill constituting the department of Inland Revenue was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. ROSE, the report of the Committee of the Whole on the resolutions respecting the Consolidated Revenue Fund was received.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced a bill respecting the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The House then went into Committee on the bill constituting the Department of Customs, Mr. LAWSON in the chair. The bill was reported with amendment, and the second reading ordered for to-morrow.

Sir G. E. CARTIER moved the second reading prospect respecting railways, which he explained of only contained visions of the old act. Motion carried.

On motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, the act for the better security of the Crown and Government was, after some discussion, read a second time.

Mr. BLAKE intimated that he was disposed to take this and other similar measures on trust. The bill was passed through Committee.

On motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, the act respecting accessories and abettors of indictable offences was read a second time and passed through Committee.

On motion of Mr. TILLEY, the House went into Committee to consider the resolution,—"That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to fix the rates of duty on foreign reprints of British copyright books imported into Canada. The duty not to exceed 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and to be paid over to the parties beneficially interested in copyrights."

The resolution was reported, read a second time, and a bill founded thereon introduced and read a first time.

On motion of Sir J. A. MACDONALD, the House went into committee on resolutions relating to salaries of officers mentioned in the act respecting penitentiaries, which were reported without amendment and referred to the committee on the bill respecting penitentiaries.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD introduced a bill for the more prompt administration of criminal justice in certain cases, and two other bills of minor interest; as also a bill for the regulation and inspection of the fisheries.

The Senate's amendment to the bill for the organization of the department of Secretary of State was read for the first time.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD introduced a bill of indemnity for persons holding office under the Crown who have seats in the House of Commons.

The House adjourned at 11:40.

OTTAWA, April 28.

THE ESTIMATES.

The following are the estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1869, laid on the table today:—

Civil Government.....	\$602,700
Administration of Justice.....	176,630
Penitentiaries.....	245,733
Legislation.....	299,143
Scientific Institutions.....	9,750
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics.....	7,000
Immigration and Quarantine.....	36,805
Militia and Gunboats.....	1,041,607
Pensions.....	1,452
New Militia Pensions.....	17,225
Railways, all of them being in the Maritime Provinces, and Intercolonial Survey.....	1,850,000
Canals.....	223,000
Parliament and Departmental Buildings.....	100,000
Rideau Hall.....	107,000
Public Buildings generally.....	25,000
Harbors, piers, and lighthouses.....	120,000
Other public works.....	140,500
Ocean and steam river service.....	129,600
Lighthouses and coast service.....	204,622
Marine Hospitals.....	37,000
Fisheries.....	36,900
Culling Timber.....	75,000
Railway and steamboat inspection.....	11,550
Expenses of Seigniorial Commission.....	6,000
Indian annuities, &c.....	8,400
Miscellaneous, including \$100,000 unforeseen expenses, and \$93,912 expenses connected with Confederation and Imperial legisla-	

tion thereon.....	211,312
Collection of Revenues and Customs.....	488,261
Commutation and remission of duties on imports for the use of the army and navy.....	75,000
Inland Revenue.....	158,550
Post-Office.....	751,000
Public Works (Ontario and Quebec).....	329,625
Do. (Nova Scotia).....	240,000
Do. (New Brunswick).....	215,000
Collection of Minor Revenue.....	12,000

Total.....\$7,901,855

The following detailed estimates have just been laid on the table:—
Expenditure authorized by special acts.....\$10,059,057

The following are the principal items of the public debt:—

IN LONDON.

Interest on the public debt of Ontario and Quebec.....	\$3,132,607
Nova Scotia.....	284,910
New Brunswick.....	303,629
On current accounts.....	25,000

IN CANADA.

Interest on Public Debt.....	219,250
Do. Dominion Stock.....	126,600
Do. Floating Debt, Bank of Montreal.....	105,000
In Nova Scotia, Interest on Public Debt.....	88,809
In Nova Scotia, in Savings-Bank.....	26,000
In New Brunswick, interest on Public Debt.....	11,768
In New Brunswick, in Savings-Banks.....	43,000
Charges of Management, Commission to Financial Agents.....	37,212
Charges on Investments for Sinking Fund.....	2,477
Advertising, Telegrams, Postages, and Bill-Stamp.....	3,675
Cost of Provincial Notes.....	5,000
Allowance to the Bank of Montreal on average of notes withdrawn from circulation.....	156,541
Percentage on Provincial Notes circulated.....	50,000
Bank of Montreal for initiating Provincial Notes.....	1,250
Salaries of Provincial Note Commissioners.....	2,400
Savings-Bank, Nova Scotia.....	2,240
Savings-Bank, New Brunswick, Commissioners to Savings-Banks agents.....	1,000
Premium on Exchange.....	40,000
Sinking Fund.....	247,713

REDEMPTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Balance of Guaranteed Loan, London.....	683,767
Debentures to be redeemed in Canada.....	874,500
To redeem Mutilated Notes in United States.....	60,900
Civil Government salaries and His Excellency the Governor-General of British North America.....	48,666

The other items are salaries to judges, indemnity to members, geological surveys, pensions, ocean postage, subsidy, compensation to seigniories, \$186,786, and seigniorial indemnity to townships, \$45,402, and subsidies to Provinces.

Mr. ROSE, in moving that the House resolve itself into a committee of supply, said that, in making his promised financial statement, as the most convenient way of presenting the information which he proposed to put the House in possession of, he would state, in the first place, the probable result of the operations of the current year ending 30th June, 1868. He would next state the position of the floating debt, and the changes in it since December last, when he made his previous financial statement; he would then say a few words in explanation of the actual position of the various provinces towards the Dominion. He would next state the requirements for the year 1868, and the means by which government proposed to meet the requirements. In the last place, he would refer to the contemplated additions in future years to the burden of the country, and the means by which they proposed to meet these additional burdens. In December last, he stated that the probable expenditure for the years 1867-8 would be \$16,226,000, of which \$1,825,000 was on capital account; leaving as the anticipated ordinary expenditure of the year, \$14,401,000. The estimates, in detail, laid before the House, showed an estimated expenditure of \$1,765,019, to which had to be added supplementary estimates, \$17,000, making a total of \$17,836,019, instead of \$16,226,000, as estimated in December. There was in reality, however, no change of any consequence. There had to be deducted, as not properly belonging to the service of the year, \$81,327. Arrears paid on account of the late Province of Canada, \$20,010, expenditure which would not take place before the first of July next, and which would be struck out from the estimates before they went through committee. Deducting these sums would reduce the gross expenditure of this year to \$16,316,562 instead of \$16,200,000, as estimated in December. From the estimated total expenditure of \$16,316,562 there is to be deducted for capital and redemption, \$1,863,498; also arrears of the late Province of Canada which is still dependent on the vote of the House, he meant the arrears due to the charitable institutions, and the sums payable to the townships on account of the seigniorial indemnity fund; these deductions left \$14,321,360, as the ordinary expenditure of the year 1867-68. Comparing to the anticipated revenue, judging from the experience of the nine months which we now had, he believed the anticipations he indulged in December would be fully realized, and that there would be a fair and moderate excess beyond the surplus he then stated. The gross receipts from Customs to 31st December were \$5,318,063. Judging from the receipts of January, February, and March, the Customs receipts for the current year he estimated at \$9,000,000. The receipts from Excise he estimated at \$2,970,000, and those from miscellaneous sources, belonging to receipts of the year, \$2,725,500, making a total revenue of \$14,693,500, a surplus over the estimated expenditure on 30th June next of \$374,140. Of the total expendi-

ture for which a vote was asked, \$17,326,000, there had been expended to 15th April \$9,542,000, leaving to be expended, between this and 30th June, \$7,784,000. He did not, however, believe the expenditure would be so much. There had been purposely an over-estimate, because, under the stringent provisions of the Audit Act, it was impossible that the Government could by any means spend more than Parliament had actually appropriated. The Floating Debt he stated in December to be \$6,911,901, including the amount then in course of remittance to the financial agents in England to meet the January interest. There were two items not included, \$100,000 to the Court of Chancery which had been deposited at that time, and a balance on the subsidy account to the various Provinces of \$146,759, making a floating debt in December of \$7,158,676; deducting bank balances of \$3,303,869, there was a floating debt in December of \$3,854,807. The balance due the English agents had now been reduced to \$510,563, there was due to the Bank of Montreal \$2,500,000, and to the various Provinces \$591,677. The total floating debt on 15th April, was \$3,602,299; deduct bank balances, \$1,893,523, and there was left a net floating debt of \$1,708,776 instead of \$3,848,007, as in December last. The amount due the English fiscal agents had been reduced by the sale of Nova Scotia bonds to the extent of \$1,002,153, and the floating debt had also been reduced by the sale of Dominion stock to the extent of \$1,603,000. He congratulated the House and country that there had been such a sensible diminution of the floating debt, and hoped before six months were over the Government would be under no obligations to the banks or the fiscal agents. The way in which the Dominion stock had been taken up by the country exhibited very gratifying features. There were sixty-one tenders under par, and one hundred and forty-five at and above par. The most gratifying feature connected with the distribution of the stock was, that it was not taken up by speculators and capitalists, but was diffused over the whole country in small sums held by trustees and executors of charitable institutions, and by individuals who thus invested their small savings. It had thus the effect of giving the public at large an interest in the permanency and stability of the institutions of the country. As regarded the balance of the sum which had gone in diminution of the floating debt that raised by the sale of securities of the Dominion or of Nova Scotia bonds sold as such, it was gratifying to know that the first financial operation of the Dominion had been very successful. With regard to the portion of the floating debt which still existed, he anticipated that it would very soon be discharged by the receipts from the various services which he had indicated in December, which could be realized gradually, and without disturbance to the commercial interests of the country. Some progress had been made in negotiations in the Great Western Railway for realization of the considerable indebtedness of that corporation. There had been with a similar view both legislative and executive action on the indebtedness of the Bank of Upper Canada. There was a measure now before the House which would put the Government in possession of a considerable sum as deposited from insurance companies. A considerable sum would also be realized by the Post-Office Savings-Banks. The Government so far had confined themselves to establishing the Post-Office Savings Banks, and until they had some practical experience of these, deferred establishing the proposed Government Savings-Banks. He was informed that a feeling existed to some degree in the country that Government was taking possession of too large an amount of money, which was needed for the commerce of the country. This was not the case. He could assure the House the Government would watch anxiously and vigilantly the effect which any of their operations would have in withdrawing from the banking institutions and commercial interests of the country that capital which was needed to carry on their operations. There had been very little withdrawn as yet. Very little of the money invested in Dominion stock could be looked upon as so withdrawn, and the small savings deposited in Savings-Banks would have lain idle and unproductive if not so invested. The insurance deposits would not be withdrawn from the commercial deposits of the country. On the contrary, the greater portion of them would come from abroad. He now came to explain the fiscal relations between the Dominion and the various provinces. The debt of Nova Scotia, on the 1st July last, was \$7,435,785, being \$564,715 less than the debt of \$8,000,000 with which it was entitled to enter the Union; but beyond this it was found that its obligations amounted to a very considerable sum in excess of the eight millions, being no less than \$1,292,545, making the total present debt of the Province \$9,292,545. Under the terms of the Union Act, the Dominion became responsible for all the engagements of the Provinces, no matter whether they exceeded or not the amount of debt with which they entered the Union. To meet the engagements of Nova Scotia, the Dominion had to raise cash or otherwise to provide a sum of \$3,019,628 since 1st July last. The receipts from the Province in the same time were \$1,159,288, showing an excess of payments over receipts of \$661,933. He mentioned this, not with any sectional object, but merely as a matter of account. The debt of New Brunswick at the time of Union was \$5,928,422, leaving a balance of \$1,076,578 to make up its quota of the 7 millions of debt with which it was entitled to enter the Union. To meet the excess of its engagement beyond the 7 millions which had to be provided for by the Dominion was \$792,719. It followed therefore that the amount altogether which the Dominion had to finance for to make good the obligations of that Province was \$2,758,859 which had to be met in cash or at short dates, and was now in course of payment. The receipts from New Brunswick in the same time were \$760,660, which, with the cash on hand at the time of Union, made a total of \$1,036,210, showing an excess of payments on behalf of the Province over the receipts of

\$357,730. (Hear, hear) The Dominion had thus to provide means of meeting the obligations of the part of these two Provinces to the amount of \$5,148,486. With regard to Ontario and Quebec, it was difficult for many reasons to state their precise position in regard to the debt, because the matter was now the subject of arbitration, and he had no doubt from the high character of the arbitrators, that they would make a just and fair award. He paid a high compliment to the treasurers of all the Provinces for the manner in which they had acted in harmony with the Finance Department for the adjustment of accounts. He then went on to refer to the estimates for the fiscal years, 1868-9, which had just been laid before the House. In dealing with these estimates it was indispensably necessary to distinguish between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. He had calculated everything which could, by any possibility, be included in ordinary expenditure, but, beyond this, there were works of a permanent character going on in various parts of the Dominion, payment for which could not be made out of current funds, but must be met by loans, and these he had put down as extraordinary expenditure, under the head of capital account. It would be seen by the estimates that the anticipated expenditure for 1868-9 on ordinary account was \$13,836,644. He proposed to add to that, but he did not propose to take the vote for it, the sum of \$154,516, making a total expenditure on the ordinary account of \$14,041,161. This sum of \$154,516, for which a vote, however, would not be asked, represented the interest on the possible outlay on the Intercolonial Railroad and on fortifications. He estimated the operations on the Intercolonial would extend over four years, and on the fortifications, five years. He had, therefore, estimated a possible expenditure on those works this year, running over a period of six months, of say one-eighth of the total expenditure on the Intercolonial, and one-tenth on fortifications, making together a capital sum the interest upon which he had just mentioned, and when the House came to consider Ways and Means, he would propose that the Government should be placed in a position to provide for any possible expenditure that might become necessary. In addition to what he termed ordinary expenditure, there would have to be met by loans in accounts of public works, railways, and operations now going on, the sum of \$2,456,000. With reference to the amount of the department, there was a portion of it for which they could not be called on to make provision, as it would be met by the sinking fund. It amounted to \$683,767. The remainder, \$874,500 would be met by 7 per cent bonds, and these items formed the \$1,500,000 required for redemption. It was further estimated that there would be an expenditure on capital account for the Intercolonial Railway on the principle he had just mentioned. The total work, he estimated, would extend over a period of four years, and the six months' operations of 1858-59 would be on these accounts, \$968,663. This amount, of course, had to be received by loan. With regard to the rate of interest, he thought the House would feel it to be a liberal one. There was little doubt but, with the Imperial guarantee, they would be able to raise part of the money at four per cent; and, with the addition of their own guarantee, the balance might be raised at five per cent. The estimates he had just submitted could not undoubtedly be classed as large. He was by no means disposed to underrate the public burdens. He took it that, in considering this question of expenditure, it became their duty to see that they restricted the ordinary expenditure of the Dominion within as narrow limits as possible. There must be no waste of the public money; and he would now proceed to state to the House that there were certain expenditures which it was impossible to reduce. Such, for instance, as the interest on the public debt; the subsidies payable to various provinces; the seigniorial payments; accounts payable to the Indian fund; sum necessary for the post-office and steamship service, under contract; and for the maintenance of public works. All these were incapable of reduction, and formed a total of seven per cent. of this whole expenditure. He would now mention items with regard to which it was the desire of the Government to see whether it were not possible to reduce them. These included the expenditure for civil government; for the administration of justice; for the legislation of the House, militia, public works, customs and excise, miscellaneous, emigration and fishery, involving an amount equal to 30 per cent. of their whole expenditure; and with regard to these items the Government had not been remiss in their efforts to reduce them as rapidly as possible, consistently with the due efficiency of the public service. As a sample of what had been done by the Government in this direction, he would mention the audit measure introduced last session, which he believed a truly important measure, one which provided that every shilling of the public money voted, and not spent on July 1st, should be put back into the Treasury, to be obtainable from thence only by a new vote. Then, the new Civil-Service Bill was also a step in the same direction, and so was the bill with reference to contingencies. Compared with the estimates of 1867-68, it would be seen that there was a considerable reduction. This year, the Government thought they could see their way clearly to a reduction of between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and under the provision of the two bills last mentioned. He now came to indicate the sources from which he proposed to derive revenue and the principles which had guided the Government in the matter. Before proceeding further, he desired to appeal to the forbearance and patriotism of the members representing various localities. He appealed to them, not to ask at the hands of the Government, at the present time, the appropriations for the new works. Clearly, it was of the best importance to the credit of the Dominion that they should not start with anything like a deficiency, but that their income should be more than sufficient to meet their expenditure. Another reason which the Government could not lose sight of in framing their taxation in the manner in which he was about to indicate, was that the duty of the present hour was the consolidation of the Union, not to impose any burdens which were not pressing necessary. They felt that every new tax was liable to be misrepresented and misunderstood, and as there were some portions of the Dominion not yet entirely reconciled to the Union, he believed the policy which he had alluded to would commend itself to the country generally. The Government had also to bear in mind their position with relation to the United States. The Minis-

try were not insensible to the trying circumstances in which the country had been placed in consequence of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the unwise restrictive legislation adopted by the Americans. The Government could not lose sight of the fact that many of the great products of the Provinces had been prohibited from the United States markets, and that in consequence the coal trade of Nova Scotia was languishing, the men working but two or three days a week. The lumberers of this country had been almost prohibited by a high tariff from entering the American markets. Provincial grains and fisheries shared the same fate. All these considerations had been borne in mind by the Government, but they felt that anything like a retaliatory or restrictive policy at the present moment would not be conducive to the best interests of the country. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman alluded next to the recent removal of one of the great obstacles to a free intercourse between the Dominion and the United States. He meant the almost entire sweeping away of all the taxes on internal manufactures in the States: that indicates a desire on the part of the people of the United States to adopt a more liberal policy. Besides, the feeling of Congress appeared to be undergoing a change in favor of a renewal of reciprocity, and the information that body had caused to be procured and laid before them still further showed them the folly of the abolition of that treaty and the benefits flowing from unrestricted intercourse with the Provinces. It was a matter of fact that the great gas interests of Boston, New York, and the Atlantic cities, were clamorous for a repeal of the duty on coal, and other large interests were also lamenting the pressure occasioned by the restrictive policy in force. The hon. gentleman went on to show that the exclusion of the products of Canada from the United States markets had not been an unmitigated evil, inasmuch as in consequence of it the people of the Provinces have been forced into other and more remunerative markets. One of these was the West Indies, and he believed as firmly as he stood there, that the splendid trade of that section might be grasped by the people of this country. The total trade of that section with the United States had reached \$34,400,000, and this trade consisted mainly of articles which the Provinces produced, and had for export. Without trespassing farther on the time and attention of the House to explain the motives and policy of the Government, he would add that their desire was to make as few changes as possible, and that these should be in the direction of conciliating their friends in the Maritime Provinces, and also that they should not be such as further to restrict the intercourse with the United States. He then referred to the tariff changes which he was not permitted to send until the resolutions are adopted, and then went on to say that the condition of the trade of the country was a subject on which the Government had bestowed much consideration in estimating the probable revenue for '68-9; and the conclusion to which they came was, that it would not be safe to calculate upon a larger revenue than during the past year. The estimated revenue was, from Customs, \$9,100,000; Excise, including duty on petroleum, \$3,540,000; miscellaneous, \$2,500,000; total revenue, \$15,140,000; against total estimated ordinary expenditure of \$14,042,161; showing a surplus of \$1,071,839. He did not consider this an over-estimate. If the country enjoyed average prosperity, he had no reason to doubt that this amount of revenue would fall short. He had used the term ordinary expenditure, as distinguished from extraordinary. Under extraordinary expenditure, he included the sum of \$348,700, to be spent in Ontario and Quebec; Nova-Scotia railways, light-houses, &c., \$690,000; New Brunswick railways, light-houses, &c., \$1,237,000; Intercolonial Railway, \$180,300; making a total to the capital account of \$2,456,000; to which might be added two sums on account of the redemption of the public debt, amounting to \$1,618,267; this was exclusive of fortifications. The hon. gentleman then went on to speak of the effect of the proposed changes in the tariff on the revenue.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. ROSE resumed. He said he felt his work would be only half performed, if he did not say a few words with reference to the future he had indicated and the state of their existing obligations. The necessity for constructing the Intercolonial Railway was now acknowledged on all hands. Without it there could have been no union, and therefore regarding that expenditure no observation would be necessary; and, in considering their relations with other countries much needed not to be said as to the duty of taking their fair share towards the defence of the Dominion, and doing that without which all their expenditure for militia purposes would have been rendered useless. He would therefore proceed at once to state the extreme limit of the annual charge for Intercolonial Railway, for the fortifications, and for the sinking fund, would be for the first year \$309,633; the second year it might be assumed at \$618,666; the third year at \$927,100; the fourth year at \$1,236,133; the fifth year at \$1,289,666. This last year the maximum annual charge, both for interest and sinking fund, had been reached. There would be provided a sinking fund of one per cent. to provide the repayment of the debt in a given number of years; and in 38 or 41 years, according as the sinking fund was invested at five or six per cent., the debt would be extinguished. To show that, without undue pressure on the resources of the country, the required amount could be raised, the hon. gentleman referred to the past history of the Provinces, showing that for eight or ten years past there had been a steady increase of the Provinces in population and wealth. During the last 9 years the imports of Canada proper increased upwards of 81 per cent., the exports 94 per cent.; and a similar cheering progress, though not to such a great extent, had been made by the Maritime Provinces in the same period. There was no reason to doubt this progressive increase would obtain in the future as in the past. In the exports of agricultural products, of the products of the forest, of animals and their products, and of manufactures, there had been a corresponding large increase, and showing very large expansion of the productive powers of the country. Then the two means of carrying foreign trade of the country had largely increased inward and outward, tonnage having increased to an enormous extent. He gave detailed figures to show the increase that had taken place under these heads, and also the increase of population in the several Provinces,

together with the increase in commercial progress, and wealth, as shown by the expansion of banking capital employed in the country, and the amount deposited in banking institutions, all of which afforded evidence of the steady and gratifying progress of the country and the cheering indication of a prosperous future before us. If we worked together in harmony, if we cemented this Union, if we developed the resources of all the Provinces, there could be no doubt as to what was in store for us in the future. He was not an enthusiast, but he could say that with our vast resources remaining to be developed, and with a hardy, thrifty, and energetic population, no more certain prospect was ever enjoyed by any country, if we only did our duty. (Hear, hear.) He did not allude to those satisfactory features of our position, in order to offer any encouragement to extravagant expenditure. On the contrary he thought whatever Government be in power, the people would demand a careful and economical administration of public affairs. He thought the present Government could not fairly be accused of any other than a desire to confine the expenditure within the smallest possible limits, and to promote by every means in its power the public weal. (Hear, hear.) He then referred to statements often made respecting the load of debt this country had to support, and pointed out that the people in New Zealand had \$6 per head; Queensland, \$4 97 cts.; New South Wales, \$3 21 cts.; Victoria, \$1 88 cts.; South Australia, \$2 16 cts.; Tasmania, \$1 51 cts., while in Canada it was only \$1.12 1/2 cts. He also compared the amount of taxation here and in New York State, arguing from figures elicited by the Finance Committee of the Albany convention, that the State taxation there was \$45 a year per head as against \$5 in Canada; and proportion of the National debt was \$158, as against \$23 in Canada. The hon. gentleman concluded by an appeal to the Nova Scotia members, that the policy of the Government had been framed with the view to remove any injustice that that Province may have suffered, and he trusted that the policy would convince them that their interests would be regarded, and that their voice and their remonstrances would be heard, to use the last words of one who had passed from them, "They would shape their policy, with a view to conquer them with kindness." (Cheers)

Mr. CORNELL said he was satisfied the policy announced by the Minister of Finance would have the support of the House, and would commend itself to the people of the Dominion. He called attention to an item in the estimates for departmental salaries and contingencies, and to the fact that particular salaries were not mentioned.

Mr. ROSE said the estimate for that item was based upon the existing salaries, which had all been given in the last estimates. He had brought down the item in this way to enable the Government to effect reductions. The estimate for this item, last year, was \$580,533, but, on account of reductions lately made in contingent expenses, he would only ask vote for \$550,000.

Sir G. E. CARTIER then at some length repeated in French the main features of the statement made by the Minister of Finance.

Mr. HOLTON made some general remarks on the statement submitted by the Finance Minister. The honorable gentleman claimed that there would be a surplus at the end of the financial year, 1867-68; but it was evident from his explanations that he had increased the funded debt more than he had decreased the unfunded debt. This increase had gone to meet the ordinary expenses of the country, and therefore the surplus on which he congratulated the House could have no real existence. Referring to the remarks of the Finance Minister about the indebtedness of the several Provinces, he could not understand how the representatives of Nova Scotia who took part in framing the Union Act could have been so utterly out of their reckoning, as the statement of the Finance Minister to-night showed they had been. It appeared the debt of Nova Scotia was already largely in excess of what she was permitted to take into the Union, and this excess must go in abatement of her subsidy, and diminish *pro rata* her resources for the ordinary purposes of government. The same was true, also, though not to the same extent, with reference to New Brunswick.

Mr. HOLTON proceeded to express his regret that the Finance Minister should have indulged in the old fallacy of distinguishing between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, under cover of which for 7 or 8 years the late Minister of Finance had left a large deficit at the end of the year's operations. The hon. gentleman had said a good deal about the advantages of establishing a West India trade, he (Mr. Holton) was in the highest degree favorable to developing our inland navigation, but he could not conceal from himself that the St. Lawrence was not the direct route. He doubted whether it was a practicable route from our inland lakes to the tropics. He proceeded to refer to the tariff changes; but we are not allowed to use the telegraphic wires for reporting this part of the hon. gentleman's speech.

The House then went into Committee on Ways and Means, and passed the excise resolutions moved by Mr. Howland, and the customs resolutions moved by Mr. Tilley.

There was some desultory discussion on several of the items, no report of which was allowed to be transmitted by the wires, until it was too late to get it through in time for publication. It was stated that there would be a more formal discussion of the proposed changes at a future stage, on the motion for concurrence.

The following is that portion of Mr. Rose's speech relating to the tariff changes:—He said that the Government intended to take the duty off flour, meal, green corn, and breadstuffs, corn and breadstuffs of all kinds. (Hear, hear.)—Also to take off tonnage dues for light-house purposes, and make a change in the duty on molasses, in the shape of a reduction, and to revise sugar duties, a class with which there was a great difficulty in dealing, especially to meet the views of importers and refiners. Between these two arose the great interest of encouraging direct trade with the West Indies; one of the great objections to the present tariff was the irregularity of its operation. It was purely a specific rate, graduated according to a certain scale, as near as possible to English standard. In England, however, there were only four or five ports at which sugar was imported, and, with experienced men at these, there was little difficulty in having the rate of duty collected ex-

actly according to the number and quality of the sugar. The operation of specific duty there was comparatively easy, but the case was very different with the number of ports in the Dominion. The Government, therefore, having due regard to the interest of the consumer and the purposes of the revenue, came to the conclusion to recommend a mixed *ad valorem* and specific rate; namely, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, and one cent per pound on all sugar above No. 9 Dutch standard, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, and three-quarters of a cent per pound on all sugars below No. 9 Dutch standard. It is also proposed to reduce molasses to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Melado, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, and five-eighths of a cent specific duty; molasses for refining purposes would remain as at present. The duty on wine was to be 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and 10 cents per gallon, whether in bottle or wood; also 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on beer and porter, in addition to specific duties now collected; and five per cent. on some articles of iron. Small export duty would be imposed on pine logs and shingle boards; on animals there would be specific duty instead of *ad valorem* as at present. There would be \$15 on horses, \$10 on cattle, \$2 on swine, and \$1 on sheep, and he also proposed, in way of excise, to impose small additional rate on spirits equivalent to the remission on corn; he also proposed to place an excise duty of five per cent. per barrel on refined petroleum, all of which would be subject to inspection; instead of permitting articles such as tea, coffee, wine, &c., to be imported free for the use of Her Majesty's troops, an equivalent money payment was provided for in the estimates, considerable difficulty and abuse having arisen from this cause.

Resolutions giving the following customs changes not specified above:—Rice, essential oils and medicines for hospitals, removed from free list and 15 per cent imposed.

Duty on coal oil and kerosene oil to be the same as on the refined petroleum, 15 per cent. imposed.

Sulphuric Acid, half cent per pound.

Duty on Tinutres raised from 30 to 63 cents per gallon.

Perfumed and Fancy Soaps taken from non-enumerated articles at 15 per cent., and subjected to 25 per cent. duty.

Five per cent.—Iron, viz., bar, rod, hoop, sheet, Canada plates and tinned plates, nail and spike rod (round, square, and flat), rolled plate, wire, type, and printed books.

Export duties:—Shingle bolts per cord, 128 cubic feet, \$1; stave bolts, \$1; pine and oak logs, per M. \$2; spruce logs, \$1.

The following are the Excise Resolutions:—

1st. That it is expedient to impose an excise duty of 3 cents per gallon on all spirits manufactured in Canada, in addition to the excise duties imposed thereon.

2nd. That it is expedient to impose an excise duty of 5 cents per gallon on all petroleum and coal oil manufactured in Canada.

3rd. That it is expedient to provide for the inspection of all petroleum and coal oil manufactured in or imported into Canada, and for the forfeiture of all such as may be offered for sale without having been inspected; and to impose thereon an inspection fee of 20 cents for each and every barrel, cask, or package so inspected.

4th. That it is expedient to provide that no person shall carry on the business of refining petroleum without a license, for which a sum of \$50 shall be paid. Such license to be renewed annually.

5th. That the first and second of the foregoing resolutions shall take effect, and that the third and fourth shall take effect on and after the 1st day of July next.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past two.

THE TRIAL OF MR. JOHNSON.
(From the Watchman and Reflector.)

This trial attracts considerable attention abroad, and wonder is expressed that every thing should go on so quietly here while the national legislature is trying the national chief magistrate, with the certainty that he will be deposed in the event of his conviction. Foreigners cannot understand how it is that we get through all our difficulties with so much ease, comparatively speaking. When the secession war began they said we were ruined, and that it was sinful in us to fight against the inevitable, and that we ought to be ashamed to spill blood and shed gold in behalf of a doomed cause. But to blood spilling and the spending of money we went, and finally our arms were successful. They felt hurt, because we had made it appear that they were false prophets; but when President Lincoln was assassinated, they took comfort. "Now the hour of the model republic has come," they said, "for no nation can stand up under such a blow, coming immediately at the close of so awful a civil contest. Assassination has inaugurated anarchy." And they put their handskerchiefs to their faces, as if they would wipe away tears that would not come at call. But here again they were destined to be disappointed. The model republic refused to accept anarchy, merely because a fool and a fanatic chose to be an assassin. The machinery of government went on just as it had been going for six-and-seventy years; and society knew not an instant's disturbance of its order and method because of Booth's attempt to top the Roman part. All things were as they would have been had Booth's bullet failed of its mark. It was cruel in Americans thus to refuse to go to destruction for the sake of pleasing their foreign friends, whose character was compromised by our perversity in refusing to accept the destruction so generously provided for us on so many occasions. Such reprehensible disregard of the feelings of others was, however, quite in keeping with the selfishness of Americans, and showed that most persons who had travelled in the United States had truly drawn our character when they had painted it *en noir*. They would give us up, and if we wished to be destroyed, in the future they would have nothing to do with the destructive business.

But they could not resist the temptation that presented itself when President Johnson was impeached. At last, the fatal hour had come, and we were booked through by express down-train, and the terminus of our journey must be the famous City of Destruction. Again has disappointment been theirs. The impeachment case is two months old, and never has the country been more quiet than in these two months. With an obstinacy quite beyond their comprehension, the American people behave in as orderly a manner while President Johnson undergoes his trial as they would have behaved had that gen-

tleman been the most irreproachable and popular of magistrates. We hope they will now give up their amiable expectations, and admit that we are a civilized race, in spite of our democracy, and that it is possible for a nation to exist and flourish even without the blessings which proceed from hereditary rule. If they should not, they will only add to their disappointments; for we Americans are resolute in our purpose not to gratify them. We mean to keep our country in existence, and, with the aid of Providence, to increase its power and solidity, no matter what political troubles may occur to annoy us,—troubles such as have been known in all countries, no matter what may have been the character of their institutions.

THE NEW ERA IN JAPAN.
(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

The extraordinary dimensions which the civil war in Japan has of late assumed, cannot fail to add largely to the interest which the whole civilized world has taken in the wonderful transformation of this country during the last fourteen years. When the treaties with the United States and Great Britain were concluded in 1854, there was all over the world a natural curiosity to learn something of the remarkable country which for fully two hundred years had been able to live in complete isolation from the rest of mankind. Nearly all the nations of Europe showed a desire to enter into diplomatic intercourse with the Japanese, and the first treaties with foreign parties were followed by treaties with Russia and the Netherlands in 1855, with France in 1859, with Portugal in 1860, with Prussia and the Zollverein in 1861, with Switzerland in 1864, with Italy in 1866, and with Spain in 1867. Three of the best ports of the country were thrown open to the treaty powers, and a lively commerce sprang up, the number of vessels entering these ports amounting, in 1863, to 170, and the exports in vessels under the British flag rising in the one year, 1864-'65, from \$9,941,494 to \$16,186,823. Resident Ministers of most of the treaty powers established themselves at Yeddo; and Japan, in its turn, sent special embassies to the United States, France, England, and other States, and last year appointed a resident Consul-General in San Francisco. This contact with the civilized world produced a powerful effect. Japan solicited and obtained from the French Emperor able instructors for her army. She imported books and steamboats from the United States, and began to build some miles of railroads and telegraphs. Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries re-explored the field which, more than two hundred years ago, awakened an extraordinary interest in the Christian world by an apparent inclination to embrace Christianity. The Bible has been translated into Japanese, a Japanese dictionary has been prepared; and it is even asserted that among the descendants of the Christians of the seventeenth century, a powerful movement toward an open profession of the Christian faith has shown itself.

Thus the relations of Japan to the world abroad have undergone a complete revolution. It was to be expected that the revolution would not stop at foreign relations, but would produce a change no less radical in the home government. The relation of the Tycoon to the Mikado was altogether abnormal and untenable. The Tycoon is not, as was formerly believed, the Temporal Emperor, but only the first among a large number of semi-independent Daimios. The Mikado is not, as was formerly believed, the Spiritual Emperor, but he is the secular ruler of Japan, who, however, has hitherto taken little or no part in administration affairs. That a better acquaintance with the governments of foreign countries would change this unnatural state of things, was to be foreseen. Either the Mikado had to assert his supreme authority, or he must anticipate that the Tycoon would become the nominal as well as the actual ruler. The present struggle in Japan does not appear to have originally been so much one between the Mikado and the Tycoon as between the Tycoon and a large number of the other, especially southern, Daimios, who have seized the person of the young Mikado and seem to use his name for breaking the pre-eminence which has been established in the course of centuries by the Tycoons. But it is easy to see that whatever may have been the occasion for the war, the real point at issue is the reorganization of the Government of Japan. According to the latest cable despatches, the Tycoon defies the authority of the Mikado. Having been beaten in an encounter with the hostile Daimios, he has collected at his capital (Yeddo) a new force, and, instead of committing hari-kari, he has taken the field for the defence of his position.

It has been common to represent the Tycoon as the head of a party friendly to the foreigners, and his chief opponents among the Daimios as the heads of an anti-foreign party. Whether these statements were fully correct or not, the Mikado and the Daimios who act with him now disclaim all intention of violating the treaties. The foreign policy is to be carried on in the same spirit as before, and full indemnity is promised for every injury that during the civil war may have been inflicted upon foreigners. We think it likely that these promises will be carried out. Japan could not, if she would, retrace the step which she has recently advanced in civilization. The force of circumstances will drive her forward, and from the vigorous character of the people we have a right to expect that she will be the first among the East Asiatic countries to rise to a level with the more civilized nations.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LATEST BRITISH PAPERS.

THE ENGLISH REVENUE RETURNS.

The *Times*, examining the Revenue returns, comes to the conclusion that, though the Chancellor of the Exchequer may have a troublesome task before him, the results, upon the whole, may be considered more satisfactory than could have been anticipated. This is not the first time it has been seen that the legitimate commerce of the country is to a great extent superior to the accidental derangement of the money market. It is strange that the Post-Office, for once, exhibits no increase on the quarter; but, with this exception, there seems reason to hope that we have passed the worst moment of this prolonged crisis. If it were not for the unknown possibilities of the Abyssinian expedition, we might view our financial prospects with considerable equanimity.

The *Daily Telegraph* accuses the Cabinet of

reckless expenditure. Mr. Disraeli is not to blame because there is a deficit; but he has failed to appreciate the signs of its approach, or to prepare for its coming.

THE FRENCH LAW ON THE RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY. The new law on the right of assembly, just passed by the Corps Légiatif, appears to have met with a check in the Senate.

THE RIOTS IN FRANCE. La France, commenting on the disturbances which have taken place in several towns, remarks that, though isolated and powerless efforts, they yet seem to have corresponded to a *me d'ordre*, as if the revolutionary party wished to essay its strength.

DENMARK AND PRUSSIA. Le Temps says:—A telegram from Copenhagen announces that the Minister for War in Denmark has just left for Paris.

RUSSIA AND THE EAST. Le Journal des Débats says that people are mistaken in thinking that Russia has been conspiring against Turkey, and preparing a general insurrection among the Eastern Christians.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The King of Prussia has sent Prince Humbert, eldest son of the King of Italy, as a present, a horse valued at 19,000 francs.

The reports of the result of the late rice-harvest in Bengal are very favorable. The price of rice is low, and the prospects of the new crop are good.

A portion of the Palatine Hill has been purchased by the Emperor of France from the ex-King of Naples. It is a mine of artistic worth, teeming with statues, altars, ornaments, and rich marbles.

The Athenaeum says that Major Tennant is going out to India to observe the total eclipse of August 18, with a special view to photography and polarization; the cost of the expedition having been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India.

LONDON, April 23.—There was an immense assemblage of anti-Tory citizens at the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's Church in this city last evening, to consider the question of the Irish Church.

MADAGASCAR.—Information has been received from Madagascar, that Queen Rasoharina is seriously ill, suffering from diabetes, and that the people are beginning to think of a successor.

ACCURACY OF BIG GUNS.—The accuracy and mobility of our English big guns have been conclusively demonstrated at Shoeburyness. The running deer target is five feet square, and travels upon wheels.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT A CONCERT HALL.—An accident of a deplorable character occurred last week at Day's Crystal Concert Hall, Birmingham. When the whole of the ballet girls were on the stage, one of them struck with a wand the wick of a lamp which was fixed on a pedestal about seven feet high.

ENGLISH PRESS ON MCGEE.—The correspondent of the Globe writes from London under date of April 8th: The sad intelligence of the assassination of Mr. D'Arcy McGee arrived in London at a late hour last night, and was first committed to the press by Messrs. Pope and Ree, who, I imagine, aspire to become rivals of Reuter's agency.

THE GREAT OCEAN RACE.—The "City of Paris" has won the great ocean race, having made the trip from New York to Queenstown in less than seven and a half days—the fastest time on record.

IMPEACHMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal says: The Senators will be called upon to answer on each article of impeachment guilty or not guilty.

IS KING THEODORE SLAIN?—The cable informs us that in the attack on Magdala the Abyssinian monarch was killed. This may not prove true, as the wily chieftain has heretofore been reported killed, but has subsequently re-appeared, owing to the fact that when he goes into a battle he has a half-dozen of his chiefs dressed in the same costume and with the same insignia of rank that he wears.

CHOLERA IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The correspondent of the Hartford Courant, writing from Montevideo, Feb. 14, says:—"In the single Province of Buenos Ayres, it is estimated that 30,000 have fallen a prey to the epidemic, out of a population of some 350,000; add to this number the list of deaths reported from the neighboring provinces, and the victims at the seat of war, and we have the startling sum of over 100,000 deaths in the River Plate within a year.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The Transvaal Argus, of January last, publishes the following interesting intelligence, on the authority of Capt. J. Fenwick Wilkinson:—"The captain informs us that he has just arrived from Marico, where he had seen Mr. Marthinus Swarts, an elephant-hunter, well known in this republic, and who had just returned from one of his annual shooting excursions in the interior, near the Zambesi.

MARSHAL NARVAEZ DUKE OF VALENCIA.—The cable informed us last night of the death of Narvaez, Duke of Valencia. Don Ramon Maria Narvaez was born at Loja, in Andalusia, a Province of Spain, on August 4, 1806. He entered the army while yet young, first serving as a cadet in the Walloon Guards.

BERLIN, April 28.—The Diet of the Zollverein, now in session here, has chosen Herr Silpion President, and Prince Hohenlohe Vice-President.

AMERICAN NEWS.

—One hundred and forty thousand tons of ice are stored in Chicago for home consumption. One million dollars was paid for this luxury in that city last year.

—A short time since, the Emperor Napoleon made a present of a fine bell to an educational institution in the State of Indiana. He has now made a present of the Imperial edition of his "Life of Cæsar" to the Lyceum Library of New Orleans.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.—There was a collision on the Vermont Central Railroad, near Bethel, Friday afternoon, between the up mail and down freight trains. Mr. Hazzard, baggage master on the mail train, was killed, and the engineer on the freight train, named Webster, was hurt. No others were injured.

A LIGHT SENTENCE.—It will be remembered that Daniel Friel, formerly a partner of Johnny Roche's, in the oyster business, was shot dead by Jerry Hardigan, at the corner of Pearl and Frankfort streets, on the afternoon of November 5, 1867. The difficulty grew out of a political quarrel; and, at the coroner's inquest, the jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of Hardigan, and found Patrick Hayes and James McCabe aiders and abettors.

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IS KING THEODORE SLAIN?—The cable informs us that in the attack on Magdala the Abyssinian monarch was killed. This may not prove true, as the wily chieftain has heretofore been reported killed, but has subsequently re-appeared, owing to the fact that when he goes into a battle he has a half-dozen of his chiefs dressed in the same costume and with the same insignia of rank that he wears.

CHOLERA IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The correspondent of the Hartford Courant, writing from Montevideo, Feb. 14, says:—"In the single Province of Buenos Ayres, it is estimated that 30,000 have fallen a prey to the epidemic, out of a population of some 350,000; add to this number the list of deaths reported from the neighboring provinces, and the victims at the seat of war, and we have the startling sum of over 100,000 deaths in the River Plate within a year.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The Transvaal Argus, of January last, publishes the following interesting intelligence, on the authority of Capt. J. Fenwick Wilkinson:—"The captain informs us that he has just arrived from Marico, where he had seen Mr. Marthinus Swarts, an elephant-hunter, well known in this republic, and who had just returned from one of his annual shooting excursions in the interior, near the Zambesi.

MARSHAL NARVAEZ DUKE OF VALENCIA.—The cable informed us last night of the death of Narvaez, Duke of Valencia. Don Ramon Maria Narvaez was born at Loja, in Andalusia, a Province of Spain, on August 4, 1806. He entered the army while yet young, first serving as a cadet in the Walloon Guards.

1854 he succeeded the Marquis de Miraflores as Chief of the Cabinet, and rendered himself again popular by the repression of the insurrectionary movement in St. Domingo in January, 1865. Gen. O'Donnell came into power shortly after this coup, but remained in office for a short time, the Duke of Valencia again taking the reins of government in 1866, which he retained until the time of his death.—N. Y. paper.

CANADIAN NEWS.

QUEBEC.

—Two new churches are in course of erection at Waterloo—an Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodist.

—A return of expenses incurred for survey of the Intercolonial Railroad routes since Sandford Fleming's appointment in 1863, shows that a sum of \$70,600 has been so expended.

REVENUE INSPECTOR.—Mr. T. A. Perkins, of Waterloo, has been appointed Revenue Inspector for Bedford District, in place of the late W. G. Cowie.

WHISKEY TAX.—One day last week \$8 high a sum as \$10,000 was paid into the Custom House at Quebec, by one firm, for whiskey.

LAUNCH.—Mr. W. H. Baldwin launched from his ship-yard, River St. Charles, on Saturday morning, a fine ship of 1,299 tons, named the "Abyssinian," of the following dimensions:—Length of keel 186 feet, over all 193 feet, breadth of beam 33 feet, depth of hold 23 feet.

PAPER BOXES.—Mr. Richard Smith of this town has taken out a patent for making paper-boxes from paper pulp, which will save the labor and waste of material in cutting, pasting, and making up boxes from pasteboard. The cost of manufacturing boxes under this patent, it is said, will scarcely equal the first cost of the material when made in the ordinary way.

We understand it is proposed to form a joint-stock company to carry on the business of manufacturing boxes on an extensive scale in Sherbrooke, if sufficient interest is manifested by our townsmen to furnish the necessary capital. It is estimated that the factory will give employment to about 100 hands, principally unskilled.—Sherbrooke Gazette.

ONTARIO.

—A little steamboat called the "Mississippi," is to ply between Almonte and Appleton, this summer.

—On Wednesday, at Almonte, the dead body of an infant was found concealed in a stable, supposed to have been murdered by its mother.

—John Hoag, the murderer of Stephen Lowbecker, has been extradited from the United States, and is now in secure quarters in the county jail of Bruce.

—Professor Thompson, of the University College at Toronto, says, there is gold in Canada worth hunting for. It is in the Black Bay region on Lake Superior.

—The Goderich Signal says, the new salt wells are all progressing finely. It will soon be able to announce that some of them have struck salt.

DROWNED.—At Mount Forest, last Sunday the 19th inst., a boy named Robert Hall, eleven years of age, was drowned while out boating.

STRATHROY.—The assessment of Strathroy, just completed, shows the total value of property to be \$278,000, an increase of about \$68,000 over that of last year.

STATISTICS OF GUELPH.—The value of real property in this town in the total amounts to \$1,230,385. The amount of taxable income comes to \$170,700. Personal property, total value, \$154,700. The entire population is 5,991.

THE ORGAN QUESTION.—The Kingston Presbytery of the Canada Presbyterian Church has, by a vote of 8 to 1, decided to recommend the Synod to grant the prayer of the overture from Knox Church, Montreal, viz., to grant liberty to such congregations as desire it to make use of instrumental music in worship.

PLOUGHING MATCH.—The London Advertiser says, that the annual match of "The West Elgin Sheaf Society" was held on Duncan J. McCall's farm, on the 16th inst. There were fourteen competitors and two hundred spectators present. In the men's class the first prize was taken by Duncan McArthur, and in the boys' class by John McRay.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.—The annual calendar of this University has just been issued. The condition of the college continues to be exceedingly good. During the year there have been in attendance 64 students in Arts, 19 in Law, 215 in Medicine. In addition to these, the Grammar School department has been attended by 119 pupils.

THE BREWERS ON THE MOVE.—The Brewers of Ontario have called a convention to discuss the present Malt Act, and they talk knowingly of "influencing the Government." The Hamilton Times says, we trust the Government will have too much good sense to change the present excise law simply to gratify a few brewers, whom nothing could satisfy except the privilege of cheating the Government *ad infinitum*.

THE O'S.—There is a somewhat singular similarity in the names of several of the parties engaged in the investigation at present going on in Ottawa. The Irish prefix "O" is prominent. There are O'Gara, the presiding magistrate; O'Reilly, the Queen's Counsel, and O'Neil, the chief detective; while some say the prisoner's real name is O'Sullivan. One of the most important witnesses is Patrick Buckley, and the counsel for the prisoner is named Patrick Joseph Buckley, a promising young lawyer, who studied in the office of Sir John A. Macdonald.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—By a person from Carleton Place, we are informed that, on the evening of Tuesday last, 21st inst., the dead body of an infant was found under the floor of

a barn or stable belonging to a man named Charles Tooley. It is said this man has been allowed for a long time to keep an unlicensed rum-hole in Carleton Place. Where such a carcass is, thither will a certain class of eagles be gathered, and where they are, such fruits as this will follow. The case is in the hands of Dr. Wilson, coroner. We have, as yet, heard no particulars.—Perth Courier.

A CHRISTIAN WORK.—The Young Men's Christian Association of Hamilton propose establishing in that city a Reformatory and House of Industry for the reformation of erring females. The intention is to furnish a cottage containing five or six rooms so that eight or ten persons could be lodged comfortably. A matron would be placed in charge of it, and the inmates occupied under her supervision in washing and plain sewing, and other light domestic work. After passing a probationary term in the Reformatory, situations will be obtained for these poor outcasts, as opportunities present themselves. The estimated annual expense is set down at \$2,400.

LICENSED RUM SELLERS.—The members of the above fraternity, under the assumed name of Victuallers, held their annual meeting in Toronto, on Tuesday last, and, notwithstanding the earnest appeals of the organ of the society,—the Spirit of the Age,—the attendance appears to have been very meagre. We are pleased to observe that the President acknowledged a complete failure on the part of the Victuallers in getting the Legislature to do as the whiskey interest demanded, at Toronto, during the late session of Parliament. The published report of the proceedings evince that the Association has not met with the success desired by its members. May such a state of things continue—only more so!—Ontario Paper.

WATERLOO BREWERIES CLOSED.—Quite a sensation has been produced in this county within the past few days by the operations of Mr. Inspector Romaine and excise officers. On Tuesday morning, quite unexpectedly, they entered the breweries of C. Huether and D. Kuniz, taking possession of the whole establishments, including books and every thing of any value they could lay their hands upon. They placed them in charge of chief constable Klippert, who, with several assistants, is keeping a guard over them. The same day they also took charge of the breweries of George Seip and Joseph Spetz, of Berlin. Yesterday they went to Baden and Hamburg, and closed up the breweries in those places. It is also reported that the Preston establishments fared in the same way.—Waterloo Chronicle, 23rd.

A SINGULAR DREAM.—Palm-Sunday—two days before his assassination—Mr. McGee spent with an esteemed friend in Ottawa, from the members of whose family we heard the particulars we are about to narrate. The deceased went to Holy Communion in the morning, at early Mass. During the fore part of the day, he wrote letters to the Earl of Mayo, and Dr. Tupper, who is now in London. After dinner, he retired to the library and had a short sleep. Upon returning to the family circle, he remarked that he felt somewhat annoyed by a singular dream he had had. Upon the ladies asking him to repeat it, he said:—"I dreamt I was standing by the Falls of Niagara, and saw a boat containing two men sailing down the rapids, and approaching the brink of the cataract. Seeing their danger and apparent ignorance of it, I rushed forward to warn them. The boat turned round and proceeded up the rapids, and I went over into the gulf beneath." These are, as near as possible, the words in which Mr. McGee told a dream which seems to have been a premonition of that death which so soon followed. It certainly derives great significance from its awful fulfilment.—Canadian Freeman.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The St. Catharines Journal says:—A few days ago an old lady named Patterson, 52 years of age, met with a fatal accident while on the morning express train of the Great Western Railway. She attempted to pass from one car to another while the train was in motion, and fell between them. The cars passed over one leg, cutting off her foot, and tore the flesh from her leg up as far as the knee. She was taken to Thorold station, and medical aid procured, but the shock on her system was so severe that she expired on Saturday evening. She had been on a visit to her relatives in Boston, and was on her way to Chicago to join her husband.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MUSICAL.—Fredericton, with only about 5,000 inhabitants, has recently organized a Choral Society, numbering nearly one hundred members.

A NEW MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE.—A company has been formed in Boston and Woodstock, N. B., with its works at East Florenceville, 21 miles from Woodstock, for manufacturing an extract of hemlock bark; also for making the barrels, &c., required in its shipment. The plant used includes extract machinery, steam-engines, saw-mill, tram-railway, etc., etc. The capital is \$50,000, of which the half is paid up. The company has orders from Newcastle, England, for all it can ship. There are few countries which afford facilities for this sort of manufacture equal to New Brunswick.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A few days ago as Mr. Giberson and wife were proceeding down the Tobique River, on the ice, with a span of horses and loaded sled, Mrs. Giberson driving the horses, while the husband followed the sled, at some little distance behind on foot. Without the slightest notice the ice suddenly gave way beneath the team, and the current being very strong, Mrs. Giberson, sled and horses, were instantaneously drawn down beneath the ice. In a moment, powerless to assist, the husband was forced to behold the partner of his bosom disappear from his embrace for ever.—Woodstock Sentinel.

FIRE AT WOODSTOCK ROAD.—On the 10th instant, an extensive and disastrous fire occurred at the Richmond Station. It destroyed a whole block of buildings; Carr's large blacksmith shop, shed and out-buildings, and about half his tools, insurance only a trifling amount; Messrs. Thompson & Holmes's establishment, partially insured; Condon's, Geddis's, and Blanchard's stores and back-buildings. Had the wind, at the time not been mild and from the south, nearly the whole station, including hotel and freight house, must have been burned. By active exertions, the hotel Stevens's and Leighton's stores were protected, although the roofs of the buildings caught several times.—Cor. Carleton Sentinel.

AGENTS WANTED FOR PUBLICATIONS OF THE WITNESS OFFICE.

Agents wanted in every city and county of the Dominion of Canada, to canvass for The Daily Witness... \$3.00 per an. Montreal Witness, (semi-weekly) 2 00 " Weekly Witness..... 1.00 " Canadian Messenger, twice a month..... 25 " New Dominion Monthly..... 1.00 "

THE WITNESS.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.

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

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

A Parliamentary return shows the expenses of the Fenian prosecutions in Canada to have been \$36,629.

Proposals from the Quebec Morning Chronicle and L'Evénement, to advertise for the Corporation of that city at usual prices, with 70 per cent discount, have been accepted.

The corporation of Quebec is certainly possessed of very economic notions at the present moment. At its last meeting it was resolved to discontinue the use of half the public lamps. This is considered by some as going too far, but we suppose that this present parsimony is the result of past extravagance.

The government schooner "La Canadienne" is to sail next week for the protection of the fisheries, and the enforcement of fishing regulations in the lower St. Lawrence. She is now commanded by Mr. Tetu, who has been definitively appointed in the room of Capt. Fortin, now M.P. for Gaspé.

Dr. Blanchet, member of the Commons for Levis, is again bringing before parliament a law for permitting persons whose property has been taken possession of by government for military or other purposes, to appeal to ordinary courts against the estimates of official appraisers. It appears that great complaints are made at Levis by proprietors of land taken for the fortifications there, parties having actually been awarded less than they had paid.

Sir John A. Macdonald gives notice of a bill respecting the importation or manufacture of copper coin or tokens. Something should be done to rid us of the present nuisance of halfpenny tokens. It is annoying to all, and falls very heavy indeed on some. When the new English copper coinage came in, the old was called in and disappeared six years ago; although being of the same value as the new, it annoyed nobody. Our cents, which were issued before the above-mentioned coinage, are still kept at bay by a mongrel race of coppers, which it would be profitable for the government to give cents for, as they contain much more value of metal than the new cents.

The Progress, of Levis, says that a baker of that place has discovered an improvement in bread-making, which enables him to sell for 15 cents the loaf usually sold for 25c. We hope the improvement does not consist in the addition of cheaper substances than flour, such as the improvements by which grocers are able to sell ground coffee cheaper than the unground bean.

A most singular and deplorable accident occurred in Quebec, Friday last. Two horsemen of the volunteer cavalry were running their steeds at full gallop along one of the streets of St. Roch, and, in doing so, struck a young girl returning from church. She was thrown upon the ground, but without much injury, as she immediately rose to her feet again. The two horsemen bearing cries turned their horses back, and were coming to see whether the child was hurt, but did so in so careless a manner that they again struck and overthrew her; one of the horse's feet striking her and wounding her this time so severely that her life is despaired of.

L'Evénement observes that if parliament were to vote a reduction of one per cent. upon every item of public expense, it would effect a saving of \$160,000, which would be more useful and less onerous to private individuals than the paltry economy of \$30,000 from parliamentary clerks. We are afraid our Quebec confrère will be the victim of his advice, and lose Mr. Bellerose's subscription.

The oration of the Archbishop of Halifax, upon the occasion of the celebration of "high mass" for the repose of the soul of the late Hon. Mr. McGee, is a most eloquent and touching eulogy upon the prelate's deceased friend. It occupies nearly six columns of small type in the Halifax Express.

Farrell, the Sydney Fenian who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

The trial of the prisoners who were charged with participation in the Clerkenwell explosion has been concluded. Barrett is the only one convicted; all the rest have been acquitted.

Barry, the man who was apprehended as he was trying to smuggle a hamper of explosive substance into Buckingham Palace, has been remanded for trial. The contents of the vessel proved to be phosphorous only, and not Greek fire.

A French nobleman, the Comte de Monblanc, has penetrated as far as Macao, the residence of the Mikado, which has hitherto been inaccessible to foreigners.

It is a great thing for the "City of Paris,"

of the Italian line, to beat the "Cuba," the crack ship of the Cunard line, in a race across the Atlantic, provided nothing was done to risk the safety of the vessel. The Cunard line is so careful, in this respect, that perhaps it is really entitled to the highest praise, after all, in this race. We wait the details with interest.

THE CONVICTION OF FARREL IN SYDNEY.—The rapidity of proceedings against the Fenian who shot Prince Alfred, in Sydney, is something remarkable; but not greater, probably, than should characterize such a prosecution, as celerity in punishment is one of the chief means for inspiring terror and deterring from crime. Criminals themselves have stated that a swift and certain punishment is far more terrible to them than one, even though more severe, that is dilatory and uncertain.

SIGNS OF NEW COMMOTIONS IN ITALY.—The Milano Gazette says that "M. Menabrea (one of the Italian Ministers) has sent word to General Garibaldi that the best way for him now to help Italy is to keep quiet at Caprera, as approaching events might bring us to Rome much sooner than is expected." It is stated also that large numbers of red shirts are seen wandering upon the Pontifical frontiers, though they never come in contact with French soldiers. A new invasion of the Papal territory seems imminent, but no one knows whence the signal will be given.

THE NEW JUDGES.—The Nouveau Monde, which has given publicity to the rumor of the probable elevation to the bench of Attorney-General Oaimet and J. U. Beaudry, Esqs., now says that a protest against such nominations has been placed in the hands of the executive. The paper does not mention upon what grounds the opposition is based. But we hear it stated that it is in connection with a celebrated law-suit, in which the above gentlemen have taken, one as legislator and the other as witness or otherwise, such part as to draw upon themselves the serious animadversion of the press some time ago.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The proceedings in the House of Commons, yesterday, seem to have gone on with a rapidity which indicates the speedy termination of the session. Many measures of greater or less importance passed their third reading. It will be observed that Mr. Chamberlin's bill to reduce the indemnity for a sixty-day session from \$600 to \$450 was lost on a division of 87 against 47. The honorable minority included several who usually vote with the Ministry, which opposed the measure. A much closer division than this occurred on a motion to require the banks to give information to the House concerning their investments in Dominion stock, &c. This motion was made by Mr. Morris, usually a thorough adherent of the Ministry, and supported by Mr. G. B. another Ministerialist. It was opposed by the Ministry, and was only rejected by three votes, the division standing 68 to 63. These are the first decided symptoms that we have received that Parliament is not wholly at the beck of two leaders, but is disposed to exhibit some independence of judgment.

THE BUDGET.—The perusal of Mr. Rose's budget and speech leaves, upon the whole, a very favorable impression, especially with regard to three points. First, an earnestly expressed and frequently reiterated determination of the ministry to retrench and economize, as far as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service. Second, a strong desire to conciliate and content the Maritime Provinces, not confined to words merely, but carried out in the tariff. Third, a determination not to retaliate on the United States for the heavy duties they lay on our grain, coal, &c.; but, on the contrary, to receive theirs duty free. This large and liberal policy will, we think, favorably impress all whether in or out of the Dominion, and lead to the best results.

The vexed question of the sugar duties is, we suppose, settled, on as fair terms as the nature of the case will permit.—Low-priced sugars will be admitted at a low rate of duty, and high-priced sugars at a high rate,—which, so long as it is deemed necessary to raise a revenue from this necessary of life, is, doubtless, the fairest way. To show this, let us, merely for example, suppose that the best loaf-sugar costs 8 cents per lb. at the place of purchase, and an inferior quality of raw-sugar 5 cents. In each case, suppose the freight a quarter-cent per lb., and the other charges,—insurance, &c.,—5 per cent. Then we have the following results by the tariff just announced:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. No. 1. 100 lbs. refined sugar, (cost 8c) \$8 00. Freight, 1c..... 0 25. Charges, 5 p.c..... 0 40. Ad-val. duty, 25 p.c..... 2 00. Specific do., 1c. per lb..... 1 00. \$11 65. Or very near 11 1/2 cents per lb. No. 2. 100 lbs. sugar (cost 5c.).....\$5 00. Freight, 1c..... 25. Charges, 5 per cent..... 25. Ad-val. duty, 25 per cent..... 1 25. Specific duty, 1c..... 75. \$7 50.

The refiner will thus have a good margin for refining, whilst those who choose to use the low qualities will get cheap sugar. It would, however, it appears to us, have been more simple, and have amounted to nearly the same thing, to have put an ad-valorem duty of about 37 1/2 per cent. on all qualities.

KING THEODORE.



HISTORY OF KING THEODORE—ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

King Theodoros or Theodoros of Abyssinia, with whose name and recent history every reader of newspapers throughout the world has become familiar in consequence of his war with England, has been slain at the storming of his capital, Magdala, by the English army. The original name of Theodore was Dejjimatch Kasal. He was born of humble parentage in Quarrel, on the borders of Western Amhara, and was educated in a convent, in which he was placed under restraint by his mother. He escaped from the convent by his uncle, Dejjatch Comfu, a noted rebel, with whom he imbibed a taste for warlike pursuits, and eventually became ruler of a large portion of Abyssinia. Naturally ambitious and politic, he succeeded in enlarging his authority steadily at the expense of the other "Ras" or Chiefs of Abyssinia. His power especially increased when in 1853 he defeated his father-in-law, Ras Ali, and took him prisoner. At length, in 1855, he felt himself strong enough to formally claim the throne of all Abyssinia, and he was crowned as such by the Abana Salama, the head of the Abyssinian Church. His reign soon proved to be the most effective Abyssinia had ever had. As soon as he came into power, his attention was directed to the importance of being on terms of friendship with the government which rules India, and which has established itself in the neighboring stronghold of Aden. He, therefore, resolved to assert the rights assured to him by virtue of the treaty made between Great Britain and Abyssinia in the year 1849, and ratified in 1852, in which it was stipulated that each State should receive ambassadors from the other. Mr. Plowden, who had been for many years English Consul at Massawah, although not an accredited agent to Abyssinia, went to that country with presents for the people in authority, and remained during a war which broke out at the accession of Theodore. Unfortunately, Mr. Plowden, who had succeeded in winning the favor of the Emperor, to a large extent, was killed, and his successor, Mr. Cameron, was informed, soon after his arrival, in 1862, by the king that he de-

sired to carry out the above-mentioned treaty; he even wrote an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, asking permission to send an embassy to London. Although the letter reached England in February, 1863, it remained unanswered; and the supposition is that this circumstance, together with a quarrel with Mr. Serra, a missionary, who, in a book on Abyssinia, had spoken disrespectfully of the king, and who had remonstrated against the flogging to death of two interpreters, roused the king's temper; and a year after having despatched the unanswered letter, he sent an armed force to the missionary station, seized the missionaries, and put them in chains. He also cast Mr. Cameron into prison, and had him chained continually to an Abyssinian soldier. Great excitement prevailed in England on the arrival of the news of this outrage against British subjects; but in consideration of an armed expedition having to undergo many hardships in such a warm climate, it was deemed best by the English Government to use diplomacy in its efforts to have the prisoners released. It was not until the second half of August, 1865, that Mr. Rassam, an Asiatic by birth, was sent on a special mission to the Abyssinian potentate, and was received on his arrival in February, 1866, in a truly magnificent style, the release of the prisoners being at once ordered by the King. But the hope thus raised was soon to be disappointed, for when Mr. Rassam and the other prisoners were just on the point of taking leave of the Emperor, they were put under arrest and notified that they would have to remain in the country as State guests until an answer could be obtained to another letter which the King was going to write to the Queen. Hypocrisy, falsehood, and mendacity seem to have taken a prominent part in the character of King Theodore; for while he, in an unctuous letter to the Queen, ostensibly attributed the detention of Mr. Rassam to his wish of consulting with him in what way his friendly relations of the English and Abyssinian monarchies might be best extended, he treated the prisoners with leniency only for a short period, and soon used rigorous measures toward his victims. As a reason for his change of conduct, he afterward gave an

alleged report that English, French, and Turkish troops were on their way to invade Abyssinia. Theodore's letter was conveyed to England by Mr. Plad, a German missionary, who was also the bearer of a letter from Mr. Rassam, in which he requested that English artisans be sent to engage in the Abyssinian service. The English Government engaged some artisans for this service, and having sent them to the coast of Abyssinia, notified the King that they would enter his territory if he would previously liberate the captives. The condition being not complied with, the artisans returned to England. After exhausting all diplomatic resources to obtain from Theodore the release of the captives, the English Government last year declared war against Theodore. The war was chiefly to be carried on with the troops, European and native, which in India had become accustomed to the hot climate. The first English troops made their appearance in Oct., 1867, but it was not until the close of the year that the whole of the army arrived. The expedition was commanded by Gen. Sir Robert Napier, heretofore Commanding-General at Bombay. Under him acted as commanders of divisions, Sir Charles Steerely and Col. Malcolm, while Col. Merewether commanded the cavalry. The distance from Massowah, the landing place of the troops, to Magdala, the capital of Theodore, is about 300 miles. The English had to overcome great difficulties, but they have overcome them with remarkable energy. King Theodore gradually retired before the English without risking a battle until he reached his capital. Then, as the cable in our issue of this morning informs us, he made a stand and fought bravely for his crown, but in vain; he was defeated, the capital captured, and the King himself slain. King Theodore was, on the whole, the greatest ruler Abyssinia has ever had; even, according to English accounts, he excelled in all manly pursuits, and his general manner was polite and engaging. Had he avoided this foolish quarrel with England, and proceeded on the way of reform which he entered upon in the beginning of his reign, he would probably have played an important part in the political regeneration of Eastern Africa.

THE ZOUAVES IN ROME.—A Zouave writing from Rome says that if the Roman question were settled, the Canadians would not complete their two years' engagement, but would come back immediately. He says they get about 12 cents for five days, and manage to increase that to about 15 pence per week by selling half their allowance of bread; but out of that they have to purchase polishing materials, whitening, blacking, etc., and adds very philosophically, "You may presume that with such income I am no millionaire, yet I am happy and contented." Another Zouave, writing to l'Ordre, says that it is very dangerous to go out in the streets of Rome in the evening unless accompanied by a tried friend. Happy city that!

THE TITLE CHASE.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Franco-Canadien says, that, before Sir George E. Cartier was gratified with his recent title, he showed much unusual coolness to Sir John A., on account, it is supposed, of displeasure at the preference given to one of the political Siamese twin-brothers; but, now that superior rank has been given to the previously neglected one, it is feared that the discontent and coolness may come from the other side

The same paper explains the cold shoulder shown to Mr. Galt by the secret annexation propensities of which he is accused, and asks whether the principal author of Confederation may not be concocting some awful plan to take revenge against his more favored former colleagues.

THE RED RIVER.—The North-Westerner presents an assertion in the St. Paul Free Press to the effect that the inhabitants of the Red-River Settlement are favorable to annexation, and that a large proportion of them are emigrants from the United States. He estimates the civilized population of the North-West Territory at fourteen thousand souls, of whom not more than two hundred and fifty, or one in fifty-six, are Americans; and adds that the natural desire of the people is emancipation from the H. B. Co., and the formation of a State-Government under Britain, to be incorporated with Canada. The threats of annexation, some eight or ten years ago, were made only in despair of getting redress from Britain, and to accelerate that redress, and have ceased altogether. "At present there is no willingness manifested to be absorbed into the Universal Yankee Nation."

LIQUOR LEGISLATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Massachusetts is blessed with a temperance Governor in A. H. Bullock. The legislature recently passed a license law, which repealed the previous prohibitory law, but it was necessary to receive the Governor's signature before it could become law, subject however to the provision of the Constitution, that if the Governor failed to sign it within a certain time, it should nevertheless become law. The Governor has refused to sign the Bill within the time prescribed, and it has therefore become law. In his communication concerning it he says:—

The fourth section of the bill throws open public bars and tipping houses, in every quarter of the State. It leads into temptation the young and the weak; it spreads a snare for the stranger and the unwary. It replaces thrift with waste, and the peace of quiet neighborhoods with boisterous and reckless disorder. It is destructive to the influences of the family and fireside, adverse to good morals, and repugnant to the religious sentiment of the community. To a measure like this, which, as a citizen, I could not support, as the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth I cannot affix my signature in approval; and, declining to return it with my objections, for the reasons I have given, I refer it to the judgment and the conscience of all the people of Massachusetts.

MAP OF ABYSSINIA.



MAGDALA.

It has been remarked by the "Army and Navy Gazette" how very extraordinary it is that the captives immured in Magdala have not given any information concerning the place from which they hope to be delivered by force of arms. The Rev. Mr. Stern being a German and a missionary, it would naturally be too much to expect anything of a military character from his pen; but that Lieutenant Pridcaux and Captain Cameron should not have thought it worth their while to give any information respecting the position and approaches of their prison, does seem rather inexplicable. That they are afraid of their letters falling into the enemy's hands would be the best explanation to be suggested. But when the reverend gentleman tells us of the incredible barbarities practised by the king; of his immolating his troops by the hundred; driving his heavy artillery over their writhing bodies, pale with the ghastly pallor of an agonizing death—the whole scene lit up by the lurid flames of countless incendiary fires—it does strike one as something remarkable that, where such things pass, worthy information is so very sparingly remitted. The fact is, that if all were true respecting the number of his subjects that the king has executed, there would scarcely be 5,000 left of his whole army, which, including all its followers, generally numbers some 150,000 souls. But perhaps Theodore is quite aware of the contents of these extraordinary epistles, and, rightly concluding that the words of a clergyman will be implicitly believed by his soi-disant countrymen, no doubt chuckles at the queer ideas they will form of the Abyssinian monster and his armies.

However, fortunately for the "British taxpayer," and still more fortunately for those he will have to maintain, and in spite of the

Times dictum that "we know very little about Abyssinia," the fact is we know a very great deal about it—more, indeed, than of any other African country. And we will take, for instance, Magdala, where, as is reported, all the prisoners have been placed by Theodore.

Magdala is situated on a high narrow plateau on the south side of the river Beshlo, or Beshilo, which forms the boundary between the Gallas territory and Abyssinia, the entrance to the valley on the east being guarded by the strong precipitous fortresses of Amba Gabit and Amba Geshen. On the west it is divided from the plateaus of Worro Haimanot and Amara Saint by a rugged and precipitous ridge, and on the east by an exceedingly deep and narrow defile from the village of Tentah. On the south the enormous majestic mountain mass known as the Kollo rises high up into the blue sky, its glittering glaciers flashing in the bright sun-light with all the sublime beauty of Alpine scenery. It will be through the defiles and passes of this mountain that the advance on Magdala will take place, for though the approach is very nearly as difficult as from the north or east, still the most difficult portions are not so immediately commanded as in the other quarter. The height of the fortress above the valley of the Beshilo is about 3,500 feet, and it is protected by the perpendicular rocks and chasms that surround it on all sides, especially on the east and west, where the natural and artificial bastions fall some hundreds of feet into the chasms below. On approaching it from the north a difficult and tedious ascent leads to the plateau of Islam-Gie, the Mohammedan quarter, whence a further ascent of 250 feet leads to the fortress proper, which covers an area of over two miles square. On the north and south it is approached by deep and narrow fissures in the rock, forming natural gates, which in addition are strongly fortified

and provided with portcullises. Water exists in abundance; there is an extensive corn magazine, always well stored; and a very good arsenal. It is protected by some sixteen to twenty cannon—6 and 12-pounders—and can be held by a handful of men for an indefinite time, for it would be impossible to bring any heavy artillery to bear upon it, and light artillery would have no more effect than pop-guns. The place can only be taken by stratagem or storm; so it is evident, from the mere nature of the place, not reckoning upon any other impediments that may be thrown in the way, that the troops have no light task before them; and the assertion of Mr. Stern that half a dozen Englishmen with revolvers in their hands could deliver them from their cowardly guards is as unfounded as it is palpably ridiculous. For if half a dozen could free them from the outside, surely the captives themselves—some twenty-two altogether—could devise means to escape from the inside. And supposing six men did liberate the twenty-two, how long would they escape from duress, and enjoy their sweet liberty? It is no good disguising the fact, and believing government assertions published for political reasons, contrary to all common sense; for the expedition cannot possibly do anything this season to liberate the captives. English people do not know what it is to transport commissariat stores and artillery by mules when they sink up to the fetlocks in mud, or have to swim a rushing torrent every two hours.

Magdala is about as difficult to take as a fortress would be perched up on Mont Blanc somewhere about 'Le Grand Rocher,' taking 'Le Grand Plateau' as a base for the attack. King Theodore knows this very well, and will doubtless amply provide the place with provisions, whilst he himself will harass our army in the open field.—London Society.

KING THEODORE.

The persistent and almost inconceivable infatuation of King Theodore of Abyssinia has appropriately terminated in his own destruction. Even at the very last, after Gen. Napier had, by overcoming obstacles and difficulties almost insurmountable, reached the mountain fortress of the despot, it seems he was granted an armistice to allow him to restore the prisoners he had so long and unjustly held. But he rejected the last opportunity of avoiding a collision. This foolhardiness was probably the result of his pride and the confidence he placed in some great guns which he had procured and transported at enormous cost, or perhaps it was the result of his notorious intemperance. Many a one has gone to destruction under the brain-disturbing influence of liquor. However this may be, all his barbaric courage and old guns could make no serious stand against the perfected artillery of modern warfare.

And now that Britain has paid nearly thirty millions of dollars for the release of sixty prisoners, (half a million each, or, if we calculate the cost for each British subject held prisoner, some five or six in number, five millions each), the question is, How will she close the expedition? She can either continue to hold Abyssinia, or she can set up some native ruler, and place a resident at his court, who will be the real ruler, as has long been her policy in India; or she can abandon the country altogether, leaving the Abyssinians to arrange matters as they choose, which last would be, by far, the most economical way. In any case, British influence must be greatly increased throughout all the Nile region, and for a long distance round it. British power in India must also be

strengthened by this fresh and brilliant instance of her prowess; and British subjects must be, if possible, safer all the world over, when it is perceived that invading their rights leads to such a terrible retribution. It must now be clear to all the semi-civilized nations of the earth, that the whole strength of the empire will be exerted on behalf of any of its subjects who may be oppressed, and this knowledge will be salutary. Nor is it a small thing for Canadians to know that they are included in all the privileges of Britons in this respect.

THE SUICIDE OF FENIANISM.

The worst "Irish bull" that we ever heard of was that of a man who, in crossing a stream with a scythe over his shoulder, made a lunge with the handle at a salmon. Whether he struck the fish or not, the story does not say, but he cut off his own head. And just such a feat has Fenianism accomplished in the foul assassination of the late lamented Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The atrocious Clerkenwell explosion, whereby a whole neighborhood was endangered, and several lives destroyed, had nearly extinguished all respect for Fenianism, even among those most inclined to sympathize with it; and the cold-blooded conspiracy to murder McGee, has filled the cup of public loathing and indignation to the brim. The attempt on Prince Alfred, if possible, intensifies the universal condemnation, and it is not, therefore, at all surprising that the Fenian headquarters in New York should be advertised to let, or that the chief Fenian leader of the States should go into the Bankrupt Court. All hope must be at an end of raising funds to keep a few individuals drinking and spouting re-

venge; and the very name of Fenian will henceforth be shunned as inseparably linked with indelible disgrace.

Meantime it is pleasant to find how wretchedly low and contemptible were the characters who kept Fenianism a-going here. Not one person of any mark seems to be implicated, but only a circle of frequenters of Mrs. Scanlon's bar; and, by the way, we may ask whether that lady, whose letter we recently published, is still invested with the authority of our license board to keep a Fenian resort?

We append the following pertinent remarks on the suicide of Fenianism, from the Toronto Globe:—

"The great prominent fact which is coming out with ever-increasing distinctness is that which was expected from the first; viz., that, whoever murdered Mr. McGee, it was done through the instrumentality of Fenianism, and was the result of a deep-laid and long-concocted plan, to take off one who was thought a great barrier to the success of that miserable collection of good-for-nothings, who, under the plea of patriotism, have sought to live lives of ease, riot, debauchery, and plunder. That, in this great crime, they have made a terrible mistake is now manifest, and that through this very thing, which, it was hoped, would forward their designs, they will more thoroughly frustrate their own schemes, and bring themselves to the knowledge and within the power of the authorities, is also unquestionable. A wise reticence is maintained by the officials who have charge of this matter, but enough is already known to give us hope that, as far as Canada is concerned, at any rate, Fenianism will be entirely 'stamped out,' and its plans, organizations, and resources so far known as to deprive it to a great extent of its power of inflicting injury, or even of awakening anxiety.

"So far as the revelations have been made, it is

very evident that Fenians in Canada are made up exclusively of the low, restless, vicious, in short, 'dangerous' portions of the community. They are the very off-scourings of the Irish population. The keeper of a low groggery is, very properly, the Montreal head-centre; and a drunken co-bler and smuggler figures, with equal propriety, as secretary, and, we suppose, treasurer. Falstaff's soldiers were gentlemen and heroes in comparison, and to find a decent Irishman who would 'march through Coventry with them' would be as hopeless a task as to fish for an Ichthyosaurus in the Don.

"We are not inclined to use strong language unnecessarily, and would not wish to excite violent passion and vindictive feeling; but this Fenian farce, ever hovering on the verge of tragedy, and now and again passing into crime of the darkest dye, has gone on now quite long enough. Great leniency has been shown, and that leniency has been falsely attributed to fear. It is not right that we should say to all within our borders, that we don't mean this playing at treason and practising assassination to go on any longer. The number of disaffected in Canada we have always believed to be very small, and very unimportant; and the revelations in connection with the Ottawa murder will, we are persuaded, make this more than ever unquestionable; but, be the number small or large, they will find that they have preached treason in Canada with impunity for the last time; and that, though their insignificance may have hitherto protected them, it will protect them no longer. Society, when it cannot protect itself against midnight assassins and cowardly assailants of the weak and the defenceless, has practically ceased to exist. In Canada, things have not come to such a pass, or anything like it. We are a peace-loving and law-abiding people; and, because we are so, it is necessary that we show that, while we resolutely secure justice for the innocent, we are as determined that the guilty shall have his deserved portion and appropriate reward."

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Present—Mr. Justice DRUMMOND.

April 29th.

THE NOTMAN CASE.

Robert Notman was placed at the bar, at twelve o'clock to-day, and

Mr. Kerr moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground that the general verdict found against the prisoner was bad, on the ground of uncertainty. Another ground was that the jury had been illegally struck.

His Honor immediately ruled out the latter objection, as not to be maintained at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Kerr adduced, as grounds of uncertainty in the general verdict, that ergot of rye was mentioned in the first count as having been the noxious drug administered, whilst in the second count it was stated that a certain thing, unknown to the jury, was caused to be administered. He contended that the two counts were inconsistent with each other,—in one of them naming the noxious thing, and the other stating it to be unknown to the jury. The prisoner ought to have been taken upon each of the counts separately, and convicted upon the one, and acquitted upon the other.

The learned counsel was then going on to take an objection to the panel, when

The Court declined to hear anything on that subject, at this stage of the proceedings. According to the law itself, the time had gone by for this.

Mr. Devlin contended that, if there was a ground for a writ of error in this case, there was also ground for an arrest of judgment. The verdict was inconsistent and invalid; and he besought his Honor to give the prisoner the benefit of an appeal, and stay the passing of sentence in this case until the first day of June next, when the subject of the soundness of the verdict could be brought before the whole Bench, sitting in appeal. He trusted that his Honor would assist the learned counsel, and not compel them to apply to the Attorney-General for a writ of error; for, by his Honor doing so, public justice could not, by any means, suffer. He trusted the Crown Prosecutor would not object to this.

Mr. Morin said he must press that sentence be passed on the prisoner.

The Court then proceeded as follows to pass the

SENTENCE.

Robert Notman, no truer word was ever uttered by me, than when I said, just now, to Mr. Devlin that I could have no desire to pass sentence upon you. No: far be that feeling from me. I have had the pleasure of knowing you for many years, and admired you, amongst other things, for the zealous and intelligent assistance you gave to your brother in bringing to perfection the productions of his art, and I assure you it is one of the most painful acts of my life now to pass sentence on you. When I reflect upon your position and acquisitions, I am the more struck with sorrow at the position in which you now stand; for those favorable surroundings only aggravate your offence. You, Robert Notman, had all the advantages of education to remove you from temptation. It is not that I wonder at your being tempted, and heart, and to your bosom, and make her an honorable woman and a happy wife. She was worthy of you until you demoralized her; your equal in conduct, in manners, and education; and, judging from the manner in which she gave her testimony, and the tenderness with which she forbore to make damaging allusions towards yourself, she must have felt a regard for you. But even if she had not possessed these recommendations, however low a woman may have been brought by a man, he ought not to desert her, but, if necessary, stoop to raise her. But no: such thought does not seem to have been in your mind; and, instead of that, you led her on from her first sad sin with you, to a yet worse one; one more terrible in its nature, and also in its effects. Legally, at least, it makes no difference whether she was a consenting party or not; doubtless she was, but the law affords no power to punish the woman who is thus guilty. But will she go unpunished? And was it to be wondered at that she should desire, and even strive strenuously, to conceal her shame? A woman, brought up like her, by religious, by Puritan parents, themselves reared in the stern, unrelenting principles of old Puritanism; she, knowing that all she held dear in this world might be forfeited by the discovery of this, her frailty,—was it surprising if she was resolved to risk even her life rather than

lose her reputation? You had little to lose; she everything, even to the risking of her life, even that you yielded,—for you were human,—though that is no justification of your offence; but why, when you had both of you so far fallen, did you not take her to your home, to your But this is not all. You resolved to commit a double crime, including the probable murder of the issue of your own loins. To this was added the offence of concealment of birth. But it is painful, it is almost harrowing, to further pursue the enormity of the offence; and if I now do it, it is on account of public morality, and that I may, if possible, in some degree, aid to check the contagion of a crime, of which there are but too many teachers. You would seem to have been instructed by some of those wretched and immoral publications sent over the frontier, for you yourself declared that you had administered to her medicines enough to operate upon ten women. Still, this unfortunate woman belied your efforts, and then you applied to an unfortunate young man, who came out from his own country with a fine education and a good character. You urged him to assist you, and he consented. Yet the only sign of remorse you appear to have evinced was when, from Toronto, you wrote, saying, "I would sooner that this thing had not been done." But soon afterwards we find you as determined as ever, and you induce this young man, this Dr. Patton, to proceed to extremities. What was done on that dread night in the room in the St. Lawrence Hall, what passed there during that dark and mysterious night, will perhaps never be known; but, on the morning following that night, that man, Dr. Patton, was found dead, poisoned by his own hand. He was stricken with remorse so deeply on thinking that he had caused her death, that he preferred to take a leap into eternity, to face his Creator, rather than stay here to face along with you the consequences of his evil-doing. I hope, I trust most earnestly, that this case will prove a warning to all who may be tempted to crush out life, before it had entered the world. I could, at first, have wished that the sad and sickening details of this case might not have gone abroad; but now I do not regret that they have done so; by means of the press. It is well that they have been so, for I desire it to be known (and the publication of the particulars of this trial will assist in making it known), I desire it to be understood that, nearly always, none but those abandoned men known as quacks will ever lend themselves to the crime in question, and also that it is almost impossible to effect it, except at the hazard of life. It is high time indeed that an attempt should be made to crush out this moral poison, this secret poison, that is already beginning to corrupt the community; more especially, as I am informed, in the townships. Something must be done, if we are not to fall into the depths of depravity in which other communities have ere this sunk. Something must be done herein by the action of public opinion to stop this crime that strikes at the very root and foundation of society. Robert Notman, I could have wished that it had been possible to pronounce a lenient sentence upon you, but considering, as I do, that the protection of the morality of the future is here concerned, I should feel I was not doing my duty to my country, nor to my God, if I did not inflict a severe sentence upon you, though Heaven knows, my heart bleeds whilst I do it. I now condemn you to the Penitentiary for the term of ten years. May God help and console you! You once had, I know, a strong religious tendency. May you there review the past, and make new and better resolves for the future; throw yourself at your Creator's feet; lament because of the sorrow you have inflicted on this young woman and those near to her; weep over the misery you have inflicted on your respectable family, and, thank God, your venerable old father is now no more, and that he does not survive to be shocked with your crime and its expiation. Some relief may possibly come to you from another quarter;—at all events, I have done my duty.

During the delivery of this address, the deepest silence prevailed in court. His Honor spoke evidently under profound emotion and solemn earnestness, while the prisoner hung his head, and thus listened to words whose weight all felt; and the justness of which, the public, on reading, cannot fail to acknowledge.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

—Hunt's Empire Hair Gloss is nicely perfumed.—Thousands testify to the efficacy of Jacob's Liqueur.—Three of Colby's Pills are a medium dose.

THROAT DISEASES.—"We would call attention to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers and others troubled with affections of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold."—Congregationalist, Boston.

—Is health worth having? If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood, and pulmonary complaints generally, which it not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises—which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25cts. per box.

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

Family Reading.

ALL PREVAILING.

Prayer its way to God can find
From earth's deepest centre;
Tho' a wall of steel confined,
Prayer that wall can enter.

Rocks of granite, gates of brass,
Alps to Heaven soaring,
Bow to let the wishes pass
Of a soul imploring.

From the body of the fish,
From the earth's recesses,
From the lion's den the wish
Up to Heaven presses.

Near the Niger, or the Nile,
Or where forests bound thee,
On creation's farthest isle
Mercy's smiles surround thee.

Deity in every place,
On the earth or ocean,
Opens wide the gates of grace,
To sincere devotion.

—James Montgomery.

EXTRACTS FROM SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S EXPLORATIONS OF THE NILE TRIBUTARIES.

GAZELLE STALKING.

In the evening I went out stalking in the desert, and returned with five fine buck gazelles. These beautiful creatures so exactly resemble the color of the sandy deserts which they inhabit, that they are most difficult to distinguish, and their extreme shyness renders stalking upon foot very uncertain. I accordingly employed an Arab to lead a camel, under cover of which I could generally manage to approach within a hundred yards. A buck gazelle weighs from sixty to seventy pounds, and is the perfection of muscular development. No person who has seen the gazelles in confinement in a temperate climate, can form an idea of the beauty of the animal in its native desert. Born in the scorching sun, nursed on the burning sand of the treeless and shadowless wilderness, the gazelle is among the antelope tribe as the Arab horse is among its brethren, the high-bred and superlative beauty of the race. The skin is as sleek as satin, of a color difficult to describe, as it varies between the lightest mauve and yellowish brown; the belly is snow-white; the legs, from the knee downward, are also white, and are as fine as though carved from ivory; the hoof is beautifully shaped, and tapers to a sharp point; the head of the buck is ornamented by gracefully curved, annulated horns, perfectly black, and generally from nine to twelve inches long in the bend; the eye is the well known perfection,—the full, large, soft, and jet-black eye of the gazelle. Although the desert appears incapable of supporting animal life, there are in the undulating surface numerous shallow sandy ravines, in which are tufts of an herbage so coarse that, as a source of nourishment, it would be valueless to a domestic animal; nevertheless, upon this dry and wiry substance the delicate gazelles subsist; and, although they never fatten, they are exceedingly fleshy, and in excellent condition. Entirely free from fat, and nevertheless a mass of muscle and sinew, the gazelle is the fastest of the antelope tribe. Proud of its strength, and confident in its agility, it will generally bound perpendicularly four or five feet from the ground, several times, before it starts at full speed, as though to test the quality of its sinews before the race. The Arabs curse them with greyhounds, and sometimes they are caught by running several dogs at the same time; but this result is from the folly of the gazelle, which at first distances his pursuers like the wind; but, secure in its speed, it halts and faces the dogs, exhausting itself by bounding exultingly in the air; in the mean time the greyhounds are closing up, and diminishing the chance of escape. As a rule, notwithstanding this absurdity of the gazelle, it has the best of the race, and the greyhounds return crest-fallen and beaten. Altogether it is the most beautiful specimen of game that exists, far too lovely and harmless to be hunted and killed for the mere love of sport. But when dinner depends upon the rifle, beauty is no protection; accordingly, throughout our desert march, we lived upon gazelles, and I am sorry to confess that I became very expert at stalking these wary little animals. The flesh, although tolerably good, has a slight flavor of musk; this is not peculiar to the gazelle, as the odor is common to most of the small varieties of antelopes.

WILD-ASS SHOOTING.

The tracks of wild asses had been frequent, but hitherto I had not seen the animals, as their drinking hour was at night, after which they travelled far into the desert; however, on the morning of the 29th of June, shortly after the start, at about 6 a. m., we perceived three of these beautiful creatures on our left,—an ass, a female, and a foal. They were about half a mile distant when first observed, and, upon our approach to within half that distance, they halted and faced about; they were evidently on their return to the desert from the river. Those who have seen donkeys in their civilized state have no conception of the beauty of the wild and original animal. Far from the passive and subdued appearance of the English ass, the animal in its native desert is the perfection of activity and courage; there is a high-bred tone in the deportment, a high-actioned step when it trots freely over the rocks and sand, with the speed of a horse when it gallops over the boundless desert. No animal is more difficult of approach; and, although they are frequently captured by the Arabs, those taken are invariably the foals, which are ridden down by fast dromedaries, while the mothers escape. The color of the wild ass is a reddish cream, tinged with the shade most prevalent of the ground that it inhabits, and it much resembles the sand of the desert. I wished to obtain a specimen, and accordingly I exerted my ut-

most knowledge of stalking to obtain a shot at the male. After at least an hour and a half, I succeeded in obtaining a long shot, with a single rifle, which passed through the shoulder, and I secured my first and last donkey. It was with extreme regret that I saw my beautiful prize in the last gasp, and I resolved never to fire another shot at one of its race. This fine specimen was in excellent condition, although the miserable pasturage of the desert is confined to the wiry herbage already mentioned; of this the stomach was full, chewed into morsels like chopped reeds. The height of this male ass was about 13.3 or 14 hands; the shoulder was far more sloping than that of the domestic ass; the hoofs were remarkable for their size,—they were wide, firm, and as broad as those of a horse of 15 hands. I skinned this animal carefully, and the Arabs divided the flesh among them, while Hadji Achmet selected a choice piece for our own dinner. At the close of our march that evening, the morsel of wild ass was cooked in the form of "rissoles;" the flavor resembled beef, but it was extremely tough.

CROCODILE SHOOTING.

A few days before our arrival, a man had been snatched from the back of his camel while crossing, and was carried off by a crocodile. Another man had been taken during the last week, while swimming the river upon a log. It was supposed that these accidents were due to the same crocodile, who was accustomed to bask upon a mud-bank at the foot of the cotton plantation. On the day following our arrival at the Atbara, we found that our camel-drivers had absconded during the night with their camels; these were the men who had been forced to serve by the Governor of Cassala. There was no possibility of proceeding for some days, therefore I sent El Baggar across the river to endeavor to engage camels, while I devoted myself to a search for the crocodile. I shortly discovered that it was unfair in the extreme to charge one particular animal with the death of the two Arabs, as several large crocodiles were lying upon the mud in various places. A smaller one was lying asleep high and dry upon the bank; the wind was blowing strong, so that, by carefully approaching, I secured a good shot within thirty yards, and killed it on the spot by a bullet through the head, placed about an inch above the eyes.

After some time, the large crocodiles which had taken to the water at the report of the gun again appeared, and crawled slowly out of the muddy river to their basking-places upon the bank. A crocodile usually sleeps with its mouth wide open; I therefore waited until the immense jaws of the nearest were well expanded, showing a grand row of glittering teeth, when I crept carefully toward it through the garden of thickly-planted cotton. Bacheet and Wat Gamma followed in great eagerness. In a short time I arrived within about forty yards of the beast, as it lay upon a flat mud bank formed by one of the numerous torrents that had carried down the soil during the storm of yesterday. The cover ceased, and it was impossible to approach nearer without alarming the crocodile; it was a fine specimen, apparently nineteen or twenty feet in length, and I took a steady shot with the little Fletcher rifle at the temple, exactly in front of the point of union on the head with the spine. The jaws clashed together, and a convulsive start, followed by a twitching of the tail, led me to suppose that sudden death had succeeded the shot; but knowing the peculiar tenacity of life possessed by the crocodile, I fired another shot at the shoulder, as the huge body lay so close to the river's edge that the slightest struggle would cause it to disappear. To my surprise, this shot, far from producing a quietus, gave rise to a series of extraordinary convulsive struggles. One moment it rolled upon its back, lashed out right and left with its tail, and ended by toppling over into the river.

This was too much for the excitable Bacheet, who, followed by his friend, Wat Gamma, with more courage than discretion, rushed into the river and endeavored to catch the crocodile by the tail. Before I had time to call them back, these two Arab water-dogs were up to their necks in the river, screaming out directions to each other, while they were feeling for the body of the monster with their feet. At length I succeeded in calling them to shore, and we almost immediately saw the body of the crocodile appear belly upward, about fifty yards down the stream; the fore paws were above the water, but after rolling round several times it once more disappeared, rapidly carried away by the muddy torrent. This was quite enough for the Arabs, who had been watching the event from the opposite bank of the river, and the report quickly spread that two crocodiles were killed, one of which they declared to be the public enemy that had taken the men at the ferry, but upon what evidence I cannot understand. Although my Arabs looked forward to a dinner of crocodile flesh, I was obliged to search for something of rather milder flavor for ourselves. I waited for about an hour, while the first crocodile was being divided, when I took a shot gun and succeeded in killing three geese, and a species of antelope no larger than a hare, known by the Arabs as a Dikdik (*Nanotragus Hemprichianus*). This little creature inhabits thick bush. Since my return to England, I have seen a good specimen in the Zoological Gardens of the Regent's Park.

Upon my arrival at the tents, I found the camp redolent of musk from the flesh of the crocodile, and the people were quarrelling for the muskglands which they had extracted, and which are much prized by the Arab women, who wear them strung like beads upon a necklace.

A crocodile possesses four of such glands; they vary in size according to the age of the reptile, but they are generally about as large as a hazel-nut, when dried. Two glands are situated in the groin, and two in the throat, a little in advance of the forelegs. I have noticed two species of crocodiles throughout all the rivers of Abyssinia, and in the

White Nile. One of these is of a dark brown color, and much shorter and thicker in proportion than the other, which grows to an immense length, and is generally of a pale greenish yellow. Throughout the Atbara, crocodiles are extremely mischievous and bold; this can be accounted for by the constant presence of Arabs and their flocks, which the crocodiles have ceased to fear, as they exact a heavy tribute in their frequent passages of the river. The Arabs assert that the dark-colored, thick-bodied species is more to be dreaded than the other.

The common belief that the scales of a crocodile will stop a bullet is very erroneous. If a rifle is loaded with the moderate charge of two and a half drachms, it will throw an ounce ball through the scales of the hardest portion of the back; but were the scales struck obliquely, the bullet might possibly glance from the surface, as in like manner it would ricochet from the surface of water. The crocodile is so difficult to kill outright, that people are apt to imagine that the scales have resisted their bullets. The only shots that will produce instant death are those that strike the brain, or the spine through the neck. A shot through the shoulder is fatal, but as the body immediately sinks, and does not reappear upon the surface until the gases have distended the carcass, the game is generally carried away by the stream before it has had time to float. The body of a crocodile requires from twelve to eighteen hours before it will rise to the surface, while that of the hippopotamus will never remain longer than two hours beneath the water, and will generally rise in an hour and a half after death. This difference in time depends upon the depth and temperature; in deep holes of the river, from thirty to fifty feet deep, the water is much cooler near the bottom; hence the gas is not generated in the body so quickly as in shallow and warmer water. The crocodile is not a grass feeder; therefore the stomach is comparatively small, and the contents do not generate the amount of gas, that so quickly distends the huge stomach of the hippopotamus; thus the body of the former requires a longer period before it will rise to the surface.

GATHERING THE GRAPES.

That is a touching picture in the closing days of Henry Martyn, when he went out at eventide, to seek some repose under the shadow of some spreading trees at the foot of the Carmanian mountains. "I sat in the orchard," he says, "and thought with sweet comfort of God—in solitude my company, my friend, my comforter. Oh! when shall appear that new heaven and new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness and love!" Already on those feverish lips the grapes of the kingdom were distilling their exquisite flavor; within ten short days Eschol was exchanged for that shining shore, where his thirsty spirit drank of the fruit of the vine in the paradise of God.

Blessings and thanksgivings for those valleys of forgetfulness! We reach them in our most unselfish hours of work; we reach them in our humblest and holiest hours of worship. After a long, tiresome, distracting day in the strifes of the store and the street,—amid the wrangles of the money-mart and the jabber of the bargain-makers, how balmy breathes the air of an earnest, delightful prayer-meeting! How the fragrance of Christ, the *Vine*, fills the atmosphere! And when we go home from the hallowed spot to our dwellings, we carry—like the spies of Israel—"a huge cluster upon a staff, and bring also of the pomegranates and the figs."

Christian men of business! these are trying times to many of you in the life-march. Some streams of wealth are running dry. Many a once prosperous cistern has become a "broken cistern." But no investments in God's treasury—in building new churches and supplying preachers for the frontiers—have yet "passed a dividend." Not a dollar given to Christ has yet been lost. Your own ground (like Jonah's) may be blasted; but the grapes of Eschol hang as mellow and purple as ever on the vines. It is time to gather them. He who prays the most fervently and toils the most faithfully for Christ and perishing souls will bring home the *premium clusters* on his pilgrim-staff.—*Theodore L. Cuyler*.

THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.

In the year 1801, Capt. Robert Richard Randall, of the city of New York, after making certain specific legacies, bequeathed all the residue of his estate, real and personal, to the Chancellor of the State, the Mayor and Recorder of the city of New York, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President and Vice-President of the Marine Society, the Senior minister of the Episcopal Church, the Senior Minister of the Presbyterian Church, and their successors in office, to be applied to the erection of an asylum to be called the "Sailors' Snug Harbor," for the maintenance and support of decrepit and worn-out sailors. The institution was to be opened as soon as the income was sufficient to support fifty seamen. The act of incorporation subsequently obtained from the Legislature named the Rector of Trinity Church and the Pastor of the First Presbyterian church as the Trustees designated as senior ministers, and their successors. The real estate bequeathed for this purpose, and which was designed by the testator as a site for the institution, lies on both sides of Broadway, from Fourth to Tenth streets, or thereabouts. It soon became evident that this property would be too valuable to be occupied for this purpose, although for many years the income of the whole property was less than \$4,000. It was therefore disposed of on leases, and a farm of 150 acres on the north side of Staten Island, near New Brighton, was purchased in 1831 for \$16,000, and the erection of buildings immediately commenced. This site, on the bay, in view of all the shipping that enters the harbor of New York, was chosen as being more appropriate for an institution for seamen than one in the city, on the property bequeathed, where the inmates could

not have a sight of their own element. The tract of land bequeathed for this purpose has become immensely valuable, and is still the property of the institution. It includes the ground on which the fine row of dwellings on the north side of Washington square, the Mercer street church, Stewart's new store, and other buildings in the vicinity, are erected, and which is still leased from the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. The annual income to the institution is now \$85,000, and in 1874, four years hence, when the leases are to be renewed, it will be doubled, at least, and the institution will then have a clear income of nearly \$200,000, all of which is to be devoted to this noble purpose.

The Sailors' Snug Harbor was opened for occupation August 1st, 1833, with thirty men, all worn-out mariners. At the present time, there are 423 inmates, the eldest of whom is 100 years. This man was admitted at the age of eighty, and has therefore been in the Home twenty years. Another, who is now living, was admitted at the age of eighty-nine, after he had been at sea seventy years. We doubt if another parallel case could be found among the sailors of all seas. Seventy years tossing upon the deep! These men are both Americans. There is no restriction as to nationality in the enjoyment of the benefits of the institution, the only requisition being that a man must have sailed under the United States flag at least five years. The nativity of the present inmates is given as follows: United States, 217; England, 45; Ireland, 35; Sweden, 21; Scotland, 16; Germany, 15; Denmark, 13; Norway, 12; all other countries (sixteen in all), 49; Born at sea 1.

The Home provided for these weather-beaten, worn-out sons of the sea, comprises extensive buildings, admirably arranged, with rooms for the men, which are kept with scrupulous neatness; public halls, hospital, chapel, etc., spacious grounds, besides the farm devoted to the use of the institution; and it is a beautiful sight to behold these old sailors enjoying ease and comfort in the buildings, or on the ample grounds devoted to them. Truly they have found a "Snug Harbor" in which to end their days, after battling the storms at sea for so many years.

HOLY PLACES AT JERUSALEM.

The following is an extract from a letter from Palestine, in the *San Francisco Pacific*. The writer is describing the Church of the Holy Sepulchre:—

This is an immense edifice, or rather series of joined edifices, occupying the site of a church erected by Constantine, in the year 326. The main portions of the present structure were erected in 1048—the preceding having been destroyed. These edifices are occupied by Roman Catholics, Greeks, Armenians, and Copts—portions in common, and portions held separately.

The buildings claim to stand upon the site of the Lord's sepulchre, and also the site of the crucifixion. It is wonderful what number of incidents tradition locates under this roof, and all so near together that the space between each locality is architecturally right for symmetrical little chapels. Besides the tomb of our Lord, the site of Golgotha, with the hole in the rock in which the cross stood, the monks show you a series of little chapels, running around the sides of the building, marking such sacred places as our Lord's prison; the column to which he was bound when he was scourged; the place where the soldiers took his garments; the place of crowning with thorns; (and the actual crown of thorns is exhibited in a glass case!) the rent in a rock caused by earthquake at our Lord's death; the place from which Adam leaped alive at the resurrection of saints; the place where our Lord's body was wrapped in linen clothes; the very centre of the earth, indicated by the Lord's own hand; the place where he appeared to Mary Magdalene; the place where the Virgin Mary stood during the crucifixion, etc., etc. The list is too long to state.

Is it not strange that these places should all be in regular order around the walls of the church, just fitted for little side-chapels?

I came out of the richly adorned Holy Sepulchre sad and sick at heart. It is a marble enclosure under the rotunda. A multitude of lights are kept constantly burning. Pilgrims were approaching it on their knees, kissing the stones as they went.

This cannot be really the site of the crucifixion or the sepulture of our Lord. These must have taken place outside the walls. These sites covered by the church of the Holy Sepulchre must have been far within the walls, as they are far within the present walls. The unscrupulous location of holy places is wicked. The credulity which can crowd them into such settled order within four walls is puerile. There would be a satisfaction in standing over the exact site of our Lord's tomb, but it would be sadly marred, if that site were profaned by gaudy decorations and superstitious ceremonies.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

"PEEP," SAYS CURIOSITY.

"How shall we employ our time till the gas is lit?" said George Harvey. "I wonder whether papa will tell us a tale?"

Mr. H.—Well, I have thought of one that perhaps may improve a certain young person, if he will attend to it; but I mention no names.

Geo.—Do you mean me, papa?

Mr. H.—I did not say so.

Geo.—No papa; but though you did not say so, perhaps you did mean me.

Mr. H.—In a certain town there lived a gentleman of the name of Broadhurst. Mr. Broadhurst was a married man, but, as he had no family of his own, he used to invite a niece to live with him occasionally, and she frequently spent many weeks together at her uncle's. This young lady had acquired a very troublesome habit of asking questions, and of prying into things that did not concern her,—in short, she was what is generally called very curious; though I do not think

she was well aware of it herself. One evening her aunt left the room, and was absent for some time on domestic affairs. Her uncle sat reading the paper. When he had finished it, he laid it upon the table, and pushed up his spectacles to his forehead, which was a certain sign that he was going to say something very grave.

Geo.—That is just as you do, papa.

Mr. H.—Is it? Well I believe it is, said Mr. H., smiling. He then called his niece to him, and said, "My dear, I am going from home early to-morrow morning. I have something I should wish to leave in your care; may I depend upon you?" "Certainly you may," replied his niece; "but what is it?"

"That," said Mr. Broadhurst, "I wish to remain unknown. 'Well,' said his niece, 'that is very odd; how can you commit any thing to my care without my knowing what?' 'It is,' replied her uncle, 'inclosed in a small paper box. I have so much dependence on you, that I dare intrust you with the box unfastened; but with the knowledge of what it contains I may not. Here is the key of my desk; open it, and you will find the box wrapped in a brown paper.' When she had found it, she carried it to her uncle.

"Now my dear," said he, as he unfolded the paper with care, "this small box I give into your hands. You must neither tell Mrs. Broadhurst, nor any one else, what has passed between us this evening; and you will lock the box up in your trunk; it is of importance to yourself to remain ignorant of its contents. Good-night, love. It may probably be three weeks before I return."

Geo.—I wonder what was in it; do you know, papa?

Mr. H.—You cannot wonder more than Mary did. She carried the box upstairs into her room; she examined the outside over and over again; it was a small box made of purple paper; and after poring over it for a full half-hour, she was just as wise as at first. It had no smell; it felt extremely light, and sounded hollow; for thus far did Mary's curiosity lead her. At length she placed it in her trunk, and locked it up, as she had promised to do. She could scarcely sleep for thinking of it. What could it be, that was of importance to her not to know, and yet that her uncle had put into her hands? What could it be that he would not even trust her aunt with it? for it was the first time she had ever known her uncle to conceal anything from her. When at length she fell asleep, the box—the box—still troubled her; she dreamed about it; waking or sleeping, the box still ran in her head. Day after day passed; the desire to know what was in the box grew stronger. A thousand times did she wish that her uncle had never placed it in her care. It was day examined; and many a time was her hand on the point of raising the lid. She had tried, and found that it was really not secured in any way. The evening at length came, preceding the day on which her uncle was expected to return. To-morrow, she thought, would put it out of her power to ascertain the contents for ever. She tried the lid—it dropped into her hand; there was a paper in the box. "Well," said she, "I will not read this paper; I will only just look at it." She raised it; the paper was blank; but beneath, on the bottom of the box was written in large characters,—"*Peep*," says Curiosity. Poor Mary burst into a flood of tears. The box dropped from her hand upon the floor. To deny that she had opened the box she could not; a lie was what Mary never told. It was now apparent what her uncle meant when he said that it was of importance to herself that she did not open it. She had forfeited his good opinion, and, in all probability, a reward; though to give Mary due credit, her mind was so completely occupied by the thought of having lost her uncle's esteem, that the latter idea never entered her mind. To increase her perplexity, at this instant there was a knock at the hall door. It was her uncle's well-known rap. When he was informed of the truth by Mary's frank confession of the whole, he told her that he intended no punishment,—that he meant to give her a lesson which he trusted she would never forget. "That I shall not indeed," said the sobbing girl; and I am happy to say that, before long, she recovered the good opinion of her uncle.—*Golden Rule Story Book*.

RIDDLES.

No. 311.

The cat did my first with a curl of her tail,
When the game she had made quite secure
By means of my second, and not of my whole,
As you will agree I am sure.

No. 312.

How do you like me? rich or poor,
With four legs or without,
With apples piled and oranges,
Or straw heaped round about,
Or carved in panels rich and rare,
With canopy o'er head?
Say, do you like me as a seat,
A table, or a bed?

When do you like me? When I own
A gentle Arab steed,
Or in the noonday summer heat,
When cooling draughts you need;
Or if the calendar points out
Some day of public note,
Then when my occupiers robes
Their office high denote?

Where do you like me? In the yard,
Behind the stable door,
Or in the street, or at bazaars,
Perchance on the first floor;
Or where the vast cathedral pile
Rears its majestic spire,
There do you like me in my place
Within the vaulted choir?

No. 313.

How can you tell a man in a single word that he took a late breakfast?

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.

No. 307.—Archives.

No. 308.—Kindness.

No. 309.—Idaho.

No. 310.—\$320.

The Miscellany.

THE FRENCH JOURNALISTS' CODE.

To start a journal firstly, ye
Must give immense security.
Stamp duties you must also pay,
As soon as due from day to day.
Unless you would lose every cent,
Ne'er speak against the government.
The Chambers you must too respect,
Nor dare the ministry neglect.
Until he gives you leave to do it,
Speak of no man—or else you'll rue it.
The revenues you ne'er must touch,
Returns, accounts, or any such.
For if you do, withouten fail,
You will be fined or sent to jail.
And every fine will take a third
Of your security, my bird.
And further from the law to quote,
You also lose your right to vote.
Moreover—for 'tis not yet ended,
Six months your sheet shall be suspended.
And you likewise, for any caper,
May be suspended with your paper.
With these reserves, my lucky man,
Speak, write as freely as you can.
—Translated from *La France*.

THE IRON WORKSHOPS OF GLASGOW.

The following is an address by Dr. F. H. Thomson, president of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow:—

In endeavoring to place before you the history of some of the most important workshops which have conducted to this prosperous state of matters, I shall endeavor to explain, as practically as possible, the result of each work which I visited; and, in the first place, allow me to carry you along with me to the large and important establishments of Messrs. Randolph & Elder, who are not only very extensive engine-makers, but possess one of the most important building-yards on the Clyde.

MESSRS. RANDOLPH, ELDER, & CO'S WORKS.

On first entering the engine-works the magnitude of the building is at once apparent, the length being 270 feet by 100 broad, exclusive of the galleries, which, in fact, are large and deep workshops. The whole building is covered in with a glass roof, giving ample light and protection to all the departments. On looking up, you see gallery rising above gallery, where from 500 to 600 men are all earnestly employed at turning, slotting, planing, boring, and pattern-making; in fact, engaged in the production of all the different material required in their large and extensive business. The most important object that strikes the eye on entering the yard is a compact beam engine, working up to 80 horse-power, which drives the whole machinery in the place. The first department visited was the engine-fitting-yard. This consists of a space 200 yards long by 50 broad, forming the back of the work, fitted up with four steam derrick cranes, each capable of lifting five tons, which can be combined and concentrated almost at any point. Immediately below the roof there is a large travelling crane capable of lifting sixty tons. The wheels of this crane fit on the outside of the rails, and thus tend to increase the strength and stability of the 200 feet wall, which otherwise might some day bulge out under the influence of a heavy pair of engines. The strength is also increased by heavy iron stays on the inner side. Beyond this rail and towards the other wall, you have a reflection of the galleries coming round from the main yard, under which may be observed a number of large slotting and turning machines, applicable to heavy work, both vertical and horizontal. At the period of my visit, the yard was rather empty of work, several heavy pairs of engines just having been sent out, but there were two pairs pretty nearly finished,—one pair eighty-horse power for Spain, and the other 150-horse power for China.

We now proceed to the blacksmith shop, where 30 smiths' fires and three steam-hammers (one by Condy, and the others by Rigby & Beardmore) were all hard at work, forging, in the rough, all the different parts required in the production of an engine. Next to this was the large store-room, containing stock of all kinds, checked by clerks, who register every item given out. Upstairs, in the first gallery which surrounds three sides of the work, are somewhere like 80 lathes, punching and slotting machines of a smaller description than those in the basement, with about the same number of vices. Above this, in gallery No. 2, pattern-making of every description was going on; also, the adaptation of wooden teeth to iron wheels, which is much preferred for certain kinds of work. A portion of this gallery is devoted to the manufacture of donkey-engines, of which 250 are generally produced yearly. The third gallery was principally used as a drawing room and certain portions of fine pattern making. The fourth gallery was partly used for the different sawing machines, and amongst them the endless band saw. This beautifully-arranged work has turned out, during the last 27 months, 5,565 horse-power, besides doing a very large general business.

I afterwards paid a visit to the large building-yard, which covers 17 acres of ground, and is fitted up with every requisite for carrying out their extensive business.

In 27 months, this house turned out 10 paddle-steamers, and 18 screw-steamers of iron, and 4 composite steamers, making 32 in all, registering 31,630 tons. In two years they expended £90,000 (\$4,000,000). The wages bill during that time being \$1,100,000, the number of hands was about 3,000.

PARKHEAD FORGE—RIGBY AND BEARDMORE.

The first place we entered in this establishment was the machine-shop,—a well-constructed building, of about 150 feet in length,

and about 50 broad. This contained several huge instruments, which, compared with what I had seen in other works, looked like huge Leviathans. In the first place, there was an engine of 15-horse power entirely devoted to this place, which had for its work the driving of the various lathes and slotting machines, capable of executing work for the largest vessels in the world. For instance, I saw in process of planing, by one of the slotting machines, a rudder frame for a transport vessel, weighing nine tons. The turning-lathe is also one of the largest in the world; and they have also a boring-machine capable of going through large masses of iron, the diameter of the drill being ten inches.

The smithy was the next shop we entered, and a most extraordinary appearance it presented, as the time of our visit was after dark; and to see the men running about like so many fiends gave the place a most extraordinary appearance. In this shop, although difficult to define the multifarious operations carried on, yet the most apparent I shall attempt to describe:—to work the huge masses of metal you have cranes of the most powerful description, acting in concert with the masses of iron which are brought out of the heating furnaces; and to show the power at their command, I may mention that they have them in the following order: 4 capable of lifting 40 tons; 2 capable of lifting 50 tons; 4 capable of lifting 12 tons. These supply food for thirteen steam-hammers, principally by Rigby & Naysmith, the average weight of the blocks being from one to seven tons.

The next, the scrap-shop, is a very important apartment, and well worthy of notice. On first entering you are surrounded by perhaps 400 or 500 tons of scrap iron of all descriptions, which is being conveyed by boys to a pair of large double-acting shears, capable of cutting through three inches of solid iron as you would cut a piece of cheese, and whose huge maw is constantly supplied by ten corps of twenty or thirty boys, superintended by one steady foreman. From this the iron is taken, weighed, and placed in parcels, and from thence conveyed into the shingling house, where it is first put into what you would call the scrap furnaces, then into the heating furnaces; from thence it is taken and placed under the steam-hammer, where it is shaped and brought into all the various shafts and cranks for which the work is famous. Each steam-hammer does the work of four furnaces. As a result of this shop, I saw in another part of the work an immense crank applicable to 200-horse power; and Mr. Beardmore told me that they had that day got an order from Government for one weighing 36 tons; that of the "Black Prince," which was made by them for the Messrs Napier, only weighing 27 tons.

The rolling-mills next attracted my attention, and, although not strictly devoted to rolling, seeing that at one end you have thirty puddling furnaces, seven re-heating furnaces, and two shingling machines, yet the one is so intimately connected with the other as to be economically placed under one roof, which covers a space 300 feet in length by 150 feet wide. The rollers are driven by two horizontal engines of 300-horse power, made by Messrs Napier & Sons, of the Lancefield works, supplied by fourteen vertical boilers, heated from the puddling furnaces and others, and driving a fly wheel of 18 tons weight, at 100 revolutions per minute. What might be the effect of accident in this shop you may well conceive.

The annual quantity of coal used in this work is 60,000 tons, and the quantity of iron consumed is 15,000 tons. The ordinary number of men is 700, and the average fortnight's wage £1,400; when in full work, as much as £1,700.

ATLAS WORKS—J. M. ROWAN & CO.

Having thus given you a somewhat detailed account of some of the large engineering works, I come to one which possesses much interest; namely, that of our friend and member, Mr. John M. Rowan, of the Atlas Works, who has shown great energy and determination of character in the adaptation of anything new in engineering or applied science, and whose latest endeavor has been the practical elimination of Mr. Bessemer's process for making steel.

The process is carried on in a fire-proof house, and, on entering, the most conspicuous object is unquestionably the converter, a vessel of a pear shape, made of stout boiler-plate, and lined with a powdered silicious stone, known as gannottia, a far more durable substance than firebrick. The converter is mounted on trunnions, which rest on stout iron standards, and it may be turned in any required position by means of gearing worked by hydraulic power. There is an opening at the top for filling it with the molten crude iron, and for pouring out the steel after being manufactured. At the bottom of the vessel are insular seven fire-plate tuyeres, each having seven holes, through which the blast of the engine is admitted. Before commencing to charge the converter, its interior is brought to a white heat by coke, the blast through the tuyeres urging the fire. Whilst the converter is being heated, opportunity is afforded to the spectator to inspect the reverberatory furnace adjoining, where the pig-iron is melted. The converter being sufficiently heated, it is turned upside down, and all the unburned coke falls out. The mouth of the vessel is then brought into a level with the spout of the furnace, which is tapped, and the molten pig-iron runs into the converter. When the proper charge of pig-iron has been run in (on Messrs Rowan's case about 3½ tons), the blast is turned on, and the vessel quickly moved into a vertical position, with, of course, the mouth upwards. The blast, at the pressure of 15 to 18 to the square inch, now rushes into the fluid metal from each of the forty nine holes of the tuyeres, producing a most violent agitation of the whole mass and most intense combustion,—the combination of silicon and carbon with the oxygen of the air eliminating most combustible gases. While this is going on all the impurities in the pig-iron are carried off in brilliant flames, which illuminate the whole building, throwing brightest gas-

light into the shade. During the period of blowing, several important changes in the flames take place, by which the state of the metal is known, and at the end of fifteen to eighteen minutes a decided alteration is observed, when the vessel is immediately turned down to the horizontal position, and the blast shuts off. Thorough decarbonization is now effected, and the mass is now in the condition of malleable iron.

To make it into steel of the required temper, a known quantity of carbon must be given back, and this is effected by running into the converter, from another furnace, a proportion of melted magnesian spiegel-iron, which completes the converting process. The converter is then tipped further forward, and the fluid steel is run in a rough casting-ladle, which is made of a similar material with the converter, and is carried by a hydraulic lift to the moulds which are prepared for the steel. Instead of tilting the casting-ladle when pouring into the moulds, there is a conical valve of fire-clay in the bottom, which is easily and safely worked; and this plan of tapping the metal from below has the advantage of preventing scoria or other floating impurities from running into the moulds. By this process from 1 to 10 tons of iron may be converted into cast steel in less than half an hour; the loss of iron is from 18 to 20 per cent. on the weight of the pigs, at a comparatively small cost for fuel. Indeed, Bessemer steel is now produced by Messrs. Rowan and others at best iron prices. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that it is now coming into pretty general use where malleable iron has hitherto been employed,—such as for railways, axles, rails, and tires, piston rods of steam-engines, plates for steam-boilers, and more recently the hulls of ships. For the latter purpose Bessemer's invention will doubtless be found most valuable, the toughness and tensile strength of his steel enabling much thinner plates to be used in shipbuilding, for mercantile purposes, and in men-of-war, enabling them to carry invulnerable armor-plates.

HYDE PARK LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, SPRINGBURN.

The management of the Hyde Park Works is very perfect, inasmuch that, commencing at one side, you can trace the raw material through every phase consecutively, up to the finished engine, ready to start and fulfil its duty, by a branch line to the North British leading out of the works, and thence to any part of the world. On first entering I was taken to the smithy, which contains something like sixty fires, including wheel fires and spoke-furnaces. You also see nine steam hammers, from 3 cwt. to 5½ cwt., all hard at work, as also seven forge furnaces. Here you have brought into shape all the component parts of the locomotive formed of iron—such as piston-rods, axles, connecting-rods, and others too numerous to be detailed. In fact, this shop produces from the largest to the smallest forging required in the manufacture of the locomotive. The steam hammers, directed by boys, do the work of giants, and so perfectly are they under command, that the largest mass, weighing many tons, can be shaped almost ready for turning, or so controlled that the force would hardly crack an egg. But the work that they generally have to perform is forging and welding the crank-axles.

The Boiler Shop.—In this pandemonium, called the boiler shop, it was difficult to ask a question—the noise was so deafening; but here it is that the boilers—those ingenious and intricate expositors of steam—are framed and put together. The sheet iron destined for the work is here cut and shaped into the proper size; drilled round the edges for the rivets, and put together by a most ingenious steam contrivance, which clinches on both sides, making a most beautiful job, and leaving no hammer marks. The rivets are heated by boys; and being rapidly inserted into the plates, which swing vertically, the man in charge can rivet three in the short space of three or four seconds. This is a great improvement on the old process, both as to quality of finish and regulated strength. In the production of a boiler lies one of the great difficulties; for the strength and accuracy of the fittings must be perfect. The riveting of all the internal tubes should be able to stand the extreme tests to which boilers are put, before being turned out. It is the practice in this establishment to do this three or four times during its manufacture; first when it comes from the hands of the riveters; afterwards, when placed upon the soleplate, the full hydraulic test is applied. If all seems perfect, steam is then tried before the outer coverings are put on. And Mr. Neilson informed me that as a result of this caution he had never heard that any explosion had ever taken place with regard to any of their engines.

The Foundry.—This is a compact and well-regulated place, having a small engine devoted to its use for the purpose of working the cranes, &c. Here is carried on the casting of all the small pieces, as also the cylinders, the iron used being a special mixture, which is mixed and re-melted till brought to the proper strength and hardness. I am thus particular in giving details which may perhaps appear too simple; but if you consider the fearful risks involved in the manufacture, and responsibility of engines working at such a high power, too great credit cannot be given to those who are thus particular in the selection of their material. Adjoining this shop is the Brass Foundry—the metal being carefully compounded and reduced in crucible furnaces for the casting of bearings, &c.; and through the next wall is the Copper-smith Shop, where pipes and domes are made and finished.

The Fitting Shop.—This is the largest in the establishment, having accommodation for 400 or 500 men, all busily employed in boring, planing, shaping, slotting, drilling, &c. Here you see the turning of the crank-axles, and the surface turned out from the different planing machines, so perfect from the superiority of the machinery employed that no trouble is almost afterwards required in put-

ting the parts together. And as a consequence of this you have a perfection of fitting which no manual labor ever could produce; and this being so essential in the manufacture of the locomotive, it is matter of much consequence to realize this apparent perfection.

The Erecting Shed.—This is one of the most important shops in the establishment, for here the 5,416 parts are adjusted, fitted, and ultimately brought into discipline, and it may easily be conceived that such combination to be in harmony, the utmost accuracy and completeness of finish must be observed.

The cost of engines built in this establishment, as in every other, varies, according to size, from £1,000 to £2,000, and the works themselves are adapted for the production annually of 100 engines. When the works are fully employed the usual corps of men is 1,400; and if regularly and perfect organization can secure success, it must fall to the lot of the enterprising proprietor, who was the first in Scotland to involve a large capital in this special department.

THE AMERICAN BEAVER.

Messrs. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia have recently published an interesting volume upon the habits and works of this animal. The writer, Mr. Morgan, while constructing a railroad on the south shore of Lake Superior,—the most remarkable beaver district in the country,—had a favorable opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of his subject. The following brief summary of what he observed will be of interest to our readers:

The American beaver, when full grown, attains the weight of from thirty to sixty pounds. In form, he is short between the fore and hind legs, broad, heavy, and clumsy. He walks with a waddling gait, and his motions are slow and awkward. An ordinary dog could overtake him in a short chase. In the water, which is his natural element, his motions are comparatively free and graceful. He propels himself in swimming by the hind legs. The fore-feet are not used, being too small for that purpose, and are pressed back against the abdomen. The paws are capable of considerable rotary movement, enabling him to hold sticks and limbs of trees, and to handle them with great dexterity while cutting them.

The normal habitation of the beaver is the burrow rather than the lodge. He excavates long chambers under ground, with his long and curving claws. In its form, structure, and uses, the tail is his most conspicuous organ. It is nearly flat, broad and straight, and every portion of its surface is covered with horny plates of a lustrous black, with the appearance of scales. Its principal uses are to elevate or depress the head while swimming, to turn the body and vary its direction, and to assist the animal in diving. It is also used to give a signal of alarm to its mates. When alarmed in his pond, he immediately dives, and, as he descends head foremost, the tail, which is thrown out of the water, is brought down upon the surface with a heavy stroke, throwing up the spray two or three feet high, and making a report like a pistol shot. It has often been asserted that the beaver uses his tail as a trowel in preparing mortar from mud. But this is a mistake. He uses mud and soft earth, sometimes intermixed with roots and grass, precisely as he finds them, without any preparation whatever. But he employs his tail to pack and compress mud and earth while constructing a lodge or dam, which he effects by repeated heavy down strokes, an operation not unlike some of the uses of the trowel.

The eye of the beaver is disproportionately small, the optic nerve is a mere thread, and his vision of short range. His hearing, on the contrary, is very acute, and he relies on this sense to a much greater extent than on the sight. He sits up on his hind legs to listen, which is his usual position when suspicious of danger, and after listening for some time will retire and return at intervals to repeat the observation.

The social propensities furnish another striking characteristic of these animals. It is their habit to pair, and live with their offspring in family relations until the latter obtain maturity, when they are forced to leave the parent lodge. Two or more such families usually inhabit the same pond, and contribute their labor to the maintenance of the dam; but the common opinion that they live in colonies is an error. Each family has its own lodge and burrow, and its separate stock of winter provisions. There is no evidence of any concert of action among several families, and if such cases have occurred, they form an exception to the general rule.

Although there is no ground for the popular belief that beavers live in organized communities, they are eminently social in their habits. This trait is exhibited in their propensity to pair, and establish family relations. It is still further illustrated by their construction of dams, lodges, burrows, and canals, for common family purposes, and by providing a store of subsistence for winter use. A beaver family consists of a male and female, and their offspring under two years old. The mothers bring forth from two to five in the month of May, and nurse them for a few weeks, when they are left to subsist on the bark of trees and shrubs. They attain their full growth at two years and a half, and, according to Indian authority, live from twelve to fifteen years. The cry of a young beaver is so much like that of a child a few days old, that the most experienced trappers are often deceived by the resemblance. When the litter attain the age of two years, they are sent out from the parent lodge, to seek mates and establish families for themselves.

The beaver requires special organic adaptations for his aquatic life. He can suspend respiration for several minutes while swimming under water, and at the same time exert his full physical strength. His heart and lungs are small, and his respiration moderate. But the blood must circulate while respiration is suspended, and hence there are inde-

pendent vessels near the heart where it accumulates until respiration is resumed. If this blood were thrown upon the lungs while their functions were suspended, it would produce suffocation. The body of the beaver is nearly balanced on his hip-joints. With these points as fulcrums, by means of his hind legs, feet, and tail, he has full command of his bodily motions, without depending on his forefeet. His paws are thus liberated, enabling him to take up earth and stones, and to carry them short distances while walking on his hind feet. The possibility of his architectural skill is thus found in his structural organization.

The nutriment of the beaver is drawn exclusively from the vegetable kingdom. He subsists principally on the bark of deciduous trees, preferring the willow, poplar, cottonwood, and yellow birch. He also eats the bark of the maple, walnut, and white ash, with various kinds of roots, as those of the pond lily, and of the coarse grasses that grow in the margins of their ponds. Late in the winter, they eat clear wood, and such roots as they can reach from their burrows, or find in their banks. In the summer, they rarely cut large trees, but live upon the bark of the smaller ones, upon willow and raspberry bushes, and various roots.

The teeth of the beaver are sharp and powerful, like chisels in form and structure. From the age of eighteen months to that of two or three years, they are in the best condition for cutting. After this, as the animals grow older, their teeth are filed down with constant use. The loss of power is so great that very old beavers are often unable to provide sufficient food for their sustenance during the winter, and thus become poor and feeble. Such beavers are often found dead with gasches in their bodies, having been killed by other beavers, the Indians say, for stealing cuttings. There is no evidence that the beaver ever attacks or feeds upon fish. When domesticated he will eat some kinds of animal food, but he prefers farinaceous substances, and has a special fancy for sugar. The flesh of the beaver is not very good eating, though it is used in the same forms as the flesh of other animals. The tail, which is composed chiefly of fatty tissue, is esteemed a delicacy.

AGRICULTURAL.

CULTIVATION OF ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus has long been held in high esteem, not only because it is among the earliest of vegetables grown in the open air, but because of its agreeable flavor, and also of its important medicinal properties. It may be eaten to excess; but there are few plants which have such an immediate remedial influence upon some part of the human system. It was in use among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and was as much esteemed by them as it is now.

Being an exotic in most situations in which it is raised, it requires peculiar and careful cultivation. It is a native of the sea-shore, where many of the varieties are still found growing wild; and although it is sometimes cultivated on low ground that is overflowed by salt water, yet, as a matter of necessity, it is usually cultivated on upland far removed from salt water. A very light and deep soil is requisite for its successful cultivation. As the crop depends alike on the vigor of the roots and the rapid growth of the shoots through the soil, the bed must be kept in a state favorable to both of these properties. A measure of sand is quite desirable among the ingredients of the soil, to give the plants something of its native element, and also to keep the soil loose. There are very few plants which require so much depth of soil. The roots extend so far down that the bed should never be less than 20 inches in depth—and 30 is still better; and, before planting, the ground even below this should be so prepared, by some system of drainage, that the bed may always, in the growing season, be kept dry and porous. Asparagus never will thrive in a cold, heavy soil. The bed should be kept thoroughly manured, and the most generous treatment in this respect will be amply repaid by the product; while, on the other hand, economy in manure and in labor to adapt the manure to the plant by thorough seasoning and manipulation before putting it on, will be found to be penny wisdom and pound folly. The greatest care should be exercised to have the manure and to keep the bed free from grass and weeds of all kinds.

The French have been celebrated for raising enormous shoots of asparagus, such as always command the highest price in the market, and have the finest appearance, if not the highest flavor when cooked. This extra size is obtained in part by high cultivation, and in part by giving to each stool of asparagus, when planted, a wide space from which to draw its nourishment in growing. The shoots are sometimes forced by sheltering them with glass.

After all said and done in regard to the cultivation of the asparagus, much of its flavor and value depend on the cooking. It may be made very tasteless, while its peculiar, delicate and agreeable flavor can be preserved only by a good cook.

AQUARIUMS.—Aquariums are now so well understood as to be in a fair way to become essentials in the room-gardening of all persons of taste. Growing plants, fishes, and water reptiles are placed in the same globe or tank of water, and the gases which the fish reject are the food of the plants; while the plants, on the other hand, prepare the elements necessary for the health of the fish. By this beautiful principle of reciprocity, both plants and animals remain in perfect health, without the water scarcely ever being changed. A tank for plants and piscatorial animals might form the base of a pretty ornament; a central portion consisting of a case for ferns and similar plants, and a cage for birds on the top.—*Gardener's Monthly*.

