

# MONTREAL WITNESS,

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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### CORRESPONDENCE

[For the "Witness."  
SILVER.]

Is there not a member of the Legislature who will take up this question? At this moment a very large part of the trade of the country is done on a currency only convertible into the currency of the country at a discount of 4 1/2 per cent. Surely the serious character of this imposition on the public demands relief. Let it be in the form of a short act, making it a misdemeanor to endeavor to pass United States and English silver at more than a value of 24 cents for the quarter dollar, and the shilling and other coins, respectively, proportionably to this. The world does not probably contain such another case of wrong, where the currency of the country is on a gold basis, to have coins that do not belong to the country form the great bulk of the circulating medium, and these at the enormous discount, to convert them into gold or bills now, of 4 1/2 per cent.

REV. C. C. CARPENTER.

A letter from this gentleman, well known in Canada as the founder of the Labrador Mission, mentions the receipt of advices from the Mission this spring, by which it appeared that Mr. Butler and Miss Macfarlane were both well. Mr. Carpenter's health not permitting him to engage in ministerial labor, and requiring a mild climate, he is, it seems, going to Chattanooga, on the Southern border of Tennessee,—the scene of some of the most desperate conflicts of the late war,—under the circumstances mentioned in the following extract:—

"BERNARDSTON, MASS., June 19, 1866.

"We are about starting for our Southern home, on Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Tenn. The founder of the 'Educational Institutions,' just started on that mountain battleground, has an aim no less than to reproduce Amherst College and Mount Holyoke Seminary in that prairie region. The enterprise is founded in prayer, and we are very hopeful of success, and of ultimate spiritual blessings to come through its channel to that region. The term commenced a month ago, with nearly 40 scholars; more than expected, at first, in a New England school. The location is beautiful, and my position—Treasurer and Business Agent—such as will secure an avoidance of speaking and study.

"I say this much, that you may see what the Lord is doing in the South, and how He is permitting us to have a small part in His work there.

"I have been securing grants for Library and Reading-room; and trust you will let the faithful testimony of your *Witness* to all good things, reach the youth of the school. If you can do this consistently, change the address of my copy, from 'Greenfield, Mass.' to 'Chattanooga, Tennessee.'

"Good men on this side, as I presume on yours, are hoping that the recent invasion and the result will tend, in God's Providence, to unite more the two Christian nations who should now be united to meet the great struggle, which seemingly the 'time, and times, and dividing of time,' must shortly bring about."

### FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, 21st June.

The predictors of a speedy adjournment of the session have proved sadly at fault. The budget, which Mr. Galt was to have brought down last week, has not yet been laid before the House, and there is every prospect that important measures, such as the bills for the regulation of the Local Legislatures, will be taken up before the adjournment,—that is to say, if we are to have an adjournment, which I very much doubt. A report is now in circulation that this will be one of the longest sessions on record; but it is probable that there is just as little authority for this prediction as there was for the one to which I have just alluded.

So far the House has not exhibited extraordinary industry. It opens at three, and usually closes its labor before six. Sometimes as early as half-past four.

Monday's session was chiefly occupied with two debates,—one on the propriety of Free Land Grants, the other on the desirability of an investigation into the conduct of the volunteers at Fort Erie. The House decided to postpone the consideration of the first question until after the advent of Confederation; as the second was only brought up informally no action was taken upon it.

Little besides routine business was attended to on Tuesday.

Yesterday afternoon an animated debate arose on a motion by Mr. McGovern for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals. Mr. McGovern was very energetic in his demand for the improvement of those great public works. He was supported by the Hon. J. S. McDonald and others. Mr. Galt urged that the question could not well be taken up until after the accomplishment of the Confederation scheme. Mr. McGovern consented to withdraw his motion, but protested that in future he would advocate the question in season and out of season.

The House during most of the debates presents a strange scene. Complaints are made that it is difficult to hear what members say, but the members themselves do not seem to be much annoyed by that state of affairs. One or two of them stand up with their hands in their pockets and listen; a few more lean back in their chairs in an attentive attitude; but the majority write as steadily and persistently as if they were reporters for the press, and the "scratch, scratch" of these scores of pens is as distinctly audible as the tinkling of glasses at a public dinner, when some "dry as dust" is on his legs.

For my part I am quite satisfied that the difficulty of hearing the debates is as much attributable to indistinct speaking on the part of the members as to the faulty construction of the hall. Already an improvement is manifest; most of the speaking members are enunciating much more clearly than at first.

### SUDDEN DEATH.

One of our most respected citizens, Mr. John McKinnon, died suddenly on Tuesday last. The deceased was a son-in-law of the late Hon. Thomas McKay. He was the first President of the Ottawa & Prescott Railway Company, in which position he remained until the railway was in operation. In 1854 he ran against Mr. Hincks for the representation in Parliament of the County of Renfrew. He was defeated. Mr. McKinnon was for many years an elder in the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in this city, and was most punctual in attending to his duties as Sabbath-school teacher in the Union School at New Edinburgh.

### THE VOLUNTEER

battalion in this city has been relieved from duty. The Field Battery and the Garrison Battery arrived home on Monday evening. The latter company was on duty at Prescott for nine months. Nos. 1 and 3 rifles are still at the front.

CARLETON.

### NOVA SCOTIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA,  
June 18, 1866.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, who leads the anti-Confederation movement in Nova Scotia, and has gathered about him many of his old political enemies as well as friends, who pronounce him in his present attitude towards the Government a *model conservative*, has been spending some past weeks in visiting the western counties, and addressing the people on the topic which more than any other is agitating the public mind, and has created party distinctions hitherto unknown. He has gone from county to county, and on almost every occasion has carried his point by majorities so large that it required great moral courage to vote in the minority. Resolutions embodying a petition to the Crown were passed repeatedly, and in counties where any of the members had voted for the obnoxious resolutions which were carried in the Legislature at its recent sessions, they were requested to resign. So far as I have heard, no recreant member came forward to defend his course, so that Mr. Howe and his friends were never confronted with serious opposition. The adopted petitions are worded modestly, and are confined almost entirely to one point, viz., the obvious justice of deciding this and every other constitutional question by a popular vote. Any other course is so antagonistic to one's conceptions of government, that the action of the Legislature has few defenders, and petitions which embody this principle would find many to sign them who favor Confederation.

Mr. Howe had withdrawn from public life before your correspondent removed to this Province, and it was with some curiosity as well as satisfaction that a New Brunswicker who had spent twelve years in Canada, put up his umbrella one rainy Saturday afternoon, and went forth to hear for the first time the Nova-Scotia statesman to whom perhaps more than to any other these British Provinces are indebted for Responsible Government. His impressions, gathered from Mr. Howe's address and deportment on that occasion, may not be uninteresting to *Witness* readers.

The rain diminished the attendance, and detracted from the enthusiasm of the occasion, so that it would be unjust to Mr. Howe to measure his power as an orator, his skill as a debater, or his ability as a statesman, by what transpired in that meeting. In reading this remark let no one conclude that this meeting was in any sense a failure. It was a successful meeting under the circumstances, but some of the circumstances were against it. Bright sunshine would have increased the attendance, and some popular feeling in favor of Confederation would have aroused the orator as well as his audience. Enthusiasm where there is no present opposition is not easily sustained. It puts a man on his mettle to have "a foeman worthy of his steel," and face to face.

Mr. Howe's appearance gives the idea of power,—power held in reserve. I can easily conceive that when he is thoroughly aroused he will carry a popular assembly, or the most select audience, with him in feeling, and decidedly impress their judgments. He knows how to turn the prejudices of his hearers to good account. His reference to Ottawa as the seat of Government was an example. It was so far away and its climate so severe, that a Nova Scotia representative would probably never come back again alive! His playful remarks about a Canadian flag with a beaver gnawing a maple branch from the parent stem, was an appeal of the same sort. His style of address is familiar and unstudied, with a stammer occasionally in the pronunciation of a word, which in some men would be intolerable, but in him may be forgiven, blemish as it is, because it seems to be the accompaniment of a natural delivery and is never heard when he is deeply stirred with emotion. He has the faculty of making himself understood. I should suppose, on all occasions; and his personal references are frank and dignified. I can believe that he is capable of conciliating an enemy without resorting to flattery or falsehood, and that he could make concessions without imperiling the cause which he is advocating. His address contained gracefully expressed acknowledgments of Government measures for which he was responsibly not sufficiently matured; and equally dignified references to public services which he had rendered, whose utility is now universally recognized. The sketch of his public life, which was introductory to his arguments against Confederation, would have seemed egotistical if the necessity for its introduction had been less apparent, and if he had not expressed himself in terms which were as far removed from self-depreciation as from self-laudation.

Beginning with some allusions to his feelings on several occasions when he had seen Her Majesty in private as well as in public, Mr. Howe called for three cheers in her honor, which were given less heartily than they would have been if they had been proposed at the conclusion of his address, and marred in some degree the effect of his comment; "let this be our answer to the charge of our enemies who accuse us of Fenian sympathies and disloyal tendencies." He then reviewed his public life, and alluded very pleasantly to its abrupt termination after his acceptance of the office which he had held under the Imperial Government in connection with the Fisheries, when he lost his election in Lunenburg County. "I retired," he said, "without one feeling of animosity against those who had procured my defeat, but not without the feeling that it lay in my power to do my country some service, in consequence of the accumulated experience of past years, and that it was a mistake to exclude me from the legislature."

Mr. Howe made some very good points in the course of his address. The sudden conversion of some who voted for the resolutions; the unparliamentary argument that "the Queen desires Confederation"; the absence of all allusion to Confederation in the speech from the Throne; our exposure to Fenian raids; and the inability of Canada to send us help, as shown in the early spring; the bogus proclamation scattered through the country warning the people against listening to Mr. Howe,—were very well presented. He also dealt with the examples of Confederation which are cited—as that between England and Ireland—and was very happy in his remarks.

He was not so happy in his references to the currency, and his allusions to the objection made by some to Nova Scotia as a small country and producing small men was a mere play upon words. His remark that Canada had to import some of her ablest public men, while Nova Scotians had distinguished themselves abroad, was an unfair comparison, but flattering to provincial pride. Good temper characterized the entire address, and much was said which was worthy of consideration, although I could not help feeling throughout that had Mr. Howe undertaken the advocacy of Confederation, his effort would have been much more brilliant; while I observed that nothing was said from first to last against a future Confederation, provided the intervening wilderness were opened, and our population largely increased.

You have marked the triumph of Confederation in New Brunswick. Never was the issue more clearly defined, and the elections in every county turned upon this question. In two counties the anti-Confederation party carried their entire ticket; in all the other counties, the Confederation party triumphed as decisively. The majorities were, in some cases very large.—A. B.

The national division sons of temperance of North America.

### WELCOME FESTIVAL.

This body met on Thursday, 21st June, and continued in session on Friday and Saturday.

In the evening a welcome festival, was held in the same building, in honor of the 22nd annual session of the Division. The attendance was large, the room being filled, a very considerable proportion of the audience wearing temperance badges of office. Refreshments were served from eight to nine o'clock, during which the excellent band of the 2nd battalion of the 17th Regiment played several favorite airs.

The chair was then taken by the Rev. A. Duff, Sherbrooke, P. G. W. P., and on the platform—over which hung the British and American flags, and one representing the Scottish Thistle—we noticed the Revs. Messrs. Bonar, Cordner, Douglas, McDonald, and Dr. Hamilton of this city, the Rev. Dr. Lathrop of New Haven, the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, and many brethren, representatives from various parts of Canada, the British American Provinces, and the United States.

The overture, Massanello, having been played by the band, the Rev. Mr. Dixon offered up an appropriate prayer for the Bona blessing on the proceedings of the evening.

The Chairman now delivered the "Welcome Address." He expressed the hearty welcome of Canadian teetotalers to the brethren of the Lower Provinces and the United States, being a body which spread itself from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They had been styled a National Division, but, with such a wide-spread organization, ought rather to be called a continental one. They hailed those present from the other side of the lines as men, as teetotalers, as of the same mother tongue with themselves, reading the same Bible, and as having, according to the true principles of the order, a desire to do good unto all men. He also hailed them as citizens of another State, which we all esteemed and respected, and were delighted that their stary flag now waved over a united nation (tremendous and protracted cheering); and our prayer to God was that the result of that late terrible struggle for their national integrity, and the liberation of the down-trodden, might not be fished from them by godless men. Let them still stand by the right, and God would still stand by them. (Cheers.) We, too, had just had a slight brush, so called, and it would do us good, showing to both outsiders and insiders that we were a united, a free, and a contented people. (Great cheering.) He would conclude with the words of the Earl of Shaftesbury at a late meeting of the Bible Society, and say, "God save the Queen, and God bless the President of the United States."

Dr. BRADFORD, of Kentucky, the Most Worthy Patriarch, was called upon to address the meeting. He returned thanks for the compliment paid by the audience in their hearty applause, and also for the happy allusions which had just been made by the President of the meeting.—But wherever the Division had been convened, it had always been kindly welcomed, and this circumstance had ever inspired their hearts in their great work. These delightful reunions were every year strengthening the ties which bound

the two nations together. The ligaments were growing stronger every year. Commerce, religion, literature, bound them together; and now there was this Division to bind them faster, till the ties had become so strong, that there was the greatest assurance that the two nations never would come to a war with each other. The very principles of the Order forbade anything but peace. It never could contend, except in a righteous cause. It warred upon nothing but what was already warred upon by all good and enlightened men, and would never cease its hostility till the stench of distilleries was banished from the land, and until the last cry of the drunkard's child had been heard.

Mr. J. N. STRAUS, representative from New York Grand Division, addressed the meeting. He said that a new start had recently been given to the temperance cause in the State of New York and elsewhere. Twenty or thirty new divisions had been formed, and forty thousand members had been added since the last list had been made out. The New York by-law, for the closing of taverns on Sunday, had been enforced, and the Sundays there were now quiet. It had driven the drinkers first to Hoboken, and the next news was that they had not stopped there, but were away clear up here on the Canada border, where he wished they had been kept. This Order brought the East, West, South, and Canada together. There was temperance sentiment enough, but there was a want of consolidation and centralization connected with their efforts. He did not doubt of ultimate and full success. He rejoiced to come here to take his brothers by the hand, and get strength to return with to pursue the work in New York.

The Chairman said that, owing to some unforeseen circumstance, General Cary, of Ohio, had not arrived.

Mr. STONE, from Connecticut, then delivered a brief and humorous address, alluding amongst other things, to the alleged manufacture of wooden nutmegs, horn gun-flints, and wooden hams in that State, and concluding by presenting to the Worthy Grand Patriarch a small specimen of the last mentioned article, which he said was free from rindpest or trichina.

S. L. CARLTON, Past Most Worthy Patriarch, of Maine, then spoke, giving an account of the history and present working of the Maine Law. He also expressed his good will towards the British flag as well as his loyalty towards his own. His countrymen had, he said, cleaned out the rebels, and to some extent those who had troubled us, the Fenians. (Cheers.) They had cleaned out slavery, too, thank God. (Cheers.) The church had been renovated, and the Maine Law had made rum-selling infamous.

C. W. SLACK, representative of Massachusetts Grand Division, said it was forty years since the Boston Temperance Society was organized, and if there was any cause which might enlist the sympathies of good men it was the temperance one. He understood that ten million of dollars capital was embarked in the liquor traffic in this city. They had yet to make a complaint, however, of much public indifference towards their cause. But the effort had not been a failure up to the present, any more than, in certain of their stages, were the efforts of Sir Humphrey Davy and Fulton, the former to perfect the safety lamp, the latter the steamboat. On the contrary, they could point to delightful results, and assert that they had blessed and benefited the world. (Cheers.)

The national anthem was then played by the band, and after the benediction had been pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, the meeting gradually separated.

### LIST OF DELEGATES.

EASTERN NEW YORK—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Brooklyn; A. C. Flanagan, 127th street and 4th avenue, New York; John N. Stearns, 172 William street, New York; Alex T. Sheffield, 91 Wall street, New York; Thos Campbell, 58 Sand street, Brooklyn; Wm McBride, No 5 Fleet Place, Brooklyn; N W Foster, Riverhead, L I; W A Reed, Branch P O, Station D, New York; W J Spence, Blue Point; H S McCollum, 119 Broadway, New York; R Brittain, Poughkeepsie; Alonzo E Bradley, 134 William street, New York; Wm Mitchell, 26 Vandam street, New York.

WESTERN NEW YORK—A B J Ormsby, Syracuse.

PENNSYLVANIA—Robert M Foust, Philadelphia; John C Sims, Philadelphia; Wm A Duff, 516 Arch street, Philadelphia; Louis Wagner, Box 662, Philadelphia; Jas M Lyle, Philadelphia; Chas S Massey, Allentown; Benj Lochman, Allentown, Lehigh county; B F Custer, Altoona.

NEW JERSEY—S B Ransom, Jersey City; G R Snyder, Burlington; Henry B Howell, Trenton; Pethuel Mason, Somerville; Wm Robins, Trenton; B D Doremus, Paterson; Simon Lake, Smith's Landing; Geo H Hick, Plainfield.

CONNECTICUT—E P Thompson, Naugatuck; Wm W Lee, West Meriden; Geo Stone, Hartford; Rev I Simons, Derby; Herace P Dibble, New Haven; R P Cowles, New Haven; Jas B Baldwin, Box 2166, New Haven.

MASSACHUSETTS—W R Stacy, Boston; Rev C L McCurdy, Barre; S W Hodges, Boston; Henry D Cushing, Boston; Saml A B Bragg, Boston; Rev Thos Wilson, Stoughton; D S Tarr, Boston; Chas W Slack, Boston; Thos Chubbuck, Springfield; W B Hastings, East Cambridge; F H Henshaw, New York; Rev Samuel Kelley, Worcester; Rev Sereno Howe, East Abington; Isaac W May, 14 Joy street, Boston; Jas H Roberts, 8 Causeway street, Boston.

MAINE—Samuel L Carleton, Portland; John S Kimball, Bangor; L T Boothby, Waterville; Z Pope Vose, Rockland; H K Morrell, Gardiner; John J Bell, Exeter, N H; Joshua Nye, Waterville.

OHIO—H V Horton, Cincinnati; D W Gage, Cleveland.

DELAWARE—Robert B McDonnell, Wilmington; James C Pickles, Wilmington; Solomon Hershey, Wilmington.

INDIANA—Rev J B Abbett, Indianapolis; Dr L Abbett, do.

KENTUCKY—Dr J J Bradford, Augusta.

ILLINOIS—Rev J C Stoughton, Chicago; T M Vancouver, Peoria.

RHODE ISLAND—Asa Sisson, Wickford; Phillip B Stines, jr, Providence; John Spencer Williams, South Providence.

MISSOURI—Timothy Parsons, St Louis; Thomas B Hooper, St Louis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—John E Goodwin, Dover. Jonathan F Keyes, Holderness; True Osgood, Concord; Stelman S Davis, Nashua; Wm C Hatch, Portsmouth; S W Buffum, Winchester.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Oscar Davidson Wetmore, St John; Wm H A Kean, St John.

NOVA SCOTIA—Patrick Monaghan, Box 87 Halifax; Edward Morrison, Halifax; Hon Avard Longley, Halifax; Dr W E McRobert, Great Village; Rev John M Cramp, Wolfville; Henry A Taylor, Box 219 Halifax; William Murray, Halifax.

VERMONT—Lorenzo Sheldon, M D, West Rutland; Moses Burbank, Ludlow; John E Smith, South Burlington.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—James Barrett Cooper, Charlottetown; John Wm Morrison, Charlottetown.

CANADA WEST—Aaron Bellamy Parlee, N London; E Carswell, Oshawa; E Rowland, Augusta; Wm H Orr, Montreal, C E; J G Ellwood, Brockville; Hon Malcolm Cameron, Ottawa.

CANADA EAST—John C Becket, Montreal; A P Hurlburt, East Farnham; John Sears, Quebec; Henry Rose, Sweet'sburg; W B Vanvliet, Lacolle; Geo Martin, Montreal; J B Lay, Waterloo; Alex Smeaton, Lacolle; J S Hall, Montreal; Wm H Vanvliet, Quebec; Rev Arch Duff, Sherbrooke; W Stevenson, Cowansville.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—F M Bradley, Washington; J K Bridge, 603 H street, Washington; John Johnson, Washington; W F Crutchly, Paymaster General's office, Washington.

VIRGINIA—Peterfield Trent, Richmond; Rev P B Price, Richmond; R G Greene, Petersburg.

WEST VIRGINIA—Wm Hall, Mannington.

### FRIDAY MORNING MEETING.

The M. W. Patriarch, Dr. J. J. Bradford took the chair, and the nomination of officers was proceeded with.

A number of resolutions relating to amendments to the constitution of the order were presented, discussed, and referred to Committees.

### EDUCATIONAL.

Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON presented a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to consider the subject of providing a text-book for the common schools, embodying all the established facts regarding the subject of alcohol in relation to its properties, uses, and abuses. He believed from conversations he had had with members of the Canadian Government and with the Superintendents of Schools, that such a work would be well received in Canada, and there could be no question that if prepared by a proper party it would be productive of an unspeakable amount of good.

Mr. CUSHING, of Mass., stated that such a compilation would meet with a large sale in his State. It was now obligatory upon every school teacher of Massachusetts to instruct children in the principles of temperance, and four-fifths of them had signed the pledge.

The resolution was adopted. A considerable amount of business relating to the working of the Order, but of no special interest to the public, was then taken up and disposed of.

### AFTERNOON.

The first business taken up on re-assembling was the election of officers. The following were elected to serve for the ensuing two years:—M W Patriarch, J N Stearns, New York City. " Associate, Rev J M Cramp, Nova Scotia. " Scribe, S W Hodges, Massachusetts. " Treasurer, W H A Kean, New Brunswick. " Chaplain, Rev J B Abbott, Indiana. " Conductor, J M Lyle, Pennsylvania. " Sentinel, J C Pickels, Delaware.

### NEXT ANNUAL SESSION.

It was then resolved to proceed to the selection of a place for holding the next annual session. Letters were read from the Grand Divisions of Delaware and Virginia inviting the N. D. to meet in their respective States. Washington, Richmond, and Wilmington, Del., were placed in nomination.

### SATURDAY MORNING.

The body proceeded, after disposing of some routine work, to the election of a place for holding its next annual session.

Three places were placed in nomination, and some time spent in setting forth the advantages possessed by each. The delegation from Delaware met with best success in this line, and the result of the ballot was Wilmington, Del., 67 votes; Washington, D. C., 14 votes; and Indianapolis, Ind., 10.

The third Wednesday in June was selected as the time of holding the session, the first Wednesday of June, and the second Wednesday of July having been voted down.

Several reports relating to the constitution, appeals, etc., were presented and disposed of, including one of sympathy with the bereaved family of the late Hon. Judge John C. Neal, of South Carolina, who formerly occupied the position of Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division.

At half-past eleven the National Division adjourned to meet at half-past seven in the evening, in order to enable them to witness the review at 4 p. m., and to take part in a drive to Mount Royal Cemetery and around the mountain at 1 p. m.

### HIDE ROUND THE MOUNTAIN.

This took place on Saturday afternoon, the delegates and the ladies of their company occupying three omnibuses and twenty-five to cavalcade and accompanied the party, which was very handsomely entertained, *en passant*, by Mr. Winks at his fine mansion in West Dorchester Street.

Contemporary Press.

DIVISIONS OF FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

(From N. Y. Observer.)

N—N—, FRANCE, May, 1866.

The French Protestants, who are called liberals, or rather radicals, have, for some time past, adopted the most extreme negations. They acknowledge no longer divine inspiration, nor consequently the authority of the Scriptures, and treat this book as a purely human work, which contains, together with some truths, many errors and fables. They regard Jesus as a mere man, with only this concession, that thus far he has been the best of men. They reject all that is supernatural or miraculous in his birth and acts. They do not admit his resurrection, or at least see no significance in it. That is to say that every one may admit or deny what he pleases without loss of piety, and so with all the rest.

It is evident that these Protestants of the radical school have transformed Christianity into a religious philosophy, a work of human reason and human conscience, having no certainty, or stability, and susceptible of change from generation to generation. They have fallen lower than the ancient Socinians, and than many modern Unitarians.

Yet these negative men claimed the right of meeting, every year at Paris, in the General or National Conference with orthodox or evangelical men. They sat upon the same benches, in their capacity of pastors and elders, and pretended that their opinions were as acceptable and good, or even as christian, as those of orthodoxy.

This state of things was intolerable. How, in fact, could serious discussions be maintained, and a definite end reached, when there was no unity of feeling or common platform? These conferences had become a battle-field: they inflamed the passions, provoked bitter contests, sometimes even gave rise to scandals, and the whole Church suffered from these quarrels, without deriving the least benefit; for the evangelical men could not convince the radicals, nor vice versa.

It was time to put an end to such a deplorable state of things. So, in the Conference this year, the orthodox men who formed a large majority, resolved to establish some constitutive principles or points which were, in their opinion, the foundation of the Gospel and the Church, so that these conferences might offer some homogeneity of faith and sentiment.

They proposed then the following resolution:— "The National Pastoral Conference acknowledges as the basis of its deliberations the sovereign authority of the Holy Scriptures in point of faith, and the Apostle's Creed, as a summary of miraculous facts therein contained."

There is certainly nothing sectarian or narrow in this proposition. Protestantism has been based by all Reformers upon the Bible, and he who rejects this authority ceases to be Protestant, in the religious and historical sense of the word. Secondly, the Apostle's Creed is in all our liturgies, which every pastor reads aloud from his pulpit; it is the substance of the faith of the various Christian churches, and all our catechisms contain an explanation of it. Lastly, miraculous or supernatural facts are necessary to attest that the Gospel is a positive revelation from God.

It would seem, then, that a proposition so liberally formulated ought to be accepted by all who hold the title and office of pastor in the Reformed Church of France. But not at all. The members of the radical party refused to make any promise, or to adopt any formulary of doctrine. One of them even declared that he would not affirm that two and two make four, because he was absolutely opposed to every kind of collective engagement, which he regards as an attack against the rights of the individual conscience.

Such is the expression of the unchecked individualism which characterizes the radicals of French Protestantism. They pretend to have and to keep unlimited independence. But is it possible to establish a church, or a spiritual society, if every one is free to believe and to teach what he likes? That is the question.

However this may be, after several long sessions, the Conference adopted, by a majority of 112 votes over 36, the proposition above quoted. Then, the old Conference was dissolved. The evangelical men immediately formed a new assembly; and the radicals, on their side constituted another Conference, which rests upon no doctrinal basis.

Different addresses were sent to all the Consistories of French Protestantism; and the two opposite factions of our churches explained, in their own way, the motives of their resolutions and acts.

Thus the schism has been accomplished. It is a good thing, in our opinion. The former state of things was abnormal, false, and accompanied by unavoidable excesses. Now, each assembly will be ranged under its own standard, and can act with full liberty.

But other difficulties still exist, because the two parties still belong to a Church united to the State. We cannot, as in the United States, constitute entirely independent communities. The pastors, who are separated in the Consistories, will have to sit together in the Consistories, and will necessarily deliberate together upon religious and ecclesiastical matters. In other words, the separation is officious, but not official or legal.

How is the problem to be settled? If we had a general synod, appointed according to regular rules by the consistories, this high assembly would have the right and power to regulate disputed questions, by declaring that those who refused to yield to its decisions would cease to belong to the National Church. But our old synodical organization, established by Calvin, has been destroyed, and we do not know whether the civil government will permit its restoration.

The Emperor seems well disposed in this respect. He encouraged the hopes of M. Guizot, in a private interview, in regard to a general Synod. Still, nothing is certain; and we await the issue of this great struggle, praying the Lord to grant His blessings to our church, which has counted so many glorious martyrs, and done such great things in the Christian world.—N. Y. Observer.

—Mr. Longfellow has completed his translation of Dante, and it is now passing through the press.

THE FENIANS.

The men who have gone into the Fenian raid have done so with their eyes open. They cannot pretend to suppose that they are belligerents or politicians. Success would give them the protection they desire, but until they have such success they are mere adventurers, and their acts are to be judged by the laws relating to persons in Canada or in the United States, without reference to the laws relating to nations and national expeditions. Every Fenian soldier in Canada is therefore subject to the same class of laws which govern the people of Canada. If he steals, it is felony; if he kills, it is murder. This is plain enough, and we may take it for granted that the Fenians understood it when they began their raid, and felt the responsibilities which they assumed.

A more criminal raid was never heard of in the history of modern nations. The idea of asserting Irish independence by a murderous onslaught upon the residents of a remote British province is absurd. There is no justification of it in reason, or even in enthusiasm. The possession of Canada would do the Fenian movement no possible good, but on the contrary would burden it with a weight which would forbid it from ever reaching Ireland with any effect. The people of Canada have no concern about what the Irish do in Ireland, or what the British Government does with that island. The destruction of life in Canada, therefore, is a crime which has no excuse, and the whole expedition must be looked on precisely as we should look on any band of men going secretly into Canada and destroying life and property.

The questions which will naturally rise out of this matter ought therefore not to be mystified. But they will be. The politicians will hasten to secure Irish favor by various devices. The Tribune, for example, says:

"It is said that the luckless Fenians are held to await the pleasure of Sir Frederick Bruce. This must certainly be a mistake, as we are not aware of any treaty which gives the British Minister the right to demand political fugitives from the American Government."

On what pretence these men are called "political fugitives" no reasonable man can see. They have political opinions perhaps. So may have every violator of law. But is it then possible for any band of men from New York or Vermont, who choose to go into Canada, murdering and robbing, to escape into this country and avoid all responsibility by asserting a political design, the affecting of some question in which they were interested,—the freedom of Scotland, the prevention of Canadian annexation, the liberation of Jerusalem, or any other Quixotic purpose? It is absurd to suppose that such pleas will hold good between nations in this age of the world. Nor would it be desirable for our country to establish any such protectorate over the filibusters of the world at large. How would it comport with our dignity to shield from punishment all the men who may fit out piratical expeditions from this country against the commerce of the various nations of the world on all sorts of political pretences?—

Yet this is the result toward which we would tend if we should give these raiders the protection implied in regarding their offence as political.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

VICE, CRIME, AND RUIN.

At 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Jerry O'Brien, a young man 19 years of age, who has recently returned from the Fenian raid in Canada, was seen standing close to a fish-stand at the corner of Greene and Prince streets, looking moodily down the last-named thoroughfare, at the retreating form of a man who bore a note to the woman who was to become the victim of his violence a few moments later. A large butcher-knife with a blade 12 inches in length, and weighing more than two pounds, lay on the stand, and his fingers wandered nervously but carelessly along the blade and over the handle.

The bearer of the note returned without the reply the writer requested. Awaiting a favorable opportunity, O'Brien concealed the knife upon his person, and having a key which admitted him to the house in which the girl resided, entered it and proceeded at once to her room. The fact that the two parties, on the Saturday evening previous, had quarrelled, resulting in a violent assault upon the girl, during which her face was frightfully cut and bruised from a blow inflicted by the man, and knowing that he was under bonds to answer the charge, the proprietress of the bagnio, Amanda Cutler, followed the ruffian, fearing violence and dreading she knew not what.

Upon entering the room she found the pair upon their knees, face to face, the man coaxing, the girl pale, trembling with fright. Seizing O'Brien, she told the girl to run and call a policeman, which she made an effort to do. The infuriated man flourished the knife before the face of the woman who held him, and followed the flying but doomed girl rapidly down the stairs. Overtaking her at the head of the first flight, he plunged the knife in her back, inflicting a frightful wound, which caused almost instant death.

Mrs. Cutler seems to have been the only person who saw the blow, and, having recently become a mother, her first thought was to protect her child. The affair, however, brought the inmates of the house to the scene in time to see the homicide attempt self-slaughter. He inflicted a frightful, but not necessarily fatal, gash across his throat with the weapon he had used upon the girl, and would probably have succeeded in his desperate design but for interference. Capt. Mills soon appeared, in company with Sergeant Schofield and Officer Glynn, having been summoned by a seamstress who resided in the house.

The floor upon which the girl lay, the wall, and the stairs of the house were spattered with blood. The hall is narrow, and when the fatal blow was struck the girl fell forward upon her face, while O'Brien tripped and also fell prone upon the body of the victim of his fury. The scene was horrible, and when he had wounded himself, the participants in this frightful drama presented a spectacle ghastly in the extreme, and one which, we doubt not, will long be remembered with a shudder by all who witnessed it.

Kate Smith was about 21 years of age, comely in person, agreeable in features, and a general favorite among the visitors at the house. Her reputation was bad, even for one of her class, having been engaged in numerous quarrels with her male acquaintances, and in one instance, we learn, implicated to a certain extent in an affray which resulted in death. She is

said to have used the knife on several occasions, though never inflicting any serious wound. We saw her after the homicide, her face pale, placid, and child-like, though it still retained the marks of the previous brutality that had been inflicted upon her by the man who destroyed her life.

Jerry O'Brien, though young, has long been known as one of the more prominent thieves of the Eighth Precinct. Having joined the recent Fenian raid, he returned to find his place occupied by a man who would probably have also been made a victim to his jealousy if he could have been found. From the station-house the homicide was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he will remain until he shall have recovered from the effects of his wounds.—N. Y. Paper, 21st.

MORALS OF HORSE-RACING.

(From the New York Observer.)

There is a great deal written now-a-days in this country, as well as in England, about manly sports; and the "amusements of the turf," as they are called, are praised as a boon to the laboring classes, and a relief to the body and mind of those who attend them. The testimony of an English secular journal,—which makes no pretensions to superior morality,—in respect to the most famous of the Epsom races, the "Derby," and its influence upon morals and manners, is worthy of consideration by those who would encourage Americans to imitate English sports. The Spectator says:

"The Derby is nothing more or less than the drawing day of a great annual lottery. It is all very well to talk about the thousands who go down to Epsom, being attracted by the love of a day out in the country, or the beauty of the scene, or the grandeur of the spectacle, or the gaiety of the revel. One in a hundred may be influenced by considerations of this kind, but the other ninety-nine would never dream of taking the trouble of the journey if they were not pecuniarily interested in the result of the race. The amount of money that must change hands each anniversary of the great race is absolutely incalculable. You may be pretty certain that every cabman who has driven you for the last month, every man servant who has waited upon you, every postman, policeman, porter, you met, every crossing sweeper to whom you gave a penny, had a stake upon the race, small perhaps in itself, but large in proportion to his means. There is not a public-house in England, and very few in the most secluded rural districts, which has not had its Derby 'sweep.'"

"Betting for the million is still conducted on the varied terms. The truth is that the crowd on Epsom Downs is a crowd of gamblers, and has the code, the manners, the aspect, the recklessness, and the extravagance of gamblers, and in the capacity of gamblers southern nations seem to us to be superior in behavior to northern ones. Any one who has witnessed the drawings of the 'Tombola' in Italy, and the running of a great race like the Derby in England, can hardly fail to draw comparisons unfavorable in this respect to our own countrymen. Of the twenty thousand people who, it is calculated, were present at Epsom Downs, we should say that at least nineteen thousand left the course more or less the worse for liquor."

"To this state of well-nigh universal semi-intoxication we should ascribe the extraordinary coarseness of language and gesture which characterized the conduct of the crowd. Songs of the lowest character were sung before the carriages of the 'aristocracy and gentry' who were assembled on the course. Jokes, whose humor, if humor there was, was entirely Fescennine, were bandied freely to and fro between the occupants of drags and mail phaetons, and the tramps and gipsies who swarmed within the enclosure supposed to be set apart for the Upper Ten Thousand; and the great amusement of the day consisted in an interchange of chaff and a volley of dried peas fired from pop-guns between the fast men about town and the Anonymas and Marguerites who formed the greater part of the female spectators. Possibly our view may seem exaggerated, but as a matter of fact we believe that the chief attractions of the Derby consist, in the first place, in the possibility afforded by the race to pick up money; and, in the second, in the extraordinary license of conduct and language which, somehow or other, has become recognized as permissible on the great day of what Lord Palmerston called our Isthmian games."

HON. LEWIS CASS.

The Hon. Lewis Cass died at Detroit on the 17th, aged 83 years.

Lewis Cass was born in Exeter, N.H., 9th October, 1782. His father bore a commission in the Revolutionary army, and took part in the battles of Bunker's Hill, Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, &c. The young Lewis was educated at Exeter, and studied law at Marietta.—He was admitted to the bar in 1802, and practised with success during several years. In 1806 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature. In 1807 Mr. Cass was appointed Marshal of the State, a post which he filled until 1813. In the war of 1813 he volunteered to join the forces at Dayton under General Hull, and was named Colonel of the Third Ohio Volunteers. Colonel Cass commanded the advanced guard when the army crossed from Detroit into Canada, and drew up the proclamation addressed by the General to the inhabitants of that country on their arrival in it, and commanded also the detachment which dislodged the British forces posted at the bridge over the Canard.

Shortly afterward Col. Cass was included in the capitulation which ensued on the signal defeat of the American army, and after making his report at Washington, was appointed to the Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Infantry, and, after a short interval, promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

He took part in the pursuit of Gen. Proctor, and in the triumph at Moravian town. At the close of the campaign he was left in command of Michigan, with his headquarters at Detroit. In 1819 he established himself permanently with his family in Michigan. In 1828 he was made President of an historical society established in Michigan, and in the following year delivered an inaugural address, embodying the early history of the State, and bringing it down to the period when it became a part of the Union.—In 1831 he was made Secretary of the War by the President, Gen. Jackson. It was during his tenure of this office that the war of the Seminole Indians broke out, a calamity which by some has been attributed to his want of judgment. In 1836, the same President appointed him Mi-

nister of the United States to France. In 1842, President Tyler having been placed in power by the death of Gen. Harrison, Gen. Cass was, at his own request, recalled. He now declared himself in favor of a high protective tariff, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and of the constitutionality of a bank of the United States. He was afterward elected to the Senate of the United States, in which he has always held a prominent position. Being now in a position of influence he commenced bidding for the Presidency.

Accordingly, a public meeting in Kentucky was got up in 1843, when he was recommended as a candidate for the Presidency. He next espoused the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico for additional territory, in order to promote the extension and propagation of slavery. But in these, as in some former measures, he soon became perplexed. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, introduced his celebrated proviso against the extension of slavery in a free Territory. This was a Democratic measure, popular in the free States, and odious in the South. The course pursued by Cass was to make a speech for the proviso and to vote against it.

Nevertheless, in spite of this drawback, the General was able to contest the nomination to the Presidency of the United States in 1848, and, though defeated, to secure the electoral votes of half the States of the Union. During the Presidency of General Pierce he was a forward speaker on all great questions, and his appointment by Mr. Buchanan to the post of Secretary of State caused great uneasiness in England, in consequence of his aggressive tendencies and his hostility to that Power during the attempts to settle the Oregon dispute. But, as in the case of Mr. Buchanan, no antecedent expression of opinion was allowed to overrule public utility after his accession to power; and although uncomfortable reports respecting Gen. Cass's bias against England got abroad during the San Juan difficulty, tranquility was not disturbed.

Gen. Cass has published, during his long career, several works of ability, among which we may mention "Inquiries respecting the History, Traditions, Language, &c., of the Indians living within the United States, Detroit," &c.; "Historical and Scientific Sketches of Michigan," &c. The General was a total-abstinence man, having never, it is said, tasted spirituous liquors in his life.—Am. paper.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—The First Baptist church of Chicago, which recently built a \$200,000 house of worship, and raised \$50,000 on the day of the dedication, to pay off all the unpaid balance due against it, have just voted their pastor, Dr. Everts, a salary of \$5,000.

—At the East New Jersey Baptist Association, recently held, more than a thousand baptisms were reported in connection with the fifty churches composing the body,—which is an average of twenty to each church. Never before, not even in 1857 and 8, were so many additions made in a single year.

THE CENTENARY AGGREGATE.—A gentleman who has noted the Centenary subscription reported during the last few months in the Methodist Church papers, states the sum total, up to the middle of May, to be \$653,835.83. These collections are confined to seven States. There can be but little doubt that the General Conference minimum will be largely exceeded, and perhaps \$5,000,000 realized.

FRUITS OF A REVIVAL AT TROY, N. Y.—Sabbath, June 3d, was a golden day in the history of the Second Presbyterian church, Troy, N. Y., of which Rev. D. S. Gregory is pastor. One hundred and twenty-seven stood up and entered into covenant with the church. They were the first fruits of a revival which had been going forward for twelve weeks. During eleven weeks of that time, meetings had been held daily, morning and evening. God's Spirit was poured out mightily. On that day they came, seventeen from sister churches, and one hundred and ten from the Sabbath school and the world, to covenant with God and his people. The ordinance of baptism was administered to forty-six persons, of ages varying from twelve to sixty-five years. About seven hundred communicants, many of whom were from sister churches, sat down at the communion table in an assemblage of twelve hundred people. It was a solemn and imposing spectacle. Over thirty years ago the same church saw such a day, but few who were present on that occasion witnessed the recent ingathering. A very large ingathering is still expected as a result of the revival, as many more are indulging hope in Christ, and others are inquiring the way to Zion. More than two hundred and fifty have, we hope, found Christ. Some have united with other churches.—N. Y. Evangelist.

OPEN COMMUNION IN ENGLAND.—Open communion, it is said, is making rapid progress among the Baptist churches in England. We find it stated that the denominational colleges now existing there, are, with scarcely an exception, presided over by open communionists.—Am. Paper.

MIDNIGHT MEETING MOVEMENT.—On Tuesday evening an important meeting was held in the Royal Cafe, Regent street. 130 gay women were gathered together, the majority of whom were richly dressed, and only a few apparently poor. The greatest order prevailed, and the addresses were listened to attentively. After repeat, prayer was offered by Rev. J. Smith, and addresses given by Rev. J. Parvin, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Thomas, and at the close prayer was offered by Mr. W. Hill and Mr. Arkham. The Christian friends present felt that a good impression had been produced on the minds of the girls by the meeting, and several promised to give up this wretched course of life.—London paper.

THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.—In all the churches and chapels throughout the London diocese, on Sunday, a letter from the Bishop of London was read by the officiating minister. The communication was an earnest appeal for contributions to what is called the Bishop of London's Fund, in order "to give permanence to our existing machinery by bringing it into such a state as will render it self-supporting or give it a claim on the public funds of the Church." The Bishop states that the fund, since its commencement to the present day, has provided stipends for about 110 additional clergy and sixty-eight additional lay agents, and has expended about £86,000, on buildings and sites for churches, mission chapels, and schools. "Thus," writes the Bishop, "on a very moderate calculation, 220,000 persons have been brought by us under spiritual supervision during these two years." It must not,

however, be supposed that these stipends have been provided permanently. The whole sum as yet paid and promised, applicable to all the purposes of building, stipends, &c., amounts to only £254,000. The stipends which have been undertaken cost about £18,000 a year, and all that could be done was to secure their payment for a time, urging and assisting all necessary steps whereby missions shall be speedily changed into parishes, and permanent endowments thus secured from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. With this view, contributions from the fund have been made towards the erection of forty-five new churches, and ten church sites have been provided in addition. If the existing new clergy are to be permanent, a great effect still remains to be made; otherwise what has already been gained may after all be lost.—Christian World.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

—A report from Cozzolini, the chief guide of Vesuvius, states that the mountain exhibits signs of disturbance. The small cone recently ejected stones into the air, and on the large cone two new mouths were formed. From the small cone a considerable body of lava flowed into and filled up the large crater.

—A heavy casting was being executed at Kircaldy, Scotland, when a quantity of liquid escaped, and the sparkling on the hands and arms of the workmen caused them so much pain, that they quitted their hold of the ladle, which instantly capsized, turning the whole of its contents, about three tons weight, on the floor of the workshop. Finding all their attempts to get out at the door fail, the men in utter desperation faced the fiery sea. One of them, Andrew Brown, fell in the midst of the terrible journey, and was so much disfigured that he could scarcely be known for the man he was but a few minutes before. John Robb, the other man, was quite as much disfigured. Two other men were also severely injured; but Brown and Robb's recovery is almost hopeless.

—The Court of Probate is engaged in hearing the extraordinary claim of Mrs. Ryves and her son to be the legal descendants of the Duke of Cumberland, a younger brother of George III.,—a claim which, if established, would not only alter the constitution of the Royal Family, but even affect the succession to the throne. The pedigree is thus stated:—Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, married, on the 4th March, 1767, Olive, daughter of Dr. and Sarah Wilmot, and had a daughter, Olive, Princess of Cumberland, who married John Thomas de Serres. From the latter marriage sprang Lavinia Jannetta Horton Serres, who married Thomas Ryves, the issue being a son, also named Thomas, who was born in 1833. This Mrs. Ryves and her son are the present petitioners. The case assumes the form of a petition under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, by which statute powers are conferred upon the court of declaring the legitimacy of a petitioner, or his or her father or mother. Thus Mrs. Ryves, who has already proved her own legitimacy and her father and mother's marriage, seeks to obtain a decree proving the marriage of her grandfather, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, with Olive Wilmot, her grandmother.

NEAL DOW IN ENGLAND.—Who is not delighted that Mr. Dow's foot has again touched English soil? What the Puritans would have called "the gracious savor" of his last visit has not exhaled, and we cannot doubt that a similar influence will be exerted while he is again with us for a time. Mr. Dow is too just and too well acquainted with facts to claim to have been the first to conceive or to expound the theory of prohibition; but he has a glory all his own in having first drafted a prohibitory measure that came into operation in an Anglo-Saxon community, by their free consent, and with the most excellent results. In this country some people contrast the Permissive Bill with the Maine Law to depreciate the former, and some to depreciate the latter. The one class ought to know that the Maine Law is not a national statute any more than the Permissive Bill would be, and that it was, and is, virtually a Permissive Bill on the largest scale; and the other class would do well to remember that the Permissive Bill would in effect be a local Maine Law wherever it might be adopted. In Mr. Dow all enlightened friends of prohibition will recognize its chosen American champion; and every member of the Alliance will rejoice that one who so meekly wears his honors should wear them in their richest affluence and bloom.—Alliance News.

DUMAS ON ITALY.—Alexander Dumas writes a letter from Florence:

"The news of the adhesion of Prussia to the proposed Conference produced so little excitement, when communicated to the Chamber yesterday, that the sitting was not even interrupted. In fact, the famous words 'It is too late,' are heard everywhere—from Ancona to Mount Cenia, and from Bergamo to Girganti. Before leaving for Italy, I did not believe in war. At present, I say, with all Italians, it is impossible for war not to take place. Even if Austria should give up Venetia?—you will ask. If Austria were to abandon Venetia, the consequence would be a war at home instead of abroad. In 1848, Italy was beaten in wishing to act for herself. In 1859, she was victorious in fighting in accord with France. In 1866, she must show that she is a great nation, and in case of need her voice must be heard as loudly as that of Austria or Prussia in a European conflict. Should Venetia be restored by means of diplomacy, and not be taken, musket in hand, nothing of the sort could occur. There would be no flags torn by balls in the battle field, and around which the people would rally, embracing each other; no more triumphal arches, under which all could pass with cries of joy and victory; no glad return of the soldier to his home; but an army full of ardor, prepared for action, checked in the midst of its enthusiasm,—over 80,000 volunteers sent home discontented and humiliated. These 80,000 men are the revolutionary element in Italy. Let us not mistake; the revolution (by which Dumas means republicanism) alone can inspire such enthusiasm and devotedness. What will Italy do with these men if she does not have a war? Send them back to their homes? That would be to inoculate the revolution on all points of the kingdom. Incorporate them in the army, which already costs three millions of francs a day? Impossible! Have those 80,000 volunteers come to serve the country, to conquer Venetia, to complete Italian unity? They came to fight under Garibaldi. To any other general they would say, 'Whither are we going?' With Garibaldi they ask no questions, but simply follow him with implicit faith."

—New Siberia and the Isle of Lakon are, for the most part, only an agglomeration of sand, ice, and elephant's teeth. At every tempest the sea casts ashore fresh heaps of mammoths' tusks, and the inhabitants are able to drive a profitable trade in the fossil ivory thrown up by the waves. During summer, innumerable fishermen's barques direct their course to this island of bones; and in winter immense caravans take the same route, all the convoys drawn by dogs, returning charged with the tusks of the mammoth, weighing each from 150 to 200 pounds. The fossil ivory thus obtained from the frozen north is imported into China and Europe, where it is employed for the same purposes as ordinary ivory, which is furnished, as we know, by the elephant and hippopotamus of Africa and Asia.

**BE CAREFUL HOW AND WHERE YOU SPEAK.**—A short time since, a lady in this city, while standing on the doorstep, called to her husband in the house that she had put her portemonnaie in the bureau drawer. That night she was awakened by a noise, which she supposed was made by the cat, but on getting up the animal was not to be found in the room. Next morning the cat was out of the bag—or rather the portemonnaie, containing \$100, was missing from the drawer in the next room, and has not since been found.—*Portland Press.*

**EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.**—At Southsea, on Wednesday, a little girl named Bowyer, aged nine, was running along the pavement with a glass bottle containing stout, when she stumbled and fell. The bottle broke off at the neck, and the edge, which was jagged, was driven with considerable violence into her neck, and inflicted a frightful wound. The child was taken home, and Dr. Vardy, surgeon, was sent for, but life was extinct, the glass having pierced the main artery of the neck and caused almost instantaneous death.—*Times.*

**A FEAT OF TELEGRAPHING.**—When the Queen of England, at the opening of the present session of Parliament, delivered her speech, it was actually transmitted to Paris by telegraph in less time than it could have been heard there had the Parisians been able to listen to it. Sound moves through the air at the rate of about 1,100 feet a second, and, consequently, it would have taken 20 minutes to go from London to Paris. If the Queen had said, "My Lords" in London at 2 o'clock, the sharp-eared Parisians would have heard it at 20 minutes past 2. But as it was, the entire speech was telegraphed, to Paris in 10 minutes after its delivery had begun—that is, the end of it had reached Paris over the wires 10 minutes before the people there could possibly have heard the beginning.

**CHEAP DINING ROOMS FOR WORKING MEN.**—Earlier than even we anticipated the Birmingham Dining Halls Company (Limited) has come to grief. From the commencement the trade has been conducted at a loss, and the directors, in the report to be presented to the meeting of the shareholders, recommend "that the undertaking be abandoned, and that the company be dissolved." We agree with the wisdom of this recommendation, which is almost the only wisest thing the directors have done; but we entirely dissent from the reasons given. The report says:—"The directors have come to the conclusion that the scheme of cheap dining-halls is unsuitable to the tastes of the working population of Birmingham." As managed by this company, probably they are; but had they been properly conducted by private enterprise, as in Glasgow and other places, the results would have been of a very different character. The total loss incurred by the company amounts to no less a sum than £293, 4s. 4d. As, however, the balance-sheet showing this loss is made up to the 31st December, 1865, it is probable that this sum will have to be increased by at least another £100. Nothing but the infatuation which often attends the actions of companies could have led to the taking such a place as the building in Cambridge Street. All the dining-halls in Glasgow are in the most crowded streets and thoroughfares of the city—the Trongate, the Broomielaw, Argyll Street, and similar places. Nothing could have induced Mr. Corbett to have opened a hall in a *cul-de-sac*. The want of judgment which led to such a selection was scarcely likely to lead to success in carrying on the undertaking.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

AMERICAN NEWS.

—The result of the Oregon election is doubtful, both parties claiming the victory. In Washington Territory the returns show heavy Democratic gains.

—The Faculty of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary have conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on seven young ladies who have graduated from that institution.

—It is stated as a noticeable fact that the department at Washington has issued more passports to Americans visiting Europe this year than in any preceding one.

—After seventeen days of a trial, Mrs. Haviland, the spiritualist, who murdered her three children in Michigan, and her associate murderer, Daniel J. Baker, were found guilty and sentenced to death.

—It is proposed to call together the Legislatures of all the States for the purpose of acting at once upon the Constitutional Amendment just agreed to by Congress. The proposition is said to have originated with Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

—Another case of cholera (the worst one yet) took place yesterday at No. 51 Cherry-st., a locality of the most dreadful character in point of filthiness and insalubrity. The victim was Patrick Shea, a recently-arrived emigrant from Ireland.

—A theatre agent in Portland having very politely sent a package of tickets to the office of *Zion's Advocate*, the editor reciprocated the attention by sending the whole troupe a standing invitation to the Baptist prayer meeting.

—The cargo of the well-known New Yorker "Shenandoah" was sold at auction in New York last Tuesday. It consisted principally of boxes of plug tobacco, muskets, swords, pistols, revolv-

ers, rebel cloth, etc. The sale attracted a large number of persons, most of whom came out of curiosity.

—George Knight, a colored boy, living at New Haven, was attacked by a crowd of Irishmen at the circus on Wednesday afternoon and driven for refuge to the house of his employer, Thomas Atwater. About six o'clock he went out to the barn, where he was again set upon by his assailants and fatally stabbed in the groin, so that he lived but an hour.

—The Richmond *Whig* remarks that insanity is becoming fearfully prevalent among the freedmen. Within the month of May some fifteen or sixteen such unfortunates have been placed in confinement in that city, while in former times that number would hardly have been found in five years.

—The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law giving the officers the right to arrest all idle persons who, not having visible means of support, live without lawful employment; all persons wandering abroad and visiting grog-shops or houses of ill-repute, or lodging in groggeries, out-houses, market-places, sheds, barns, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; and all beggars or others receiving alms.

—For some months past the reviving presence of the Holy Spirit has been enjoyed in the American Presbyterian Church of St. Catherine's, under the care of Rev. R. Norton. On Sunday, June 3rd, amid the wild excitement of the Fenian invasion, while twenty wounded soldiers lay near by, under surgical treatment, there was a still hour of consecration in the sanctuary, and thirty-one entered into public covenant with Christ and his church.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—The colored men of New Jersey are moving to contest legally their right to the ballot. Claiming that, as tax-payers, representation is due them in the enactment and administration of the laws, they will bring the matter to the courts, and there lay open the whole question of suffrage. The most intelligent and wealthy colored men of the State lead the enterprise, which retains for its chief lawyer Gen. E. F. Butler. A meeting to swell the movement will be held in Newark on Friday. We are glad that it has its beginning in New Jersey, and hope that this spirited example will be followed in other States.—*N. Y. Paper.*

—The House of Representatives reconsidered its vote rejecting the bill to establish a department of Education, and passed it by 80 to 44. The act provides for a Department to collect educational statistics, in charge of a Commissioner, at a salary of \$4,000, with three clerks, and requires a report to be presented annually to Congress, embodying the results of his investigations, including in the first report information as to the college land-grants, and the way in which those trusts have been managed.—*Id.*

**SURRAT THE ASSASSIN.**—There is an apparently well-grounded rumor afloat in Memphis that John H. Surratt, one of the leading Lincoln conspirators, was recently in that city on his way from Northern Texas to Missouri.—*Am. Paper.*

**DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.**—A few days ago, in the State of Pennsylvania, a widower with seven children was married to a widow with five children,—neither party knowing that the other was blessed with responsibilities until after the wedding. A more badly "sold" couple it would be difficult to find.

**THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.**—The Primitive Methodist Western Annual Conference assembled at New Diggings, Lafayette Co., Wis., May 17. The business was transacted in a fraternal and harmonious manner. The religious services were well attended, and a divine influence pervaded the assemblies. There was an equal number of lay and ministerial delegates.

**FORD'S THEATRE.**—The reconstructed Ford's Theatre building is being fitted up under the direction of Surgeon General Barnes. The upper story will be used for the Army Museum, and the first and second stories for the valuable military records of the war, which are of greater value than mere professional memoranda, as it is by means of them that pensions are secured for living heroes, and for the wives and daughters of those who fell.—*Washington Letter.*

**THE EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.**—During the month of May, 40,049 alien-born emigrants arrived at this port. This is nearly double the arrivals in the corresponding month of last year, and those of the first five months of this year are nearly double those of the same period last year. From the first of January, the numbers rise as high as 100,000. It is estimated that we shall get up to a quarter of a million before the close of the year. This will fall far short of 1854—the great emigration year, but it will surpass any other recent year.—*N. Y. Paper.*

**STORM ON LAKE ERIE.**—Lake Erie was visited by a terrific gale on the 18th. The schooner "Jennie P. King," is reported to have foundered off Long Point. Only one man, named Thomas McGinness, of Tonawanda, was saved; all the others on board, numbering thirteen, perished. The bark, "Arabian," owned in Port Burwell, ran aground near Cleveland. The vessel was totally wrecked, and of eight persons who were aboard, only one, the second mate, was saved. A number of other vessels are reported more or less damaged, but the total amount of loss is not yet known.

**"HARK! FROM THE TOMBS."**—It will be interesting, no doubt, to our Charleston friends, and a good many others, to learn that Robert Tombs, ex-United States Senator, now enjoying the privileges of an exile at Havana, in a conversation with a Washington lady a short time ago, avowed his intention of yet calling the roll of his former slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill. Tombs defiantly asserts that the invincible giant of secession is not dead, but only taking a quiet snooze in order to invigorate himself for another and more successful attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States.—*Boston paper.*

**FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.**—Dispatches just received at New York by Thomas C. Durant, Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, announce one hundred and five miles of railroad west from Omaha completed, and that on Friday, the 8th instant, one and a half miles of track, and on Saturday, the 9th instant, 9000 feet of track was laid by a single gang of men. This is the fastest track-laying on record, and, allowing twelve working hours, would be at the rate of a bar of iron laid and spiked complete each minute of time. At this rate the country may look for a railroad to California at an early day.

**THE PRO-SLAVERY SPIRIT EXTINCT IN THE OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**—The final action of

the Assembly in regard to the Kentucky malcontents and their sympathizers was modified, on motion of Dr. Gurley, of Washington. Instead of dissolving the St. Louis Presbytery, they condemned the "Declaration and Testimony" as slanderous and schismatical, and summoned all who signed or adopted it to appear and answer before the next assembly, and in the meantime forbid their acting in any church court higher than a session. Any Presbytery allowing them to sit in it is thereby dissolved. The object was to censure these men severely, and to stop their mischief at once, and yet give them time to retract, if they will. The vote stood 106 to 30, a complete quietus of disloyalty.—*Independent.*

**MENHADEN.**—There are over four hundred boats employed in this fishery in Narragansett Bay, and they catch 10,000 barrels a day. They are very plenty this year, both here and in other waters. This fish, which was mostly used heretofore for manuring purposes, has received a new value within a few years by being used for making oil, which for certain purposes is extensively used. The oil is used by curriers and in adulterating lard oil. There is a manufactory of the oil in Portsmouth. There is a large one at Wood's Hole, near New Bedford. The scraps are used in forming a compost for manuring, and altogether this rich fish is made to yield a good harvest of grain, and is of great value. For the table they are not valued, generally, as they have a strong odor when being cooked. They are, however, the sweetest fish in the waters, though bony. Indeed, they may be said to be equal to shad, and were they not so common would bring a high price.—*Newport (R. I.) Mercury.*

**MURDER, REVENGE, AND RETRIBUTION.**—We were informed by telegraph last week of the murder of William Carmichael, at a place about six miles from Memphis, Tennessee, by three men, and the capture and death of the murderers. It appears that one Henderson, a relative of Carmichael's, volunteered to accompany a party who went to arrest the murderers. After the men had been secured they were taken towards Memphis. They were named Wingate, Banks, and Boyett. On the way Henderson told one Sariel, who had charge of the prisoners, that their lives should be taken then and there.—Sariel told him that he had disarmed them and received their surrender, and would shoot any man who attempted to harm them while in his keeping. The prisoners were coming along peacefully. About dusk Henderson dropped behind the cavalcade. After dark, or about eight o'clock in the evening, Henderson rode up alongside Sariel and the prisoner Banks, who were riding together on the same mule. Henderson at once shot Banks in the back of the ball taking effect in the spine. He rolled off down, on the side on which he was leaning, dragging Wingate with him. While he was falling Henderson shot at Wingate, another prisoner, shattering the arm near the elbow, and immediately turned upon Boyett, the third one of the prisoners, who was starting to get out of the way, and shot him twice, wounding him so seriously that he could not recover. As soon as Sariel heard the firing, he turned and rode toward Henderson, telling him to desist or he would shoot him. Henderson at once fired upon Sariel, but missed. Sariel then shot Henderson, and he fell from his horse and died in ten minutes. All this shooting occurred in fifteen seconds.—Henderson fired as fast as he could cock his pistol and draw the trigger. He was so near the prisoners that every shot took effect. Before Henderson died, he told a man living near the tragedy that he was satisfied; he had had his revenge.—*Am. Paper.*

CANADIAN NEWS.

—The inhabitants of the village of New Lancaister, County of Glengarry, have purchased 30 Spencer Rifles, and two companies of Volunteers are daily drilling under the passed cadets. Every man, old and young, volunteered to go to the front, under the passed cadets, or officers thoroughly capable of putting them through.

—A most lamentable accident occurred near Jordan last week, by which two men named Steep and Freeman lost their lives. They were hoisting some large stones for a railway bridge, when the machinery of the derrick gave way, striking and instantly killing two of them. One leaves a wife and eight children.—*St. Catherine's Nephelid, 15th.*

—The Toronto *Globe* states that the brig "Alice Grover," of that city, was totally wrecked in a storm on the 17th, whilst trying to make Cleveland. The cook was drowned and the captain badly bruised. The brig and cargo (350 tons of coals) were the property of Mr. G. H. Wyatt, of Toronto. The vessel was insured, but it was not ascertained whether the cargo was so or not.

**ST. ARMAND, JUNE 22, 5 P.M.**—At half-past two o'clock to-day five or six Fenians came on a reconnaissance tour to Pigeon Hill, and on arriving at the outpost began firing on the Richelieu Light Infantry sentinel stationed there. They were in a thick bush off the road, leading across the lines to Franklin County.—As soon as they were perceived the Company was placed under arms and led on the run on another road, for the purpose of intercepting their retreat to the lines. They fled, however; and, before the men could get up to the bush they were first seen in, had disappeared through a swamp, the water in which reached up to their waist-bands. Altogether about twenty shots were fired; but, unfortunately, owing to the distance and the obscurity, none of the shots reached. There seems to be no doubt that a number of Fenians are still lurking on the frontier. Those who were seen at Pigeon Hill this afternoon were all armed with carbines and sabres, and pretty roughly dressed. The officers in command of the Richelieu Light Infantry Company are Capt. Lefebvre, Lieut. Carreau, and Ensign Fletcher, a son of the well-known and popular Brigade-Major of the district.—*Gazette.*

**RETURN OF THE QUEEN'S OWN.**—ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.—The Queen's Own arrived in Toronto from Stratford on the 18th inst. Notwithstanding that it rained heavily the citizens turned out in thousands to welcome the return of their brave defenders. The Upper Canada College Company, with their officers, were drawn up at the station of the Grand Trunk Railway. A procession was then formed. Captain Button's troop of Markham Cavalry taking the lead. The Mayor and members of the city corporation followed. The band of the 47th came next, and the Queen's Own, with York and Caledonia companies brought up the rear. In this order they marched

to the drill-shed, the splendid band of the 47th playing "God Save the Queen," "See the Conquering Hero Comes," "The British Grenadiers," and other inspiring airs, amid the continued cheering of the citizens who surrounded and followed the procession. The bells rang out a joyful peal, every available piece of bunting in the city was displayed, making the principal streets gay with flags and streamers. The balconies of the houses along the route, and indeed all the available stand-points, were crowded with spectators, who cheered again and again as the men marched by to the drill-shed. Here the platform was already well filled with ladies and gentlemen, and their number were soon added to by the Mayor and Corporation. Gen. Napier, and Dr. McCaul, and the Relief Committee occupied some of the front seats. On the right of the platform, the Third Battalion of Volunteers, and on the left, the Chicago Volunteers in full uniform, and the Cobourg Rifles, were drawn up in line with presented arms. Suitable addresses were delivered to the gallant fellows by General Napier and Rev. Dr. McCaul, to which Lieut.-Col. Gilmore made an appropriate reply. The speaking ended, cheers were given for Major Gilmore, for the officers of the Queen's Own, for the men of that Battalion, for the York Rifles, and for the Queen—the last with a particular emphasis. The Queen's Own were then dismissed to their homes, and the assembly dispersed.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
OTTAWA, JUNE 22nd.—The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock, but the House sat with closed doors till twenty minutes past four.

**HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.**  
In committee on the resolution respecting the extraordinary militia expenses.

Hon. Mr. GALT said he did not think that on this occasion he ought to detain the House by any lengthened reference to the cause which gave rise to this resolution. It was not supposed, when the House adjourned last Session, that the Province would be subjected to an attack by lawless men, but it became the duty of the Government to protect the Province against lawless aggression, and it would seem that the steps taken were not taken in vain. On the 9th of November a small force of volunteers was called out for the purpose of protecting the frontier. That force was considered sufficient to meet the danger which threatened at that time. If that force had been all that was required, the Government could have made an arrangement of payment out of the ordinary grant; but, a short time after this, the Fenian movement assumed such magnitude that something beyond that payment became necessary. He need not detain the House by reference to the constant drilling of men on the other side of the lines, nor to their threats that Canada would be made the base of operations against the empire. He thought that Government went as far as they could in refraining from calling into the field a large force while these threats were being made. At length it was ascertained that it was the intention of these lawless men to make a serious attack on this country, and under these circumstances Government felt they would not be doing their duty if they did not appeal to the loyalty and patriotism of the volunteers for the defence of the country, and they called out 10,000 men; a force considered sufficient at that moment, but that call was responded to in such a patriotic spirit that the number of companies which usually would only have filled the call, gave forty per cent. more, every company turning out in full strength. There were thus fourteen thousand men placed in the field when only 10,000 were asked for. (Hear, hear.) That force was kept up till it was supposed the danger was over. They then returned to their homes. Had it not been for subsequent events Government would only have had occasion to ask indemnity for the misappropriation of the ordinary estimate, but the events of the last few weeks showed that the designs of these men were only checked by the steps Government took, and at the first moment they could, they put these designs into operation, and made a descent on this country. The statement laid before the House showed the course Government took, involving two departures from the Audit Act. The demands upon Government necessarily called for a departure from the ordinary estimates. These estimates were laid before Parliament, and it was the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that indemnity must be sought for diverting appropriations to other ends. The Government therefore determined to ask indemnity for departing from specific appropriations. It was his duty to lay before Parliament, a few days since, papers relating to the extraordinary expenditures. The defence of our homes from actual invasion was one of those dangers which we could scarcely anticipate with courtesy to a friendly neighbor. He did not think the Government was to blame if they did not foresee in the estimates last session any necessity for providing for this expenditure. Therefore they left themselves in the hands of the House, and the country would be the judges of their conduct. (Hear, hear.) He did trust that on this occasion the House would show that they regarded the paramount duty of the Government to be not merely to keep up the name of a volunteer force, but to defend the sanctity of our soil. (Cheers.) They did not desire, however, that any precedent should be drawn for the course pursued on this occasion. They had endeavored to follow the restrictions of the Audit Act; they looked upon any departure from it as a most serious affair, and had kept distinct from every other expenditure sums thus appropriated. At the same time, it was his duty to state that the expenditure had been continued, and it was impossible for the Government to avoid making a continued unauthorized expenditure beyond what they were permitted to do out of the vote of Parliament, and therefore it was proposed in the resolution that continued expenditure would be considered legal, provided it be covered by appropriations for that purpose in a bill of appropriations this session. The hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud applause.

Mr. DORION was glad to have heard the remarks of the Minister of Finance, which showed that he felt the importance of the Audit Act. He (Mr. Dorion) thought that on this occasion there was no doubt in any one's mind of the necessity for a departure from the provisions of the bill which had taken place. He was also glad to hear that Government recognized the principle that they could not alter the disposition of sums voted by the legislature for ordinary militia service or apply them for other objects. This he

thought was a proper understanding of the Audit Act. With these remarks he must say that he looked upon the course of the Government on this occasion, and the promptitude with which they called the militia into service, as deserving all praise.

Mr. HAULTAIN thought it was right the attention of the House should be drawn to the very large expenditure incurred by the volunteer service. The average rate of expense had been as high as one and a quarter dollars per man. Now, if we consider that for a force of 20,000 men that would amount to between nine and ten million dollars, we must see that if we expect to defend ourselves by volunteers it would be necessary that they should understand that their pay and allowances could not be continued at the rate at which they had been paid.

Hon. Mr. GALT thought this question had better be deferred, but in the meantime he might say that the pay of the men had only been a quarter dollar per day with allowance, and this could not be considered too much, considering the sacrifices the volunteers had made in turning out. He did not think they could have put a force in the field under such circumstances at less cost. Of course additional charges arose from staff appointments.

Mr. DUFFIN said the Government in future should be very particular not to be so expensive in regard to the volunteer and militia movements as they had been recently. There was an impression in the country, not that the pay of the volunteers was too much, but that in other things connected with them, such as clothing and transportation, stricter and more rigid economy might be observed, and that the disregard of it would, if continued, certainly lead to calamity. He looked upon the volunteer force as that upon which the Government must look for defence for two or three years to come, and would urge upon the Government to encourage its extension and progress in efficiency by every means in their power. He did not apprehend war or any hostile feeling on the part of the Government or people of the United States, but he feared we might expect for some time to be harassed by some such attempts as those which had been lately made on our frontiers. It was time to look upon the Fenian organization as a serious matter, no longer to make light of.

Mr. HAULTAIN argued that if we were to depend on our volunteers, and paid them as much as we were doing now, we would soon find ourselves incapable in the case of actual war to maintain any efficient force in the field.

Mr. ROSS contended that the volunteer system was best, and that people did not regard them as overpaid,—the best proof of which was that in many places throughout the country large sums were voluntarily subscribed to supplement the pay given by Government.

Mr. DONALD McDONALD held that it was upon the militia we had to depend for the real defence of the country, and not upon the volunteers, who, although gallant and brave, were here today and gone to-morrow.

Mr. CHAMBERS demanded further that full inquiry should be instituted into the conduct of the military authorities, who, it was believed, had committed blunders that required exposure and censure.

Mr. FERGUSON (SINCE) thought the volunteers got too little instead of too much, and had early pressed that opinion on the attention of the Government.

Hon. Mr. MCGEE said it had been justly remarked that that House was not the best place to try and determine upon the merits or demerits of officers who had served on the frontier, whether volunteers or regulars. How could he believe that the member for Glengarry had properly weighed his words when he spoke of the Volunteer Force as made up in any large proportion of a floating population, without a fixed abode or stake in the country. He knew this was not true of the Montreal volunteers. He did not believe it was of the force generally. In one manufacturing establishment in Montreal out of 35 hands employed 30 went to the front. Ships lying in the harbor unloaded, or delayed in loading, for lack of stevedores, who could earn from \$1 to \$2 per day, and their owners as much as \$4, because they had gone to the front to defend their country for 20¢ per day. These men, if not millionaires, had yet a home and stake in the country. So far from such a reproach being true the opposite was more near the truth. The force was, in too great measure to repel this invasion, pitted in the contest against the off-scouring of the towns on the other side of the line. He repeated these Volunteer defenders of ours were the flower of our population, and not men of a floating population with no ties to bind them here to the country they are called upon to fight for. Wherever quartered they had made themselves beloved. Out of six companies at Cornwall only one man was put in the guard house for a serious offence, and he a man who had crossed the line to serve in the Federal army, and there had been spotted. For his part he knew nothing more magnificent than the rally of all men in Canada to the defence of the country; old men vying with young, and poor with rich in readiness. Nor had anything finer been seen than the dash of our men at Ridgeway. It was easy to sit here at our ease and say what they did not do. When the people were called they had rushed as one man to arms for the defence of the territory; when Parliament asked, they had voted extraordinary powers to the government without hesitation, and now the House would vote and the people pay the sums needed for defence as cheerfully as all had rushed to arms. He then developed, at some length, his idea of the reality and extent of the grave danger which threatened us, and he blamed the American people and government for recruiting troops on the basis of future assault on the power of Britain; but gave due credit for efficiency of action to the American government when it did act, speaking of General Meade in high terms, as an honorable man and a true soldier, who proposed to do his duty at all hazards. He urged upon Canadians the duty of union, which would quadruple our force, and denounced those as traitors, as the worst sort of Fenians, who sowed dissensions or divisions of class among us, or made disparaging comparisons between the volunteers and regulars—between Upper and Lower Canada—or under any other form, and ended by referring to the benefits we derive from this brief if somewhat costly campaign, in a greater unity among members, greater respect in the eyes of our neighbors and the mother country. The hon. gentleman sat down amid loud and long continued applause from all parts of the House.

The resolution was then adopted, and the Committee rose.

# THE WITNESS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

## SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

The National Division Sons of Temperance, of North America, still continues its session. A mass meeting was held by it on Friday night in Nordheimer's Hall, and to-night (Tuesday) one of its members, Mr. Carswell, of Oshawa, will lecture in the same building, and from his peculiar and striking talent as a speaker, will, there is little doubt, have a large audience.—At the same moment that so many American official visitors have thus been drawn to Montreal, the congregation of the American Presbyterian church have opened their beautiful new church on the corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. The Rev. Mr. Bonar, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Drs. Fisher and Cuyler, preached the opening sermons on Sunday last; and a very interesting social meeting was held in the body of the building on Monday evening.—The examinations and distribution of prizes and diplomas to the Model and Normal Schools in connection with McGill College, took place on Monday and Tuesday, and showed that these schools keep up their high character.—From these peaceful topics we turn to what, it is to be trusted, may be considered as the last dying echoes of threatened strife and war. Our volunteers, who deserve so well of the city and country, were on Saturday, along with the regulars, presented with an address of welcome on the Champ de Mars by the Mayor and Corporation on behalf of the citizens. The spectacle was grand, the Champ de Mars not being able to contain the military of both services. Ten thousand spectators also must have been on the ground, and every window commanding a view was occupied, whilst a considerable concourse was in the adjoining streets. The shops in the principal streets were closed, and flags were flying from public and private buildings, and the afternoon was largely kept as a holiday.—In connection with this demonstration at home, which was itself the result of the Fenian demonstration on the borders, may be mentioned that at a late hour on Monday night the Fenian prisoners who had been sent hence to Phillipsburg for examination were returned to our jail, along with two others, named Coburn and Crawford, from the neighborhood of Pigeon Hill. The proof against these last two is understood to be convincing.—The jury in the case of the "Lion" steamboat explosion have returned a verdict that the boiler burst from an overpressure of steam, and recommend a change in the law, demanding more stringent requirements hereafter as to the testing of boilers, and also that the working pressure be not hereafter more than half the ultimate pressure which the boiler would bear.

## EDITORIAL ITEMS

—A friend has left us a bottle of a dark colored fluid which has a pretty strong smell of coal-oil, which is found flowing freely at Almonte, C.W.; and Sir Wm. Logan, he adds, says, it is just the thing if they can only find enough of it.

—A young man named Richard Sly was drowned at Worcester, Mass., on the 16th inst., while bathing. He was formerly a resident of Montreal, and was connected with some of the temperance societies of this city.

—Intelligence has been received from Rev. S. R. Butler, of the Labrador Mission, dated 21st February, by an American whaler, which had been ice-bound on the coast, and which recently reached Newfoundland. Both Mr. Butler and Miss Macfarlane were in good health, and had been well during the five months that had passed since our last advices from them. The work of the mission had been successfully carried on; and the state of the mission, though not marked by the same earnest spiritual life of some former winters, was healthful and encouraging.

—Mount Vesuvius is in active sympathy with the continental disturbances.

—The cotton crop throughout Turkey will be much larger this year than any grown in that country before.

—Galignani reports the consecration of a Romish Bishop at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, the first time, since remote ages, that such a thing has taken place.

—The widow of Major de Vere, who was murdered by a private soldier shooting at him at Chatham, has been presented with a residence at Hampton Court Palace by the Queen.

—We learn from Natal that Dr. Colenso has issued a hymn-book, in which the words Jesus and Christ are left out, the word God, wherever possible, being substituted.

—Dr. Nélaton, the physician who extracted the ball from Garibaldi's foot, has declared that he has great doubts of Garibaldi's fitness for going through a campaign, or indeed undergoing any great fatigue.

—M. Drouyn de L'Huys has been decorated by the King of Denmark with the Order of the Elephant, which has been conferred upon only two Frenchmen outside of the Imperial family.

—A Paris letter says the ex-Confederate Capt. Maury has become a naturalized Mexican, and is

about to be named to a high command in the Mexican Navy.

—The valuable collection of natural-history objects belonging to the late Gordon Cumming, the eastern traveller, has been purchased for Barnum by his agents in London.

—General Benedek, commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces, tolerates no newspaper correspondents in his army, but the Government can grant permission to newspaper writers, if it pleases.

—Fourpenny bank notes, to the amount of many millions of florins, have just been issued by the Austrian government, to meet the requirements of daily life; and an immense increase of the paper money of higher denominations is daily expected.

—There are great rejoicings in South America over the repulse of the Spanish squadron by the Peruvians. Callao received but little damage by the bombardment.

—If Gen. Rousseau is expelled from the House of Representatives, it is thought that Kentucky will elect him to the Senate.

—A girl of thirteen and a veteran of ninety-one were married in Cairo, Illinois, last week.

—The Cincinnati firemen have been insured against accidents, by the contributions of the citizens.

—An American paper states that about seventy-five preachers in Missouri, who have refused to take the oath as required by the new Constitution, have been arrested and lodged in jail.

—A few nights since the wife of a German residing at West Hoboken, N. J., arose in the night and went to the window for something. Her husband awoke just at that moment, and, mistaking her for a burglar, fired two shots from his revolver, both of which took effect, and she died in a short time.

—Henry Shaw, of St. Louis, proposes to give that city two hundred acres of land, for a public park, provided that some twenty thousand dollars are annually spent in improving it. The land is valued at four hundred thousand dollars.

—A novel race took place at Philadelphia on the 19th. Two females—one from New York, the other a Philadelphian—made their appearance upon the course, in Amazonian costume, each driving a team of blood horses harnessed to a Roman chariot. "Fast" as was the performance, it did not attract a very numerous crowd.

—One of the Fenians captured by the United States steamer "Michigan" has been recognized as a noted desperado, known as "Stonehouse Jack," and the Governor of Pennsylvania has claimed him on a requisition charging him with murder and robbery at Pithole on the 3rd of May last.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says, "one thing the Fenian movement has taught us: that 50,000 American soldiers, properly officered, with arms, ammunition, and adequate means of subsistence, may easily capture Canada, by crossing the frontier at half a dozen different points." There may be two very different opinions on this subject.

—Hon. William Black, for many years President of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, died at Fredericton on the 18th. The *News* says that the successor of Mr. Black will be chosen by election, under the precedent established in a despatch of the Duke of Newcastle bearing upon such matters.

—On Friday of last week, in the Queen's Square, St. John, N.B., a fight occurred between some officers of the 15th Foot and a number of civilians. One of the latter, accidentally or otherwise, spat tobacco-juice in very close proximity to the officers, which led to an altercation, and subsequently to a free fight. Ensign Broughton, one of the party, has been summoned before the police magistrate on a charge of assault, and fined \$10 and costs.

—One hundred and forty Spanish subjects passed through Panama on the 5th for Cuba. They are the first instalment of the late Spanish expulsion from Peru and Bolivia. It is reported that the next steamer from Callao will bring up 400 more of these unfortunates. This expulsion seems to be very poor policy, as the bulk of the native Spaniards in Peru and Bolivia are hard-working agriculturists, artisans, and mechanics, and the great need of these countries is labor.

—A number of New York ladies are preparing a splendid flag to be presented to Garibaldi, and one hundred young men are to be chosen as bearers of it to Italy. The members of that special committee will be expected to furnish their own outfit and pay their own expenses. This is independent of the movement of Italian residents of New York, who have called a meeting to assist three hundred young men to go to Europe.

—A telegram from Galveston, Texas, says the Liberals in Mexico, under a leader named Trevine, have captured, near Camargo, a large and valuable train of merchandise, which was proceeding under escort from Matamoros to the interior. The escort is said to have consisted of about 2,000 Imperialists, with eight pieces of artillery. The Liberals number 2,500, well armed and equipped. The number of prisoners made is given at about 1,200.

—The *Kladderadatsch*, or German *Punch*, brings this week a splendid and significant woodcut. It represents a big spider, adorned with

Emperor Napoleon's head, waiting quietly in its large web, while all kinds of insects, representing the other European States, are flying about it or caught in it, to be devoured in time by the Imperial spider. Beneath are Rouber's words in the Corps Legislatif: "Honest Neutrality and Liberty of Action!"

—The quarrel between Spain and Chili may yet result in events very much more important than the redoubtable bombardment of Valparaiso or Callao. The allied governments of South America appear to be arranging measures for an expedition against the Island of Cuba, in retaliation for the wanton attack of the Spaniards upon the Chilean port. There is good reason to suppose that New Granada will make common cause with the allied powers on the Pacific; thus affording to the latter the incalculable advantage attaching to the possession of seaports on the Atlantic coast, and also precluding all intercourse by way of the Isthmus between Spain and her fleet in the Pacific Ocean. It is believed that there are thousands of revolutionists in Cuba who are anxious to free themselves from Spanish rule, and that a sufficient force can be sent out from Colombian ports to exposed points of the Cuban coast, to accomplish—with the aid of the disaffected residents—the capture of the island.

**CORRECTION.**—Our report of the meeting of the Congregational Union, held here recently, had a paragraph taken from a report read at one of those meetings to the effect that the lamented Ensign MacEachern, who fell at Ridgeway, was a Congregationalist. This, Rev. Mr. Marling, of Toronto, says, is not the case. The lamented deceased was a Wesleyan. It is a brother of his that is connected with the Congregational denomination.

**THE CROPS.**—Gentlemen who have just passed through Canada from Windsor and Sarnia to Montreal concur in stating that the crops west of Belleville, and particularly west of Toronto, are very promising indeed. Spring wheat will, it is thought, be a much heavier crop than last year. Fall wheat has been a good deal injured. Other crops are generally very good, and the appearance of the country upon the whole is described as splendid.

**SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.**—Conversing with some young mechanics recently arrived from Glasgow, we found them pretty well satisfied upon the whole with this city, though their wages are little or no better than they were there; but they greatly regretted the want of the Saturday half-holiday, to which all classes in Britain have now become accustomed. We asked if the employers paid them for this half day, or if they just got the holiday, as it were, at their own expense. They replied that they did not get paid for it, but they all liked it so well that they greatly preferred the arrangement. We have no doubt that this would be the universal feeling here also if the plan had only a fair trial; and what a refreshing and elevating thing it would be for families to have the Saturday afternoon for walking, sailing, cultivating a little garden, visiting museums, or any other employment or recreation they preferred. The commencement made by a half holiday on Saturday last should, we think, be kept up for the summer, at all events; and it would not be long probably before mechanics would get as much for five and a half days as for six.

## THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME ON SATURDAY.

The sight which was presented on the Champ de Mars on Saturday afternoon has, perhaps, never before been equalled on the same ground. Notwithstanding that a considerable portion of the Regular and Volunteer Forces were unavoidably absent, there could not be less than five thousand troops on the ground, and of these a fair proportion were artillery and cavalry. The spectators were double that number, and would have been again doubled had there been space. Every window commanding a view, and every "coign of vantage" was taken possession of, while the ground itself was encroached upon as far as the sentries who kept it would permit. Thousands were upon the streets in holiday attire, and flags floated joyously from public and private buildings. The public generally seemed to enter cordially into this ovation, as one, not of idle form, but an appropriate and well merited tribute. Whatever may have formerly been sneeringly said of playing at soldiers, no one can now say that our volunteers have joined the ranks for that purpose, or that the demonstration on Saturday was one merely of military parade. Had we not been so well prepared to meet the late threatened invasion, the Champ de Mars might possibly have witnessed other occupants. The duties of the volunteers on the frontier were, happily, chiefly of prevention, but none can doubt their readiness and ability in case of need to cope in deadly encounter, and, along with the regulars, drive back the misguided men who for a while hovered near our borders, ready to pounce upon the property which our brave volunteers and regulars so well guarded. May they not be again called upon to the same scenes for the same purpose; but if they should be so, we are sure that the same alacrity will be shown. In conclusion, we may say that the address of welcome, with its attendant ceremony, was a graceful, and, above all, a most highly deserved tribute to both branches of the

service, and more especially to the volunteers, who, whilst willing to become soldiers for a season, yet count it their highest honor and dearest privilege to be good, peaceable, and law-abiding citizens.

## WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE FENIAN PRISONERS?

Now that the Fenian raids are over, a very grave, but also very delicate, question presents itself to the government and the people of Canada, namely, that of the disposal of the prisoners. Their fate is a matter of the most exciting interest, not only here but in the United States and Ireland, where they are known to have numerous friends and sympathizers. Although to a less degree, the interest is shared in other countries, and it might be said that the civilized world have now their eyes upon Canada to see if wiser counsels will prevail amongst us than in another colony whose exaggerated severity against rebels of another race has recently raised general indignation. It is evidently, therefore, incumbent upon us to act with great calmness and deliberation, and to temper severity with mercy and sound policy, so as to avoid even the appearance of the errors committed in Jamaica.

We have over one hundred Fenian prisoners; some reports say even over two hundred. What shall we do with them? Some perhaps will be ready with the answer that since these prisoners are all to be considered either as guilty of high treason if British subjects, or as pirates, robbers, and assassins if of another nationality, they should all suffer the death penalty. This would probably be conformable to a sense of abstract, wholesale, and indiscriminate justice, but there can be no doubt that, were we to make such a general butchery of the Fenians in our hands, we would draw down upon us the execration of the whole civilized world, and that Great Britain would have to blush for us.

The practice of modern nations has been, under similar circumstances, to single out the most responsible leaders, and to make an example of them, sparing the rest, except when a case of murder, or of some other crime, can be made out against an individual prisoner. Such has been British practice in India, in Ireland, and even in Canada some thirty years since.—Indeed cruel Austria has not departed from this rule in her barbarous treatment of Italian and Hungarian raiders. The French republic alone in the worst days of its bloody despotism decided to award death to all the French *émigrés* captured on her soil, whom she considered just in the same light as we do Fenians. At Quiberon no quarter was given by Hoche to those raiders; but French officers, and especially Pichegru, absolutely declined to have cold-blooded executions of such prisoners, and released them on parole to prevent their being sent to the scaffold.

Canada cannot afford to depart from the precedent given by other civilized nations. Even the United States, who, whether rightly or wrongfully, it matters not here, considered the St. Albans raiders in exactly the same light as we do the Fenian raiders, that is to say, not as belligerents, but as robbers and assassins, have not recorded any sentence of death against them or the like of them at other spots. They might have received no quarter if captured in action, but they would not have been executed afterwards if spared at first.

That most of those invaders of Canadian soil are very low scoundrels, is probably true, but they are not all so. A great many are mere boys, who could not reckon the full consequences of the dangerous step they were misguided to take. Others of more mature years, but ignorant, were deluded by misrepresentations, and honestly thought they were doing a patriotic duty when participating in the crime of their leaders. The seducers and not the seduced should meet the extreme penalty of the law, and while it may be necessary that those most criminal should, upon conviction, forfeit their lives, the punishment awarded to the rest should be milder.

If the above considerations were not sufficient to determine our course in dealing with our prisoners, there is another one which must prove conclusive, and that is policy. The main object for Canada is to prevent another similar invasion from ever taking place. Now, what gives vitality to Fenianism? Unquestionably the sympathy of our American neighbors. If that be withdrawn, Fenianism is crushed and bound to die out very soon. There are now unmistakable symptoms of general disgust and weariness in the States at the turbulent organization. Let us do nothing on our side of the lines to revive this drooping but most mischievous sympathy, and to that effect, if for no other reason, let us exhibit moderation in the punishment we shall award to our captives. Let us avoid the great mistake of surrounding them with the halo of apparent martyrdom, which would exasperate and nerve their people for another renewed conflict on a larger scale, and produce in their favor a reaction of public feeling in the neighboring republic.

Perhaps it is not desirable to fill up our penitentiaries or prisons at great expense, and for a number of years, with those whose lives will be spared. But they might, for a limited time, supply us with involuntary labor in some of our public works; and in no other could they be more appropriately engaged, than in constructing the fortifications which will protect the Pro-

vince against the repetition of the offence they have committed.

## OUR MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN VIEW OF ANOTHER FENIAN INVASION.

If Fenianism after its late disasters retains some vitality, another invasion of Canada, although very unlikely, is possible. The Province should, therefore, be prepared for such an emergency, and use, in providing for defence, the experience just acquired. In this respect there are two points which call for immediate consideration, as they have formed the theme of many complaints. One is the want of some commissariat arrangement for the volunteer force. The companies first sent to the front had much to suffer from want of food, tents, clothing, and other supplies, until relieved by the spontaneous exertions of their fellow-citizens in the several localities from whence the volunteers came. But this relief, although generous, came too late, and was, of course, very unequally granted to the different corps; those from wealthy cities getting an abundance, while the companies from poor country parts had little or none of such relief. Indeed the report is that the brave volunteers who fought at Ridgeway were ill prepared for the toil of the battlefield from the want of food and other indispensable supplies.

When Mr. J. S. McDonald's Militia Bill was before Parliament we pointed out this very serious omission, and now that the law is to be improved, it would be well if some provision was made for a permanent commissariat organization, so that whenever the volunteers take the field again their most necessary wants may be attended to immediately by some responsible parties officially appointed to that duty. The Swiss Militia Act, which is acknowledged to supply the best precedents for the military organization of Canada, can be consulted with advantage in reference to this much-needed addition to our volunteer system.

Another point to which public attention has been called by the indignation of those people who were most exposed to the Fenian raids, is the arming of the population on the frontier. The farmers, maddened at the sight of the miserable rabble that plundered their houses, and drove their cattle from the fields, are clamorous for arms, which the Government is entreated to supply them, so that each man might make his house a fort, and fight individually the brigands within reach of it. Indeed much blame is thrown upon the Government for not having foreseen the necessity of such armament and supplied the population with the requisite weapons. We cannot, however, join in their demand unless its form is much modified. Rifles intended to be kept permanently at home as a household article of necessity should be private property. The government cannot lend them and keep an efficient inspection over them; nor should they be given, as there would be still less care bestowed upon them, and they would often be sold or bartered away. Moreover the individual resistance of men defending singly their homes would amount practically to very little. The fact of their being armed but isolated from each other being known, the ruffians would attack each house singly with a sufficient force to collect for their own use all the rifles held by the people.

The armament that is wanted on the borders is a military organization that would make of every male adult a soldier. At short notice they would rally in companies or battalions under their officers, and offer prompt resistance to the first attack of the invading hordes. Their services would prove far more valuable to the country than those of volunteers from the interior, and this for several reasons:—1st. There would be a great gain of time in having these forces always on the spot threatened, while it takes often several days to bring to the front volunteers from the interior, and in resisting raids prompt action is of the utmost importance. 2nd. There would be a great saving of expense, inasmuch as transportation is costly, not only in itself, but also by requiring a lengthened time of service on the part of the men, and therefore of pay on the part of the Government. 3rd. Finally, the men on the frontier when brought together under military organization are really of far more service than those who come from a distance, and are strangers to the locality invaded. Resident volunteers will know every road and every path, and even be acquainted with houses and settlements on the other side of the lines, such as may serve as a basis of operations to the enemy.

For these several reasons, and considering, moreover, that the only enemy Canada has to fear is that which will come across the frontier of the United States, whether they be Fenians or Americans, it seems advisable for our government and Legislature to encourage to the utmost the military organization of the people along our borders, and to give them, if need be, some preference over other volunteer corps, because their services are those most available in case of an invasion. An enemy attempting upon Canada an attack by surprise, as the Fenians threaten to make, cannot approach in large numbers unnoticed. If there is always a reliable volunteer force on the borders, which in a few hours can be brought together, the advance of the enemy will, at least, be held by them in check, so as to give time to the regulars and volunteers to come from the interior to the rescue.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

A closing social meeting of the members of the Congregational Union, along with the congregation of Zion Church, took place in the basement of that building last night.

Tea, provided by the ladies of the Church, was partaken of between the hours of seven and eight, a large number being present. After refreshments the Rev. Mr. Allworth took the chair, when the Rev. Mr. Feaster (Eng.) favored the company with a few illustrations of chanting and singing unisons and harmonies.

The Rev. Dr. WILKES announced that the Rev. Dr. Taylor and Mr. Redpath had been appointed a deputation from the Canada Presbyterian Synod, to bear its salutations and sympathies to the present Union.

The Rev. Mr. FENWICK was then called upon, and gave some account of the work of God in his own church at Kingston, more especially showing the happy results of personal efforts amongst the young, and illustrating his remarks by several instances of a very interesting and touching nature.

The Rev. Mr. McDONALD, Secretary to the French Canadian Missionary Society, then stated, for the information of the strangers present, the object of the mission, namely, to bring the pure Gospel to the million of French Roman Catholics of Lower Canada. It had been in existence during twenty-seven years, had circulated 28,000 copies of the Scriptures, also tracts and religious books; and its colporteurs continually traversed their wide field of labor, speaking God's truth. We had to encounter much opposition, ignorance, and prejudice; but these were in some measure past, and God's word was silently doing its work. The mission schools at Pointe-aux-Trembles had educated about 1,000 young persons of both sexes, and every individual respecting this valuable institution could be obtained in the last annual report. Through its means many French Protestant families were now scattered through the country, living in credit, and, in many instances, from their uprightness and intelligence, looked upon with extraordinary respect by their Catholic neighbors. The time was now felt to have come to make a strong and protracted effort for the conversion of the French Catholic population; and individual exertion, by the members of that congregation, should be exchanged for a general effort by the church.

It was thereupon moved by the Rev. Mr. CLARKE, and carried unanimously— "That this Union rejoices in the continued and growing success attending the efforts of the French Canadian Missionary Society, and cordially commends it to the prayerful liberality of the church."

Propos of the foregoing resolution, Mr. Clarke, in a brief address, related how he some years ago, while travelling in the Lower Province, accidentally made the acquaintance of an intelligent and interesting Scotchman. Mr. Clarke again met with him, after a lapse of several years. He had then become possessed of a seignior, and, having married a French Canadian lady, was allowing a large family to be brought up as Roman Catholics. Mr. Clarke expostulated with him, and the result was that he at once sent four of his children to be educated at the French Protestant School at Pointe-aux-Trembles. One of these children, a girl, induced him to establish family worship in his home. He afterwards had religious meetings held in his house, and was now one of the most useful in the Protestant cause.

Mr. CLARKE concluded by bringing before the meeting the claims of the Bi-centenary Hall now being built in London (Eng.), an institution which—besides its memorial character—might be looked upon as a sort of Congregational Home. He wished to send to England £50 towards it. He had already obtained £25, and should be glad of further contributions.

The Rev. Dr. WILKES called attention to the new Congregational Hymn Book, a number of which Mr. P. W. Wood proposed to import, and offer at prices without the usual book-sellers' profits.

Mr. W. W. SMITH brought before their notice the claims of a child's paper, called the Dial, giving briefly its history, character, &c., and recommending it to Sunday-schools, and stating that it was an undenominational paper.

The Rev. Dr. WILKES urged the necessity of increasing, up to at least 1,500 or 2,000, the circulation of the Canadian Independent, which was to be enlarged.

It was then announced that there would be a meeting of the members of the Union and others for prayer this morning at nine o'clock, and the doxology having been sung and the benediction pronounced, the meeting separated.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The Stations of the Ministers for Lower Canada, and Upper Canada as far west as Kingston, as arranged at the Conference just closed, are as follows:—

THE KINGSTON DISTRICT.

- Kingston—Ewd. B. Ryckman, B. A., Thomas Derrick; Henry Byers, Supernumerary.
Napanea—John S. Clarke, Alex. Champbell.
Selby—David Kennedy, B.A.
Newburgh—George McRitchie, George H. Squire, B.A.; Stephen Miles, Sup'd.
Wilton—William Briden, W. W. Leach.
Odessa—Wesley Casson.
Bath—Edward Barras, one wanted.
Waterloo, (Kingston), Edw. A. Ward, J. H. Chart.
Batterssea—Andrew L. Peterson.
Gananogue—Davidson McDonald.
Brewer's Mills—William Savage, John W. Wicher.
Hartsville—John C. Ash.
Carroverith and Frontenac—John Holmes, one wanted.
Tamworth and Kennebec—Ozias Barber; one wanted.
Geo. McRitchie, Chairman.
J. S. CLARKE, Financial Secretary.

THE BROOKVILLE DISTRICT.

- Brockville—William H. Poole; Luther Houghton, Supernumerary.
Prescott—Jas Brock, Sylvester Hurlbart, Supernumerary.
Lyn—William Andrews, one wanted.
Farmerville—William McGill, John Russell.
North Augusta—Jay S Youmans.
Spencerville—William Morton.
Kempville—Richard M. Hammond, Henry Shaler, Supernumerary.
South Mountain—(Heckston,) John Howes.

- Matilda—William Scott, Elisha Tennant, Iroquois, William H. Williams, Superannuated.
Morrisburgh—William English.
Winchester—Andrew Armstrong.
Moulinette—George Case, one wanted; Stephen Brownell, Superannuated.
Cornwall—Joseph Huggill.
Roxborough—James W. Sloan.
Wm SCOTT, Chairman.
Wm. ENGLISH, Financial Secretary.

THE PERTH DISTRICT.

- Perth—Wm Hansford, Ebenezer Taskey.
Smith's Falls—James Gray, William H. Shaw.
Carleton Place—James Masson, Henry Irvine.
Merrickville—Charles Taggart, Richard A. Kerr.
Waverly—Edwin Fessant.
Pakenham and Annaprior—William Burns, Wm McDonough.
Newboro' and Bedford—Edward S. Shoney.
Robert Bruce.
Elgin—William Hayhurst.
Lanark and Sherbrooke—Alexander Lester, one to be sent.
Fitzroy Harbor—Robert L. Gable.
JAMES GRAY, Chairman.
Wm. HANSFORD, Financial Secretary.

THE PEMBROKE DISTRICT.

- Pembroke—David C. McDowell.
Westmeath—William Tomlin.
Portage-du-Fort—William Creighton.
Renfrew—Thomas H. Walker.
Catalogie—One wanted.
Alice—Brook Rose (Pembroke), Charles E. Perry.
Clarendon—William Shannon, John H. Stewart, William T. Hewitt, Supernumerary.
Oswego—William Sanderson.
German Mission—Stephen Kapalle, one wanted.
DAVID C. McDOWELL, Chairman.
Wm. TOMLIN, Financial Secretary.

THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.

- Ottawa—John Douse, Henry Beeson, Sup'd.
Templeton and Chaudiere—David Brethour.
North Wakefield—Richard N. Adams.
Aylmer—Samuel Teason.
Aylmer, C. E.—John B. Armstrong.
Bell's Corners—Edward Wilson.
March—Robert Bell, under the direction of the Superintendent of B.C.
Richmond—Wm D. Brown, one wanted.
North Gower—W. M. Pattison.
Long Island Locks—Hugh McLean.
Osgoode—John Slight.
Bearbrook—Jabez B. Keough.
Thurso—Joseph Hill.
Riceville—Geo H. Kenney.
L'Orignal—David Chalmers, one wanted.
Harrington—Daniel Conolly.
JOHN DOUSE, Chairman.
RICHARD WILSON, Financial Secretary.

THE MONTREAL DISTRICT.

- Montreal Centre—James Elliott, Wm Briggs, John Douglas, Supernumerary.
Montreal West—George Douglas, Hugh Johnson, B.A.
Montreal East—John Borland, John B. Clark, B.A.
Chambly—One wanted under the direction of the Superintendent of Montreal Centre.
St. Johns—George N. A. F. T. Dixon.
Odelton—William C. Henderson, B.A.
Hemmingford—James A. Gordon.
Manningville—Stephen Bond, George Ferguson.
Huntingdon—Silas Huntingdon.
Ormston—John V. Wilson.
Cavignol—Levi Vanderburg.
La Chute and Grenville—Joseph Kilgour, Wm S. McCullough, B.A.
New Glasgow—Garret J. Dingman.
Shawbridge—Erastus S. Curry.
Rawdon—Thomas G. Williams.
JAMES ELLIOTT, Chairman.
JOHN BORLAND, Financial Secretary.

THE QUEBEC DISTRICT.

- Quebec—George H. Davis.
Seaman's Mission—John Salmon, B.A.
French Mission—Joseph A. Dorion.
Three Rivers—James Armstrong.
Melbourne—Thos W. Jeffrey, Osborn Lambly, B.A.
Sherbrooke—William Hall, B.A.
Eton (Sawyer's P. O.)—George Washington, B.A.
Henry W. Maxwell.
Dudswell and Bury—Hugh Cairns, John Smith.
Leeds—George Stenning.
Danville—Robert H. Smith.
New Ireland—Thomas Bell.
Durham, C. E.—James E. Richardson.
Actonvale—John Scott.
Port Neuf—William Adams.
Metis—Samuel E. Maudsley.
Gaspé—Isaac Taleman.
GEO. H. DAVIS, Chairman.

STANSTEAD DISTRICT.

- Stanstead—William R. Parker, B. A., Malcolm McDonald, Superannuated.
South Roxton—Armand Parent.
Wm. HALL, B.A., Financial Secretary.
Compton—Joseph E. Sanderson, M.A., Thomas Charbonel; John B. Selley, M.D., Superannuated.
Hatley—John Tomkins.
Coaticook and Barnston—John S. Evans.
Georgeville and Magog—Moses M. Johnston.
East Bolton—Edmund E. Sweet, Richard Robinson.
Knowlton—William Scales.
Shefford and Lawrenceville—William W. Ross, Wm H. Peake.
Stukely and Farnham, French Mission—Stephen Chartier.
Granby—Benjamin Cole, Edward S. Ingall, Supernumerary.
Danham—Thomas W. Constable.
Freleighsburg—John Davis; Samuel Jackson, Supernumerary.
Farnham—Thomas Waisley.
Sutton—Hiram Fowler.
St. Armand—John Armstrong, 2nd; Fras. Hunt, Supernumerary.
Clarenceville—Samuel G. Phillips.
JOHN TOMKINS, Chairman.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Financial Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES

The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the

demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession, without number, admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE OFTEN OVERLOOKED.—A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

DANVILLE, C. E., March 13, 1861.—Dr. Colby Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you of the admirable effect of your Anti-Costive and Tonic Pills in the cure of my wife. She commenced taking them in July last, when recovering from a severe and protracted sickness, unable to bear ordinary cathartics. Although the Pills were taken daily, no objectionable results followed, but under their use she rapidly recovered health and strength.—H. HUBBARD, Inspector of schools, District of St. Francis. Sold by Druggists generally.

TO DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, AND FAMILIES.—Burnett's standard flavoring extracts, renowned for their great purity and strength, are for sale by the trade generally,—endorsed by the leading confectioners.—BARNES, HENRY, & Co., and ALEX. MCGIBSON, Montreal, general agents.

THE PAIN KILLER.—So justly celebrated, was introduced to the public several years ago, and now enjoys a popularity unequalled by any other medicine. For the cure of Diphtheria, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds, Scalds, Burns, etc., it is without an equal. Sold by all the principal druggists.—Daily Plaindealer, Cleveland, Ohio.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, Montreal, June 26, 1866.

Weather fine; but hot, and sultry. Thermometer 90° in the shade.

Greenbacks are bought at 35 1/2 discount, and sold at 33 1/2 to 34 1/2. Silver is bought at 4 1/2 and sold at 4 to 4 1/2 discount. Latest New York quotations for 5-20's, 102 1/2 to 103 1/2; do 7-30's, 102 1/2.

FURS are very dull in view of the disturbed state of Europe, and prices of most kinds are almost nominal.

DRY GOODS are dull, as is always the case at this season, but there is a small demand for goods to assort, and a few lots are moving off to buyers who visit the city.

SHIPPING.—Never before but in one season have we seen the wharves of Montreal so crowded with vessels and business; and the value of our various harbor extensions, including the new wharf at Windmill Point, is already apparent. What with freight discharging and loading, emigrants, and all manner of vehicles, the port presents a most animated spectacle.

WOOL.—We have several letters asking us to quote wool regularly at this season, and in reply have to state that we would have done so had there been any certain quotation. So far as we have heard of transactions recently, either here or in the country, the price has been about 35 cents for good washed wool, but we believe manufacturers and wool dealers are unwilling to pay that price now, and talk of 30c to 32 1/2c. Whether they will be able to buy at these rates remains to be seen, but meantime there is nothing doing. The loss of reciprocity, and the consequent duty on wool going into the States, is telling heavily against the price of this commodity.

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

Table with columns for item names (e.g., Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1), units (per lb, per doz), and prices. Includes items like Waxed Upper, Grained do, and Sheep-Skin Linings.

REMARKS.—The market, since the date of last report, has been pretty lively; the receipts and sales having considerably exceeded those of either of the previous weeks of the current month, and prices generally have been steady. Spanish Sole has been coming forward more freely, and, with sales only moderate, quotations are not very firmly held. Heavy weights are scarce, being in demand for the lower ports. Slaughter Sole.—There is no inquiry for light stock, but a limited call still exists for plump lined leather of desirable quality. Harness Leather.—The supply has been inadequate to meet the very active demand, and prices have advanced. There is scarcely any prime stock in market.

Waxed Upper continues to command very full rates, the call being still fairly active, and receipts of all kinds limited.

Enamelled and Patent Cow.—The request continues good, especially for the latter, which is still quite scarce.

Buffed and Pebbled Cow.—Stocks on hand are fair, but there is not much doing in either description, and prices remain as before.

Sheepskin Linings.—Russets are in good demand; but there is not much inquiry for colors.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET.—The vagaries of the gold market have almost extinguished the hide market, and prices must be considered nominal. The trade are unwilling to buy except at lower gold quotations, to which some holders submitted; but the reaction in Wall street has once more strengthened the hands of holders, while buyers stand aloof and refuse to operate.—Prices of leading kinds in gold:—Dry Buenos Ayres, 25 to 26 lbs, 19c to 20c; do, 20c to 23 lbs, 18c.; Montevideo, 20 to 22 lbs, 17c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs, 15c to 16c; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs, 15c; Corientes, 21 to 22 lbs, 15c to 16c; California, 22 to 25 lbs, 16c to 17c; Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs, 12c to 15c; Bahia, 21 to 22 lbs, 11c to 12c.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

Friday, June 22nd, 1866. There has been a good attendance of Western buyers at the auction sales of this week. Teas at the sale on Tuesday at Messrs. J. Buchanan & Co.'s sold pretty freely. Groceries, generally, being at so many sales one after the other offered, the market closes in a languid state mainly from this cause. On the whole, the business of the week has been to a pretty considerable extent.

Teas.—At Tuesday's sale about 400 chests Gunpowders and Imperials sold at 56c to 87c; about 150 Twankays, 28c to 41c; about 60 chests Hyson, 45c to 56c; Oolong, about 100 pkgs., 40c to 47c; Souchong and Congou, about 300 pkgs., 36c to 64c; Japan, uncolored, about 450 pkgs., 49c to 59c; and of Young Hyson, about 2,000 packages, 30c to 93c. Of Imperials several lots passed, and of Twankays more passed, prices not being satisfactory. Black Teas sold to a fair extent. Japans, not a great many sold, buyers not willing to meet views of holders. Young Hysons moved off pretty freely at somewhat lower rates for finest Teas, and some other grades, than was desirable. On the whole, the sale was fairly satisfactory. Teas were sold to a fair extent at sale of Messrs. J. Tiffin & Sons on Monday, but not a great deal done at other sales. Messrs. D. Torrance & Co.'s sale to-day is the last of sales now announced. A healthy demand may after this be reasonably expected. At private sale some business has been done, generally at about previous prices. Notwithstanding the financial trouble in England, Teas have held their own very evenly; and now that it is happily apparently about at an end, a brisk trade in Teas at full figures is looked for there. The total exports from China show a considerable diminution compared with last year.

SUGARS are the turn lower in this market, though foreign advices do not seem to warrant any change of opinion. We quote Cubas 8c to 9c, and Porto Ricos 8c to 9c. Small lots only sold by auction at about \$8.15 to \$8.75. Refinery prices are lower. Yellow, 8c to 9c; Crushed A, 11c; Dry Crushed, 12c; Standard Syrup, 44c; and Golden, 48c. Sixty days over 6 to 10 barrels.

MOLASSES has not been dealt in to any considerable extent of late in regular way. Prices nominally as before.

COFFEES.—Moderate business. Rio 19c to 22c; Haytien 19c to 21c; Java 26c to 26 1/2c. Rice is rather inactive, \$3.60 to \$3.85.

CHEMICALS.—The market is fairly supplied. Prices are about as last quoted.

FRUITS.—Currants, pressed, have sold as low as 3c; 4c to 6c may be given as regular prices. Raisins, Valentias, held at 7c to 8c; Layers at auction sold at \$2.00 to \$2.10 for boxes; \$1.00 to \$1.15 for halves; and 60c to 63c for quarters. Market quiet. In Mediterranean goods generally some business has been done at auction and otherwise, generally at pretty low figures. Some Lemons sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50 by auction.

SPICES.—Pepper held at 9c to 10c; Pimento 7c to 8c. A few lots at auction sold rather under. Nothing noticeable of change in Nutmegs, Cloves, &c.

FISH continue to be quite dull, and demand is limited as usual at this season. No change to note in prices since last report.

OILS.—Pale Seal has sold at 76c to 79c at auction. Cod held at 80c to 82c in lots. SALT.—75c asked for considerable lots of Coarse nett. Fair demand.

P.S.—At the tea sale to-day, at Messrs. D. Torrance & Co.'s, there was a fair attendance. The offerings were 9,012 packages, and fully over half found buyers at, on the whole, pretty fair prices. The sales showed a good amount of tone in the market. Twankay and Hyson skin brought 26c to 44c; Inferior, 15c to 16c; Gunpowder, 51c to 86c; Imperial, 33c to 81c; Hyson, 56c to 78c; Oolong, 43c to 47c; Souchong and Congou, 45c to 57c; Japan, 50c to 60c; Young Hyson, 35c to 92c. Market for Teas, generally, closes with firmness.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.—Bull's Head.—Tuesday, 19th.—With 2,000 less cattle than last week, prices are 1c higher, but trade slow, in consequence of not being able to drive stock through the streets during the day time. Sheep are in good supply, but the same causes which injure the cattle trade, make a slow market. Hogs, on the contrary, have advanced fully 1c per lb, and are selling quickly. An advance in provisions, owing to the threatening war in Europe, causes this rise and briskness in live hogs.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE FISHERIES.—It appears there is no longer reason to doubt that the British and American Governments have come to an arrangement with regard to the very important, and we may add very dangerous, Fishery question. The agreement arrived at is, that the American fishermen shall pay a tonnage tax for the right to fish in British waters, and that the navies of both

nations stationed on the fishing grounds will endeavor to prevent any parties fishing who have not taken out the proper license therefor. We cannot think this is a very satisfactory arrangement, so far as British America is concerned. In fact, there is only one argument which bears in its favor. That argument is—That this temporary settlement will prevent any such serious trouble upon the fishing stations as was apprehended, should the American fishermen have been rigidly excluded from them, and also prevent danger of an embroilment of the two Powers. We are free to admit the importance of endeavoring to avoid difficulty between the two countries regarding the fisheries, and also the danger there was in the two Governments not speedily coming to some understanding.—But whilst recognizing the importance of this, we fear that all the tonnage tax which will be collected will be a very poor return for the very valuable fishing privileges they are to receive from us. Leaving the peace argument out of view, this bargain is rather of the jug-handle order—all on one side. Brother Jonathan has certainly got the biggest half of the loaf. Could the tax be easily collected, we would at least receive some returns for our fish; but it must be apparent to any one, that there must always be a wide door open for illicit fishing, and that it will only be by the closest watching on the part of our naval officers in those waters we can collect the revenue which we hope to receive. Not the least disadvantage is, that it does away with one of the strongest arguments with the Americans in favor of a new Reciprocity Treaty.—Trade Review.

The sudden rise in the premium on gold is supposed by many to be partly attributable to the fact that the Ways and Means Committee had agreed that the New Tariff Law should come into effect immediately after its passage. It is estimated that there are nearly a hundred million dollars worth of goods in bond in New York, which will account for the scare in the market. A strange fact in connection with the matter is that the Committee, previous to their determination on the subject, had sworn each member to secrecy in the matter; but before they left their rooms the fact was known in Wall street.—Boston Paper.

The grain receipts at Buffalo for Wednesday and Thursday amounted to 2,609,252 bushels,—the greatest amount ever received in the same time at any one port in the world.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

FOR MARKET DAY, June 26, 1866.

Table of retail market prices for various goods including Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Peas, Buckwheat, Turkeys, Ducks, Fowls, Chickens, Pigeons, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Pork, Butter, Do, salt, Potatoes, Sugar, Maple, Lard, Eggs, Haddock, Apples, and REMARKS.—Attendance large.

Corn Exchange Daily Reports.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, June 26, 1866.

FLOUR, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, \$9.00 to \$9.50; Extra, \$8.25 to \$8.75; Fancy, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Superfine from Canada Wheat, \$6.70 to \$6.80; Strong Superfine from Canada Wheat (rates exceptional), \$6.90 to \$7.00; Super. from Western Wheat, \$6.80 to \$6.90; City Brands of Super., \$6.65 to \$6.75; Western States Flour, nominal; Superfine No. 2, \$6.40 to \$6.50; Fine, \$6.00 to \$6.15; Middlings, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Pollards, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Bag-Flour, \$3.67 to \$3.75 per 112 lbs. Market quiet but very firm; holders asking a further advance, to which buyers are not disposed to accede. Sales this forenoon were in lots for local consumption. Strong Bakers' Flour sold at \$6.87 1/2, \$6.99, and \$6.95. Welland Canal Flour has been sold at about \$6.90,—ordinary Super. from Canada Wheat, \$6.80; Super. No. 2, \$6.42 1/2. A few sales of lower grades. The Flour market in New York is 5c to 10c lower to-day.

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4.60 to \$4.90 according to quality.

WHEAT, per bu. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring \$1.45 to \$1.50; Western States Wheat nominal,—Chicago Spring \$1.45 to \$1.50; Milwaukee Spring, \$1.50.

PEAS, per 60 lbs.—A lot of about 9,000 bush. sold on p.t.

CORN per 56 lbs.—A cargo of 13,000 bush. to arrive sold, but price not reported.

OATS, per 32 lbs.—A small sale of choice at 38c.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—First Pots, \$5.40, an exceptional sale at \$5.42 1/2; Inferiors, \$5.20.—Pearls, nominal at \$8.

PORK, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Market quiet; Mess \$24.00 to \$24.50; Prime Mess, \$21; and Prime, \$20.00.

BUTTER, per lb.—Choice Dairy, 17c to 18c; Medium Dairy, 15c to 17c.

CHEESE, per lb.—Market quiet; Dairy, 11c to 12c; Factory, 13c to 13 1/2c.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange firm, with upward tendency in sympathy with rates in New York; 60-day Bankers' bills on London, for cash, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 prem.; counter rate 9 to 9 1/4 prem. Private nominal 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 prem. Produce and Documentary, 7 to 7 1/4 prem. Demand drafts on New York 35 1/2 dis. The rate for gold in New York to-day at noon was 155 1/2.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western Advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:— MILWAUKEE, June 25.—No. 1 Wheat, \$2.01 1/2 to \$2.02 f.o.b., quiet; receipts \$2,000 bu. No. 2 Wheat, \$1.82 f.o.b. Flour \$9.50 dull. Freight, 21c. Pork, \$32. CHICAGO, June 25.—No. 1 Wheat \$1.76 f.o.b., dull; receipts 40,000 bu. Corn, 56 1/2c, weak, f.o.b.; receipts 271,000 bush.

Family Reading.

THE HIDING PLACE.

Weary and sick of self and sin,
That lack of holiness within,
And compassed by the world's rude din,
Jesus, I turn to thee.

I cannot wash away these stains,
Nor can I break sin's subtle chains,
Nor free my soul its bitter pains—
Jesus, I come to thee.

By faith thy cleansing blood I see,
That riven side was "cleft for me,"
Now quickly to the cross I'll flee,
Jesus, to hide in thee.

And now from out my safe retreat
I calmly watch, my foes to meet;
They may distress, but can't defeat,
While I am hid in thee.

O Jesus, let me here abide,
Close nesting to thy pierced side,
So peaceful and so satisfied,
While I am hid in thee.

Dear Jesus, Master, it is sweet
To bathe with tears thy wounded feet,
And all thy promises repeat,
While I am hid in thee.

Not in myself, alone in thee,
My joy, my strength, my life shall be,
For thou art "all in all" to me,
While I am hid in thee.

Thus safely sheltered 'neath thy wing,
Of Christ my righteousness I'll sing,
And fear no more death's bitter sting,
While I am hid in thee.

And when I stand before thy throne,
Saviour, I know thy love will own
The soul for which thou didst atone—
The soul that hides in thee.

Sailor's Magazine.

THE VOW AT THE BARS.

(By Rev. William M. Blackburn, in "National Temperance Advocate" for June.)

(Continued.)

111.

The village tavern was full of carousing.
Every tippler must have his revels on election-day.
The bar-room was black with the sins of drunkenness.
"Where is Hartley?" was the frequent question.
Many a penniless toper wanted a dram at his expense.
One lady had been quietly glancing into the rooms in search of him.
All knew the anxiety of Mrs. Hartley for her husband.
One minister afterward looked within as he passed thence to and fro.
Many knew that parson Blake would come the fourth time, and then, perhaps, make a closer search.
"It is strange," muttered one dry man, who was quite as anxious for Hartley to appear, "that these women and these preachers cannot let a man have his liberty!"

In the doors and on the porch were men whose eyes were staring in every direction for Hartley.
A step was heard up the street, but it was too firm and elastic for that of their much-desired friend.
Then the man was seen on the other side of the way; Hartley was not expected to be there.
It was not his side of the street.
Then he seemed to be passing rapidly by; that was not like Hartley.
But the light gleamed across the street: the man was indeed Hartley.
What could possess him?

"Hartley, Hartley!" was the cry, but he paid no more attention to it than the deafest man that ever lived.

"Say, Hartley, what are you playing the fool for?" cried one of the oldest sort of grog-bruizers; "won't you give us a little of your wit to-night?"

"Come, Hartley, have we offended you?" said another dry-throated friend.
"Come, let us have a drink together. It is not late."

Hartley had got well past the tavern, when he stopped short, turned, and said with a firm voice, "Farewell to your dram-drinking. Farewell to taverns. Farewell to bad company. Farewell to the ditch. Farewell to delirium tremens. Farewell to a drunkard's woes, and a drunkard's grave!"

He turned and walked on as erect as an Indian, and as straight forward as "a bee line," with his eye upon the light in the window.

"Is this Mr. Hartley?" inquired a gentle voice, as he was turning a corner.

"It is and this is Mr. Blake. I am glad to meet you here. Did you hear what I said to those tempters?"

"I did, and with a joy that I can not express."

"Come on home with me; I want to tell my wife about it."

No, that will be too sacred and joyful a meeting for my presence. Go on, and may God bless you. But, let me give you a little advice," said the pastor, still holding the hand that had grasped his own with eagerness.

"Certainly, I need advice. Oh! that I had taken it long ago!"

"I only want to say, begin with God. Begin with Him who has said, 'Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out.'"

"God has begun with me; I feel it in my soul. It has seemed to me for the last hour, that all my friends were praying for me, and that God was determined to answer their prayers, in spite of my wickedness and my hard heart. Deacon Watson knelt down with me, in the woods, this side of the bars; and he prayed, and I prayed, for I could not help but pray. And there's my wife—God bless her—God forgive me—she is praying—"

Mr. Hartley was broken down. He silently pressed the hand of the pastor, and went on his way weeping. How like a rainbow of promise gleamed the light in the window, as he saw it through his tears!

"I'll not go to the front-door," he said to himself, "and then she will know that the parson is not bringing me home drunk to-night. She will hear my sober step, and that will prepare her for the surprising news."

He opened the side-gate, and walked on

with a firm, elastic step, when the dog muttered his caution. "Why, Prince, don't you know me?" said he, much affected because of the watcher's suspicion. The dog was at once assured and leaping for joy in the path. "Poor fellow," said Mr. Hartley, for his wife's benefit; "didn't you know your master. Been so long since I came home sober, that you didn't know me, because I wasn't staggering along, and talking like a fool. That's right, be as happy as I am."

Mrs. Hartley was sitting in her room, with a foot on the rocker of a cradle, in which an infant was sleeping, and with an ear intent upon every sound in the street. "O mother! there's a robber coming," exclaimed her daughter Ellen, who had persisted in staying up until her father came home.

"Be calm, my child," replied her mother, rising up; "old Prince will frighten him away. You rock the baby, while I see that the doors are safe."

She went to the side-door, listened, and recognized her husband's voice. Instantly the key was turned, and they met in tears of gladness. And shall we intrude upon the scene, and tell the world how John Hartley told the happiest tidings that she had ever heard concerning himself? Shall we tell how they prayed together that he might have God's grace to keep his vow at the bars?

112.

EARLY the next morning the sheriff entered the office of lawyer Edson, and laid upon the table a paper headed, "Sheriff's Sale," saying, "Please look it over and see if the property is correctly described."

The lawyer began to hum off such phrases as these: "To be sold on the premises two large lots"—"a two-story house"—"a barn and carriage-house"—"other improvements"—"the garden well planted with choice fruit-trees"—"taken as the property of John Hartley, at the suit of W. Pitt Edson, Esq."

The sheriff stood thinking of what disagreeable duties his office imposed upon him, and seeming to be in no haste to perform them.

"It is hard to turn John Hartley out of house and home," said the lawyer, "for he is one of the cleverest men living, when he is sober. But drink will drive him to the wall, and I must have my money. Those who have mortgages on his mill will take alarm, and you may soon have to sell that under the hammer. Take this to the printer, and have it posted up by noon to-day. I must find some business to take me out of town, or his wife, and the parson, and the deacons, will all be here to beg the mercies of the law. They overcame me once, but now the law must have its course."

It was a favorite notion of Mr. Edson, that he was the most merciful lawyer who ever gave work to a sheriff. In the present case he had the justice of the law on his side. John Hartley had brought himself to the verge of financial ruin. The lawyer's eye kindled with a bright idea, and he said to himself, "I'll ride into the country, and persuade my friend Allen to make the highest bid for the property. He wants to move into town."

"Would you believe it?" exclaimed a neighbor, as he hastened into the office, "John Hartley has reformed! That is all the talk up street."

"Too much for me to believe," replied the lawyer. "Can't take hearsay evidence in this court."

"John Hartley has quit drinking!" said another, happy over the event. "Quit until he gets over the present disgust," said Mr. Edson. "Such reformations are quite common after an election-day."

"Perhaps you would have more confidence, if you had passed by his house last night as I did, and heard him praying like one grasping for the last hope."

(To be Continued.)

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

An interesting and unwonted scene was witnessed in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian church, of Brooklyn, on the last Sabbath evening. The large congregation was made up of the United Episcopal "Church of the Messiah" and the church that worships in Lafayette avenue. This joint service of the two churches was brought about at the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Thrall, the popular and beloved rector of the "Messiah."

The services were simple and unliturgical. In the pulpit sat the noble form of Bishop McIlvaine, whose "hoary head is a crown of glory," beside him were the Rev. Mr. Mills, the rector of "old St. Ann's" (and who is also the successor of McIlvaine and Cutler in that church), and Rev. Mr. Thrall, and the pastor of "Lafayette-avenue church." Mr. Mills read the Scriptures, not omitting the usual formula "here endeth the first lesson." The Rev. Dr. Hodge, of the Baptist church, came forward and offered a fervent prayer. The devotions of the assembled brotherhood of believers found expression in singing Dr. Palmer's sweet hymn:—

"My faith looks up to Thee,
Thou Lamb of Calvary,
Saviour divine!"

Bishop McIlvaine then rose, and addressed the assembly for a half hour, in a strain of tenderness and unction that touched every heart. His address was like ointment poured forth. He commenced with a discussion of the divisions that took place in the church at Corinth, when one said "I am of Paul," and another said "I am of Apollos." These carnal contentions the great apostle had rebuked; and ever since that day the diversities and controversies in Christ's flock had arisen from human error and infirmity. The bishop laid down the principle that there is but one true church; and that it is composed of "sinners who have been made alive by Jesus Christ, and who live through faith in Jesus Christ." This church now exists under various denominational names. Its interior oneness is found in the spiritual relation which every true Christian bears to Jesus as the living Head. The bishop frankly said, "The Episcopal denomination have no dif-

ferences in the articles of their faith. Their only difference is in their theories as to the order of the sacred ministry." This utterance came with peculiar grace from Bishop McIlvaine, who, although a staunch and loyal Episcopalian all his life, was educated at the College and Theological Seminary of Princeton, N. J. During his student days, his most intimate friends were Dr. Charles Hodge, the present senior professor of the seminary, and Bishop Johns, of Virginia. That cordial intimacy has never been broken.

The bishop spoke, with much feeling, of the evils arising from such varieties of Christian denominations in small towns. A community that is barely able to maintain one or two flourishing churches is subdivided into half a dozen weak parishes, often contending with each other in narrow and hurtful rivalries. The pastors of these small flocks are badly supported; and, if a family of wealth come into the village, there is an undignified strife for the possession of the new-comers. In the large cities these evils are not so apparent; though sectarianism is pronounced to be everywhere a hateful and belittling spirit, unworthy of those who followed the same divine Lord.

As we listened to the venerable prelate's address, we recalled the following fine passage, which on another occasion fell from his eloquent tongue. In speaking of the communion of God's people, he said: "The church is like an ocean, whose surface is lashed by the storms of sectarian controversy into waves that seem to us (who stand at a low point of observation) like mountains; and we feel as if all must be convulsed to the very centre. Could we measure how much of all this contention is about matters which affect not the fixed settlement of all Christians upon a common Saviour,—could we look down into the inner life of the people of God, and see how all that is spiritual and eternal is unmoved—we would then see that the visible confusion and distraction are as nothing to the spiritual unity and harmony of God's church on earth."

After the bishop had concluded his address, the pastor of the church paid an earnest tribute to the great services which the venerable servant of Christ had rendered to the American churches and nation, and heartily reciprocated all his expressions of fraternal love. The assembly joined in singing the hymn "Blest be the tie that binds." Prayer was offered by the rector of St. Ann's. The doxology was announced by the Rev. Mr. Thrall, and the apostolic benediction pronounced by the bishop. After many cordial hand-shakings, the assembly dispersed; and we were quite unable to decide whether we had all been transported backward a few centuries to the times of the early church or forward to the millennium.—N. Y. Independent.

THE BISHOP OF BALTIMORE ON "GERMAN" AND MORALS.

A letter-writer from Baltimore says that recently the Roman archbishop of that city preached against certain abominations of fashionable life, and especially "the German," threatening to deny absolution and the sacraments to all who indulge in it. It was understood that the Protestant Episcopal prelate of the same city would make a similar pronouncement. This is not to be wondered at. The evil is a very great one, and disgust with it is not confined to the clergy or strict religious folks. Many who have no sort of scruple in regard to ordinary square dances, yet feel that this round dance is nothing else than abominable. The writer referred to says: "I always wondered that fathers and mothers, but more especially brothers, would stand quietly by, when they knew who and what some men were in whose embrace their sister was, and knew, too, what young men said both before and after. I wonder, too, that friends can see young girls expose themselves as they do in their waltzing. Why does not somebody speak out what everybody is thinking, and save our really modest girls from eyes and tongues only too ready with comment. Indeed, it has got to the pass that a modest man, between what is offered and what is revealed, does not know what to do with his eyes in society."

The question is, What is to be done? The Church in a conflict with fashion can do but little. It can, however, restrain its own members, and this should be done with a heavy hand. Especially should Christian parents be required to care for their children in a matter like this, where they are led away by an excitement of whose true character and tendency they have little or no conception. But besides this, there is a call for the action of all sober persons who care for the general interest of morals. The great difficulty is that in things of this kind one can scarcely speak out plainly what he means without offending delicacy. But elderly persons who have an acknowledged position in society, could do much by setting their faces against these dances, without assigning any reasons save those which are conveyed in general terms. Certain it is that something must be done, or "the daughters of perdition," as the Commissioners of Police call them, will be largely reinforced from the very cream of up-pertendom.—Religious Intelligence.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

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

"Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord."—Isaiah xliii. 12.

We are to witness to the truth, power, and sweetness of religion; to the goodness, holiness, and faithfulness of God. We are to witness to the world, by our spirit, testimony, and conduct; we are to witness to poor, doubting, fearful souls. Our witness should be unequivocal, and should be borne with courage, constancy, and love. Our testimony should be from experience. Do we know the Lord? Do we daily experience the power of truth in our hearts? Does it free us from slavish fear, the love of the world, and the dominion of sin? Can we say, We have known and believed the love which God hath

to us—God is love? Are we saying to those around us, Oh, TASTE and see that the Lord is good; there is no want to them that fear Him? Suppose we should be called to bear witness before judges or kings; in the prison or at the stake; how would it be with us then? Could we witness that God is good and gracious; that He is enough to make us happy; if He were to strip us as He did Job, or try us as he did Paul? He says, "YE ARE MY WITNESSES."

Give me to bear thy easy yoke,
And every moment watch and pray;
And still to things eternal look,
And hasten to Thy glorious day!
I would Thy daily witness be,
And prove that I am one with Thee.

SELECTIONS.

QUESTIONS FOR OURSELVES.—Three questions ought to be put to ourselves before speaking evil of any one. First—Is it true? Second—Is it kind? Third—Is it necessary?

—How cheerfully do these little birds chirp and sing, out of the natural joy they conceive at the approach of the sun and entrance of the spring, as if their life had departed and returned in those glorious and comforting beams! No otherwise is the penitent and faithful soul affected towards the Sun of righteousness, the Father of lights. When He hides His face, it is troubled and silently mourns away that sad winter of affliction; when He returns, in His presence is the fulness of joy; no song is cheerful enough to welcome Him. O Thou who art the God of all consolations, make my heart sensible of the sweet comforts of Thy gracious presence, and let my mouth ever show forth Thy praise.—Bishop Hall.

—Consider that murmuring is a God-provoking sin; it is a sin that provokes God not only to afflict, but also to destroy a people. I have read of Caesar, that, having prepared a great feast for his nobles and friends, it so fell out that the day appointed was so extremely foul that nothing could be done to the honour of the meeting, whereupon he was so displeased and enraged that he commanded all of them that had bows to shoot up their arrows at Jupiter, their chief god, as in defiance of him for that rainy weather; which, when they did, their arrows fell short of heaven, and fell upon their own heads, so that many of them were sorely wounded. So all our murmurings, which are so many arrows shot at God himself, will return upon our own heads and hearts: they reach not Him, but they will hit us; they hurt not Him, but they will wound us.—Brooks.

—It is not our charity that can cover our sins from the sight of God. Christ is the propitiation of our sins. "It is I that blot out your iniquities," saith the Lord. But, as God's love toward us covereth our sins, so ours toward our brethren doth cover theirs. If God love us, His mercy is as a cloak that hideth all our sins; He seeth no blemish or deformity in us. If we love our brethren, our charity is as a veil before our eyes; we behold not their faults. Although many, we reckon them not. For charity covereth even the multitude of sins. The eye of the charitable man is always viewing his own wounds; as for the scars of other men, he seeth them not. His hand is always occupied, not in picking out moles from other men's eyes, but in drawing out beams from his own. St. Augustine, to show the great dislike he had of such as uncharitably delighted to unfold other men's faults, wrote these lines over his table:

"Whoso loveth to grow upon men in their absence,
Let him know that this table doth not like his presence."

—Archbishop Sandys.

DR. GUTHRIE ON TOBACCO.—"Tobacco I would banish in every manner and shape; but of all shapes that of smoking is the most offensive and the most wasteful. People snuff, and I do not approve of it; but there is many a man who smokes away and blows up in reek what would educate his children, what would clothe them, and what would be a blessing and comfort to them, leaving them to go about in rags, uneducated, untrained, untended, and almost despicable, that he might indulge his wretched habit of smoking tobacco."

PREVENTION.—Every year only adds to my conviction that in temperance the "ounce of prevention" is worth a whole ton of cure. But a fraction of confirmed drinkers are ever reformed. This is the tremendous argument for renewed effort to save the young. This fact should point every sermon and appeal from the pulpit. This fact should caution the physician to keep away alcoholic medicines from every patient who can be saved by any other method. Christians and patriots! let us enter upon a new moral campaign against the intoxicating cup—an educational work in the great elementary truths that no man is good enough to be trusted to keep a drinking-house, and no man is strong enough to be trusted to enter one. I heartily rejoice that a national convention of temperance philanthropists has been summoned. And I shall go there (God willing) thinking of the poor, shame-stricken soldier, with the devil's scar on his cheek, who went home to his wife without his money or her jewelled ring.—Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of New York.

A VENERABLE MINISTER'S TESTIMONY.—Soon after I became a Christian minister and pastor, I ascertained that a chief cause of my want of success with many of my hearers was their love of strong drink. Their experience in that respect resembled in one particular that of the great Samuel Johnson a hundred years ago, who when modestly urged at dinner to take a little wine, bluntly answered "No I won't take a little, for, if I did, I may take too much, and therefore I will take none at all." That was not my personal experience; I could take a little without taking much, and that little I greatly enjoyed; consequently, to give up the two glasses of sherry at dinner, and the brandy-and-water at supper, required for a while the exercise of self-denial. But I felt it to be my duty to practise self-denial for

the good of others, who, like Samuel Johnson, were in continual danger of taking too much, so long as they continued to take any. Happily, I soon experienced the truth of the old saying, that "use is second nature." At dinner, if no strong drink is on the table, I do not think of it; and if there is any kind of intoxicating liquors, I have no desire to take it. Consequently, when I try to persuade persons to abstain, I can say, not go but come; a word which is far more likely to be persuasive. I may add for the benefit of the working classes, and indeed many others, that I never drink malt liquors. I began to abstain in 1836, when I was fifty-one years of age, and am now in my eighty-first year. There is no one sin so prolific of other sins as drunkenness.—Rev. John Burder, formerly resident in Stroud, Gloucestershire, now of Clifton, Bristol.—May 5th 1865.

THE NEW ZEALANDERS.—Each passing year reduces the chances of effectual opposition on the part of the natives. All the efforts made to civilize and preserve them appear likely to be in vain. Dr. Featherston, in his speech at Wellington, confirms the idea that their numbers are rapidly diminishing; and he says, "their speedy extinction is unavoidable." Twenty years ago their numbers were estimated at 100,000; "now," says the doctor, "no one believes they could muster 40,000 souls, and in 20 years they will be reduced to a mere handful. It is consolatory to think that such a rapid decline in the native population is not attributable to European aggression. The numbers who have perished in battle, and through the collateral effects of war, are trifling compared with the enormous reduction that has taken place. The diminution must be ascribed to other causes. Studecki, writing upon Australian colonization, expressed the opinion that the natives of this New World "have, wherever the European advances, the sentence of extinction stamped indelibly upon their foreheads." That opinion was written 20 years ago, and each year has tended to prove its truth. It is not that their longevity is abridged, but that from some undefined cause, whenever placed side by side with Europeans, "the hearths of the natives, like the wig-wags of the American Indians, retreat or disappear before the torrent of immigration."—Otago Times.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(UNDER THE CHARGE OF A SPECIAL EDITOR.)

THE LITTLE HERO.

Several boys were playing ball. In the midst of their sport the clouds gathered over their heads, and the rain began to fall. Freddie S. stopped and said:

"Boys, I must go home; mother said I must not be out in the rain."

"Your mother! Fudge! The rain won't hurt you any more than it will us," said two or three voices at once.

Freddie turned upon them with a look of pity and the courage of a hero, and replied, "I'll not disobey my mother for any of you!" I knew the two boys to whom this remark was made, and that it required courage to face them in that way, but it was promptly and manfully done. He did not stop to consider whether he would be laughed at; he knew that he was right, and that was enough for him.

Boys, are you sometimes tempted to disobey? Remember God's command, "Honor thy father and mother;" and learn to say with Freddie, the little hero, "I'll not disobey my mother for any of you!"

AN UGLY COMPANION.

Nobody could say that Impatience makes little show, or keeps himself in the background,—nobody ever accused him of speaking softly. Didn't he know how to slam the doors? and could anybody fling things about with more success than Impatience, when he had a mind? And as to seeing the best side—he hardly left a best side to see. Impatience could bring a cloud over everything, and generally got hold of the thorns instead of the roses. Indeed his bushes rarely had roses at all, for he picked the green buds rather than wait for them to open, and ate all his fruit half-ripe. Impatience had two tempers: in one he was angry with every thing to-day, in the other he wanted every thing that belonged to to-morrow, and couldn't wait.

He had a strange way, too, of misnaming things. It was "cruel" to make Grace learn her lessons, instead of playing all day; it was "cross" not to give her cake between breakfast and dinner; and a rainy Saturday was always "provoking." He told her "to-morrow" was "an age" off; he made her think to-day not worth the having.

Impatience always gave selfish counsel. How could Grace finish her doll's dress, if she had to play with the baby, or run upstairs to get her sister's thimble? And when she had sharpened her pencil for herself, of course she did not want to lend it—just to have the point worn off again. And then the dinner bell must always ring just when she was in the midst of an interesting book; and it was so tiresome to run all the way upstairs to brush her hair before she went to the table! But if dinner were delayed a little too long, no interesting book could keep Impatience quiet then. What he liked was anything but what he had,—what he wanted was anything but what he could get.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 95.

What is the Divine rule of Christian beneficence?

No. 96.

What sort of an offering is acceptable to God?

No. 97.

What is said of him that soweth sparingly?

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 89.—Pro. 6:16-19.

No. 90.—2 Kings 13:20, 21.

No. 91.—Isa. 3:5.

The Miscellany.

PUSS AND HER THREE KITTENS.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

"Our old cat has kittens three;  
What do you think their names should be?  
One is a tabby with emerald eyes,  
And a tail that's long and slender;  
But into a temper she quickly flies,  
If you ever by chance offend her.  
"I think we shall call her this—  
I think we shall call her that:  
Now, don't you fancy 'Pepper-pot'  
A nice name for a cat?"

"One is black with a frill of white,  
And her feet are all white fur, too;  
If you stroke her, she carries her tail upright,  
And quickly begins to purr, too.  
"I think we shall call her this—  
I think we shall call her that:  
Now, don't you fancy 'Sootikin'  
A nice name for a cat?"

"One is a tortoise shell, yellow and black,  
With a lot of white about him;  
If you tease him, at once he sets up his back;  
He's a quarrelsome Tom, ne'er doubt him!  
"I think we shall call him this—  
I think we shall call him that:  
Now, don't you fancy 'Scratchaway'  
A nice name for a cat?"

"Our old cat has kittens three,  
And I fancy their names will be:  
'Pepper-pot'—'Sootikin'—'Scratchaway'  
—there!  
Were there ever kittens with these to compare?  
And we call the old mother—now what do you think?"

"Tabitha Longclaws Tiddleywink!"

CROSSING THE ISTHMUS—TROPICAL VEGETATION.

Seeing a little steamer filled with our passengers, like a hive black with bees, we hastened down the hot narrow winding streets of Panama to the railway station at the water's edge, and elbowed through the dense panting crowd into the cars, which have cane seats and light blinds instead of glass windows. The locomotive shrieked and we moved out of the city, following endless curves, slowly winding around hills and through jungles toward the summit of that narrow neck of land which divides two unbounded seas. The Panama railway, begun in 1848, was completed in seven years, costing \$160,000 per mile. Again and again the work was suspended, for the malarious, pestilent, fever-breeding air poisoned all who breathed it. Natives, West Indians, Irish, French, Germans, Austrians, Coolies, and Chinese were successively employed as laborers, and to all it proved fatal. The 48 miles are ridged with graves, and said to have cost a man's life for every sleeper. Jamaica negroes and whites from our Northern States bore the climate best, and finished the work. Think of men breathing fever, penetrating canebreaks, wading swamps, fighting noxious insects, dodging boa-constrictors, cougars and crocodiles, constantly braving death, for one or two dollars per day!

The road pays larger dividends than any other in the world. It charges twenty-five dollars in specie for a ride of forty-eight miles, and corresponding prices for freight. Seventy-eighths of its passenger and two-fifths of its other receipts are from the California trade; but this freight includes treasure. Estimating it by the ton much the larger portion goes Southward. The European and United States trade with the West coast of South America is very heavy. British mail steamers ply from Valparaiso to Panama, and on the East side another line connects Aspinwall with Liverpool.

Beside the track are the dwellings of native workmen and villagers—little, steep-roofed cabins, thatched with tiles, grass, or cane, with walls of sticks and plaster. They look dry and cool, but during the rainy season they must admit water like sieves, and their occupants become aquatic. The women, who celebrated the day in clean frocks and bits of finery, all wear Panama hats like the men. Prolific nature has blessed them with innumerable dusky babies. I have seen nothing like it save in Salt Lake streets and on Missouri prairies.

Here is the richest, densest vegetation in the world,—an impenetrable tangle of mangoes, plantains, palms, oranges, bananas, limes, India-rubber trees, and thousands of shrubs and parasites new to Northern eyes. Here is primeval architecture—endless cloisters, colonnades, and bowers. Little vistas of green sward, fragments of water, hills and basaltic cliffs, are exceptional. As a whole, the Isthmus is a vast jungle of trees, canebreaks, and parasites, gay with gorgeous flowers and birds of brilliant plumage, rich with the cocoonut, and sometimes dazzling with the brightness of the orange. Monkeys and parrots chatter in the branches, wild beasts hide in the dingles, insects swarm in the swamps, and huge reptiles drag their slow length along the oozy soil, darkened by thick foliage, which shuts out the light of the rich tropical heavens. From branches 60 feet high, vines hang down like robes, mingling on the earth in mazes and labyrinths, climbing up the huge trunks like cork-screws. The trunks of some forest kings resemble huge pipes of lead, and even the stems of willows are in sections like corn-stalks and sugar-cane.

Here are rarest combinations of color and form,—wild palms with leaves 18 inches long, yet only a finger's width; immense groves of cultivated palms heavy with fruit; countless bananas upon which the natives live; pulpy stalks, with leaves, the thickness and texture of lily-pads, but sword-shaped, and ten or twelve feet in height; birds of white, black, and yellow; flowers of white, orange, crimson, and scarlet, blazing out from the convolutions and tangles of greenness. All is profusion, luxury, gorgeousness; "every prospect pleases, and only man is vile."—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

—A child was poisoned to death in Paris by the application of tobacco juice mixed with lard to his head.

THE CONVICT IN AUSTRALIA.

The Australian prison and its stations have their defects, of course, as have other prisons. The system is not perfect, and suffers, as do all systems, by imperfect working. It has amongst its officials childish old men, who are kept on because there is no excuse for getting rid of them other than there has been for years, and there are, low blackguards amongst its subordinate officers who are kept on because they are smart men, and see that the pots and pans are kept up to the required brightness. But the management is, on the whole, judicious, and has good results. One experiment is being now carried out in Australia with regard to one particular class of prisoners—principally those recommitted for attempting to escape—which stands in most unhappy contrast with that part of the system which I have been describing. It is called the "chain-gang." It was determined to stop attempts to escape by terrific punishment—namely, heavy irons in a separate and dark cell for from fifty to a hundred days, with a diet of water and one pound of bread. The irons, weighing, some of them, twenty-eight pounds, were not to be removed day or night. Now, this punishment is really tremendous. The unfortunate runaways come out of their fifty or seventy days' confinement weak, sickly, famine-stricken men, looking much as persons do who are in a consumption. In this state they are made to work in heavy irons on the roads, and are kept very strictly to very hard work. If it be summer, they have the no slight additional torture of working, heavily ironed as they are, under a burning sun. But this punishment is really ineffective. Nine-tenths of the attempts to escape are now from this very chain-gang. Flogging, the necessity for which this punishment was intended to obviate, has been added to it, and added in vain. The heavy irons never off for a moment—with them in the bath, with them in bed, with them painfully at every turn of the body, sleeping or waking—make the men so desperate that the poor fellows break, in some marvellous way, the very heaviest irons, and try continually to get away at any risk. The men who form this gang are by no means the worst in the prison; but they are under a mania for running away, and the more heavily they are ironed, the more will they try to get free. In the meantime, the effect on the poor fellows is ruinous; every day does something towards making them hard, fierce, savage. Break them down you never can. And when they come to their liberty, it will be found that they have been made very dangerous men; and society may one day think that so natural and harmless a thing as an attempt to get out of prison called for a punishment somewhat less severe than one to which death itself were leniency. The experiment was not, I believe, unkindly meant; it was thought that a very little of such a punishment would produce the desired effect, and that attempts to escape would be stopped at once; but this did not prove to be the case, and successive links were added to the ponderous chain till it became the terrific punishment it is. Bad in principle, bad in its results, its continuance is the more to be regretted, as it is the one great blot in an administration that has been, on the whole, sensible and manly.—*Letter from a Convict in the Cornhill Magazine for April.*

THE JESUITS IN ROME.

An event of great importance has just occurred in Rome, which, like most Roman events, has escaped attention in Great Britain. The *Civiltà Cattolica*, the Jesuit newspaper, has been suddenly raised by an exercise of the pope's plenary authority to the position of an integral part in the organization of the Catholic Church. This journal was founded by the Society of Jesus in 1850, and was originally published in Naples; but its editors could not entirely conceal their belief in the great dogma of the "Company," the supremacy of the papacy over all temporary authority; and Ferdinand, though a bigot by nature and an Ultramontane by policy, was still a Bourbon, prepared to worship the pope as long as the pope supported the secular authority, and to resist him if he interfered with any royal prerogative. He ordered the society and their paper to quit Naples. The *Civiltà Cattolica* was consequently removed to Rome, and the whole influence of the society exerted to extend its circulation, which speedily became unrivalled in the Catholic world. Twelve thousand copies are sold in Italy alone, though the paper is as remarkable for the bitterness of its hostility to Italian freedom as for the fanatic Ultramontanism of its doctrine, and the virulence, not to say the ruffianism, of its style. It is, of course, the organ of the special theology, philosophy, and ecclesiastical system upheld by the society, as distinguished not only from the liberal school of Dollinger, but also from the orthodox Catholic system taught in Louvain. This production has just been raised by Pius IX., in a solemn brief addressed to the world, to the position of authorized defender and exponent of the Catholic faith. Its writers are formed into a college in perpetuity, absolutely dependent on the General of the Society of Jesus, and formally authorized to compose and publish writings on behalf of the holy faith and the Holy See. The paper in fact is to be the Catholic *Moniteur*. The college is to possess presses and a library of its own, and to remain for the time in its present house; but should events compel the college to quit Rome, the Jesuit General has absolute authority to select its headquarters, a singular provision, as he may not choose to select the same place as the Pope, and the journal, therefore, though so nearly made infallible, may be beyond papal reach. Should it, however, happen that no suitable retreat can be found, then the property and revenue of the institution are to be left untouched until Providence once more does its duty by restoring the Jesuits to Rome. The effect produced by this astounding decree, which really makes articles in the *Civiltà* as binding upon Catholics as acts in the *Gazette* are upon courts of justice, has been, as was to be expected, very great. The liberal Catholics are thunder-

struck, for they see in the brief the intellectual death-warrant of men like Dollinger and Newman, while the orthodox party are disgusted at this new proof of the ascendancy of the Jesuits, always detested by the other orders and the secular clergy, both for their oppressiveness and their pretension to be the only power capable of subduing the modern spirit.

The society in fact is at the zenith of its influence over the Catholic organization, and is becoming imprudent in the plenitude of its security. Its rulers have just struck another blow which has profoundly irritated even the inferior hierarchy of Rome. For fifteen years past the Society has been trying to procure the condemnation of the Professors of Divinity and Philosophy in the University of Louvain. The Congregation of the Index, however, to which such matters belong by prescriptive right, aware that the desire arose not from any wish to suppress heresy, but to obtain the control of one of the very few free Catholic Universities, and seeing nothing unorthodox in the teaching of Louvain, have steadily resisted the demand. A few weeks ago, therefore, the pope was induced to strike a *coup d'état* against his own instruments, and issue a decree, entirely without precedent, withdrawing the Louvain question from the control of the congregation as a body, and referring it to a special tribunal composed for the occasion of the Cardinals of the Index and the Cardinals of the Holy Office, the latter of whom are all under Jesuit influence. These trusted agents met in secret, but even in such a packed tribunal it was difficult to obtain a verdict, and the condemnation at last pronounced was so mild in tone as greatly to irritate the society. It was, however, obtained, and though it is not yet published, a letter has been despatched to the Belgian Episcopate, so unfavorable to the Louvain professors that the chief among them M. Houbacx, has already resigned his chair. The Jesuits, therefore, have gained their point, a fact the more remarkable because to gain it they had to break through the immovable system of the Ecclesiastical Court. Englishmen are apt to imagine that the pope is absolute in the way Napoleon is absolute; but though this is no doubt true in a sense, the papacy is very strictly bound by its own rules, and the act of Pius in withdrawing the Louvain teaching from the control of the congregation created as much surprise as the queen's exercise of her legal veto would. It is quoted as proof positive that the pope, who once prompted a book in defence of Clement XIV.'s order dissolving the Jesuits, and furnished materials for it from the secret archives, has now surrendered himself absolutely into their hands. They direct the schools of the University, they weigh upon the Secretary of State, they direct the consciences of the college, they provide the whole intellectual food—thin pap it is—allowed to Rome, and they can affect the very bank. They are in fact just in the position which, if history teaches anything, precedes a priesthood's fall.

They are even descending into the streets. In the last half of the Lent season the pope was induced to order missions to preach in the open streets, on the ground that the evil infection of the times made it incumbent to stir the people to implore that the intervention of Heaven might avert the scourge impending. The sight to be beheld day after day, as the shades of night began to fall on public localities, was truly painful from its grotesque caricature. Long files of cowed and fantastically dressed devotees in gloomy robes, their heads and faces covered with sacks, slits in which let the gleam of two eyes flash through, preceded by monster crucifixes borne aloft, and chanting at tip-top voices lugubrious hymns, were to be seen marching along the streets in every direction, escorting preachers to the temporary stages, from which they delivered frantic harangues to the mob, by the light of torches flickering upon the convulsive gesticulations of the ranting friars, who were flanked by a spectral array of nudes, glaring without motion, like spell-bound figures through the holes in their horribly shapeless masks. Of the preachers who thus performed in the streets and squares religious burlesques of the most spasmodic convulsiveness, all, with hardly an exception, were members of the Society of Jesus, or of some body directly affiliated, such as the Passionists and Lazarists. But the crowning spectacle of the last night of these missions threw all the former exhibitions into the shade. Then the flames of twelve burning heaps cast their lurid light over Rome at dusk on the twelve different sites of missionary preaching, and to the amazement of the bystanders the preachers, with the wild action of men possessed by raving spirits, pitched vehemently on these heaps the incarnations of wickedness, the books condemned by the Index. On the steps of San Carlo, in the Corso, the fashionable church of Rome, and the Bishop of Aquile, in the spasmodic attitude of a frantic St. Michael combating the devil before the eyes of the astounded *élite*, thronging home at twilight on that spring Sunday afternoon from the Pincian, flung into the fire the literary productions of impiety, to the grotesque accompaniment of furiously gesticulated anathemas. But even this strange scene was outdone by the performance got up at two of the preaching sites at St. Maria Maggiore and at the Church of the Consolazione on the Forum. Here, as a Passionist—one of those weird-like figures, clothed in black, with a wounded heart in glaring white worked on the breast—after working himself into a semblance of delirious paroxysm, was devoting the Scriptures of wickedness to destruction by fire, there appeared of a sudden persons who professed to have been moved to remorse by his appeals, and who bore aloft daggers and other weapons, which they declared to have been given them by Freemasons and other secret sectarians, wherewith to work out their impious ends. And then the Passionist man of God felt transported with heavenly joy at the blessing so visibly attending his spasmodic eloquence, and calling upon a smith who happily found himself among the loiterers, and was at once recognized as such, and who as happily had

both hammers and anvil ready with him, caused at once these weapons of the devil to be broken to pieces, to the edification of the staring mob. One may have nothing but a shrug of disgust for such a coarse pantomime in Rome, but the thing acquires a lurid aspect when taken in connection with the scenes to which these stimulants to fanatical passion have led at Barletta.

The entire scene now transacting in Rome, the strain put upon all powers, the wild appeals to all passions, the pope's decrees and the pope's admissions, the brief which almost declares a newspaper inspired, and the speech which told M. de Rohan and the 300 French Legitimists that the spiritual power could not perish, wears to observant eyes the appearance which precedes revolution. Swaying between France and the Jesuits, Voltaire and Loyola, with a weak old man on the throne, a foreign legion in the barracks, mad priests playing Savonarola in the streets, Russia defiant, Prussia peremptory, Austria powerless, and raging Italy surging round up to the very gates, the Holy chair is rocking ominously. If it falls, the destruction will be due mainly to the tremendous strain the weight of the Society of Jesus has placed upon its decaying strength. It might, as Catholics affirm, bear Peter safely, but nothing framed by mortal hands could long carry Ignatius. Even in Paraguay the leaden rule of the men who think that they alone can arrest the progress of mankind broke helplessly down. Even a Neapolitan Bourbon was compelled to expel them from among the people they had helped him to enslave.—*Spectator.*

AGRICULTURAL.

JUNE WORK IN FARM AND GARDEN.

At this time of the year, when the stock is chiefly in pasture, and the barns and granaries are comparatively empty, time should be taken for

A GENERAL CLEARING OUT.—All the buildings should be swept out thoroughly, the hay, feed, etc., cleared out, and also all the scattered grain, with the insects it may contain, and the whole of the premises put in order for the reception of the new crops.

OLD HAY ought not to be left to form the bottom of the mow, but put somewhere where it can be got at conveniently at any time. At this time, also, do any necessary repairs of those parts which were covered up when much hay and grain were in store; and in rainy days

Repair the flooring to cattle stalls, etc., making sure that both liquid and solid manure shall be saved.

The cattle in the pasture should be looked to daily, that they do not lack water and good feed, and to see that none are ailing.

Pastures not in real good heart, may be greatly benefited at this season, by shutting the stock out of them for a few days, and giving them a light dressing of ashes, bonedust, and plaster, or of good superphosphate or guano.

SHEEP.—Look out for dogs. The best washing is done by washing some of the greasiest fleeces which are not very dirty in tubs, so that the water becomes quite soapy (they should first be wet so as to soak the fleece some time before washing). In this water other sheep may be washed, and almost the whole of the grease removed with comparative ease, the fleece being subsequently rinsed clean in pure water. This system of washing sheep affords a considerable quantity of very valuable manure in the water used, which may be applied by watering carts, or by being distributed upon the grass or other crops, by the paifull.

Peas and oats may be sown together any time during this month, using, on soil well prepared by repeated harrowings at intervals of several days to kill weeds, about two bushels of each seed mixed and drilled in deep; or drill in the peas three inches deep, and sow the oats broadcast, and harrow them in the same way the drills run.

BUTTER.—The secret of making good butter is cleanliness and thoroughness, and the time for the most profitable exercise of the art of buttermaking is June. The grass is abundant, the cows in full milk, the weather favorable. The milk should not be kept too cool, though this is rarely a fault in dairies. It is enough if it be kept as cool as 60 deg. Fahrenheit, though 55 deg. is not too cool. Cream will rise at about this temperature better than at any other, and the same is best at which to churn. Milk should stand where the air is sweet and fresh, odors from the kitchen or from the stable, or odors of any kind indeed, except that of the fresh air, should be carefully excluded. Stone floors are desirable, for these can be kept constantly moist and cooler than others, and the air ought to circulate freely over and under the pans. Shallow pans are better than deep ones. Work out the buttermilk without touching the hands to the butter, using as little water as possible, or none at all. If the buttermilk is all out, and with it all the milk, sugar, and cheesy portions of the milk; butter will keep with very little salt. The more imperfect the working, the more salt is required. In keeping cream several days, put it where the temperature will be uniform and cool, and stir well if more is added.

Beans of the bush sort may be planted for succession, and for dried beans.

CUCUMBERS.—Besides the striped bug, there is a yellow bug with spots like the lady bug, that is most destructive. Fortunately they are numerous; the only remedy we know is hand picking early in the morning. When the sun gets warm they are lively, but in the cool of the morning they are quiet.

LETTUCE.—Sow seed frequently to keep up a succession, and transplant to a cool and shady place.

MELONS.—Treat the same as cucumbers.—*Albany Agriculturist.*

HOW TO GROW LARGE RASPBERRIES.—Raspberries must be fattened, just as we fatten our mutton or pork. If we half-feed our swine, we have a huge skeleton, and thin flabby

meat. Fat them well, and we have pork like a roll of June butter. So it is with raspberries. If we desire large, melting, delicious berries, they must be fattened. And the sooner the job is commenced, the more complete will be the success. Raspberry bushes cannot bear large, plump fruit when standing in a grass plot. Hoe up all the grass, and fork over the round, all round the bushes. If they stand in rows, so that a horse hoe can be worked between the rows, scarify all the ground, making the surface as clean as a neat onion-bed. Then, if the soil is not sufficiently rich, haul back the dirt from the bushes, and manure liberally, and cover the manure again with mellow soil. Soap-suds is excellent for raspberry bushes. A barrel of soap, after it has been through the wash-tub, is in an excellent condition to feed starving raspberries.

FLOWERS IN THE WINDOW.—There is nothing more attractive to the eye of outsiders than the plants and flowers in the windows of houses during the season when garden culture is out of the question. Here every one, without regard to circumstances, may have a miniature green-house with all its luxuries and a few of its conveniences. The expense is not worth mentioning, and the labor is a pleasure to all who love those most lovable beauties of nature. In many of the public schools of New England, the female teachers and larger scholars cultivate many flowers throughout the year, either in doors or out. So in numerous factories, it has become a usual sight to see at all times the hanging flower or fern vase, the pots on the window-sill, or in some little nook out of the way, where they will cheer and gladden the heart, when the hands are engaged in the labors of the day.—*New York Times.*

TAKE CARE OF THE TREES.—Nothing is so attractive to the traveller as fine country residences; and how much might be added to the appearance of many, indeed most of farms, if proper attention were paid to the planting of shade trees in their appropriate places. They are something for the eye to feast upon; they please the imagination, cheer the heart, and bring with them all the associations of happiness. Sociality, refinement, and learning follow in the train of rural improvement. Nothing contributes, in our estimation, so much to the pleasantness of a place as the presence of trees; and surely no luxury of half their value can be procured for the same price.—*Horticulturist.*

LARGE CURRANTS.—Mr. H. J. Rhodes, Brighton, Iowa, writes that he raises the common currant, as large as the cherry currant by keeping the ground rich, and the bushes open so that light and air can have free access to them. He renews the wood every two years; the young plants grow until that time without much pruning; afterwards he cuts out all wood over two years old.—*Working Farmer.*

MEALY POTATOES.—An exchange says: Take good sound potatoes and place them in a tub or barrel, and pour boiling water over them, letting them remain in the water until the 'eyes' are scalded so they will not sprout; dry the potatoes thoroughly in the sun, and put them away in box or barrel in a cool dry place. This will give good, mealy potatoes all the time.

—It is stated that by transplanting flowering plants several times a year for two successive years, without allowing them to bloom, they can be made to produce double blossoms, while previously the plant only gave single ones.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The latest fashion of a bonnet that has appeared consists of two rye straws tied together with blue ribbon on the top of the head, with red tassels suspended at each of the four ends of the straw.

—Mr. Gale, the blind inventor of the method of making powder incombustible, has now invented a gun said to be more simple and rapid than any previous breech-loader. Instead of revolvers he uses slides, each to hold a certain number of cartridges—say ten each; ten slides will hold a hundred, and these may be fired in a minute. With a boy to fill the slides a man could fire 6000 shots an hour, and by taking good aim put that number of the enemy *hors du combat*. Ten men, with as many smart boys, would thus be equal to an army of 60,000, and a hundred might kill off the whole French army, if they would only stand still at a proper distance and not fire back or otherwise impolitely interrupt the proceedings. Mr. Gale proposes to adapt his slides to artillery, and, by firing a series of shots with great rapidity, he hopes to batter the strongest monitor into small bits with bolts of very moderate dimensions.

FORCIBLE.—Gov. Brownlow, alluding to a contemporary, says: "This old whiskey-rotted, broken-down political hack, has been for several months abusing and blackguarding the editor (Brownlow) through the columns of a dirty little daily, conducted by an insolent swindler, and a degraded little rebel sympathizer, used as a tool by a den of cowardly conspirators." Who can beat that?

BOGUS CIGARS.—It came out a few days ago, in the course of a criminal investigation in New York, that there are regular manufacturing of Havana cigars in that city, the raw material being the commonest and cheapest weed, but so mixed with a chemical compound as to make it difficult to distinguish it from the genuine article. In order the better to impose upon the verdant, these bogus cigars are sold with government stamps on.

DISCOVERIES IN LOUISIANA.—Much interest has been created by a recent discovery in the valley of the Mississippi, near New Orleans, of an immense bed of pure rock salt, almost as transparent as crystal, which lies some thirty feet below the surface. Specimens of the salt have been received by the Smithsonian Institution. The most singular fact in connection with this valuable deposit has been the discovery of the remains of an elephant twenty feet below the surface of the superincumbent earth, beneath which has been found basket work formed of reeds. Photographic representations of this ancient handiwork are in possession of the institute.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Arrival of the "GERMANIA."

NEW YORK, June 24th.—The steamship "Germania," from Southampton on the 12th, arrived this evening.

The steamers "Tripoli" and "City of Dublin" had arrived out; the steamer "Perire" also arrived out. News meagre.

The Times says an opinion seems to have arisen that after last week's experience no serious attempt will be made to oppose the 47 franchise.

FRANCE.—La France believes the rumor of an expected Imperial message and issue of a new loan to be unfounded, and says:—Should Roubier be questioned on the policy he will only repeat the 3rd of May declaration.

SPAIN.—Marshal O'Donnell expressed his apprehension that 1866 would not pass without Spain having to defend her territory.

ITALY.—In the Chamber of Deputies the first article of the bill for the suppression of all religious bodies throughout Italy was almost unanimously adopted.

AUSTRIA.—The passport system has been introduced.

The Emperor has started for the headquarters of the Army of the North.

HUNGARY.—Much distress prevailed throughout Hungary.

PRUSSIA.—The Minister of the Interior has been deputed by the King to reply to the addresses in favor of peace. The Minister says the King in his reply reluctantly perceives in these addresses an absence of that devotion which characterized the Breslau address, and repeats the assurance with which His Majesty replied to it as a fitting answer to all the addresses. The King expects, in view of growing dangers, the unconditional devotion of his people.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet, June 9th, the Prussian representative repudiated the insinuation that it was the intention of Prussia to annex the Duchies by force, and affirmed that Austria, by her declaration of June 1st, had violated all the mutual engagements concluded between Austria and Prussia since the beginning of the war with Denmark. Prussia was disposed towards peaceably settling the question of the Duchies, as well as that of Federal reform, by a Government Parliament, but he contended that the diet was incompetent to deal with those questions. Austria could not convoke the Holstein States, except by violating the Gastein Convention.

The Austrian representative denied that Austria had violated the feregone treaties.

The proposal of the Military Committee of the Diet that Mayence should be occupied by Bavaria and Rastadt by Baden troops, as well as that divisions of the Federal reserve should be stationed in both fortresses, was unanimously adopted.

FURTHER BY THE "GERMANIA."

The Times says, the marriage of the Princess Mary, of Cambridge, will be solemnized at Kew on Tuesday, June 12.

The Times of Monday says, the consideration of the Reform Bill in Committee will be resumed this evening, and the first section coming on for discussion is that which deals with the qualifications of voters in boroughs.

FRANCE.—La France says that, with reference to the pending European crisis, if the Emperor does not directly make known his resolutions by a communication to the great bodies of the State, it may be considered certain that Mr. Roubier will be authorized to make a declaration to the French. Same journal contradicts the rumors of French military preparations. It also says, we believe the rumors of an expected Imperial message, and the issue of a new loan, to be unfounded, and adds, should M. Roubier be questioned on the policy of the government, he will probably only repeat the declaration of May 3rd.

AUSTRIA.—A telegram from Vienna, June 9th, says the Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Prince —, praising the report of the committee for the control of the public debt, and expressing satisfaction at the order which has been effected in the public debt department.

The Vienna Abend Post announces that the day for the extraordinary setting of the Federal Diet is not yet fixed.

It is expected the taxes will not be collected in some parts of the Empire, and that other concessions will be made.

HUNGARY.—A despatch from Pesth says, the draught of the address to the Emperor, upon the distress prevalent throughout the kingdom, was brought forward in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet to-day. Owing to the want of a responsible Government, the House addressed the hereditary sovereign direct for the means of succor.

BAVARIA.—A telegram from Munich says, the popular agitation against Prussia increases. The Ultramontane party are desirous that Bavaria should take part against Prussia. The government has received information that the Prussians have occupied Bromstadt Host and Itezharr, and will immediately occupy Gluckstadt and Elmsharr.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Morning.—Cotton sales yesterday, 10,000 bales; including 1,400 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and unchanged in prices.

The breadstuffs market is firm. The provision market is steady. The produce market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 12.—Consols 86½ to 86¾ for money. United States 5-20's, 85½ to 85¾. Illinois Central, 75 to 75½. Erie, 40½ to 41.

NEW YORK, 21.—The speech made by Stephens, the Irish Head Centre, at Washington, on Tuesday evening, was very meagre as transmitted by telegraph. The full text contained the following important declarations: I say—and mark the import of my words—that all Irishmen, be they whom they may, who are throwing obstacles in the direct way to our country's liberation, are traitors, and are at this hour abhorred, despised, execrated by the men in Ireland, and they dare not, for their lives' sake, place a foot on the soil over which the green flag should now in triumph be waving. The men who now propose to sell the Irish vote of this country to political demagogues are traitors, and I here denounce them by name: Roberts, Gen. Sweeney, and the whole set called the Senate. It is time to speak out in plain language, and I will do it now, hereafter, and forever, by voice and through

the means of the press. I say they are traitors to the cause of Ireland, and let them be so looked upon by not only Irishmen but all Americans who sympathize with struggling freemen. Again I thank you, my countrymen, for the compliment you have paid me in listening so patiently.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21st.—Madame Julie de Marguerites, well-known as a dramatic critic and authoress of various works, died suddenly of heart disease this morning. She was for many years correspondent for various journals in New York city and elsewhere.

FORT MONROE, 21.—In the recent handsomely fitted up casemate at Fort Monroe for the accommodation of Mr. and Mrs. Jeff. Davis, they are now living very comfortably. Their numerous friends furnish all the luxuries of the season, and the Government is stinting nothing to make their residence during the summer season as comfortable as possible. The relaxation by the military authorities of the restraints upon the movements of Mr. Davis is having a beneficial effect upon his health.

NEW YORK, 21st.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says, some idea may be formed of the immense concentration of the Austrian troops on the Prussian frontier, from the fact that the railway directors have been instructed to prepare to transport 40,000 men in that direction.

NEW YORK, 21st.—Another case of cholera was reported to the Board of Health this morning.

NEW YORK, 21st.—Judge Cardozo in the Court of Common Pleas, this morning declared the Excise Law unconstitutional. The question will be carried up to the Court of Appeals.

WASHINGTON, 21st.—Commander Rogers communicates the information that the U. S. steamer "Vanderbilt" arrived at Acapulco on the 30th May, with the "Monodnock," after a passage of eight days and a half from Panama.

NEW YORK, 22nd.—Dr. Russell reports from the cholera hospital ship that Andrew Johnson, a bargeman of the hospital, died to-day. Fifty patients remain in the hospital, all convalescent, with perhaps two or three exceptions.

ATLANTA, Ga., 22nd.—Wm. Burrs, a citizen, and John Jackson, freedman, were hung to-day, according to the sentence of a court-martial, for the murder of Chas. H. Tew last October.

LAFAYETTE, N.C., 22nd.—Laws, the ex-rebel General, who was recently elected Clerk of the Superior and Inferior Court of Richmond county, has received an order forbidding him to hold or exercise any civil or political office. The order was similar to that served on Semmes, the pirate, by the Secretary of War.

NEW ORLEANS, 22nd.—Two cases of yellow-fever reported in the city, but a post mortem examination proved report untrue. The city is remarkably healthy, and there is no tendency to fever. The yellow fever at Vera Cruz gives no alarm.

GALVESTON, 22nd.—The train captured near Comago contained 268 waggons, and was valued at \$2,000,000.

NEW YORK, 23rd.—The Herald's St. Domingo correspondence of the 9th says, the revolution under Gen. Pimente has ended in a complete triumph, and President Baez, with some members of his suite, left for St. Thomas. The soldiers in St. Domingo fraternized with the revolutionists, and Baez sought refuge in the French consulate; but for the protection of that flag it is said his life would have been sacrificed. Baez arrived at St. Thomas on the 17th in the Spanish steamer "Barcelona," and announced his intended departure for Europe on the next day.

NEW YORK, 23rd.—The Tribune's special says:—The committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Gen. Schenck in relation to the repeal of the neutrality law, have not yet reported; but it is understood that the report, when made, will be favorable to the Fenians. The committee universally condemned the extreme measure of the law.

The World's telegram says, the committee strongly sympathize in the Fenian movement, but do not think it expedient to take any action in the matter.

CINCINNATI, 23rd.—During the heavy storm yesterday afternoon, a man entered the American Exchange Office, walked behind the desk and abstracted \$4,700, and made his escape.

NEW YORK, 23rd.—Steamer "Mississippi" from Southampton 6th, has arrived; news anticipated. There have been 6 fatal cases of cholera at Elizabeth, N. J., but under active measures by the Board of health the disease appears to have spent itself.

Prof. Morse sailed to-day for Europe.

NEW YORK, 23rd.—A telegram to the Post says it is reported Chief Justice Chase has decided against the project for funding the public debt in long term bonds to be exempt from taxation.

It is understood in Washington that the widow of Iturbide has obtained assurances from Napoleon that her child now in the hands of Maximilian shall be returned to her.

Judge Cardozo has issued another injunction on application of a liquor dealer restraining the officers of the Board of Excise from closing his place under the new law.

Two more cases of cholera are reported to-day but the patients are said to be recovering.

The Post's money article says, gold is higher to-day, in consequence partly of the cessation of the bear operation to depress the price, and partly because the next news from Europe will, it is surmised be less favorable. The loan market is easy at 4 to 5 per cent. Commercial paper rather more inquired for, and passes at 5½ to 8.

WASHINGTON, 24th.—A letter, dated Paris, June 7th.—The steamer, which is about to leave St. Nazaire for Mexico, will carry out an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to Maximilian. According to what is affirmed to me, Napoleon demands that Mexican custom-houses shall be placed under French administration, as a guarantee for the Mexican loan converted into three per cents. It is also stated that in default of the acceptance of this position by the Mexican Government, the French will be immediately recalled. If on the contrary, an arrangement will be made between the two allied Governments, the terms announced for the departure of the troops will be maintained.

NEW YORK, 24th.—The following has been received from Washington without explanation. It appears to be a proclamation of the Emperor

Maximilian to the Government troops in his empire:—

"Officers, under officers, and soldiers, and soldiers of my Austro-Belgian volunteer corps, ever mindful of your welfare, and remembering your loyalty and self-denial so often shown to me, I have, for the purpose of removing the difficulties that have arisen in consequence of a financial crisis, accepted in your name the generous offer made by France to assist us with its means. I will hereafter form a part of one and the same division with your comrades in arms, destined to share with you difficulties and dangers. The same department will hereafter care for your common welfare. To you there remains a splendid organization, and the heretofore appointed Superior, whose successful leadership and glorious bravery have so often served as examples in battle and victory. Your rights and interests are therefore protected. Trust your Emperor the same as he will always count on your courage and good discipline.

(Signed) MAXIMILIAN, Mexico, May 19th.

RICHMOND, Va., 24th.—The Masonic fraternity commemorated St. John's anniversary to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, 24th.—Rev. J. H. Kennard, the oldest Baptist clergyman of this city, died this evening. He has been pastor of the 4th Baptist Church for nearly 40 years.

NEW YORK, 25th.—About 12,000 Fenians assembled outside of Jones Wood yesterday, and listened to a long speech from the Chief Organizer, James Stephens. The greeting he received was very enthusiastic. He concluded with the assurance that before the close of the present year the sunburst should be unfurled in Ireland.

NEW YORK, 25th.—The Tribune learns from Mexico that the French transport, which left Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., had on board \$5,000,000, which was being sent to France as a part of the balances due from Maximilian to the French Government.

FATHER POINT, 25th.—It has been raining through the night; cloudy now. Wind strong; south-west. Eight inward vessels yesterday. Four outward and one inward. The S.S. "Hibernian" left outward at 11.30 p.m. on Saturday.

OTTAWA, 22nd.—After our report left, the Hon. Mr. Gale's resolution, indemnifying the Government for the expenditure for the Volunteer frontier service, was adopted in Committee of the whole. Report to be read on Tuesday.

On motion of Hon. Mr. LANGRIS, the bill to amend the Act incorporating the curé of the Parish of Notre Dame de Quebec, was read a second time, and referred to the Private Bills Committee.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past ten.

GENERAL ORDER.

OTTAWA, 23rd.—The Canada Gazette contains the following Militia General Orders:—

No. 1.—In releasing the Volunteers, for the present, from active duty, the Commander-in-Chief desires to make known to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the force the pride with which he has witnessed the patriotism and energy displayed by them in their instantaneous response to the call to arms. The Commander-in-Chief wishes to express his admiration of the promptitude with which, on the only occasion when an opportunity was afforded them of meeting the enemy, the volunteers went under fire, and his deep sympathy with the friends and relations of those who died a soldier's death. The discipline and good conduct of the force while on service has secured the approbation of their military commanders, and has been most favorably reported on to the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief wishes to impress on the minds of the volunteers that, though the late attack on the Provinces has proved a failure, the organization by which it was attempted still exists, and that its leaders do not hesitate to declare publicly that they meditate the renewal of the invasion. Under these circumstances, the Commander-in-Chief trusts that the Volunteer Force generally will continue, at all convenient times, to perfect themselves in drill and discipline, so that they may be able successfully to repel any future aggression that may be attempted.

No. 6 gives the names of the officers of the second Battalion, composed of independent infantry companies at Montreal.—To be Lieut.-Col., Henry Starnes, Esq. To be Adjutant with the rank of Captain: Geo. Durnford, Esq. To be Capt. in Lt.-Col. Starnes' battalion: Hon. J. Young, E. S. Freer, John Barton, B. Lyman, Francis Crispo, and J. H. Daly. To be Majors in Lt.-Col. Chauveau's battalion: I. J. B. Beaubien and John A. Jordan: To be Adjutant, Capt. Pelletier.

Full official reports of the military operations at Fort Erie are published in to-day's Gazette. Col. Peacock says the Volunteers from St. Catharines joined him without cooked provisions or means of cooking, and he telegraphed to Port Colborne that he would be an hour later in consequence. The day was excessively hot, and their guides took them a longer road than necessary. When 3 miles from Stevensville he received information of an attack of Fenians and the falling back of Booker's force at Ridgeway. Col. Peacock then encamped a mile further on, and does not seem to have moved on until 4 o'clock, when he heard that the Fenians were retreating.

The regulations for granting licenses to cut timber on public lands, dated 8th August, 1851, are superseded, and new regulations have come into force.

Cedarville, on the east shore of Lake Memphremagog, has been constituted an outpost of customs under the survey of the port of Stanstead, in lieu of Georgeville, which will hereafter cease to be an outpost for the entry of goods except when such entry of goods thereat be especially authorized.

The discount on American invoices is 32 per cent.

QUEBEC, June 23.—Weather fine, with a stiff breeze from the North-west. Arrived from sea—schr. "Pea-boat," from Labrador, with fish and oil. Business exceedingly dull.

CORNWALL, June 23rd, 1866.—Colonel Crotty, colonel of a Fenian regiment, from St. Louis, was arrested here to-day by Col. Hawkes and Major Bergin, at Gleason's Lock, in Cornwall Canal. He was dressed in full Federal uniform.

THE "LION" STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

INQUEST CONCLUDED.

The inquest was resumed yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Frimman and Mr. Fessenden were again examined.

The jury afterwards consulted together a considerable time, at length returning the following verdict, and making the subjoined recommendation.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Province of Canada.

That the said Alexis Charbonneau came to his death by the explosion of the boiler on board of the steamboat "Lion," on the seventeenth day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, on the trial trip of the said steamboat from the Lachine canal to the Hochelaga bay on the River St. Lawrence, the said steamboat "Lion" being, at the time of the explosion of the said boiler, navigated and under the charge of the proprietor, William Payne Standish, the Captain, Benedick Lee, and the Engineer, James Irvine. That the said boiler exploded from excessive pressure of steam, the extent of which pressure of steam the jurors aforesaid cannot determine from the very conflicting nature of the evidence brought before them.

And the jurors aforesaid are further of opinion that the Captain, Daniel Benedick Lee, and William Payne Standish, and Robert Standish, owners of the said steamboat "Lion," are blameable in permitting the said steamboat "Lion" to leave the wharf of the Lachine Canal, before the boiler an engine of the said steamboat "Lion" were inspected by the proper officer appointed by the Government for that purpose.

In testimony and witness whereof as well the said Coroner as the Jurors aforesaid have hereto set and subscribed their hands and seals in the city of Montreal in the District of Montreal in the said Province of Canada, this twenty-first day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Joseph Jones, Coroner; Charles Alexander, Foreman; Edward Thompson, Alexander Fleck, Charles Legge, C. Quevillon, J. A. Lapiere, Alex. McGibbon, Thomas McGinn, Joseph Valoch, Joseph Barrette, P. Auge Labrie, George McNamee, Henry Wood, Abraham C. Lariviere.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO GOVERNMENT FROM THIS JURY CONSEQUENT ON THE EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER "LION."

That before having steam generated in any new boiler, or in any boiler having undergone repairs, whether on land or water, it be imperative on the part of the proprietors to have the same tested by water pressure to the extent of twice the working pressure.

That each boiler be provided, in addition to the ordinary steam safety-valves, with a suitable steam-gauge in immediate connection with it; in addition to the one placed on the engine, that in addition to the ordinary water-gauge cocks, a glass water-gauge be placed on the boiler, and that any departure from these rules subject the party so offending to a heavy penalty.

That in the event of the foregoing conditions not being complied with, the Government Inspector be empowered to stop the working of the same until the law be complied with, without reference to Collectors of Customs or other parties.

Signed on behalf of the Jury: C. ALEXANDER, Foreman. Jury Room, June 21, 1866.

Mr. C. Legge moved, seconded by Mr. Quevillon, and it was unanimously carried, "That a vote of thanks be tendered to Joseph Jones, Esq., Coroner, for the uniform courtesy, and attention which he has shown during this investigation."

The Foreman, Mr. Alexander, conveyed the vote of thanks in flattering terms, and the Coroner replied in a suitable manner—after which a vote of thanks was given to the Foreman.

BIRTHS.

MEIKLE.—At Lachine, C. E., on Friday, the 15th inst., Mrs. Geo. L. Meikle, of a son.

MEIKLE.—At Burrill's Rapids, C. W., on Saturday, 15th inst., Mrs. John Meikle, of a daughter.

WILSON.—In this city, on the 18th inst., the wife of John Wilson, printer, of a daughter.

SARGISON.—At St. Lambert, on 22nd inst., the wife of G. A. Sargison, of a son.

WILLIAMSON.—At Cote de Neiges, on the 21st inst., Mrs. James Williamson, of a daughter.

HARDIE.—At Longueuil, on Thursday, the 21st June, the wife of Mr. John Hardie, of a son.

SIMPSON.—At Spring Grove, Cote St. Catherine, on the 21st inst., the wife of Thomas Simpson, Esq., of this city, of a daughter.

DIED.

BARNETT.—In this city, on the 23rd instant, of Phthisis Pulmonalis (Consumption), Eliza Jane Barnett, aged 23, only daughter of the late Wm. Barnett, Esq., of the Montreal Telegraph Co.

Advertisements.

RICE.—350 bags SAL-SODA.—100 casks and barrels. JAVA COFFEE.—150 bags. VALENCIA and MUSCATEL RAISINS.—700 packages. J. A. & H. MATHEWSON.

TEAS.—2800 half chests and chests Twankay, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Japan, Oolong, Congou, and Souchong, carefully selected. GENERAL GROCERIES, A large assortment. J. A. & H. MATHEWSON. June 20th, 1866.

PRINCIPAL WANTED.—The Directors of Huntington Academy want a Teacher for the highest department of the Academy, to occupy the position of Principal. Salary £70 of Government grant, and all the fees. Application to be made to the undersigned immediately; testimonials of moral character and abilities to be sent along with application. GEORGE ANDERSON, Sec.-Treasurer. Huntington, June 19th, 1866.

WHITWORTH RIFLE.—For sale, a first-class Whitworth Rifle, with sights and fittings complete. Will be sold cheap. For particulars apply to E.G.S., Box 172 Post-office, Quebec.

JUST PUBLISHED, a Discourse on "THE DEVIL," by the Rev. DAVID BLACK, in which are considered all the leading facts and circumstances concerning the "Devil" contained in the Scriptures. The principal epithets which are applied to him; the work of the Devil; the wiles of the Devil; how Christ destroys his works; and his final doom;—to which are added some practical reflections. For sale at DAWSON'S and F. E. GRAFTON'S, in Great St. James street, 25 cents each. Montreal, June 9th, 1866.

CHRISTMAS.

NEW LACE CURTAINS, NEW DAMASKS and TRIMMINGS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, CORNICES, POLES, &c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE CARPET WAREHOUSE. Old No. 74 Great St. James Street, New No. 140, JAMES BAYLIS.

G. WANLESS, TRUSS and SURGICAL MACHINE MAKER, HAS REMOVED TO 77 ST. DOMINIQUE STREET.

HORROCKSES, MILLER, & CO'S, superior SHIRTINGS just received. All numbers and lower list, by JAMES JOHNSON & CO.

CAMP BLANKETS.—50 bales GRAY BLANKETS, suitable for Volunteers or Regulars, in 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 lb. Per Pair. For sale by GEORGE WINKS & CO.

FARM FOR SALE IN METIS, C. E.—As this farm is on the sea shore, and has on it a new and comfortable dwelling house, it would be found a most desirable residence for any family accustomed to spend their summers in the country. Apply to REV. WM. MACALISTER, Woodlands, Metis, C. E.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! Every Volunteer should procure a bottle of EGYPTIAN OIL. It is entirely superior to any other remedy for relieving pain, and being put up in a concentrated form, is easily carried in the pocket. All Druggists keep it.

50 BALES BEST COTTON YARN, Montreal Mills for sale by GEORGE WINKS & CO.

JUST RECEIVED, Genuine JAVA COFFEE, imported from Rotterdam. J. A. & H. MATHEWSON.

EGYPTIAN OIL RELIEVES PAIN INSTANTLY. This discovery is without a rival, as an alleviator of pain. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to those who are suffering.

Pain, no matter how excruciating, disappears under its influence, as if by magic. A whole column might be filled with proofs of the astounding effects of this great preparation. It will, however, cost the reader but little to test it, as the EGYPTIAN OIL can be procured from any druggist at twenty-five cents and fifty cents a bottle.

EGYPTIAN OIL cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Cholera, Headache, Faceache, Sideache, Backache, Toothache, Earache, Stomach-ache, Stiff Joints, Stiff Neck, Spasms, Bruises, Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Mosquito Bites, &c.

Sold by dealers in medicine every where. BARNES, HENRY & CO, Montreal, Agents for Canada.

WHY RUB YOUR CLOTHES? To pieces on washing boards, when they can be washed easier and quicker, by using HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE and SOAP POWDERS?

A clergyman's wife says:—"One half of Soap, at least, is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labor." Sold by storekeepers generally, and wholesale by WALTER MARRIAGE, Montreal, Agent for Canada.

DANA'S PATENT EAR-MARK FOR SHEEP supplies the only RELIABLE means yet invented of marking, and (with the Register) keeping a correct record of a flock of sheep. Price \$3.00 per 100, free by mail. All particulars, with samples, sent on application. Agents wanted in every township. ARCHIBALD YOUNG, Jr., General Agent, Sarnia, C.W.

FOR SALE, A Thorough-bred Ayrshire BULL, from imported stock; pedigree furnished; three years old; price \$75. Also, a few bushels GARNET CHILI POTATOES. Address, EDWARD BARNARD, Jr., Three Rivers; Or, WILLIAM EVANS, St. Ann's Market, Montreal.

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Montreal, D. T. Irish, Place d'Armes. Toronto, M. H. Irish, Toronto Street. Hamilton, J. D. Irish, 1 West King Street. Quebec, W. C. Scott, St. Peter Street. Kingston, J. C. Clarke, King Street. Portland, J. E. Pringle, 90 Exchange Street. And all the principal Towns in Canada, of whom any information can be obtained. G. CHENEY, Supt.

CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS. In all the Newest Styles, and at all Prices, at THE CARPET WAREHOUSE, Great St. James Street. JAMES BAYLIS.

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