

MONTREAL WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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No. 33

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH

On 17th inst., the Court was opened at eleven o'clock, when Messrs. Justices MONK and MAC-KAY took their seats on the bench and passed the following

SENTENCES.

Margaret Young, feloniously receiving stolen goods, two indictments; one month in the common jail.

Maria Highland feloniously receiving stolen goods; two months in the common jail, at hard labor.

Charles Milner, burglary and larceny, two indictments; eighteen months in prison at hard labor.

Louis Leduc, burglary and larceny; twelve months in prison, at hard labor.

John Henry, obtaining money under false pretences, 3 indictments; 18 months in jail at hard labor.

Napoleon Meloché, highway robbery; twenty-three months in the common jail at hard labor.

Paul Thomas, larceny; two years in the Penitentiary.

John Valentini, feloniously passing counterfeit money; two years in the Penitentiary.

Michel Augustini and Laurent Bonaccourci, feloniously passing counterfeit money; two years each in the Penitentiary.

Louis Mainville, highway robbery; two years to the penitentiary.

Gillaume Lapointe, stealing from his master; three years to the penitentiary.

Augustin Lacothe, larceny; three years to the penitentiary.

Joseph Higgins, larceny; three years to the penitentiary. This prisoner was a youth, and had only recently left the reformatory, where he had been for four years.

Charles Landreville, feloniously receiving a watch, knowing it to have been stolen; two years to the penitentiary.

George Duncan, feloniously breaking into a warehouse and stealing therein; also larceny; likewise stealing money, three indictments. The prisoner had been liberated from the common jail only a short time before he committed the present offences. He was now sentenced to five years to the Penitentiary.

Paul Baudeau, feloniously breaking into a shop, and stealing therein; three years to the Penitentiary.

Marcelle Therieux, larceny; five years to the Penitentiary.

Francis Harris, feloniously breaking into a shop and stealing therein; also feloniously receiving stolen goods; five years to the Penitentiary.

Joseph Bignon, feloniously breaking into a shop and stealing therein; three years to the reformatory prison.

Thomas Alexander, aggravated assault; two years to the Penitentiary. This is known as the Laprairie manslaughter case, and a mere doubt on the minds of the jury seems to have saved the prisoner from being sent to the penitentiary for life.

Alphonse Lemieux, simple assault; six months in the common jail and a fine of \$100; the prisoner to remain in jail till the fine should be paid. This prisoner was implicated along with Alexander, on the violence offered by him to Couture.

H. P. Nash withdrew his original plea of not guilty, to two indictments for embezzlement, and pleaded, guilty. He had been tried, it will be remembered, on two indictments for embezzlement and found guilty. The Court now sentenced him, on one of them only, condemning to two years in the penitentiary.

The court was then declared to be closed.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE—ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth annual meeting of the Governors and subscribers to the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge was held yesterday afternoon in the Governor's Room of the Institution, Mr. Wm. Murray, first vice-president in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Irvine opened the proceedings with prayer.

The vice-president then alluded to the circumstance, that they no longer saw in his place at the head of the table one who had so often presided there. He, the vice-president, was sure they would unite with him in lamenting the decease of their late president, Mr. John Redpath. In losing him they had lost one of the most benevolent and charitable of our citizens. The report would now be read, and it would gratify them to see therefrom the amount of relief which had been rendered by the institution during the year.

The Secretary, Mr. Wm. Lunn, then read the sixth annual report,

From which it appears that during the past year the number of permanent inmates has averaged 100; that night's shelter has been given to 7,454 males and 2,276 females, total 9,730, being an increase of 1,422 over last year. The soup-kitchen, like the night refuge, is kept open all the year round for urgent cases of distress; during the past year 33,656 quarts of soup were distributed, being an increase of 6,730 over the preceding year.

The report of the Out-Door Board of Relief, showed that during the past winter 4,529 families had received assistance; and that 577 families were on the relief roll this year. The Board had also granted 843 quarter cords of wood to the poor, and 580 quarter cords were distributed by the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. The donations in kind received this year were less than usual.

The following is an abstract of the receipts and disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1869.

Receipts.—Received on account of instalments \$1,225; subscriptions from churches \$100; donations \$940.40; Interest \$2,328; Dow legacy \$2,000; Board, hair picking, premium on bills &c. \$890.38; kindling wood less cost of lumber \$750.85,—making a total of—\$7,935.13.

Expenditure.—Maintenance account \$3,397.27; Furniture clothing, beds, utensils &c. \$403.

64; wood and coal \$622.32; miscellaneous, lighting, painting, repairs, stationery &c. \$645.89 and \$820 for salaries, making a total of \$5,889.124.

Of the total receipts, \$3,225 were for the endowment fund which reduced the actual available receipts to \$4,710.13, which necessitated an encroachment on the endowment fund of \$1,178.99 to balance the above total expenditure. The cash account shows a sum of \$1,003.45 to the credit of the institution.

The financial statement of the out-door Board of Relief, shows an expenditure of \$3,138.98, while the donations amounted to \$3,271, leaving a surplus of \$132.381, at 1st inst.

The report of the Ladies Committee was also read and was very encouraging. The Executive Committee of the Industrial Room likewise reported, showing, amongst other things, that about \$3,000 had been paid in wages to the poor needlewomen for work during the past winter. The annual bazaar had been successful in an extraordinary degree, its receipts being over \$1,800; and, altogether, the financial statement of this department was favorable. The medical officer's report showed that the general health of the inmates of the Institution had been good. The number of deaths therein had been eight.

The Rev. Canon Bancroft, in moving the first resolution, which ran as follows:—

"That the reports now read be received, adopted, and printed for general information," said, these reports would increase the confidence and interest felt in the institution. He was amazed at the amount of work done at so little expenditure as \$5,889. He must express his gratitude, as a clergyman, and in the name of many of his brethren, who had been relieved from the pain of having their houses besieged by applicants for relief, who, instead, had been directed to this institution, whose management, he must say, was most faithful and zealous. He paid a warm tribute to the active benevolence of the departed president, and concluded by cordially proposing the adoption of the report.

Mr. Sinclair seconded the motion.

The president here remarked that he must protest against any further encroachment being made on the endowment fund.

Rev. Dr. Wilkes asked whether any effort had been made during the past year to increase the number of subscribers, and the president replied in the negative.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried.

A letter was read from the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, inquiring whether they could have the use of a room in the building for their meetings. Referred to Board of management.

A letter was also read from Mr. John Dougall, resigning his position as a governor, on account of the change introduced into the charter of the Institution, whereby it has become enabled to hold real estate for revenue purposes.

Mr. Gault moved, and Mr. Cruickshank seconded, the next resolution:—

"That the following gentlemen be the elective governors for the ensuing year:—Andrew Allan, J. C. Becket (for St. Andrew's Society), Alfred Brown, Henry Bulmer, J. F. D. Black, Walter Benny, Norton B. Corse, James Court, William Glendinning, Geo. Cruickshank, K. Campbell, R. Campbell, R. Esdaile, A. F. Gault, Thomas Gordon, John Gardner, Richard Holland, John W. Hopkins, R. C. Jamieson, William Lunn, E. L. Mills, James Popham, George Prowse, Miles Williams, junior."—Carried.

Mr. Henry Bulmer moved, and Mr. R. Holland seconded, the third resolution, as follows:—

"That the thanks of the governors are due, and are hereby tendered, to the city and other clergymen who conducted the usual Sabbath exercises; to the ladies of the Industrial Room; and to the Board of Management, for their valuable services; to Dr. George Ross, of the Montreal General Hospital, for his professional services as Visiting Physician; and to Mr. John Lovell for his gift of printing, &c., for two years past."—Carried.

Mr. J. C. Becket moved, and Mr. Corse seconded, That the thanks of the governors be given to the ladies of the Industrial Room, for their unwearied exertions on behalf of the poor during the year.—Carried.

Rev. Dr. Wilkes moved, seconded by Rev. Professor McVicar,—That the Board of Governors at their first meeting after the decease of their late President, John Redpath, Esquire, place on record their high estimate of the services rendered by that gentleman, both in taking a prominent part in founding the Institution, and in carrying it forward until the time of his being laid aside by illness; and while they bow with reverence and submission to God, who in His all-wise Providence removed their president, they cherish grateful remembrances of his unwearied attention to all the interests and working of the charity, and of the sound and mature judgment which he exercised, and of which his fellow-workers had the advantage in their management of its affairs.

Resolved,—That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the honorary secretary to Mrs. Redpath, with expressions of the profound sympathy of this Board with her and the family in their bereavement.

The resolution was briefly, but feelingly, spoken to both by the mover and seconder, and afterwards put and carried.

Mr. Ohs. Alexander then read a special report from a sub-committee, of which he was chairman, showing the necessity for a country house, or rural establishment, in connection with the present House of Industry—such country House of Industry and Refuge to be erected on the Molson's Farm. Also on the propriety of having in connexion with it a department to carry out the principle of a Reformatory and Industrial School, conformably with the act passed at the last session of the Quebec legislature.

He now moved the following resolution in connection with this subject:—

"That in accordance with the suggestion of a special report already brought before the meeting, with reference to the necessity of erecting a suitable building on the Molson Farm for the purposes of this Institution, resolved that steps be immediately taken to obtain subscriptions

for this object; also that in connection with this effort there shall be erected on the farm separate departments to meet the requirements of the new Reformatory and Industrial School acts, for the reception of vagrant and delinquent children and youths.

In support of the resolution, he argued that if this institution is to attain the character and usefulness intended by its benevolent supporters, steps ought to be taken at the earliest moment, to secure such building, first: on the ground of economy; second: on account of the health of the inmates, and, thirdly: in relation to good government. As to economy, it was a fact that they were every year encroaching on their capital at the rate of from \$2,000 to \$3,000, although the present house was economically managed, each inmate costing only about \$1.12 per week; and there was no reasonable ground to expect that this rate could be reduced to a lower maximum in the present building. If the institution were to be transferred to a farm, in two or three years the produce of the dairy and farm, besides supplying the necessities of the institution, might bring in a handsome revenue, to aid in supporting, and also extending the benefits of the charity. The present building was too confined to be perfectly adapted for the health, comfort, and well being of the aged within its walls. There was required for these an out-door space, wherein they could, when able, take such exercise as would conduce to their cheerfulness in their latter days. Moreover, a number of the inmates of either sex could not receive permission to go out, or visit their friends, but in so doing they would partake of liquor; and it was sometimes surreptitiously introduced, so that it had become necessary to refuse permission to leave the building. In the country, this restraint would not be necessary, and the fresh air and enlargement would be physically beneficial. The young, too, might there be taught some knowledge of farming, &c., and a relationship be kept up with them after they had left. The proposed building in the country would be eligible, under the new act, to be used as a Protestant Reformatory and Industrial School. This act was one of the best ever passed by any Legislature, and, if carried out here, would strike at the evils which were making Montreal a hot-bed of crime. It would place vagrant and delinquent youths in such institutions as had been approved of by the Inspector of Prisons, there to be educated, also instructed in some trade, and enabled to honestly help themselves, the government allowing so much per head, say about \$75 per annum. The Dominion Government would have to give power to alter the law, so as to retain these youths from two to five years, and it might be necessary to secure the services of a competent lawyer to be present in Ottawa to that end, and on the part of the Protestants, as there would be separate institutions for the youth of each creed.

The vice-president remarked that it had always been intended that the House of Industry should be situated in the country, and that there should be simply a House of Refuge in the city. In the city these aged inmates must either be made prisoners of, or else be exposed to temptations which many of them could not resist. But it could scarcely be allowed that the unfortunate, but not delinquent, children of the institution, should be allowed to associate with young criminals. This might be obviated in the country, and many had promised to begin to subscribe, and others to increase their subscriptions on condition that the institution was removed to the country.

Mr. R. Holland seconded the resolution. He declared a country house to be a necessity, and if Protestants did not provide a reformatory, under the new act, their delinquent and vagrant children would be turned over to the Catholic authorities who were providing such.

Mr. Henry Bulmer maintained that the reformatory schools ought not to be connected with the House of Industry or Industrial schools at all. It was not so in England, and to thus associate them would be an injustice to the unfortunate, uncared for beings who might be sent to the latter.

Mr. T. M. Taylor moved in amendment that the motion should lie over, and not be considered until after the meeting of governors next week to elect a committee of management.

Mr. John Dougall continued to be of opinion that it was hopeless to think of utilizing, on a farm, the labor of these aged inmates of the House. He was perfectly satisfied that it was necessary to go to the Molson farm. He also agreed that they ought to have an Industrial school there, but he was doubtful as to the propriety of establishing the proposed Reformatory there. A dairy, or other farming undertaking, managed by these poor aged people would never succeed. Farming, like printing, or anything else, was a trade, and they would never make expenses. Certainly, they might make health to these poor people out of it, and that would be so far good.

The vice-president observed that the plan had been found successful in the United States, but he thought that under their present charter, they had not the power to establish a Reformatory.

Mr. Alexander considered that the establishment in the country could be divided into three separate departments, and that a slight amendment at Quebec to the charter would enable them to do this, and so secure upon one site, a poor-house, an Industrial school and a Reformatory.

Mr. T. M. Taylor disclaimed any wish to thwart Mr. Alexander's motion; but he thought it required thoughtful consideration. He could not, and he thought there were in the same situation vote either yes or nay at present.

Mr. John Dougall asked what was the difference between vagrant and delinquent children. No direct reply was made, but the silence seemed to give consent to the idea that there was little, if any, difference.

Rev. Dr. Irvine seconded Mr. Taylor's amendment for an adjournment until next week.

Rev. Mr. Oordner moved, in amendment, that the words "Reformatory and" be omitted from Mr. Alexander's motion. He did not think that

this meeting could take charge of the criminal classes.

Mr. Taylor's amendment was finally agreed to; and he then moved, seconded by Mr. Andrew Wilson, that a vote of thanks be given to the Board of Management, including especially the Poor Relief Committee for what they had done during the past winter.

The meeting then adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

THREE RIVERS, April 21, a.m.—Raining hard this morning. The lake ice is blocked up a little below Port St. Francis. It will not remain there long.

COTEAU LANDING, April 21.—The ice in Lake St. Francis has commenced to move. Raining hard.

GRANBY, April 21.—About 7 p.m., while several prominent citizens were looking at the flood, from the principal bridge in this place, the masonry at one end, which had become undermined by water, flood wood, &c., gave way, letting the end of the bridge fall about 30 feet, precipitating twelve persons into the water, which is running with a very swift current. A boy was saved, the rest, eleven in number, were drowned. The names of the missing are as follows:—Mrs. S. H. O. Miner, Mrs. Sargeant, her mother and a daughter, Mrs. John Bradford, her son and daughter and her sister, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Z. Harvey, P. Hackett, J. P. & E. B. Gilmour and son. This morning the bodies of Mrs. Miner and Mr. Hackett have been recovered.

QUEBEC, April 20.—The *Canadian*, Evantré's paper, of last evening, has an article against Mr. Langevin, Sec. of State. It charges him with paying his private accounts out of the public monies. The proprietor of the paper is prepared to produce his books showing the official checks received by him from the department. He is also accused of refusing to pay his taxes in Quebec upon the ground that he is a resident of Ottawa.

A private letter received here from St. Pamelon on the River du Loup section of the Grand Trunk Railroad, states that the house of one Louis Dionne was burnt down on Friday last. Two children lost their lives. The fire originated from flax drying at the stove. The mother absented herself for a few moments, and on her return found the house enveloped in flames.

A farmer named Goudette was killed on Saturday at St. Germain by a falling tree.

The usual staff of officials serving at quarantine during the summer season leave here on Thursday next.

Some forty to fifty young French Canadians left this city last night for Boston where they are all engaged to work as bricklayers at liberal wages.

QUEBEC, April 21.—Another American lottery swindle, under the name of the Jewellers Union, New York, are distributing their circulars here through the Post office. About a year ago a similar game was played and a large amount of money collected in Quebec; when the prizes were drawn they turned out to be bonds in a bogus oil company. The same parties are manipulating the present lottery; all Canadians are put upon their guard against it.

All the newspapers are engaged editorially in discussing the proceedings of the last City Council meeting. The *Chronicle* of this morning, supports the action of the Mayor in his efforts to put down the disorder. The Council will meet again to-morrow night and probably the little drama will be reproduced.

The Civil Service have commenced the enquiry into the public departments.

A full rigged ship inwards reported to-day at noon as passing River du Loup. The "Gleniffer" is reported to be still at Goose Island, about 85 miles from here. The steamer "Arctic" has gone down to tow her up.

The *Journal* has suspended publishing for two days, owing to the removal of the printing office.

A large mass of rock and earth became detached immediately under Durham terrace, and rushed down the hill with considerable violence. An immense boulder of about a couple of tons weight was brought to a stand by a mass of snow at the back of the houses in Champlain street. Several pieces of rock are still hanging.

The *Chronicle* states that Lord Cecil intends to deliver a series of sermons here before leaving for England. When in Quebec last he assisted Mr. Hooke, the Plymouth Brother, in conducting his services and made a great many friends.

An extract of a letter received by the Trinity House, yesterday, from the keeper of the light-house at Cape Rosier states: The river is completely covered with ice. I have never before seen so much ice at this time of the year,—as far as the eye can extend nothing but ice can be seen.

The ship off Father Point is the "Gleniffer." This is her third year successively to be first arrived from sea.

TORONTO, April 20.—Lake communication with Niagara commences to-morrow.

TORONTO, April 22.—The extension of the fire limits is proposed.

Patrick Hyland, commission merchant, has been committed to stand his trial for embezzlement.

The eastern inlet of the harbor, which has not been navigable for several years, is deepening rapidly and is expected to be navigable during the coming season.

A husband recently arrived here from the west, in search of his runaway wife, missing since the middle of March. She was found in a house of ill-fame on Richmond street, her husband's ill-treatment having driven her to prostitution; he took her home.

The "City of Toronto" commences her trips to Lewiston this morning.

OTTAWA April 22nd.—The railroad is flooded for several miles from this city, to a depth of 1 to 4 feet. The train which should have arrived here at eleven o'clock a.m., yesterday, was over two hours late, and all the other trains were cancelled. No trains started either out or in

this morning. Fears were entertained early in the evening for the safety of the bridges at New Edinburgh. At Billings bridge at half past eight o'clock families were obliged to leave their houses. At Hogback there was some consternation among the people, lest damage should result to the canal.

The Sisters of Notre Dame have leased the Victoria Hotel building, where they will establish a female academy.

The steamer "Queen Victoria" was launched this morning at half-past seven o'clock, and is all complete for the Montreal route.

James Egan fell from an upper story of Booth's mill into the basement, and was so seriously injured that his recovery is doubtful.

Among the arrivals in the city yesterday were, R. A. Harrison, Esq., M.P., and the Hon. John Young of Montreal, C. J. Brydges, Esq.

The railway Commissioners met in the afternoon.

THE NOVA SCOTIA ELECTION.

HALIFAX, April 19, 3 p.m.—Reports from Richmond on Saturday last are not favourable for Henry. The Confederate party calculate now only on Howe's return. A large number left here on Saturday and to-day for Hants. Every vote that can be secured in and about this city will be sent to Hants. The contest will be a keen one.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 19.—Resolutions have been passed in the House, in favor of the immediate construction of the Bay Verte Canal.

The ice started yesterday at Fredericton, but jammed some distance below. Steamers now ply forty miles up from St. John, and the river will probably be open to Woodstock in a few days.

WINDSOR, N.S., 20th April, 9.20 a.m.—Hants: Polling so fast, it is impossible to get a statement. Howe is leading largely.

RICHMOND, 20th.—St. Peters, 9 a.m.—Polled here for Henry 30; none for Levisconte, 11 a.m.—Henry 35; Levisconte 2. *Arichat*, 10.15 a.m.—Levisconte 33; Henry 15.

HANTS.—*Shubenacadie*, 10 a.m.—Howe 68; Goudge 38. 11 a.m.—Howe 74; Goudge 41. *Windsor*, 10 a.m.—Howe 132; Goudge 77.

WINDSOR, 12.45.—Howe, 168; Goudge, 112. *Falmouth*, Howe, 78; Goudge, 68. *Shubenacadie*, noon.—Howe, 83; Goudge, 46. *Nine Mile River*, 10.50 a.m.—Goudge 40 ahead.

RICHMOND.—St. Peters, 12 noon.—Henry, 53; Levisconte, 2.

ARICHAT, April 20, 3.30 p.m.—Levisconte, 168; Henry, 37.

L'ARDOISE, noon.—Levisconte, 60; Henry, 9. *RIVER BURGOS*, 2.30 p.m.—Henry, 40; Levisconte, 10.

ST. PETERS, 3.30 p.m.—Levisconte, 4; Henry, 57.

HALIFAX, April 20.—Polling this day: Howe's majority probably three hundred.

Fearful bribery. Levisconte's Repealer, election telegraphed certain. Killam's election expected by both parties.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 21.—Nothing from Yarmouth yet.

Howe's majority nearly 400.

Returns from the parishes not in yet.

WINDSOR, N.S., 2 p.m.—Howe, 192; Goudge, 130.

In Upper and Lower Falmouth both are even.

At St. Croix Goudge leads 25.

Although there are no reports from other out-districts, Howe's election is considered certain.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—John M. Moriarty, President of the Irish Republican Association, has sent the following despatch to Senator Chandler: Accept the thanks of 20,000 Irishmen of Pennsylvania, who voted for Grant in November, for your late speech on the Alabama claims. Reconstruction, resumption, flourishing manufactures, the restoration of foreign trade, the extension of territory, the vindication of national honor, and the liberation of Ireland would all follow hostilities against England.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The Chicago Presbytery, Old School, just adjourned after a two days' session at Morris, Illinois, adopted a resolution in favor of reunion, either upon the terms proposed by the majority of the New School Presbytery, or upon the basis of the common standard of both churches, leaving all the arrangements in the hands of the General Assembly, and completing their union without further reference to the Presbytery.

HAVANA, 20th.—Letters from Trinidad report that 150 volunteers defeated a considerable body of insurgents near Trinidad. The rebels are evacuating that neighborhood. It is reported that the insurgent chieftains, Casanova and Juno, with 600 armed followers, have voluntarily surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* notices at considerable length the introduction of a bill into Parliament which marks a new era in the criminal jurisprudence of England. It proposes to throw upon persons reasonably suspected of crime the burden of proving their innocence. The object of this is to enable the police to bring to justice the professional criminals. In admitting the difficulty of the task, the *Gazette* says: "Any measure for the suppression of the profession of crime will be very imperfect, which does not provide some means by which those who are supported by it may be otherwise provided for. Some well managed system of public works for criminals and quasi-criminals, from which they might be drafted as opportunities occurred and as they established a character for industry and honesty, appears to us indispensable as a supplement to any provision for punishing people, who cannot show that they are earning an honest living. If thieves cannot be hung, and are not to be allowed to starve or to turn the workhouses into moral cesspools, or to labor in their vocation as thieves, some other work must be found for them. The problem is certainly hard, but it is not, we think, insoluble."

Contemporary Press.

SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

Mr. Lowe has refused an application from the Scottish meteorological society, for a small grant on the principle that it is unwise for government to do what people can do for themselves. People found schools, says he, with the greatest enthusiasm. They make immense sacrifices for a most praiseworthy work, but let them once finger the public money—let them touch, ever so lightly, a Government grant—and their individuality collapses. They are no longer the self-reliant, conscientious persons they were before. They no longer possess those virtues which make self-sacrifice a duty, but their entire being is changed, and their "whole object" seems to be to get "the greatest possible amount of Government money."

The Manchester Examiner goes on to say: Mr. Lowe's argument is that the Government, as the agent of the public funds, is bound to exercise a rigid economy. He recognizes the value of individual exertion and responsibility, and holds that the members of the Government are no wiser or better than the people whose affairs they direct. He, in fact, insists that the root of national virtue is to be found in a sense of individual responsibility, and whilst, as one of the servants of the nation, he will not shrink from his own duties, he will not make things pleasant by recommending grants of the revenues which are raised for specific and strictly national purposes.

MR. FROUDE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS AT ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Froude has just been elected Rector of St. Andrews. Of his inaugural address the Times of March 24th says: The comfort he offers to persons of no education, or what is called neglected education, and to those who, by their own neglect, have thwarted the intentions of their friends, is that the best of all education is that which teaches a man to earn his bread, to be honest and true, to know just as much as he can be quite sure of, and will certainly be of use to him. It may naturally be asked to whom it is that Mr. Froude addresses considerations with so good a basis in truth, but so contrary to the all-knowing, all-reaching, spirit of this age. Mr. Froude has just been elected Rector of the University of St. Andrews, and they are to be found in his inaugural address. We are always coming back to Dame Nature at last; and, when we have wandered into mazes of our own making, the best philosophy is that which brings us home again. Mr. Froude recalls us to those first and universal instincts and necessities which shape our lives, and ought to rule our studies. There is no education, he says, like doing—doing something good and useful, doing anything allowable so as it be doing. Our forefathers taught every child to do something or other. There was profit in doing, and progress in doing. Body, mind, and heart, friends and estate, all prospered in doing. For doing, something must be known, and that indicates the knowledge to be acquired. He exhibits the man stuffed with words and ideas hardly better than words, possessed with the conceit of universal knowledge and universal capacity, when a slight change of place and circumstances would bring out the lamentable truth that he can do nothing but break stones on the road—if, indeed, his physical strength has survived his educational training.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

One more stage, says the Times (March 20), in the progress towards the completion of the Suez Canal, has to be recorded. On Thursday, the 18th of the present month, the waters of the Mediterranean were admitted into the Bitter Lakes with perfect success, in the presence of the Viceroy of Egypt and a numerous company. One of the chief mechanical difficulties of the undertaking has thus been surmounted, and there can be no doubt that in a short time the canal will be open, at least for vessels of a certain tonnage, the whole length from Port Said to Suez. Those who have taken an interest in the canal may remember that in August, 1867, an official statement was made of the condition and prospects of the works. The completion of the canal was fixed for the latter part of the present year, 1869. The canal had attained its full breadth of 100 metres from the Mediterranean to Lake Timah, and would be at once continued onward to the place called Serapeum and the Bitter Lakes. This part of the promise has been duly fulfilled, and already in the spring of 1869, the waters of the Mediterranean are flowing into these lakes, or rather salt marshes, which they will take many weeks to fill. The remainder of the excavation does not present any remarkable difficulty, and we may therefore consider that the work will be completed within a reasonable time and opened to the ships of the world.

GLEANINGS FROM RECENT ENGLISH PAPERS.

Another application has been made on the part of Madame Rachel to be liberated on bail, but it has been rejected, and she remained at last advised, an inmate of Newgate. In connection with this may be mentioned that her dupe, Mrs. Borradaile, has been brought before a Surrey jury in an action by a "literary lady" hailing from White Cross street, for services rendered to Mrs. B. in the course of the Rachel trial. The "literary lady" appraised her services at a guinea a day, and demanded £160. The jury gave her £3. No material modification has taken place in the position of the parties to the strike at Preston, England. A correspondent of the London Times shows the expediency and impracticability of Miss Rye's scheme for deporting pauper children to America. On the other hand, the Rev. J. Macneil, vicar of Christ Church, hails the project with enthusiasm. The Liverpool Post says: A reward of £200 has been offered for the apprehension of a book-keeper in a company in the City of long standing, who has, it is believed, committed frauds on the company to the extent of £50,000. He had a salary of £180 a year, and lately informed some of his business friends that he had married a ward in chancery whose wealth was so great that he did not exactly know the amount of it. He has for some time been living in grand style, and had a mansion built near Richmond at a cost of £12,800. He advanced the builder £10,000 whilst the building was in progress, and when it was

completed there was a balance of over £1,000 left due. He was very particular about the ornamentation of the stables, where he kept several saddle horses. He bought the freehold of some land, near the house which he wanted for pleasure grounds, for £200 an acre, and he had iron railings put round a meadow at a cost of £1,500. The house was beautifully furnished, and the owner used to give grand dinner parties. Some of his guests knew the amount of his salary, but he told them that he was one of the largest shareholders in the company, and that he merely remained in the inferior position he occupied in order to see that he was not robbed. So matters went on until a few days ago, when a Government inspector came to the office and went through the books. It was then discovered that an extensive system of forgery and robbery had been carried on, and that the seal of the company had been fraudulently attached to documents, and money raised upon them. The book-keeper is known to have had £500 with him when he absconded. A large number of gold English coins of the reigns of Edward III and Henry VI, and French coins of the reigns of one of the Charleses and Louis of France, were picked up at Blackpool sands, near Dartmouth, during the past week. Two years ago Miss Carpenter went out to India in order to devote herself to the important work of female education in that country, and the public will now hear with regret that the state of her health is such as to necessitate her speedy return from India. A remarkable case of child stealing, committed in Liverpool seven years ago, has been brought to light in the Manchester Police Court. The child, a girl, was then only two years of age and the mother was returning from St. John's Market when she met Margaret Smith, who is accused of having committed the offence. As Smith professed to be starving they had some beer as well as talk together, and not long afterwards Smith and the little girl disappeared. During the intervening seven years the mother has been actively but vainly searching for her lost child, and it was only the other day that she was induced, by information which she received, to go to a house in Spear street, Manchester. There she found Smith, whom she identified at once, as well as the girl, whom the kidnapper was systematically bringing up as a thief. The child, it was stated, had some time ago been sent to the industrial school at Ardwick green for two years for stealing a bottle of scent. The mother swore positively to the child and also to the prisoner, who was committed for trial at the sessions.

THE DOMINION TO THE NORTH OF US.

(New York Tribune)

It cannot be denied that if the efforts of the Imperial and Dominion Governments are successful in cementing a union of the British North American Provinces, the result will be a very strong empire. When we speak of the strength of this prospective empire, however, we must not be understood as meaning a strong government, backed by armies and ships of war, and managed by bold and able statesmen, for in all these things it would probably prove weak enough, but as strong in possessing the resources of an extensive and fruitful territory. Within a few days the cable has informed us of the settlement of the difficulty in relation to the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory, by which that vast region is to be ceded to Canada. It is now two centuries since that Company was formed, and although its claim to territorial rights has, of late years, been denied by many eminent lawyers in England, it has never been practically disputed. That claim is now to be extinguished, upon the payment of £300,000 sterling, and already the Canadians are talking of providing some sort of a government for the Red River Settlement, and taking immediate steps to check American encroachments along the western frontier. Canada's best defense against the Americans is the good faith of the United States; but in regard to this region, it is really as valuable as one of our own North-Western States. For years the country has been systematically misrepresented by the Hudson's Bay Company, and its value and importance, even now, are only imperfectly known.

Simultaneously with the settlement of the North-West question is the movement in the Legislature of Newfoundland to join the Confederation, and an agent is now on the way to Ottawa, to negotiate with the Dominion Government for the acceptance of the terms proposed by the authorities of the island. These terms, though not entirely acceptable to Canada, are not so unusual as to interpose insuperable obstacles to the end in view, and if agreed to, either with or without modification, will probably be ratified by the people of Newfoundland at an election intended to be held in November. Should the movement result in the transfer of the Province to the Dominion, Labrador, which is a dependency of Newfoundland, would of course become a part of the new empire, and Prince Edward Island would almost be coerced into adopting a similar course. The Dominion would thus gain control of the extensive fisheries of these islands, and the value of its resources would be greatly enhanced. Aside from its fisheries, Newfoundland is of little importance. The bulk of the people of the island live in a state of squalid and abject misery, which is often aggravated by the failure of the fishing voyages. But the minerals are now attracting some notice, and, if the mines should prove really valuable, the poor of Newfoundland might reap a more certain substance under the fostering care of the Dominion than they have ever been able to obtain in their half-independent condition. Annexation to the United States is a thing not desired by the people of this country, unless reciprocal interests dictate its necessity in the case of any of the Provinces, and even then it would be a subject of grave deliberation. The American people will not interpose any obstacles in the way of the consolidation of the British North American Provinces if their mutual interests dictate this policy, and where, unlike the case of Nova Scotia, a yoke has not been put upon the necks of an unwilling people. If Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada find reciprocal advantages in union, let them unite upon terms agreeable to themselves.

The Canadians seem to have a passion for real estate, and with such fair prospects for the acquisition of Newfoundland and the Hudson's Bay Territory, are just now directing their gaze

westward, and predicting the annexation of the Pacific Provinces. These too may come under the Government of the Canada politicians. An empire so great in extent and diversified in resources would form a theme for Dominion Day orations which even our own Fourth of July orators could scarcely rival.

THE BANKRUPT ACT—THE JOHNSON CASE.

Much as the present law in relation to insolvent traders has failed to prove a "terror to evil doers," or to earn "the praise of them that do well," there are penal clauses enacted by it which fall heavily upon the guilty parties, always provided that that guilt can be brought home to them.

It has been fashionable, or at all events customary, to regard a creditor as fair game; and to evade one's obligations, and use the machinery of an ill-advised statute for that purpose, has become, in the eyes of many, so slight an offense as to be looked upon much as smuggling used to be regarded in the days of high tariffs—a thing, wrong of course, but to be winked at, if not encouraged on the sly.

A recent trial and conviction, under the Act deserves attention, inasmuch as it regards the respectability of the parties implicated as the severity of the penalties imposed. We propose to give a short history of the facts, as developed at the trial which took place within a few days before His Lordship Judge Adam Wilson, at the Whitby Assizes. For some years past, in the thriving village of Uxbridge, soon to become a station of the Toronto and Niagara Railway, two brothers, named Cowan, carried on a rather extensive business, such as is customary in a country town. They appeared to be active and enterprising men, and many merchants of Toronto readily confided in them, and afforded them such credit as they required. Not far from the village lived two brothers, named respectively Thomas and Robert Johnson. They belong to the higher order of the yeomanry of the Province, having, by prudence and thrift amassed, for this country, a considerable amount of wealth. Indeed, the fortune of Thomas has been estimated as high as from \$70,000 to \$80,000, chiefly in landed property and mortgages, although we have been informed he is the owner of considerable property in the State of Texas. But the lust for gain grew upon which it fed; and Johnson, influenced by the high rate of interest offered by the Cowans, advanced them considerable sums of money, and ultimately became interested in the business. The Cowans, either from misfortune or something worse, twelve or eighteen months ago, made an assignment under the Bankrupt Act; and, on the sale under the hammer of the official assignee, the elder Johnson became the purchaser of the insolvent's stock-in-trade, and carried on the business himself, buying additional goods, and doing a thriving trade.

But in these transactions, he committed the offence which eventually brought upon him the weight of the law's displeasure. While the Cowans were contemplating insolvency, Johnson, aware of their intention to declare themselves bankrupt, with their assistance, was engaged in secretly removing from the Cowan's store to his own barn a large stock of goods. These were kept in concealment until after the bankruptcy and the sale by the assignee; and were then, under cover of darkness, removed from their hiding place and conveyed back to the store formerly occupied by the Cowans, but now by Johnson. The Cowans subsequently absconded.

These facts came out at the trial. The prisoners seemed keenly to feel their position. The Jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," a finding they could not avoid under the evidence placed before them. The Crown Council did not unduly press the case, and the prisoners were most ably defended.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, commented upon the respectable position of the prisoners, and remarked that he thought the ends of justice would be satisfied by a short term of imprisonment; but he would inflict the highest fine imposed by law. He then sentenced Thomas Johnson to imprisonment in the common jail for the period of two weeks, and to pay a fine to Her Majesty of eight hundred dollars. The other prisoner, who did not appear to have gained any pecuniary advantage by the transaction, but simply assisted his brother in the secreting and removal of the goods, was sentenced to a week's imprisonment, coupled with a fine of one hundred dollars.—Toronto Telegraph.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY CASE IN ONTARIO.

HOREMAN VS. THE GRAND TRUNK.

At the Spring Assizes, in Guelph, an action was brought by Mr. Horeman, to recover damages from the G. T. R. Company for loss in the non-delivery of a quantity of iron put in their charge in October, 1867, to carry from Montreal to Guelph. In October, 1867, Mr. Horeman received notice that the "Ruby" from Glasgow, had arrived at Montreal with 2,330 bars of iron on board weighing a little over 39 tons. The number of bars was delivered to the Company or their agents, less 34 bars short, which the agents paid for. When the iron was delivered, there was the full number of bars, but the weight fell short by 24,741 lbs; and a considerable quantity had a different mark from that of Mr. Horeman. The Company, nevertheless, exacted full freight, and would not take any means to find out where the mistake occurred. Mr. Horeman shortly after found out that part of his iron had been sent to Chatham to Hyslop & Ronald, and he sent the iron not bearing his mark to that firm, while they sent the iron which was not for them to Mr. Horeman. By an excess of freight charged by the Company in exchanging the iron, and by other expenses, the plaintiff was put to an actual loss of \$576, which counsel claimed he had a right to recover.

For the defence it was contended by Mr. M. O. Cameron that the error, if error there was, lay with the owners of the vessel, not with the Grand Trunk Railway. Every bar delivered to the Company came to Guelph. The question for the jury to consider was, did the Company carry all the iron delivered to them?

His Lordship said, if the views held by the counsel for the defendant were to prevail, there would be nothing like confidence in the carrying of goods by public companies. The plaintiff gave an order for the iron on the vessel. The defendants gave a receipt for it, but they claim

now that the receipt applies not to what was on the order but to what was actually delivered. The receipt covers 39 tons, which the defendants admit, but only 27 tons were delivered. If the company had taken the same pains to recover the iron as they now did to marshal their officials to give evidence, it would be better for the plaintiff and the company also. If the jury thought the receipt had not been complied with, they would find a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. Cameron submitted that the defendants were answerable for the quantity but not for the weight; but the judge said they were bound by the receipt. They gave the receipt as common carriers, and were responsible as such. When parties give invoices or bills of lading into the hands of a company, they have a right to expect that these cover the property they ought to have received.

The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in \$540.

IDA LEWIS—THE GRACE DARLING OF AMERICA.

Thirty years ago, just at the dawn of a stormy September morning, Grace Darling, the heroic daughter of the Longstone light-house keeper, on the English Coast, launched a boat upon the raging tide, and rescued, with her reluctant father's aid, and at the imminent peril of her life, nine persons from the disastrous wreck of the Forfarshire steamer. For this fearless and noble act, done in her 23rd year, praises and rewards were heaped upon her in unstinted measure, a fund of \$3,500 was subscribed for her benefit, the remaining four years of her life were crowned with every comfort, and her name has passed into current usage as a synonym for an unselfish and heroic woman.

Two weeks since, toward the close of a stormy March afternoon, Ida Lewis, the intrepid daughter of the Lime Rock light-keeper, in Newport (R. I.) harbor, performed a deed that places her side by side, in point of self-sacrificing courage, with the Grace Darling of England, and rounds a career of even greater usefulness in the saving of human life. The rain fell that day in blinding torrents, and the gale drove the waves across the harbor with a fury that taxed the full strength and skill of the most experienced boatmen. In the midst of this storm, a reckless boy, scarcely 14 years old, who had somehow obtained possession of one of the smallest and most unsafe sail-boats in the harbor, succeeded in persuading two soldiers, Sergt. James Adams, and Private John McLaughlin, to let him carry them across from the city. They made half the trip in safety, but about midway in the harbor a sudden blast struck the sail, the boat capsized in an instant, and the waves rolled it twice over, like the veriest cockle shell. For a long half hour its luckless occupants clung to the keel, the boy's strength was exhausted, his hold relaxed—one clutch at McLaughlin's shoulder, and, with a frenzied laugh upon his lip, he was gone!—nor has any trace of him since been seen. Fast paralyzing with cold and almost bereft of hope the two soldiers saw no choice left but to clasp each other in a last embrace, and sink to a mutual grave—when suddenly, out from the Lime Rock, half a mile away, shot a little boat, driven by rapid strokes and sure, straight over the bounding waves toward the drowning men. Hope kindled in their breasts again, but faded when they saw in the boat only a slender youth, and a still slender woman plying the oars. On it swiftly came, however, and the boy was almost reaching over the side to grasp the nearest soldier, when his quick-witted sister crying, "Stop, Hosen! we shall be capsized that way!" turned the boat with a well-timed stroke, backed it up, one man was drawn safely in over the stern, another backward pull, another lift, and the next moment the craft, with its freight of rescued lives, was scudding swiftly through the spray back to the Rock again. The Sergeant was able to stagger on shore, but private McLaughlin had to be carried into the light-house, where both of them received the utmost care and kindness, and were safely conveyed to Fort Adams the next day.

The heroine of this daring exploit was born Feb. 25, 1842, and is thus in her 28th year; but her first rescue of imperilled life dates back to September, 1859, when she was only 17. Four gay young fellows, all about 18 or 20 years of age, and all sons of wealthy gentlemen, one from Philadelphia and the rest from Newport, went out for an evening sail, and one of them, more full of mischief than the others, climbed the mast and upset the boat half a mile from the nearest shore. None of them could swim that distance, night was rapidly coming on, the capsized boat was too light to support more than two or three of them at once, and they were usefully awaiting the bitter consequences of their mad frolic, when the keeper's daughter, spying them through the dusk, hastened to their relief, and rescued them all from their impending fate. During the intervening period of ten years, this heroine of the harbor has saved five other lives.

The heroism of Grace Darling was the result of a single noble impulse; the bravery of Ida Lewis is part of her daily life. Sixteen years ago the light on Lime Rock was established, and Hosen Lewis, a veteran ex-revenue pilot, familiar with the coast from Halifax to Norfolk, became its keeper on the 8th of December, 1853. The southern line of the harbor makes a wide, deep-angled sweep, with the city on one side, Fort Adams two miles off on the opposite point, and Lime Rock midway between, about 300 yards from the shore. This rock commands the widest view of the harbor, and upon it the keeper lived alone three years and a half. Then a substantial, square, two-story brick house was built, and in June, 1857, his family joined him. Four months later a stroke of paralysis disabled him from all work, and ever since his eldest daughter Ida has been the main-stay of the family. It was she who cared for her father, and lightened her mother's toil, and watched over her younger sister Harriet, and rowed her brothers Rudolph and Hosen to school, and eked out the light-keeper's slender pittance with her needle and other feminine labors, and flew to the rescue of imperilled life with an instinctive courage that would not let her worst enemy sink without her risking her life to save him.

In personal appearance this Newport heroine scarcely attains the average height of women, is remarkably slender, and would be thought much nearer 20 than 27. Light brown hair, blue eyes, keen but kind, and cheeks pink-flushed, though not round enough for beauty, attract one to a woman whose quick smile and frank

and friendly manner more than excuse the inevitable educational deficiencies which such a life must always entail.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons.

OTTAWA, April 19 In the House of Commons, after routine proceedings, Mr. McGill introduced a bill to amend the Insolvent Act.

Sir John A. Macdonald gave notice that he would introduce a bill respecting Insolvency on Wednesday next.

Mr. Morris introduced a bill providing for the execution of criminals within prison walls.

The committee of last session to strike Standing Committees was reappointed.

Sir John A. Macdonald gave notice that on Wednesday next he would introduce several bills respecting Criminal Laws.

Hon. Mr. Rose gave notice that, on the same day he would move for a Select Committee on Banking and Currency.

In answer to Mr. Jones, of Leeds and Grenville. Sir John A. Macdonald said the Government had no power to unseat Mr. Walsh and no desire to deprive him of the office of Commissioner of the Intercolonial Railway; that Government had not decided upon the amount of salary to be paid to the Railway Commissioners and that whatever trips the Commissioners took in a public capacity would be at the public expense.

In answer to Mr. Baughet, Sir John A. Macdonald said the Government did not intend to erect a Penitentiary in the Province of Quebec.

In answer to Mr. Ross, Hon. Mr. Rose said the Government would introduce resolutions on which a bill would be based, securing to Nova Scotia the financial terms, included with Howe and McLellan's address, for cost and charges connected with the survey and management of the Intercolonial Railway, and correspondence relative to the surveys of the several proposed routes.

The House adjourned at 4 p.m.

Senate.

OTTAWA, April 20.—The Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock. Amongst the petitions presented was one from John Horace Stevenson, Toronto, praying for the passing of an Act, to dissolve his marriage with Mary Elizabeth Foote.

Mr. A. J. Duchesnay was sworn in for the electoral division of Lasalle.

Mr. Campbell stated, in answer to Mr. Letellier de St. Just, that negotiations had been in progress with an hon. member of the Senate, relative to his accepting a seat in the Cabinet, but they had been broken off before being completed, owing to the departure of two members of the Government as delegates to England, and they had not since been renewed. The standing Committees were then appointed, and the House adjourned.

House of Commons.

A petition in favour of the Ottawa Ship Canal was admitted by the Speaker, notwithstanding the objection taken by Mr. McKenzie that, being for a grant of public money, the initiation of the proceedings should be with the House.

The standing Committees were reported by Sir John A. Macdonald, from the Committee of Selection.

Mr. Bowen introduced a bill—"Interest Act of Canada."

Mr. Ross gave formal notice of a Committee of Supply for Friday; and in reply to Mr. Brown, said, Government would not ask further powers to prevent the circulation of American silver. Adjourned.

NOTICE OF MOTION.—Mr. Aylmer:—statement of amounts paid for arrest &c., of parties suspected of the murder of Hon. T. D. McGee.

Mr. Bourassa:—Correspondence relating to reciprocity.

Question.—Mr. Workman:—If it is the intention to build a new Custom Warehouse at the foot of the current at Montreal, and if so, at what side.

YAMASKA ELECTION.—Mr. O'Farrell argued for Mr. Fortier, sitting member. The argument is to be resumed to-morrow.

OTTAWA, 21st April.—Petitions were presented from Montreal against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law; from the Bank of Commerce for an increase of stock, and others.

Bills were introduced by Mr. McConkey, to make Dominion Day a legal holiday; by Mr. Mills, for the extradition of criminals; by J. S. Ross, to limit the rate of interest; by Mr. Mills, to make Local Legislators ineligible for the Dominion Parliament.

Sir John A. Macdonald brought down a return of the expenses of defending the frontier in 1863, against the Fenians, and said he would give the House on Monday an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the extraordinary proposition in Congress, respecting the handing over of Canada to the United States. He introduced a bill on the Insolvent Act, saying he desired an expression of the general feeling of the country on the subject which would guide the Government.

A printing committee was then appointed.

Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a bill respecting the criminal law.

Despatches were brought down respecting the accession of Newfoundland to the Dominion. Mr. Oliver gives notice of a motion to fix the Governor General's salary at \$32,000, instead of \$50,000 as now.

Mr. Benoit, to enquire whether the Government will construct fortifications before the City of Montreal during the present year, and to hasten the construction of the canal from Chambly to Longueuil, to connect the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain.

Mr. Rose presented a bill respecting the Financial Department, and replied to a question that the Finances would not permit a grant for the Murray Canal; also, that he had no information respecting a reciprocity treaty; also, that legislation on the rate of interest was under consideration.

Sir J. A. Macdonald, in reply to questions, said Government would make no recommendation for pardon of Fenian prisoners; that changes in the mail service across the Gut of Canso was under consideration.

A return of officers in the Civil Service was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Rose, the House, in Committee, adopted resolutions favourable to his arrangement of the great Western Railway debt.

The House ordered the re-appointment of a Committee on Banking, and a return of corre-

pondence with the Imperial Government respecting the pardoning power, also a return of the report of the Civil Service Commission. The House then adjourned.

Senate.

OTTAWA, April 21.—Business principally routine.
Mr. Campbell stated it was the intention of Government to introduce several measures in the Senate.
The address asked for by Mr. Ryan was granted for copies of correspondence as to British copyrights.
A petition was presented from the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Co.
The Senate then adjourned.

UNITED STATES.

—The annual earnings of the laboring classes, says Wendell Phillips, are two thousand millions of dollars.
—The Buffalo Common Council vote it inexpedient to give any guarantee for the International Bridge Co.
—At the Workingwomen's Association in this city, the 7th instant, it was stated that the Postmistress of Leavenworth, Kansas received \$4,000 a year, another at Rockford, Me., \$3,000, and Miss King, in Wisconsin, \$3,000.

—Our fellow citizens of African descent are receiving office. One has become Assessor of Internal Revenue, another, Land office Register, and a third, Postmaster. One is nominated as Minister to Guatemala, and another as Minister to Hayti.—*Am. Paper.*

—The New York Senate has a Chaplain who is manifestly an anti-lobby man, for he recently prayed the Lord to "thwart the designs of those bad men who loiter about the halls of the Legislature with bribery in their hands, and, still worse, bribery in their hearts, to corrupt the representatives of the people, and promote wicked legislation."

—Kansas City, six or eight years ago had five or six thousand inhabitants. It now claims thirty-one thousand. It seems to pulsate with life like the arteries of an athlete. Masculine life preponderates. Nineteen-twentieths of the sitters down at the table of the Pacific House, were gentlemen. In a walk of ten blocks I saw one woman.

—The Cedar Rapids Times claims the championship for a young girl, "sweet sixteen," of Linn County, Iowa, as follows:—For six weeks last winter, during the sickness of her father and mother, she attended 43 head of sheep, 8 head of horses, 12 head of cattle and 2 calves, besides milking three cows, driving the cattle one quarter of a mile every day to water, cleaning the horses' stable, doing the housework, and taking care of her sick parents.

WINES.—A witness in a case in New Orleans, wherein the Government is attempting to confiscate certain wines for violation of the revenue laws, testified that no fine wines were ever received in that market; and that there was not a bottle of genuine Lafitte or Chateau Margeaux that ever left France for this country. He knew that wines, pretending to be genuine Lafitte, etc., were imported here, but we got the brands and not the wines.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.—Philadelphia expects to have the finest public park in the United States. The city authorities are authorized to take 2,200 acres for the purpose. They have in possession 290 acres, and have since negotiated for 689 acres, and the river surface within the limits of the park is 350 acres; and the city councils have just appropriated \$2,000,000 towards the necessary purchases. The commission has been organized, and the work of procuring the necessary land has been quietly carried forward for some time, and now application has been made for juries to consider the claims of land owners who will not agree to the offers of the commissioners; and to assess the owners of land in the vicinity, for the benefits to be derived from these park improvements. By these assessments no inconsiderable sum is expected to be returned to the city.—*Am. paper.*

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHS.—A tricky photographer has been doing a good business in New York by taking what he called spirit photographs, for which he obtained a high price. He advertised that he would take portraits of any one, with the spirit of any deceased relative or friend, who might happen to be present at the time, standing in the background. Sure enough there was always a shadowy figure in the background, which the sitters sometimes thought resembled their relatives and sometimes did not. The spirit, however, was there, and they were satisfied that it must be some departed friend, even if they could not identify it. The police, however, suspected there was a cheat in the operation, and arrested the proprietor of the gallery and his operator, and on examination it was proved that, by ordinary scientific and chemical means, just such shadowy pictures could be produced by any photographer.

CAREER OF A FAST YOUNG MAN.—The Newport (Vt.) Express tells a story of a young man who stole \$3,200 from an uncle in Boston, and escaped with it to Stanstead in Canada, where he revelled in fast horses and high living. By representing that he had been divorced from his wife in Massachusetts, he induced a young lady in Boston to join him, and the day after her arrival they were married. The uncle learned where his rascal nephew was, went to Newport, engaged the services of some officers who inveigled the young man across the line into Vermont and arrested him. The uncle was so anxious to recover his property that he consented to release his nephew upon surrender of the stolen property. He accordingly gave up about \$600 in gold, five good horses, a new suit of clothes, &c., in all about \$2,300. The old gentleman returned to Boston \$1,000 and expenses out, and the nephew, penniless and humble, went back to Stanstead to comfort his second wife, convinced, no doubt, that the way of the transgressor is hard.

REMARKABLE EXPOSURE OF CRIME.—One night in January, 1868, Samuel Ketchum, then treasurer of Coochecounty, Ohio, was found in his office, tied hand and foot gagged, and considerably bruised, the safe unlocked and about \$20,000 of the county funds gone. Ketchum stated that he had been set upon by robbers, who beat and bound him, robbed the safe, and then made their escape. The county authorities expended \$200 in endeavoring to discover the thieves, but, finding no clue, gave the matter up. About a year ago a suit for borrowed

money was brought against Ketchum, the ex-treasurer, by James Brown, one of the leading citizens of that county, a man reputed to be worth over a hundred thousand dollars, and this led to the exposure of the matter connected with the robbery. Ketchum at once made a clean breast of it. The plot to rob the safe was concocted between himself and Brown. After they had secured the money, Brown, in order to disarm suspicion, bound and gagged Ketchum, and left Ketchum in the condition in which he was found on the night of the robbery. Brown was arrested, and at the trial, which he managed to get deferred till last week, he was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$40,000.

BUSINESS CORRUPTION.—A writer commenting upon the almost universal practice of collusion in business, which has sprung up within a few years past, relates that he met an old friend recently as he was making his way to the railroad station, and inquired of him if he kept up his business (said friend being an agent for the sale of locomotives and railroad supplies.) "Yes," said he, "I am doing a little, but I find myself behind the times. I am not up to the bribing system of the present day. Many of the roads I used to supply are absorbed into the long lines, and the new managers give their business to those who will allow them to put the largest bonus into their pockets. Hence you will see men who have small salaries either living at a heavy expense or growing rich very rapidly. I cannot keep up with this, and I suppose might as well take myself and my character into retirement, while I have a good name and a good conscience." We fear there is too much reason to believe that old-fashioned fidelity amongst the employees of our large corporations is not so universal as it used to be.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The project of Canadian annexation, in settlement of the "Alabama" claims, with the joint consent of England and the Colonists, begins to attract attention in Government and Diplomatic circles, and is by some regarded as likely to become a prominent feature of Grant's administration. The views expressed on this subject by part of the American Press—the favorable response of the English newspapers—and the demand for annexation among the Colonies, especially Nova Scotia, have encouraged belief in the feasibility of the scheme, if managed with diplomatic tact and careful regard to English honor. Objections to the possibility of its accomplishment, and doubts as to the policy and safety of such an enlargement of the republic, are strongly urged by individuals, but it is confidently asserted by others that public opinion is setting in favor of our acceptance of Canada should it be tendered by Great Britain, as the surest mode of harmonizing the interests and ending the jealousies between the two countries and affording the basis of a permanent and cordial peace.—*Special to New York Tribune.*

PRESIDENTIAL POWER.—Those who, but a short time ago, thought the Union was going to ruin because Congress had conceived an inexorable jealousy of the Executive, will read with astonishment the intelligence that Congress has voluntarily committed to the hands of the President the whole governmental control of the still outstanding question of reconstruction; and has, besides, put at his disposal \$2,000,000 to be used at his discretion in dealing with the Indian tribes of the West. Neither President Washington, in the meridian of his popularity, nor President Jackson, when his word was law with the then invincible Democratic party, was ever clothed with such a degree of responsibility as this. Indeed, we should not be surprised if the chronic alarmists now took a turn in the other direction and proclaimed that it was the Executive, and not Congress, that threatened to absorb all the powers of the Government, through the ill-timed generosity of the legislative branch. Reasonable men, however, in these changes, will note the admirable flexibility and self-regulating capacity of our form of Government. Under a President like Johnson, there are available constitutional methods for holding him in check and materially reducing his mischief-making powers; under a President like Grant, on the other hand, it is equally expedient and easy to extend his authority to the very limits of usefulness and safety.—*Boston Journal.*

THE INDIANS AND THE QUAKERS.—If about the two most unlike classes in America, the Indians and the Quakers, can be brought into contact for the special benefit of the former, as history shows they can be, the work ought to be done. It gives a strong assurance of the feasibility of the new plan that the President and his Secretary of war, both army officers and, therefore, by no means likely to be prepossessed in favor of the opinions and practices of the Society of Friends, have both lent it their hearty endorsement. It is apparent, indeed, to everybody that a thorough reform in our Indian relations has become necessary. The tribes are dwindling away, immense sums have been contributed to their support; and yet, while agents have grown rich, the Indians have continued as miserable and degraded as ever; and so far from being conciliated toward the white settlers of the West, an Indian war seems to be nearly always on our hands. No one can tell how these murderous affairs originate, sometimes the weight of blame being laid on one side and then on the other. The truth is, the course we have pursued breeds them, just as a disregard of all sanitary regulations in any district breeds pestilence and death. The leading members among the Friends, supported largely by other denominations of Christians, believe that all this can be changed, by getting rid of dishonest agents, carrying out faithfully all treaty stipulations, and adopting systematic methods to civilize the tribes.—*Boston Journal.*

BRITISH AMERICA.

—The small pox is raging at L'Islet, Batiscan and Bic in the province of Quebec.

—A child of Mr. A. St. Pierre of Nicolet was scalded to death by falling into a tub filled with boiling water.

—The Legislature of British Columbia has appropriated \$20,000 to bring servant girls from England.

—The *Sorel Gazette* says that the ice on the St. Lawrence opposite that town is very bad and cannot bear horses, and that men who venture upon it sink knee-deep into the melted snow which covers it.

—Mgr. Cooke bishop of Three Rivers has relinquished the control of his diocese in favor of

Bishop Lafliche who will administer under the title of Bishop Anthonel in *partibus*. Mgr. Cooke retains his title of Bishop of Three Rivers.

—A French Canadian Zouave in Rome, Mr. Joseph Ulrich Beauchene of Becancourt got the first prize at the last target shooting among the Pontifical Zouaves now in the Holy City.

—The Republicans in the Constitutional Cortes of Spain are taking strong ground in favor of the introduction of civil marriage, and have obtained from the Government a promise to introduce a bill on the subject. If Spain recognizes the principle, it will be a law in nearly every country of Europe. Austria and Italy, which are among the youngest converts to the principle, carry it through with great firmness against the opposition of the bishops.

—Mr. Joseph Perrault, a member of the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada, has returned from his trip to Odessa, where he purchased a large quantity of Black Sea wheat for seventeen Agricultural Societies in the Province of Quebec. The wheat arrived at Portland on the 29th. Mr. Perrault says there were millions of bushels of wheat at Odessa awaiting shipment.

—Report says that two sub-contractors on the Massawippi Valley Railroad, on McGovern's section, named Cunningham and McPlain, have suspended work and payment, to the serious loss of those who have trusted them with board, etc. It is said that they have defrauded their creditors of \$3,000.—*Stanstead Journal.*

Shediac, N.B., holds a first rank in the export of fish—One hundred and sixty-four tons of fish comprising trout, bass, smelts, and eels—were shipped from this station during the past winter. Of this quantity about two thirds were bass. Mr. Goodfellow, of Newcastle, is the largest shipper. His trout were very fine, some of them weighing as high as sixteen pounds.

—The task of boring on this side of the Detroit river to test the practicability of sinking a tunnel under its bed, has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Windsor Record says that at a point a little west of the toll-gate the engineers have discovered a location which suits them in every way. They are now boring on the Detroit side, and when a suitable location has been found there, they will bore in the river bed to make sure of an uninterrupted course for the great work.

—We are happy to learn that Sir William Logan has instructed Mr. Robert Bell to make a geological exploration, during the coming summer, of the country between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods. It will be satisfactory to parties interested in mining to have a locality which is said to be very rich in minerals examined by one so careful and skilful as Mr. Bell.—*Globe.*

—Mr. G. E. Desbarats, of Ottawa, has decided to once more publish his "Works of Champlain." The work was just ready for publication when it was entirely destroyed by the late fire in Ottawa, thereby causing a loss of \$8,000 to the publishers, notwithstanding which it will be published in the course of the year.

HARD ON HORSES.—We are informed by Mr. Thomas McDonald, who came down from Deux Rivieres, on Tuesday, about seventy-five miles above this, that he counted twenty horses lying dead along the road between there and this place. Our informant lost a horse himself on the trip.—*Pasadena Observer.*

A DIFFERENCE.—The Journal of St. Hyacinthe thinks it strange that Col. Gogy who was loyal in the troublesome times of 1837, and was moreover Supplimentary Magistrate following the troops then, is now lecturing in favor of annexation at Quebec, while Sir George E. Cartier who was then a rebel, with a price fixed upon his head, is now a pattern of loyalty and honored with titles and distinction from the hand of her Majesty. The inference from this would be that disloyalty pays, in the long run.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—SOUTHAMPTON, April 15.—An Indian child was burned to death on Monday the 12th ult., at the Indian Village about two miles distant from this place, the particulars of which I have learned from Mr. Lambert, who was passing through the Indian Village, when his attention was directed to the place by the screams of a child about three years of age, who came running out of a bush with its clothes all in flames; but before Mr. Lambert could render any assistance the child was so badly burned that it died yesterday evening. The cause is supposed to have originated from a piece of bark which the child was playing with. Both the parents were out in the woods making sugar.

P. E. ISLAND.—The *Patriot* of the 20th instant, contains an article on "Red-Tapeism," which has special reference to the despatches recently received from the Colonial Office, Downing street, refusing to recognize the recent Free Trade negotiations between the Island and the United States. The concluding sentence of the article runs thus:—"Whether for better or for worse, the ties which bind these North American Colonies to Great Britain are being rapidly loosened, and feelings of affection and loyalty are in the course of being replaced by others which bear an unpleasant resemblance to dislike and hostility."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A very distressing accident, resulting in the death of the youngest child of Mr. M. L. Aldrich, a little girl about fourteen months old, occurred here on Thursday afternoon. It appears that a vessel containing hot water had been placed on a chair in the kitchen, when the child, while Mrs. A. was absent, climbed up to the chair, and, taking hold of the vessel, upset the contents on its head—the scalding water entering the child's ears, mouth, etc. The little sufferer lingered a few hours, when death came to her relief. The heart-stricken parents, it is needless to say, have the heartfelt sympathies of all in their sad bereavement.—*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

POLITICS IN P. E. ISLAND.—Judging from the tone of our Island Exchanges, there exists a pretty strong feeling in that Colony regarding the action of the Imperial Government on the Governor's salary and Reciprocity questions. With regard to the former all the papers concur in pronouncing the decision of the Colonial Office as at once arbitrary and unjust, inasmuch as the British Government in granting the lands of the Island to a number of absentee proprietors, not only committed a grievous wrong, but they refused either to redress the grievance, or aid the Government and people in lessening the consequences of such a stupid Imperial

blunder. The demand on the Islanders to pay the Governor's salary is made in such a spirit as to show the uselessness of any remonstrance, and we are glad to see that there is a disposition evinced to act with dignity, and to pay the salary. We like the tone of some of the papers in proposing to stipulate as one of the conditions of paying the salary, the right to elect their own Governor. It would do very well for the Colony to throw out such a feeler, and it would show that people on this side of the Atlantic, however much they may be despised by the aristocrats across the water, have some spirit left. The Islanders will in effect pay the salary under protest.—*New Glasgow Chronicle, N. S.*

A MODEL FARM.—The Legislature of Quebec has voted \$15,000 for teaching agriculture in the Normal Schools. The same sum was voted last year of which not a sou was expended, and we hope it will be the same this year. What is far more valuable than little books is example, and a good practical farmer, acquainted with the best methods, will do more for the country than all the agricultural pedagogues of the Normal Schools. One of the finest farms in our district is that of M. Lambert, of Riviere du Loup, who spares no expense in procuring the very finest animals of the best breeds.—*Constitutionnel.*

ANOTHER LIQUOR MURDER.—Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, an event, the true import of which cannot yet be properly ascertained, occurred at the House No. 395 Queen Street East—about four houses east of Power street. It appears from facts hastily gathered that about the hour mentioned, the occupant of the house, a man named James McKenna, sent for Dr. Riddell to attend his wife, who was then in a dying condition. On Dr. Riddell's arrival a shocking scene presented itself. The woman lay almost naked in a pool of blood in the kitchen of the premises; clotted blood lay on the lintel of the back door and spots bespattered the walls in all directions. The woman, when the doctor arrived, was in the last struggles of death, and he had little more than made his entry when the woman breathed her last. The boy, an intelligent lad about twelve years of age, had evidently been accustomed to rough scenes. He stated: My mother drank hard; she was drunk when my father came home last night; I put her to bed about six o'clock, and "dad" and I went to bed, some time after, in the kitchen. Some time during the night I heard her fall out of the bed, and I got up to put her back. She made an attempt to strike me. I did not want to go in, because she was cursing and swearing at me. I helped her into bed again. She had fallen off the bed against the wall. I do not know whether she cut her head or not, as it was dark.—*Globe, April 14.*

DEATH OF A WOMAN FROM NEGLECT AT QUEBEC.—The Coroner this morning investigated a melancholy occurrence—the death of a married woman, living across the Dorchester bridge, whose husband applied in vain to four doctors in succession for attendance during her confinement, which, it appears, terminated fatally in consequence. Celeste Emond, aged 43 years, wife of Theodore Gray, ship-carpenter, was, we learn, taken ill at two o'clock yesterday morning, when, her case proving to be more serious than was anticipated, Mr. Gray proceeded to town and called upon Dr. Verge, Dr. Dion, Dr. Samson, and Dr. Roy, all of whom, either for want of the means of conveyance, or from the non-payment of the fees due for the service, refused to accompany the man at that hour of the night. The post mortem examination was performed by Professor La Rue, and the general impression resulting from the inquest is that the woman's life was lost through sheer neglect in not providing proper medical care in her great emergency—though the verdict is death from natural causes, i.e., internal hemorrhage. We give publicity to the facts as far as we can obtain them, not with the view of throwing blame on the doctors, but more as a warning to people having charge of sick persons, and showing the necessity of timely provision for all needful of succour at the time it is so likely to be required.—*Quebec paper.*

EXODUS.—The following statistics taken at the Railway Office, St. Hyacinthe, of those leaving for the States will give our readers an idea of the prevalence of the Emigration movement among our French Canadian population, which is that which is mostly influenced by "the infection."

January	69 tickets, equal to	\$425
February	140 do	846
March	408 do	2270
April to 5th	151 do	876
	768 do	\$4417

—*Yamaska News.*

OTTAWA, April 21.—The country in all directions is suffering from sudden floods; several bridges have been swept away on the Rideau, and New Edinburgh is inundated.

Owing to the floods no trains arrived or left here since noon. There are fears of Billings' Bridge being carried away.

Railway Commissioners have recommended the award of Section 7, but it is not known to whom.

The following is the list of Insolvents published in yesterday's *Gazette*:—T. Leyard, William Waterson, Henry Graham, John Simpson, John Courtney, John Cameron, James Bruce, H. L. Ledyard, Toronto; Jacob Silverstone, Thos. Saucier, W. A. Curry, Montreal; William Lawrance, Charles Ouborn, Jerome Lardon, J. & D. Willison, Edward McCallum, Chatham; Arthur Hains, John Secord, St. Catharines; S. Soagel, Hiram J. Converse, Owen Sound; John Braidwood, Woodstock; Geo. Boissonault, Richard Flynn, Shakespeare; Robert Duncan West Zora; William Stapleton, Paris; William & Henry Oroy, Ingersoll; Edward Biles, Elderslie; William Reid, Stoney; Geo. Watson, Bolton Village; Alex. Kirkbride, Goderich; James Ferrier and Wellington Wilson, Guelph; Edward McOrry, Jr., Prescott; Robert Findlay, Oro; O. O. Buck, Lindsay; Pierre Amable de Secord, Princeville; Edmund Longley, Waterloo; James Cunningham, Mitchell; Fenner Brothers, Buckingham; Robert Gamble, Thornton. Writs of attachment are issued against Robt. Elliot, Walkerton; Abram Stauffer, Woodstock.

WATERLOO, April 19.—Nearly all the dams on the source of the Grand River are giving out today. St. Jacobs, Breslau, Waterloo, Bridgeport and Hollin are reported as gone, and others are expected to go this p.m. Two bridges, one

house, sidewalk, and fences in this place have yielded to the flood.

A man named Henderson, at Hollin, in endeavoring to save his dam, was carried away with the flood-gates and drowned. Large quantities of provisions &c., stored in cellars, are destroyed; in fact, a very heavy loss will be sustained in this section of the country.

OTTAWA, April 21.—The waters in the Ottawa and Rideau rivers have, within the past two days, risen very fast, and are still rising at such a rate, that fears are entertained in many quarters that great damage may be done in consequence. On the south branch of the Rideau, in the vicinity of Kemptville, yesterday, three of the bridges were carried away by the flood, as also Perkins' dam, Daw & Barnes' Tannery, a large frame building, which was lifted from its foundation and completely knocked to pieces against the piers of an adjoining bridge.

Other casualties of a like nature have occurred to-day; no particulars. Yesterday, all the available men of the neighborhood were engaged in trying to save the other bridges on that branch of the Rideau, which it was feared would also be swept away, should the waters continue to rise. Fears are entertained of the giving way of the Long-Island dam. Yesterday, Hinton's Creek had choked, and all the houses west of the city, on the Richmond road, were flooded, the road being covered as high as the wheel-axles. A portion of New Edinburgh is flooded, as also the railway, the night-train being delayed in consequence.

Dr. Rutley's case has now fairly fallen through. The woman, through sickness, failed to appear before the Grand Jury, and no bill was found. The opinion seems general that the case was an attempt to make money, not on the part of the woman, who bears an irreproachable character, but on the part of the man.

The Hon. Mr. MacDougall, Hon. Mr. Dorion, Mr. Chamberlain and some other members took their seats in the Commons yesterday, for the first time during the session.

Yesterday afternoon, while Dennis McCarthy, a railway laborer, was engaged in coupling the cars, he was crushed between them with such force as to cause great, if not fatal, injury.

GRANBY, April 21st 7 p.m.—Several citizens were looking at the flood from the principal bridge in this place, when the water, which is very high, undermined the masonry on one end of the bridge; it gave away, and the end of the bridge fell about 25 feet, sliding the people who were on the bridge into the water, which is running very swiftly at that point, one or two who were on the bridge escaped. Eleven persons were drowned, Mrs. S. H. O. Miner, her mother and eldest daughter, Mrs. John Bradford, her sister son and daughter, Mrs. G. Harvey, Patrick Hackett, one of our leading magistrates, and E. B. Gilmour and son. The dams and bridge going all along the River, the water is extraordinary high.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—Only three great nations in Europe—Russia, Turkey, and Great Britain—are without the ballot.

—The great convent scandal is about to crop up again. Miss Saurin has filed a bill in Chancery against the whole of the nuns in Hull Convent, with the view of compelling a distribution of its property.

—A great demonstration is to be made at the end of April against Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill. The gathering will take place in St. James's Hall, and the Earl of Harrowby will preside.

—According to the *Tablet* the Pope's Eccumenical Council does not meet with favor at the hands of the French Emperor. The invitation has been refused by all prelates of the Greek and Reformed Churches.

—Every railroad train in Sweden is provided with an efficient medical staff and complete pharmacy, so that, in case of an accident, no time is lost in administering to the wants of the wounded.

—The President, it is said, has made a rule to receive no calls on the Sabbath, and has forbidden his Secretaries to bring him any letters or telegram, except they are on important public business.

—The *London Times* says, another of England's great engineering works has been completed, by the passage over the great viaduct at Runcorn, of the ordinary direct train service between London and Liverpool. The Runcorn viaduct, which is the principal work upon the new line, is about a mile and a half in length, including the approaches. The main portion of the work consists of the wrought-iron open lattice girder bridge over the Mersey. It consists of three openings, each 395 feet wide. The lattice sides, including the girder, are about 30 feet deep, and the great structure presents, at a short distance, a very imposing and graceful appearance. There is 75 feet of headway for the navigation at highwater spring tides. The journey from London to Liverpool will be performed, it is expected, in a trifle over four hours, the distance being a little over 200 miles. There will be no stoppage on the way, the water supply being scooped up by the tender from tanks placed between the rails in the neighborhood of Rugby. The tanks are supplied by an Artesian well that has been sunk for the purpose.

MILITARY.—We learn from the *Army and Navy Gazette* that the following are the revised arrangements regarding the move of the 3rd Brigade of the Royal Artillery in Canada.

Head-quarters from Montreal to Quebec. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Batteries from Quebec to Halifax. No. 6 Battery, St. Helen's, Montreal, to Kingston. Nos. 7 and 8 Batteries Kingston to Quebec. No. 5 Battery remains at Quebec. The complete arrangements for moves to take place during the coming summer in connection with the reductions in Canada are:—1st Battalion 22nd Regiment, 4th battalion 60th Rifles, New Brunswick to England; 78th Highlanders, Canada to Nova Scotia; 30th Regiment, Nova Scotia to England; 53rd Regiment, Canada to Barbadoes; 47th Regiment, Barbadoes to England; 29th Regiment, Canada to Jamaica; 84th Regiment, Jamaica to Nova Scotia; 1st battalion 16th Regiment, Nova Scotia to England; 1st battalion Rifle Brigade Ottawa to Montreal; 1st battalion 60th Rifles head-quarters and five companies Ottawa; remainder to Toronto. It is proposed at the end of this year, or the beginning of next, to move the head-quarters of the force in Canada from Montreal to Quebec.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

The flooding of Griffintown, and of the streets immediately fronting on the river, which was reported in our last synopsis, has continued until the present writing, Friday morning. In the interval the waters have risen nearly as high as in the great flood of 1861, and have continued even longer. The streets have been traversed only by means of boats and rafts, and in some of the shallower parts, by carts and carriages. The corporation have distributed bread, and often provided locomotion through the means of their boats. The inconvenience and distress must have been great indeed; and business has been at a standstill in the flooded district, nothing scarcely being seen but the inmates of the inundated dwelling, looking from the windows of the upper stories to which they had been driven by the waters. On Thursday evening the water began to fall, and continued to do so rapidly through the night. Still the water in many of the streets does not subside as fast, for the drains have become choked and do not allow of its rapid recession.—On Thursday evening the United Chorus of the Canada Presbyterian Church gave, in the Erskine Church, a grand concert of sacred music in aid of the Library Fund of the Presbyterian College of Montreal. It was well attended, and the rendering of many of the pieces proved that there is no mean amount of musical ability in the Presbyterian choirs of the city. On account of the flooding of the gas works, the gas light on this occasion had to be supplemented with oil lamps; and an intellectual entertainment, which was announced to be held in the Mechanics' Hall, had to be postponed from entire want of gas. The stores in the city were closed, or in darkness, and the streets were lighted only by the moon.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—Charles O'Rogers, chief publisher and editor of the Boston Journal, died Thursday night, after a long illness.

—We observe by our exchanges that the article "1837 and my connection with it," which recently appeared in the *New Dominion*, has been copied by most of the English journals in the Eastern Townships, and by a number of Ontario papers. We have still on hand some copies of the April number containing it.

—Our exchanges, both east and west, speak of the sugar season as having, so far, been excellent. Some of the Eastern Township papers say that a better run of sap was never known than they enjoyed during the splendid weather of last week.

—A correspondent, with reference to the exodus of mechanics and laborers to the States, reminds them of Horace Greeley's remark, that, within sight of Trinity steeple, New York, there were 50,000 paupers, and New York had not a larger proportion probably than other cities.

—The news of Dr. Livingstone's safety will send a thrill of delight through the world. We long to learn the story of his wanderings. Since the days of Sinbad the sailor, or Captain Lemuel Gulliver, there has been no such traveller as Dr. Livingstone.

—The Toronto *Telegraph* follows closely on the *Globe* in the race of improvement as in the competition for public favor. The former paper has just enlarged its size, so that it now equals the *Globe*, and its heading and type are also precisely similar in style to those of its formidable competitor.

—We are sorry to see the *Dominion Journal*, a new temperance paper from which we expected good things, indulging in a very undignified style of writing towards some other temperance papers of Western Canada. All such papers should remember that they are brethren, and take care of falling out by the way.

The *True Witness* replied to the article concerning the death in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and a long explanatory statement of the facts was sent to the *Witness* by the manager of the Deaf and Dumb School, which we inserted adding the following apology, as a matter of justice:—

The statement that no coroner's inquest had been held, was, as we have before explained, entirely erroneous, and there appears to have been no question about property at all in the case; some of the other statements appear to have been greatly exaggerated, so that the writer of the communication, who, we are convinced, is thoroughly honest, and so far as matters come within his own cognisance, reliable, appears to have been in some respects led astray. For being instrumental in throwing unmerited blame on the managers of the institution in question, we desire most amply and

publicly to apologize, more especially as our wish is to aid every good work, and especially such efforts as those of Mr. Bellanger, as much as we can; and we must add that one object of anything we have inserted about this one from first to last, has been the good of the institution, and nothing was put in except what was believed to be strictly correct, although in the case of the above paragraph, that belief was, as now appears, not well founded.

AN IMPORTANT BOOK.—Dr. Freshman's autobiography, which we had occasion to notice so favorably, is, we understand, to be followed by another and greater work, entitled "Ha-Yehondim, or an Account of the History, Religion, Customs, &c., of the Jews, from the time of Christ downwards." This book is very favorably spoken of in a letter to the *Christian Guardian*, from the Rev. Professor Burwash, of Victoria College, Cobourg, who has examined the manuscript.

THE EMIGRANT OUTFRAGE.—The men belonging to the emigrant ship, "James Foster, jr.," namely, Thomas Murphy, third mate; James Glynn, carpenter, and Wm. Crothers, boats' wain, have been found guilty by a coroner's jury of the murder of four men during the passage of that vessel from Liverpool to New York last winter. They are also to be indicted for manslaughter in the case of four other men, passengers on the "James Foster jr.," who died from ill-treatment received at their hands.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—Up to the present time the following State Legislatures have ratified the XVth. Amendment to the Constitution, which abolishes all political distinctions on account of race or color:—Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas. The following States are morally certain to ratify before the year closes:—Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Georgia, and Missouri, which will make altogether 25 States. The requisite three-fourths of the whole is 28, and surely the remaining three may be expected from among such States as Rhode Island, Ohio, Indiana, California, and Oregon.

THE CATASTROPHE AT GRANBY.—By far the most melancholy result of the spring floods that has yet occurred is the sweeping away of the bridge at Granby, with eleven persons, most of them of note in the place. Such a time of mourning as Granby will have, will, it is to be hoped, fall to the lot of no other place. The bridge stood very high, about twenty-five feet above the river, between two dams, erected to obtain water-power. The water, it appears, undermined the masonry which supported one end of the bridge, causing that end to fall down; and the people who were standing on it, for the purpose of seeing the flood, slid off into the water. They could not catch hold of anything, for the bridge was closely boarded up and floored; and when once in the water, they would soon be swept over the lower dam and dashed on the rocks, among which the water boils and eddies in the wildest confusion.

THE LATE BENJAMIN BRADFORD.—We often read of John Wesley's uneducated preachers, some of whom, especially those from Yorkshire, did as good service as if they had passed through Oxford or Cambridge; and we have often been reminded of those rough-and-ready men when we heard Benjamin Bradford address a religious or temperance meeting. Benjamin came from Yorkshire, too, and has, in one way and another, performed a great amount of miscellaneous labor in the cause of religion and temperance in Canada. He once preached his way through the scattered settlements along the Craig road, clear into the State of Maine; and more recently, he acted as canvassing agent for the *Witness* in the counties of Megantic and Wolfe. Since then he has been engaged, sometimes in missionary labors and sometimes as a peddler; but in any case he was always ready to speak for his divine Master, and he often did speak very well. Latterly his health has been failing, and he was taken on Monday, on account of the rise of the water, from his house in Griffintown to the hospital, where he quietly gave up the ghost yesterday, and changed a world of suffering for one of glory. Mr. Bradford was connected with the Wesleyan church, which assisted him in his long illness. He leaves a wife and two young children.

LORD OCEIL'S PREACHING.—This young nobleman preached again on Monday in St. George Street Hall, which was crowded to overflowing, a few being unable to obtain admittance. After singing the hymn, "Jesus is Here," and before engaging in prayer, he stated that on the preceding day souls had been converted in that room in answer to prayer; and he asked all Christians again to unite with him in praying for the salvation of souls. He took for his text the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus. Jesus had used this parable to illustrate the common division of men into rich and poor. This illustration was a very correct one, too; for his experience had been that the rich, as a class, would not receive the Gospel, while now, as it always had been, the common people heard Jesus gladly. The rich man is so full of this world that there is no room for Jesus, and so self-satisfied that he feels no need of a Saviour. Yet Jesus came to save both classes,—the rich

as well as the poor. The speaker then went on to apply his text to the actual condition of men, and to point out the end of all who refused to accept Christ. At the close of the meeting the anxious ones were invited to remain for a short season to receive encouragement.

ADVANTAGES OF A REVIVAL.

When Mr. Hammond, the Evangelist, went to Rochester a few months ago to preach, he was ably and zealously supported by several of the leading ministers there, and the combined influences thus brought to bear by the spirit of God, brought to decision many who had, doubtless, been well instructed before by the regular ministers of the place, and who were almost, if not altogether, Christians. To these will, doubtless, be added many careless ones, drawn in by curiosity to see the unusual scenes of revival meetings. As an evidence of the advantages of using such extraordinary means occasionally, we ask attention to the following paragraphs, which we copy from the last New York *Evangelist*:—

ROCHESTER, April 8th, 1869.—The present week has been a time of unusual interest in the Brick church. Last Sabbath was the regular time for the communion. Some of the members gave expression to the joy they felt in view of the occasion, by decorating the pulpit with choice hot-house flowers. The house was so filled as to require seats for 150 persons in the aisles. As their names were called, 149 persons on profession, and 14 by letter, came forward and entered into covenant with this church. Among the number were 38 heads of families, and 113 members of the Sabbath-school. There was an unusual number of young men among them. The rite of baptism was administered to 58. All members of a family knelt together when baptized, among these were several husbands with their wives; a mother with two daughters; two brothers with a sister; three sisters, and several other cases of two from a family. Forty classes of the Sabbath-school were represented in the number; from one (an adult class) were 11; from two others 7 each, and several others ranged at 6, 5, and 4. The whole church rose and received the addition while standing. About 800 communicants were present.

Sabbath (28th) was communion in the Central Presbyterian church of Rochester, Dr. S. M. Campbell's. Fifty-two were added to its membership by profession, and eleven by letter—sixty-three in all. It will be remembered that only one year ago this church dismissed eighty-two members at one time, to form the Westminster church. The additions since made have restored its numbers to what they were before this colony was sent out—seven hundred. Every strong church ought to be possessed with this rare and high gift of originating and sending out other churches. So doing, the generous deed is sure to react upon the parent church, bringing even enlarged prosperity.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

CONCLUSION OF THE CRIMINAL TERM.

The sentences on the prisoners convicted at the spring term of the Criminal Court of Queen's Bench were pronounced on 17th inst, and appear in the part of our paper usually devoted to such matters. The verdicts rendered during the term have generally been such as the evidence seemed to warrant,—thanks, perhaps, in great measure to the firmness and clearness of His Honor, Mr. Justice Monk, in charging the respective juries. The sentences, too, appear to have been proportioned to the offences, considered with regard to the extenuating, or aggravating, circumstances connected therewith. One instance cannot be allowed to pass without remark. We mean the case of Thomas Alexander, farmer, of Laprairie, who, along with two others, was charged with the manslaughter of a neighbor farmer, named Couture, at Laprairie. Perhaps nothing but the skill and address of his counsel saved Alexander from being sent to the Penitentiary for life. But the doctors who made the post-mortem examination, on being closely pressed in cross-examination, declined to swear that the sickness of which Couture died had been caused by the brutal violence used towards him by Alexander. It was evidently their belief that such had been the case; and His Honor, Mr. Justice Monk, though fully coinciding with the verdict of aggravated assault, which the jury rendered, did not hesitate to declare that his private conviction was, that Couture had died from a disease caused by the violence used towards him by the prisoner Alexander. The jury, however, properly gave the latter the traditional benefit of the doubt, and he was found guilty of assault only. And here it may be stated that, a more heartless, cruel, and unprovoked determination to savagely beat and ill-use another we have seldom known. Though the affair took place in connection with a hotel, the prisoner was apparently sober, and the only ground of the quarrel,—which he showed himself determined to provoke, was, that Couture declined to treat him and the two other prisoners, Lemieux and Moquin. What makes it yet more disgraceful to Alexander is the fact that he is a young, large, powerful man, whilst his victim, whom he kicked in a manner too brutal to be described, was a comparatively small man, and nearly twice his age. Eight children have been left fatherless by this outrage, which is one of a nature that ought to be marked with the severest punishment the law allows, if the lives, even of acquaintances, are to be safe, when, amongst a company who are drinking together, one of them happens to be a vindictive and powerful bully. His Honor Mr. Justice Monk felt this, and two years in the Penitentiary was the sentence, and when it was pronounced, a

movement of approval ran through the crowded court, showing the sense which that, not too sensitive audience entertained of the crime, and their satisfaction at its condign punishment. Lemieux, the accomplice of Alexander, but certainly guilty in a far inferior degree, received a milder sentence. Moquin had previously been acquitted.

In conclusion it may be stated that the business of the Court during the term, has been ably and diligently conducted on the part of the crown, by Messrs. Piché and Ritchie; in this respect, on the part of the learned French Crown Prosecutor, exhibiting a marked and pleasing contrast to the way in which the French cases were conducted at the last term.

Besides the Laprairie case, which we have referred to at some length, the trial of Nash, for embezzlement, of Francis Harris, for breaking into a shop and stealing therein, and Therieux for stealing from Mr. Prendergast of Cote des Neiges, excited, perhaps, the greatest interest.

DEATH FROM DRINK AT CAUGHNAWAGA — CORONER'S INQUEST — WHO IS TO BLAME? THE QUESTION NOT ANSWERED.

On the 12th inst. an Indian, named Moise Talbot, a person of weak intellect, died drunk in a shebeen at Caughnawaga, from spirituous liquor given, or sold, to him therein, on the Sabbath day. A coroner's inquest was held over the body, and, as usual, a merely technical verdict was returned, declaring nothing beyond what everybody previously knew, namely: "that the deceased came to his death from congestion of the lungs, consequent upon his having voluntarily drunk a large quantity of spirituous liquor." Not a word of condemnation is uttered against the keeper of the shebeen who provided the strong drink to its weak minded victim. For, even if we are to believe the evidence of the keeper of the shebeen, and those who were in his house, and deprecating the Sabbath by drinking and card-playing—even if we are to believe these, we say, and credit the statement, that the deceased, who, during the afternoon and evening was literally dead-drunk, woke up in the middle of the night, and, leaving his sleeping guardian behind him, made his way to the bar, and there helped himself to a tumbler full of spirits—even if we believe all this, what then? Suppose we grant that this stolen draught was merely the last straw that broke the camel's back,—in other words, was the fatal finale to this Sabbath debauch by the poor half imbecile, did not the previously provided liquor which, we fear, he had been tempted to drink create the midnight thirst? Was it not his day drunkenness that kept him during the night snoring stertorously on a mattress in a shebeen, when he ought to have been sleeping sober at home in his bed?

And who, we would ask, is responsible for the allowing of the sale of this intoxicating drink in the village of Caughnawaga? Last fall the government expelled all the white Rum-sellers from this Indian village, but almost immediately afterwards some Indians occupied the same shebeens and continued to sell intoxicating liquors. It was in one of these that Moise Talbot, on Sunday the 11th inst., prompted partly by the craving for drink, and also, there is reason to believe, provoked by taunts as to his inability to drink largely without becoming intoxicated, drank so deeply that he did not leave the premises alive. At five o'clock on the Monday morning the shebeen keeper and his servant man discovered him to be frothing at the mouth. During the Sabbath afternoon they were evidently alarmed for his life, and denied to his friends, who sought him, that he was inside the shebeen; but now death was unmistakably on his countenance. The shebeen-keeper hurried over to Lachine in a canoe for a doctor; the doctor came, went back for medical appliances, returned, but found his patient—dead.

It is high time that juries in such cases as the foregoing, should know that the public are not satisfied with their merely putting on record the simple material fact, that the deceased has died of congestion of the lungs, caused by drinking spirituous liquors. Beyond this, there is a great moral fact to be ascertained. The vendor of the liquor, the accomplice in the guilt of suicide—for such deaths are suicidal—is to be discovered in these cases, and a Coroner's warrant should be the instrument to lodge him in jail, there to await his trial for manslaughter.

In conclusion, we do not know anything that seems more pitiable, more like a mockery, than the present state of things in regard to the liquor selling carried on in this village of Caughnawaga. The place is called a mission. Are the keepers of shebeens its Apostles? Is whiskey the element of Baptism? and is death temporal and eternal to be the sad issue? In this case there was a post mortem examination; but a cross-examination of some of the witnesses, by an acute Crown Prosecutor might have been more effective for the finding out of the seat of guilt, for death from intoxication does not come to a half imbecile, without there being guilt somewhere beyond his weak and scarcely responsible consciousness. The coroner and jury, during three sittings, failed to find the full breadth of the terrible blame. They thought only of the narrow issue, the simple, easily solved problem of the immediate, material cause of death. The moral cause they forgot

to look for, and, in effect, allowed their inquisitorial function to fade into a form, the mere announcement of a sort of truism, when the case demanded an inquiry resulting in a revelation,—that revelation being an answer to the question: Who, besides himself, was responsible for the death of the deceased?

This case derives additional heinousness from the fact that all selling or giving of liquor to Indians is strictly prohibited by law. Now, will our Attorney-General, Mr. Ouimet, show that he has the enforcement of the laws, and the protection of the Indians, at heart? or will he be as lax and heartless in all that concerns Indians as his predecessors? Will our police-magistrate, Mr. Courcel, be as diligent to prosecute the agents in causing the death of this Indian of Caughnawaga, as he was to lay by the heels the Indians who made a noise which displeased a priest at Two Mountains?

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN MONTREAL.

A contemporary says that a strike was resolved upon by an enthusiastic and unanimous meeting of the Typographical Union of this city, unless the employers agreed to raise their wages a dollar a week. Some wished to strike immediately, but others thought it better to put off that consummation till Tuesday, when the newspapers will all, it is supposed, be brought to a standstill, so far as the Union can accomplish the matter, unless their demand is complied with. This demand is based on two reasons,—first: that the cost of living is higher than heretofore; and, second, that printers are getting higher wages in Toronto and New York, \$10 being the rate in the former and \$20 in the latter city, whilst in Montreal it is only \$8—good hands, however, being paid \$9. With regard to the first of these reasons, it is not true, as compared with last year; though the wages may have been too low at that time. Rent, fuel, bread, and most other things are cheaper this year than last. With regard to the latter reason, it would be necessary, in order to understand its bearings, to know the relative expenses of living. The fairer comparison would be with other skilled industries in Montreal, and the question is; Do the average of these make \$8 a week, year in and year out, without exposure or loss of time on account of wet weather or winter? If the average remuneration is higher—which we doubt—the printers have a fair claim to advancement. If their labor is more difficult, or harder, or requires greater skill, they have a claim to even higher wages than others. In any case, they have a right to all they can get by legitimate means.

And now the question arises: What are legitimate means? In Europe, where the employers in every trade have long been formed into guilds and associations in which they could take united and simultaneous action against the interests of their workmen; it was perfectly fair for the workmen to make counter combinations; but in Canada, where employers have no combinations, there is no propriety in combinations on the part of the men. Every man is at liberty to ask what he sees fit for his services; and if his employer does not comply with his terms, he can go where he can do better. In this way the natural laws of supply and demand will regulate everything, without shocks of any kind; and here we may remark that they must and will regulate everything ultimately, whatever temporary disturbance may be introduced. Printers' wages were far too low a while ago, as were the wages of most industries; but they have risen nearly one-third within a few years,—a sure sign that the increase in the printing business has been greater than the increase of printers. When wages were low, there was little inducement to send boys or girls to learn the trade; but as soon as the wages in this business equal or exceed the average, the inducement to learn it will cause a rapidly increasing supply of hands; and any attempt to prevent the operation of this natural and just law of trade would, besides proving futile, be very wrong in principle.

Trade societies and combinations have several objectionable features:—

First: they undertake to coerce employers,—a process of which employers can estimate the pleasantness by thinking how they would like a combination of employers to coerce them.

Secondly they generally try to force an equality of wages, thus bringing down the good hands below their natural level, and raising the poor hands above theirs. As a matter of fact, employers have always gone ahead of the demands of the society, in the case of first-rate hands.

Thirdly: they have a tendency to tempt men to coerce their fellow-workmen who will not join their combinations, and thus to restrict the liberty which happily prevails on this continent. They also sometimes undertake to dictate as to who shall be employed or dismissed.

Fourthly: it is difficult to serve two masters; and if men will serve a society they must just look to it for their support, as the trouble and uncertainty which society rules introduce into large establishments may force the latter, much against their will, to dispense with the assistance of society men.

Since writing the foregoing the strike has actually taken place. Men getting \$9 a week for ten hours day-work in a very comfortable office, from year's end to year's end without any loss of time, turn out into the street to please the Society which holds them in bondage!

THE FLOOD—RE-ISING OF THE RIVER.

The hopes that were on Tuesday morning entertained that the worst of the flood was past have been doomed to disappointment. At noon the waters, which had been subsiding, again began to rise, and this morning the flood is greater than was experienced in 1865, and may yet be equal to that of 1861. Indeed, Griffintown and the district up as far as Bonaventure street wears, in many respects, the sad aspect which it did at that period; added to which the rain falling in torrents, as it has done nearly all night and the high wind make it yet more distressing. In these inundated portions of the city the communication is chiefly by boat and plank. The carters refuse to move from their stands for any price less than a half-dollar, and into some places they will not venture at all, so deep is the water. The windows of the houses are generally thrown open, and the inmates, mostly women and children, gaze sadly out of the windows, looking in vain for the subsidence of the waters, or, perhaps, for the arrival of the bread cart, or if not the bread cart, some other relief which is being brought by one of the family who has been navigating therefor on the family raft, composed of two or three planks nailed or tied together. Most houses have one of these rafts, which they sometimes moor to the door latch, and sometimes hook on to a nail, and quarrels are not of unfrequent occurrence, from their having been borrowed without leave, or stolen. A rather laughable occurrence of this kind took place this morning, when a former City Councillor charged a youth with having stolen his new raft. It was afterwards found to be a mistake, and a most frank apology was made therefor. Many of the dwellings of these poor people are three or four feet under water on the first floor, thus driving them to the upper stories. The Gas House is flooded, and it is doubtful whether the city will be supplied with gas this evening. The Company have, however, erected pumps around the works, so that as soon as the flood begins to subside the water may be pumped out and so got rid of. This encroachment of the waters on the dry land occasions some rather droll things, as, for instance, yesterday, a fish was caught on Commission street, near where fish are wont to be sold, the Bonsecour fish market. But most of the features of the flood are, of course of a very different, and sad nature. During last night most of the inhabitants of Griffintown were afraid to retire to rest; and hundreds were employed in removing their effects to the upper stories, and many occupying cellar flats had to flee, and seek safety and shelter elsewhere. Fortunately the experience of 1861 and 1865 had forewarned both the people and the Corporation as to what might be expected and what should be done to tide over the terrible time coming.

During yesterday evening carts, with supplies of bread and provisions, were sent round, by the relief Committee of the City Council, into the various flooded streets, and relief was distributed to those who were in want. At night, when the water rose so high that carts could no longer be used with safety, small boats were sent out by Sub-Chief Hughes, and the distribution of relief in various shapes was thus continued. The daybreak found, in general, Griffintown awake, families in great anxiety, and some in no little distress, having passed a sleepless night in crowded, cold, and comfortable rooms. At the hour we write, 11 a.m., the water shows no signs of abating. To sum up, it may be stated that, from the west or lower end of St. Paul street to Point St. Charles and from the river northward to the level of Bonaventure street is nearly all flooded, and, in the lowest levels to a depth of even five feet. The Fire-Police with their reels have been obliged to leave Chaboulez Square and Wellington street stations and take refuge in the Central, the water in the former two being three and four feet deep. Wellington, William, Commissioner, Common, and numerous other streets westward, the names of which our readers will recall for themselves, are all inundated. In the meantime the ice just below the Victoria Bridge has been in commotion, showing at times a small open space, but the jam below shows not the least sign of relenting from its stubbornness, and seems to be waiting the overwhelming pressure of the water above which must at length come. May it come soon.

THE DISTRESS IN GRIFFINTOWN.

On Wednesday our reporter accompanied Act-Sergeant Donnelly of the Chaboulez Square police station, in his tour through Griffintown for the distribution of bread to those in want. They embarked in a skiff, and were accompanied by a carter and a policeman with a load of bread. The water in most parts of Griffintown is from one to three feet in depth, and in some places six or seven feet, so that there was very little difficulty in navigating the streets, except such as was caused by the floating sidewalks and the numerous rafts which were being propelled by boys and men. As the relief party passed along the streets, the chamber windows of the houses were filled with women and children clamoring for bread.

Men stood upon chairs in their doorways, preferring the same request, and boys were sent from a distance on rafts with a similar pressing petition. Mothers with infants in their arms

and surrounded with their little ones, were calling from almost every window, telling how many children they had got, and how long it was since they had any thing to eat. Passing through Colborne, Ottawa, and Murray streets, the relief party found many cases of real suffering. Those were most destitute who lived in lanes and back yards. Into these out of the way places the sergeant and our reporter paddled their boat laden with bread, and the joy with which they were welcomed by the imprisoned inhabitants well repaid them for the discomfort they experienced from the cold, heavy rain which fell continuously. In the loft of a stable they found a family of five persons who had been without food for twenty-four hours. They were all lying upon the floor covered with bed-clothes, and in this position they had remained night and day since the rising of the water. In another place one poor fellow waded up to the skiff in water up to his middle, and took two loaves of bread for his family, who he said had not eaten since yesterday morning. These he carried up a ladder to his garret, where his wife and children received the bread from his hands through a window. In another place there were seven families living in a tenement house, who were entirely destitute of the common articles of food,—being unable to go to the groceries,—and were also without wood or coal.

Policemen are assigned their beats as usual, which they pursue in boats, and they are instructed to look after cases of distress, and render such assistance as they are able. The water is deepest in Kempt and McCord streets, and here people have come near being drowned. At 2 o'clock this morning policemen O'Brien and Dineen were instrumental in saving from drowning three men named Leddy, McCarroll, and Colligan. These latter were intoxicated, and in a skiff which they were unable to manage. The boat was upset, and if their cries had not brought the police to their assistance, they would probably have lost their lives, as they were nearly helpless from drunkenness.

Whilst periods of privation and distress, like the present one in Griffintown, bring out the self-fish and merely acquisitive feelings of our nature, they quite as often occasion a manifestation of the nobler traits of kindness and disinterested goodwill, even between strangers. This was frequently shown yesterday by persons driving waggons and carts, and by gentlemen in hired, or other carriages, frequently volunteering,—and seldom, indeed, declining when requested,—to take up less fortunate pedestrians who wished to pass from *terra firma* to some part in, or beyond, the flooded district. To be thus assisted was no small privilege, for carters would not move from the stands for less than a dollar, and often declined to go at all, not caring to expose their horses to the cold, unknown depths of the waters. During the evening the moon arose, and by its light great numbers, chiefly of youth, went sailing about Wellington street, and its neighborhood, on planks, &c. At one time there was a considerable tide of vehicles setting towards Point St. Charles, conveying passengers who intended to take the western train from that station. Whilst this concourse, or rather cavalcade, was at its height, a report came that the track at Coteau landing had been washed away. Notwithstanding this news many continued to urge forward, but numbers turned back, creating much confusion; the planks forming the rafts of the pleasure takers being caught in the wheels of the returning vehicles, followed by the committal of those on board to the mercy of the waters. Leaving such episodes as this we may state that cattle in the flooded districts are suffering greatly; and last evening several that were straying about near the canal got into its depths unawares, for the banks being overflowed, it is impossible for a stranger to be aware of their exact position.

MCGILL COLLEGE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS—MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The following is a list of the gentlemen who passed their M. D. C. M., primary examinations on Monday and Tuesday last:—

Students from Ontario: A. A. Henderson, Fitzroy Harbour; James Baird, Fitzroy; Wm. Lovett, Ancaster; Robert Moore, London; Wm. Howitt, London; Josiah Corlie, Villa Rosa; A. W. Marston, Hull; R. A. Clark, Trafalgar; Daniel Clunis, East William; W. P. Buckley, Prescott; A. O. Graham, Fort Erie; W. H. Case, Hamilton; Finlay McEwen, Ashton; F. A. L. McNab, and William Loux, Ottawa; Geo. E. Barclay, London; F. B. Seager, Sarnia; Thos. Cowley, Ottawa; N. Mathieson, Gabor.

Students from Quebec: William McFarlane, Glarendon; William Sutherland, Robert Stafford, and O. H. E. Clarke, Montreal; Robert F. Rooney, Compton; O. W. Collins, Quebec; Jos. Bergeron, St. Marie; John B. Ouevan, River David. The following gentlemen also passed on Wednesday:—Messrs. Donald McIntosh, Vauclerk Hill; Robert A. Stevenson, Cayuga; J. B. Backhouse, Simcoe; G. W. Faulkner and Wm. Youker, Belleville; and J. M. Dunsmore, Mitchell,—all of Ontario; also, J. R. Main, Melbourne, and James Perring, Montreal.—**Provinces Quebec.** Wednesday concluded the primary examinations of the above class for the present session. Mr. Alex. A. Henderson of Fitzroy Harbour, Ont., obtained the highest number of marks in the primary examinations, and next to him the highest marks were obtained by Mr. Wm. Youker of Belleville, Ont., and Mr. Wm. Sutherland, son of our respected citizen Dr. Sutherland. The total number of students who have passed their primary examinations this year is 35; of these 25 belong to the Province of Ontario and 10 to Quebec.

—Last night, in the Senate, the Hon. Thomas Ryan moved for an address to the Governor General for copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and Canada on the subject of an address of this House to His Excellency the Governor General, adopted on the 15th May, 1868, praying that,

with Her Majesty's consent, Canadian reprints of British copyright may be placed on the same footing as foreign reprints, in this Dominion." The request was granted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXCLUSION OF THE WITNESS FROM THE GRAND TRUNK.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Will you please explain, if you can, how it is that travellers by the Grand Trunk Railway cannot be supplied with the *Witness* by the news boys on the cars or from the news agents at the several depots along the line?

Yours, &c.,

FREQUENT TRAVELLER.

There is no good reason for this exclusion of the most widely circulated paper in E. Canada from the Grand Trunk, an exclusion which affords a striking proof of the danger to the country of irresponsible monopolies.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Friday, April 23.

Weather dull and overcast; indications of rain. Thermometer at 7 a.m., 35° above zero.

—Greenbacks bought at 25½ to 25½ dis., and sold at 25 to 25½ dis. Silver bought at 4½ to 4½ dis., and sold at 4½ to 4½ dis. 5-20's sold at 115½ to 121.

FLOUR.—Market steady,—very few sales were effected to-day within the range of previous quotations. Extra, \$4.90 to \$5; Fancy, \$4.70; Super, \$4.50 to \$4.60; No. 2, \$4.30; Prime \$4. Rye flour continued dull at \$3.55 to \$4.65. No sales reported.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, 10c. to 10½c. Timothy has advanced somewhat, and may be quoted at \$2 to \$2.20 for fair to good samples.

BUTTER no choice. Ordinary to fair 16c. to 22c., very heavy.

STOCK REPORT.

(For the "Daily Witness," by Messrs. Taylor Brothers, Brokers.)

April 22, 1869.

STOCKS.	Field- listed.	Capital.	Amount of Share.	Amount paid up.	Amount of Res.	DIVIDEND OR INTEREST DATES.	Rate per annum of last dividend.	SHEETS AT	BUYERS AT
Bank of Montreal.....	1518	\$2,000,000	\$200	Whole	\$1,520,000	June 1 & Dec. 1	10 per cent	117	146
Ontario Bank.....	1527	\$2,000,000	40	do.	\$220,000	June 1 & Dec. 1	7 1/2	104	104
Bank of N. H. A.....	1536	\$1,500,000	\$30 etc.	do.	\$1,000,000	June 1 & January 1	8	102 1/2	104 1/2
City Bank.....	1538	\$1,500,000	50	do.	\$131,777	Sept. 1 & March 1	8	108	108
Bank of the People.....	1535	\$1,000,000	50	do.	\$160,000	July 1 & January 1	8	109	109
Bank of Toronto.....	1536	\$800,000	100	do.	\$225,000	June 1 & Dec. 1	8	109	109
Bank of Quebec.....	1536	\$800,000	100	do.	\$225,000	June 1 & Dec. 1	8	109	109
Bank of the Mar. Carlier.....	1582	\$1,000,000	50	do.	\$75,000	January & July	8	107 1/2	107 1/2
Mercantile Bank.....	1584	\$1,000,000	100	do.	100,000	January & July	8	107 1/2	107 1/2
Bank of the Mar. Carlier.....	1584	\$1,000,000	50	do.	\$75,000	July 1 & Jan. 1	7	38	37 1/2
Bank of the Mar. Carlier.....	1584	\$1,000,000	50	do.	\$75,000	July 1 & Jan. 1	7	38	37 1/2
Bank of the Mar. Carlier.....	1584	\$1,000,000	50	do.	\$75,000	July 1 & Jan. 1	7	38	37 1/2
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Family Reading.

THE CRUSE THAT FAILETH NOT.

"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Is thy cruse of comfort wasting? Rise and share it with another,
And through all the years of famine, it shall serve thee and thy brother;
Love divine will fill thy storehouse, or thy hand-ful still renew;
Scanty fare for one will often make a royal feast for two.

For the heart grows rich in giving; all its wealth is living grain;
Seeds which mildew in the garner, scattered fill with gold the plain.

Is thy burden hard and heavy? Do thy steps drag wearily:
Help to bear thy brother's burden; God will bear both it and thee.

Numb and weary on the mountains, wouldst thou sleep amidst the snow?
O hush that frozen form beside thee, and together both shall glow.

Art thou stricken in life's battle; many wounded round thee moan;
Lavish on their wounds thy balsams; and that balm shall heal thine own.

Is the heart a well left empty? None but God its void can fill;
Nothing but a ceaseless fountain can its ceaseless longing still.

Is the heart a living power? Self-entwined, its strength sinks low;
It can only live in loving, and by serving love will grow.

WHY EVANGELICAL EPISCOPALIANS RESIST RITUALISM.

BY REV. CLEMENT M. BUTLER, D. D.

Surprise is sometimes expressed that any portion of the Episcopal clergy should wonder at the growth of Ritualism in their Church. Ritual ceremonies and vestments are already there, and why should they be surprised or troubled at their increase? Why should they set themselves so strongly in opposition to the recent developments in this direction? I propose to give a brief answer to this question.

1. The evangelical clergy of the Church, who are solemnly persuaded that they are true to the letter and spirit of their standards, are at one with the clergy of all other orthodox Protestant denominations in believing that the sole agency for the conversion of sinners is the Word of God, administered by the Holy Ghost. Because Ritualism places this great office elsewhere; because it makes the beginning and progress of the divine life to depend upon sacraments; because it makes even forms and ceremonies which are not of divine institution to be the sources and instruments of grace—it is because of this gross perversion of the Gospel plan of imparting and receiving grace and spiritual life from the Saviour, that they so earnestly oppose Ritualism.

2. And they oppose the Ritualism which is now introduced into our churches, because it is not only without law and against law, but is, moreover, not a true development and extension, but rather a perversion of our formula and forms. The avowed object of Ritualism is that, it shall express by symbols, gestures and vestments, certain spiritual truths. Now of all this there is absolutely nothing in our order of Morning and Evening Prayer, and in the administration of the Lord's Supper. In our occasional Offices I can remember but four occasions,—two of which are now almost wholly disused,—in which a very simple symbolical ceremony is introduced. Of the remaining two in use, one is the sign of the cross in baptizing, and the other the use of the ring in marriage. But our idea of the nature of public worship is identical with that of other churches. Our difference is one of method only. We seek through a precomposed form of words to discharge the same office, which they seek to discharge through an extempore service. In both cases the idea of worship is that it is the direct address of the soul to God in prayer, and in both there is the expectation of a direct answer to the soul and of a direct influence upon it, of God the Holy Ghost. There is no provision in our Prayer Book for any other kind of worship. There is not a single ceremony through which worship of another kind,—worship through symbols, vestments and significant acts and gestures,—can be rendered; there is no incense through which to offer praise and prayer. There are no lights through which to see God's truth; there are no enjoined or permitted prostrations, bowings, and genuflections, through which to express the reverence of the soul for God. When anything of this sort is introduced into our worship, it is brought in from the Church of Rome.

When, therefore, the evangelical clergy protest against these forms and symbols, it is not because of objections to them in detail, but because they constitute another style of worship essentially unscriptural and unprotestant. It is the renewal of the Jewish mode of worship. Its advocates go back constantly to the Old Testament for the principle and the example of their ceremonies. It is a turning again "to the weak and beggarly elements" for which St. Paul so sharply rebukes the Galatians. The opposition, therefore, of evangelical men to these innovations, is not a war of narrow-minded bigotry against harmless trifles. It is a solemn battle for the purity of the Gospel and the right of God's people to worship God, who is a Spirit, in spirit and in truth.

3. Another and most powerful reason for their earnest opposition to the Ritualism which is introduced into our churches is, that it all gathers about the dreadful doctrine of the actual presence of Christ's real body and blood in the Lord's Supper. The doctrine of the Ritualists upon this subject has

been thus accurately described in the *Contemporary Review*: "Professing to reject the dogma of the Romanist, which gets over all difficulty by asserting that the bread and wine, when consecrated, become literally and actually flesh and blood, which convey spiritual strength, the Ritualist adopts the alternative, that at the moment of consecration Christ descends into the bread and wine; that though intangible, He is really there; that though invisible, He has come from a distance into visible elements; that He restricts His presence to that portion of the bread and wine upon which the priest has laid his hands, and that the least crumb and drop of this contains Christ so literally, that, in eating and drinking it, the communicant eats his flesh and blood, which, without any more exercise of the recipient's faith than a belief that he is eating it, coupled with a fervent desire to receive the benefit conveyed, nourishes his soul as truly as bread and wine nourish the body. If Christ be thus there in person, within the elements of bread and wine, He may be adored as truly as if He were present in human form upon the altar."

Now in view of this doctrine of the Lord's Supper, it is easy to see why all the elaborate Ritualism of the day gathers about this dreadful and superstitious perversion of the simple sacrament of the Lord's institution. Gorgeous vestments must be worn in honor of the present Lord; reverential gestures must be made towards the altar on which Christ reposes; the back must never be turned towards that awful presence; the elements,—no longer elements, but the very body and blood of Christ,—must be treated with dread reverence, and be received with all outward signs of humility, expressive of a terrified prostration of the soul before the present, impanated, visible Deity. Now it is because of this dreadful perversion of the blessed and comforting Sacrament of Christ's body and blood, of which Ritualism is the sign and the cause, that we so earnestly resist its introduction in our church.—*N. Y. Observer.*

"AMERICAN HEATHEN."

One Sunday morning Mrs. Livingstone Guyer walked into church very late, as was Mrs. Livingstone Guyer's custom, and at every onward step the drops and bugles on her mantle shook, and the hard ball trimming on her dress rattled, and the beads around her throat clinked, and her hoop earrings struck the beads, adding to the clatter, and the dangling ornaments on the bonnet struck like tinkling cymbals.

There was a missionary in the pulpit that day—a man browned with foreign suns, who had come to tell the fashionable New York audience of the benighted heathen whom the church of Christ was trying to convert.

He told them of the Feejee Islanders, who arrayed themselves in fantastic garments covered with curious ornaments and draped with fringes of beads and balls. He described the rings they wore pendant from their noses, and the bracelets that encircled their arms and ankles.

The audience listened attentively, and their sanctimonious faces said as plain as words could say it:—"From all such folly, good Lord deliver us!"

An old fashioned fellow sitting under the gallery, one Common Sense, thoroughly unprejudiced, and somewhat unpopular, looking hard at Mrs. Livingstone Guyer, and taking into account the fringes, beads and ornaments on her dress, the hoops pendant from her ears, and the bracelets on her arms, thought there was a distinction without a difference between this woman and a Feejee Islander.

The missionary told his audience of the Barne women, who colored their faces to make them beautiful, and discolored their teeth by chewing betel nuts. He gave an account also of the Africans, who blackened their eyebrows with antimony and stained their finger nails red.

The faces of the audience expressed surprise at such unnatural practices; but the old-fashioned fellow in the corner fell to studying the face of a belle present, whitened by some preparation of chalk, and reddened by rouge, and he regarded attentively the teeth of a man discolored by the use of tobacco. He knew, moreover, that there were complexions in that audience bleached by eating arsenic, eyes brightened by the use of belladonna, and masses of hair changed by some decoction from the natural tint to a fashionable hue; and he couldn't for the life of him see why the heathen were worse in this respect than these people in a high state of civilization.

The missionary informed his audience that heathen devotees tortured their bodies by unnatural compressions and painful attitudes, thinking to appease the anger of offended deity.

The faces of the audience indicated pity for such ignorance; but Common Sense glanced over to a man whose boots were instruments of torture to him, and to a woman whose head was poised in an unnatural attitude, shoulders thrown distressingly high, and waist compressed until the muscles, sinews, diaphragm, heart, lungs, and liver failed to do the work allotted them by nature; and reflecting that this bodily contortion was adopted to propitiate the goddess fashion, he wondered if the missionary might not return to foreign lands with tales of American heathen.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR INFLUENCE.

We would like to write these words indelibly on the heart of every Sunday School Teacher. Take care of your influence, for life or death to an immortal soul may be in it. Let us illustrate the point a little. We assume that you have the confidence of your scholars,—that is, they have confidence in your christian profession and character. More than this, some of these children regard you as perfect,—at least as nearly so as it is possible for human nature to be. Whatever you say, they will listen to with respect, just because you say it, and whatever you do will be regarded as a quite sufficient reason for them

to do the same. Take care, then, that you do not sink in their estimation.

A young lady came one Sabbath to her class, her mind occupied with an exhibition—a circus, or something of the kind—which was to take place the following week. As soon as the lessons were over, the children began to talk with their teacher about the exhibition, and one of them put the question: "Miss M—, do you think it would be wrong for us to go?" Now, Miss M— had intended to go herself, but when the matter came up in this form, she felt she dared not counsel her scholars to go; so she answered, after some hesitation, "I do not think it would be a proper place for you, and I think you had better not go." On the following Sabbath Miss M— met her class as usual, and after the lessons addressed her pupils pleasantly, saying, "Well, girls, were any of you at the exhibition?" There was a brief silence, and then one girl, with a tearful eye and quivering voice, answered, "No, Miss M—, but you were, for mother saw you!" What wonder if the child's confidence in that teacher was irretrievably shaken?

A short time since a Sunday School Superintendent entered, for a few moments, a hall where an entertainment of reading, singing, &c., was being held; but, disliking the character of the performance, soon retired. Speaking of it afterwards he said, "I hope none of my scholars saw me so much as inside the door." He spoke wisely; for although some people might say: "Why, what harm is there in an entertainment like that?" he felt that it was unsafe to do that which might tend to deprive him of the confidence of his scholars, or to show an example which might possibly lead them in a doubtful direction.

Some time ago a young man left his home in the Eastern states, and went West. There he was met by christian hearts who interested themselves in his welfare, and tried to win him to Christ. A revival was in progress at the time, and the young man's heart was deeply affected. He attended a Sabbath-morning prayer meeting, and the importance of personal religion was presented with great fervency by a leading member of the congregation. The young man was almost persuaded to be a christian. Full of good resolves he was ascending the stairs to the audience-room of the church, when a hand was laid upon his arm, and turning round he beheld the man who had conducted the morning prayer meeting. The youth's heart bounded with hope, for he longed for some one to speak a word that would help him to decide aright; but who can describe the revulsion of feeling when, instead of the words of earnest christian counsel, he heard the question, "What's the price of land in Northern Iowa?" The shock was too great. All the young man's good feelings vanished, and he retired from the congregation disappointed and disgusted, nor could he again be brought to manifest the least interest in the matter of salvation.

Teacher! again we say,—Take care of your influence!—*Toronto S. S. Guardian.*

DILETTANTE PIETY.

In a sermon addressed to young men by Dr. John Hall, of the fifth avenue-Presbyterian church, New-York, the preacher speaks of a condescending and sentimental kind of piety among young men, of which they are not ashamed, but keep up to please relations and adds:—

Let me tell you that a sentimental religion like this will do but little to sustain you when the storms and the whirlwinds of lust and passion sweep over your souls. Let me ask you to be devout and religious, with a true manly piety, because religion is entitled to it on its own merits; because it is entitled to command the acquiescence of your judgment, the submission of your conscience, and the yielding up to it of your hearts and of your lives. Let me tell you that the more patronizing courtesy with which young men are sometimes tempted to regard the truth of the Church of Christ, is an insult and a mockery to that Church and to the Church's King and Head. For its own sake, quite independent of all those who have commended it to you, this Bible demands, and is entitled to receive, your hearty acquiescence and your genuine submission. Give it, young men, and give it heartily upon good and intelligible grounds; give it irrevocably and be not afraid to stand up and say: "Let others do as they will; as for me, I shall serve the Lord." I appeal to you young men, is it a manly thing to turn one's coward back upon evidence that appeals to his judgment, and upon truths that appeal to his conscience? I appeal to you, young men, is it a prudent manliness to hang up indefinitely a great question, that stretches away in its influence upon you, into the remote and unfathomable eternity?

I put it to you, young men, is it manly, is it generous, is it true, is it noble to treat with neglect and contempt One, who, if He has not been a deceiver and a cheat, has loved you from everlasting with a love deeper and truer than that your mothers feel for you? Do not, I beseech you, deal so foolishly and so wickedly. That man who can stake his fortune upon the turning of a die, or upon the safety and the swiftness of a horse's foot, we reckon silly and foolhardy; but I submit that his course is wise—it is prudence itself compared with the conduct of a man in his senses who will say to the Creator who made him and to the Saviour who died to deliver him, when stretching out pleading hands and appealing to him with beseeching voice: "Go away; at some more convenient season, perhaps, I will call for thee." Young men, do not so wickedly; but when God speaks to you, the one Lawgiver; and when Jesus pleads with you, the one Saviour, and when there is offered to you righteousness to cover all your sins, pardon to blot out all the guilty past, and the Spirit to comfort, teach, sanctify, and strengthen you, oh! then, ac-

cept these offers, rest upon this sure word, yield yourselves to this one law, and be in sympathy with this divine Law-giver, who saves them who trust him, and who consigns to destruction those who despise and reject him. As many as will not hear that prophet shall be destroyed from among the people. May God bless to us this his truth and to his name be praise.

SPURGEON ON COMMUNION.

Mr. Spurgeon's views of the Lord's Supper and the privileges which all Christians should find at the sacred feast are known to be very decided. He expresses them frequently and freely in his sermons. When these sermons are republished in this country these passages are very generally omitted. In a sermon from the text, "These are they who separate themselves," the English edition contains these strong statements. They are wholly wanting in the American edition. It is refreshing to read such words as the following:

There is not a Christian beneath the scope of God's heaven from whom I am separated. At the Lord's Table, I always invite all Christians to commune with us. If any man were to tell me that I am separate from the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, or the Methodists, I would tell him he did not know me, for I love them with a pure heart fervently, and I am not separate from them. This bears rather hard on our strict communion Baptists. I should not like to say anything hard against them, for they are about the best people in the world; but they really do separate themselves from the great body of Christ's people. They separate themselves from the universal Church. They say they will not commune with it; and if any one comes to their table who has not been baptized, they turn him away. The pulse of Christ is communion; and woe to the Church that seeks to cure the ills of Christ's Church by stopping its pulse!

I think it is a sin to refuse to commune with any one who is a member of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ. I should think myself grossly in fault, if at the foot of these stairs I should meet a truly converted child of God, who called himself a Primitive Methodist, or a Wesleyan, or a Churchman, or an Independent, and I should say, "No sir, you do not agree with me on certain points; I believe you are a child of God, but I will have nothing to do with you." I should then think the text would bear very hard on me: "These are they who separate themselves, sensual, not having the Spirit."

—*From the Morning Star, F. W. Baptist.*

SELECTIONS.

—Will asked old "Ten-per-cent," what he wanted to accumulate so much money for. Says he; "You can't take it with you when you die, and if you could, it would melt."

—Protestant compare very favorably with Romish countries as regards the record of crime. In England, only one person in every 178,000 is murdered yearly; in Holland, one in every 163,000; in Prussia, one in every 100,000; but in Spain, one in every 4,113; and in Rome and the Papal States, one in every 750! Glance also at the evidences of social vice. The percentage of illegitimate births in London, is 4; Paris, 48; Brussels, 53; Vienna, 118; Rome, 243; that is in the city of the Pope, there are nearly two and a half illegitimate children to one born in lawful wedlock! *N. Y. Observer.*

DIVIDING THE RESPONSIBILITY.—REV. DR. BUDINGTON thinks the pulpit is a good deal to blame for professedly Christian people holding on to their fortunes until they cannot keep them any longer.

A PULPIT "SUPPLY."—A minister once invited another "of the cloth," with whom he was on the most brotherly terms, to preach in his pulpit during a temporary absence. "But," said he, "I hardly think you are a safe supply! You'll steal the hearts of my people." In his case the remark was a playful one, uttered without a particle of envy or fear; but there are not pastors who without confessing it, do really, in their pulpit exchanges, look out for "safe" men? I have heard of at least one who was supposed to act on this principle, never inviting into his pulpit any minister whom he did not believe to be a poorer preacher than himself. But such selfishness is soon understood, and generally defeats its aim.

SUCCESSFUL PREACHERS.—Says the London *Freeman*, it is an inestimable comfort as well as benefit to the Church of Christ, that the most successful preachers of modern days are plain, though powerful men, dealing plainly with a plain gospel. The modest student, the simple local preacher, the timid country pastor, after joining in the living mass of worshippers at Spurgeon's Tabernacle, goes away without dejection of spirits. Recognizing nothing in the staple of the discourse save the familiar truths of the great Atonement, set forth with sympathy, power, and the lively grasp of present conviction—he goes on his way encouraged and not dismayed. "I too," he says, "am one of them. I have not their powers, but I have the weapons. I, too, can ask, and it shall be given, not in their measure, but in my own, and yet effective." Truly, he may be thankful. God has not made pulpit success in these or in any other days conditional on the possession of learning like Jeremy Taylor's, wit like South's, or metaphysics like Foster's. Still less is it yoked to the elaborate, exhaustive essay of our forefathers. The best and utmost effort of every Christian may well and usefully be devoted to him; but whether from men of golden eloquence or otherwise, the words that charm are, after all, the words of the dear old gospel, and with prayer and earnest common sense, every faithful minister can employ them, with a divine warrant, backed by all human experience, for success. Thank God for the plain, pointed, evangelical preaching now prevalent in so many thousand places in our land!

OUR CHILDREN COPYIST.—I took up a sheet of my own manuscript, an article hastily scribbled in pencil, and carelessly left unfinished upon my table. The space which I had left vacant about the title at the top, I found all filled up with writing; and a glance told me that my little boy had been copying the title over and over many times, imitating as accurately as possible the bad as well as the good points of the writing.

"You mustn't do so again," said I to the boy, as I pointed to his writing. Any careless scribbling of mine that you happen to find, is not fit for you to copy; it will get you into bad habits of penmanship."

"Why, mother," cried the child, "father said the way for me to learn to write well was to keep practising, by copying all sorts of good writing; and I am sure anything you write is good enough."

"No, my love," said I, decidedly; "I will set you copies whenever you wish; but my ordinary, hasty writing is not for you to imitate. See, now, if I had thought of your copying this, I should have written it thus"—writing very carefully. "See how differently it looks from the other!"

My son went away, but I sat and thought—not of penmanship, but of matters far more vital to his welfare. Those thoughts were helpful to me, in trying to live aright before my child; and perhaps they may help others as weak, if such indeed there be.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

"MAKING UP."

For several mornings, Mrs. Morton had noticed that something went wrong with her little May. She seemed happy as usual at the breakfast table, but, when school-time drew near, she became restless. She got her hat and cape long before the hour, and stationed herself at the window, looking up the street as if waiting for the time; yet, when it came, she went reluctantly, as if she had no heart to go.

"Why don't you start May, if you are all ready?" said her mother, one morning, when this performance had been repeated so many times as to awaken her curiosity.

"I don't want to go yet," was the reply. "Perhaps Alice Barnes will call for me."

But, when there were only ten minutes left May hastened away alone with a troubled face. She came home at noon sadder than she went.

"What does grieve the little girl?" asked her mother, as she came into her room looking the picture of despair.

"O mother!" said May, crying outright at a kind word. "You don't know!"

"Yes; but I want to," said Mrs. Morton. "Perhaps I can help you."

"No, ma'am," said May: "nobody can help me. Alice Barnes and I—we've always been such friends, and now she's mad with me."

"What makes you think so?" asked her mother.

"Oh, I know so! She always used to call for me mornings, and we were always together at recess and every where. I wouldn't believe it for the longest while; but it is a whole week since she called for me, and she keeps away from me all the time."

"Now I know what Alice has done, dear, can you think of any thing you did?"

"Why, mother Morton! No, indeed! I don't need to think. I haven't done a thing. I thought too much of Alice." May cried again at the bare idea.

"There, dear, don't cry. Perhaps you haven't; but you must not be discouraged till you have asked her why she keeps away. Very likely there is some little thing that you never thought of."

"I don't want to ask her, mother. It is her fault, and she ought to come to me."

"Ah! then," replied Mrs. Morton, "I fear that your pride is stronger than your love to Alice." She was brushing May's hair as she spoke; and she stooped to kiss her forehead with a loving, motherly kiss, and then went to see about dinner. They were not alone again till school-time came. But it seems that May knew her mother was right; for she went straight up to Alice when she saw her on the sidewalk after school, and said:

"Alice Barnes, what makes you mad with me?"

"I shouldn't think you'd ask me, May Morton," replied Alice, "when you've said such unkind things about me."

"No such a thing," said May indignantly.

"May Morton," said Alice, looking as solemn as her round, rosy face would let her, "didn't I hear you, with my own ears, telling Bessy Potter that I was the most mischievous little thing you ever saw?"

"When?" demanded May, feeling strange and helpless as if she were in a nightmare.

"Last week, on Thursday, in your seat," said Alice, "just before the bell rang for school to begin."

May looked blank for a minute, and then she burst into a laugh. Alice turned angrily away; but May caught her by the arm, and choking down her laughter as fast as possible, she said, "Alice, don't you know I named my new canary-bird Alice, after you? I was telling Bessy Potter about her, and how she tore her paper to pieces, and scattered her seed all over the floor."

Alice started, and drew a long breath. May's eyes twinkled again; and both little girls forgot their grievances in a peal of hearty laughter, ending in an affectionate shake and hug.

"There, Alice," said May afterwards, "if ever we get put out again, let's speak about it the very first thing. Perhaps it will be something as funny as this."

I have told this story for the sake of other children, large and small. Many a pleasant day is spoiled, and many unkind painful feelings are caused, by little mistakes which a few words would set right. True love is not too proud to speak first. It is pride that prevents; and, if we could see pride in all its selfish ugliness, we should make haste to tread it under foot.—*Exchange.*

The Miscellany.

THE WINE GLASS.

Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow?
Who hath contentions? Who
hath wounds without cause?
Who hath redness of eyes?
They that tarry long at the
wine! They that go to
seek mixed wine! Look
not thou upon the
wine when it is red,
when it giveth its
color in the
cup;
when it
moveth itself
aright.
At
the last
it biteth like a
serpent, & stingeth like an adder.

PAUL DENTON.

Many of our readers are familiar with the famous eulogium on cold water, uttered by one of the noblest young spirits that ever appeared in the arena of our world to do valiant battle for God and the right—we mean Paul Denton. Many more can recall the thrilling effect with which our eloquent friend, John Gough, was wont, in some of his incomparable addresses, to hold up in the one hand a glass of pure water, and pointing to it with the other, apostrophize the precious, God-given element in the like fervid strain. The cases, however, are probably very rare in which our readers are acquainted with the circumstances in which that eulogium of Paul Denton was first delivered. A descriptive sketch of these circumstances—slightly colored, it may be, but still reliable and full of interest—has just met our eye; the prominent incidents of which we will here briefly array.

More than a generation has passed away, since the camp-meeting that furnished the occasion was got up in Eastern Texas. It was at the close of September, 1836. Previous attempts had been made; but they had all been put down by lawless violence. The writer says: "professional gamblers, refugees from the jail, absconded debtors, outlaws from their land, forgers of false coin, thieves, robbers, murderers, interspersed among a lot of uneducated hunters and herdsmen, made up the strange social miscellany, without courts, or prisoners, or churches, or schools, or even a shadow of civil authority or subordination—a sort of municipal pandemonium, where fierce passion sat enthroned, waving his bloody sceptre, the naked bow-knife! Let no one accuse me of exaggeration, for the sake of dramatic effect; I am speaking now of Shelby County—the home of the lynchmen—the terrible locale where, ten years later, forty persons were poisoned at a marriage supper." The result was that when a camp-meeting was attempted, "a band of armed desperadoes, headed by the notorious Watt Foeman, chief judge and executioner of the Shelby lynchmen, broke into the altar and scattered the mourners, or ascended the pulpit and treated the preachers with a gratuitous robe of tar and feathers." Accordingly some years elapsed before the attempt was renewed.

At length Paul Denton ventured to renew it. He put up far and wide an advertisement announcing a camp-meeting at the Double Spring Grove, promising a good "barbecue" (or feast), "better liquor, the best of gospel." It was at first thought a hoax; but the reality of preparation soon dispelled that notion. "He must be a precious original!" they exclaimed, and with no small curiosity they awaited the result.

Under the excitement that prevailed, the gathering was immense. A space had been cleared all round the Double Spring, which boiled up finely in the centre. Adjacent to it was the pulpit; and before the pulpit was the inseparable "altar for mourners," or persons under religious anxiety. The area was bounded and closed in by a circle of plank tables; not far from which were some pits in which fifty slaves were cooking the viands.

The crowd gathered. All Shelby county was there. The hunters had come, rifle in hand, and dogs barking at their heels; the rogues, refugees, and gamblers, with pistols in their belts and big knives peeping from their shirt bosoms, while here and there might be seen a sprinkling of well-dressed planters with their wives and daughters. Suddenly a cry arose; "Colonel Watt Foeman! Hurrah for Colonel Watt Foeman!" And the crowd parted right and left to let the lion lynchman pass. This notability our writer takes some pains to describe. "I shuddered involuntarily at the countenance which met my glance; and yet the features were not only youthful but eminently handsome—the hideousness lay in the look, full of savage fire, ferocious, murderous. It was in the reddish-yellow eyeballs with arrowy pupils, that seemed to flash jets of lurid flame; the thin sneering lips, with their everlasting icy smile. As to the rest, he was a tall, athletic, very powerful man. His train, a dozen armed desperadoes, followed him." Foeman, hungry as a starved wolf, demanded the barbecue. "I cannot," replied Brimmon, "till the missionary comes." "Fetch the meat instantly," rejoined the ruffian, "or I'll fill your stomach with a dinner of lead and steel." The order was promptly obeyed. The feast was spread, and all were preparing to partake of it, when a voice from the pulpit, in trumpet tones, called silence, till he first asked God's blessing. This gives our writer the opportunity of first introducing to us Paul Denton. "Every heart started, every eye was directed to the speaker; and a whisperless silence ensued, for all alike were struck by his remarkable appearance. He was almost a giant in stature, though scarcely twenty years of age; his hair, dark as the raven's wing, flowed down his immense shoulders in masses of natural ringlets, more beautiful than any ever

wreathed around the jeweled brow of a queen by the labored achievements of human art; his eyes, dark as midnight, beamed like stars over a face as pale as Parian marble, calm, passionless, spiritual, and wearing a singular, indefinable expression, such as might have been shed by the light of a dream from paradise, or the luminous shadow of an angel's wing. The heterogeneous crowd,—hunters, gamblers, homicides,—gazed in mute astonishment."

The prayer was singularly impressive, and brought tears to many eyes. "Now, my friends," said the missionary, "partake of God's gift at the table, and then come and listen to his gospel." The kind tone in which these words were uttered, gained all hearts but one, which it simply maddened. "Mr. Paul Denton," said Foeman, "Your reverence has lied. You promised us not only a good barbecue, but better liquor. Where is the liquor?"

"There!" answered the missionary, in tones of thunder, and pointing his motionless finger at the Double Spring gushing up in two strong columns, with a sound like a shout of joy, from the bosom of the earth.

"There!" he repeated with a look as terrible as lightning, while the enemy actually trembled at his feet; there is the liquor which God, the Eternal, brews for all his children!"

"Not in the simmering still, over smoky fire, choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruption, doth your Father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life—the pure, cold water. But in the green glade the grassy dell, where the red deer wanders and the child loves to play, there God brews it; and down, low in the deepest valleys where the fountains murmur and the rills sing; and high on the tall mountain-tops where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where the storm-cloud broods and the thunder-tones crash; and away far out on the wide, wide sea where the hurricanes howl music and big waves roar the chorus, 'sweeping the march of God,' there he brews it, that beverage of life, health-giving water."

"No poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder; no blood ever stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep not burning tears in its beautiful, clear depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost curses it in words of eternal despair! Speak out, my friends, would you exchange it for the demon's drink, alcohol?"

A shout like the shout of a tempest answered, "No!"

Foeman had to give in, the narrator says. He "dared not venture another interruption during the meeting. I have just reviewed my report of that singular speech in the foregoing sketch; but alas! I discover that I have utterly failed to convey the full impression, as my imagination received it. The language, to be sure, is there—that I never could forget—but it lacks the spirit, the tones of unutterable pathos, the cadence of mournful music, alternating with crashes of terrible power; it lacks the gesticulation, now graceful as the play of the golden willow in the wind, and anon, violent as the motion of a mountain-pine in the hurricane; it lacks that pale face, wrapped in its dream of the spirit-land, and those unfathomable eyes, flashing a light such as never beamed from sun or star."

The camp-meeting proved a great success; but an unlooked for incident occurred, which brought it to an abrupt and tragic close. It is described as follows in the closing part of the sketch: "On the last day of the exercises news arrived on the ground that a neighboring farmer had been murdered, and his wife and children carried away prisoners."

"The young missionary sprang into the pulpit and proposed the immediate organization of a company to pursue the savages. The suggestion being adopted, the mover himself was elected to head the party. After several days of hard riding, they overtook the barbarous enemy on the grand prairie. The missionary charged for most of his troop; and having performed prodigies of bravery, fell—not by the hands of Indians, but by a shot from one of his own horsemen!"

"I need scarcely name the assassin—the reader will have anticipated me. The incarnate fiend was Col. Watt Foeman, chief hangman of the Shelby lynchmen, and ten years later, a master cook at the 'poisoned wedding.'"

"Such is the only fragment from the biography of a wonderful genius; the sole twinkling ray of a dazzling luminary that rose and set in the wilderness, a torn leaf from Paul Denton's book of life. Peace be with his ashes! He sleeps well in that lone isle of evergreen surrounded by the ever-green sea of the great prairie. Nature's beloved son inherits her costliest tomb, that last possession, the inalienable fee-simple of all time."—*National Temperance Advocate*.

LITTLE IGNORANCES.

A few boys and girls acquire the art by some process which seems intuitive, and spell perfectly years before they can by possibility have read half the words they are ultimately required to use. . . . Printers all know how very little the spelling even of the best educated is to be trusted; and we have reason to believe that if English journalists were weeded by an examination in which etymological accuracy was the *sine qua non*, the profession would lose some very competent members. One occasional contributor to this journal, a man whose education has been of a singularly perfect kind, and who is a true scholar in his way, never sends in a contribution without half a dozen etymological errors, and there are double-firsts who would rather trust themselves in Greek than English without a pocket dictionary. It is a curious proof of the accuracy of this view, that the commercial schools, which profess to teach, and do teach, spelling, do not turn out spellers half as accurate as the public schools, which profess to teach nothing of the kind, and that hundreds of persons learn to spell, or rather begin to spell well

habitually, only in manhood,—that is, when their attention has at last been aroused. Whether the extreme case, that of a man of high culture who absolutely could not learn to spell, ever happened, we are uncertain; but almost all men who have to read much manuscript believe it, and a kindred inability, that of recollecting dates and figures, certainly does exist. But an inability to spell, arising from a certain failure of interest in words, is a distinct characteristic of English minds, and one which it requires extraordinary efforts to eradicate, more especially among women.

Spelling, however, is not the only deficiency of this kind, though it is, of course, the one most observed; and, owing to the curious caste feeling mentioned above, a feeling entirely absent a hundred years ago, it is the one most resented. The ignorance of many cultivated men of arithmetic is frequently astounding. We feel sure, from our own experience, that hundreds of what are called well-educated men and thousands of accomplished women, could not do a rule-of-three sum if their fortunes depended upon it; while a number, presumably less, but still very large, cannot do any calculation on paper at all. We venture to say the majority of middle and upper class women are worried by the simplest question about interest, and to a very large proportion the simple adding-up of household accounts is a wearisome labor very inaccurately performed; while, if the calculation is in foreign money they are hopelessly bewildered. They do not understand compound addition; while as to compound division or any problem of any sort involving fractions, they frankly decline to make the attempt. We have personally known a lady, mistress not only of four languages, but of their literatures, give up the effort to discover what the fourth of a seventh was as something wholly beyond her capacity, and ten minutes after discuss a foreign budget with keen intelligence; and that is not an extreme case. The most extreme we ever knew was that of an Oxford M.A., head master of a grammar-school, and an almost unrivaled master of Greek lyrical poetry, who was honestly unable, and confessed himself unable, to do the simplest sum in simple addition—who, to get an account right, would put the actual coins on the table, and always called a boy to verify the weekly statistics of the school. There must have been some odd loathing for figures in him, as well as want of interest, resembling the loathing some lads have for Euclid; but we should like to try the House of Peers with a stiff bit of notation. Not one in six would put down the figures right, and of their wives, not one in sixty; yet they and all those we have mentioned have, at some time or other, learned these things, and are ignorant of them only because their interest has never been excited. It is just the same with geography, of which educated and competent men often do not know the simplest facts, though they have all learned them in a way, as one usually learns things of no interest, that is, without learning them. They have to learn them again when they want them, and meanwhile are just as ignorant as medical students are of spelling. We should just like to make the English members in the House of Commons draw each for himself a skeleton map of Ireland, and see how many of the maps bore a fair resemblance to the truth. Yet they were taught about Ireland as well as England, and at the same time. No doubt the English method of teaching geography, even in the very best schools, is ludicrously bad, very few masters ever thinking that distances and areas ought to enter into their teaching, and leaving pupils under a happy belief that they know all about Arabia if they can draw its outline, though they do not know whether it is as big as Yorkshire or as Europe. But still, most educated men once knew much more of geography as lads than they do as men, the reason being want of interest in the subject. To test them on it would not be fair to the schools, wretchedly bad as their system is, any more than it would be to test most girls' schools by their old pupils' knowledge of figures. They have been taught them fairly enough, but the memory, unstimulated by any interest, refuses to retain its load. The real failure is not in these things, but in the entire absence of any attempt to secure the main end of teaching, which is not the communication of knowledge, but the development of the powers of the mind. Half an hour's chat by a shrewd, good-tempered arithmetician with a lad on the rule of three, its principle and its management, will give the student a more perfect control of that invaluable machine than years of "sums" done by cram rules without the smallest notion why those rules yield accurate results. We know a child of eight, a girl, whose acquaintance with geography is far greater than that of most men, whose study of the subject was induced by the accidental awakening of an interest in the shapes of the different countries on the map, arising originally from some grotesque remark about the likeness of Britain to an old lady dandling Ireland on her lap. The teachers even in commercial schools are not such bad machines as they are described; but then they usually are machines, and we need intelligent teachers instead.—*Spectator*.

NEWS FROM ROME.

FEARS OF THE COUNCIL.

Advices from Rome in the French journals announce that there exists a decided opposition to the approaching Council, particularly among the Italian prelates, who believe that it is contemplated to abolish the exclusive claims of the Italians to the Pontifical tiara. There is also a rumor in Rome that a conclave may be held prior to the death of Pius IX.

POPE AND HIGHWAYMEN.

A correspondent from Rome writes to the *Pungolo* in Florence, that the Papal Government has just rescinded the special and severe law against brigandage enacted in 1866 and 1867. He complains that such a

measure should be adopted just at the season when brigandage usually commences. In winter it ceases and revives immediately on the approach of spring. "Nor," adds the writer; "can it be asserted that these fears are exaggerated, or that the Government has no reason to apprehend its recurrence, for it is well known that the leaders of the two bands of Pace and Faveo, driven from the territory of Lavoro by the Italian troops have taken refuge in the Papal States, where they have opened a new campaign."

THE POPE AND NAPOLEON.

Constant and energetic efforts are made by the French Government to obtain from the Pope the Cardinalate for the Archbishop of Paris. But they are thus far wholly unsuccessful. The Holy See will yield to the wishes of the Emperor only on the condition that the Archbishop will retract his error. Indeed, the pope seems to insist upon such retraction to the point of threatening to subject the Archbishop, in case of refusal, to the same treatment as that experienced by the Poor Cardinal de Andrea. The real relations of the Emperor and the Pope are now,—as in fact they always are,—by no means cordial.

CELIBACY OF PRIESTS.

Little is said at Rome at present,—according to the same correspondent,—concerning the coming Council. It seems to be felt that with the exception of the question of the temporal power, there are no other topics which could not as well be settled by bulls and apostolic decrees as by a General Council. Hence, a short session is expected. But if any liberty of discussion is allowed, there will, beyond doubt, be some troublesome questions introduced which will greatly embarrass the Pope. Already it is alleged that the present king of Bavaria is very anxious to introduce the question of the marriage of priests as a previous duke of Bavaria introduced the same question into the Council of Trent. In case the Council cannot finish its labors in a few months, it is believed that the Pope will indefinitely prorogue it and have recourse to the old established papal device of a packed Lateran Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Bierstadt has sold his great picture, "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," for £4,000.

THE STAFF OF DEATH.—Not long ago we were standing by a counter from which excellent bread was sold, while behind, a screen at the end of the room, liquors were dealt out to customers. A gentleman who was purchasing and praising the bread, remarked, "The staff of life here, but quite another article yonder." The clerk immediately replied: "Yes, we ought to have the 'staff of death,' as well as the 'staff of life.' The staff of death is its main support!" We accepted, as graphically true, the new term. Death (physical, moral, and eternal) lean upon it. The powdered grain comes from the baker's hands, life's great supporter; the harvest from the distiller's worm, liquid ruin. And shall the two products be put by law on an equality, and divines declare a heaven-appointed agreement?

INEXPENSIVE LIFE INSURANCE.—The members of the Police and Post-Office Departments are accustomed to enter into an agreement with one another, that on the death of any one of them, a small sum (fifty cents or a dollar, as the case may be) shall be paid by the rest for the benefit of the family of the deceased. In the Post-Office Association, there were, last year, five deaths, and the sum raised and distributed among the wives and children of those who had died was \$7,176. The quarterly report of the Police Association shows that during the three months ending the 10th inst., there was collected and disbursed to the heirs of nine deceased members the sum of \$8,749.—*N. Y. Paper*.

POTATOES vs. TOBACCO.—I have often wondered whether or no Sir Walter Raleigh really deserved to be called a public benefactor. Whether or no he has done more for us by introducing the potato as an article of food, than he has done against us by bringing into use the dangerous luxury of tobacco. Strange to say, smoking is a vice (if vice it may be called), which, as yet, belongs almost exclusively to men. Whether, when they get the rest of their rights, women will also take to smoking, doth not yet appear. As yet, in most civilized countries, women do not smoke. One would suppose it would hardly be necessary to refer to the many cases we all know where, by the use of tobacco, men have brought on paralysis, softening of the brain, and all sorts of horrors, in order to induce Christian men to give up so distinct a form of self-indulgence, a thing so very "of the earth earthy." Clergymen, especially, who cannot, in general, stand as much as other men can, inasmuch as they take very little exercise and are very little in the open air; the fumes of tobacco have full swing and fair play on their occasionally already debilitated bodies and befogged brains, and the consequence is, they break down or come to grief in some way, and think it is from overwork, when, if they had only let tobacco alone they would have done very well.

CIRCULATION.—The Assembly has voted down the bill which required every periodical that prints advertisements or other matter for pay to state in each issue their exact circulation, under penalty of forfeiting the pay for the advertising. That bill was killed by the exertions and influence of journalists who fear that printing the truth about their circulation would diminish the amount and profit of their advertising. Ninety-nine of every hundred advertisers would like to know the actual circulation of each journal, so as to determine with fuller confidence in which they can advertise to the greatest advantage; but it is the interest of a great number of journalists to conceal the truth, and the Legislature has decided in their favor. We wish it distinctly understood that the *Tribune* desires that each periodical that prints advertisements shall be required to state its circulation exactly and continually. We believe advertisers

AGRICULTURAL.

GRASS THE ESSENTIAL CROP.

In this section of the country, where stock must be fed on hay and grain for six months in the year, it is important to secure the requisite amount of grass and other fodder for such demands. There is little danger of making a too liberal provision in this respect; it is impossible to anticipate how long and how cold a winter may be, nor how much a stock of cattle will consume.

The better class of farmers are adopting new plans to secure a greater and longer continued crop of grass. The best method seems to be to put soil into good heart by a judicious system of cultivation, and after seeding, keep up the strength of the soil by repeated top dressings either of fine manure, phosphate, or guano, or well-dried muck and lime in some form. This is evidently the most economical arrangement, when the nature of the soil is sufficiently well understood to enable the occupant to apply the needed fertilizing element. It saves labor both of man and beast, and returns an immediate paying harvest better than vegetables or grain.

But there are other considerations besides the producing of grass. It must be properly cured and housed. To do this the farmer should be provided with the necessary machinery to drive his haying and secure his crop much earlier than is usual, and before the rain of August blackens it and drenches out its vitality. It is no longer a question whether grass should be cut early, when in the blossom or even before that stage, or when the stalk is dry and the seed full, matured if not ripened.

Having produced a heavy growth and been fortunate in securing it, let care and prudence be exercised in feeding it to the stock, and especially in drawing it to the muck. Tons may be saved by early cutting, properly curing and judicious feeding. Cutting, securing, mixing with meal are processes all worthy of consideration. But whatever plan is adopted, let there be no waste. Taking even the hints given here and acting accordingly, farmers may save a large per cent. of hay that is now wasted.—*Manchester Mirror*.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—Peas soaked twelve hours and then boiled, are found to be excellent winter food for milch cows, both for fat and milk.

—A horse's lungs lie adjoining the stomach, and the simple reason why he cant travel well on a full stomach is that the lungs are too crowded to furnish the "wind."

—M. R. Murray, who raised potatoes the past season at the rate of 350 bushels to the acre, and onions at the rate of 622 to the acre, stated at a late meeting of the Waltham, (Mass.) Farmers' Club, that he had found air-slaked lime to be a sure cure for the onion maggot.

—The *Rural World* says the very best success with land it has ever seen was with low, swampy soil, apparently worthless. It was ditched, ploughed and thoroughly cultivated, and a wealth was developed which made it lasting and productive, almost beyond account. There are many such swamps.

TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.—A writer, who says his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons, and from which were made two hundred and sixty pounds of butter this year, gives the following as his treatment. He says: "If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow, three times a day, water slightly warm, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty five per cent. more milk immediately under the effect of it; and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clean water, unless very thirsty; but this mess she will drink almost any time, and ask for more." The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pail full each time, morning, noon and night. Four hundred pounds of butter are often obtained from good stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield was even at a higher figure.—*Mass. Ploughman*.

HOT-BEDS.—The requisites for making a hot-bed are boards, glazed sashes, manure in a state of active fermentation, and a supply of light, rich soil. The old way of making a manure stack on top of the ground, and putting a frame over it, is well nigh abandoned. It is more economical of manure and other materials to make an excavation. All the operations depend upon the size of the sashes. Six feet by three is the regular size, but any other will do. Select a well-drained place, facing the South, and sheltered by a fence, building, or hedge, from prevailing cold winds; make an excavation two feet deep, of a width and length to accommodate the sash; drive down stakes, and board up the pit, having the boards at the rear 18 inches, and those at the front 12 inches above the surface. The manure to be used should be in a state of active fermentation—a condition which can be secured by turning over stable manure two or three times, at intervals of a few days, according to the temperature, watering it if it become dry. A good rule is to form the manure in a compact, conical heap, and when it "smokes" turn it over. Fill the trench with fermenting manure, pack or tread it firmly, cover it with six inches of light, rich soil, and put the sashes in place. Put a thermometer in the soil, and when it declines from 100 degrees the sowing may be done. Sow tomatoes, egg plant, peppers, early cabbages, etc., in rows four inches apart. The soil covering the seeds must be both rich and light. Where plants are forwarded to the best advantage, a milder bed is in readiness, to which the plants are transplanted, when large enough to handle.—*American Agriculturist*.

Street.

WANTED, a MILLER, to take charge of a flour and grist mill; must be sober and experienced; an unmarried old countryman, having some knowledge French, preferred; references required. Address, W. DALGLEISH, Portneuf Mills, Portneuf P.Q.

Street.