

Cotemporary Press and News

AGASSIZ.

Though Swiss by birth, the great naturalist was French by blood. The family belonged to that singularly able body of men, the Huguenots of France, and when the folly of Louis XIV. worked upon by the bigotry of Madame de Maintenon—herself originally a Huguenot, and descended from one of the most illustrious of the Huguenot leaders—brought about the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the Agassiz of that day preferred exile to recantation, and took refuge in the Pays de Vaud. The Huguenots took from France an immense amount and variety of talents, and added what thus lost to the means of her enemies; and they had no light part in helping pull down the power from the proud height to which he had ascended, and he indignantly violated his solemnly pledged faith. But they took away not only what then they possessed, but also the chances that France might have had to profit from the abilities and labors of their descendants. It is to be regretted that there has descended from them no "scientific" scribe as almost incredible number of eminent men, whose names illustrate the histories of England, America, Switzerland, Germany and other countries. One of the greatest of these men was Professor Agassiz. He was born in the town of Moutier, in the Golden Book of French Writers, and not the most powerful of all the Bourbon Kings became a miracle of intolerance and a breaker of faith. Six generations of the family of Agassiz were headed by clergymen in regular succession, and it has been stated that the future profession of the eldest son of the church. Be that as it may, he was well educated, under his mother's supervision, and he was a Swiss woman of a high order of intellect—Rose Mayer by name, daughter of a physician of the Canton de Vaud. His education was first drawn to natural science during the vacations he spent at Orb, at the base of the Jura, where his father then resided; and the person who led him to the study of him in the way he was destined to follow, was a clergyman, named Firay. Plants were the earliest objects of his attention. Marquis, on his return from his scientific tour in Brazil, selected the young Agassiz to write that part of his work which relates to fishes, and his reputation as a writer has been established in learned circles by the production of some valuable articles. The work was written in folio, and the day of its appearance was the name of Agassiz became famous. His father, however, did not approve of his course, and withdrew the allowance he had made him; and it was through the aid of the high-minded German publisher, who was enabled to complete his work on the "Natural History of the Fresh-Water Fishes of Europe." He took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Erlangen, and that of Doctor of Medicine at Munich—his thesis being in support of the superiority of woman. He then went to Vienna, pursuing his favorite study there; and he devoted several years to the study of fossil fishes, his work on which was completed, by publication, in 1844. He visited many parts of Europe, and was everywhere well-received in prosecution of his task, and was aided by Cuvier and Alexander V. Humboldt, who were his warm friends; and he published his "Reptiles," with an atlas. He visited Great Britain, and met with the most cordial reception from men of learning, noblemen, universities, and so forth. His "Prodromus of the Reptiles" appeared in 1845, and was followed by other works. The "Nomenclator Zoologicus" came out in 1846, and was followed by "Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica," in four volumes. For many years he passed much of the summer among the Alps, and his studies and observations led to the publication of the "Reptiles of the System," in 1840; and in 1847 appeared the "Reptiles of the Alps." In the latter part of 1846 Professor Agassiz came to the United States on invitation from John A. Lowell, to lecture in Boston, and to study the natural history and geology of the country, in fulfillment of a suggestion made by his friend Humboldt to the King of Prussia.

BAZAINES MILITARY SERVICES.

Born in 1811 in Lorraine—that department of France which, by an ancient alliance, gave birth to the Marquis de Lafayette, the comrade of the Marquis de Lafayette—the young Francois Achille Bazaine entered the French service as a drummer, in 1831, being then 20 years of age. Four years afterwards he obtained his first military grade, during the first campaign in Algeria against Abd-el-Kader. An enthusiastic soldier, he, on the close of this campaign, volunteered into the Foreign Legion raised by the Christians in Spain to combat the Carlists of that day. Don Carlos, deserted by his friends and driven into France, returned to the French service with considerable rank, and as a reward for his services, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and from this time promotion came rapidly in his way, the out-break of the Crimean war finding him a general of brigade, in which capacity he commanded the French contingent against Kinburn. In 1862 he headed the French expedition to Mexico as commander-in-chief, and in the last year of the campaign in Algeria he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and in 1864, and leading home again the broken relics of his army in 1867. Returning home with no glory he was accused by both Mexicans and Frenchmen of having committed the crime of Maximilian that he himself might have avoided, and having sold material for his own profit, and in consequence having caused the murder of his wife, who he left in France, that he might marry another woman he found in Mexico. Assailed by the public, he was, however, well received by the Emperor and court. In a military point of view, he was a general of brigade, and his illustration of that adage which says, "The French marshal's baton with the knapsack, a standing lure for replacements, and a consoler of the conscript; and far too useful, from this point of view alone, to be shelved because glory had not waited upon him. He therefore, shortly after his return, received the command of the Third Corps d'Armee, and found his headquarters at Nancy, in his native Lorraine; and in 1869, the command of the Guard was entrusted to him. Such, briefly, is the history of Marshal Bazaine previous to the declaration of war between France and Germany, on the 19th of July, 1870. On this day he was transferred to the Third Corps, whose headquarters were removed to Metz and afterwards to Bazenville, with the intention of invading Germany by way of Mayence with that Army of the Rhine at whose head was the Emperor Napoleon the Third, and in the last march came to Metz, and in the siege of the German garrison, his capitulation and surrender.

THE CENTRAL ASIA QUESTION.

The state of affairs in Khiva, remarks the London Standard, is as unsettled as ever. It appears that after two engagements with the Russians and the Turcomans-Yomads, the latter, being completely routed and dispersed, retreated into the desert, where it was impossible for the Russians to follow them, in consequence of the exhausted state of the army, want of water, and above all, want of camels, these useful animals having lately perished by thousands. However, as it was confidently expected that after this crushing defeat the Yomads would no longer be as formidable as they were before, peace was concluded with the Khan of Khiva on the terms dictated by Gen. Kaufman, the particulars of which are as follows. The whole of the Khivian territory on the right bank of the River Amu-Dar was to be annexed to Russia; the Russian merchants were to have the right of trading with Khiva without paying any Custom-house duties whatever; the Khan was to give the sum of 1,200,000 roubles as war indemnity, and henceforth was to rule as vassal of Russia. Thus far everything went on satisfactorily. Accordingly on the 12th (24th) of August, Gen. Kaufman, at the head of the Turkestan Division, left the town of Khiva, on his way back to Russia. He was accompanied by the Khan, who then took his leave of the Russian commander-in-chief in a most friendly manner. In order to strengthen the hands of the Khan, and enable him to govern his country agreeably to the stipulated conditions, Gen. Kaufman presented him with nineteen guns, 500 rifles. No sooner, however, had the Russians crossed to the other side of the river Amu-Dar and the terror of their arms subsided than the Turcomans returned from their strongholds, vowing dire vengeance upon the Khan and his powerful protectors. A preliminary of what was to follow, they assassinated in cold blood 1,600 lately liberated Persian slaves. A messenger carrying despatches from Gen. Kaufman to G. L. Makin saw the dead bodies of some of these unhappy men lying on the ground between the towns of Tashauz and Illyly. The Khan professed himself to be grieved, and promised to help to continue any longer; Russia is too powerful to be thus trifled with in her intentions respecting Khiva by the petty nomads of Central Asia. As the Khan is either unwilling or unable to keep his subjects in order, the only practical solution of this difficulty is in the annexation of the whole of Khiva to Russia, an event which will undoubtedly be the result of a short period. The press is nearly unanimous in advising the Government to adopt this measure.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The cash receipts from the Erie Canal at the Buffalo office for the last season was \$1,415,624.33, being \$41,598 less than last year. A New York dispatch heads her advertisement: "I never disappoint." Now let one add "and I never let faces or smash hit buttons," and the model landress will come to the front.

COL. FREDERICK T. DENT.

Col. Frederick T. Dent, father of Mrs. Grant, died on Tuesday last in the White House, Washington, at the venerable age of 82. He was born in Cumberland, Md., in 1788, being the first white child born in that town. He was trained to business pursuits, and engaged in trade in Pittsburgh, and subsequently at St. Louis. He was an enterprising merchant, and every year made an extensive tour in the West for the purpose of collecting accounts. This led to his making many friends, and to his knowing more of the old families in the Western country than perhaps any man of his time. In 1818 Mr. Dent was married at Pittsburgh to Miss Wrenshaw, the daughter of a Methodist preacher, who during her life was honored and loved by her neighbors. She died in 1827, having been the mother of nine children, seven of whom are still living, as follows: John Dent, now in New Mexico; George W. Dent, San Francisco; Frederick T. Dent, of the regular army; Lewis Dent, Washington; Mrs. Grant, wife of the President; Mrs. Sharpe, wife of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Casey, the youngest, now in New Orleans. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Dent settled in St. Louis, where he accumulated considerable wealth and purchased the White Haven farm, then several miles from the city limits, retaining at the same time a residence in town. His country home had great reputation for hospitality, and was seldom without guests. It was here that Mr. Dent was betrothed, in 1819, to Miss Dent, to whom he was married five years later in St. Louis. Since the time his son-in-law became General of the Armies, Mr. Dent had been a member of his household, whether in Washington or the seaside in Long Branch. He was generally regarded by those who had frequent occasion to visit the White House as being regarded as a worthy type of a generation which has now few survivors. Between him and his daughter, Mrs. Grant, there always existed the warmest and tenderest ties. While her husband was doing military duty in California, she resided at his house, and when he returned to the army he received from Mr. Dent part of the White Haven farm, all of which now belongs to the President, and is of great value from its proximity to St. Louis.

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MANITOBA NEWS.

The temperance movement is progressing. Two leagues have now been formed in Winnipeg; one has over 70 members; the other—just started—has already nearly 20 members.

THE CATTLE.

Manitoba, Mr. Bell says, are far superior to the horses, the original stock of the former having been brought from Scotland by Lord Selkirk's followers, and the latter from Lower Canada. The native breed of horses are, however, well-suited to the wants of the country. Mr. Bell's horses were driven from 25 to 30 miles, with loaded carts, over the unbroken prairie every day, except Sundays, and improved in condition, although the only food they got was the grass they picked up at night, and during the day they were watered in the middle of the day. All visitors who pay any attention to these things, are struck with the superiority of the cattle and the low prices at which they may be bought, compared with the horses. The prairie grass of the north is admitted to be much inferior to that of the south, and horses turned out to winter will fatten upon it, whereas they cannot subsist at all in Dakota and Minnesota. In such a great region, where the natural hay and pasturage are practically unlimited, and where grain and root crops flourish so well, and where experience has shown that horses thrive without care, there appears to be no reason why the finest breeds should not be raised in great numbers, and Mr. Bell thinks our North West Territory is destined to be the great horse-producing region of the continent. Sheep are also found to do well in Manitoba, especially where the prairie is of a rolling character. The country is comparatively free from wolves, which follow the buffalo and are therefore now far to the west.

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AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES.

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THE GRASSHOPPER AND BLACK-BIRD INFECTIONS.

The best farmers in Manitoba are of opinion that if every one sowed as usual in the years threatened with grasshoppers, the loss to each would be slight; whereas, according to the present custom, if only one man sows in a parish, his crop planted, all the grasshoppers or blackbirds in the neighborhood will flock to this spot and completely devour it. Last summer the grasshopper plague was confined to the old settlements around Fort Garry, west of the White Horse Plains, where a large proportion of the farmers have come from Ontario; the seed was put in as usual and

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The New Atlantic Cable—a New Hampshire project, that, on the 17th inst., the Governor of the State, accompanied by the Judge of the United States District Court, together with three gentlemen named, from England, selected a suitable spot on the New Hampshire coast for the landing of the New Atlantic Cable to be laid between the Western shore of Ireland and this Continent.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

TOBACCO. (From Our Own Correspondent.) TORONTO, Dec. 10. As everyone capable of giving an intelligent and unbiased opinion upon current politics predicted, the West Toronto election yesterday resulted in the return of Mr. Moss by a majority of over five hundred. From first to last his opponent, Mr. Blackford, never had a reasonable chance of election. The "workman" cry which did such good service in the cause of the Conservative candidates last year was resorted to in vain. The working classes were not to be deceived by the transparent humbug of successful speculator and ex-fruit tree pedler claiming to be a workman. The force of the cry was pretty well exhausted during the general election; and though a few of the more silly and ignorant Trades Union agitators were secured to deliver stump speeches in favor of the "workman," the masses of the laboring class were not to be deceived by the hollow sham. Early in the campaign it became evident that the respectable and leading Conservatives of the division were opposed to a party victory. Blackford, and would have none of him. He had not the slightest claim to represent the division. A comparatively stranger, and knowing nothing of politics, he was ready to accept a nomination at the hands of either party, and it is no wonder that the life-long Conservatives and residents of the constituency felt aggrieved at the candidate who had made the front of his health and his supposed willingness to buy the seat without resorting to the usual plan of appealing to the party for subscriptions. The Tory Press made desperate attempts to drag the recalcitrant into support, but Blackford by appealing to his party and to the Trades Union agitators was enabled to deliver stump speeches in favor of the "workman," and a very large number of the solid men of the division of Conservative antecedents, either took no part in the election or voted for Moss. The result can hardly be regarded as a party victory. Blackford, as the Globe admits, was not the candidate of the majority of those entitled to speak for the party, and Moss, the successful candidate, has been already fully explained, is not an extreme party man, and is fully as much identified with the Reformers. The Canadians made this inference strongly felt in the canvass, and worked to elect a more moderate man. The Tories have endeavored to belittle the new party was simply a dodge to afford Conservatives an opportunity to support him without incurring the odium of voting for a "Grit," and the result has been a party victory, but a very narrow one. The fallacy of the Tory position is illustrated by an editorial in to-day's Globe, in which the Canadian party are opposed and the movement denounced as being inopportune and without justification. Speaking from personal knowledge of the feeling which has long been prevalent among the young men who compose the majority of the party, I may say that it is no more than a logical device to catch votes, but an idea which has been long years in maturing, and that there is no love lost between the more prominent leaders of the movement and the ultra-"Grit" or Brownite section of the Reform party. It should be admitted, however, that the time of the election was not a very good one, and their endorsement of a candidate brought out in the Reform interest, fully justified the Tory argument. "Why did you choose the present time for coming before the people?" I asked of one of the principal speakers at the "Canada First" meeting. "Why did you not come earlier?" he replied. "I would have been glad to do so, but I was not in the country at that time." The fact is, that the movement was not a party movement, but a movement of the people, and it is not surprising that it should have been so successful.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

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shape till after nomination, when the number will be thinned off. From present appearances political issues are likely to be introduced to a greater extent than in any previous election.

KNOWLTON ORPHAN HOME.

Since writing my last letter to you much loving care from the Father of all our mercies has been my portion.

To me the difficulty of travelling in snow storms, freezings and thawings, have been very great, but the kindness and never-failing Canadian hospitality has lessened the trials of all these novelties.

Miss Barber, whom many of you know, the loving friend and counsellor of the 150 children placed out from the Knowlton Home, is with me. Some of that number will be saying, Why not visit me? Dear children, it is simply owing to want of strength at such a season of the year.

The places we have visited were Grassy, Durham, Cowansville, Watrous, St. Hubert, Sherbrooke, and Quebec. At each place we held a meeting to stir up more Christian hearts to pray for the conversion of children, as the Bible says: "I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me."

Missionary labor, whom many in visiting the millions in China, India, and Africa, who have never heard of the death and risen life of our blessed Lord.

We have told the old, old story to many a Sunday-school, and related a leaf out of our book of experiences to the dear youths being educated at Lennoxville College, but our hearts were made very sad in visiting the Sherbrooke Reformatory, there to find 100 confined, having been snared by Satan to take things that did not belong to them.

Oh, our deep longing is that all those who have come under our care will suffer rather than to be snared to steal to know the command, "Thou shalt not steal." How glad we are your sin will find you out. How glad we are that none of the 150 placed out in the Eastern Townships have ever been brought before Judge Foster.

Spending the winter in Canada makes me anxious about the numerous garments required to outfit those coming next summer, so you will be glad to hear that, at each of the places visited, the ladies have formed sewing-associations to aid us in this part of the work.

And it was a real joy to visit the children's circles at Quebec, where very tiny fingers were playing needles and thread, and other garments for our poor little ones coming to these shores.

From day to day our hearts are cheered by the prayerful sympathy of those we met. One of our dear girls told us she was saving up all she could and never bought any finery, hoping to pay for a year's tuition in London or Quebec. The dear little Finlay orphans gave their little contribution saved from their candy-money to buy bread for our 23 little English orphans still in the Knowlton Home.

The Catholic and Protestant schools at Quebec have arranged to collect clothing for the little friends, also the students of another little home, also the students of another little home, also the students of another little home, also the students of another little home.

Thus, we are encouraged to press on in our work of love among the young on both sides of the Atlantic, praying that many hearts be won to the Lord Jesus.

Many of you who are connected with the Home in Ontario will like to know that the Eastern Home is very prettily situated, on a hill surrounded by lovely woods, looking down upon Lake St. Lawrence. There is a prospect of a new line of railway, which will pass in front of the Home, and, when opened, will make our life easier in visiting.

In the meantime, we trust you all daily at our family prayer, and trust you will pray for us, and, by your obedient, honest, industrious conduct, make a good name for our mission.

My desire is now to visit around the Belleville, as strength is given.

Whishing you all the best, and New Year, Your faithful friend, ANNE MACPHERSON.

CITY OF NEW YORK (Continued)

rich and poor alike have their tuition supplied in the various branches with books, writing material, music, &c. "without money and without price," and children whose parents have not the means of providing lunch, are also supplied with it. A normal college is appropriated to the graduates of the different public schools, as a place wherein they may finish their education, no distinction being made as to the rank or wealth.

A good system is carried out by which it is almost impossible for truants to avoid going to school without the knowledge of both parents and teachers. When pupils become truant and so careless that they have to be sent to the "Truants' Home" they receive corporal punishment if necessary, and are incarcerated there for a few days. If a noticeable change has taken place, and the expiration of the term of imprisonment the truant is restored to the school from which he was removed. Incurables are usually put in separate classes and looked after in a special manner.

Now that the school examinations are being held in this city, it would be a fitting opportunity to goad the pen-pup playgoers of the Cote street school, for over 600 children, and judge how it and others of its class compare with the schools of New York and Brooklyn, as above described. "Want of Playgrounds" was the cause of the discussion in connection with our schools, and other important matters have been alluded to which I hope to see amended by a fair and intelligent Protestant Board of Commissioners. The reviews practiced in all the branches taught in the United States schools are not attended to properly here. Too many books are forced upon the pupils before they are prepared to read them, and the work of teaching is left, for the most part, to be done at home by the parents, or brothers and sisters of the pupils. Many parents complain of the expense of books, &c., during a school term. If they were made to be a small matter if they were made proper use of, but they are not; therefore the temptation to supply books faster than pupils require them, should be taken out of the hands of the school authorities, whether it be in the form of a head master or teacher. True, there is a saving in purchasing the books, &c., wholesale, but pupils do not get the benefit of it, and it is not a saving to your respectfully, A. PARENT.

TERMS OF OUR PUBLICATIONS.

DAILY WITNESS (by mail, \$1.00 per annum; \$1.00 delivered in town; Single copies, 5c.) MONTREAL WITNESS (Tri-weekly), \$2.00 per annum; Single copies, 5c. Published Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. WEEKLY WITNESS, \$1.00 per annum; Single copies, 5c. Published on Wednesdays. Subscribers to the Dominion pay the postage at their own expense. To the United States and British the postage is paid by the publishers. The rates of postage are as under: Daily, by mail, \$1.00 per annum; Single copies, 5c. Weekly, by mail, \$1.00 per annum; Single copies, 5c. Advertisements inserted in the Witness at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, \$1.00 per annum, or 5c. copies for \$1.00 per month. Single copies, 10c. Advertising: per line per month, 10c. per line, 20c. per line, 30c. per line, 40c. per line, 50c. per line, 60c. per line, 70c. per line, 80c. per line, 90c. per line, 1.00 per line, 1.10 per line, 1.20 per line, 1.30 per line, 1.40 per line, 1.50 per line, 1.60 per line, 1.70 per line, 1.80 per line, 1.90 per line, 2.00 per line, 2.10 per line, 2.20 per line, 2.30 per line, 2.40 per line, 2.50 per line, 2.60 per line, 2.70 per line, 2.80 per line, 2.90 per line, 3.00 per line, 3.10 per line, 3.20 per line, 3.30 per line, 3.40 per line, 3.50 per line, 3.60 per line, 3.70 per line, 3.80 per line, 3.90 per line, 4.00 per line, 4.10 per line, 4.20 per line, 4.30 per line, 4.40 per line, 4.50 per line, 4.60 per line, 4.70 per line, 4.80 per line, 4.90 per line, 5.00 per line, 5.10 per line, 5.20 per line, 5.30 per line, 5.40 per line, 5.50 per line, 5.60 per line, 5.70 per line, 5.80 per line, 5.90 per line, 6.00 per line, 6.10 per line, 6.20 per line, 6.30 per line, 6.40 per line, 6.50 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