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CORRESPONDENCE.

PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, June 21, 1869.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

We have now reached the closing period of the session. The House is to have three sittings to-day—in other words, is to make three Parliamentary days out of one, in order to dispose rapidly of the bag-ends of its work, with a view to the prorogation taking place to-morrow, which will no doubt be accomplished if the Senate acts with its usual expedition in the closing hours of a session, in putting measures through all their stages, without the formality of debate. Members are busy making up their Parliamentary documents into huge parcels, and for a day or two the quantities of mail matter leaving Ottawa may be almost counted by the ton.

DEFEAT OF THE USURY LAW—CURIOUS SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Rose's resolutions on the subject of interest got their quietus. You will remember that they proposed to provide that the legal rate of interest, when no particular rate was specified, should be six per cent. and that no higher rate than eight per cent. should be stipulated for, under the mild penalty of a forfeiture of the excess over 6 per cent. The position of members on this question is a somewhat singular one. A considerable majority of the members, as regards their individual and personal opinions, are in favor of the principle of free-trade in money; but, of this majority a certain number, influenced by what they believe to be the prevailing sentiment in their respective constituencies, would vote for restriction, on any division in which the yeas and nays would be recorded. Some who have gone the length of introducing Bills to restrict the rate of interest, admit that from their own personal point of view, free-trade is the true policy. The result is that, while on a recorded vote, the House would divide almost equally on the question, a vote in Committee of the Whole, where votes are not recorded, would go against restriction. And this was the actual result on Saturday evening. After a debate, which elicited little or nothing that was new in the shape of argument, the House resolved by the very close vote of 56 to 55 to go into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions, and once in Committee, a portion of the majority assisted the minority in killing them off. Mr. McFarlane moved that the Committee rise without reporting, and a most exciting scene followed, as the members divided to the right and left of the chair. The more enthusiastic on either side, mounting on the tops of the desks, waved their hats, and shouted to their friends to come over. Good-humored attempts were made by the restrictive men to hold some of the free-traders captive, that they might be counted on their side, and vice versa; and there was as much pulling, struggling, wrestling, cheering, shouting, and fun generally, as if the gentlemen on the floor had been a parcel of school-boys, instead of grave legislators. The leader of the Ontario Opposition got hold of the Minister of Militia, and held him for some time *vi et armis* on the free-trade side. On the other side, the late Commander of the Canadian Navy, Commodore Fortin, made a sudden dash across, and carried off in his powerful grasp, one of the free-trade ranks, the member for Missisquoi, who had to kick and struggle for some time most vigorously, before he could regain his liberty, and vote according to his conscience. Scenes of this sort went on for about ten minutes, and at last when a division had been fairly effected of the opposing elements, and a count took place, it was found that the motion for the Committee to rise was carried by a large majority, and the interest question was thus disposed of for the session.

ANOTHER DEFEAT—DEFLECTION OF THE CARTIER WING.

On Thursday night, or, I should rather say, early on Friday morning, the Government had an annoying defeat on an item in the estimates. The salary of the Warden of the Penitentiary at Kingston has hitherto been \$2,240. Mr. J. M. Ferres has recently been appointed to the office, and probably in fulfillment of a pledge given him by the Government, his salary was put in the estimates at the higher figure of \$2,600. Mr. Ferres, whatever may be his merits or demerits, is not a very popular man, and this increase of salary was looked upon with great disfavor by many of the members who usually support the Government, especially among the French Canadians. Mr. Masson (Soulange) accordingly moved to reduce the item to \$2,000,—his motion also embracing a reduction of the salaries of the surgeon and accountant of the institution. Sir John made an urgent appeal to the House to vote the higher salary, pointing out the very responsible, onerous, and at the same time, perilous character of the duties of the Warden of the Penitentiary, and insisting that he was entitled, at least, to as much remuneration as was given to the Deputy Heads of Departments at Ottawa; but his appeal fell powerless on the House. Mr. Masson's motion was carried by 56 to 44. In the majority against the Government there were a large number of Sir George Cartier's usual supporters,—Bellerose, Broussseau, Cayley, Fortin, Gaucher, Gendron, Lacerte, Masson (Soulange), Masson (Terrebonne), Robitaille, &c.; and, not content with this victory, Mr. Bellerose immediately rose to move another amendment, to the effect that no portion of the moneys voted to the Penitentiary should go to provide a gratuity to the retiring Warden, Mr. McDonell. This appeared as if adding insult to injury,—having been called out by an announcement made by Sir John, in his speech a little before, that the Government would ask the House to vote such a gratuity. Sir John, enraged at the result of the vote, through the defection of Cartier's followers, and at this further defiance of his authority on the part of Belle-

rose, lost command of his temper, and, striking his desk with his fist, said he would put an end to this, by moving that the House do now adjourn. Bellerose, however, refused to be put down by the Premier in that way, and insisted, as he had the right to do, that, while he had the floor, a motion of adjournment was not in order. He went on to say that, if there was any part of his conduct in the House which he regretted, it was having given so many bad votes at the instance of the Government—but that that time was over, and the scowls of the Prime Minister would not deter him from doing his duty. The amendment was pronounced out of order, and Sir John's motion of adjournment was renewed and carried. There was a good deal of speculation next forenoon as to what the Government would do. It was reported that they would bring all their influence to bear on their friends, and endeavor, with the help of those who were absent from the vote, to procure its reversal. This, however, would have been a very difficult task, and on Friday evening Mr. Rose announced that the Government acquiesced in the decision of the House, and would reduce the vote.

INTERCOLONIAL LOAN.

In the earlier part of Thursday's sitting, there was an interesting discussion with respect to the application, or mis-application of the proceeds of the Intercolonial Railway Loan. Mr. Holton having called attention to a conversational debate on the subject in the English House of Commons, in the course of which Mr. Monsell, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that the question whether the course pursued by the Canadian Government, in applying the proceeds of the loan to the payment of their general debts, was in accordance with the spirit of the transaction, was a question that was occupying the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government. Sir John, in reply to Mr. Holton, got up a considerable show of indignation, both at Mr. Monsell and Mr. Holton, for attempting,—as he represented it,—to put a stain on the escutcheon of Canada, as if she was not prepared honorably to meet all her engagements. Mr. Holton retorted that he would be the last man to cherish or express a doubt as to the Dominion paying honorably to the last shilling of its obligations, but insisted that the Government had themselves injured the credit of the country by applying this money in an unauthorized manner. Mr. Rose spoke warmly in defence of the measures taken by the Government to invest profitably the proceeds of the loan. He declared the Government could, at any time, give a cheque for the entire amount received on the Imperial guarantee, and expressed his confident belief that, when the facts were understood, the authorities in England would apologise to the Canadian Government for the manner in which the transaction had been spoken of in the House of Commons.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

A Bill, granting to the Royal Canadian Bank, an extension of the time for the resumption of specie payments, and authorizing, if necessary, its amalgamation with any other Bank on Banks, has passed the Commons, and gone to the Senate. A sub-committee of the Committee on Banking and Commerce, made an investigation into the affairs of the Bank, and took the evidence of Mr. Michie, Assistant Cashier of the Bank, Hon. Donald McDonald, its vice-President, Mr. Metcalfe, its President, and Mr. Woodside, its Cashier. The result of the investigation was that they reported favorably on the Bill. On the 12th June, 1869, the liabilities of the Bank were as follows:—Circulation, \$612,322; Balances due to other banks, \$21,707.45; Cash deposits not bearing interest, \$232,285.59; Cash deposits bearing interest, \$446,423.58. Total liabilities, \$1,312,738.61. Against these, the Bank holds—coin, bullion, and Provincial Notes, Government Securities, notes or bills of other banks, and balances due from other banks, amounting in the aggregate to \$419,809.62, and fully available. This would reduce the liabilities to the public to about \$900,000. The Bank further holds \$16,130.36 of Bank property, and Notes and Bills discounted to the amount of \$2,277,733.22, of which, according to the evidence of the various officers of the Bank, about \$2,000,000 may be considered as good. This would leave the Bank, after paying all its obligations to the public, about \$1,100,000 as against a paid-up capital of \$1,168,828. It appears singular, how a Bank in such circumstances should have been forced to the wall. A little temporary aid from other banks, in the way of re-discounting its bills, would have enabled it to tide over the difficulty; but it is very questionable whether, with the loss of confidence in its management, on the part of the public, it would now be possible for it to resume operations with any hope of success.

THE PEACE JUBILEE—EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, June 19.

This Musical Festival, or Jubilee, as it is called, has unquestionably proved very successful. It has been got upon a grand scale with very great pains, and has given great satisfaction to unprecedented crowds. It was only intended to have 11,000 singers, but so many offered that the managers were obliged to increase the number to 13,000 or upwards. The musical instrument players, chiefly violinists, occupied a vast level dais, and required two leaders. The singers occupied immense galleries, sloping upward from this dais, and the whole were not only visible, but audible, from all parts of the immense building. With some 15,000 singers and players, and 20 to 30,000 of an audience, it was no slight triumph to secure such a result, and it was secured. The slightest notes of the instruments, or of the chorus of human voices, were heard all over, and Madame Parepa Rosa's voice alone, in singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," was heard by about 50,000. Nor was the hearing confined to those within the building. For acres round it the eager crowds could hear nearly as distinctly as those inside, for all the windows were necessarily left open to secure ventilation.

The Anvil Chorus, and Bell and Cannon accompaniments, were more curious than musical, but they attracted great attention, and gave great delight,—more, in fact, than the difficult oratorio music in which lay the real excellence of the festival, and which was executed with such astonishing precision, that ten thousand voices sounded only like one mighty voice. The superiority of the human vocal organs over all other musical instruments was fully proved in this concert. Notwithstanding a perfect forest of fiddle-sticks, all moving in precisely the same way and tune, together with all manner of bass-voles, drums, and wind instruments, whenever the grand swell of the chorus was added, it seemed to be the only thing heard, and in volume and richness it surpassed the whole of the instruments together.

THE SCHOOLS.

On Friday forenoon there was a rehearsal of pieces to be sung on Saturday by the school children, who came in according to their schools, and seated themselves in the audience part of the building to hear the rehearsal of the pieces that were to be sung that afternoon by the grand chorus. After these had left the orchestra, the school children, in an orderly manner, into their places, and when all arranged, to the number of about 10,000, presented a magnificent spectacle. They were neatly dressed and perfectly orderly, and their singing seemed little inferior to that of their seniors, though of course the pieces were less artistic. They sang "Hail Columbia" and some other songs very well, and then went through a series of calisthenic exercises, which had a fine effect. When all simultaneously bowed forward one would have thought that the galleries were giving way, and when they bowed backward it seemed like the heaving of a ship. When all moved their hands in one direction and then another—and fluttered their like birds' wings, the effect of so many little hands all moving in unison, was very pleasing indeed.

Yesterday forenoon there were no tickets to be procured but those at \$5, and the previous day, even that denomination, had been exhausted shortly after nine o'clock, and rose, as I mentioned before, in the hands of speculators, to almost fabulous prices. The interest, however, fell off greatly after Thursday, which, being the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, was a holiday in the city, on which occasion all the exercises of the Peace Jubilee were of a martial kind.

From the prices paid for seats and standing room, which varied from \$5 down to \$2 for each day, the whole cost of the building and preparations must, I suppose, have been reimbursed. If we put the average attendance at 15,000, and the average price of tickets at \$3, there is \$45,000 a day, which, multiplied by five days, gives the astonishing amount of \$225,000, to which may be added at least as much more for travelling expenses, hotel bills, and purchases in the city.

The weather has, happily, been very fine throughout, and everything has a gala appearance in Boston, which is inconveniently crowded.

BOSTON, June 21st.

Apart altogether from the Peace Jubilee this city has great attractions of a more permanent character. To the south end of its magnificent Common a public garden of considerable size has been added, which is kept with much taste. In this garden is a sort of serpentine river for boating with swans swimming about it. On one side of the Common stands the Boston Public Library, a noble monument of far-seeing beneficence. The building is large, solid, and yet elegant. The library, occupying the upper part of it, is called the Bates Hall, and has three stories of alcoves, reached by stairs running all round. Here, almost any book can be borrowed, and the few that are not lent out, may be studied at convenient desks. The Museum of Natural History, a little further on, is a good one, chiefly remarkable for a skeleton of the huge Megatherium standing against a tree as if to crop its boughs. There is also a wonderful collection of birds and their nests, beautifully arranged. The Institute of Technology stands beside the Natural History building, and from the number of its class-rooms we should judge that it gives a scientific education to a large number of students. The departments are chemistry, architecture, mechanics, engineering, &c., &c. Such institutions are worthy of a great and enlightened city.

MOUNT AUBURN.

We went out to Mount Auburn Cemetery on a very fine evening, and were greatly pleased with the beauty of the grounds and the careful way in which they are kept. This burial place is as good a specimen of landscape gardening as we know of, and the view from its Tower is very fine. It is said to require about 100 employees to keep it in order. The expense laid out upon it is enormous. One lot, ornamented only in a plain though massive way, was pointed out, which cost twenty thousand dollars. It was circular, and probably about 40 feet in diameter. It belonged to a successful hotel-keeper. This was probably one of the most costly, but there are thousands of very costly lots ornamented, many of them with fine monuments.

PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, MASS., June 21st.

This town, formerly called New Plymouth, is celebrated as the first settlement of New England. Here, the "Mayflower" discharged her precious cargo of one hundred passengers on the 21st Dec., 1620, after a tedious passage from Holland and England. They came to found a Church and a Nation, the church idea being first with them. They, or some of them, had formed, a good while before, a sort of separate church on Puritan principles in London, from whence they were driven by persecution to an obscure place called Scrooby, on the confines of York and Lincoln shires. From this refuge they were again driven to Holland, and lived in Leyden for a number of years. Finding but little encouragement to continue there, on account of the difficulty of supporting themselves in a thickly peopled country where they were

strangers, they finally resolved to emigrate to the Northern parts of Virginia,—a name by which the whole Northern Continent of America appears to have been then called; and after the great hardships and difficulties of a long passage in a small vessel, they arrived, late in the fall, at Cape Cod. This sandy peninsula they did not judge a favorable place to settle in, and explored round in boats till they found Plymouth Bay, into which they steered, as before stated, in the latter half of December. Several things were remarkable in this expedition. It was composed of godly men and women of a high order of culture and intellect. If there ever was good seed to sow in a new soil, in the expectation of a magnificent crop, it was that handful of corn in the "Mayflower." They organized themselves into a regular Government and Commonwealth under a written constitution before leaving the vessel,—and though the time was far spent and preparations for housing themselves for the winter were urgent,—and though they were in danger from shoals, currents and storms, they rested on the Sabbath, and celebrated public worship the day before they landed. There was only one rock in the harbor, and that a boulder, on which, for want of a better wharf, they landed; and the remains of it, covered almost out of sight by the made-ground of a wharf, and surmounted by a monumental covering of stone is one of the chief objects of interest in the place. The space this rock has occupied in song and story, as compared with the space it occupies in reality, is a remarkable illustration of the vagaries of history. Multitudes of the celebrated natural objects in the old world, are equally small and commonplace! when actually examined. But the company who landed there were not commonplace. They toiled manfully in the midst of a New England winter, to house themselves from the weather, and defend themselves from the Indians, who happily, however, were then friendly. In the privation of that first winter half of their number died, and were buried in the hill-side, immediately above the landing-place on which they constructed their first abodes. This hill was called Cole's-hill, and probably gave its name to the most plaintive of psalm tunes. As their number rapidly diminished, they conducted their funerals at night, so as to conceal the knowledge of their decreasing strength from the Indians, who could overlook them from neighboring heights, and they levelled the ground above the dead for cultivation, so as to show no trace of the purpose to which it had been put. Over this melancholy hill the first portion of the town of Plymouth was built; and, in opening a street a few years ago to lay water-pipes, the bones of some of the Pilgrims buried there two and a half centuries ago were found, and buried beside Plymouth Rock. Amongst the buried in that hill were the first man chosen for Governor, John Carver, and Rose Standish wife of Miles Standish, the warrior who was chosen for Captain. The "Mayflower" lay at anchor near them all winter, and when she sailed for Britain in spring, any or all might have returned with her. Ordinary men would doubtless have done so after such a dreadful winter, on a coast by no means inviting, either in point of fertility or of any wealth that could be obtained from the natives; but these men had come with prayer and resolution, and not one could have been induced to abandon his purpose and re-embark for Europe—a characteristic which distinguishes them from other colonists of those times. The history of early attempts to settle America is remarkable chiefly for two things:—1st. The uninviting character of the locations fixed upon, and the speed with which they were abandoned; but this effort was an exception, so far at least, as regards the second point. Among these early pioneers of civil and religious liberty, we find names which have multiplied and become distinguished in all the walks of life. Bradford, Winslow, Shaw, Brewster, Howland, Clark, Tilley, and others, are well known on this Continent. Burial-hill, a much higher eminence than Cole's-hill, was first fortified, the fort serving as a meeting-house, and then became a cemetery. The first gravestones used are a sort of slaty limestone, which has become defaced by the weather, and overgrown with lichens, so that they would require the services of some American "Old Mortality" to render them legible; but some of the more remarkable have had boards put up beside them, giving the necessary information as to who lies beneath. The earliest date we could find is that of Governor Bradford, who died in 1657, and to whom a modern monument has been erected. Several date from 1670 to 1700, and the descendants of each occupant lie beside them in regular series. From this very thickly occupied burying-ground a fine view is obtained of the towns of Plymouth and of Duxbury, where Miles Standish settled, and of Plymouth Bay, with Cape Cod in the distance; but its chief attraction is the suggestive nature of its contents. Here men lie mouldering who have been the founders of a mighty empire, and whose works do follow them in a very wonderful sense.

One thing concerning this place is melancholy enough, and that is the falling away into Unitarianism of the oldest Church in New England, namely the Church founded in 1620, or rather transferred in that year from the Old to the New World by the godly men known as the Pilgrim Fathers. There is, however, only one Unitarian Church, whilst the Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and Episcopalians have each a church near it. J. D.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

TORONTO, June 19.

The Wesleyan Conference had scarcely concluded its sessions, before the deliberations of the Anglican Synod commenced. That body has now been several days in session, and owing to the wide divergence of opinion prevailing among its members, upon the questions coming up for consideration, has done very little real business, considering the length

of its sessions and the interminable discussions which have occupied the time. A dead-lock took place between the Clerical and Lay delegates upon the question of the patronage of rectories, the former favored the appointment of pastors remaining as at present in the hands of the Bishop, the latter however, were generally of the opinion that the congregation should have a voice in the selection of their spiritual guide. The question was discussed in all its aspects for several days, and all descriptions of compromises proposed, none of which appeared to meet the views of a majority of both orders which is necessary to a decision. The difficulty was accordingly postponed until next year. A Committee, consisting of three clergymen and an equal number of laymen, nominated by the Bishop, are to confer with the latter in the meantime, and prepare a report. During the excitement of the debate quite a scene occurred between Col. G. T. Denison and Rev. Wm. Darling, of Trinity Church, Toronto, where ritualism of the extreme type prevails. Col. Denison alluded to the innovations made in a certain Toronto church, not mentioning any name, whereupon Mr. Darling rose excitedly, and asked if he referred to his church. Mr. Denison refused to answer the question. The parties happened to meet in the ante-room after the debate, when Mr. Darling shook his fist in the Colonel's face and called him a coward, and used very violent language towards him. Mr. W. Boulton and Hon. J. H. Cameron had also a set-to on Friday, when the former repeated the charges made some time ago respecting the misappropriation of the Church Society's funds by Mr. Cameron. The latter, however, strenuously denied the truth of the allegations. The greater portion of the new Constitution of the Synod has been adopted, which is mainly identical with the former one. It defines, with somewhat greater distinctness, who are entitled to vote for lay delegates, being all laymen who are of age and who shall have declared themselves in writing to be members of the Church of England and habitual worshippers in the same, and belong to no other denomination. Formerly it was a question of some doubt who were properly qualified voters, and frequent difficulties arose from this uncertainty in cases of closely contested elections, but this would appear to set the question at rest.

The Corn Exchange Association, at a meeting held during the present week, concluded to petition the Government for the re-imposition of the duty on flour, as a retaliatory measure in view of the high duties prevailing on the other side. This action, though ostensibly for the benefit of the farming community, and designed to throw the trade of the Maritime Provinces into the hands of Ontario, instead of the United States, is, in reality, undertaken in the interest of the millers. It is not proposed to tax American wheat but merely flour, so that the benefit to the farmer from the change proposed is not very apparent. The milling interest which predominates on the Corn Exchange will be the real gainers,—as by leaving wheat untaxed,—they can obtain their supplies as cheaply as before—and sell with the advantage of a discriminating tariff in their favor. When the present disaffected state of Nova Scotia is taken into consideration, the government will hardly be so foolish as to give the repealers fresh grounds for agitation by imposing this additional burden upon the people of the Maritime Provinces.

Last Sunday evening a meeting of the recently arrived immigrants from England, was held in the Emigrants' Buildings, at the suggestion of Mr. Currie, a commissioner appointed by the East London Emigration Committee to ascertain the condition of the emigrants already forwarded, before sending out any more. Some half-a-dozen or so addressed the meeting and made the most bitter complaints as to the insufficiency of work, the low wages, and the uncertainty whether the employment they had obtained would continue through the winter. The great trouble was that they were unable to obtain the description of work to which they had been accustomed in the old country, which is not to be wondered at, seeing they were mostly ship-carpenters, or employed in some capacity in the dock-yards, and that ship-building is not carried on to any extent in Ontario. It is noteworthy that not one present complained of not being able to get work of some kind. Mr. Currie stated that he was convinced that the wrong kind of men had been sent out, and that he should strongly impress upon the Committee to send no more skilled mechanics, but that farm and other laborers, and those who were willing to adapt themselves to circumstances and turn their minds to anything, could all succeed in Canada. We certainly do not want such a class as the grumblers who spoke at the meeting, who would rather loaf about doing nothing for a year than accept a situation at a shilling a day less wages than they had been accustomed to receive, or to the duties of which they were new.

Mr. Currie stated that there were hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men in England not earning four shillings a day, and such were the class who should be forwarded. The inveterate dislike of Englishmen to a change of vocation, and the tenacity with which they cling to the old grooves of labor, is one of the greatest drawbacks in the way of their success as emigrants; while the ready adaptability of the American, whose versatility in this respect is proverbial, is perhaps due, in no small degree, the rapid advancement of the West. Just fancy a Yankee refusing any situation from the Presidency downwards because he wasn't used to the work! Why, he is ready at a day's notice to turn dentist or saloon-keeper, farmer or peddler, as the opportunity offers; and if he fails in one capacity, is embarked next day in a new speculation, while the Englishman would take a year to look about him first. It would be well if the British emigrant to a new country like our own would unite to the plodding industry he generally possesses a little of the spirit of enterprise and versatility.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, June 21.—The House met at 11 a.m. In answer to Mr. Mackenzie, Sir John A. Macdonald said the member for Colchester had not been appointed Senator.

The House then went into Committee on the resolutions on the subject of allowances for travelling expenses to the Judges of the Superior Courts.

In answer to some remarks of Mr. Holton, Sir John A. Macdonald said the Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, giving an increased allowance to the Judges, had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown in England, who had decided that such a measure was beyond the power of the local legislature. The resolutions were reported, and a Bill introduced founded on them.

The amendment made by the Senate to the Insolvency Bill, granting trial by Jury in criminal offences, under the Act in the Province of Quebec, was concurred in.

The Bill respecting the admeasurement and registration of vessels, (from the Senate,) was allowed to stand over till next session.

The following Bills were passed through Committee, read a third time, and passed, viz: Respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases; the Bill respecting contagious disease affecting animals; and the Bill to remove doubts as to legislation in Canada, regarding offences not wholly committed within its limits.

In Committee of Ways and Means, the resolutions on which the Supply Bill was founded were adopted. Mr. Rose stated that the Bill would repeal all previous Acts empowering the Government to borrow money, as that power was to be conferred each year by the Supply Bill. The resolutions were then reported, and the Supply Bill was introduced.

The following Bills were read a second time, adopted in Committee, read a third time, and passed; viz: Respecting Criminal Law, and to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned; to continue for a limited time the charters of certain Banks; respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of sessions in relation to persons charged with indictable offences.

The Bill to amend an act of the late Province of Canada to enable Philip Pearson Harris to obtain a patent for a certain invention was withdrawn. The House then adjourned at 1 p.m.

SECOND SITTING.

In answer to Mr. Holton, Sir J. A. Macdonald stated that a communication had been sent to the Imperial Government respecting the Intercolonial Railway loan. A despatch had been subsequently received, but it had been written before the communication from Canada had reached London. To that despatch an answer was sent. The correspondence was not in such position as would admit of its being brought down.

Resolutions respecting the fee-fund in Ontario and Quebec were considered in committee; read a first, second, and third time, and passed.

The Bill to make further provision in respect to the salaries and travelling allowances of Judges was read a second and third time, and passed.

Mr. Wood moved the second reading, with amendment, of the Act to enable J. B. Smith to obtain an extension of his patent. The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the suggestion of Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Rose agreed to withdraw the reports of the Post Office Savings Banks for Quebec and Ontario, so as to enable a return of the four Provinces to be made up.

In answer to Mr. McKenzie, Mr. McDougall said that the arbitration, regarding the claim of the contractors for the Parliament Buildings, would, he hoped, soon be concluded. With reference to the roofing and completing of the library—estimated at \$145,000—he had made enquiry while in Great Britain, and found that an iron roof, preserving the same architectural appearance as the Parliament Buildings, could be put up for £2,000.

Mr. Wood moved for a statement of the debt of the late Province of Canada, showing what is settled and undisputed, and what is disputed, and placed in a suspense account, in order that the arbitrators may divide the excess of debt so far as the same is settled or undisputed, and also the assets to them referred by the Statute. After some debate the motion was carried.

Mr. Walsh moved that the House go into Committee, to consider the resolutions on the subject of the appointment of Weighers of Grain. The Committee rose without reporting.

The Report of the Committee on Fisheries, recommending the suspension of the operation of the Act compelling fishing-nets to be raised over Sunday, was adopted.

The Bill respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Session, in relation to summary convictions and orders, was adopted in Committee, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Bowell moved the second reading of the Bill on the Interest Act of Canada.

It being six o'clock, the House adjourned.

THIRD SITTING.

Mr. McCarthy moved for the appointment of a Select Committee on the petition of the Mayor and Corporation of Sorel, for compensation for licence moneys collected by the Government. The motion was ruled out of order, on the ground that the petition involved an expenditure of money.

Mr. Jones (Leeds and Granville) moved that an order be issued for the closing of the Rideau Canal on Sundays.

Sir J. A. Macdonald said, it was too late in the season to issue such an order now, as it would interfere with arrangements already entered into. He would, therefore, ask the mover to let the matter stand over till next session.

Mr. Fortie moved for reports in relation to the construction of the St. Lawrence and Gaspe Road. Carried.

Mr. Harrison moved the adoption of the report of the Select Committee on the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.

Mr. MacKenzie objected, as no object could be attained by its adoption.

Sir J. A. Macdonald said of the same opinion. Reports on works like that were only intended to be for the information of the House. The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. Grant's Bill to provide for the general adoption of the practice of vaccination was dropped from the order paper; also Mr. Morris's

Bill respecting seduction, Mr. Morris announcing that he would bring it up again next session.

In answer to Mr. Holton, Mr. Rose said there was a sum in the estimates of \$10,500, for the purchase of a site in Montreal for a Custom House.

Mr. Rose moved the second reading of the Supply Bill.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Sir J. A. Macdonald said His Excellency would prorogue the House to-morrow at 4 p.m.

The House then adjourned at 11:30 p.m. till 4 p.m. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, June 22.—The Speaker took the chair at 11 a.m.

After some conversation on the subject, it was understood that the Government would have a number of copies of Russell's books on the North West published and distributed free to each member. A message was read from the Senate that they had passed the Supply Bill without amendment, after which the House adjourned at 12:15.

PROROGATION.

CHAMBER OF THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, June 22.—About half-past three o'clock the galleries were fairly filled, and there were a number of ladies on the floor of the House. The Speaker, with his gown and ruffles, took his seat immediately after that hour, the mace being removed alongside, supported by the Deputy Black Rod, the Black Rod himself being engaged in the more arduous labors of presiding over the ceremonies and preparing to usher in His Excellency the Governor-General. The ladies present were in morning toilettes, both on the floor and in the galleries. The day was gloomy, which, combined with the quiet color of the ladies' dresses, and the black suits of the Senators and those privileged to obtain access to the floor of the House, deprived the scene of that brilliant appearance generally looked for.

At five minutes past four the heavy booming of the guns gave notice of the approach of His Excellency, and the sharp word of command to the Guard of Honor, drawn up in the rear of the Senate Chamber, could be heard as the men were called to attention. The temperature was by no means unpleasant, but the ceaseless fluttering of fans kept the air in a tremor. As the guns ceased firing, the sun shone out and streamed through the stained windows with beautiful effect. At twenty-two minutes past four, preceded by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who backed in like a ship which is washed out of dock stern foremost, his bow being always presented to the Governor-General, His Excellency entered the Senate Chamber. Then followed the Ministers in their Windsor uniforms, trimmed with gold lace, Sir John A. Macdonald wearing his collar of the Bath, and Messrs. Tilley and MacDougall wearing their ribbon of the Order. His Excellency having ascended the Throne, the Speaker gave orders for the House of Commons to be summoned to the Bar of the House, and with solemn gait the few who remained marched in, their scanty numbers being filled up with a miscellaneous gathering, towering amidst them all being the stalwart Sergeant-at-Arms bearing the mace aloft with ease and dignity. The following Bills were then assented to in Her Majesty's name by the Governor-General:—

Bill respecting Patents of Invention. Bill respecting Immigration and Immigrants. Canada Joint Stock Company Clauses Act. Bill to avoid the necessity of having Documents engrossed on Parchment. Bill respecting certain offences relating to Her Majesty's Military and Naval Stores. Bill respecting the Department of Finance. Bill respecting offences relating to Coinage. Bill respecting Forgery. Bill for the better Preservation of Peace in the Vicinity of Public Works. Bill respecting Cruelty to Animals. Bill respecting Vagrants. Bill respecting Offences against the Person. Bill for the gradual Emancipation of Indians; for the better Management of Indian Affairs, and to extend the Provisions of the Act, 31 Vic., Chap. 42. Bill to conform and give effect to a certain agreement between the Government of Canada and the Great Western Railway Company. Bill to alter the limits of the Counties of Joliette and Berthier for Electoral purposes. Bill to place all Canadian Vessels on an equal footing as regards Pilotage in the Port of Quebec, and for other purposes. Bill respecting Pilotage in the Port of Quebec and for other purposes. Bill respecting Pilotage. Bill to amend the Act 23 Victoria, cap. 123, being an Act incorporating Corporation of Pilots for and below the Harbour of Quebec. Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto. Bill to further amend the charter of the Gore Bank. Bill respecting the International Bridge Company. Bill to incorporate the Dominion Bank. Bill to naturalize Eli Clinton Clark. Bill to incorporate the Canadian and European Telegraph Company. Bill to authorize an addition to the capital stock of the Canada Bank of Commerce, and for other purposes relating to the said Bank. Bill to authorize an addition to the capital stock of the Bank of New Brunswick, and for other purposes connected with the said Bank. Bill to increase the capital stock of the Clifton Suspension Bridge Co. Bill to enable holders of preference shares in the Great Western Railway Company to convert them into ordinary shares, at their option. Bill to unite the Beaver and the Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Bill to incorporate the Dominion Mutual Life and Guarantee Assurance Company. Bill to incorporate the St. Thomas, Ont., Board of Trade. Bill to amend an Act passed by the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, intitled "An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the British American Fire and Life Assurance Company." Bill respecting Joint Stock Companies incorporate by letters patent. Bill to detach the Township of Doncaster from the County of Montcalm, and to attach it to the County of Terrebonne for electoral purposes. Bill respecting Perjury. Bill respecting the Ocean Mail Marine Service. Bill to incorporate the Canada Insurance Company. Bill respecting Malicious Injuries to Property. Bill respecting Larceny and other similar offences. Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the St. Lawrence Tow-Boat Company. Bill to incorporate the Merchants' Bank of Halifax. Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Union Bank of Lower Canada. Bill to amend the Act respecting the improvement

and management of the Harbour of Quebec.

Bill respecting Insolvency. Bill to remove doubt as to Legislation in Canada regarding offences not wholly committed within its limits. Bill respecting Criminal Law, and to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned. Bill respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases, and other matters relating to criminal law. Bill respecting certain Fee Funds in the Province of Ontario. Bill for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with Felonies and Misdemeanors in the Province of Ontario and Quebec. Bill for the temporary government of Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory, when united with Canada. Bill to amend the charter of the Quebec Bank. Bill to amend the charter of the City Bank. Bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Toronto. Bill to provide means for improving the harbors and channels at certain points in the Provinces of the Dominion. Bill to amend the charter of the Ontario Bank. Bill respecting the trial and Punishment of Juvenile Offenders. Bill respecting inquiries and investigations into shipwrecks and other matter. Bill respecting contagious Diseases affecting Animals. Bill respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders. Bill to enable James Blanchfield Smith to obtain an extension of his patent of a certain invention. Bill respecting the office of Queen's Printer, and the public printing. Bill to amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them. Bill respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases. Bill respecting the duties of Justices of Peace, out of Session, in relation to persons charged with indictable offences. Bill to amend chapter 67 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intitled: "An Act respecting Electric Telegraph Companies." Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Royal Canadian Bank, by extending, if necessary, the time for the resumption of specie payments; and also to authorize, if necessary, the amalgamation of the said Bank with any other bank or banks, and for other purposes. Bill to amend the charter, and increase the capital stock of the North Shore Transportation Company. Bill to continue for a limited time the Charters of certain Banks. Bill respecting Nova Scotia. Bill to amend the Act of the late Province of Canada, 12 Victoria, chapter 114. Bill to consolidate the law relative to the power and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes. Bill respecting Juvenile Offenders within the Province of Quebec. Bill to amend the Act 31 Vic., cap. 34, and to make further provision with respect to the Salaries and Travelling allowances of the Judges. Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required to defray certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1869, and the 30th June, 1870; and for other purposes relating to the public service.

After which His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to reserve the following Bills for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon:—

An Act respecting the Salary of the Governor-General.

An Act for the relief of John Horace Stevenson.

The Hon. Mr. Cockburn then presented the Bill of Supply, to which he asked His Excellency's assent, for which His Excellency returned thanks, and accepted the same in Her Majesty's name.

His Excellency then read the following speech from the throne:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

The time has come when I am able to release you from your labors, and I have the greater pleasure in doing so inasmuch as the session, of which the opening was delayed, for the reasons you are cognizant of, has necessarily been protracted to a period somewhat later than suits the general convenience. Satisfaction may, I think, be expressed at the result of your deliberations. In addition to the long list of measures and amendments on subjects of internal policy which have passed under your notice, your records show that memorable steps have been taken towards the accomplishment of the great scheme of uniting the whole of British North America in a single Confederation. You have sanctioned the agreement entered into in London by the Government in reference to the North West Territory; that wide expanse will, I hope, ere long, be opened to settlement, and become the abode of myriads of thriving and industrious immigrants. The terms to which the delegates from Newfoundland agreed, and which, it may be expected, will prove acceptable to the people of that island, have met with your concurrence. The basis has been laid for negotiations with the Government of Prince Edward Island. Moreover what is not of less importance,—seeing that the goodwill of the people already within the Dominion, is a matter perhaps of greater, at least, of equal, concern with the acquisition of new territories—you have adopted the precautions of timely and well considered liberality in order to satisfy the reasonable demands of, and conciliate attachment to, Nova Scotia. The Acts rendering the criminal laws uniform, will insure an exact and equal procedure, and cannot fail to be conducive in the highest degree to the public advantage.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

In Her Majesty's name, I thank you for the supplies you have granted for the public service. Though the revenue accruing from import duties has not reached the expected standard, I rejoice to think that a vigilant supervision of the public expenditure has obviated the necessity of imposing any fresh burdens on the people.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:—

I will not detain you further than to express the hope that, in returning to your homes, you will find the country blessed with every prospect of an abundant season, and that you will continue your services to the State by encouraging industrial pursuits, diffusing contentment, and employing the authority of the law in your respective neighborhoods.

The Speaker of the Senate then declared the Senate prorogued till the 31st July.

His Excellency then retired, and the ceremonies were over.

The second session of the first Parliament of the Dominion ended amid the toming of guns.

His Excellency drove off to Rideau Hall.

THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS—SPEECH OF LORD CLARENDON.

On June 4th, Lord Stratford de Radcliffe moved for a copy of any treaty concluded between the Foreign Secretary and the Minister of the United States respecting the so-called "Alabama" claims. He explained that he had no desire to initiate at present a discussion on the subject, which would indeed be premature, considering that the official papers, laid on the table on May 31, had been delivered to himself only a few hours ago, although the information contained in them had been in the possession of the newspaper press long before. Following Lord Stratford, Lord Clarendon said: My noble friend who preceded me in office (Lord Stanley) made this concession, that he offered to refer to arbitration the claims of American subjects arising from the losses sustained by the "Alabama" and other vessels; but in November, 1867, those negotiations were brought to an end by Mr. Seward declining to waive what he conceived to be his right to bring before the arbitration the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents. In this state affairs remained till Mr. Reverdy Johnson's arrival. His appointment, I believe, was unanimously ratified by the Senate, though it had vetoed almost every other diplomatic appointment made by President Johnson. There was, therefore, every reason to think that a more friendly feeling existed on the part of the people and Government of the United States. Mr. Johnson commenced his negotiations by making various propositions, which Lord Stanley could not accept, but on October 9th last, they concluded a Convention, settling the question of naturalization, to which the United States attached such importance, that they made it the *sine qua non* of any negotiations, and under that protocol the question of indefeasible allegiance was settled by an agreement that a natural born Englishman, on becoming naturalized in the United States, should divest himself of his former nationality. The protocol signed by my noble friend was more liberal than the Prussian Treaty, having the same object in view, for by the Prussian Treaty it was insisted that a Prussian subject should be resident in the U. S. for five years before he obtained that right; whereas there was no such restriction in the protocol signed by Lord Stanley. On the 17th of October, Lord Stanley signed a protocol respecting the San Juan water boundary, which has been, more or less, a matter of dispute for nearly 50 years, proposing to settle it on the basis originally suggested by my noble friend (Earl Russell). On the 20th of October, Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson, entered on the consideration of the "Alabama" claims, and, after some propositions on the part of Mr. Johnson had been very properly declined by Lord Stanley, Mr. Johnson proposed that two Commissioners should be appointed on each side, to whom all claims should be referred, and that the Commissioners should decide upon all these questions, it being provided that neither Government, in case this was agreed to, should make out a case in support of its position, and that no person should be heard for or against any such claim, the official correspondence alone being laid before the Commissioners. This was put into a more formal shape, and on the 10th of November Lord Stanley signed the Convention with Mr. Johnson. Two days afterwards Mr. Johnson received a telegram from Mr. Seward stating that the Convention was entirely acceptable, except that the place of meeting should be altered. To this Lord Stanley assented, and he had, therefore, every reason to believe that Mr. Johnson was not only fully empowered to sign the Convention, but that it would meet with the full approval of Mr. Seward, who was cognizant of every step which had been taken in the matter. It was not till the 27th of November that Lord Stanley knew it was objected to, and it was not till the 1st of December that he became informed of the nature of those objections, and that alterations in the terms of the Convention were proposed. The present Government, therefore, was met on the very threshold of office by objections to the Convention, and we were told in a letter intended for Lord Stanley that Mr. Reverdy Johnson had misunderstood his instructions; that he had departed widely from the Convention of 1853, which was throughout taken as a model, that the President thought several of the articles inadmissible, and that the Cabinet were agreed that the Convention could not be ratified by the Senate. Mr. Seward, at the same time, with great earnestness, begged Lord Stanley not to insist on the Convention being laid before the Senate, nor refuse to complete a good work. A grave responsibility, therefore, rested on the Government, and we had either to insist upon the Convention being laid before the Senate, in which case we knew it would be rejected, or undertake to modify a Convention which was already signed. We felt that the former course would be open to much obloquy, and that our motives would be liable to misconstruction, and that we might be accused of refusing to accomplish a good work that had been nearly completed by our predecessors. We accordingly examined the modifications proposed, and found that in reality they were variations of form rather than of substance. On the 14th of January, I accordingly signed a Convention with Mr. Johnson, and both that and the Convention signed by Lord Stanley will be found in the papers which have been produced. They are both at an end, they are now dead and buried, and I do not see that any useful purpose would be served by entering in detail into the differences between them. (Cheers.) The principles of the first Convention, I think adhered far more closely to the Convention of 1853, which was of American origin, and had been insisted on as the model which should be followed, than the one sent over by Mr. Seward. No impartial person, I think, will deny that everything has been done in order to meet the wishes and adopt the proposals of the American Government. (Cheers.) Indeed, so great has been the desire both of the late and the present Government to bring this painful controversy to a close that your lordships may think that our concessions have been carried beyond a legitimate limit. I do not wonder, therefore, that there was no great expression of dissatisfaction when the negotiations fell through. I should also mention that while the Treaty was under the consideration of the Senate Mr. Johnson came to me and said he was advised that his Government had claims against the British Government which were not recognized in the treaty, and he therefore applied to have a supplementary article added, or the first article changed, so as to give each Government

a right of bringing its own particular claim before the arbitrator. That proposition, I need hardly say, was declined. It was only on the 3rd of April that we learned that the Senate had refused to ratify the Convention by a vote of 54 to 1, in accordance with the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee, on which occasion Mr. Sumner delivered the speech to which the noble viscount has referred—a speech much to be regretted (loud cheers,) but upon which, I think, too great stress should not be laid, for Mr. Sumner is not a member of the Government, he does not speak under any Ministerial responsibility, and although the Senate supported him by their vote we have no reason to know that the members of that majority supported either his extravagant claims or his statements. I will not criticize those statements. ("Hear, hear," from the Earl of Derby.) Public opinion is made up upon them, and I quite agree with the noble viscount that the practical good sense of the American people is leading them to form an estimate of the speech that does not differ widely from that formed in this country. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Sumner have rendered much service to this country, and I doubt whether that service could have been rendered so effectually in any other way. Mr. Johnson, in those numerous public assemblies that he attended, called forth a most spontaneous and manly expression of the friendship and good feeling which the English people entertain toward the United States—a feeling such as they do not entertain, and therefore could not express, toward any other nation; and, on the other hand, Mr. Sumner has elicited through his speech a response from the press of this country, representing every shade of political feeling, which must make it equally manifest that however much we desire peace, and however highly we value our relations with the U. S. there is one thing we value more and which we can never submit to sacrifice—our national honor. [Loud cheers.] I do not venture to predict what course events may take, and cannot say what will be the course of Her Majesty's Government beyond giving an assurance that notwithstanding all that has passed, there will be the same friendly feeling toward the United States and the same desire to bring this controversy to a close. [Hear.] I agree with the noble Viscount that it is a good omen that a man of Mr. Motley's eminence should have been appointed to represent the United States in this country. I have, of course, had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Motley, but I had no direct official communication with him, and I do not know what are his instructions. Having said this much I think your lordships will approve the reticence which I have thought it my duty to observe. [The noble Earl resumed his seat amid cordial cheering from both sides of the House.]

THE LATE HENRY J. RAYMOND.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, 19.)

Henry Jarvis Raymond was born in Lima, Livingston County, New-York, on the 24th of January, 1820. His father was a farmer of that village, and there he received his earliest education, performing the usual labors of a farmer's son and attending the Lima Seminary, an institution of some note. When fifteen years old he took charge of a district school. Not content with the limited means of education afforded by his native village, he prevailed upon his father—not without much difficulty—to allow him to enter the University of Vermont, at Burlington. He took a high stand in college, where he was aided with that tenacity and determination which insured his success in after life, and he graduated with honor in 1840.

After leaving college he came to this city and began the study of law in the office of Edward W. Marsh. Here he maintained himself by teaching the classics in a ladies' seminary, and by contributing to the *New-Yorker*, Mr. Greeley's first paper, started in 1834. Mr. Raymond had been a contributor to this journal over the signature of "Fantome" before leaving college, thus acquiring a taste for journalism, which did not accord with the more tedious study of the law. Mr. Greeley paid him eight dollars a week on the *New-Yorker*, and when, in 1841, he started the *Tribune* chose him as his first assistant. Of the value of his services Mr. Greeley has written:

I never found another person, barely of age and just from his studies, who evinced so signal and such versatile ability in journalism as he did. Able and stronger men I may have met; a cleverer, readier, more generally efficient journalist, I never saw. He remained with me eight years, and is the only assistant with whom I ever felt required to remonstrate for doing more work than any human brain and frame could be expected to endure. His services were more valuable in proportion to their cost than those of any one else who ever aided me on the *Tribune*.

Mr. Raymond made a specialty of reporting, an art then in its infancy. Short-hand was a rare accomplishment, and he formed a short-hand of his own invention, by which he was enabled to accomplish what was then looked upon as "wonders." Soon after the *Tribune* was started, Dr. Dionysius Larimer, commenced a course of lectures in the old Broadway Church known as the "Tabernacle." Mr. Raymond reported these lectures for the *Tribune*, and in so accurate a manner that the Doctor subsequently adopted them; and with slight revision they were published in two large octavo volumes under the title of "Lectures on Science and Art." The story of his achievement in reporting Webster's speech on the dedication of Bunker Hill Monument, is well known. He took his notes in the method he had invented, and the company returned by the night boat. But while the others were enjoying themselves, Raymond was copying his notes in the back cabin, which had been turned into a printing office, and when the boat reached, the whole speech, several columns long, was in type, ready to be transferred to the presses, and by 6 o'clock the readers of the *Tribune* had it before their eyes. The other papers acknowledged themselves beaten and never used their short-hand reports.

On leaving the *Tribune* he accepted a position on the *Courier and Enquirer*, under James Watson Webb, with whom he remained eight years, until 1851, when, on account of political differences, he left him, and went to Europe for his health. While on the staff of the *Courier and Enquirer* a spirited discussion on Fourier's principles of Socialism was carried on between Mr. Raymond and Mr. Greeley, and his articles on the subject were afterward published in pamphlet form.

Mr. Raymond's political life began in 1849, when he was elected a member of the Assembly

by the Whigs; he was re-elected in 1850, when he was chosen Speaker. He at once became prominent as a debater, directing his attention while in the Legislature especially to the common schools and the canals.

The *Times* newspaper was started by him on the 18th of September, 1851. It commenced with six editors, two proof-readers, and eighteen compositors. In 1852 he went to the Baltimore Convention to report the proceedings for his paper, but was given a seat as a delegate, and made an eloquent speech in exposition of Northern sentiment. In 1854 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of this State, receiving 157,166 votes, a majority of 28,333 over Ludlow, his principal opponent. As an organizer of the Republican party, Mr. Raymond was an active worker. In 1860 he was a warm supporter of Mr. Seward for the Republican nomination, and it was through his influence that Mr. Seward was placed in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln. He was a warm supporter of Mr. Lincoln in all his active measures, only deploring his hesitating policy. After the disaster at Bull Run, he proposed the establishment of a provisional government, but the idea was not received with any favor. In 1861 he was again elected to the Assembly, where he was chosen speaker. The following fall he was the President of the Union State Convention at Syracuse where he voted for the nomination of Gen. Dix, but after the nomination of James S. Wadsworth declared the latter his first choice. In 1863 he was defeated by Gov. Morgan for the nomination of U. S. Senator. In May, 1864, he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was chosen by a unanimous vote delegate at large to the National Convention. He was afterward appointed chairman of the N. Y. State delegation.

In 1864 he was elected to the Lower House of Congress from the Sixth District of this city receiving 7,315 votes, a majority of 383 over Ward (Tammany Dem.), 5,898 over Hawkins (Irregular Union). His congressional course was, however, not fortunate. He fell on trying times. Mr. Johnson, taking advantage of the unsettled state of affairs, thought he saw room for his own advancement. He threw down the gauntlet to Congress, which, in self-defence, was obliged to take it up. While to most Republicans the path of duty, of right, and of propriety was clear, to others it was clouded, and Mr. Raymond was led away into the by-paths, which lost him his position on the Republican National Committee. He wrote a life of Mr. Lincoln, which after the assassination, was enlarged to a volume of 800 pages, but the position he had taken in Congress and afterwards at the Philadelphia Convention, prevented the work from becoming a success. His health was now greatly impaired, and he sought rest and recuperation in a foreign tour. Rest did not, however, restore his former health, and during the last six months he has had symptoms of the attack which so suddenly terminated his existence.

During the last campaign his whole energies were thrown with his old party. A few weeks ago, however, he resigned the Chairmanship of the Twenty-third st., Republican Committee, stating in his letter of resignation that as his efforts to create union in the Republican ranks here had proved futile, his mission was over, and he would leave the work in other hands.

A remarkable instance of Mr. Raymond's working ability occurred on the occasion of the death of Daniel Webster, a statesman for whom he had the greatest admiration. The news of Mr. W.'s death reached here on a Saturday afternoon. Mr. Raymond wrote an admirable biography, which appeared in Monday's paper, covering twenty-six columns of the *Times*, besides three columns of editorial on the same subject. Of this extraordinary biography Mr. Raymond wrote sixteen columns without stopping a moment for rest. As a feat of editorial labor we doubt if ever having been equalled.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Raymond, accompanied by one of his daughters, visited Greenwood Cemetery, where he designed purchasing a lot for the interment of a member of his family who died last spring. Leaving the Cemetery he returned to the *Times* office on Printing House-square, where he remained until about six o'clock, when he went to his residence, in Ninth-st. After tea he remained in the house until nine o'clock, when he went out, as he said to take a short walk. As nearly as can be ascertained, he returned home at about 11, and, after locking and bolting the door, was seized with apoplexy, and fell to the floor.

In the early morning, at about 3 o'clock, the sickness of one of the children caused several of the family to rise, when the groans and hard breathing of Mr. Raymond were heard. On going to the hall he was found lying on his face, still breathing, but unconscious and in great agony. He was at once removed to his room, and several physicians were summoned, who pronounced his disease apoplexy. Every effort was made to revive him, but without avail, and about 5 o'clock this morning death ensued.

The N. Y. *Evening Mail* says of him: The peculiarity of Mr. Raymond's mind was its even balance and judicial cast. It has been urged against him that he was not a man of convictions. In the sense of grasping one view of a subject, or of an idea, or of a policy, to the exclusion in importance of every other view, it is true Mr. Raymond was not a man of convictions. It was impossible for him to be an enthusiast or radical reformer or agitator. He could not help seeing all sides of a subject, its limitations as well as its inclusions. The objection he was most likely to make to an article submitted to him by one of his subordinate editors was, "You go a little too far." He was never known to dictate to his journalistic staff opinions which they must express in opposition to their own views. He never assumed superiority or used dictatorial authority. He was always a gentleman. Those who knew Mr. Raymond best are they who most highly honored his purity of purpose, honesty, conscientiousness and extraordinary mental capacity.

The *Times* in its obituary of him says:—Amid all the trials of editorial life, he never lost his suavity of disposition. To all his associates and subordinates,—whether those employed by his side or those engaged in the humblest duties of the establishment,—he was invariably amiable and considerate,—kindly studying their interests, delicately respecting their feelings, and aiding in their advancement as though they were members of his own household. So even and perfect was his temper, that but the other day he referred, as if it were a serious fault, to the fact that he was "never in a passion in his life, and never had seen anything in the world that it was worth while to get angry about."

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE MISSION WORK IN NEW YORK CITY.—RESULTS OF THE PAST FIVE YEARS.—With the reconstruction and incorporation of the New York City Mission, the oldest union organization of the kind in the city, and the various new missions inaugurated therewith, there has been a very general advance along the whole line of aggressive Christian effort in this and in other cities. As soon as the Executive Committee of the City Mission resolved upon a readjustment of their system of operations and an enlargement of their plans, there was commenced a series of meetings, newspaper articles, &c. These measures quickly aroused public feeling and attention, and our enterprising business men cheerfully responded to the new calls made upon their time and money, and within five years the contributions to the City Mission have amounted in the aggregate, to \$160,000 for the support of missionaries; \$100,000 for the building of mission chapels; besides several thousands of dollars for reading-rooms, tea meetings, lectures, concerts, and other adjuncts of missionary effort. In the spread of information on the moral wants and destitute condition of the poor in New York, and in the general diffusion of a new spirit of active zeal, all the churches and societies in the city seized the opportunity, and pushed forward with new energy their plans of usefulness. In all, there are 125 Protestant missions in this city, where Sabbath-schools, and preaching, and other religious and moral services for adults, or children, or both, are regularly carried on. Of this number, 41 are permanently established in suitable, commodious, church-like buildings, with the ministry, the ordinances, and the government that usually appertain to churches, though they be not regularly incorporated as such. Others of these missions will arise and build during the year, and some will doubtless, one day, become in a measure self-supporting, self-governing, independent churches. There are already more than a million of dollars, invested in various chapels, and churches, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually raised for the support of city missions, missionary pastors, Bible readers and assistants, and for the general maintenance of the missionary work. Recently a number of leading influential men of the Methodist denomination started a fund of \$500,000 to be expended in securing sites, and erecting chapels and churches, chiefly in the outskirts of the city, on the lines of the rapidly extending population. This noble example of church extension will doubtless be followed by the other denominations.

THE LONDON CITY MISSION, AND PUBLIC HOUSES.—The London City Mission employ agents to visit the public-houses. The following is an extract from the report of one of these agents:—"The public-houses and coffee-shops of Westminster are my new district; within its capacious area, the contrast of the public-houses and their customers is immense. The great gin-palace, with spacious frontage, plate glass windows, mahogany bar, gilt chandeliers, and 200-gallon vats, looking ready to burst with their fiery contents, stand out in mocking contrast with the low beer-shop of the back alley; its dark aspect, its dwarfish size, its deal counter, dirty, cracked, and chipped, its pigmy casks, and yellow-tallow-candles, giving a dim light and bad smell. 'My stars!' said a veteran toper, as he slipped his glass, smoked his pipe, and thoughtfully heard the Gospel from us, 'a public-house is a rare crib for spouting in; forty years I have been in and out of these cribs, and never heard a spouter before; what next, I wonder, after this?' But if it is right to work to save where most are lost then the claims for that work in public-houses is irresistible. It is no doubt hard to enter the lion's den. It is hard to sit in the tap and the coffee-room, and breaking the rule to drink and pay, lose a customer's welcome, and gain a waiter's frown. It is hard to work comfortably in the bustle of business, and the clamour of drinking, in much excitement, and some confusion. In them are married women immoderately drinking, and repeating slander which strikes the note of war between their neighbors. In them are boys and girls, sixteen years old, showing developing drinking powers, pernicious depravity, and general ignorance, that can only be paralleled—if paralleled it can be—beside the cars of Indian idols. In them come little blue-eyed, black-haired girls half-naked, dirty, and shoeless, who stand on tiptoe to put their bottle on the counter, saying, 'Please, half-a-gin for mother!' In them are servant-girls on Sunday evening at church-time, with their 'chaps' having their Bibles in their hands, and telling how their mistresses treat them. In them the living hold 'sprees' to bury the dead, the details of which are too disgusting to publish." This missionary continues to say, "Many of the publicans are becoming more favorable to our work, and hear the Gospel in the spirit in which it is spoken. They suppress the rising insult of the rough, soften the asperity of a discourteous remark, and give us a useful introduction to their customers. The manner of the multitude to me in public-houses is commendable; however odious may be their conversation when I enter, they are, at all events, silent, civil, and attentive when I speak." After reading a portion of Scripture in another tap-room, an aged man said to me, 'I have seen strange things in London, but none more so than seeing a Bible read in a tap-room. It is many years since I heard that Scripture read, John iii. 1-16, and it brought to my mind happier days; God bless you for reading it!' Here his emotion stopped his utterance, he cried freely, and remained silent. We have sometimes here opportunities which we do not obtain in domiciliary visits. We have opportunity of imparting the Gospel to the genteel class, who, considered beyond the line of the missionaries' work, are well within the line of the missionaries' instruction. Their religious indifference I experienced in a previous district. To get a peep at them in their halls and passages was hard, and to speak to them of God's gift to man was harder still. But in public-houses we get to them; we accost them and they are bland; we speak to them and they hear; and soon it is found that however grand the garb, it is no exemption from scriptural ignorance, and no passport to piety."

LINCOLN A ROMAN CATHOLIC.—An article in the *Monde* of Paris, relative to the death of Monsignor Lefebvre, Bishop of Detroit, says that the Bishop had declared that Lincoln was in his youth baptized a Catholic by an Illinois missionary, and that the Bishop himself had often heard his confession and celebrated mass in the house of his parents. Later on, Lincoln aspired to higher honors, married a Presbyterian wife, and became a Freemason, and then all intercourse

between him and the Bishop ceased. The Yankee little dreamt that in Lincoln they had chosen a Roman Catholic President.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

—A young man, named Howe, at Helston, Cornwall, Eng., lately tied the tongue of a horse until, protruded and swollen, a piece six inches long fell off. He was brought before a magistrate, and fined £5.

—A woman, named Ellen Hall, was murdered in Glasgow on 29th May last by Thomas Dears, an ironworker, with whom she had cohabited for some time past. The unhappy occurrence is the result of intemperance on the part of the woman.

—*Chambers' Journal* says:—At present, the bicycle is regarded in England very much in the light of a toy, and its practice as a pastime. Not so in Paris or New York, where persons of all grades may be seen solemnly and seriously going to their daily business on two wheels. Now that the supposition about the new velocipedes frightening horses has been proved to be groundless, there seems little reason to doubt they will become equally popular in this country, and that after the first "rage" for the novelty has died away, the two wheeled steed may drop into its proper place as a serviceable nag, that can do a great deal of work in a very little time, and, after the first cost, at a very inconsiderable expense.

—The Prince of Wales has just made the best speech of his life. It was delivered immediately after his return from his Oriental travels, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. His Royal Highness discoursed on the advantages of travel in a very sensible manner. He modestly alluded to the fact that he had combined philanthropy with adventure, and that he had aided his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt in his noble enterprise of putting down slavery on the White Nile. He also gave a touch of his military and patriotic spirit, when in responding to the toast of the army, he said he "hoped that if we should be compelled to go to war—which God forbid—we shall be able to uphold our honor and the flag of our country as they have been maintained on all previous occasions."—*N. Y. Paper.*

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—A man named, William Booth, has committed suicide at Belper, Derbyshire, under the following distressing circumstances:—The deceased, it appears, had recently buried his wife and daughter, and up to Sunday last lived in a house by himself. These bereavements, added to a scarcity of work and consequent poverty, caused him to be much depressed, and induced him to solace his woes with drink, and on Sunday morning he was found with the front door open, hanging by the neck to a beam over the door quite dead.

LAUNCH OF THE "INVINCIBLE" ARMOUR-CLAD AT GLASGOW.—A twin-screw armour-clad frigate for the British navy was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Napier, at Glasgow, on Saturday afternoon, 29th of May last. The "Invincible," as the ship was named is a twin vessel to the "Audacious," launched by the same firm in February of the present year. She has been built from the designs of Mr. Reed, and her dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 280 feet; extreme breadth 54 feet; depth moulded, 36 feet. Her burthen is 3,774 19-94ths tons o.m., and she will be fitted by the Messrs Napier with twin-screw engines of 800 horse-power collectively. The armament is intended to consist of ten 12½ ton guns, and four 64-pounders, six of the former being placed on the main deck and the remaining four, with the 64-pounders, on the upper deck. The guns are to be concentrated within, and effectually protected by a strong armour-plated battery, occupying the central part of the ship, and accommodating six of the heavy guns on the main deck, and four of those on the upper deck. The whole of the ten can be brought into action at once, and, when necessary, four of them can be trained forward or aft. The armour-plating of the vessel is of great strength. A broad belt of armour, eight inches thick (except at the extremities, where it is gradually lightened), covers the vicinity of the water-line, and the other parts of the sides and the battery have armour six inches thick, the backing being a 10-inch thickness of East India teak, supported by a double plating of one-and-a-quarter inches collectively, with strong girders and internal frames. This is the fifth armour-clad which the Messrs Napier have built for the British Government.—*Scotsman.*

GREAT MATCH BETWEEN A SCOTTISH AND ENGLISH TEAM.—A rifle competition between the 5th Company of the Liverpool Rifle Brigade and the 17th Company (2d Marchants) of the Queen's Edinburgh Brigade came off on Saturday, May 29th, at the range of the Carlisle Rifles at Cumberdale, some two miles from Carlisle. The following analysis will show the progress of the scorings:—

200 YARDS.	
Edinburgh, ...	191
Liverpool, ...	238
Majority for Liverpool, ...	12
500 YARDS.	
Edinburgh, ...	157
Liverpool, ...	127
Majority for Edinburgh, ...	30.18
630 YARDS.	
Edinburgh, ...	157
Liverpool, ...	125
Majority for Edinburgh, ...	32.32
Total majority for Edinburgh, ...	50.

—*Scotsman.*

ROMANTIC CASE OF ADOPTION.—Some remarkable litigation is expected to result from a case which has just been brought to light in Liverpool. It is said to arise out of the disputed succession to some heritable property in Ireland, left by a gentleman in that country, to a lady and her husband, not long since returned from Australia. The story is singular if not romantic. Forty years ago a stone-mason named McIntyre left Glasgow to settle in Dublin. There he married a young woman named McGee, of humble birth. A year or two afterwards McIntyre and his wife, accompanied by their daughter, went out to Australia. At that time the only means of access to the colony was by transport ships, conveying convicts from this country, and these vessels, in addition to the convicts, occasionally carried a few passengers. In one of these ships McIntyre and his wife and daughter embarked. In the course of the voyage the surgeon's wife, who had no family, took a great liking to McIntyre's little girl. The ship was wrecked, McIntyre's wife,

and the surgeon's lady being amongst those who perished. The surgeon escaped, and he rescued the child. After an interval of some months, the surgeon and his little charge arrived in Australia, where he ultimately realized a large fortune. He brought the child up as his own and remained there long enough to see her the wife of a wealthy colonist. Having done this, the surgeon returned to Ireland, his native country, and purchased a large estate in the county of Wicklow. He then sent for his adopted child and her husband, who obeyed the summons; and not long after their arrival he died, bequeathing to them the whole of his property. Some of the Scotch relatives of the surgeon now claim the property. Within the last two or three weeks, three persons have arrived in Liverpool from Australia, who have been brought over specially as witnesses in the case, if they should be required. The will of the doctor is disputed, as in the document the lady is treated as his child.—*Scotsman.*

BRITISH AMERICA.

—The St. Catharines Town Council have voted \$100 for the celebration of Dominion Day.

—The friends of the Rev. E. Barker, of Fergus, presented him a few days ago with a purse containing over \$75.

—Londoners expect that the right wing of the Canadian Rifles will be stationed in their city in place of the 29th regiment.

—The St. Peter *Tribune* learns that, some time last fall, a lady of Ottawa, Le Sueur County, "was badly frightened by a snake. This spring she was delivered of a child which was perfectly formed as far up as the hips. From that point upward the body is formed like a snake, and the creature exhibits all the instincts of the reptile tribe. The upper portion of the body is all snake, while the lower is all human in its formation."

DROWNED.—A melancholy accident happened last week in the parish of St. Francois, county of Victoria. Four men were descending the river St. John when a log struck their canoe and overturned it. Two of them sank never to reappear and the other two with great difficulty reached the bank by swimming. The two who were drowned are named Michel Gamache and Jean Sirois. The first leaves a wife and four children. Their bodies have not been found.—*Moniteur Acadien.*

IDENTIFIED.—It will be remembered that the body of an unknown man was found on the Island on the 14th ult. A young man named Flay, a printer, residing near Buffalo, saw the description of the body in the *Globe*, and was led to think that it answered to that of his father, Absalom Flay, of whose whereabouts he was ignorant. A correspondence with some friends in Toronto proved the correctness of his surmises, and led to the identification of the body.—*Globe.*

PRESENTATION.—The Board of Trade has presented a marine telescope to Capt. Mingot of the French ship "Arabie," for having rescued on 31st January last, from the wreck of the "Windsor Castle," one of the crew of that ship. The Board also granted a reward of £2 to the men who composed the crew of the life boat of the "Arabie" on that occasion.—*Quebec Canadian.*

NO RATS BUT PLENTY OF MICE.—Many of our readers are not perhaps aware that we have no rats in the townships; yet such is the case. On the other hand we have mice in abundance and the snow last winter has been very favorable to them. They have wintered in thousands at the foot of trees. The fields are covered with them. Great numbers may be seen along the roads, and they also infest certain houses.—*Pionnier de Sherbrooke.*

DEATH FROM SOMNAMBULISM.—Hilaire Couillard, pilot of Cap St. Ignace, aged 63 years, who had just come off ship and gone to bed much fatigued, in a room on the fourth story of Morisset's hotel, Finlay market, on Sunday evening, was found about nine o'clock the same evening on the wharf, he having walked out of the window. When picked up the man was severely hurt but sensible, and he died 15 hours afterwards. When questioned about how he fell he could tell nothing, and it is supposed he was laboring under a fit of somnambulism to which he had been subject. He leaves a wife and family at St. Ignace.—*Quebec Mercury.*

PRETTY STRONG LANGUAGE.—A FINE CHARGE FOR THE N. Y. "TRIBUNE'S" CORRESPONDENT.—The *Pays* has a long article on the subject of the despatches lately received from the English Government in regard to the defences and fortifications of Canada. It regards them as fresh insults, and asks what possible cause we can have for war with the United States, if it be not the very simple one that we are British subjects. It is only the presence of British power in America that exposes us to the least danger, and if we have to build fortifications, it is not on our own account, but solely for Britain's sake. And yet she dares to tell us in a tone of arrogance that she will not even pay for them, and lays all the burden upon the shoulders of a people already impoverished by the detestable system of government she has imposed upon them. A fine story truly, to spend \$2,000,000 on fortifications, for the purpose of making a present of them to the United States, as we will have sooner or later to do!

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION, B. A.—The annual session of the Grand Orange Lodge, was continued on Wednesday, in Toronto. A large amount of important business was transacted, after which the following were elected, and composed the Executive of the Grand Lodge for the next year:—M. W. Brother, the Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, M. P., Toronto, Grand Master and Sovereign; W. Brother, D'Arcy Boulton, Barrie, Deputy Grand Master; Brothers Rev. Stephen Lett, Collingwood, Grand Chaplain; Andrew Fleming, Toronto, Grand Secretary; M. B. Hicks, Toronto, Deputy Grand Secretary; William Anderson, Mountain View, Grand Treasurer; Dr. Johnson, St. Catharines, Deputy Grand Treasurer; J. Ross Robertson, Toronto, Grand Lecturer; Henry Lemmon, Brantford, and T. E. Young, Picton, Deputy Grand Lecturers; William White, Tweed, Grand Director of Ceremonies. Brothers the Rev. G. S. Mullen, Osnabrock; Rev. Elliot Grasset, Simcoe; Rev. A. Dawson, Eganville; Rev. M. Morris; Rev. W. Burns, Omemee; Rev. J. R. Thompson, Halifax; Rev. D. Fitzgerald, Charlottetown; Rev. P. E. T. Bliss, New Brunswick; Rev. W. J. Shaw, Hemmingford; Rev. W. L. Scott, Three Rivers; Rev. Xavier Rivet, Riverview; and Rev. G. Hill,

Markham, Deputy Grand Chaplains. The Grand Masters of the various local Grand Lodges are Junior Deputy Grand Masters. The Hon. Mr. Cameron was prevented from attending the early sessions of the Grand Lodge, owing to his Parliamentary duties requiring his presence in Ottawa, and did not arrive in Toronto till after the elections were over. His re-election shows the esteem in which he is held by his brethren. The Grand Lodge closed its sittings on Thursday morning. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge takes place in Kingston, Province of Ontario, on the third Tuesday of June, 1870.

OTTAWA, June 19th.—A meeting of the General Committee of the McGee testimonial fund, consisting of the members of the two Houses, was held to-day, when the trustees submitted an account showing the total receipts to have been \$6,500; debts paid off and expenses \$4,876; debts remaining due \$1,932. But against this claim is secured Mechanics' Bank stock to the amount of \$2,000. It was proposed to remit £125 stg., to Mr McGee's sister, in Wexford, who is in distressed circumstances, and hand over the balance to Mrs McGee, toward the payment of the debt of \$1,932.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—A new variety of building-stone, admirably adapted for every kind of work, and easily quarried, has been developed along the line of the Indianapolis and Vincennes road.

—The Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York held a special meeting to discuss the propriety of abolishing the Professorships of Greek and Latin in the College. No definite action was taken, however, and the matter was postponed until September next.

THE HONDURAS INTEROCEANIC RAILROAD.—Subscriptions are invited in Paris to a loan for the purpose of constructing what is called the Interoceanic Railroad, in Honduras, which, it is stated, will reduce the sea and land journey between New-York and San Francisco, about 2,800 miles, and will pass through a country having a salubrious climate. The ports at each extremity of the line are large and convenient, and, it is expected, will attract extensive traffic. Treaties between the United States, France, and England, it is stated, guarantee the security of the line from its completion.

REFORM.—News from India announces that among the important reforms which Shere Ali intends to introduce into Afghanistan are the formation of a regular police force, the remodelling of the army, and the promulgation of a measure prohibiting all citizens from carrying arms.

A JAPANESE COTTON MILL.—"Japan would appear," Consul Fletcher says, "to be a very unreliable cotton-producing country. The soil is not ill adapted for the cultivation of cotton, but the excessive rains of some seasons are opposed to the growth of this important plant." Notwithstanding this, a cotton mill under an English manager, Mr. Edward Holme, has been erected at Kagosima Wagsaki, and the project gives fair prospect of doing well as soon as it has been thoroughly started. Up to this the chief operations have been confined to teaching the natives how to work the spinning wheels, and they show great aptitude for their work.

ECHEGARAY.—Senor Echegaray created quite a sensation in the Chamber by an allusion to a discovery which has been recently made in Madrid in the course of the levelings and excavations now in progress for city improvements. The workmen lighted upon the old site of the *auto-da-fes* of the Inquisition, called in the history of that fearful tribunal the "Quemadero de la Cruz" (burning place of the Cross). The cutting of a new road through that part of the city has laid bare, like geological strata, long black layers, superimposed one above the other, at distances of one or two feet in the sandstone and clay. Some of these layers extend 150 feet in a horizontal direction, and at first sight look like regular geological strata, but are in reality the remains of the Inquisition fires! They consist of coal coagulated with human fat, bones, the remains of singed hair, and the shreds of burnt garments! Great excitement has been created by the discovery, and the people of Madrid have visited the spot in thousands to satisfy themselves of the fact, and to carry away some memento of that dark age of intolerance and cruelty. I have myself visited the place, and have now in my possession a piece of this black, sticky, carbonized mass. Senor Echegaray, in combating religious unity, turned this discovery to eloquent account: "Not many days ago (and I vouch for the fact) a boy with a stick happened to be poking into this mass, and drew forth from those layers three objects full of eloquence—three grand discourses in favor of religious liberty! These were a piece of oxidized iron, a human rib almost calcined, and a braid of hair burned at one extremity! These constitute three very eloquent arguments! I wish the Deputies who defend religious unity would submit them to a severe interrogation. I would like them to ask that hair-braid how the cold sweat oozed from its roots, and how it stood erect on the head of the victim as the flames crept up to it. I would like them to ask that poor rib how the heart of the unhappy Jew palpitated against it. I would like them to ask that piece of iron, which perhaps was a gag, how many dolorous ejaculations, how many cries of anguish it stifled, and how it became oxidized by receiving and retaining the blood-impregnated breath of the victim, to that even the hard iron had more bowels of compassion, and was more humane and tender-hearted than the infamous executioner of that infamous theocracy!" I cannot describe to you the effect produced by this thrilling peroration. Suffice it to say it went home to the heart of every one in that crowded hall.—*From N. Y. Times' Madrid Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, June 23.—A party of four persons, charged with holding Officers' Commissions in a regiment now being raised for service in Cuba, were arrested here last night by the U. S. Marshal, and were lodged in jail.

A man, named John Bowen, has been arrested and lodged in jail at Milford, Pa., as the party who placed obstructions upon the track of the Erie Railway, which caused the terrible disaster at Carr's Rock in April, 1868. He confesses his guilt.

BOSTON, June 23.—The Executive Committee of the Peace Jubilee Association decided last evening to repeat the popular programme of the 17th June, for the personal benefit of the projector, Mr. Gilmore, at the Coliseum on Tuesday next.

TERMS OF THE "WITNESS."

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WITNESS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL
NEWS.

The last few days have scarcely been marked by any local event of interest. St. Jean Baptiste day, the 24th inst., was generally observed as a holiday by the French Canadian population, and a large procession walked from the Victoria Square to the French Church, where divine service was performed. In the evening there was a concert in the City Hall, followed by dancing.—On the same day the annual public examination of the pupils of the High School, took place in Burnside Hall. Hitherto these interesting occasions have been too much neglected by the parents of the pupils and friends of education generally, but, on the present occasion, the attendance of them was larger than ever before on any similar opportunity.—The other day Miss Rye passed through the city, going westward with a number of female immigrants. Eight of them were left here, and at once got situations as domestic servants.

IMMIGRATION.—We see from our English Exchanges, that the efforts of the Government of the Province of Ontario to attract immigrants from Great Britain are beginning to rouse the attention of the English and Scottish Press and peoples. The Ontario special Commissioner, Mr. Thomas White, jr., of Hamilton, is delivering in Scotland a course of lectures on Canada, and will, we believe do the same in England; but the best lectures are the letters which prosperous immigrants send to their relatives and friends, inviting these to follow them.

THE NOVA SCOTIA ANNEXATIONISTS.—The more extreme members of the Repeal party have resolved on coming out openly in favor of annexing Nova Scotia, to the United States. Leagues are to be formed, and a newspaper, it is said, is to be established, for the purpose of advocating, and giving effect to this policy. We do not consider this movement on the part of the disaffected Nova Scotians worthy of notice on account of any effect we apprehend it may have in accomplishing the end contemplated. But we regard the agitation of this question as calculated to be productive of evil, in keeping up among the people a chronic state of excitement and dissatisfaction with their present institutions, thus distracting their attention and weakening their energies, thereby paralyzing the industry, and checking the commercial and manufacturing enterprises of the country; and in this light we look upon this Annexation project as mischievous. There is a glaring inconsistency too, in the reason ostensibly given for adopting this movement. The Nova Scotia malcontents could not by legitimate means obtain a separation from Canada, in order to resume their former constitution, and, therefore, they will now seek by the same means to gain a separation from Canada in order to become annexed to the States.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, closed the second session of the Dominion Parliament yesterday. Though rather a protracted one it had been somewhat unexciting in its character. The large Government majority has generally made opposition hopeless, and the minority have bowed, though not silently, yet without any desperate struggle, to the inevitable.

Some of the measures which have come before it have been, however, of no mean importance, being such as belong rather to the foundations of our national existence than to the legislative superstructure. During its term it may be said to have been extended to the utmost breadth of this continent, by the virtual acquisition of the North West Territory and annexation of Newfoundland; and Prince Edward Island is coyly, yet seriously, considering the proposals made to her; whilst Nova Scotia is becoming pacified, and settling down to her place in the Confederation.

With these accessions, a new phase of our future opens. New spheres of operation, new ambitions, and, above all, new responsibilities. Several good measures of minor importance, relating to subjects of internal policy, have been passed; also a number of Acts rendering the Criminal Law uniform all over the Confederation. But the Banking Law, which was introduced, has been shelved. The Bill, too, for limiting the rate of interest was not carried, the business of the country having narrowly escaped from an absurd and fruitless attempt to restrict and regulate that which, like all other commercial operations, inevitably regulates itself.

THE "MINERVE" ON THE GOVERNMENT
DEFEAT.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the *Minerve*, referring to the late defeat of the Government, compares it to a clap of thunder without a storm. Mr. Ferres, he says, has the disadvantage of being in perfect disfavor with the French Canadian members, on whom he made war some years ago in an English newspaper of Montreal. In short, with or without reason, he is credited with "Francophobia;" and, to crown all, Sir J. A. Macdonald, in nominating him, broke away from former usage, which was that the Warden and sub-Warden of Kingston were always Catholics. Besides this, Sir J. A. Macdonald had proposed a higher salary than was given to the late Warden, and had said that it would not cause the country additional expense, as it would be made up by paring down the salaries of inferior officers, such as the school-master, cook, &c., &c. Lastly, the retirement of the late Warden had been bought at the price of \$8,000 bonus. This tissue of good and bad reasons succeeded in disposing of the French Deputies, who besides knew that, in demanding economy in the present case, they would not be giving so bad a vote as that which had placed last year in reference to the Governor-General and the Deputy-Adjutants. The Opposition being composed of feeble mediocrities, there was open to the friends of the Administration a certain amount of liberty they might use without seriously perilling any interest. It was not a vote of no-confidence, but a fraternal admonition. Certainly, under a constitutional regime, party government is necessary, and the members of the party, although not approving in detail all its measures, must nevertheless support its principles as a whole; and when the loss of any measure is calculated to overthrow a party, it is impossible for its followers to support such a measure. But when, at the opening of a grand fight, there is only one real and strong party found in the arena, discretion becomes less necessary, members are not fettered by details, but availing themselves of the ground deserted by the Opposition, are permitted a range of evolutions that would be unsuited to a field of battle. When an Opposition is powerless to hold the bridge, then the other party must substitute a control of its own in leaving its officers a wide horizon and unlimited freedom of action. Meantime, while the Conservative party are supreme masters of the situation, they must avoid the danger of too absolute a rule. It will not do to create future difficulties by committing faults that will have to be expiated when the Opposition gets stronger.

THE SOUTH RENFREW ELECTION.

The contest in South Renfrew attracts considerable attention from the prominent public position so long held by one of the candidates, the Hon. Malcolm Cameron. The vacancy in this constituency has occurred through the resignation of Mr. McLachlin, its former representative in the House of Commons. Mr. Cameron, having been deprived of the Queen's Printership, an office which he has now held for several years, wished again to enter public life, and, on learning of Mr. McLachlin's intended resignation, proceeded quietly to feel the pulse of the constituency, and received sufficient encouragement to determine him, when the resignation actually took place, to present himself as a candidate, having been formally invited to do so by Mr. McLachlin and a number of requisitionists in the village of Arnprior, where Mr. McLachlin's influence is supreme. At first it was supposed that Mr. Cameron would meet with no opposition; but no sooner was he fairly in the field than Mr. McDougall, the representative of the constituency in the Local Legislature, came forward to contest his return, and notwithstanding the prestige of the former's long, and, on the whole, consistent, and useful public career, his success is by no means certain, as there are various circumstances, chiefly of a local character, which operate greatly in his opponent's favor. Lately, Mr. McLachlin, who was at one period very popular in the country, has, from neglecting to attend to his Legislative duties, and other causes, lost, in a great measure, the confidence of his former constituents, and the fact that Mr. Cameron comes forward as the nominee of Mr. McLachlin and his party, will greatly militate against him. Owing also to certain discreditable episodes in connection with the return of Mr. Hicks, and subsequently of Mr. Oatley for the County of Renfrew, the people of that country feel very sore on the subject of non-resident representation. Mr. Cameron, though a native of the adjoining County of Lanark, and though personally known to many of the electors, labors under the disadvantage of being a non-resident, and this circumstance must also be against him. Besides the people of South Renfrew are for the most part Reformers of the *Globe* school, while Mr. Cameron avows himself as a Liberal Conservative, or, in other words, a supporter of the Coalition Government. His address to the electors too is very indefinite and non-committal, dwelling chiefly on his merits, as a public man of twenty-eight years standing, and saying little or nothing on points of political interests to those whose suffrages he solicits. Mr. McDougall, on the other hand, possesses the advantage of being a resident of the county, of which he is in fact a native, and in which he

carries on an extensive business. He is moreover a thorough Reformer, having already made his mark in the Local Legislature, by his firm and consistent advocacy of the principles of his party. He has also qualities of another nature to recommend him, being a young man of excellent character, and of great talent and promise, having graduated with high honors at the Toronto University, where he specially distinguished himself by his knowledge of mathematics. He is as staunch an adherent to temperance principles as Mr. Cameron himself, while as a stump-speaker he forms no mean antagonist to the practised veteran he has undertaken to oppose. The only objection urged against him is that he has already a seat in the Local Parliament, and his opponents try to make some political capital out of the fact that, in his place in the Local Assembly, he both spoke and voted against dual representation. This objection, however, he meets with the argument that, while as much opposed to the double representation system as ever, he sees no reason, while it remains in force, why he should not take advantage of it, to swell the ranks of Reformers in the House of Commons, as well as Conservatives to increase their strength. Besides, Mr. McDougall expresses his willingness to resign his seat in the Local House, in the event of his election to the Commons, should his constituency so desire. The two candidates are at present busily canvassing the constituency, and both seem equally confident of success. The matter will, however, soon be determined, as the election takes place in a few days.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A good deal of noise has been made of late by the movements of a very active Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which has recently been started here, to fill a want long felt. Some of these movements have been questioned. One of Mr. Shedd's drivers having been arrested, evidence was brought to show that the horse, said to be ill-treated, had been treated with all due kindness, and the case was dismissed. Mistakes of this kind, though much to be regretted, can go but a little way to outweigh the benefits to the community, caused by the awakening of public interest in the question, and the terrors of the law which are, by means of a few exemplary prosecutions, brought to bear on those who would be little influenced by the most urgent appeals to natural kindness,—and the general education of the people by means of the press. We give some account of the society's doings, as published in the morning papers:—

Mr. M. Eadon has lately been appointed agent and inspector of this Society. Having been sworn in as special constable, he has the power to arrest persons guilty of cruelty to animals, throughout the district of Montreal. He has already prosecuted, and procured the punishment in the Courts, of several offenders. Most of the cases have been those of cruelty to horses, caused by the owners driving them when they had raw flesh or running sores under their collars and saddles. The worst offender whom he has as yet brought up is a man who cut off the ears, the skin on the top of the head, and the tail and part of the anus of a dog. The Recorder fined him \$20 and sent him to gaol for a month. A case of plucking fowls alive, and another of riding a horse to death have been reported to the Society, and will be investigated. It will be seen that there is work enough for the Society, and that its officers are exerting themselves to put down all cruelty to dumb creatures, even though but few out of the very many persons who must almost daily witness acts of cruelty, report these to the society. All who see or hear of cruelty to any dumb animal should report the circumstances of the case, together with the name, number and address of the offender, to the Society, by addressing a note to Mr. F. Mackenzie, Secretary. Such communications are treated as private and confidential, the name of the informant not being disclosed without his or her consent.

Besides these prosecutions, over a thousand placards in French and English have been put up in all the towns and villages in the Province of Quebec, also on the steamboats and in the city markets. These placards request the people to give up the cruel practice of tying together the legs of sheep, calves, poultry, &c., for the purpose of bringing them to market, and they have produced very good results. Many thousands of animals, instead of being cruelly bound as before, are brought to market secured in a more humane way. The clerks of the markets, the police, and others have noticed this great improvement.

The Society has also issued circulars to all the clergy in this province, requesting their valuable assistance in educating people to be humane to all creatures, and asking them also to remind their people from time to time of their duty to animals. This circular the Roman Catholic Vicar-General and Administrator of the Diocese of Montreal, Mgr. A. F. Truteau, has commended to the attention and co-operation of his clergy.

As the present law, respecting cruelty to animals, is very defective, over-loaded waggons and cruelly used animals being driven with impunity through it, the Society petitioned the Dominion Legislature to alter and improve it. A new Act has consequently been passed by the Senate and House of Commons, and will soon be enforced.

It differs from the old law in only one important respect. It omits the clause which permitted people to bind sheep, calves, fowls, &c., provided that they were not carried when so bound more than fifteen miles, and were untied within half an hour after reaching market. They have been unable, however, to procure the enactment of a law equal to those in force in England, and in New York and Boston; but hope to be able to do so at the next session of Parliament.

In the Society's own Act of Incorporation, obtained at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, there is a clause providing that "the Police force in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Province shall, as occasion may require, aid the Society in the enforcement of all laws, which are now or may hereafter be enacted, for the protection of dumb animals," and the City and Water Police, having had their attention directed to this clause, have done much to fulfil its requirements.

The Society have just petitioned the Corporation of the city to provide additional drinking-fountains or troughs for animals. There are already a few in the city, but they are too far apart, and at only one or two of them can dogs drink. In Boston, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has induced the Corporation to erect nineteen handsome iron pillar-shaped fountains, which have drinking-places for men, cattle, dogs, etc. They are exactly like those in New York and London.

The Society is issuing a paper with an illustration, and reading matter, on the subject of cruelty to animals. An occasional paper of this description, circulated widely and gratuitously, will be the best advocate of the claims which all of God's creatures have upon us, and will teach and remind people of their duty to animals. The Society, evidently, requires for the work which it is doing and proposes to do, a larger membership and abundant means. The annual subscription to the Society is \$3. Persons wishing to join it, may send in their names to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. F. Mackenzie, who will welcome also donations of larger amounts above.

WHERE SHALL WE GO?

The hot weather is at last upon us, and will open this interesting question in a practical way among those whose prudence has not long ago settled it. With many it will be only "would we could go," but the number of those who are now able to spend, at least a week or two in the lap of nature, is quite large. Some look for a house not far off on the banks of the St. Lawrence or the back river. The summer population of Lachine will soon be counted almost by thousands. Longueuil, St. Lambert's, and Laprairie feel more and more every year the advantages of their proximity to the city. Those, however, who move so short a distance generally do so for the season, and their engagements must be by this time complete.

A farm-house in the country often supplies to those whose means would not afford any more fashionable retreat, the sweetest of all kinds of rustication, and one which is by many preferred to all others. Parents with young families, can in such a place, give to their children a very important part of their education,—a real knowledge of, and healthy liking for country life. We recommend all parents to make their way as soon as they can, into the good graces of some farmer's household, where they may for a reasonable consideration, enter into all the lauded enjoyments of rustic bliss.

These places where hotels are established, and which advertise for customers, are usually called watering places, as most of them depend on the supposed enjoyment of water inside or out,—pure or loaded with nauseous mineral matter, as the case may be. Of this class there are in our vicinity the Oledonia Springs, on the Ottawa; the Alburg Springs, in Vermont; a couple of springs on the Upper Missisquoi, in the beautiful mountain region west of Lake Magog, and within an hour's sail of here Valrennes Spring, the most ancient Spa in Canada. These are, so far, chiefly interesting to rheumatic and other invalids, but will doubtless become like such places elsewhere, attractive to the gay as well as to the gouty. Of places sought out for their scenery, we have Brome Lake and Lake Memphremagog, whose mountain glories have been often extolled, and will be yet again, by better pens than ours. It is three hours and a half by rail to Waterloo, and thence a pleasant stage ride of ten miles to Knowlton, the latter half of it along a singular natural ridge which forms the shore of the beautiful Brome Lake. At the lovely village of Knowlton with its two churches, its Literary Institution, its drill-shed and substantial villas and cottages, the artist or angler can employ his time with pleasure and advantage. From thence, the journey lies through the finest scenery in Lower Canada, the far-famed Bolton Pass, a sort of Canadian "Trossachs," which leads through the rugged mountains of Bolton, clothed with every variety of Canadian foliage, from base to summit. One watches with interest for the first sight of the glorious Lake Memphremagog. This lake is hardly so rugged valleys, dotted with tasteful residences of city people, render it well worthy of admiration. At various points on the lake, travellers can find all that is required,—at Magog, at Knowlton

Landing and at Newport, the hotels are excellent and reasonable. The "Mountain House" at the base of the Owl's Head, is a picturesque abode, and the "Camperdown House" at Georgeville has the combined advantages of being in Canada and being conveniently surrounded by churches and other conveniences. This route seems to be a special favorite with Montreal people. The route homewards can be varied, by either returning from Newport by the Passumpsic Railroad, via White River Junction, and thence per Vermont Central, or by a pleasant drive from Magog village to Sherbrooke. The Massawippi valley Railroad, will soon be a still more convenient route. Lake Memphremagog is well supplied with steamers, the "Lady of the Lake," "Mountain Maid," and "Nora," doing excursion and ferry service.

We have left ourselves but little space to refer as Loch Lomond, or so soft as Lake Leman, but combines many of the characteristics of both. It is over thirty miles long, stretching at its southern inlet into Vermont. Its varied scenery of mountain, glen, rocky eminences, and clothed to our sea-side and river-side resting places. To us inland people,—a sight of the broad sea is a constant longing that is but little satisfied. For many reasons we prefer Canadian resorts, but still the sea is the sea, and until Metis, Gaspe, the Baie de Chaleurs, or still further off, Parrsborough, and other places fashionable with Nova Scotians, come within reach, Portland will continue to attract crowds of Canadians, and to be in summer a somewhat Canadian-looking place. One of the principal sea-side hotels there, the Ottawa, on Cushing's Island, is owned by a Canadian, and none of them undervalue Canadian custom. The high prices in the States, however, have caused of late a serious change in the course of our pleasure seekers, and the places visited by the "Passport" and "Magnet," on the Lower St. Lawrence, have secured a popularity which they should never lose. Of these Murray Bay is the most beautiful; Tadoussac, a kind of Crusoe's Island, the wildest, and that most favored by sportsmen; Cacouna, the most fashionable; and Kamouraska, the most homelike and comfortable for families. The two first are on the North Shore, which is the most visited by fogs, and have mails only twice a week, and of the other two, Kamouraska has the disadvantage of not being visited by the steamer, but it is, perhaps, the best of all these for pleasure boating. It and Cacouna have daily communication by rail, Cacouna being, however, seven miles from both steamboat and railroad, and Kamouraska three miles from the station.

The expense of living for an economical family at the sea-side is not so great as some might suppose. Over and above travelling expenses, which are not large, a family can generally save as much in servants, food and other ways as will make up for the additional rent, &c. The habitants in the above mentioned places, have many of them very comfortable dwellings, and most of them are willing to crowd themselves into a single apartment while the house is taken possession of by a family from town, and an out-house often serves them. The latter arrangement is greatly to be preferred, if possible, as in this case the visitors have the house entirely to themselves, whereas, if the owner's family live in any part of it, they usually have the whole run of it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CORRESPONDENCE.
 ST. JOHN, June 8, 1869.

IMPORTS.—We have been fairly supplied with all necessary articles for the outfit from the fishery, and prices of breadstuffs have been reduced below the cost of importation.

SEAL OIL.—The export for present season amounts to 716 tons, against 1,353 to same period last year, but there is a marked difference in the trade. Last year the export to the States was 21 tons only, or 1-64th part of the whole. This year, the export to the United States foots up 577 tons, or more than three-fourths of the export. Other shipments are being made to the same quarter from this port and Harbor Grace, which, with the quantity above named, will reach something like 1,400 tons, nearly all of which is on American account.

OIL OIL.—564 tons have been exported this year, against 359 to same time 1868. Of the former, 159 tons have gone to the American market, against 46 last year, showing that our produce is being, to a large extent, diverted from those markets (British) in which we formerly found our best customers.

SALMON.—Export to date 861 tons, against 1,333 in 1868.

CODFISH.—Export to date 175,931 quintals, against 205,268 last year. Foreign markets are barely supplied, and there is but little fish remaining here for shipment. We may, therefore, anticipate favorable results for the early shipments of the cure of the present year.

CAPLIN BAIT has appeared in Placentia Bay, and prospects seem to favor an early fishery.

A private telegram, dated 18th ult., reports a sad accident. George Bennett, son of the respected Stipendiary Magistrate of St. John's, was accidentally shot, whilst out on a shooting excursion in a boat, his dog having caught the trigger of the gun. He died three hours after. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and a young man of much promise.

A SECESSION OF DI-AFFECTED
PARISHIONERS.

DEAR SIR,—I have been engaged in visiting the parish of St. Cecile de Masham, and there I found that 15 heads of families had given in their resignation of membership in the Roman Catholic Church.

They requested me to admit them into the Union Synodale des Eglises Evangeliques du Canada. The first cause of this movement arose from complaints against their Roman Catholic pastors.

The following is an exact translation of the

Act of Resignation that they had already presented to the priest of the parish, before I visited them. If you would have the kindness to publish in the *Witness*, this act, drawn up by themselves, you would greatly oblige the citizens that have so energetically thrown off the yoke of the caste that has so long oppressed them, and you would also oblige, Yours very truly,

J. A. V. Pastor.

Sainte Sophie, Lacorne, 5 Juin, 1869.
To the Rev. Mr. Charbonnier, priest of the parish of Ste. Cecile, township of Masham, P. Q. Notice is given to you that we—1.—Louis Giroux, of the parish of Ste. Cecile, aged 39; 2.—John Baptiste Villiquette, Sen., of Ste. Cecile, township of Masham, aged 67; 3.—Cyrille Joannise, of the same parish, aged 28; 4.—Jean Baptiste Giroux, of Ste. Cecile, aged 25; 5.—Francois Gingras, of the same parish, aged 44; 6.—Francois Seneune, of Ste. Cecile, aged 38; 7.—Guillaume Proulx Clement, of Ste. Cecile, aged 48; 8.—Pierre Drouin, jun., of Ste. Cecile, township of Alefeld, aged 36; 9.—Jean Baptiste St. Jacques, jun., of Ste. Cecile, aged 24; 10.—Samuel Larche, of the same parish, aged 39; 11.—Louis Rose, of Ste. Cecile, aged 31; 12.—William Proulx Clement, of Ste. Cecile, of Masham, aged 23; 13.—William Robinson, of Masham, aged 30; 14.—Michel St. Jacques, of the township of Alefeld, aged 68; 15.—Joseph Drouin, jun., of Masham, aged 23—are giving our resignation of the Roman Catholic Church, because of the injustices we are enduring, and we join ourselves to the Protestant Church. From this day, the 31st of the month of March, we are no more members of your Church.

This was written and signed at Masham on the 31st of March, 1869, in the presence of witnesses. (Signed), Louis Giroux, Jean Baptiste Villiquette, Cyrille Joannise, Jean Baptiste Giroux, Francois Gingras, Francois Seneune, Pierre Drouin, Jean Baptiste St. Jacques, Samuel Larche, Louis Rose, Guillaume Proulx, William Robinson, Michel St. Jacques, Joseph Drouin, William Robinson. Witnesses—John Nisbet, Guillaume Proulx.

I certify that I gave a copy of this act of resignation, in presence of witnesses to the Rev. Mr. Charbonnier, priest of the parish of Ste. Cecile, township of Masham, who, after having perused it, has kept it, the 16th of April, 1869. (Signed), Samuel Larche; Witnesses—Louis Giroux, Louis Rose.

APPEAL FOR THE ERECTION OF FRENCH PROTESTANT MISSION PREMISES AT JOLIETTE, (FORMERLY INDUSTRY.)

The work of evangelization was begun here twenty-eight years ago, by the French Canadian Missionary Society, and although it has been carried on under many difficulties, a church was formed nine years since, which continues to prosper. The efficient maintenance of the cause here is of the greatest importance, as Joliette is a county town, of over 4000 inhabitants, in the midst of a populous agricultural district; and besides an important centre of Romanism, containing a College, Seminary, and other Roman Catholic institutions, on a large scale.

To carry out this effort, it is necessary to have a building for Divine worship, comprising also a school-room and residence for the missionary. This want has been long felt, and the members of the Church have, among themselves, purchased and paid for a desirable lot of ground, on which to erect mission premises.

A suitable building will cost, at least, \$1800, exclusive of the ground, and as the members of the Church are not in circumstances to undertake such a work, they are compelled to appeal to the friends of French Canadian evangelization to render them assistance.

On behalf of the Church,
MARC AMT, Pastor.
JOSEPH VESSOT, Elder.
NOEL RONDAU, Deacon.
FRANCOIS RONDAU, do.

I very cordially commend this appeal to the parties to whom it is made. The case is urgent and deserving. Out of their poverty, the people have actually paid \$150 for the lot of ground. The site is eligible. Their present house is altogether too small, and quite unsuitable for anything but a beginning. My personal observation and knowledge, enables me to write advisedly and strongly in recommendation of this object.

HENRY WILKES, D.D., Zion Church.
We cheerfully join in the above recommendation.—W. Taylor, D.D.; D. H. McVicar; R. Irvine, D.D.; J. M. Gibson; John Dougall, James Court.

CITY ITEMS.

FOUND DEAD.—On Monday morning, about 5 o'clock, Wm. Burns, carter, residing in St. Patrick street, Point St. Charles, discovered, on awakening, that his child, only 3 months old, was dead. The child had been put to bed on the previous evening, apparently quite well, and it is supposed that during the night it was overladen and so lost its life.

DEPARTURE OF MONTREAL LABORERS TO MINNESOTA.—On Monday, about 200 laborers left, by the 7:30 train, for the West. These men have been engaged in Montreal to go to work on the "Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad," from Duluth to St. Paul, Minnesota, at the rate of \$2 per day, under engagement of one or two years. Among the above number were a large proportion of rowdies, and many of the "hardest cases" that are found on the Recorder's sheet. They were attended to the depot by a large crowd of spectators, among whom were many women, whose distress, at the leaving of their relatives, was painful to witness. In many cases, several poor creatures attempted to get on the cars, but were ruthlessly pushed back, by their half-drunken husbands. Not a few took an affectionate farewell of the Police Detectives, who were on the platform, and wished to be kindly remembered to companions in the jail. One of the party avowed himself as a Fenian, and said he had been in five Penitentiaries, but had never been so badly treated as in Montreal. The train at last moved off, amidst the cheers and cries of those on board.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of burials in the Protestant cemetery during the past week was 12, being 8 males and 4 females. The causes of death were as follows:—infantile debility, 2; congestion of the lungs, 2; still-born, 1; debility, 1; heart disease, 1; pneumonia, 2; apoplexy, 1; small-pox, 1; drowned, 1. Wards: St. James, 2; St. Antoine, 3; St. Mary, 2; St. Lawrence, 2; West, 1; St. Louis, 1; outside

city limits, 2. Country: Canada, 7; Great Britain, 2; United States, 1; born at sea, 1; unknown, 1; total, 12.

The number of burials in the Catholic cemetery during the same period was 70; being 27 males and 43 females. The causes of death were:—small-pox, 2; consumption, 9; debility, 3; bronchitis, 4; cancer, 3; fever, 4; debility, 9; cystitis, 2; inflammation of brain, 2; scrofula, 2; eczema, 1; coxalgia, 1; jaundice, 1; diarrhoea, 3; old age, 1; convulsions, 1; apoplexy, 1; encephalite, 1; still-born, 1; drowned, 2. Wards: St. Louis, 11; St. James, 8; St. Mary, 11; St. Ann, 9; St. Antoine, 7; St. Lawrence, 2; east, 1; Hotel Dieu, 4; General Hospital, 8; outside city limits, 9; total, 70. Country: Canada, 65; Ireland, 4; Prussia, 1. Under 4 years of age, 44.

ROBBERY ON BOARD THE "QUEBEC."—On Saturday morning, a most impudent robbery was committed on board the Richelieu Company's steamer, on her arrival at the wharf, under the following circumstances:—On Friday evening a clerk in one of our leading Canadian houses here, took his passage on board the "Quebec," in order to embark for England next day. He carried in his valise about 500 sovereigns and half-sovereigns in gold, a Bank of England bill for £5, some English florins, and about \$400 in shillings and sixpences of the same money. On the arrival of the steamer, he left the precious valise, which was locked with a key, in the cabin, for a moment, while he went to call a cab. On his return he noticed that the clasp had been tampered with. Already trembling with fear, he introduced his key into the lock, which resisted. Pushing it violently, the cover flew open to his efforts, but all was gone, and he now perceived that the leather straps of the valise had been cut and its hinges broken. Full of amazement, he hastened to inform the Captain of the vessel, and the alarm was given at once, and the police put on the alert, but the thieves had already got clear off. According to the latest information, it is announced that the police are on the track of two parties who are believed to be the perpetrators of this audacious robbery.—*Minerve.*

THE NEW METROPOLITAN.—His Lordship the Bishop of Huron recently read the following letter to the Synod:—"Plunkley Rectory, Ashford, June 3. My Lord Bishop,—I thank you extremely for your very kind letter. I have, after much thought and consideration, come to the decision that I ought to obey the call from the Synod of Montreal; and I have this day sent a formal reply to the Secretary, requesting him to send a copy of it to your Lordship as presiding Bishop. It will be a great comfort to me to feel that I have your kindly expressed sympathy, and I doubt not that I shall have also your counsel and co-operation. I am anxious to know if my consecration will be here or in Canada, and I propose leaving England, about the middle of August. But I fear that I shall be unable to do any visitation work this winter, on account of my delicacy of health. Again thanking you most heartily, I remain, Your Lordship, your faithful servant, Ashton Oxenden."

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The following are some of the items of interest in the proceedings of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland during its recent session in Edinburgh.

Mr. Campbell Swinton moved that the Assembly petition both Houses of Parliament against the Irish Church Bill. Mr. Robertson, Greenock, moved to dismiss the overture.

Sir Robt. Anstruther, M.P., in seconding the motion, said the assembly could pass no more bitter satire upon itself, than that it should go and petition against a Bill which had the assent of five out of every six national men in Scotland. He called on them to remember the revolution settlement, declaring the national will to be that which should decide the form of Church Government. As to the argument that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would destroy Protestantism in Ireland, he asked what Protestantism had done for religion in Ireland? It had declined rather than advanced. He contended that perfect justice had been done to Ireland in the matter of compensations, and denied that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would overthrow the Scottish Church, which proposition assumes the state of matters in regard to these churches as identical. He concluded by denouncing those who identified themselves with the Irish Church as most dangerous friends to the Church of Scotland. After a lengthened debate, the division was taken, when Mr. Swinton's motion was carried by 136 against 37 for Mr. Robertson's amendment.

Dr. Pirie proposed the following resolution:—"The General Assembly, having heard the report of the Committee on Patronage appointed last year, approve the diligence of the Committee, and adopt the said report in so far as it indicates the evils which have arisen from the existing law of patronage, the advantages which would arise from the abolition thereof, with such compensation to patrons as may appear just and expedient, and generally in so far as it recommends that the nomination of ministers should be vested in heritors, elders, and communicants, leaving the details, both as to the constitution of the nominating body and as to the respective powers of the nominating body and the congregation at large, to be arranged, so that there should be conferred on the permanent male communicants in each parish the greatest amount of influence in the election of ministers which may be found consistent with the preservation of order and regularity in the proceedings." After a long discussion the resolution was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Baird, Cambusdoon, submitted the report on Gaelic preachers. Returns had been received from twenty Presbyteries in the Highlands and Islands, and it appeared that only fourteen Gaelic students were in course of being trained, and only three were employed as probationers. Of these twenty Presbyteries, no fewer than eleven in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland were without a Gaelic student, and no fewer than seventeen Presbyteries were without a single Gaelic probationer. Eight pounds had been collected which cost £14 to collect.

Professor Mitchell gave in the report by the Committee for the Conversion of the Jews. The collections during the year had been £3,440, or £83 more than during last year. The total income for the ordinary purposes of the scheme for the year was £4,659, or £312 less than the income of the previous year, and the expendi-

ture for the same period has been £4,445 or £23 more than that of last year.

Dr. Cook, on behalf of the Education Committee, gave in a special report on the Scotch Education Bill. The amendments made on the Bill they believe to have unquestionably improved it. The amendment which afforded most satisfaction was that which enables the Central Board and Privy Council to continue to recognise and adopt denominational schools, so long as these come up to certain requirements. There are some respects, however, in which the Bill still admits of much amendment. (1.) While a conscience clause for 'national' schools has been introduced, and religious instruction thereby implied, there is an absence of any express provision for religious instruction. (2.) The construction of the code for Scotland. It is in the difficulty which the Privy Council will have in sanctioning one principle of payment for Scotland, and another for England, that the Committee see danger to the best interests of the schools on this side of the Tweed. It is with a view to evade or overcome this difficulty that they have for so many years urged the institution of a Scotch Committee of Council, which might pay due regard to the peculiarities of our primary school system and to the traditional habits of the country, while it would be sufficiently removed from local influences to escape local prejudices and undue pressure. (3.) The powers of the Central Board, as controllers of the action of Local Committees, do not seem to be sufficiently large or explicit. (4.) The want of due provision for the training of the future teacher in the principles and art of teaching. The report was adopted.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE CHINESE.

(From N. Y. Times.)

In the Monday session of the New School Presbyterian Assembly, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, Rev. Dr. Hancock, of Buffalo, offered a resolution which, undoubtedly, represents the feelings of the religious community on the Eastern coast. As a member of so important a Committee, it was his duty, in presenting the foreign work of the Board, to indicate what were the great obstacles to the Christianization of pagan nations. In considering the field of Chinese missions, he was led at once to the main obstacle, which all returned missionaries report as blocking the progress of Christian truths among the great Oriental people; that is, the statements of the returned Chinese, of what they have seen and felt of the results of Christianity in the United States. It is well known, to all experienced in the matter, that the intelligent Chinese merchants who go back from California, and the lower class of laborers, detail the incessant abuse, insult, and wrong to which they have been subject in the Pacific States.

The reasoning which they spread abroad in China is something like this: "We have had already a divine teacher in China—Confucius, who everywhere taught, and exemplified in his life, that 'all men were brothers.' Following his instructions, we are accustomed to treat our fellow-men, of whatever color, with deference and courtesy; we certainly allow no foreigners to be plundered, abused, and insulted. Under the teachings of your philosophy, we have found your countrymen oppressive, tyrannical, cruel, and insolent; we have been pelted by crowds, robbed of our just earnings by thieves, struck, insulted, and spit upon; many of our people have been murdered; we have had no safety for life or property, and even your Courts have not protected us, on the ground that we did not believe in the same deity that you believed in; and yet not one of our bitterest enemies can accuse us of ever having broken your laws or injured one of your faith. If these are the fruits of your boasted philosophy of Christianity, we prefer the teachings of Confucius, and our common people the humane maxims of Csakya Muna, the founder of Buddhism."

The defence of the California delegates, against these charges, was singularly weak and inconsequential.

Elder Huber urged that the Chinese had "one of the finest edifices in San Francisco as a temple," and were undisturbed in their religion.

The accounts given by visitors and travellers of this wretched edifice, do not agree with this statement, nor, if it were true, does it meet the point that the Chinese are abused and are not protected by the laws.

Rev. Mr. Brier admitted the outrages, but urged that they were committed by "Irish Catholics," which may be a consolation to bigoted Protestants, but hardly to Chinese.

No delegate ventured to touch on the worst wrong of all,—the fact that no Chinaman's testimony is received in a California Court of Justice, while that of the most murderous Mexican and abandoned white ruffian is always admitted.

The best course for all Americans is to admit these abuses and labor strenuously for their reform. The General Assembly have very clearly manifested its opinion of them.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

(From the Boston Journal.)

When Gen. Grant uttered his famous aspiration for peace, perhaps he hardly thought of the extended sense in which it would become applicable during his administration. It is a fact, however, that he now not only appeals to his countrymen to support him in giving pacification to the South, but in resisting the belligerent instigations of some of his apparently devoted friends. It would really seem as if some men were already tired of the short reign of national tranquility. Instead of seeing flowers laid upon the graves of our fallen heroes, they would have more heroes falling. Instead of seeing the public debt diminishing every month, they would have it enormously expanding again. They seem to begrudge the revival of commerce, the multiplication of industries and the general happiness of the people. They want to hear the American eagle scream once more, and they only differ among themselves as to where that proud bird shall first display his warlike presence. One class of Presidential advisers are eager to see him plant his talons upon St. Domingo, while he takes the Cuban patriots under his wing. Another set want him to walk straight through Mexico, giving us a new right of way to the Pacific, and a liberal slice of new territory. Still another class, with prominent exponents near home, would have him hurl his most defiant shriek in the ear of the British Go-

vernment, and then, if that was not effective, make a fell swoop upon Canada.

To all these agitators, however, President Grant still says, "Let us have peace." And who is it that says this? The most successful fighter of the age—the man who warmly sympathizes with the Cubans in their efforts to throw off the yoke of Spain; who has always believed that a great part of Mexico would eventually gravitate to the bosom of the Union; and who feels as warmly as any in the land, the injustice of England's course toward the United States during the war. But this man feels, also, that the welfare of thirty millions of people is largely committed to his charge, and he is going to act, not from personal prepossessions, but from a comprehensive regard to national obligations and interests. He has a weight of character, too, and an authority grounded on the popular confidence, which will enable him to withstand any pressure, and even encounter any gust of obliquity which might be used to swerve him from the path of duty. It is only necessary that the masses should appreciate his position, and stand by their own interests in standing by him.

We want no more wars in any quarter, unless the nation is assailed, in which case neither people nor President will hesitate one moment. In the meantime we shall be busy enough in repairing the damage of the last war, conciliating our yet disaffected citizens, putting our finances on a safe basis, and winning back our commerce.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Thursday, June 24.

The weather, during the present week, has, so far, been very variable, heavy falls of rain, and again more or less uninterrupted sunshine, succeeding each other on almost every alternate day. The temperature still continues cool. The weather to-day is clear, but scattered masses of gloomy clouds seem to indicate that the customary fall of rain is impending. Therm. at 7 a.m., 58°.

—Greenbacks bought at 27½ to 00 dis., and sold at 27 to 27½ dis. Silver bought at 4½ to 00 dis., and sold at 4½ to 00 dis. 5-20's sold at 117 to 123.

FLOUR.—The market, which was quiet a week ago at \$4.27½ to \$4.35 for ordinary Supers, advanced steadily, until on Wednesday there were large sales of Supers, both from Western and Canada Wheat at \$5.00; Fancy and Extra selling at the same price, but in much smaller quantities. Yesterday the feeling was decidedly easier, closing dull and nominal at \$4.90 to \$5. This advance was occasioned by a similar advance in England, caused in its turn by rainy weather. Our market has been all the time, and is now, too high to allow of shipments being made to England with a reasonable margin for profit, but the stocks here are so light, and wheat is coming in so slowly, particularly throughout the Western peninsula, that the price is easily kept up by speculation. A very slight decline in England would, however, reduce values here considerably.

BUTTER.—The business done during the week has been limited. A few purchases have been made for shipment to England at 11c. to 12c. for old or poor, and 13c. to 15c. for fair to choice,—the market closing steady, but inactive.

LARD.—Very quiet. Only small sales at 15c. to 16c.

CHEESE.—In good demand at 12c. to 12½c., but shippers only operate on order at these prices.

PORK.—Very firm, with upward tendency. Mess, \$27.50; Thin Mess, \$26.

HAMS.—Covered, 15c. to 16c., silver; uncovered, 13c. to 13½c., silver.

EGGS.—Scarce and in demand, at 13c. to 14c., silver.

—Customs Revenue for week ending June 19, \$67,254.80.

—The Bills of the Royal Canadian Bank now sell at 96½c. to 97c.—*Globe*, 23rd.

WOOL.—Not much offering to-day. The ruling price was 33c.—*Ibid.*

CATTLE SALE.—Mr. George Maundrell, Barrie, to-day bought 5 steers from Mr. A. W. Aitkens for \$215.—*Globe*.

BUTTER, June 22.—Notwithstanding the rain, which fell in torrents nearly all day, the market displayed considerable activity, and the sales were 1,372 tubs. The price ranged from 33 to 35 cents, most of the lots ruling better than 33.—*St. Alban's Messenger.*

ELEVATOR CHARGES AT ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Elevator Company announce a reduction in the rates of storage, to take effect immediately. The rates hereafter will be: For storage first five days, 1c. per bu; for succeeding fifteen days or fractional part thereof, 10; for succeeding ten days or fractional part thereof, 10.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET.—Glasgow, Friday, June 11.—The Glasgow pig iron market has been very idle to-day. At the close the feeling was a shade firmer, 50s. 9d. and 50s. 10d. cash being paid. Sellers remained at the latter price and buyers at the former, and the month's price was nominally 51s. 1½d. No. 1, 51s. 6d.; No. 3, 50s. 6d.—*North British Mail.*

HEAVY FAILURE.—BROOKVILLE, JUNE 22.—Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the failure of Mr. Isaac Briggs, manufacturer, at Gananoque, with liabilities exceeding \$80,000, and distributed over about 18 traders and private individuals. It is feared that several dealers here will have to suspend payment in consequence of the above bankruptcy. A Montreal firm in St. Paul street, are creditors of Briggs' to the extent of about \$10,000.

THE CORN TRADE.—The *Mark Lane Express* says:—Wheat is much in want of steady warmth to give a chance of even a moderate yield, and the expectations of a heavy crop this year have ceased. The irregular course the weather has taken from the commencement of the year forbodes no good. The same apprehensions are beginning to be entertained in Europe. Wheat has begun to feel the influence of this. Most parts of France show a moderate upward move-

ment. Belgium, Holland, Hamburg, and Danzig have done the same. The recent heavy failures will, however, suggest the utmost caution on this side; and without notable disasters, transactions are as yet likely to be slow.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—JUNE 25.

Cattle; Extra, none; First quality, \$7 to \$7.50; Second and Third, \$6.50 to \$6.50; Milch Cows, \$20.00 to \$25; Extra, 30.00 to \$35.00; Sheep, \$3.00 to \$5; Extra \$6.00 to \$8.00; Lambs, \$2 to \$2.50; Hogs, Live weight, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Hides, 7c.; Pelts, clipped and Lamb, 25c. to 30c.; Tailow, 5½c.

REMARKS.—We have had a full supply of cattle during the week, but very few of them first quality. Hogs, in demand. Sheep and Lambs, abundant and dull.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, June 25 1869.

	s	d	q	d
Flour, country, per 100 lbs.	11	9	12	0
Oatmeal, "	13	3	17	0
Indian Meal, "	7	9	8	0
Barley, per minot (56 lbs.)	3	9	4	6
Pease, "	4	6	6	6
Oats, do.	2	6	3	0
Buckwheat, "	3	9	4	0
Flour, Corn (Ohio), "	0	0	0	0
Flour, Steel, "	0	0	0	0
Timothy, "	0	0	0	0
Turkeys (old), per couple.	10	0	12	0
Geese, per couple.	6	0	8	0
Ducks, per couple.	3	0	4	6
Do. Wild "	0	0	0	0
Fowls, "	3	0	3	9
Pigeons (tame), per pair.	1	0	1	3
Beef, per lb.	0	5	10	9
Pork, per lb.	0	7	10	8
Mutton, per lb.	0	6	10	7
Lamb, per quarter.	0	0	0	3
Veal, per lb.	0	9	12	0
Live Rabbits, per couple.	6	0	0	0
Beef, per 100 lbs.	7	00	0	50
Pork, fresh, do.	10	50	0	10
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	0	1	3
Do. Salt, do.	0	9	10	10
Potatoes, per bag.	2	6	2	9
Sugar, Maple, per lb.	0	5	10	6
Maple Syrup, "	0	5	10	6
Honey, do.	0	0	0	0
Lard, per lb.	1	1	0	0
Haddock, do.	0	3	0	0
Eggs, (fresh) per dozen.	0	9	10	10
Apples, per barrel.	4	00	0	50
Peaches, "	2	50	0	50
Hay per 100 bundles.	12	00	0	50
Straw do.	8	00	0	100

The attendance was small for a market-day, although the supply of produce was fair. Sales dull. Prices unchanged since our last, except eggs, which are dearer, and will be from this out, that is fresh-laid.

CORN EXCHANGE DAILY REPORT.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, June 23, 1869.

FLOUR, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, none; Extra \$4.90 to \$5.00; Fancy, \$0.00 to \$0.00 nominal; Supers. from Canada Wheat, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Strong Supers. from Canada Wheat, \$5.00; Superfines from Western Wheat (Welland Canal), \$5.00; City-brands of Superfine (from Western Wheat) \$5.00 nominal; Canada Superfine No. 2, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Western States, No. 2 \$4.40 to \$4.50; Fine, \$4.20 to \$4.25; Middlings, nominal; Polars, nominal; U. C. Bag Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; City-brands, \$2.30 to \$2.35. The Flour market was very much excited this forenoon,—Cable advices from Liverpool having reported an advance of 2d. to 3d. per cental for Wheat, and a considerable rise in price of Flour. The rates for Supers. on 'Change this forenoon, were 25c. to 45c. over those of yesterday, about 8,500 barrels of grades changing hands. Sales included about 2,200 barrels of Extras, prices paid for round lots last night and this morning being \$4.90, \$4.95, \$1.97½, and \$5.00. Fancy nominal, no sales reported. Ordinary Supers. from Canada Wheat sold up to \$5.00,—a round lot (nearly 2,000 brls.) going at that price before close of 'Change. A few sales of Strong Bakers' Flour at \$5.00. A sale (1,000 brls.) Welland Canal flour at \$5.00,—and 1,000 brls. of city brand at \$5.00,—higher rates asked during the forenoon, but no further transactions. Lower grades are also dearer,—sales of No. 2 Super. at 4.37½, \$4.40, and \$4.50,—small lots bringing higher rates: Fine sold at \$4.20 to \$4.25. U. C. Bag Flour nominal; sales of city brands at \$2.30 to \$2.35. Receipts light,—by G. T. Railway, 1,200 brls.; by Canal, 262 brls.

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

WHEAT, per bushel of 60 lbs.—Market buoyant, under influence of Cable reports. A sale last night of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at \$1.10, and 20,000 bush. on private terms,—a sale of 15,000 bush. No. 2 reported this forenoon, understood to be at an extreme rate. No sale of U. C. Spring on the spot.

FRUITS, per 60 lbs.—Nominal at 78c. to 80c., (equal to 86c. to 88c. per 66 lbs.)

CORN, per bushel of 56 lbs.—A cargo-sale last night (16,000 bu.) of New Mixed Western at 63c.,—a few hundred bushels of Old brought 75c.

OATS, per bushel of 32 lbs.—Nominal at 40c. to 41c.

BARLEY, per 48 lbs.—Nominal.

RYE, per 56 lbs.—Nominal.

BUTTER, per lb.—Dull and nominal, no strictly wholesale quotations.

LARD, per lb.—15½ to 16c.

CHEESE, per lb.—Quiet; parcels

Family Reading.

THE PILGRIM'S HOPE.

O, will he come, my Saviour dear,
And, coming, come to bless?
O, does the day begin to dawn,
Sweet day of promised rest?

O, will he come, and come so soon
As signs seem now to show?
Is sweet release so near at hand?
O, tell me, is it so?

O hope, sweet hope, thou hast not failed,
But borne us on our way,
And wilt, we're sure, still buoy us on,
Till night shall end in day.

Then come, O come, my Saviour, come,
For now we sigh to rest;
We long to reach that peaceful home,
With all the pure and blest.

We bless thee for this sweet, sweet hope,
Which cannot ever fail;
'Tis like an anchor to the soul,
Secure within the veil.

ISOBEL JARDINE'S HISTORY.

(Continued.)

She was feeling rather more languid and oppressed than usual on this New Year's morning. She had been out late the night before, and perhaps that had something to do with it. Very likely the season, so joyous to others, had a depressing influence on her, for it was just a year since she had read that newspaper paragraph. One thing certainly much increased Isobel's chronic depression, and consequent danger—she had nothing to do. How many girls of her age, having finished what they call their education, and not yet having entered on the cares and employments of married life, suffer from the same grievous complaint! Isobel had many fine tastes, now very much neglected; but she had not that strong bent in any one direction, which forms a special talent, and furnishes its possessor, man or woman, with a life-work. All her life, ever since she had begun to think of the future at all, she had thought of herself as Sam Elliott's wife: and that future closed to her, life seemed a blank. So it often happens with us. We busy ourselves building our own future; and when God takes our dreams from us, we keep sorrowing over it, instead of humbly seeking to know what He has all along meant us to do and to be.

Isobel was sitting by the window, looking listlessly out upon the pleasant, broad street, with its trim iron-enclosed garden opposite, and snow-laden trees. The snow lay comparatively clean. A solitary passenger came along the pavement quickly, regardless of slush, and looking up at some truant snow-flakes, as if they were quite welcome to fall on his shoulders. Isobel caught a glimpse of the passing face, and saw that it was somewhat bronzed. Then the old gentleman who owned it ran quickly up Mr. Jardine's steps, and rung the bell. "A client of papa's," she thought. "He must be curious, to want law on New-Year's day," and she speedily forgot all about him. She left the window, and warmed her cold fingers at the fire; then wandered to the piano, and began to turn over listlessly. She came on a sonata of Beethoven's, an old favorite, and touching the first few notes, was led on to play through its long dreamy mazes. She was lost in the music till the drawing-room door opened, and she became aware that her father and another gentleman were in the room.

"This is Mr. Douglas Methven, Isobel," said her father. "My daughter, sir."

They bowed mutually, Isobel rising from her piano. "Mr. Methven has just returned from abroad," went on Mr. Jardine, explanatorily. "He has not been in Scotland for—how many years is it?"

"Only ten," said Mr. Methven, smiling. "Not so very long."

"Oh, I think ten years is a very long time," said Isobel, her thoughts returning to their former train. She spoke with an earnestness that made the stranger look at her, smiling.

"Long to you, certainly. Ten years must be more than half your life. But they soon pass when one has work to do."

He spoke in a bright, strong voice. His eyes were very bright, and glanced quickly from one thing to another. He had not been in the room five minutes, but he could have told the pattern of the carpet, the colour of the curtain, and the subjects of the pictures on the walls. He knew the colour of the dress Isobel wore; he noticed the shade of her hair and eyes; and he said to himself, "She is very beautiful." All this was not because he was particularly curious about anything in that house; it was simply because he could not help it: habits of close and quick observation had become a second nature to him during years of danger and adventure. Isobel looked at him with some interest. He was somebody quite new, and gave her the impression of being quite different from all the every-day people about her. He looked emphatically wide-awake, she thought, and as if nothing that could possibly happen would surprise him in the least.

He glanced at the open piano. "I have stopped the music. Will you not go on, Miss Jardine?"

"She will play and sing to you in the evening," said Mr. Jardine, "if you will stay and spend your New-Year's Day with us."

"Thank you. I shall be glad to come back in the evening. One has a curiously solitary sensation after coming home in this way. I have plenty of friends somewhere or other, I know, but I haven't had time to search for them yet."

He rose and took his leave, promising to be back in time for the five o'clock dinner. "Who is Mr. Methven, papa?" asked Isobel.

"Mr. Methven, my dear, is a man for whom I have the highest possible respect."

Isobel looked curious. Mr. Jardine was not prodigal in his professions of respect.

He leant his back against the mantelpiece, and continued. "He has done what very few men manage to do; he has retrieved a lost position, though lost certainly through no fault of his. I knew his father long ago; there could hardly be two people more unlike than that father and son. Do you remember riding with me one day, two years ago, to see a fine old ruin—Methven Castle?"

"Yes, perfectly. And we went to the mansion house afterwards to look at some pictures. A queer rambling house, with nobody living in it but two servants."

"That was the ancient seat of the Methvens—the castle, I mean; the house was their more modern abode. When I first knew this Douglas Methven's father, he had as fine an estate as any man need wish for. He managed to get rid of it somehow—took to gambling, I believe; and when this poor young fellow came of age, and at the same time, by his father's death, came into his property—such as it was—he found his affairs apparently hopelessly involved. Many a man would have struggled on, getting deeper into the mire, by trying to keep the old position. He wasn't the sort of man to do that. He sold everything, paid all his father's debts, and set out for the other side of the world. I heard nothing of him till six months ago, when I received a letter from him telling me he was in a position to buy back the old place if it was to be had. By a fortunate coincidence it happened just then to be in the market, and I was able to transact the business satisfactorily for him. So here he is, and I think he deserves no small credit."

"It was very brave of him," said Isobel. "Some people do a great deal more work than others in this world."

Her father laughed. This was his holiday, and he enjoyed it. It never occurred to him, that it was necessary to Isobel's happiness that she also should have some work to do. He looked on her as something to be petted and indulged, to lounge all day in a pretty drawing-room with her music and fancy-work. If she looked pretty, and was good-tempered, and sang sweetly, that was quite sufficient work for her, according to his ideas of the fitness of things.

Mr. Methven came in the evening, bringing with him a bagful of wonderful odds and ends, which he brought out after tea. Any one who has had brothers or cousins come home from America, will know the sort of things, so pleasant to look over and comment upon. Queer bags and moccasins wonderfully embroidered by Indian squaws; specimens of nuggets from the diggings, the glittering gold imbedded in quartz; plenty of sketches of all sorts of out of the way places, which he made doubly interesting to Isobel because of the strange adventures he told her in connection with most of them. There were few places in which he did not seem at some time to have been, and few kinds of dangers he had not encountered, though he told them all in a cheery, off-hand sort of manner, that was as far as possible from anything like self-glorification. Isobel and Mr. Jardine were so interested in his stories, that they were quite startled to find that the evening had slipped past; and Mr. Methven broke off abruptly to beg that Miss Jardine would sing to him.

"Are you fond of music?" she asked, as she moved to the piano.

"Music used to be a passion with me," he replied; "but I have hardly heard any worth speaking of since I left home. Would you sing me some Scotch songs?"

She sang "Auld Langsyne" and "The Land o' the Leal," songs that thrill the hearts of Scotchmen all over the world; most of all perhaps when the familiar strains are heard unexpectedly, far away on the wild prairie, or where the palm-tree lifts his stately head to the burning tropical sky. When her voice ceased, and she looked up, she was astonished to see the bright, quick eyes full of tears.

"You don't know how it makes me feel to hear those songs again," he said, his voice low and tremulous. "It makes me feel that I'm really home again, and my heart bows down in thankfulness to God for all His mercy."

He looked and spoke so differently from what he had done just before, that it changed Isobel's estimate of his character. She had been thinking that he was very brave and clever, but somewhat hard; now she thought that what she had esteemed hardness, might be only the crust over him, that is formed by knocking about in the world, and exercising continual self-restraint. "You were playing Beethoven when I interrupted you this morning," he said after a short silence. "I used to delight in him. Will you let me try if I have lost any of my old appreciation?"

She played piece after piece, while he begged another, and yet another, declaring that he was enjoying a feast after years of starvation. At last he asked for one more song. She had lately fallen in with those wonderfully sweet and pathetic words, set to music almost as sweet, "Douglas, Douglas, tender and true." She did not remember at the time that her listener's name was Douglas; in truth, she was not thinking of him, but of another who had been tender enough, but, alas! not true. Perhaps that past experience lent some of the strange pathos to her voice, as ever in that refrain she seemed calling on one who was lost to her. But the Douglas listening knew nothing of that. He only knew that the rich sad voice moved him strangely; and as he walked back to his hotel that refrain kept ringing in his ears.

"Douglas, Douglas, tender and true."

A WINTER WALK.

It was early February, and some precocious spring days had been followed by an unexpectedly long and hard frost. Isobel had not courage to venture out of doors. She detested cold, and preferred sitting with her feet on the fender to being under the open sky, clear, blue, and shining, but intensely cold. She sat in a low, lounging chair, drawn close to the fire, her fingers occupying themselves languidly with some worsted work. The door opened, and Mr. Methven walked into the room unannounced.

"They told me you were here," he said, in

his cool, self-possessed way. "How can you stay in doors on such a day?"

"It seems to me the most comfortable place," she answered smiling, as she gave him her hand. "I did not know that you had come back."

"I only came this morning. I was fairly driven out of the house with painters and plasterers. Once let enemies of that sort get a footing, and they become tyrants for the time being. So I concluded it was better for me to return to my comfortable quarters in town, and leave them to finish their operations in peace. I hope to see the last of them in another month."

Mr. Methven had managed to see a good deal of Isobel during that month of January. He had established himself at once on a footing of friendliness in the house, with the ease of a man who had seen a great many people and made many acquaintances. His old friendship with Mr. Jardine partly accounted for the ease with which he dropped into brotherly familiarity with Isobel; but his own frank, fearless nature, which was not ignorant of, but had shaken off, what seemed to him useless conventionalities, had more to do with it than anything else. He had been very busy; he was the sort of a man who would always find plenty to do, and would do it thoroughly. He had started off on numerous journeys, eager to follow up traces of old friends, and had generally succeeded in finding them, and met an enthusiastic welcome. He had run down to Methven every few days to inspect his property, set needed repairs on foot, and, in short, attend to every thing that required attention. He seemed to get through a wonderful amount of reading, "making up for lost time," he told Isobel. And he would come walking into her drawing-room very frequently, ask for music or sit and chat with her for an hour or two, as if business were to him a thing unheard of, and he had nothing in the world to do but to make himself agreeable. In truth, Isobel interested him, and at the same time puzzled him. He was charmed by her beauty; the languid grace of her manner, which at times could be roused into earnestness, fascinated him. He quickly discovered that she possessed a noble heart and a fine intellect; yet there was something about her which he could not accept for. Fits of depression, succeeded by an almost unnatural brilliancy; and to that seeming flightiness of temperament he wanted the key. With a quiet persistency he studied her character, often making discoveries that pleased him, and occasionally some that puzzled him still further.

We can be at no loss to account for those sudden changes of manner and feeling, which seemed to him so unaccountable. We know the dangerous habit which unknown to herself was becoming a necessity of her life, and which, ere long might lead her to depths of degradation, at which she herself would have shuddered, could any prophetic hand have drawn back the veil that shrouded the possible future.

On this bright February morning Mr. Methven had concluded that Isobel's nerves needed bracing; and braced accordingly he determined they should be.

"Ah! what a stifling hot atmosphere," he said, drawing a long breath. "Do let me open the window!"

"Open the window! Horrible! How can you talk of doing such an inhuman thing? Why, I'm shivering!"

"Of course you are, since you persist in sitting so close to the fire."

"Is not the fire supposed to warm one?"

"To a certain extent—yes; but not half so effectually as a sharp walk in the delightful frosty air, over the roads which to-day are as hard as iron."

Isobel shivered and drew closer to the fire. "Do you know that Duddington is frozen, and that half Edinburgh has gone out skating?"

"Is it? I prefer to belong to the half who stay at home."

"That is because you know nothing of the delights of sharp exercise in cold weather. At present you are coming with me to see the skating, and I will bring you home again with a magnificent appetite for dinner."

"Am I?" asked Isobel, looking up with exceeding amusement.

"Certainly," he answered with perfect gravity. The first idea that occurred to me this morning was, I will go and take Miss Isobel to Duddington. You see I am here. Will you oblige me by putting on your bonnet?"

Isobel laughed, hesitated, made a pretence of shivering, and finally, rather to her own astonishment, yielded. It was a charming day for those who can enjoy frosty weather. The sky was brilliantly blue, the roads and hedges sparkling as if covered with frosted silver. All things, however common-place, had thrown over them a fairy veil of beauty.

"It is very pleasant," Isobel was obliged to confess, after some minutes of quick exercise had brought a warm glow over her frame.

"I daresay you will laugh at me, but, do you know, I often wish that I were poor, and needed to work for my bread? Sometimes I think I would rather be a servant than go on living as I do, without being of use to any one. I get so tired of it."

Mr. Methven smiled. "I am glad to hear you say so. It confirms what I felt all but sure of, that you have in you capabilities of work. If I were your father—"

Isobel laughed.

"It's not such a very absurd suggestion. I must be twice your age."

"I am nineteen."

"And I thirty-five. So you see I am nearly qualified to stand in that relation to you. And think how I have been tossed about the world."

"Well, I don't feel as if you could be my father," said Isobel naively; and as Mr. Methven glanced at her he did not feel displeased. She looked very pretty in her velvet and fur wrappings. Her dress, looped up over the scarlet petticoat, showed her dainty feet; and her little black hat, with its graceful plume of feathers, discovered her luxuriant golden brown hair and sweet fair face. She was

flushed by exercise too, and her eyes were very bright. Altogether, the reflection that he was not considered by her in the least from a filial point of view was decidedly a pleasant one.

"But, supposing you were my father, what would you do with me?" asked Isobel, glancing brightly up at him.

He recalled his ideas from a new train with which they were busy. "I think I would find something for you to do."

"What?"

"Ah—that is just it. I believe there are many women of your class who would give much for some definite work; but that question is a difficult one to answer. Yet most of them find that if they are ready and willing, circumstances provide work for them. Do you know," he went on, suddenly changing the subject, and going back to his interrupted train of thought, "that it is rather a melancholy thing to have no near relatives?"

"Is that your condition?"

"Yes, unfortunately for me. I have some far-away cousins, but none whom I know very intimately. I didn't mind it so much while I was in a strange country, and my whole life was one strain to push on; but now, when I see other men with so many ties, I feel it hard to be solitary. Do you ever make pictures for yourself of what your future life is to be?"

The bright colour suddenly left Isobel's face. She was silent for some minutes, and when she spoke, her voice was so low as to be nearly inaudible. "I used to. Not now."

Mr. Methven was startled by her sudden paleness, and the intense depression manifest in her whole bearing. She had been brilliant, animated, walking as if she enjoyed it, and ready smiles had played about her mouth; now, her frame drooped, her footsteps dragged heavily, and she shivered as if chilled.

"Have I said anything to pain you?" and his voice involuntarily became tender.

She walked on without speaking. "If I have, will you forgive me? I may have touched some wound through ignorance—we know so little about those with whom we have intercourse."

"Yes," said Isobel, looking up again, "no-body knows anything about anybody else, I think."

They were both silent for a while, and then Mr. Methven began to talk as he sometimes did, amusing and interesting her, drawing her thoughts completely away from herself—discussing books that he had read, and gliding into graphic descriptions of places he had seen. Before they reached the loch, he had the satisfaction of seeing that the sudden pang of recollection, whatever had been its cause, was forgotten, and she was once more happy and animated.

To be Continued.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW PAUL LOST AND WON.

BY E. H. B.

"Try it, Paul; try it. Where's the harm?" and George Duncan's laugh was anything but pleasant to listen to.

"Take your turn, old fellow. Let's see your luck now," vociferated Harry Campbell.

"I'll bet on Paul," shouted another in the group formed around him. But Paul kept his hands in his pockets, which, under the circumstances, was about the best place for them.

His face, however, wore a very undecided expression, a very unfortunate expression when one is in danger, and which Satan often uses as a wedge to crowd out much good and crowd in much evil. A pile of pennies lay on the ground—very bright ones they were, too, and with the sun shining on them, looking so suggestive of pop-corn or candy, apples and peanuts, that had Paul or any other boy come by them honestly, there could have been no possible harm in quite enjoying the feeling of ownership. But how was he to gain them provided they became his? That was the question, and a very important one it was. They had changed hands in the last fifteen minutes in a very suspicious manner. Tom Brown, in whose pocket they had found their way to school that morning looked far less happy than he had done but a very few hours before. His kind uncle's gift that had afforded him so much pleasure only the previous night, seemed anything but a pleasure now.

If he had but given them to the lame boy that he met on his way to school, there would have been some sense in it," he thought, with a pang of remorse; "but now"—The truth was they were not Tom's any longer. He stood apart, gloomily eyeing his lost pennies in a very wishful manner, and while the rest of the boys shouted, "Don't be a guy, Paul; where's the sense,—it's only fun?" he kept silent.

But Paul, with his hands in his pockets, kept on thinking. Only the night before, his father had been reading to them some of the evils of gambling and the fearful results of it, and his mother had said, "The trouble is, now-a-days, this with many other vices begins in apparently so innocent a manner, that boys think nothing of it till the habit is fixed upon them," and then there Paul had promised to have nothing to do with gambling in any of its forms. "What was pitch and toss after all," conscience kept whispering, "but gambling?" Then Paul knew if he lost he would have to pay and the only money in his possession was that intrusted to him by his blue-eyed pet, his little sister, Daisy, as they called her to buy her a long coveted picture-book.

It was a critical moment. Conscience seemed to have gained the victory. Deeper went the hands in the pocket, and with a more determined air the boy walked away. "I'll tell you what it is boys," sneered George Duncan, "you don't know Paul Elliott. He'd take the pennies quick enough if you'd make him a present of them, but he's mighty afraid in a fair fight he won't come to the scratch and have to fork over. That's the rub."

Paul's eyes flashed. George had touched a tender spot, his vanity and self love, of which he had a large supply. "Say that again, George Duncan, if you dare," he said springing toward the provoking boy. "Of course I'll say it, and prove it by myself. I'll dare you to take a turn." The pennies had been won by George. It was a sore temptation. If Paul had done as he ought to have done, walked straight away at the first appearance of evil and washed his hands clean of the whole affair from the beginning, he would have been out of the reach of the tempter. There are too many "ifs" in this world to catch the unwary and we spread the net for our own destruction by our very irresolution. Reason faltered; conscience was silenced, and Paul with an angry, "I'll show you how you lie," took his stand.

"Heads or tails?" Paul had won. The coveted treasure was in his possession, but the charm had vanished. George was white with rage, but as he was reaping his reward, he could say nothing. He looked anything but subdued. "Try it again. Take another turn and I'll double on the pile."

"No," "yes," "no," was shouted alternately by the excited boys, who were eagerly watching the progress of events. But as Phil Wilson said, "Paul had his dander up, and was in for it, neck or nothing," which in respectable English simply means, all the evil passions of his nature were roused regardless of consequences. "Done," he cried. But this time not only his dishonorably acquired gains were lost, but with them Daisy's pennies for the pretty picture-book.

"You're done for, sure enough," said George spitefully. "Try it again."

"Not if I know myself," and Paul walked away with a lighter pocket and a heavier heart.

"It's no better than stealing," urges conscience in a disagreeably loud voice. "Just what you might have expected." There was small comfort in the thought, and little Daisy's face as she ran to meet him was a sad reproach. The coral lips that they met his took all the heart right out of him. "Paul's tone, Paul's tone. Where Daisy's book?" "Not to-night, pet," was the sorrowful answer, for he couldn't speak cross to her. "Paul promised Daisy," and the bright eyes clouded over just as the blue sky does in June when a black cloud crosses it.

"Yes, Paul promised a good many things," muttered the boy, as he turned towards the house. What should he do? He was in a dilemma. Should he try and hide it, or should he go straight to his mother with it? Which would you have advised him to do? Telling one's faults is not a pleasant thing, but after all, shutting them up in one's heart is a good deal like trying to hide an ugly sore by pressing on it roughly. Harder and harder it was to bear; but the hardest of all was when he kissed his mother good-night, and she pressed her soft, cool hand upon his forehead and said quietly, "Have you a headache, Paul? You hardly seem yourself to-night." Yes, he had a headache and a heartache, but he did not tell her so, and was by all odds more miserable than he had ever been in his whole life before.

Go to bed he did, but go to sleep he did not and could not. Then his mother's words came to him, and a mother's words are the first we remember, the last we forget—"If you're wrong, Paul, don't try to make a right by aiding another wrong," and he wouldn't. Up he got, dressed himself, and stole down to the cosy sitting room. His mother was alone, and Paul was glad of it. Going straight to her, he knelt on the little cushion at her feet, which was his old seat when almost a baby, and told her all—his broken promise, and the bitter sting it left; how, when almost sure of victory, he had yielded to temptation, and lost the battle. While she listened her heart ached; but even in her grief there was comfort in the thought, though he had wandered from the path, her boy had not been left to himself, but came to her for sympathy.

"Ah! Paul, my son, it's easy getting into sin and danger in this world but there is but one way to get out of it. Do you know that way?"

"Yes, mother," the answer came slowly; "but I did think I could make a better show of fight. It hurts me to think how easy I gave under."

"That is just where your weakness lay, in thinking you were strong. Have you learned differently to-night? If so, I pray you may never forget what to-day's experience has taught you because of what it cost you."

"Mother, I shan't feel happy till I have earned by hard work the money to buy Daisy's book with."

"That is right, my son, and when you are earning it don't forget the lesson it teaches, how Paul lost and won."

RIDDLES.

505.

A schoolboy found a word of letters three,
The word is a conjunction called," said he;
No sooner said, than three more letters came,
Making a noun, of some rich food the name;
Three other letters added, it took wing,
And soared away in gaudy coloring.

506.

My first is a verb, my second's the same;
My whole is a bird with a curious name.

507.

A flower with bells of deepest blue;
Then one that is of paler hue;
What blushing hangs her beauteous head,
And round the bower does fragrance shed;
What's meek and lowly, yet most fair,
And what you may wish stars compare.

A youth once famed in mythic story,
And what of autumn is the glory,
Take these initials, and you may
Then deck your room for the festal day.

508.

My second belongs to my first, and my whole
is a fish.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.

No. 501.—Patriot.
No. 502.—Seat, tea, east, sate.
No. 503.—Mit-l-gate.
No. 504.—When it makes oil boil.

The Miscellany.

NO SEAT IN HEAVEN.

Talking of seats till late one eve,
Of the various doctrines the saints believe,
That night I stood in a troubled dream,
By the side of a darkly flowing stream.

And a "Churchman" down to the river came;
When I heard a strange voice call his name,
"Good father, stop; when you cross this tide,
You must leave your robes on the other side."

But the aged father did not mind,
And his long gown floated out behind,
As down to the stream his way he took,
His pale hands clasping a gilt-edged book.

"I'm bound for Heaven, and when I'm there,
I shall want my Book of Common Prayer;
And though I put on a starry crown,
I should feel quite lost without my gown."

Then he fixed his eye on the shining track,
But his gown was heavy and held him back,
And the poor old father tried in vain,
A single step in the flood to gain.

I saw him again on the other side,
But his silk gown floated on the tide;
And no one asked in that blissful spot,
Whether he belonged to "the Church" or not.

Then down to the river a Quaker strayed,
His dress of a sober hue was made,
"My coat and hat must all be gray,
I cannot go any other way."

Then he buttoned his coat straight up to his chin,
And staidly, solemnly, waded in,
And his broad-brimmed hat he pulled down tight,
Over his forehead so cold and white.

But a strong wind carried away his hat;
A moment he silently sighed over that,
And then, as he gazed to the farther shore,
The coat slipped off and was seen no more.

As he entered Heaven, his suit of gray
Went quickly sailing—away—away,
And none of the angels questioned him
About the width of his beaver's brim.

Next came Dr. Watts, with a bundle of psalms
Tied nicely up in his aged arms,
And hymns as many—a very wise thing—
That the people in Heaven "all round" might sing.

And I thought that he heaved an anxious sigh
As he saw that the river ran broad and high,
And looked rather surprised as, one by one,
The psalms and hymns in the wave went down.

And after him, with his MSS,
Came Wesley, the pattern of godliness;
But he cried, "Dear me! what shall I do?
The water has soaked them through and through."

And there on the river far and wide,
Away they went down the swollen tide,
And the saint, astonished, passed through alone,
Without his manuscripts, up to the throne.

Then gravely walking, two saints by name,
Down to the stream together came,
But as they stopped at the river's brink,
I saw one saint from the other shrink.

"Sprinkled or plunged? May I ask you,
friend,
How you attained to life's great end?"
"Thus, with a few drops on my brow."

"But I have been dipped, as you'll see me now,
And I really think it will hardly do,
As I'm 'close communion,' to cross with you;
You're bound, I know, to the realms of bliss,
But you must go that way, and I'll go this."

Then straightway plunging with all his might,
Away to the left,—his friend to the right,
Apart they went from the world of sin,
But at last together they entered in.

And now when the river was rolling on,
A Presbyterian church went down;
Of women there seemed an innumerable throng,
But the men I could count as they passed along.

And concerning the road they could never agree,
The old or the new way, which it could be.
Nor never a moment paused to think
That both would lead to the river's brink.
And a sound of murmuring long and loud,
Came up to us from the moving crowd,
"You're in the old way, and I'm in the new,
That is the false and this is the true,"—
Or, "I'm in the old way, and you're in the new,
That is the false and this is the true,"

The brethren only seemed to speak,
Modest the sisters walk'd, and meek,
And if ever one of them chanced to say
What troubles she had met with on the way,
How she longed to pass to the other side,
Nor feared to cross over the swelling tide,
A voice across from the brethren then,
"Let no one speak but the 'holy men,'
For have ye not heard the words of Paul,
'Oh, let the women keep silence all?'"

I watched them long in my curious dream
Till they stood by the borders of the stream,
Then, just as I thought that the two ways met,
But the brethren were talking yet,
And would talk on till the heaving tide
Carried them over, side by side;
Side by side, for the way was one,
The tollsome journey of life was done.
And priest, and Quaker, and all who died,
Came out alike on the other side.

No forms, or crosses, or books had they,
No gowns of silk, or suits of gray,
No creeds to guide them, or MSS,
For all had put on Christ's righteousness.

A SKELETON IN THE HOUSE.

(Continued.)

Months elapsed before she again appeared
In society. Every one noted a change both
In appearance and manner. A thin veil had
fallen over the beauty of her countenance,
and a shadow upon her spirits. But great
personal attractions still remained, and she
soon drew around her, as of old, a circle of
warm admirers.

What of her habits at home? Had she
heeded the warning that came to her while
reaping their first bitter fruit? Did she
spring, at one wild bound, free from the demon's grasp?

Is appetite weaker in a woman than in a man? Is a woman stronger to resist temptation than a man? Ah! the good resolution, even if made, had no chance when the amber wine sparkled in the glass before her at the dinner-table, filled by a father's hand, and the hot desire, created by years of daily indulgence, craved its usual draught.

There was no change in her way of life, and that way was bending farther and farther from a safe course. Only a faint suspicion of the truth had yet found its way to her father and mother. They saw her take a few glasses of wine each day at the table, but never dreamed of the bottles of wine, and even stronger liquors, that were drunk all alone in her chamber, the effects of which she could sleep off during the afternoon, and they be none the wiser.

They knew nothing of the unsteady hands and nerveless body that were toned up every morning with brandy, ere their daughter came down with a flush on her cheeks to meet them at the breakfast-table.

But such things cannot always hide themselves. Neither a man nor a woman can long indulge in excessive drinking and not by some sign reveal the truth.

For months after the engagement of marriage with H— was broken off, Florence spent most of her time alone in the seclusion of her chamber. On leaving the dinner-table she rarely made her appearance again until the next morning; and it was natural for her parents to attribute anything unusual in her aspects to mental suffering. But this habit of seclusion was continued too long, and they became anxious lest their daughter should lapse into melancholy.

Troubled by this fear, Mrs. W— went one afternoon to her daughter's room—it was near the hour of twilight—for the purpose of having an earnest talk with her. She tapped gently at the door, but there was no response; then gave a louder knock. All was silent. Still louder, but the silence remained unbroken. She turned the knob and pressed against the door; it was locked on the inside.

"Florence!" she called loudly, and rattled the lock. "No voice or movement answered to the summons, 'Florence! Florence!'" But all was silent as the grave.

A vague fear crept coldly shivering through the mother's heart.

"She's dead asleep," said the servant, before mentioned as having been her nurse. She had heard the calls and rappings. "Miss Florence always sleeps so in the afternoon."

"But her door is fastened?" Mrs. W— exclaimed, in a frightened way.

"Yes, ma'am. She always does that."

"What's the matter?" asked Mr. W—, who had been roused from a doze in his library, and now came hurrying upstairs.

"Florence has locked herself in, and I can't make her hear. I'm so frightened! What can it mean?"

Mr. W— called loudly two or three times, and rattled the lock noisily, but there came no sound from within. He waited for a moment, and then threw himself against the door, which yielded to the shock, and swung open.

What a scene was there to blast the parents' eyes! Florence, in her night clothes, lay in a half-sitting posture against the pillows of her bed, which had been piled one upon the other, in a sleep so heavy that all efforts to arouse her were fruitless. The air of the chamber was sick with the dying odors of brandy, that came from an unstoppered decanter and an empty glass, standing on a small table drawn close to the bedside.

Question and explanation were needless. The terrible truth revealed itself with a shock that almost broke the parents' hearts.

"Jane," said Mr. W—, speaking sternly to the maid who attended on Florence, "what does this mean?"

"Indeed, sir," she answered, beginning to cry bitterly, "I've done all I could to stop it; but she would have brandy and wine in her room, and what could I do? Oh dear! Oh dear! It's so dreadful! It comforted her at first, but I never thought it would get so bad. Poor child! Poor dear!"

"Is it so every day?" asked Mr. W—, choking with the question.

"I'm afraid it is, sir," replied the servant. "She locks the door so I can't get in, and don't open it for me till it's well on to bed-time."

"And you concealed it all!" sobbed Mr. W—.

"Oh, Jane! Jane! I had thought better of you than this!"

The woman wrung her hands as she said in return, "It was so dreadful, I was afraid. I knew it would 'most kill you. Oh dear! I've cried about it all night sometimes."

"What is to be done?" Ah, how many thousands and thousands of times has a like question been asked, and not even an echo come to the anxious ears! What is to be done when eager thirst, created in those who have tarried too long at the wine, clamors for the satisfying draught? It is deaf to reason. It is blind to consequences. It is reckless of impediments. No wonder that an arrowy pain shot through the father's heart as he asked that question and found no answer.

Mr. W—'s first resolve, while the agony was fresh and bitter, was to banish liquor from the house altogether. But that involved more self-denial than his own long-confirmed habits would accept. How could he dine without his claret and sherry? And how, if the wine were on the table, could he deny it to Florence?

"I will limit her to two glasses," he said, striking a compromise; "and positively interdict wine or brandy in her chamber."

In the shame, sorrow, and deep humiliation that followed the discovery of her sad declension, Florence accepted this limit and interdiction. But the two glasses of wine, poured for her each day at the dinner-table, inflamed instead of satisfying her thirst. There would have been some hope in complete abstinence, and a removal from the sight and smell of liquor, but none with the fiery thrill on her tongue, and the tempting ruby and amber tints sparkling in her eyes—none!

It was all very well to forbid the introduction of wine and brandy into Florence's chamber. Her burning desire, made more intense by a partial concession to its demands, swept aside interdiction and promise. Her father's house had a well-stocked wine-cellar, and there were more ways than one by which she could draw upon its stores. But she was more prudent in their use, and refrained from over-indulgence until late in the evening, when the chances of discovery were few.

It was not a very long time, however, before the unsatisfied thirst with which she left the dinner-table each day, refused to wait until the later hours of evening. With wine and brandy concealed in her chamber, the temptation was too strong, and Florence soon began to indulge as freely as before.

It was plain now to Mr. W— that all halfway measures would be fruitless. Nothing but entire abstinence could save his child. Instead of partial there must be complete interdiction. How was this to be done? Could he take his three or four glasses every day at dinner-time, in the presence of his daughter, and not feel that he was subjecting her to strong temptation? But how could he give up a habit indulged in for years, and one that had become almost a second nature? Dinner without wine! Was that even possible? Food could have no relish, and without the accustomed stimulus would lie, he believed, an undigested mass in his stomach.

A hard and stern conflict had Mr. W— with himself. He was a man of strong affections, and very tenderly attached to his only daughter. Deeply had her infatuation—he could not give it a grosser name—afflicted and humiliated him. Be the cost what it might to himself, she must be saved. And so liquor was banished from table and sideboard, and the wine-vault locked.

From this time Florence seemed to come more out of herself. For over a week she was in a miserable, nervous state; but after that, youth, and the natural forces of life began to supply the old vitality. She rode out almost daily with her mother, began to make calls upon friends, and gradually drifted back into society.

And now a new fear startled her parents. It loomed up to their vision suddenly. Danger lay directly in the path of the child, and they saw no way of escape. That danger was in the drinking customs of society. At any morning call, cake and wine might be handed to her. If she accepted an invitation to a party, temptation would stand at her side.

From this danger there was no possible immunity, and father and mother waited in fear and trembling. Florence, now that she stood on the firm margin of the filthy slough into which she had fallen, shuddered as she looked down into the horrible mire, and solemnly resolved that her feet should never go down into it again. But, alas! she had not learned the repentant inebriate's first great lesson of total abstinence. She did not know of the wild allurements, to one with a morbid taste like hers, that lay in a single draught of wine. If it were offered her, could she refuse? A single glass, as she thought, would be of no account. She would feel it no more than if it were so much water.

The nearest and dearest friend of her mother gave, about this time, a large evening entertainment; and Florence was there. It was her first appearance in company for many months. Mr. and Mrs. W— went with heavy hearts, for they knew that a fiery ordeal awaited their child, and scarcely dared hope that she would pass through it unscathed.

Too soon for their shrinking fears came the supper-hour, and the passage of guests to the room where tables stood loaded with richest food and choicest liquors. Mrs. W— tried to keep near her daughter and guard her from excess; but the young gentleman who escorted Florence to the supper-room made way for her through the crowd to the lower part of the table, while Mrs. W— found a place near the upper end.

The popping of corks, and clicking of glasses, and bubbling of wine, mingled with the sound of laughter and gay voices. Young faces beamed and young eyes sparkled with pleasure; and the middle-aged, catching the infection, turned back toward youth again, and drank of its exhilarating spirit. But here and there, as in all such companies, you could see many looks of care and glances of anxious observation—a father's or mother's eye resting on a son holding too eagerly a glass to his lips, and with a meaning in his expression not to be mistaken; or a quiet-faced woman standing a little back from the table, looking soberly at a man who is not thinking of her, but of the foamy goblet in his hand. You have all seen these things, and I need not describe them.

For most of the time Mrs. W— was in the supper room the crowd hid Florence from her sight. Twice she saw her for just a moment, and each time there was a glass of wine at her lips! How heavily did her heart sink!—what a sharp pain rent it!

But Florence did not go beyond these two glasses. She was on guard, and refused when more was offered. When Mrs. W— met her daughter in the dressing-room, there was nothing in her appearance to show that she had taken even a single glass of wine. What a weight of anxious suspense was lifted from the mother's heart! Ah, she did not know of the evil already wrought by those two glasses of wine! She did not know of the quick springing to life, under their touch, of the strong appetite which had lain for a brief season quiescent. She did not know of the intense craving for more wine that was filling the thoughts of Florence with images of rich and ruddy draughts, as she rode homeward in silence by her side.

On the next day, Florence went out to make, as she said, some calls. She came home about an hour before dinner-time, and went immediately to her room, where she remained until the bell rang. Her appearance, on joining the family at the table, had in it enough that was unusual to cause both her father and mother to look at her with some scrutiny. She was not inclined to talk, answering all their questions briefly. As soon as the meal

was over, she retired again to her room, and did not come out of it until tea-time. The questioning eyes that were then turned upon her face saw nothing to awaken concern. She had her wonted quiet air and easy self-possession.

Florence went to the opera that night with her brother. It was twelve o'clock when they came home. As the street door closed behind her, she ran with swift feet up to her chamber, hurriedly drawing off her gloves, which she threw with her cloak and hood upon the bed in an eager, impatient kind of way. Turning back to the door, which she had shut and fastened, she tried the lock to make sure that all was safe, and then taking a key from her pocket opened a drawer of her bureau, and, from beneath piles of clothing drew a white glass bottle holding half a pint, on which was pasted a label bearing the name of a well-known druggist, and the words, "Pure French Brandy." Pouring about half of this into a tumbler, she filled the glass with water, and then drank the whole at a single draught!

On the next morning, Florence had calls to make, and, as on the day previous, returned about an hour before dinner-time, going to her chamber and remaining there until the bell rang. Something in her appearance when she joined the family again awakened unpleasant doubts. After dinner she kept her room till evening. Day after day went on, but the poor child, struggling in the toils of a deadly serpent, that drew its folds closer every hour, bore herself with such craft and circumspection that she was able for a long time to hide a secret but fatal indulgence.

(To be Continued.)

SEQUEL TO THE STORY OF THE WICKEDEST MAN.

In *Packard's Monthly* Mr. Oliver Dyer gives a summary of the practical results of the Water-st. campaign which was opened nearly a year ago by his article on "The Wickedest Man in New-York." The aspect of the street has wholly changed, and John Allen's dance-house has been turned into a Mission for fallen women.

"I knew how 't 'ud be," said an old veteran, who was standing in the midst of a group opposite the Mission, whence the sounds of singing and prayer could be heard—"I knew how 't 'ud be when this yer thing begun, an' I told 'em. But the fools thought as how 't was a joke, and let these prayin' and singin' chaps get a foothold, an' now they're goin' to hold on, and we've got to go. There's poor Curley; he's gone. An' there's Fogarty; he's gone. An' there's a Brooklyn Johnny, an' Sojer Brown, an' Missis Bride, an' Scotch Mason, they've all gone dead, and more's a-goin'."

On making inquiry at the police station, we learned that Curley, and Fogarty, and Brooklyn Johnny, and Sojer Brown, and Mrs. Bride, and Scotch Mason, all of them noted characters in Water-st., had actually died since the prayer meeting was inaugurated.

Kit Burns says he has not had a bit of luck, since he let the prayer meeting folks hold their meetings in his dog pit.

"I tell you what," said Kit, "that was the wus't match I ever made. Everything's gone wrong with me since I let them fellers into my pit. I haint done business enough to pay my rent. Them prayer meetin' chaps is the unluckiest curs for me that ever yelped in Water-st."

Kit has actually had to close his old establishment. He lives in what was the bar-room, and has fitted up the residue for tenants, on the tenement-house plan, and has taken the "Bandbox," next door, which was formerly kept by Brooklyn Johnny, one of the victims of the "movement" mentioned above. Kit merely keeps a drinking saloon—the "pit," as he says, being "played out."

John Allen has altogether retired from the field, having given up his old place to Kicking Jack, who is vainly trying to make his fortune there. We have not seen John for several months; we understand that he has finally resolved never to forgive us for writing "The Wickedest Man" article—the cause of all his and his neighbors' woes.

Within the brief period in which the Mission has been in operation, 103 girls have there sought refuge, whose cases have been sufficiently promising to become matter of record. Of these 103 girls, 12 have relapsed into drunkenness and vice, 38 have been sent to other institutions, and 53 are now in situations as domestics, and doing well, and 28 of the latter have become Christian women.

In addition to the cases above enumerated, over 30 applications have been made for assistance by girls whose efforts at reform were of such short duration as to be considered too unimportant for special notice.

Of the 53 girls now in situations, 5 entered the Mission during the first week of its existence, and so have been in service six months; 8 have been in service five months; 6 four months; and 8, three months. Reports are frequently received from their employers, and the general testimony is that these girls, with some exceptions, make obedient and faithful servants, and in a few cases they are reported as exhibiting traits of unusual excellence as domestics.

And these marvellous results have been achieved at a comparatively trifling cost. There has been no imposing organization, no cumbersome and costly machinery. There has been only a matron, with her husband to act as a steward, and one young man to act as missionary.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

—We once saw a young man bravely turning up the glass. He was a free-hearted, glorious fellow; he was, as he said, sowing his wild oats. We afterwards saw the constable hauling a miserable drunkard from the gutter to jail. It occurred to us that the wild oats were being dragged in. A glorious crop! The bar-room and gutter are exhaustless in their fertility.

ROLLING STOCK GAMBLING HOUSES.—The smoking-cars on many of the railroads have

degenerated into drinking and gambling saloons, the whiskey flask being considered an indispensable accompaniment to every game, and when greenbacks are scarce men play to see whose flask they shall drink out of. So what begins in smoke, ends in fire of the most literal and destructive sort, and a great many young men, and even boys, are getting badly burned in mind and soul, as well as in pocket and reputation. If the railroad companies do not abate these drinking and gambling nuisances, which, under the name of smoking cars, entice the unwary and ensnare the unsuspecting almost before they know it, the authority of legislation must be invoked to abolish them altogether.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

ADVANCEMENT OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—It appears that in 1801, when the population of Great Britain was nine millions, the consumption of spirits was 8,168,000 gallons—or less than a gallon a head; and eighteen millions of bushels of malt were consumed in beer and ale, or two bushels a head. In 1831, the population then being fourteen millions, the consumption of spirits was 12,131,000 gallons, and of malt 32,930,000 bushels—the ratio of spirits having decreased and that of malt having gone up. In 1867, with a population of 21,400,000, the consumption of spirits was 18,487,000 gallons, and of malt 43,158,000 bushels—a decided decrease in the latter. It appears, also, that where in 1841, 75,000 persons were taken up for drunkenness, only 59,000 were so taken up in 1867, although the population in the meantime had gone up from sixteen to twenty-one millions. The same thing is shown in London alone; where in 1841, 30,000 persons were apprehended for drunkenness out of a population of two millions, while the present population of three millions gives but 16,000 of such apprehensions. In short, the district of Lancashire—for peculiar reasons not necessary to mention here—supplies the only exception to the prevalence of this rule throughout Great Britain.

AGRICULTURAL.

KICKING COWS.

This is one of the most troublesome and tormenting things on the farm, and there is no cure. Severity and beating are worse than useless, they hurt not only the animal but the milk. If the cow kicks, and is not so extraordinarily good that her evil habit is overbalanced by her good qualities, sell her, or fatten her, but never beat or ill use her. It is a "habit," and she cannot help it. If kindness will not do, nothing like its opposite will. We had at different times most inveterate kickers, and the writer milked them with his own hands for many years. We tried the beating, tying down the back, and every other mode of severity without avail; one of the cows (the worst kicker of all) was a perfect marvel for milk. After the calf was gone, she would give a perfect flood of milk for many weeks, so much that to mention the quantity would expose us to the charge of exaggeration. If not secured, she would give the pail brimful, and just as the stripping was finished, she would lift her leg, pop it into the pail, and send all flying. If she was in a good-temper she only put her leg into the pail, but refused to take it out, of course spoiling all the milk. Her hind legs were tied together without effect, she was too expert to be conquered that way, so we got a rope with a slip noose at the end, put her leg into it, and tied it back so far that she could not reach the pail. This conquered her, and if she was tied so that she could not back down, the milk was secured. She would always try, however, but never till her udder was relieved of milk. We kept her many years, and a more profitable animal for the dairy no one ever owned. Sometimes she would behave well for some time, but if the rope was neglected the old habit was too strong for her, and the milk was destroyed. She had been so badly beaten for kicking before we had her, that her temper was soured; but after some time, and when severity was no longer practised, she became as kindly as any others, except at milking time; we were however so convinced from old experience of the hereditary tendency of the habit, that good as she was, we never saved a calf from her. They were calves indeed! At six weeks old they weighed from 36 to 40 lbs. a quarter of veal, and it was as fat as real could be. We had several other kickers, but after once understanding them, never beat or punished them, but always secured them in the way above mentioned.—*Canada Farmer.*

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—The *Cottage Gardener*, London, says earthing up potatoes diminishes the product and retards the tubers. Long experiments in England have proved the fact that hilling up the potato will reduce the crop one-fourth.

—A correspondent of the *N. Y. Farmer's Club* says he threw the tops of some rhubarb plants into a hog-pen containing nine Chester county whites, averaging 100 pounds each. The result was, five died, and the others were very sick. They showed every symptom of poison.

—The newest thing under the sun is grafting potatoes. The mode of operation is to take two potatoes, one of each variety the good qualities of which it is wished to combine. With a pocket-knife cut all the eyes clearly out of one of them, and substitute in their places the eyes cut out of the other. The eyes to be inserted should be sprouted and cut of the same shape and size in the other potato; they are held in place by hair pins, and bound with bass matting or twine. The fit must be exact, and the kind of each must just meet. The grafted potatoes are then to be planted. As some of the grafts may fail, it is well to operate upon a dozen or more sets at a time. The produce of these grafted potatoes are to be kept separate, and planted out the following year, when their qualities will be proved. Many varieties will sometimes result from grafting only two kinds into each other, and the results are said to have astonished the originator of the system, as two reds "have produced a white potato." Kidneys and rounds grafted into each other, produced rounds, mottled and kidneys, differing from both parents.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

MILAN, June 21.—Slight tumults occurred here yesterday. The military were called out, but met with no resistance. All is quiet now. Count Torre, the Prefect of the Province, has issued a proclamation threatening to take severe measures to repress the outbreaks if they are renewed.

BRISTOL, June 21.—The steamer "Great Eastern" has arrived off this port. The weather is very delightful. The splice to the shore end will soon be made, and the new cable under way.

BRISTOL, June 21.—A banquet was given on board the steamer "Great Eastern" last night. Toasts were given in honor of the Emperor Napoleon, Queen Victoria, and President Grant, and to the union of France, England and America. At an early hour this morning the shore-line and the deep-sea cable were spliced, and at daylight the whole expedition put to sea, the Great Eastern paying out the cable with ease and rapidity. Despatches received from on board the steamer show that the work is going on without interruption.

LONDON, June 21.—The announcement of the sudden death of H. J. Raymond, which was received here by Cable on Saturday, creates a deep feeling of sorrow. The *Pall Mall Gazette* eulogizes Mr. Raymond as a publicist and journalist, and says his death creates a gap which cannot be filled. The *Daily Telegraph*, in a similar article, says, in private life Mr. Raymond was amiable and courteous, and was beloved by all, even when opposed in politics.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir John Grey, member for Kilkenny, asked the Government if there was any reason to apprehend further troubles in Ireland, and if the military force in that country was to be strengthened. Mr. Fortescue, Chief-Secretary for Ireland, stated that the Government was informed that Mr. Johnson, a prominent Orange leader in Ireland, had called a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the 12th of July. This was not an act of hostility to the Government, but the practice of increasing the military force in Ireland about the time of this anniversary was never more necessary than in the present year.

In the House of Lords to-night, Earl Grey gave notice that he should move to omit in the Irish Church Bill, that portion of the preamble which provides that the property or proceeds of the said Church shall not be held or applied for in the maintenance of any Church, or Clergy, or other Ministers for the protection of religion.

LONDON, June 21.—The Royal Thames Yacht regatta, came off to-day. The course was from the Nore to Dover. Twelve yachts sailed, starting at 8:35 a.m. The Condor arrived at Dover in the evening at 6:02; Julia, at 6:04; the Fiona, at 6:12; Christabel, at 6:21; Egeria, at 6:23; Cambria, at 6:24; Alarm, at 6:35. By time and allowance the Julia won the first prize, £100; and the Egeria the 2nd prize, £50.

Mr. Charles Napier Stewart, member of Parliament for Dorchester, died last evening, aged 37.

LONDON, June 22.—Ismael Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, arrived in London to-day. He is the guest of the Queen at Buckingham Palace. A series of brilliant fetes, in his honor, will take place during his stay in the country. The Viceroy was met at the Railway Station by the Prince of Wales and others, and, escorted by a large military procession, conducted through the streets to Buckingham Palace. An immense crowd of people lined the way, and repeatedly cheered the Pasha.

In the House of Lords this evening, the Earl of Shaftesbury, gave notice of an amendment to the Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church to the following effect:—"That the surplus Church property shall be a fund from which to grant loans to the Irish peasantry."

The son of the late King Theodoros, of Abyssinia, will be sent to India, as the climate of England proves unfavorable to his health.

The *Star* to-day praises the United States Government, for its consistency, in taking measures to prevent the departure of filibustering parties for Cuba. It says the sanction, by the Attorney General, of the arrest of the Cuban insurgent, Mulo, in New York, is satisfactory. The more vigorously the neutrality laws are enforced at the outset the more easily will the public be led in the right direction. Sympathy for struggles for freedom is natural to Americans, as well as Englishmen, but the sooner the people know that a neutral country has duties incompatible with the sending out of privateers and warlike expeditions the better. Neutrality is not likely to exist, unless the laws as they now stand are enforced, and when the laws are insufficient they ought to be amended. English lawyers and statesmen may, to their own advantage and instruction, watch the result of the proceedings instituted in the United States, for the American statute dealing with the subject is almost identical with the English law. The case will form a precedent of policy worthy of consideration and imitation.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—On the 12th instant, Secretary Fish addressed an official letter to the British Minister, informing him of the action of the House of Representatives at the last session, recommending the renewal of negotiations for the arrangement of trade with Canada, and inviting Mr. Thornton's co-operation for the negotiation of a convention covering the interchange of products, free navigation of the St. Lawrence, the freedom of the Gulf and in-shore fisheries, and such other matters as may be embraced in the general subject of trade relations between the United States and Canada. The British Government had given the Canadian authorities the practical control of those subjects, so far as they are concerned, and it is expected that the Canadian Commissioners will arrive here immediately, to confer with and assist the British Minister in the consideration of the proposed convention.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Cuban affairs have not as yet received consideration, although they have been occasionally the theme of conversation merely in the Cabinet. It is not probable that any official action will be taken with regard to affairs in that island. Government has no information that the opposing forces in Cuba have met in an open field, but what little fighting has been done amounts to nothing more than skirmishing. Operations have been confined to a few local points, with no marked political results, and the Cubans have not yet

succeeded in establishing themselves anywhere. Therefore, as no case is presented which calls for recognition of belligerent rights, no member of the Cabinet has expressed a desire for or hinted at action in that direction. It is no secret that the Spanish Minister has been informed that, although the Government and people of the country sympathize with the Cubans, the Neutrality Laws will be enforced, and, as a proof of the honesty of the Government in executing them, the Spanish Minister has been placed in direct communication with the United States Attorneys and Marshals, so that he can furnish them with information accompanied by proof relative to secret military expeditions, in order that they may be prompt in carrying out the instructions given months ago to intercept the sailing of hostile vessels. The recent arrests in New York, were made on information furnished to the Federal officers in New York, through Spanish sources. The course of action was owing to the open boasting by Cubans, of their success in landing men and arms on the island. The Government has been selling surplus arms to all parties, without distinction, asking no questions as to their future use. It has been ascertained from an official source, that there is no disagreement as reported between Senator Sumner and Secretary Fish, relative to the instructions to Minister Motley, which the former has seen, and besides the social relations of these gentlemen continue friendly.

New York, June 21.—The steamer "Merrimac," from Rio Janeiro, June 2, with dates from Paraguay to June 8th, has arrived. The Brazilians were endeavoring to have safely delivered to the Minister two bundles of correspondence, but owing to the active state of hostilities, no flag of truce could be received by Lopez. Several skirmishes had taken place between the Brazilian exploring party and Lopez's troops. On the 2nd ult. the Chambers were organized. On the 13th, the Minister of War presented his proposals to the Chamber of Deputies, fixing the land forces of the Empire at 20,000 soldiers in ordinary circumstances, and 60,000 in extraordinary. It is stated that Gen. Webb, United States Minister, claimed from Brazil the payment of \$70,000 for damages to the ship "Canada," wrecked in 1856, on the coast of Rio Grande del Norte. The Minister of War refusing to enter into negotiations because the case was pending the decision of the Government at Washington, Gen. Webb addressed him in a violent and grossly offensive despatch, and before having received an answer, declared an interruption in his relations with Acting Government of Brazil, and demanded his passports, which were sent him.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The steamship "Great Republic," from Hong Kong, May 19th, arrived to-day. She brings over 1,300 passengers, 1,250 of whom are Chinese.

By the latest advices from Shanghai brought by the "Great Republic," the American Minister had returned to Peking from his Southern trip to the Consular Posts, accompanied by Consul-General Seward, from Shanghai. An uneasy feeling prevailed, among the Chinese officials with reference to the future course of political events at Peking. There were no complaints concerning internal matters, and so far everything was working to their advantage. Heavy dust-storms were prevalent, and but little rain had fallen for some time. The Russian man-of-war "Port Louise," had arrived from Corea, where she had had a difficulty with the inhabitants, in which several men were killed and wounded. The Chee-Foo gold fever had entirely died out, and but little interest was manifested in gold mines.

The Mikado arrived at Yeddo on May 9th. Numerous outrages are reported to have been committed upon foreigners. The English Minister had complained to the Japanese Government regarding the matter. The whole fleet of the Mikado has arrived safely at the Port of Avermore. The Admiral Suemoto was strongly fortified in the Island of Yesso, impatiently awaiting an attack by the Mikado's forces. Three of the Admiral's vessels attempted to capture the Ram Stonewall, but the attack was unsuccessful. One of the Admiral's vessels was beached and burned.

QUEBEC, June 22.—The Privy Council has decided to allow the law to take its course in the case of Quinn, who is now under sentence for murder. The execution will take place on the second of July in the rear of the new jail. The general feeling here is that the life of the unfortunate man ought to be spared, because the verdict was found upon the evidence of one man, Flynn, who hated Quinn, and had several law-suits with him. A petition is now going round for signature, praying the Government to commute the sentence.

The prisoner Horner, who escaped from prison a few days ago, with the ex-penitentiary bird, Belleau, was nabbed yesterday at Three Rivers. He was staying at Farmer's Hotel, under an assumed name, and had given the hotel-keeper a letter for safe keeping, with the mark, \$250, on the outside. When the letter was opened by the High Constable, bits of newspaper were found inside.

GREAT FIRE IN BRANTFORD.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 23.—Last night, just before 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in Burg's cabinet shop, on the south side of Colborne street, which shortly became an extensive conflagration, consuming two large blocks of buildings, one on each side of the street, and thus destroying eighteen stores of various kinds, and some of the best buildings in the town. The following are the sufferers:—Mr. Burg, cabinet-maker, insured on the building for \$1,200 in the Gore Mutual; on the stock, \$1,000 in the Provincial, and \$500 in the Royal. Nothing was saved. He loses \$4,000 on the stock. John Welsh, shoemaker, shop and dwelling; no insurance; loss about \$300. Messrs. Bunnell, grain dealers, insured on building and scales for \$500 in the Hartford. Simon Simons, grocer, insured in the Home on stock and furniture for \$1,000. John M. Downs, owner of the building, is insured for \$1,000 in the London Assurance Co. Wm. Calder, grain-dealer, most of the stock saved, is insured in the Hartford for \$800, and Liverpool and London and Globe, \$400. Mrs. Wilkie, on building, is insured in the Hartford for \$600. The fine row of the Victoria buildings is totally destroyed. They were owned by the Trust and Loan Co., and are insured in the Royal, occupied by John Sayles, saloon keeper; John Hunter, grocer, not much loss; J. Wilkie, insurance agent, got out his papers; Mrs. Wilkie milliner, lost not heavy; Robert Gorman, boot and shoe maker, saved

ed the greater part of his stock, damaged insured for \$2,000; J. Barry & W. Deans goods removed; Mason & Hamilton, druggists, removed the bulk of their stock insured for 2,000 in the Commercial Union. The Orange Hall lost all. Wesley Howell, grocer, saved a portion of his stock, insured for \$2,000; building owned by Mrs. Williams, insured for \$2,000. A. S. Hardy Barrister, lost books covered by insurance. Masonic Hall, and all papers and organ burnt, latter insured for \$800 in the Western Canada, and the Royal chapter for \$350. Hugh Spencer, grocer, lost everything, insured in the Home, for \$1,000. Alfred Cox, Jeweller, insured for \$400 in the Liverpool London and Globe. Mrs. Craig, grocer, nothing saved and no insurance. Mrs. Nowlan, milliner, insured in the Commercial Union for \$300.

Hon. E. B. Wood's office was cleared out and library saved. A number of papers of suits on file destroyed. Building was owned by Bank of B. N. A., and insured in the Royal for \$2,100. Cleghorn & Co., hardware, total ruin, damages insured for \$8,000 in the Hartford, and \$6,000 in the Home Companies. They lost their office furniture and papers. McKenzie & Griffin, barristers, got out their papers. No insurance. By extraordinary work, the fire was stopped here, but considerable damage was done to Tisdale's property adjoining insured.

BIRTHS.

WHITNEY.—On Tuesday, 22nd inst., Mrs. N. S. Whitney, of a daughter.

MORLAND.—On Sunday, the 20th inst., at No. 9 Prince of Wales Terrace, Mrs. Morland, of a son.

REFORD.—On Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at 1099 St. Catherine street, the wife of R. Reford, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

RODGER-BARR.—At Belle Riviere, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. John Mackie, Mr. David Rodger, of St. Andrews, Q., to Miss Alice M. Barr.

SCOTT-YOUNG.—At Belle Riviere, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. John Mackie, Mr. David E. Scott, of Pakenham, O., to Miss Helen Young.

ROMAN-LEVINE.—On the 23rd inst., at the Jewish Synagogue, St. Constant street, by the Rev. Dr. Cohen, Mr. Samuel Roman, of Muskoka, Mich., to Fanny, second daughter of the late Marcus Levine, of Richmond, P.Q.

GAHAN-HARPER.—On Wednesday, the 16th inst., in the French Cathedral, by the Rev. A. Gibaud, Mr. Matthew Gahan, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Harper, both of this city.

LOYNACHAN.—In this city, on the 20th inst., of congestion of the lungs, Catherine, second daughter of Donald Loynachan, farmer, Beech Ridge, aged 19 years and 10 months.

DIED.

MORLAND.—On Sunday, the 20th instant, at No. 9 Prince of Wales Terrace, Hannah Kliza Servante, the beloved wife of Thomas Morland, Esq.

TENDER FEET.—All un-

pleasantness and soreness from perspiration prevented, and the skin strengthened, by using McDUGALL'S SCENTED CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP. Sold everywhere. Wholesale by A. B. SAVAGE, 455 St. Paul street.

TERREBONNE, 22nd June, 1869.

To the Editor of the WITNESS.
SIR,—Having read an advertisement in your paper about the Buckeye Mower and Reaper being the most successful harvester in the world, I wish to challenge that most successful harvester, or any other mower and reaper in the Dominion, to a field trial, the said trial to come off in the vicinity of Montreal, at any time suitable to the hitherto successful mower and reaper. Yours, &c.

MATTHEW MOODY.

PERSPIRATION.—To prevent

inconvenience and soreness of the skin, use McDUGALL'S SCENTED CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP. Sold everywhere. Wholesale by A. B. SAVAGE, 455 St. Paul street.

A CARD.

TO THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CANADA.

GENTLEMEN,—In England and the United States countless magazines derive their chief incomes from advertisements, being looked upon by advertisers as being, in proportion to their circulation, the best sort of medium for permanent advertising.

We have now, at no small cost, done our part to establish a magazine in Canada. After two years existence, with an established pre-paid circulation of 5,000, it may be regarded as having passed from the ranks of ephemeral enterprises of uncertain vitality.

The writers of Canada have done their part, having so far supplied its pages with an excellent and national literature, almost without remuneration, and this has been done in a great measure by writers who could ill be expected to work for nothing, and some of whom have been accustomed to command good payment for their productions elsewhere.

The Press of the Dominion has done its part. Favorable monthly notices have appeared in almost every paper in the country, and our advertisements have been made public on most generous terms.

We now ask those who really hold the control of all such enterprises, to assist in a way which will be a great gain to themselves as well as a support to us. Our desire is to pay able contributors, and we shall only be able to do so when well sustained with advertisements.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

HOT WEATHER.—The most refreshing emollient for the skin is Mc. DUGALL'S SCENTED CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP. It also prevents soreness or unpleasantness from profuse perspiration. Sold everywhere. Wholesale by A. B. SAVAGE, 455 St. Paul street.

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,

St. Paul Street, Montreal.

WANTED, for Havelock School Section, a Male Teacher holding a first or second-class Certificate; salary, \$20, to commence 1st August. Apply (if by letter post-paid,) to Messrs. McQuig & Groul, School Commissioners; or to JOHN STEVENSON, Sec.-Treas., M.P. of Litchfield, Hargrave, P.O. Litchfield, 2nd June, 1869.

N.B.—One capable of teaching French as well as English, preferred.

J.S.

NURSERY.—For the tender flesh of infants, McDUGALL'S SCENTED CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP is the most strengthening and soothing in its effects. Sold everywhere. Wholesale by A. B. SAVAGE, 455 St. Paul street.

Advertisements.



THE MEXICAN EVER-BEARING STRAWBERRY.

This new variety of Strawberry, now attracting so much attention, was brought in a hand-satchel from Jalapa, Mexico, in the fall of the year 1858. But one of the plants survived the journey. From this one plant the present extensive plantation of Messrs. J. P. WHITING & CO., has been propagated. Four years ago, Mr. Fenelon Seranton, of Lunenburg, Monroe County, Michigan, had a patch of about two rods square, when Mr. S. B. J. (who is a practical nurseryman) first saw them, and immediately made a contract with Mr. Seranton to propagate the plant for the purpose of introducing it to the public. J. P. WHITING & CO., now have a large plantation of thirty plants, which are offered to the public for the first time, with full confidence that they will be found all that is required in a good Strawberry, either for the home garden, the market garden, or the more extensive plantation.

ITS HARDINESS.

The plant came from the mountain range in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in the immediate vicinity of Jalapa, which is some five thousand feet above the level of the sea, and a few miles west and north from the city of Vera Cruz. Many of the mountains in this region are perpetually covered with snow. This will account for the extreme hardness of the plant, and shows why it has succeeded so well in this Northern State. It does not winter kill, being entirely unlike most, if not all, familiar varieties of the Strawberry; while the Mexican show green and thrifty fruit-stalks and leaves when the snow goes off in the spring, the others show, scarcely any signs of life.

ITS PROLIFIC QUALITIES.

The single plant, or crown, forms a stool, similar to the garlic the potato, onion, and plants of that nature. While the parent crown is flowering and bearing fruit, new crowns are being formed, sending forth new fruit-stalks, which in their turn, blossom and bear fruit. These stools or crowns often cover a surface of from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter. The stools may be readily separated as the roots are nearly tuberous. They may also be propagated by runners, which form stools and bear fruit the same season.

THE FRUIT.

The plant is bisexual, very perfect in its blossoms, and each blossom perfects a berry. The size of the fruit is rather above the average, being neither small, nor yet a mammoth. The fruit-stalks stand erect, are of a great length, and staunch enough to bear its burden of fruit without permitting it to droop into the dirt. The flavor is rich and aromatic in a remarkable degree. The superior excellence of this variety was first discovered to Mr. French by the grateful fragrance of the fruit. The flesh is solid, melting, but firm, and as a berry for transportation it has no superior. Its form is an irregular conical; its color a bright scarlet; the calyx parts readily from the fruit; in this respect it is nearly as free as the raspberry.

A CONTINUOUS BEARER.

It does not bear fruit periodically, or monthly, but continuously. Ripe berries have been picked as early as the twenty-eighth day of May, and continuously from that time until the eighth of November. It would be regarded as very productive if it yielded but one crop (like other plants) during the season; but, in bearing continuously, it has decided advantages over all other known varieties.

Soil seems to make but little difference with the plant. It has been successfully cultivated on sandy land, on gravelly loam, and on nearly pure clay land; the better the soil the more thrifty the plant, and the more abundant and better the fruit.

It may be transplanted at any season with satisfactory result. When a bed is once set, there is no need of disturbing it for years. The stools are constantly enlarging and will cover the ground completely, without interfering with the productiveness of the plant.

TESTIMONIALS.

A large number of persons, whose testimony is unimpeachable, have expressed the most favorable opinion respecting this remarkable fruit, for which see circulars.

Those wishing plants of this extraordinary kind should order at once.

The plants may be put out at any time before the ground freezes. Price per dozen \$2.50.

Active and responsible agents wanted, and are being appointed in every city, town, and country in the Province of Quebec, and in all countries East of Kingston, Ont. All orders and communications promptly attended to. Address M. O. KELLOGG, Genl. Agt., Box 613, P. O., Montreal.

Office with T. FULLER & Co., corner Port and Foundling streets.

Geo. W. ALEXANDER, General Agent for the Dominion, Windsor, Ont.

THE BEST SHEEP MARK YET INVENTED.—It is made of flat tinned wire, stamped with name of owner, and a number. It is cheap; it is reliable; it locks well; it does not wear out. Priced to suit any address, by mail, on receipt of three and a quarter cents each. Liberal terms to agents.

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, Jr., Sarnia, Ont.

Advertisements.

CASH ADVANCES

MADE ON LEATHER.

STIMSON & RICHARDSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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