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CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VICINITY OF WASHINGTON.

There are several objects of great interest near Washington, which the tourist should visit.

CEMETERIES.

Greenwood and Oakhill cemeteries, lie in different directions, a few miles out of Washington, the latter being in Georgetown, and one of the most beautiful cities of the dead I ever saw. It is laid out upon the sides of a deep ravine, which takes a semi-circular form, so that the tombs rise row above row, from the bottom to the top of the steep bank like a terraced garden. The natural wood is left in all its luxuriance on this side, and there are beautiful open spaces and rich lawns on the other. This cemetery certainly displays great taste, both in the choice of a location, and in its laying out. I have already endeavored to describe the beautiful National Cemetery at the Soldier's Home, and that on Arlington Heights, which is much more extensive and as deeply interesting. In the latter, one walk of considerable extent is bordered by the graves of officers, and there is a very handsome monument over the bones of several thousand soldiers, whose remains could not be identified.

ARLINGTON HOUSE.

The abode of the proud family of Custis, nearly related to that of Washington, which by marriage passed to Gen. Lee, looks over Washington city, and with its massive pillared portico, is an striking monument of a past state of things, when a slave-holding aristocracy ruled the south and the nation. This fine estate and mansion were taken possession of by the Government and devoted to public purposes. One of these, as we have seen, was a burying ground in two divisions, white and black, in which, it is said, some 70,000 bodies of patriots are buried,—and the other was a city of refuge for fugitive slaves, or, rather, freedmen, whose shanties still cover a part of the estate. With all President Johnson's zeal for pardoning rebels, and restoring their property, he never durst give up this estate to Gen. Lee, and it is not likely that it ever will be restored. It is too securely held in permanence by 70,000 of his victims.

GEORGETOWN.

Is remarkable for fine residences along its heights, and for a very celebrated and conspicuous Jesuits' College, in which a very high-class education is said to be given. Georgetown has a remarkable system of water-supply for itself and Washington which lies on a lower level.

THE DEAF-AND-DUMB ASYLUM.

A few miles out of Washington, is said to be the most complete institution of the kind in the Union, being very extensive and admirably arranged. Everything about it is in the very best taste, and the cleanliness of the institution is as scrupulous as that of the most tidy housewife of Holland. The commencement of this institution took place whilst I was in Washington, and the speeches made by hand by the graduating students, and interpreted to the audience, were equal to the usual run of college exercises, whilst the essays written by them were of a very superior class. Several students received their diplomas and went forth to be teachers of the deaf-and-dumb in various state institutions which are being founded. Why does not our celebrated Mile-end Institute show fruits like these? We have no doubt that neither smoking nor card-playing are allowed in the Washington College for the deaf-and-dumb; nor do its pupils, we presume, frequent low grog-shops, or worse houses, when they get out. Neither does it threaten with actions of damages any one who criticises it, if it has anything about it to criticise.

ALEXANDRIA.

which is on the Virginia side of the Potomac, a short distance below Washington, is a sad specimen of Southern enterprise. Though at the head of the navigable waters of the Potomac, and the terminus of a great Southern line of railroad, and thus the natural entrepot between land and water carriage, the grass is growing in its streets, and it wears an aspect almost of desolation and desolation. One might think Wordsworth's line applicable to it:—

"Something ails it now, the place is cursed."
Is only objects of interest are the church in which General Washington had his family pew, and the hotel where Col. Elsworth, of the New York Zouaves, was shot on the stairs by the infuriate landlord for running up the Stars and Stripes over his house.

J. D.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, PORTLAND, ME., JULY 15TH TO 19TH, 1869.

FIRST DAY.

The prayer-meeting, at which the delegates who had reached town had the first opportunity of exchanging thoughts, was a very remarkable one. In twenty or thirty addresses, all within an hour's compass, there was one idea turned over and over, and filling every one more and more to the close. It was more complete consecration to a personal, living, present and reign-

ing Saviour. This was afterwards called the key-note of the Convention. The words spoken were nothing without the feeling, which writing cannot convey. Mr. Moody, of Chicago, rose and said that, all present were seeking how they might get back to God. He had been walking a short time since with his little girl in the street, and she had been very restive of the restraint in which his hand held her, and had manifested a constant desire to escape and play about the shop windows—and did so more than once. Once, when she wandered down a street, he hid himself from her sight, and watched her as she gradually realized her desertion and loneliness, among the crowd of strange faces, and how plaintively she cried "father, father!" When he showed himself again, the child rushed to him, kissed his hand again and again, and clasped it tightly until she reached home. Such was God's dealing with His people.

The Convention assembled in the afternoon, after a prayer-meeting, and was called to order by Thane Miller, the blind President of the last three Conventions, whose loving eloquence has more power among the young men of the Continent than the voice of any other living man. The most touching point in his remarks was when he told how God had, at the last Convention, reached down His hand and taken the venerable Dr. Duffield, saying to him, "Come up higher," and he earnestly besought the young men, when they were forced to say, "My head reels," to be prepared to receive the crown of glory. Mr. Miller concluded his remarks by most decidedly refusing to be President again. This was regretted, I think, by every one present, as Mr. Miller has almost miraculous gifts for the position. Besides the readiest wit for parliamentary management and the most spiritual forgetfulness of himself in his love for Christ, his wondrous memory enables him to call the name and state of every delegate, whose voice he has once heard. I had met him myself very casually two years ago, not in a way to fix my name in his memory. When I met him in a crowd, I said, "Mr. Miller?" "Oh, how do you do," he said, grasping me, in his own earnest way, with both hands, and he named me in full and my Association as well. His decision was, doubtless, right, in view of the fact that a constant succession of men to lead the work is desirable, and, failing him, the choice fell most unanimously on W. E. Dodge, jr., of New York. It was said by many that there would not have been so little question about this had Mr. Claxton, of Montreal, been here; but Canada has, as usual, more than her share of a representation in two Vice-Presidents and a Secretary. Mr. McLean, of Halifax, has well earned and learned the position of first Vice-President in having held the position of President and chief worker in Nova Scotia for some years. Dr. Wilson, President of the Toronto Association, was the other.

THE WELCOME MEETING.

In the evening, the City Hall—a room which excels any in Montreal, both in magnificence and beauty—was crowded for the Welcome Meeting, at which Hon. Woodbury Davis, of Maine, presided. I telegraphed the names of the speakers. The address of the young Mayor, who is a Universalist, or something of that kind, was all that could be expected. His views, with regard to the Christian belief of those he addressed, were well handled by Rev. Dr. Carruthers, who followed him, who thought latitudinarianism, and what Bunyan called prejudice—that prejudice which would excommunicate the Chief of the Christian Commission for singing hymns—should be buried in one grave.

Ex-Governor Pollock made a similar reference to the eternal Rock of Truth to which we cling. He bid the Association seize the mighty forces of the present and chain them to the chariot of Christ, and draw the world to God. Prof. Wilson compared the infancy of the Dominion with the sturdy blood-baptized manhood of the United States, and urged that these nations, with a common tongue and a common Bible, should work hand in hand in the greatest of causes. Gen. Howard had noticed with pain that, for lack of inducement to enter the ministry, the number of theological students was growing notably small, but he took courage when he saw the representatives of the thousands who were voluntarily, and without money or price, serving in this great work. Mr. Dodge's remarks were sensible, modest, and much to the point. Gen. Fisk, of Missouri, spoke kindly of the Canadian delegates and of the Southerners, who were beginning again to work for Christ, hand in hand with those whom they had recently confronted. The only really great speech of the evening was that of Thane Miller, whose manner was as much as his matter. How he convulsed the audience with laughter as he marched backwards and forwards on the platform, more freely than most seeing men would have done! He was left to the last, he said, that people

might enjoy the close of his speech. He was so delighted to meet his friends from Canada; he could shake hands with them until he felt like a regular Union Jack himself. He agreed with brother Moody, who few years ago, had heard some hard things said in conversation of the Canadians, and answered: "Don't you say a word against John Bull. She's first-rate. I like her." He then solemnly appealed to those present, who were not yet Christians, to decide for Christ at once; and he told touchingly how a youth, who had all his life been earnestly and faithfully pleaded with, had died in despair in the very face of his Christian parents; and another story of a happy death. No one saw any incongruity in this singular way of bringing out the most solemn of truths by means of contrast.

STREET PREACHING.

I forgot to say that some street preaching was crowded in between-times yesterday. Among the speakers was Moody of course. He had heard the text read: "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up; that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." He told a story of a Jew who recently, in Chicago, entered a church to hear the singing and was caught by the words of the text as he was going out: "It is appointed unto men once to die, and after death the judgment." These words, which he hardly understood, took his sleep from him, and he was so anxious that he went to a prayer meeting which he saw advertised in next morning's paper. There he had spoken to the present speaker who told him God had called him to come to the Lord Jesus Christ. This made the man angry. Mr. Moody had read to him the story of the crucifixion, but all the response it drew forth was that it served him right. Afterwards he read this chapter about Nicodemus, and when he came to this verse it struck him as very wonderful, and after much prayer with him he said he saw Jesus lifted up for his salvation. The speaker went on to the word, "whosoever." He said, Baxter had said that he would rather have that word there than his own name, as there might be some other "Richard Baxter," but this meant every one.

PORTLAND.

This is a beautiful city. The ancestral trees explain the reason why the pretty towns and villages of New England look so thrifty and tidy, compared with most of ours. They are, in point of taste and civilization, much older. Portland is rising from its ashes, but there is more of the eagle than the phoenix about its buildings. The Mansard roof on the new buildings makes them exceedingly beautiful. The Preble House is not now the best hotel. The Falmouth is more gorgeous than any in Montreal. At the Preble they send up a waiter to collect 10 cents for cleaning your boots. Portland is remarkable for soda-water shops. Fine-art depots are numerous, and so are livery stables.

PORTLAND, July 17.

MORNING SESSION.

At six o'clock yesterday morning some of the delegates were engaged at an earnest prayer-meeting, led by brother Moody, some were sleeping, and a few were bathing. Another half-hour was spent in prayer before the 9 o'clock session, which was principally taken up by the marvellously able and interesting report of the Central Committee, read by the Hon. Cephas Brainerd, of New York, one of the most devoted, able, and practical workers in this cause. During the progress of this report, Mr. Brainerd called upon a delegate from Omaha to read that part of it referring to the work on the Pacific Railroad, in which he had taken a principal part. This narrative was so remarkable for the successes which it recounted that it was received with an enthusiasm which brought the audience to their feet, singing "All hail the power of Jesus' name." The general facts of this important report, some other opportunity must be taken to give. This over, the question of personal consecration was called up, and brought out a different sort of remarks from those elicited, on the same subject, at the prayer-meetings. The advisability of giving up tobacco and beer for Christ, advanced by some, caused some discord in feeling, and a good deal of talk in private conversation. Some good things were said, among which I may mention the remark of Mr. Moody, that he would rather have one man consecrate fifteen minutes of his time daily, fully to the work, than a dozen who, in a general way, devoted the whole of it. The one would do a great deal of good; the other would, probably, do nothing.

THE MEETINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

are being held in the State street Congregational church, at present without a pastor. The church is large, but not nearly large enough for these meetings. The delegates almost fill it, and large numbers who wish to attend find it impossible to get seats. The number of reporters present is large, there being about a dozen on

the average in attendance, representing, I believe, New York and Boston, as well as Portland, papers. The papers here report very fully and very well.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

This session opened with the reception of resolutions. These poured in from all sides and on all imaginable subjects. Only the titles of the resolutions were permitted to be read, and they were at once referred to appropriate committees, which, in due time, after remodelling them with wisdom and care, would report them to the Convention for acceptance. If any exception is taken, they are at once referred to the Committee of the Whole, and, lest any troublesome question comes up, the most earnest efforts are used with persons holding views likely to bring in discord, to get them to act wisely. Mr. Parkhurst, of Providence, stated that he had just learned that about the time the Convention was organizing, the day before, the Rev. Dr. Swain, of Providence, Rhode Island, had died, and he asked that Mr. Miller should lead the Convention in prayer for his orphan children. Mr. Miller spoke of the great use Dr. Swain had been to the Associations at the Montreal Convention, and alluded to the many times he had had sweet counsel with him about the work of these Associations, which he had so much at heart, and then alluded, in a most touching prayer, to this second reminder which had been sent to these meetings of the fleeting day in which these members were permitted to work. "We are waiting by the river," was then appropriately sung, the solo by Mr. Doane.

BUILDINGS.

The question of buildings for Association purposes was then discussed, and it appeared that in all the cities where immense halls had been reared, the most spiritual men were fully convinced that they were really worth the vast sacrifices they cost; and in small towns, where the Associations had secured the co-operation of all the evangelical churches, for the erection of Association "chapels," and where the self-denial needed for the purpose had been very great, these chapels had been blessed in the carrying on of a work which the churches could not do individually, and had been most useful in bringing the Associations together. Mr. Moody said in Chicago the permanent trustees, who held the building for the Association, would apply the rent which was received from the Association, and other sources, to the erection of new Association buildings through the city. Before he died he hoped to see them as thick as billiard-rooms. Endowments, to free Associations from debt or rent, were never thought of, and in no sense desirable.

THE LORD'S DAY.

The question of opening the rooms on the Lord's day was discussed, and the general feeling seemed to be, that rooms should not be opened in the usual way on Sunday, but that for prayer-meetings, bible classes, and even for religious reading and conversation carefully guarded, they might be opened at hours other than church hours. Boston took the strongest ground against opening. The Committee on Credentials reported the names of 610 delegates from over 200 Associations.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening, the resolution business and other routine having been again gone through, and one resolution, recommending that the soldiers' graves should not be decorated on the Sabbath, having passed, Mr. Mathew Henry Hodder, of Hodder and Houghton Paternoster Row, London, was introduced as a delegate from the London Association. He was received with great applause. The enthusiasm which his commission caused was heightened by every sentence of hearty good will which he uttered. I never heard a more cordial and sensible address of congratulation. When he sat down it was almost impossible to stay the applause. Mr. Doane was called upon to sing General Russell's hymn, "Tell me the old old story," but Mr. Miller came forward instead and sang it with much expression and great feeling, after which Mr. Hodder was well replied to by Rev. Edward Hawes of Philadelphia.

OUTSIDE OPERATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

This topic was brought forward by Mr. Moody, of Chicago. The addresses on this subject were the most interesting of the Convention so far as each speaker told about the special work done at home, and wherein it differed from that of other associations.

STREET PREACHING.

Before this evening session, open-air preaching was carried on in the most public spots in the city. One of these places was in front of the City Hall. When the hour arrived there was a Scotch mist, and General Howard, who was presiding, moved the audience into the corridor of the hall, which had in it at one time, it was estimated, over 500 people. The singing rolled up through the upper passages and halls with a grand reverberation, and the preaching of the eloquent General riveted the attention of

the mixed crowd for about half an hour. General Howard is one of the most simple-hearted delegates we have. Two of his brothers are here, one a General who was in Montreal, and the other a minister.

During the hour of the evening meeting the surplus of the audience was sent over to another church, where they were addressed by distinguished members of the Convention.

J. R. D.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

(By our Deaf-Mute Contributor.)

THE PASSENGERS.

The day was remarkably wet when the "Spartan" got up steam, an hour after the stated time of departure, and started on its trip west from Montreal. The boat was loaded with merchandise to its utmost capacity, and stowed in every nook and corner on deck were about 250 Norwegians, a very hardy and healthy-looking people, who were destined for the Western States—the usual place for the vast majority of emigrants from the old world. They seemed to know how to adapt themselves to circumstances, and no sooner had the steamer got fairly out of sight of Montreal, than they sought out corners and convenient places where they could pass day and night during their trip in family groups; and many opened their boxes containing their food and began their morning meal on rye cake, stale bread, and fragments of ship biscuit; a keg of water being passed from mouth to mouth in the family to wash down their food. Thus, alternately drinking water, eating stale bread, sleeping, and occasionally looking out, did these Norwegians pass the two days and two nights which it took to get from Montreal to Toronto.

It would have been an advantage to Canada if these Norwegians had been destined for Red River settlement or any part of the great Northwest, for they appear to be a hardy, sober, industrious class, and during the voyage from Montreal to Toronto none of them had anything to do with whiskey. The only cases of drunkenness on board were two or three Montrealers or French Canadians, whose only luggage consisted of a bundle in a dirty handkerchief, projecting from their coat pockets. These drunken fellows made themselves obnoxious during the whole passage, especially to a few decent females, whom they more than once annoyed, and the steward was obliged to order them to move away, repeatedly.

THE "WITNESS" BOYS.

As the steamer stopped at the intermediate landings, it was frequently boarded by the *Witness* boys, with a good supply of that publication, at one half-penny each. The crowded state of the vessel caused these boys to anticipate a large sale; but, on finding that they were nearly all "ignorant foreigners," they were greatly disappointed, and disgusted too, at the smell through which they had to go in the fruitless endeavor to effect a sale among the poor Norwegians. A few Montrealers and others willingly bought a halfpenny worth of news, and off went the enterprising newboys to the railway depot on seeing the arrival of a train well filled with decent and clean people, among whom they found more customers.

ENTERPRISE AND PROGRESS.

After three hours detention at Kingston, we were again under weigh. The rainy clouds and the rain itself had cleared away and left us a nice opportunity to view the beautiful lake and its numerous islands and coast scenery until night spread its mantle of darkness over the whole. At the next landing, an enterprising old woman brought a broken saucer full of very small, nearly ripe, strawberries, and busied herself about trying to effect a sale. The price (25c.) was too high for such a miserable testimony of the productiveness of Canadian soil, and nobody would buy them at any price. She took them home with her (just over the road) and manifested her displeasure at the failure by throwing the fruit to a group of barefooted children.

By seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, we arrived at Toronto, and out scrambled the Norwegians to make sundry purchases in the city, while I made my way to the railway station, where I found we had five hours to wait for the train. There is a great improvement here to what it was two years ago,—enterprise and progress have been at work, not only in a commercial point of view, but also in the manners and conduct of the Grand Trunk officials; for, instead of witnessing another scene of throwing the luggage about like cordwood, and rudeness to passengers, I found a new staff of civil, obliging, and active men. Buildings have been raised, eclipsing the others which stood as ornaments to the city eighteen months ago. The streets, though not so lively and busy as those of Montreal, show sufficient of city traffic to the casual observer to convince him of the enterprising character of the place. New churches, new stores, new residences, of brick, stone, and wood, are among the catalogue of improvements. One must feel more like being in an English town in wandering about the streets of Toronto, where the obnoxious practice of "sainting" the streets, as in Montreal, is almost unknown, and where the names over the stores are so familiar to a Briton.

Stratford is reached next, and we see the same signs of improvement. In addition to churches, stores, &c., we find new woollen mills erected, and a great improvement in the two journals, the *Beacon* and *Herald*, both of which issue a weekly sheet as large as the *Toronto Globe*, and seem to be thriving. We were detained here all night, and next morning (Dominion Day) a Sabbath stillness prevailed throughout the town, with here and there a party of gay young folks starting off on their pleasure tours. A quiet run on the Buffalo and Lake

Huron Railway, brings, in panoramic order, a thriving and enterprising district to the traveler's view, until the train reaches

SEAFORTH.

Ten years ago, I am told, Seaforth was an insignificant little hamlet, scarcely worth the name of "village," but it has doubled in size and population every three or four years, and still goes on prospering. It has had a neatly got-up and well-managed weekly newspaper (Reform), which has passed into other hands, and is carried on with the same spirit and enterprise as its originators manifested. Here also are traces of great progress, so much so that I scarcely recognized the place. Mills, churches, granaries, substantial and elegant stores, meet the stranger's gaze, and the fact of its being all of only ten years' growth is almost incredible. In size and population (about 4,000) it is like many small towns in England which can trace their origin so far back as the time of Alfred the Great, yet they are no larger, not even so enterprising, as Seaforth in its infancy. Those travellers who accuse Canada so vehemently of want of enterprise, only require a closer scrutiny of the places in Ontario to convince themselves of their error and injustice. Indeed, I think Ontario would bear favorable comparison with any place in the United States for attractiveness to emigrants from the old country, and it only requires a little more activity on the part of the Dominion Government to make Ontario known to British intending emigrants to induce them to come out and settle in Canada.

THESE STUMPS!

On the stage! Sixteen miles up the country towards the Georgian Bay. A pleasant ride, indeed! Recollections of the old stage-coach days in England, crowd into my mind. On we rattle, over a good gravel road, with green fields of corn on both sides,—though backward for the season, yet the prospects of the farmer gathering an abundant harvest, are still cheering. Saw-mills, new houses, fresh clearings, foundations for new villages, and a line of telegraph from Seaforth, along the road for many miles, are the signs of progress here—the progress of two years! The price of land about here is rising rapidly. The exodus to the States, so much lamented in Quebec Province, is not known in this part of Canada. A loyal and prosperous community live here in peace, happiness and plenty, who seem to be bent on keeping pace with their cousins over the line in enterprise and progress,—and what would more speedily help them on in this laudable purpose than a means of destroying the stumps which disfigure the farms all around? Has not science discovered anything to destroy the stumps? There is something in the Greek or Fenian fire which might be tried in this, and the discoverer of such a remedy would be the greatest benefactor of a young colony. If the Fenian or Greek fire has the destructiveness attributed to it, surely it might be used in a more humane work than burning mansions in Grosvenor Square or warehouse doors in Thames street. Methinks it would be a vast boon to new settlers, if they could obtain a cheap and effectual means to destroy the stumps as the trees are cut down, instead of having to leave them for ten or fifteen years to rot, all the time being a great hindrance to the farmer cultivating his land.

AN ORANGE DEMONSTRATION IN THE BACKWOODS OF CANADA.

Some writers have frequently characterized these parts of Canada as "the extreme limits of civilization," or more frequently still "the Backwoods," where the work of the axe has just begun. But now-a-days one cannot fail to be convinced that such appellations are things of a bygone time.

The anniversary of the famous Battle of the Boyne was celebrated in the little village of Ainsleyville, Grey, Ont., with pomp and show, somewhat like the fete-Dieu in Montreal. The day was gloriously beautiful, and hardly a cloud overshadowed the lovely scene. A gentle breeze fanned the faces of the gaily-dressed crowds and made the hot rays of the sun less oppressive. About ten o'clock the village presented a very lively and grotesque picture, which would have done the heart good of any painter. Across the streets were triumphal arches, decorated with flags and streamers dancing in the breeze. The dry goods storekeepers unrolled their colored merchandise and stretched them right across the street, attaching one end to the opposite store windows, bringing out almost all the colors of the rainbow. Boughs were liberally used in decorating many of the buildings. In convenient parts of the village swing-boats were erected and well patronized throughout the day by the young blood of the country and their "sweethearts." Everybody seemed to have turned out in their very best apparel, and the majority of the men had the colors suitable for the occasion attached to their hats or button-holes. On both sides of the village abundant means were at hand for the thirsty people to indulge in "temperance drinks," and the village pumps seemed to groan under the heavy strain upon their machinery. Gingerbread, bread and cheese, and the et-cetera, so common to the street-stalls at English fairs, were plentiful. A large building in course of construction was converted into a banquet hall and tables of "all the delicacies of the season" were spread out, and awaited the pleasure of several hundred hungry Orangemen.

The procession now formed, amid the loud beating of drums, the playing of instruments, &c., (among which was a Scotch bagpipe, to the intense gratification of not a few Scotch settlers), the merry laughter, and clapping of hands of children, the cordial greetings of old friends, the meeting of light-hearted, gaily-attired maidens with their lovers beaming with health and happiness. The Orangemen wore their regalia, many with sword in hand, and others carrying flags and spears. Thus about 600 Orangemen, of Lodge No. 11, began their march about the village, until the bell rang to call them to the banquet. After the inner-man had been duly satisfied, they again turned out and re-formed in procession. Unfortunately, Ainsleyville does not boast of a building, (or a town-hall, if you please,) large enough for this gathering, and a happy idea occurred to the leaders to hold their meeting in the bush! Therefore, to the bush the procession now marched, followed by the villagers and farmers and their connections, to the number of two or three thousand. Previous to this a platform for the orator had been raised under the shade of a group of trees, and planks were spread over fallen trunks, forming sitting accommodation for the multitude. The cere-

mony began with an appropriate sermon, as I am informed, after which several orators addressed the attentive assembly for about an hour. During the addresses several gallant Orangemen brought pails of water and galleons, by which men, women, and children quenched their thirst. A collection was made at the close, and the procession wheeled round and returned to the village. Those who had come from a distance began their homeward journey, and finally the others dispersed, and as night spread its mantle over the scene the streets of Ainsleyville resumed their usual quietness—a few untaxed curs and black porkers being the only promenade.

This closed the most memorable gathering of Orangemen ever held in Ainsleyville,—a gathering of the most loyal, intelligent and enterprising people I have yet seen in Canada. Here, some ten years ago, reigned a "howling wilderness," without roads, except a track through almost impenetrable forests, on which it took three or four days to accomplish the sixteen miles to the nearest railway depot; but, as it now stands, the writer sees no material difference between it and the district within fifty miles around Montreal. The tireless arm of the sturdy settler has cleared his liberal allowance of acres, and added to the wealth of the country. Every blow with the axe has been to him a step forward; but, oh! what a laborious task it has been! The reward of that toil is the waving green fields which surround his homestead, and await the scythe or the reaper. The early pioneers have few stumps on their lands, and the herds of cattle and flocks of sheep pasturing thereon, with the luxuriant vegetation, is good to look upon, and goes a great way to repudiate certain calumnies which have been promulgated by the N. Y. Tribune and other papers, whose correspondents declared their preference of a healthy elephant to a homestead of a hundred acres in Canada.

SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

SECOND READING OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The amendments which the Lords wish to introduce into the Irish Church Bill chiefly relate to disendowment, and how the money saved should be employed if this is carried out. Lord Grey and many others expressed their desire that, some part of the surplus should be made the means of bettering the position of all the clergy and ministers of religion in Ireland. Much exception was taken to what is called, the great gift of Church property to landlords. The Standard, June 21, speaks of the hopes which yet remain to the Irish Church. It says:—It matters comparatively little whether the bishops are appointed by the Crown and sit by rotation in the House of Lords; it matters infinitely whether means are secured to the Church of providing religious ministrations for the scattered Protestants of Munster and Connaught. The Church can afford to dispense with all favor and precedence; she cannot afford to be left penniless in presence of a rival not only well endowed with capitalized wealth, but able, by means of a coercion as regular and stringent as that of the law, to levy compulsory contributions from three-fourths of the nation. It is of the utmost consequence that some capitalized fund should be provided as a nucleus around which the contributions of the faithful may accumulate, which may sustain the organization of the Church in the shock of passing through a period of transition and legal dissolution, which may provide for the needs of those scattered congregations which cannot provide for their own.

INQUIRY CONCERNING MR. BRIGHT'S LETTER.

Mr. Gladstone's reply to Colonel North's inquiry whether the Government generally concurred in Mr. Bright's opinions, did not prove very satisfactory to their lordships as he appeared to concur in the sentiments alluded to, while declaring his disapprobation of their expression. Lord Cairns spoke of the obnoxious letter in the Upper House, with somewhat less warmth than the occasion seemed to demand, which the Morning Star attributes to his not having been born in the Peerage.

THE PROPOSED INQUIRY INTO THE WORKING OF THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

A motion was made by the members for Coventry for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the working of the French Commercial Treaty, on the plea that it affects unfavorably the silk trade. Since this treaty was made in 1860, they pointed out that wages have fallen in Coventry from £12,000 to £3,000. Mr. Bright showed the true causes of the depression were principally change of fashion, and the high tariff in America, which affect St. Etienne as well as Coventry. He also showed that the abolition of the Treaty would be a real misfortune for the English silk trade, as there would then be no duties in England, but additional duties in France.

PAUPERISM AND EMIGRATION.

The Morning Star, June 23, says:—Whatever may be done, it is necessary that the wants and feelings of the colonies should be carefully consulted. They do not desire, and will not have, shiploads of the stereotyped English pauper. On this part of the subject Mr. Goschen made one statement which, however much it is calculated to depress the ratepayers of London, is reassuring from the colonial point of view. He said that among the thirty thousand inmates of the metropolitan work-houses there were only three thousand able-bodied persons of both sexes, and that among the recipients of out-door relief there was a similarly small proportion of the able-bodied. These facts bear eloquent testimony to the patient endurance of the poverty-stricken army of laborers who suffer from short work, and also remarkably agree with the personal observations which Mr. Charles Dickens lately recorded in the pages of All the Year Round.

DR. LEES.

Dr. Lees, the distinguished temperance advocate, of England, who has spent some weeks in this vicinity, leaves to-day for Portland, where he will remain for a few days, the guest of Hon. Neal Dow. After that he will make an extensive tour, visiting the White Mountains, the Canadas, and the Lake Superior country. He expects to return to Boston in October, and we hope the citizens of this State will have many opportunities to hear him on the subject of temperance, to which he has given so much attention.—Boston Traveller.

Frederick R. Lees, Ph. D., to whom the above paragraph alludes, was born at Meanwood Hall, near Leeds Yorkshire, about fifty-six years ago, and was educated for the bar, but afterward de-

voted himself to Medicine, Chemistry, Biblical Criticism and Philosophy, and is a member of the German University of Giessen and of other learned societies. The intense political agitations of Great Britain on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, from 1825 to 1832, drew him early into political and public life, in which he was associated with the reform leaders of that day, and has been identified with every agitation for political reform up to this time, including that of the famous Anti-Corn-Law League, in which he was an efficient worker. He was by unanimous consent a leader of the radicals of Leeds and all the surrounding country.

On these principles he contested several Parliamentary elections against the Tory and aristocratic interest, such as Ripon in 1858, Northamptonshire against the Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer, the city of Northampton against Lord Henley in 1863. He has for many years either conducted influential periodicals or been associated with them, and has been a constant writer for the press on all important questions of the day.

During our dark days, party feeling in Great Britain in relation to American affairs was most intense. The entire population was divided by a very sharp line into "Northerners" and "Southerners," and the spirit between these parties was very bitter. At first, the Southerners seemed to have it all their own way, comprising as they did the aristocratic classes of society, but Dr. Lees, with many others, threw himself with intense earnestness into the controversy—which was almost literally a fight—and by his pen through the public papers, and his voice on a hundred platforms all over the country, did as much as any other man to check the current of sympathy with the rebellion, and turning the tide of feeling towards the North. From the laying of the keel of the "Alabama," and other pirate ships, he denounced the whole proceeding with withering scorn and indignation, declaring that the nation would be justly held to answer for the depredations of those ships, perhaps with blood as well as treasure. Where he held meetings on American affairs, he gave the proceeds to the Lancashire Cotton Distress Fund.

The Southerners convened meetings; Dr. Lees attended many and by his eloquence and influence turned them into a victory for the Union, so that at last the "Southerners" were afraid to call more meetings.

Dr. Lees has been an indefatigable worker in many departments of Literature, Philosophy, and Science. No question of public importance has escaped him, or been left without his aid. He is author of a standard work on Logic, of many essays on philosophy, criticism, and scientific subjects, in periodicals and cyclopaedias, but is best known in this country as the author of innumerable essays on the physiology, criticism, and politics of Temperance. Many of these have had a very large circulation—one of them, the Prize Essay, 100,000 copies; another, "Is Alcohol a Medicine?" 30,000 copies, and both of these are yet in active circulation. Two editions of his octavo Bible Commentary have been sold in England, and a third is in the press in this country. Of this work the most able Bible scholars in England have spoken in terms of unqualified approval—as many in this country have also done. Save one, he has gained every prize for which he has written since his twenty-third year. His latest work is the "Text-Book of Temperance," written for and published in this country, and marked by great learning and ability.

In his own country Dr. Lees, occupies a very prominent position before the public—as an able and interesting lecturer on literary and scientific subjects—and in this country as well as in his own, he is accepted as the most learned and able expositor of the scientific truths and social facts and necessities on which the temperance cause is based.

The visit of Dr. Lees to this country is partly for his health, but mostly to inform himself thoroughly on American affairs, that he may afford more intelligent counsel and advice to the better classes of working men of England as to the best fields of emigration.—Portland Daily Press, July 12.

DEAN STANLEY ON THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

(From London Paper.)

On Sunday afternoon, it being the anniversary of the Queen's Accession, the Dean of Westminster preached a sermon on the royal supremacy. He showed how fully that doctrine was recognized by the Church of England, and enlarged upon the consequences which followed from it, without however referring directly to the Irish Church Bill, or to any other event of contemporary history. Remarking that at the epoch of the Reformation it was supposed that the Emperor of Germany, at the head of the Holy Roman Empire, and the Pope, were superior to all other European potentates, the Dean said:—It was against this intrusion of a foreign power, in the person of an Italian prince, that the Protestant sovereigns, especially the Protestant sovereign of England, declared themselves henceforth free. He protested "that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm." That was, in other words, to say that no institution or person, however venerable or sacred, could interfere with the allegiance of Christian ministers to their own country and their own laws. He should not attempt to dwell upon that noble protest of national independence, which in this age had been almost forgotten. It had almost been forgotten how great was the danger and how deep the necessity which called it forth: but now again the necessity seemed to be as great as when it first appeared, although no sympathy with any foreign nation, or foreign church, or foreign principle, however good in itself, could absolve them from the undivided allegiance they owed to that authority under which their lot by God's mercy had been cast. Up to the time of the Reformation, too, in every country there had been a deep gulf which divided class from class, which made an empire within an empire, and which threatened to rend empires asunder—he alluded to the separate privilege of power which had existed on the part of that grand profession, which at one time or another had done more good or more evil than any other—the sacred order of the clergy. It was one of the fundamental principles of the Reformation that henceforth this separate—this overwhelming—power of the clerical order should cease, and that the clergy, like other

classes of the community should neither themselves be controlled nor be able to control others by rules of their own making, being bound only by those laws which bound the whole community. That was the meaning of that part of the royal supremacy which declared that the sovereign was the head and fountain of law, over all causes and persons, ecclesiastical as well as civil, within her dominions supreme. The Queen was head of the church because she was head of the nation; the ministers of the church were, for the same reason, ministers also of the nation; the law of the nation was, for the same reason, the law of the church. These things realized to them all that which was exclusively noted in that day's prayer (the Accession).

THE HOZIER LANE TRAGEDY.

The following letter written by Daggan to his brother in Bristol, and received by the mid-day post on Monday last, was produced at the inquest:—

"15, Hozier Lane, Smithfield, E.C., June 27, "Dear Brother,—You are aware of Mr. Adams' harsh and hard course of action when he heard my lungs were affected, which ended in his giving me one month's notice to leave his employ, knowing (as I told him) I had no means of livelihood but the one week's wages I left with. His bearing and language have been thoroughly tyrannical from the first moment he heard I was struck down, and have been continued up to the last, and the cause of it all is that he has made a miscalculation in me. He had reckoned he had a good, sound, serviceable article in me, and when he discovered his mistake he was furious, and showed his annoyance as only a hard, selfish, narrow-minded man could do. After the month expired he then allowed me, after a great deal of solicitation, to remain in the house, which is his, a week longer, while I looked for work and a place to live in, which I had no opportunity of doing before. I have tried hard to obtain either or both, but can find no lodging or home, for when they know I am out of work and can give no reference they decline altogether. I asked Mr. Adams if he would allow me to name him as a referee. He said he would have nothing to do in the matter, as he might have to pay. I asked him what he thought I could do. He said I could get a place somewhere if I liked, and that I must be out of his house at the expiration of the week, or he would put my things into the lane. I appealed to him for some consideration for my wife and little ones; the eldest he knew was far gone in consumption. I had also asked him if it were possible he could go to such extremes after my being between four and five years in his employ, and the long character he had with me, and, up to the time of my health partially failing, had devoted my whole energy in forwarding his interests. He took no notice of that, but said he would do as he had said, so not to deceive myself in the matter. So we have to face the alternative of starving in the streets, the workhouse, or death. We prefer the latter. We might have been able to surmount the difficulties, possibly, if Mr. Adams had acted less unfeelingly; but he has shown scant mercy, and if the same is meted to him in his extremity it will go hard with him, for the blood of me and mine is on his hands, and will cling to him and his. It is better to meet death as we have than wait till he comes through want, privation, and misery, and would come with equal certainty, for me, Emma, and all the children are far from strong, and must have quickly succumbed. We are strongly attached to each other, and separation alone would be as bad as death, and we love the children dearly—too dearly to condemn them to utter wretchedness and want. It is agony of mind almost beyond endurance to think that the alternative is so terrible that we cannot shield from one or the other. Break the news gently to mother. Tell her it is, under the circumstances, the best course,—far better than the degradation and want and disease before us, which must have ended in the same way after all our sufferings. Prussic acid was the thing used. Pray undertake the funerals, if you can. I trust you will have enough things to pay expenses. Oh! the horror of this night! May it be visited upon the man who forced it! I can write no more. I am nearly mad. So, an eternal farewell to you all, and may God bless you! Farewell for ever!"

The letter bore no signature. Mr. Adams in evidence rebutted the statements in the foregoing letter, and showed that he had shown Daggan the greatest indulgence.

THE USK MURDER.—The prisoner Thomas Ross, charged upon his own confession with the murder of Jane Edwards, whom he accidentally met at Usk on the 15th of June, 1867, has been removed from Hereford to Usk jail. There is now very little doubt that the body found at Llanhenock three months after the prisoner said he committed the offence is that of the murdered woman. The prisoner stands remanded till an order be got from the Secretary of State for the disinterment of the body. In the meantime the following evidence has been taken:—Sergeant Philipott, of Ross, deposed that he was met by the prisoner as he was going to the Barrs Court Railway Station at Hereford on the 4th June. He said he wanted to give himself up, for two years before that time he murdered a young woman named Jane Edwards, at Usk, and threw the body into the river. He met her accidentally while he was on tramp, and she said she was on her way to Monmouth. As he intended going there also, he agreed to accompany her, and she paid for his lodging and food. While they were drinking in an inn near Usk Bridge, and were both tipsy, he went out into the yard and saw a grate, from which he took a bar, with which he afterwards murdered her. He threw her body into the river. He then took 14s. from her pocket and a ribbon from her bonnet, and left the place. He added that if the witness went to Lyddbrook he would find the ribbon. He went to Lyddbrook, and found the ribbon which the prisoner had described. It appeared to have been washed. Superintendent Davies, of Hereford, deposed that in consequence of the statement of the prisoner he visited Usk and the scene of the alleged murder, and found that in September 1867 the body of a young woman was found at a place called Llanhenock, eight miles from Usk Bridge. Superintendent McIntosh, of Pontypool, deposed that the body was found at the time specified. It was dressed, but without boots, and had no bonnet on, and was that of a woman from twenty-five to thirty years of age.

CANADA ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.—At Hamilton, on Dominion Day, there was a great gathering of the Masonic fraternity, headed by the Grand Master, who laid the corner-stone of a new Episcopal church. Masons attended from about thirty distant lodges.—The first number of a new monthly review, entitled, The Churchman's Magazine, has been issued in Hamilton. It is published by Messrs. T. & R. White of the Spectator, and makes a neatly printed serial of forty-eight pages. It presents more variety than usual in its table of contents, and the articles appear both good and well selected.—The Anglican Synod of Quebec opened on the 6th, and was in session all week. On Tuesday a number of important reports including one prohibiting the employment of deacons who get married before being three years in orders, were discussed. On Thursday the Synod discussed the best means of securing the Church property. A resolution of concordance with the family of the late Metropolitan was adopted.—On Sunday, the 4th inst., for the first time, his Lordship, the Bishop of Quebec, visited the village of South Durham, and administered the rite of confirmation to seventeen candidates.—At the meeting of the Diocesan Church Society at Fredericton, N.B., recently, it was found that the funds of the Society were insufficient to meet the demands upon them by \$3,000, whereupon the sum of \$782 was contributed or pledged to the Society by those present.—At the recent meeting of the Diocesan Synod of Nova Scotia, a Committee reported that, whilst it preferred a Synod for the Maritime Provinces, it favored a union with the principal Synod of Canada, and a resolution favoring the principle of the latter union passed. The smaller union was declared to be impracticable. A member of Synod gave notice of a motion favoring the acceptance of the principle of total abstinence by the Church in Nova Scotia, but this stood over. The Diocesan Church Society in Nova Scotia is short of funds.

PREBYTERIAN.—Last week the deputation for Queen's College ended, received subscriptions to the amount of \$1,644, all in Hamilton with the exception of \$100.—The ladies of St. Andrew's church, Dundas, netted \$170 by their bazaar on Dominion Day.—The Rev. Peter Lindsay, of Arnprior, has been appointed, by the County Council, Local Superintendent of the Township of McNab, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Fraser.—The regular meeting of the Guelph Presbytery commenced on the 13th. The matters likely to come up for discussion, relating to Galt will probably cause a lengthy sitting.—The Rev. D. Cameron, minister of the Canada Presbyterian Church at Lochiel, Ont., has been presented with a massive gold chain by the young ladies of his congregation, as a token of love and respect.—The Rev. Mr. McQuinn, of Kenyon, has received leave of absence to go on a trip to Scotland, for the benefit of his health. Before his departure his congregation presented him with a purse of money to pay his expenses.—The Rev. Mr. Fraser left Montreal for Scotland on Thursday last. He remained a day at Quebec, preaching there on Friday night in Chalmers' church. On the following Sunday he preached at Woodstock, N.B.

WESLEYAN.—The friends of the Rev. John Wilson, B.A., Wesleyan minister, had a social gathering lately, near Millgrove, county of Wentworth, when an address was read, and a purse containing \$120 presented to him as a token of the esteem in which he is held in the Waterdown Circuit.—The 23rd of June formed the close of a prosperous year of the Wesleyan Female College. The number on the roll has been 208, being more than the number reached on any previous year. The average attendance has also been greater. The highest number at any one time has been of boarders 108, and of day pupils 65. The duties of the Principals have been ably performed by Dr. Rice.—On Sabbath, the 20th ult., the new Wesleyan church at Carlingford, was dedicated. The morning services were conducted by Rev. Wm. Hawke, of Clinton. In the afternoon Rev. J. W. Mitchell, M.A., Presbyterian, preached on the love of God and its manifestation.—On the occasion of his leaving Ingersoll to take the editorial management of the Christian Guardian, Toronto, the Rev. E. H. Dewart was presented by the ladies of the Wesleyan congregation with a pair of handsome steel engravings.—A social meeting was held in the Wesleyan church, Owen Sound, to bid farewell to the Rev. Jno. Hunt, about to remove to Aurora. He was presented with an address and a purse containing \$50.—The corner-stone of the New Connexion School was laid at Mount Forest with Masonic honors by the W.M. Rev. J. A. Murray and the brethren of St. Alban's Lodge No. 200.—The Episcopal Methodists of Goderich have succeeded in getting their church removed to near the centre of the town. It will soon be ready again for worship.

BAPTIST.—The Baptist body of Smith's Falls have purchased the residence now occupied by their minister, Mr. Donovan, for a parsonage, and paid \$1,400 cash for it.—Rev. G. Genie, pastor of the Baptist church, Elora, received a present of between forty and fifty dollars from friends of different denominations.—The Baptist chapel, in Carleton Place, was re-opened on Sunday last. Sermons were preached on the occasion by the Revs. D. Mulhern, of Brockville, W. A. Caldwell, of Perth, and J. Donovan, of Almonte.—Mr. Charles Carroll, the Evangelist, was ordained in the Baptist church in Beamsville, in the presence of some thirty ministers, and a very large assemblage.—Rev. J. C. Bleakley has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church at Moncton.—The Baptist Church at Tiverton, a very handsome building, is expected to be completed in a few weeks.—The Rev. Mr. Carroll left St. Catharines on Wednesday to take charge of the pastorate of the Baptist church in Brantford, which is one of the most prominent churches of that order in the Dominion.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—Dean Hook announces himself a convert to the principle of Anti-State Churchism. —Of 300 Presbyterian ministers in Canada only 9 are doctors of divinity. —Archbishop McCloskey will soon leave to attend the Council at Rome, taking \$5,000 as a present to the Pope. —The students in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, U.S. are required to study the same on Sundays as on other days. —The managers of the Midnight Mission in

Philadelphia have in the past eighteen months had over 700 individuals under their charge.

— Rev. Mr. Murray, of Boston, holds what are called "Conversations" on religious matters, on Sunday afternoons, in Boston.

— The three New School Presbyterian theological seminaries in the States this year graduated 60, and the three Old School 51 young men.

— It is rumored that a new religious paper is soon to be started in New York. In general character and appearance it will resemble the Independent.

— Rev. Dr. Spaulding is the oldest Missionary of the American Board. He has been laboring in Ceylon for forty-nine years, and is still active and efficient.

— Elder Hyde, a Mormon preacher, has been laboring in Sheffield, England. Quite a number of the cutlers have joined the Latter Day Saints.

— The Protestant population in the Austrian Empire, amounts to 9,140,339, of whom 1,229,083 are Lutherans, and 1,912,242 are of the Reformed faith. Besides these there are 30,000 who are members of other Protestant churches.

— Many of the converts to the Church of Rome, in England, are quietly returning to the Church of England. Among the number are the names of Thomas Arnold, Mr. Palgrave, Mr. Walford, and a son of Mrs. Hemans.

— The Presbyterian Church, at Rolla, Missouri, was organized, in 1864, and since that time has changed its place of worship five times. Within the five years they have changed their pastor five times, and the church is now vacant.

— Rev. D. Berger, the efficient editor of the Religious Telescope, was not re-elected by the General Conference of the United Brethren, in the States, because he could not see any great harm in secret temperance societies.

— At the late ordination in Illinois of a son of Rev. Edward Beecher, D.D., the candidate was solemnly "charged" never to forget that he was the son of his father, the grandson of his grand father, and the nephew of his uncle.

— A chime of 43 bells has been blessed in Buffalo, after the approved Roman Catholic style. Three bishops and 100 priests participated in the ceremony. This is the largest chime in the country and cost \$50,000. The bells vary in weight from 25 to 4,300 pounds.

— The Northwestern Presbyterian of Chicago has been obliged to suspend publication, and its subscription-list is transferred to the Presbyterian of Philadelphia. It was one of the ablest and most retrogressive Old School Presbyterian organs.

— The Young Men's Christian Association of St. John, N. B., have invited all the Protestant clergymen throughout New Brunswick to send each a representative for their several congregations, to sit at a Young Men's Convention to be held in St. John in October next.

— The Jews who believe in the restrictions of Judaism, seem to have a gift for calling conventions. At least three meetings of their rabbis are now promised—two in the States, and one in Germany. The orthodox party is still much the largest, but apathetic.

— The Protestant missionary movements in Brazil, have all been unsuccessful, except upon the part of the Presbyterian church, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Simonton. Two hundred adults, speaking the Portuguese language, have been gathered into that church in the city of Rio Janeiro.

— In the English Churchman's Almanac, the annual income of the twenty archbishops and bishops in the Church of England is given. The largest annuity, about \$100,000 in our currency, is received by the Archbishop of Canterbury; several receive \$75,000, and the smallest amount is \$22,500.

— Of the £1,500 which the English Church Union (the Tractarian body) have paid for the costs of the prosecution, "Martin v. Mackonochie," the St. Albans Defence Fund repay the Union £1,248. The total sum contributed by the congregation of St. Albans and their friends to the St. Albans Defence Fund has been £1,278 11s. 6d.

— The Ecumenical Council meets with but little favor among the Romanists of Germany, most of whom are in favor of free thought. It is even thought not unlikely that if, under the influence of the Jesuits, and of Dr. Manning, and the new party of proselytes, the Council should take extreme Ultramontane grounds, as now seems probable, there would be a serious schism in the Roman Catholic Church.

— The Liberal Christian says: "The future of Liberal Christianity depends upon whether it can pray. If it is not a piety as well as a philosophy, it will perish. But if it can invigorate faith, strengthen aspiration, deepen reverence and trust, subdue self-love, and open souls to the inflowing Spirit of God,—if it is not merely religious, but a religion,—it is heir to the kingdom, and holds the keys of the future in its hand."

— Another "colonial bishop" difficulty has occurred; this time in New Zealand. Dr. Jenner, who was consecrated and sent out from England, claims the bishopric of Otago and Dunedin; but he is a Ritualist, and by 4 cleric and 15 laic votes against him to 4 cleric and 10 laic votes in his favor they have refused to receive him. But, says a Church paper, "Dr. Jenner still intends to assert his right to the nomination to that bishopric."

NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING.—Last Sunday there were from fifteen to twenty thousand people in attendance at the national camp-meeting at Round Lake, near Saratoga, and yet all were well fed and housed, and perfect order prevailed throughout. There was speaking from five different stands in the afternoon, that from the main stand being a most eloquent discourse by Bishop Simpson, on the text, Romans XII: 1. This camp-meeting was intended to be the largest ever known in the history of purely religious gatherings on this continent, and was to continue 10 days.

THE REV. DR. CALDICOTT.—The Rev. Dr. Caldicott died yesterday morning. He was born in Buckley, Northamptonshire, in March, 1803. He received a good education, and came to Canada in 1824, in the capacity of tutor to the children of some military officers. He came to Toronto, where he engaged in teaching. Subsequently he removed to Kingston, and was for several years employed as schoolmaster in

connection with the military. About 1831, he passed over to the States, and resided at Madison College, New York; and about three years afterward was ordained to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Lockport. After four years' successful work he was called to a church in Boston, and remained there 19 years, officiating in three churches, one of which he was instrumental in founding, and which is now one of the most flourishing congregations in the Baptist connection in that city. He afterward removed to Brooklyn, where he found a few scattered adherents of the Baptist denomination. He organized a congregation, built a church, and had the satisfaction of seeing his labors developed into an eminently flourishing congregation. In 1860, on the resignation of Dr. Fyfe, of the pastorate of the Bond-street Baptist Church, a call was presented to Dr. Caldicott to occupy his place. He readily accepted the call, and entered upon his ministration in Bond-street in September, 1860. His efforts there have been successful. He found the church burdened with debt, which has been extinguished. The building has been enlarged and improved; the membership has been largely increased, and since his connection with it he has baptized upward of a thousand members.—Toronto Globe, July 10.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY IN LONDON. (ENG.)—A whole family, father, mother, and six children were found dead in a house in Hosier-lane, under circumstances which can leave no doubt that they perished from poison. The father was a working silversmith. He is supposed to have come from Bristol. Latterly, however, he had fallen into ill-health, and had been obliged on medical advice to relinquish his employment, and with it the house he occupied under his masters. Whether or not that had preyed upon his mind may now never be known. A letter in the father's hand led to the discovery of the tragedy. It is understood to have been addressed to the police authorities, and on their going to the house indicated in it, they found the front door locked, but obtained admission through a window. It is a house of two floors, immediately over some workshops, and the deceased man, Dugden, and his family had occupied the first floor as a sitting-room and kitchen, and the upper floor as bedrooms. On a bed lay the dead bodies of the mother and three children. The dead bodies of the daughters were stretched upon another bed, and that of the eldest boy, upon an adjoining crib, while the body of the father lay alone in the back room. On a cane-bottomed chair at the side of the bed in which were the bodies of the mother and three infants, was a table glass, and a spoon was found among the bed-clothes. A bottle about three or four inches long, labelled "Hydrocyanic acid," and "Poison," the last word in conspicuous letters, was found in one of the bedrooms, and another, the same in size, appearance, and label, below. Neither bore the name of the seller. A family Bible, containing the names and dates of birth of the father, mother, and children, was likewise found. The whole of the dead bodies were in their night dresses, and lay in an orderly manner, as if they had resigned themselves to sleep for the night. The features of all were placid. At present it is matter for speculation whether all of them came by their deaths while in bed, or whether the murderer, after despatching his victims by a deadly poison, carefully disposed their lifeless bodies in the way in which they were found and then committed suicide. Hydrocyanic acid is used in the trade of a silversmith, and of which Dugden, as a working silversmith, would be likely to know the effect.

— Mr. John Stuart Mill, in his new book on woman's rights, sets forth his ideas in a way which shows that the mere incident of female suffrage is but a small part of his programme. With nothing less than complete legal equality between the sexes will he be satisfied. He sees no reason why able women should not legislate and debate in the House of Commons, or why they should not occupy seats in the Upper House. Mr. Mill would permit his fair clients not only to practise medicine, but to plead in courts of law; to their energies he would throw open all the offices in the State, from that of Prime Minister to that of the humblest tide-waiter,—so that England would have not only a Mrs. Speaker but even a Lady Chancellor, and the loveliest form of Justice herself would be restored to preside in the Court of Queen's Bench. Women, merely as women, Mr. Mill would exclude from no post for which they were not intellectually, morally and physically disqualified.—N.Y. Times.

— At the very time when the whole country was awaiting the verdict of the Upper House on an issue, as some thought, of constitutional life or death, and the most frivolous Peers felt an unwonted thrill of patriotic responsibility, "the last of the Duke of Newcastle's horses, comprising brood mares, stallions, horses in training, and yearlings, were sold at Clumber in the presence of a large assemblage," not for his own benefit, but for that of Mr. Padwick and his other creditors. Most of the furniture will be disposed of in a similar manner, from the most superb work of decorative art to the meanest kitchen utensil. China, books, paintings, Court-swords, and drawing-room furs will be lumped together with the Duke's boots and cane, "two yachting suits," "seven pairs of trousers," and "twenty-one pots of gooseberry jam," to be cast into the same crucible of assets, and melted down into so many shillings or pence in the pound.

[The nobleman above referred to is son of the late Duke of Newcastle, who accompanied the Prince of Wales during his tour through Canada and the United States].

UNITED STATES.

— Field hands in Illinois get four dollars a day.
— Alabama school teachers cannot get their pay.
— Sheridan, Kansas is a village of fifty houses of which forty-three are whiskey-shops.
— In four months Allen and McCool are to fight again in the roped arena.
— Gov. Walker of Virginia in the course of the Northern visit he is now making expresses great hopefulness of Virginia.
— A number of farmers in the vicinity of Rockport, are losing loads of chickens by cholera, death ensuing very soon after being attacked.
— An agent of the State of Minnesota has

made engagements for the emigration of 75,000 Swedes to that State, this year.

— A discovery of rich silver mines between White Pine and the head of navigation of the Colorado river is announced.

— Eight years ago the Iowa Wesleyan University was \$32,000 in debt. That has been paid, and it now has an endowment fund of \$50,000.

— The Geological Survey now being conducted in N.B., under the superintendence of Sir Wm. Logan, is being prosecuted by Dr. Hunt and Professor Bailey.

— Chicago is bragging of a new shot tower just built by the Chicago Shot Tower Company. It is two hundred feet high, cost \$50,000, and can turn out eighty tons of shot per day.

— About two years ago, several Japanese silk-worms were imported and placed on some allantun trees in Brooklyn. This accounts for the huge dark-colored broad-winged insects now to be seen flying in almost all parts of Brooklyn.

— A verdict of \$3,000 has been obtained in Cincinnati against a telegraph company for its rejection of a message desired to be sent for trading purposes in competition with the company itself.

— The Connecticut House of Representatives on Thursday passed a bill to strike out the word "white" from the suffrage clause in the State Constitution by a vote of 116 yeas to 88 nays.

— An Illinois paper utters a warning: "People at this season should look out for the large worm which infests the tomato vines. Its sting is deadly poison. It is of a green color, two or three inches long, and as large as a man's finger."

— The Virginia Senate will be composed of thirty-one white Conservatives, eight white and four colored Republicans. The House of Delegates will have ninety-seven white and three colored Conservatives, and thirty-three white and eleven colored Republicans.

— Yerger, who stabbed Col. Crane, the Mississippi tax collector, has petitioned Chief Justice Chase for a habeas corpus, claiming that his trial before a military commission is illegal, and the hearing before the Chief Justice, is about to be had.

— Cooperative housekeeping, as explained in the Atlantic Monthly, is soon to be undertaken in Cambridge, Mass., where Mrs. Pierce, who wrote the articles, resides. A considerable number of ladies, among whom are Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Horace Mann, have agreed to try the experiment of a store-room, bakery, kitchen, and laundry on the cooperative principle.

— THE STAY LAW.—General Canby has intimated his willingness to extend every indulgence in his power to the debtor class of the State, and the necessity for this humane course will at once be seen when our readers recall the fact that 353,000 executions have been issued in this State, or about 100,000 more than there are voters.—Lynchburg Virginian.

— Louise Hensler, who has just married the King of Portugal, formerly lived in Springfield Mass., where she sang in the South church choir. She was the daughter of a poor German mechanic. Having a fine voice, she was assisted in obtaining a musical education and finally went to Europe where she took high rank as a singer.

— A boy circus-rider performed the astonishing feat of turning 25 consecutive somersaults on horse-back in Louisville the other day. The manager had promised him the horse, pad, and bridle with which he performed the act if he turned 25 times. Immediately after his great act, without leaving the back of his steed, which he had fairly won, he successfully accomplished the perilous and difficult act of turning five backward back somersaults, making thirty in all. The horse and equipments are valued at two thousand dollars.

DELAY DANGEROUS.—A little delay often breeds incalculable mischief. An Iowa paper reports that as a man and his wife were at work in a field in that State, their child, which was in a basket near them, was heard to cry, and the husband asked his wife to go and see what the trouble was. She, intent upon her work, delayed a few minutes, and then, to her horror, found her child dead, with a large snake coiled around it. The husband, in the frenzy of his anger and grief, struck his wife with a hoe which he held in his hand and killed her instantly.

HONORABLE DISCOVERY.—Two gentlemen, while exploring the woods of Roscommon, Mich., came upon the body of a hunter suspended from a strong sapling with the ankle caught in a powerful bear-trap, attached to the top of the sapling. The unfortunate man had, no doubt, inadvertently stepped on the trap when the sapling sprung back, carrying him up with it. The body was very much decayed when discovered, and had been devoured by wild animals as far up as they could reach.

A NEW ENTERPRISE BY A. T. STEWART.—The town of Hempstead, Long Island, owns about 7,500 acres of unimproved land on the Long Island Railroad, about twenty miles from New York. A. T. Stewart has made an offer of \$412,500 for this whole tract of land, and he states in a letter explanatory of his purpose in making the offer, that he is willing to expend several millions of dollars in "laying out the lands in parcels for sale to actual settlers, and erecting at various points attractive buildings and residences, so that a barren waste may speedily be covered by a population desirable in every respect as neighbors, tax-payers and as citizens."

BRITISH AMERICA.

— Another coal discovery has been made on the farm of Mr. Smith, near Bloomfield Station N.B. It is supposed to be a continuation of the vein which has been exposed on Mr. Baxter's property at Norton.
— Within a very short time three colonial vessels have been run down at sea and destroyed.—The "Mary A. Troop," of St. John, N. B., run down by the steamship "Pennsylvania"; the "George S. Brown," of Yarmouth, sunk in the Sound by the steamer "Bristol"; and the "Harriet Luesly," of Picton, run down by the "Hammonia."
— The first case in Kent under Sandfield Macdonald's new law for the summary trial of criminals for certain offences, was held on Thursday the 8th inst., before His Honor Judge Wells,

in which one Lightfoot pleaded guilty to the charge of horse-stealing, and was sentenced accordingly to two years' confinement in the Provincial Penitentiary.

— The medical section of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, have passed resolutions against the provisions of the Medical Act of Ontario, authorising a union of the practitioners of scientific medicine with homeopaths and eclectics in the Medical Council. There is a strong dislike among the profession, to the common registration of members of the various sects which have arisen in medicine.

— Mr. McDougall, the Minister of Public Works, has been making a speech to his constituents, and as the occasion was one which did not call for a political speech, talked chiefly of the North-West, and of his own hesitation as to whether he should accept the Governorship of that territory. So far as the interests of his family are concerned, every man must judge for himself; but some people would suggest to Mr. McDougall that it is as great a sacrifice to live at Ottawa as at Fort Garry. Even now, the latter place is not devoid of intelligent society, and thousands of as fine people as the Dominion affords will make their way into the territory as soon as it is thrown open to settlement. It will not do to represent a residence at Winnipeg as involving anything of the character of an exile.—Globe.

— The Hon. Mr. McDougall, Minister of Public Works, related the following anecdote of the good effects of abstemious living, in the course of his address to the electors of his county, at McDonald's Corners, on Dominion Day:—While lately in England along with Sir G. E. Cartier, as many of those present were aware, he had been attacked with a dangerous fever, which proved to be of a very malignant type. When the doctor arrived, his first enquiry from Sir George was whether the patient was addicted to the use of liquor. Sir George answered that there was always one fault he had to McDougall, that he was always too abstemious in his habits, as he considered that a little good wine was a very excellent thing. The doctor's face at once brightened up at this announcement, and he stated that he was glad the sick man was of the character described, since in that case there was some hope for him; but, on the other hand, if he had been intemperate and irregular, his chances of life were very slender. Mr. McDougall said that this incident naturally had the effect of strengthening his former habits, now that he had fully regained his usual health. He further stated, in the course of his remarks, that although the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West had been offered to him, he had not yet decided whether he should accept it.—Gazette.

— The St. Mary's Argus says:—The other day, Mr. John Lancaster, of Downie, brought into our office several heads of wheat which were in a singular manner damaged by some insect. Among the heads of grain shown us were samples of white fall wheat, midge-proof and spring wheat all partially destroyed. The thick kernels at the base were eaten clean away leaving the head, half way up, completely bare. Mr. Lancaster says that the whole of his wheat is similarly damaged. He feels strongly convinced, from close observation, that the cause of the destruction is a large fly, which he notices in myriads in the wheat fields of his section. He describes this insect to be of a dark yellow color, and similar in appearance to the flies seen in quantities around manure-heaps in summer time—but larger and stronger. From our informant's description, and from the stalks now on our desks, we should judge that they have a voracity nearly equal to the locust. The midge-proof wheat is not so badly damaged as the other, probably arising from the fact that it is farther advanced than the rest, or that the outer husk is thicker, but still it is damaged. We showed the ears in our possession to a farmer from Blanshard, and he informed us that his wheat was similarly damaged, but he did not notice the presence of the fly,—possibly, as he said, because he did not look for the enemy in that quarter. However, Mr. Lancaster's observations are worthy the attention of agriculturists. We should feel obliged if any of our country readers would give us further information upon the subject—founded upon their observation.

NEW SAINTS.—It is said that the deputation of Canadian clergy now present in Rome favor and will support the canonization by the Ecumenical Council, of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America; the Rev. Mr. Ollier, founder of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and Sister Mary of the incarnation.

A RARE EVERGREEN.—A correspondent sent to the Pembroke Observer office, a branch plucked from a rose-bush at Mr. William Richard's, 3rd con., township of Horton. There is something peculiar in this rose-bush, as it has been green and flourishing over a year, and now is covered with buds and will likely have a plentiful crop of roses. The leaves have never fallen or changed their color.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Several cases of fever and ague, have occurred in the lumbering district on the Upper Ottawa this spring, and we regret to have to state that the youngest daughter of Mr. E. J. Cushing, of this place,—an interesting child of about nine years, died from the effects of the disease. This part of the country has suffered severely of late from small-pox, scarlet fever, and a malignant type of epidemic disease known by the various names of cerebro-spinal meningitis, black fever, purple fever, and spotted ever.—Pembroke Observer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last a man named Jacob Demon was accidentally shot near Lunenburg N.S. Deceased with five others started from Lunenburg with guns in search of a dog which had killed several sheep. On getting to the pasture they separated, and after going some distance, two of the party saw what they imagined to be a large dog and fired, putting two bullets through the body of poor Demon, who expired the following morning.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.—Colonel Gillmor, commanding the Queen's Own, has offered a handsome silver cup for competition between ten Canadian marksmen and an equal number of Irishmen, Scotchmen and Englishmen. The cup is to be awarded to the man making the highest number of marks in the winning team. Major Brown has also offered as a second prize, to be disposed of similarly, a handsome silver mug, which will be a worthy accompaniment to the other.

THE RAILWAY FEVER.—Our neighbors in the United States are suffering from a severe at-

tack of the trans-continental railway fever at present. Not content with the line lately completed via Omaha and Salt Lake, they contemplate another via Memphis to accommodate the trade of the South West. New Orleans, not finding the latter sufficiently direct for Louisiana, calls for a third line from the South through Texas, also to San Francisco. But this is not all,—a fourth or northern route is perhaps more likely to be speedily carried through. It starts from Lake Superior and terminates at Puget's Sound on the south of the Bay of Nequally. It is even said that the contract has been given out, and that Messrs. Jay Cooke, & Co., the well-known bankers of New York, have taken it. This enterprise will be of immense advantage to the territories of Washington, Oregon, Dakota, Montana, and Idaho, and to the State of Minnesota. It will also, we need scarcely add, have an important bearing upon the position of the British Provinces in the Northwest.—Miner.

THE JAW STREAK.—Some time ago a fellow appeared in Stratford, giving his name as Castillo, and pretending to have been miraculously restored to hearing and speech, after being twenty years deaf and dumb. The imposture was exposed by Mr. McGann, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Hamilton. The so-called Castillo, who professed to be very indignant at the imputations thus cast upon him, turns out to have been no other than the person who now appears in a new role of villainy, as Joseph Stearn, the converted Jew. About the beginning of the present year, he again visited Stratford, in his new character, and was introduced, by a person with whom he became acquainted there, to a young lady of that town, whose society he courted, and to whom, on learning that she was possessed of some means, he made proposals of marriage, only, however, to be promptly shown to the door. He was next heard of as a revival preacher, at Mitchell, where he was treated with great attention and courtesy by the respected pastor of that place. His brother, Alex. Stearn, has been summoned before a magistrate at Teeswater, on a charge even worse than that against Joseph. The feeling in Galt against the pair is very strong, and last Saturday they were burned in effigy in the presence of a large concourse of the people of that place.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

— A swarm of bees lit on the front of a locomotive on a Vermont railroad a few days ago, and the engineer, not daring to disturb them, they got a free ride into Canada.

— In a Convocation to be held on Saturday, July 10, at 10 o'clock, it will be proposed that the degree of D. D. be conferred on the Rev. Ashton Oxenden, M. A., of University College, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada elect, by decree of Convocation.—London Times.

— Another of the Bourbons has done a wise thing, in marrying an American lady, Miss Payne. He is the "Henri de Bourbon" who lately wrote a strong letter to two of the chiefs of the Madrid Government, denouncing the Duke of Montpensier, and offering his own democratic adhesion for the consideration of the country. Should he turn out to be a candidate for the throne, that last demonstration would tend to conciliate the Republican party, and not injure his pretensions, either, with Napoleon III., who served his own cause by a somewhat similar course of action. It would be one of the curiosities of modern history if an American lady should become Queen of Spain.—N. Y. Times.

ROME AND SPAIN.—The relations between the Court of Rome and the Spanish Government, says a Havas Agency despatch, continue to be cordial. It is reported from Madrid that the government has instructed the Nuncio to transmit its felicitations to the Pope, on the anniversary of his election, with \$6,000 to account of arrears, of \$10,000, an annual contribution, which Spain has been wont to pay for the support of the Basilica of the Vatican.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—The Kheliva is rapidly progressing with his tour through Europe. He has passed through Germany, has been in Paris, and is now in England. Why he has undertaken this journey, so soon after a former perambulation of the kind, is naturally the subject of some diverse speculation. To travel through Europe for the purpose merely of inviting sovereigns to the inauguration of the Suez Canal is a strange and undignified proceeding, and it does not seem credible that the Viceroy could have set out with that object alone. He may, and probably does, prefer the gay capitals of Europe to Cairo. He may desire guarantees for the neutrality of the Suez Canal. But the Advertiser will have neither of these theories. The Khedive, according to the Paris correspondent of this journal, has no less an object in view than the realization of his long cherished dream to transform the European consulates in his dominions to embassies. "Should he succeed in his object, he will throw off the Ottoman yoke, disavow the suzerainty, and thus commence the disintegration of that crumbling empire." The Sultan has divined this neat project and is naturally "furious" with the Khedive. Of course, owing to the intimate relations between Egypt and France, the Viceroy looks to the Emperor as his chief ally in the enterprise of rejecting the domination of the Porte.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.—The Hungarians have found a second Marie Theresa in the wife of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Empress of Austria is immensely popular amongst the Magyars, and, according to an interesting letter in the Independence Belge the reconciliation of Hungary and the regeneration of the Austrian Empire was due largely to this most charming of regal ladies. Shortly after her marriage, says the writer, the Empress went but little into the world, and was not popular with the lively Viennese. Nevertheless, she took a keen interest in the affairs of her country, and her intelligence enabled her to foresee that the policy of the Austrian Government would end in Sadowa, even long before that catastrophe took place. She was opposed to the Italian war in 1859, and urged the policy of reconciliation with Hungary. But her advice was not only not taken but very ungraciously received by her husband. Her position became a very difficult one. When, however, it was seen that she had been more far-sighted than the Emperor and his advisers, he at once rendered her justice. His former confidants were set aside, and the Empress was listened to on an equality with the first statesmen. Hungary is now her favored residence, and her long sojourns there are regarded with some jealousy by the Viennese.

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THE WITNESS.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1869.

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

The office of Messrs. A. W. Ogilvie & Co., St. Gabriel Locks, was entered and \$280 stolen therefrom.—Father O'Farrell took the oath of allegiance to the U. S., and left for New York on Saturday.—An invalid young man coming from Boston to Montreal was robbed of \$58, while asleep on the cars.—George Hagar, Esq., for over 30 years a hardware merchant in Montreal, died on Sunday last. He was much respected for his many virtues.—Messrs. Brown and Childs, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, suffered about \$500 damages by fire on Saturday night.—Several distinguished American Generals and other visitors have been in town during the last few days—among others Gen. Beuregard, and the Rev. Mr. Punshon and family.—The city mortality last week exceeded by 35 deaths that of the preceding week.—The Annual Convocation of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada, held in this city last week, was largely attended, and ended with a banquet.—A young man, named Sullivan, belonging to Montreal, while getting out of the Grand Trunk train from Portland, at Fish Point, was run over by the cars, rendering the amputation of his leg necessary. Death resulted in one hour after the operation.—A young man nearly lost his life by carelessly handling a revolver, which went off, the ball lodging in his shoulder.—A movement is on foot to get up a Mechanics' Institute and Library at the West end. A meeting was held for this purpose at Winstanley Hall, at which the Mayor, who presided, offered to contribute \$50 to the object.—The cornerstone of a new R. C. church, was laid at St. Henri, West Tanneries, on Sunday last.—A Committee of the City Council propose visiting New York, to examine the water-works of that city, with the view of introducing any improvements they may discover, into Montreal.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Sir A. T. Galt has been gazetted Knight Commander of the second class of the order of St. Michael and St. George.
It is little wonder that the Roman Catholics of Ireland declined concurrent endowment on the plan proposed by the Tory opposition, as it would have been equal to about 7s. 6d. a head to Roman Catholics and £20 a head to the Protestants.
We learn from a communication in the Eco d'Italia, published in New York by Signor G. F. Secchi de Casali, that the Italians of Montreal celebrated the anniversary of United Italy (the 7th June), in a very enthusiastic manner, in the Cosmopolitan Hotel, under the banner of Italy. Among the toasts were Cavour and Garibaldi. Another article in the same paper records the presentation to M. de Casali of a gold medal, for his efforts in the cause of Italian independence.
The Hon. D. L. McPherson has written an able letter to the Hon. John Rose in defence of the present banking system of Canada, in which he goes over the arguments that our readers are already familiar with. The whole banking system, including the issue of paper money, is on trial in Britain, the United States and Canada just now, and he would be a bold man who should say we have reached perfection. A few years will throw much light on the whole subject. What has gone before was pretty much foundering in the dark.
During the visit of the Toronto Orangemen at St. Catharines, on the 12th, Hon. J. H. Cameron made a speech, in the course of which, in reply to a question from one of the audience in reference to his defence of Whelan, he said that Orangeism had been charged with maintaining a bitter animosity towards Catholics, and the fact that the latter had chosen the Grand Master of this order to be the advocate of Whelan in a Court of Justice, would go far towards refuting this charge. Had he hesitated in undertaking the case, he would have been recreant to Orangeism and recreant to his profession.
The Minerve is endeavoring to convince French Canadians, who go to the States for higher wages, &c., that they do not really get more there than here, and that anything they save is by living in a meaner way in the States than they would do at home. The French Canadians, who do go to the States, can very well judge of the correctness of these arguments, which, we take it, are chiefly intended for those who have not yet been there. The fact is, times change in the States, just as in Canada, and what could be said last year is not correct now. A few years ago both wages and living were very high there, but now both are much lower. Still, the wages of printers, at Washington, are said to be \$4 a day for eight hours, but no one can get into the Government office without great favor.

The Edinburgh Scotsman shows that Scotland has three times as many illegitimate children, in proportion to the population, as Ireland, and that the most Protestant Province of Ireland, Ulster, has three times as many as the most Roman Catholic Province, Connaught. This tells well for the virtue of the Irish people, and badly for the Scotch and Scotch Irish, but it proves nothing in favor of the Church of Rome, seeing that Paris, Vienna, and Rome itself, show a very much higher proportion of illegitimate births than Scotland. In some of these places nearly half the births are illegitimate, whilst in Scotland it is less than a tenth, though that is very bad. Could the Irish not be as exemplary in keeping the sixth commandment as the seventh?
The Minerve, in an article upon Annexation, alludes to the exhaustion of the soil of the country and consequent decline of agriculture, for which it greatly blames the Reciprocity Treaty as having offered too great facilities for sending grain out of the country in return for hard cash, while no return was made to the land in the shape of manure, or otherwise, to preserve its fertility:—"There is now a necessity for applying capital and intelligence in the pursuit of agriculture if the evils that afflict the country are to be obviated, for bad harvests produce emigration, and emigration excites annexation talk. It is true that temperature and climate count for much in their influence on the returns of the soil, but culture plays a part the importance of which cannot be overlooked. The annexationists believe that our union with the States would be a remedy for all our evils. Do they think annexation could change the manners and customs of our people? Or could a revolution be made in the ideas of a nation in a day? Or rather do they wish to see our properties pass into the hands of those who might draw better profits from them? If this be so, if they really wish to make slaves of us to the masters whom they desire on our behalf, then let them avow it and the population will see justice done to their projects. It would be useless to discuss them. It would be nobler, worthier and better if all were to join in striving to advance the country by its own resources; we have around us all that is required to build up a great people and only want a little more energy. Shall we continue to want it? Shall we go to the United States saying we wish to be their slaves? In conclusion the Minerve says, "we need not lose confidence, because we are conscious of our strength and means of action. If we desire to succeed, we shall succeed, and our population has already signified that the will is not wanting so far as it is concerned."
The IRISH CHURCH BILL.—The attitude of Mr. Gladstone on this measure commands respect. He evidently holds the reins of Government with a master hand. Calm, dignified and firm, he knows the will of the nation on the great question, and is determined to carry it out, being at the same time willing to concede whatever he can without injury to the measure. Happy the country that has such a Prime Minister!
A PROMISING CANADIAN YOUTH.—We learn that the writer of the poem which obtained the prize at the Convocation of Upper Canada College, Toronto, and who took three prizes the previous year, besides the good conduct medal, was educated, previous to going to college, at the common schools of the village of Aylmer, near London, Ont. His name is Long, and he is a half-brother of Mr. Wright, formerly editor of the Evening Telegraph and Church Observer here. Mr. Long, who is only 17 years old, purposes going through the Toronto University. The poem referred to is entitled "Magdala."
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.—In reference to the speech of the Governor-General at the Quebec dinner on Thursday last, the Minerve says that this discourse, "so full of tact and dignity," will have a good effect in strengthening those who have always advocated attachment to the mother country, and enabling them to treat with ridicule the visions of the Pays, the gossip of the New York Tribune's correspondent, and all the ideas of the annexationist rabble, who are neither numerous nor respectable. "The discourse of His Excellency is in no way reticent; whatever we decide upon England will agree to. It was upon the faith of this British liberality that we turned a deaf ear to all equivocations, and advanced certain statements which to-day we find so solemnly fulfilled."
STRIKE OF THE AMERICAN COLLIERIES.—The hardship which is sometimes inflicted through strikes, not only on the strikers themselves and their families, but on the public, is being remarkably exemplified in the strike of the Pennsylvania coal-miners. The unnaturally high price of hard coal, at this season of the year, both in Canada and all over the States, is owing to this cause; and an article of prime necessity is thus kept at an enhanced price at a time when it should range lowest. A Boston paper suggests two remedies for this state of things. One, the importation of an army of Chinamen, with a military force kept at hand to protect them, the other, a repeal of the duty on the importation of Nova Scotia coal. Perhaps the course which the miners are following may serve to promote both of these ends. Coal has advanced another dollar in Boston, and, should the strike be persisted in, cheaper labor, of which there is abundance in the world, will be brought into the coal business, and eventually none but the present miners will be the losers. In the midst of such an obstinate struggle we scarcely expect the miners to listen to mere reason, but, like all others, they will be compelled to attend to the logic of hard facts, if they themselves should force these facts into existence.

COAL AGAIN.—We had a few words to say the other day in reference to the coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania, to the effect that it would lead in the States to the re-introduction of Nova Scotian coal. The American coal dealers, however, with the usual forecast and energy of that people, seem resolved to neutralize the difference in price, between the two kinds of coal, by diminishing the cost of transit. To that end, they are building steam colliers, of comparatively light draught, but large burden, to run between Philadelphia and Boston, at such rates as shall make competition, by the present small Nova Scotian sailing vessels, hopeless either with or without reciprocity.
One of these coal steamers lately arrived in Boston with nearly 600 tons of Anthracite coal. Owing to its light draught, it can enter harbors into which wooden vessels carrying only 170 tons could go, and can also make three or four trips to one made by the wooden craft, thus reducing enormously the freight charge. The Nova Scotians will have to use similar vessels, and make up for lessened profits by larger transactions,—carrying out, in fact, the ancient maxim, but which has waited until modern times to receive its full application, namely, that "the nimble sixpence beats the slow shilling."
THE JULY MORTALITY.—It is impossible not to remark that, so far, the present summer is the very opposite to the last. As that was remarkable for drought, so this is quite exceptional for the amount of rain; and this, too, over a large portion of the globe, including Europe, as well as America. To confine our observations to our own city, and merely in reference to the rate of mortality, which is always highest just at this period, we find that, taking the last six years, during the months of July, the comparative rate of mortality has been as follows:—
1867-9.
Week ending July 9 16 23 30
1864-1866 126 139 97
1865-1867 113 117 109 99
1868-1870 84 109 121 110
1867-1869 144 157 181 183
1868-1871 137 117 2 9 152
1869-98 90
Now, amongst the deaths in the third week of July last year,—which week, substantially, corresponds with the week just ended, thirty were from sunstroke. But hitherto, during the present year, there has not occurred one case of sunstroke. It will also be seen that, notwithstanding the increase of population, the mortality during the two weeks of the present month already registered is, with one exception, greatly under that of the corresponding weeks of the past six years, not only relatively, but absolutely. The year when, during the first half of July, the mortality was lowest, was that in which the Corporation, in view of approaching cholera, woke up to the need of attending to the sanitary condition of the city. In the following year the death-rate for July rose greatly, either from relaxed diligence in sanitary matters or a higher temperature; for it seems to be a well-established fact that the summer heats and the occasional swelling of the fatal figures coincide with each other. These heats, this year, have, as yet, hardly existed; hence, along with the cleaner state of the city, our present immunity from the usual summer rate of mortality.
EXTORTION MEETING ITS REWARD.—The hack-drivers of New York have long been famous for extortion, which has long been borne patiently, or rather impatiently, by the public. We have heard of a case in which the driver demanded six dollars, and was tendered that amount, provided he would give his name and number. He then came down sulkily to \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1, rather than give his name, and got the latter amount, which was the fair rate for his service. This was all very well in one case, but in ninety-nine cases in a hundred the traveller would submit to the imposition, rather than make a complaint at the Police Office. A change has come over these gentry this year, seeing that a company has commenced to run cabs, that serve the public at a much cheaper rate. An additional opposition has also sprung up on the part of the eccentric, but enterprising, Erie Railroad Company, which is forwarding its passengers to the chief points of the city of New York free. We also learned the other day in Newport, the most fashionable watering-place of the States, that James Fisk, junior, who bought the steamboats that ply between New York and Newport, is sending passengers' baggage free to the Newport hotels. This is a great saving to visitors who had to pay very heavy hack charges for a short distance, if they had any baggage that they could not carry.
By-and-by it will be recognized that, the less expensive and annoying travelling can be made, there will be the more travellers and all concerned will reap the greater benefit.
PROBABLY NO CONFLICT.
The Gladstone Cabinet are not disposed to see their Irish Church measure pass, shorn in any great degree of its distinctive features by the amendments of the Lords. A Cabinet Council has been held whereat it was decided that the more important amendments made by the Lords should be resisted, on the Bill being again presented to the Commons for their consideration in its altered shape. As the ministerial policy is thus ascertained to be decided, it is probable that the acceptance of these amendments will be declined without much debate.

The Lords will then probably go through some show of resistance, with the view of bringing about a conference between the two Houses, when the Upper one can abandon its position, but retain its dignity, under cover of the forms of etiquette. Much outside agitation will scarcely be necessary. The Lords must yield should the Commons remain firm; and, aristocratic as the latter yet is, the solid volume of popular power which it embodies, is overwhelming, when directed in good earnest. For the reason, therefore, that the House of Commons is now felt to be practically a fair and efficient popular political exponent, there will be little need, and consequently little exhibition, of outside force or clamor. It is not desirable that the Peers should be made to seem to yield to intimidation of any kind, whether from an outburst of public feeling, or the menace of a change in the composition of the body through a creation of new Peers. We believe the Bill will pass almost in its integrity, and that, too, without any serious conflict between the two Houses of Parliament.
Since the above was written our anticipations with regard to the conduct of the Commons have been verified. They have, by majorities varying from 124 to 82, disagreed to the amendments of the Lords with regard to concurrent endowment, the appropriation of the surplus, and the postponement of the date for the dissolution of legislative union between the churches of England and Ireland; restoring the date, namely, 1st January 1871, without even the formality of a division.
NEW CRIMINAL COURT.
A virtually new Court has been created in Canada. This has been done under Mr. Sanfield McDonald's Act, for the more speedy trial, in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which was passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament. By it, any person committed to jail for trial on a charge of being guilty of any offence, for which he might be tried at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, may, with his own consent, be tried out of Sessions, and, if convicted, sentenced by the Judge. If the prisoner elects to be so tried, the Sheriff must, within twenty-four hours, notify the Judge that such prisoner is in confinement, and desires to be thus tried; whereupon, with as little delay as possible, the Judge must cause the prisoner to be brought before him. The prisoner is then required to declare whether he is willing to be tried by the Judge, without a jury, or remain untried until the next sittings of the General Sessions, or of a Court of Oyer and Terminer. If he consents to be tried by the Judge, without a jury, he is at once arraigned, and pleads. If he says, guilty, he is instantly sentenced; but if he pleads not guilty, witnesses are immediately subpoenaed, and at an early day, or perhaps on the same day, he is tried; and if found guilty sentenced, and if not, discharged.
This is a most welcome change in many respects. It will give an opportunity to persons who have been committed on prima facie evidence to at once establish their innocence, without being compelled to lie in jail, or be out on bail with a charge hanging over them for weeks, perhaps for months. It will curtail the public expenses vastly in criminal proceedings, and, as it still leaves it with the prisoner to be tried by a jury, should he so prefer, no injustice is done to him; while the force of law is yet more fully vindicated, by its administration having been prompt. In proof of the promptitude with which this law may be worked, yet have all its forms observed, even to the full satisfaction of the prisoner himself, it may be mentioned that, lately, in Ontario, an accused person was brought before the Magistrate during the forenoon, and committed for trial for a felony. In two hours thereafter he was before the Judge, decided to be tried without a jury, pleaded guilty, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, and, probably, was sent there on the same day.
TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.
The temperance men of the United States have sent out a circular calling upon all the friends of the cause throughout the country to meet at a general mass convention to be held at Chicago on the 1st of September next, for the purpose of organizing a distinct political party, having as its fundamental object, the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The distinctive political issues that have for years interested the American people are now comparatively unimportant or fully settled, and the present time is therefore thought to be auspicious for inaugurating such a movement. Many earnest friends of temperance, however, doubt the wisdom of the course thus proposed. They fear that a political organization formed on this basis alone, would never gain sufficient strength to influence in any degree the legislation of the country, while the attempt to create it, might have the effect of diverting the attention of temperance men from other more legitimate efforts for advancing the objects they have at heart. That there is little force in this objection is evident from the success which has attended the Prohibitory Liquor Law movement wherever it has been taken up by individual States. And why should not a similar movement for the whole Union be equally successful? The abolition of slavery in the States was for a

long time agitated without practical results, until it was made the distinctive feature of the great Republican party and thus brought at once before the people as a direct political issue. The election of President Lincoln on this definite issue was the signal for the downfall of slavery, and even had the event not been precipitated by the civil war which followed, the iniquitous institution was from that moment doomed. Equally signal, we doubt not, would be the triumph of persistent and combined action against the liquor traffic,—a traffic as fruitful in sufferings and horrors as ever was the cursed system of slavery itself in its darkest days.
Simultaneously with this movement in the States, a similar one, we are happy to observe, has sprung up in Canada. The temperance men of Toronto, stimulated with the success of their opposition to the measure introduced by the licensed victuallers into the Provincial Legislature during its late session, have been emboldened to assume a wider field of action, and now propose no less an undertaking than the formation of an independent political party, with the view of securing a prohibitory liquor law for the Dominion. They have organized themselves into an Association, known as the "Canada Temperance Union," and have sent out agents to lecture throughout the country, and excite an interest in their proposed scheme. One of these, Mr. Hammond, is now in Montreal, laboring zealously for the furtherance of the object. A general Convention of the friends of the movement is to be held shortly in Toronto, and delegates from the temperance organizations of all parts of the Dominion are requested to attend. The simultaneous agitation of this question both in the States and Canada, is one of the remarkable and encouraging signs of the times. Let the friends of the movement remember that earnestness, perseverance, and zeal, in the promotion of any good cause, are the best auguries of its success. Through a proper exercise of these qualities, the battle for temperance, like the battle for freedom, when once begun cannot fail, whatever casual difficulties or disappointments may intervene, to be crowned with ultimate and complete triumph.
COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
QUEBEC, July 15.—The complimentary banquet to the Gov.-General, given by the Board of Trade and citizens of Quebec, came off this evening in the Hall of the Legislative Assembly, which was handsomely decorated with flags, flowers, and evergreens. The Legislative Council Hall was used as a reception-room. At 7:30 o'clock His Excellency, accompanied by his Private Secretary and Col. McNeill, arrived, and was received by a guard of honor from the 8th Battalion volunteers, under the command of Capt. Barrett. After the usual salute, His Excellency intimated to Capt. Barrett his pleasure at having received the salute, and that the guard of honor might be dismissed.
Mr. Henry Fry, President of the Board of Trade, occupied the chair. On his right was His Excellency, and on his left Lieut.-Governor Belleau. About 150 guests sat down at the tables, including Major-General Stisted, Messrs. Chauveau, Dunkin, Onimet, Irvine, the Mayor and the leading professional men and politicians of the city, as well as the commanders of the various corps in garrison. The Band of the 69th Regt. played appropriate selections during the evening. After the toasts of the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal Family, proposed by the Chairman, had been drunk with the usual honors, the Chairman proposed the health of His Excellency the Governor-General. After speaking of the high esteem in which His Excellency was held by all classes, he concluded as follows:—"I venture to assure His Excellency that in coming amongst us he will find the population not only loyal to the Queen, but eminently satisfied with the institutions under which we enjoy so large an amount of national freedom, with a fair share of prosperity, which may be consolidated and extended rather than changed. Though sprung from so many different races we are all proud of the flag that has floated over our citadel for more than a century. Long may it continue to float there, the same emblem of constitutional freedom and religious toleration, a terror to wrong doers, the shield of the free and hope of the oppressed. (Applause.) Drunk with great enthusiasm. Band—"God save the Queen."
His Excellency, who wore the ribbon of the order of the Bath, on rising was received with loud cheers. He said:—"Mr. President and Gentlemen, I am very sensible of your kindness, and I tender you my best acknowledgements in return for the compliments you have paid me. Nothing can be more gratifying to me personally, and nothing indicates more thoroughly the loyalty of the inhabitants of Quebec, of which your President has spoken, than the reception they have accorded to me as Her Majesty's representative. I rejoice in it and am very glad to have it in my power to visit the ancient capital and its beautiful environs. The commanding situation of its fortress, its noble river and the fine scenery around it, are worthy of admiration, and no doubt attract visitors from many quarters. The reminiscences in which this city is so rich cannot but be gratifying to both races, whose fortunes are now blended, and in whose union I trust there is augury of a great and prosperous future. (Cheers.) I have not had time to visit many of its institutions; but I have been greatly struck by the number and quality of schools both in Montreal and here, and the large provision that has been made for diffusing the benefits of education. His Excellency then spoke briefly of the national and social advantages of the education of the masses, and then continued: "I was going to venture an assertion, and I am the more encouraged to do so from what has fallen from the President. He says the people are well satisfied with the institutions under which they live. If I had made that assertion without such encouragement as he has given me I should have been trespassing upon doubtful ground, for it is difficult for one however

Family Reading.

[For the Witness.]

TO THE LITTLE "WITNESS."

BY T. L. M.

[The following, which is evidently from a Roman Catholic, is about the best compliment we ever received. We give it just as it is.—Ed.]

WITNESS:— I like the little Witness, No matter what they say; It condemns the dirty grog-shops, And would drive such vice away. Yes! I like the little Witness, Though some may sneer and frown; But I fear the dreadful pestilence That doth infest our town. I like the Daily Witness, And wish I had a plan To help that good, kind editor To cure the drunken man. I must forgive the Witness For all religious strife, As it warns all persuasions To dread a drunkard's life. I will always praise the Witness, Wherever I may roam; Ah! that's the little paper Can paint the drunkard's home. Oh! yes, the Daily Witness, I will praise it all my life; It saves many from the wretchedness Of being a drunkard's wife. We can safely read the Witness,— For if we ever spy A paragraph to try our faith, We can meekly pass it by. Well doth the Daily Witness know That all that could be done, Can't change the heart that God ordains To be a priest or nun. Then have patience with the Witness, And do not reprimand; But pray that such a useful editor Our faith may understand.

OUTLIVED USEFULNESS.

Not long since a good-looking man in middle life, came to our door asking for "the minister." When informed that he was out of town, he seemed disappointed and anxious. On being questioned as to his business, he replied: "I have lost my mother, and as this place used to be her home, and my father lies here, we have come to lay her beside him." Our heart rose in sympathy and we said, "You have met with a great loss." "Well—yes," replied the strong man, with hesitancy, "a mother is a great loss in general; but our mother has outlived her usefulness; she was in her second child-hood, and her mind was as weak as her body so that she was no comfort to herself, and was a burden to everybody.—There were seven of us sons and daughters; and, as we could not find anybody who was willing to board her, we agreed to keep her among us a year about. But I've had more than my share of her, for she was too feeble to be moved when my time was out; and that was more than three months before her death. But then she was a good mother in her day and toiled very hard to bring us up. Without looking at the face of the heartless man, we directed him to the house of a neighboring pastor, and returned to our nursery. We gazed on the merry little faces which smiled or grew sad in imitation of ours,—those little ones to whose ear no word in our language is half so sweet as "Mother," and we wondered if that day could ever come when they would say of us, "She has outlived her usefulness—she is no comfort to herself and a burden to everybody else!" and we hoped before such a day should dawn we might be taken to our rest. God forbid that we should outlive the love of our children! Rather let us die while our hearts are a part of their own, that our grave may be watered with their tears and our love linked with their hope of heaven. When the bell tolled for the mother's funeral, we went to the sanctuary to pay our only token of respect for the aged stranger; for we felt that we could give her memory a tear, even though her own children had none to shed. "She was a good mother in her day, and toiled hard to bring us all up—she was no comfort to herself, and a burden to everybody else!" These cruel, heartless words rang in our ears as we saw the coffin borne up the aisle. The bell tolled long and loud until its iron tongue had chronicled the years of the toil-worn mother. One—two—three—four—five—how clearly and almost merrily each stroke told of her once peaceful slumber on her mother's bosom, and of her seat at night-fall on her weary father's knees. Six—seven—eight—nine—ten—rang out the tale of her sports upon the green sward, in the meadow and by the brook. Eleven—twelve—thirteen—fourteen—fifteen, spoke more gravely of school-days, and little household joys and cares. Sixteen—seventeen—eighteen, sounded out the enraptured visions of maidenhood, and the dreams of early love. Nineteen—brought us the happy bride. Twenty—spoke of the young mother, whose heart was full to bursting with the new, strong love which God had awakened in her bosom. And then stroke after stroke told of her early womanhood—of the love and cares, and hopes and toils through which she passed during these long years, till fifty—rang out harsh and loud. From that to sixty, each stroke told of the warm-hearted

mother and grandmother, living over again her own joys and sorrows in those of her children and her children's children. Every family of all the group wanted grandmother then, and the only strife was who should secure the prize: but hark! the bell tolls on! Seventy—seventy-one—two—three—four,—she begins to grow feeble, requires some care, is not always perfectly patient or satisfied; she goes from one child's house to another, so that no one place seems like home. She murmurs in plaintive tones, and after all her toil and weariness, it is hard she cannot be allowed a home to die in; that she must be sent, rather than invited, from house to house. Eighty—eighty-one—two—three—four—ah, she is now a second child—now she has outlived her usefulness, she has now ceased to be a comfort to herself or anybody; that is, she has ceased to be profitable to her earth-craving and money-grasping children. Now, sounds out, reverberating through our lovely forests, and echoing back from our "hill of the dead"—Eighty-nine. There she now lies in the coffin, cold and still,—she makes no trouble now, demands no love no soft words, no tender little offices. A look of patient endurance, we fancied also an expression of grief for unrequited love, sat on her marble features. Her children were there, clad in weeds of woe, and in an irony we remembered the strong man's words, "She was a good mother in her day." When the bell ceased tolling the strange minister rose in the pulpit. His form was very erect, and his voice strong, but his hair was silvery white. He read several passages of Scripture expressive of God's compassion to feeble man, and especially of his tenderness when grey hairs are on him, and his strength faileth. He then made some touching remarks on human frailty, and of dependence on God, urging all present to make their peace with their Master while in health, that they might claim his promises when heart and flesh should fail them. "Then," he said, "the eternal God shall be thy refuge, and beneath thee shall be the everlasting arms." Leaning over the desk, and gazing intently on the coffin form before him he then said reverently:—"From a little child, I have honored the aged, but never till the gray hairs covered my own head, did I know truly how much love and sympathy this class have a right to demand of their fellow creatures. Our mother," he added most tenderly, "who now lies in death before us, was a stranger to me, as are all these, her descendants. All I know of her is what her son has told me to-day—that she was brought to this town from afar, sixty-nine years ago, a happy bride,—that here she passed most of her life, toiling as only mothers ever have strength to toil, until she had reared a large family of children,—that she left her home here, clad in the weeds of widowhood, to dwell among her children; and that till health and vigor left her, she lived for you her descendants. You who together have shared her love and her care, know how well you have requited her. God forbid that conscience should accuse you of ingratitude or murmuring, on account of the care she has been to you of late. When you go back to your homes, be careful of your words and your example before your own children, for the fruit of your own doing you will surely reap from them when you yourselves totter on the brink of the grave. I entreat you as a friend, as one who has himself entered 'the evening of life,' that you may never say in the presence of your families nor of heaven, 'Our mother has outlived her usefulness she was a burden to us.' 'Never, never; a mother cannot live so long as that! No! when she can no longer labor for her children nor yet care for herself, she can fall like a precious weight on their bosoms, and call forth by her helplessness all the noble, generous feelings of their natures.' Adieu, then, poor toil-worn mother, there are no more sleepless nights, no more days of pain for thee. Undying vigor and everlasting usefulness are part of the inheritance of the redeemed. Feeble as thou wert on earth, thou wilt be no burden on the bosom of Infinite Love, but there shalt thou find thy longed-for rest, and receive glorious sympathy from Jesus and his ransomed fold.

CONSECRATION.

It is of the deepest moment that we walk with a sincere, honest, upright heart before God. If evil be practised, or harboured and connived at, the channel of communication between our souls and God (for the time being) will be cut off. It is all-important to remember this. Infirmities and weaknesses will cleave to us as long as we remain in the body; but this is a different thing from willingly allowing evil. I must be able, with a true, honest, upright heart, to look my heavenly Father in the face, and say, "Here I am, blessed Lord; do with me as Thou wilt." Then let us remember that we are His stewards. Our time, our wealth, our strength, our talents, our all, are His, and His alone. Let us seek to remember this; and then, what happy Christians we shall be! It is a Divine principle, "To him that hath shall be given;" and, as surely as we seek to make good use of that which is confided to us, more will be imparted. We shall be used of the Lord, and shall become increasingly happy in His own most blessed service. Brethren! we have only one life—one brief life; let us seek with renewed purpose of heart to consecrate that one life wholly to the Lord—day by day to live for God, and to serve Him with our body, soul, and spirit, which are His. Let it be our unceasing prayer that as we grow older we may not grow colder in the ways of God. As we advance in years, let us not decline in spiritual power; but let us see to it that an increase of spiritual vigor and energy be found in us, that our last days may be our best days. Our holy faith does not consist in talking. Reality, reality, reality, is what we want. Let us have heart-work; let us be genuine. Oh, how rapidly is time hastening on! We should live in such a manner as that, if we were cal-

led hence, our dear brethren and sisters might feel our loss, and from their inmost souls exclaim, "Oh that such a one were in our midst again!" We ought to be missed even by the world. Worldly persons should be constrained to say of us, "If ever there was a Christian upon earth, that man was one."—George Muller of Bristol.

WHY JOIN A CHURCH? The question is often asked sincerely, as well as in scorn or in scepticism. Now and then one who is called to meet opposition in confessing Christ publicly, or who shrinks from the criticism which a church member must encounter in an unfriendly world, is tempted to think that he can do as well out of the church as in it, especially as many in it are no credit to the cause. Is this so? The first thing that strikes a thoughtful mind on hearing such an assertion is, What a mistake Christ made, then, in establishing the Church! Did He understand the necessities of his people and of the world? If the Church was seen by Christ to be necessary, and if even the objector whom we quote would shrink from the idea of abolishing it, why is the duty of maintaining its existence more imperative on others than on him? Has he a right to live in a neglect which, if adopted also by others, would destroy the Church? Can any pious soul think that it would be the better for itself and for the world, if all should conclude it to be unnecessary to unite with the Church, and should let it perish from among the institutions of society? We must suppose that, in instituting the Church Christ had in view the highest good of His people. Nor is it difficult to see why He made this provision for their wants, or why the apostles, wherever they preached the gospel, gathered the converts into churches. The very act of joining a church has an important effect upon character and experience. It gives one decision, courage, firmness, joy and hope. The convert takes open position, breaks visibly from the world, and identifies himself with Christ. The steps upward in moral character: it rids him of hesitation and doubt, and fills his soul with holy boldness. Now he has crossed the border, is a professed saint, wears Christ's name, bears aloft His banner. He feels a new sense of responsibility, and is deepened in his purpose of holy living. On the one hand temptations are less likely to assail him and, on the other, he is less liable to be influenced by them; just as a pledged total abstinence man is less likely to be asked to drink intoxicating liquors, and, if asked, is more certain to refuse. Then he gains fresh confidence from his association with spiritual brethren and sisters. In union we have interior as well as exterior strength. We are intensified in our convictions by companionship with others who share them. The public opinion of an unbelieving world is met by the counter public opinion of the Church. As a man misunderstood and maligned in the community gains heart and finds comfort and hope, the moment he passes the threshold of his door, and comes within the atmosphere of love and faith in his family where none doubts him, so the tired and tempted saint finds solace and support in the fellowship of the Church as a Christian family. He meets sympathy, receives countenance, gets fresh stimulus, is revived in spirit, and steps out into the world again, full of peace and firm of purpose. And then joining the Church brings him under those means of grace which the Saviour has instituted as perpetual auxiliaries to the divine life in the soul. Perhaps no one is fully aware how much he is indebted to outward influences and helps, which, in a sense, surround and constrain him, as the encircling hoops the barrel. Hence the sad falls of so many church members when they emigrate beyond churches. The worship of the sanctuary, the partaking of the ordinances, the hearing of the gospel, are as bread to the hungry or water to the thirsty. A man must have food and drink and pure air without, as well as a healthful stomach and heart and lungs within. These two conditions of life are strong in mutual connection, weak and useless in separation. When Christ instituted the Lord's Supper, and said, "Do this in remembrance of me," He had our spiritual good as well as His own memory in view. He proposed a special channel of grace, which no one can underrate and neglect, even ignorantly, without serious damage and loss.—Advance.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY. (Green Pastures for the Lord's Flock, by the Rev. James Smith.) "As having nothing, and yet possessing all things." 2 Cor. vi. 10. The Lord's family are generally poor; men may look at them as having nothing valuable, important, or calculated to make them happy; but in reality they possess all things, because God is theirs. Our God has said, "I am their inheritance," and we say, "Thou art my portion, O Lord." His eternity is the date of our happiness—His unchangeableness, the rock of our rest—His omnipotence, our constant guard—His faithfulness, our daily security—His mercies, our overflowing store—His omniscience, our careful overseer—His wisdom, our judicious counsellor—His justice, our stern avenger—His omnipresence, our sweet company—His holiness, the fountain from which we receive sanctifying grace—His all-sufficiency, the lot of our inheritance—and His infinity, the extent of our glorious portion. This is the blessedness of the people of the Lord; they have God for their Lord, and all His perfections engaged to make them blessed. O love the Lord! Live upon the Lord! Glorify God in the day of visitation! Make Him your portion and everlasting all! To us the privilege is given To be the sons and heirs of heaven; Sons of the God who reigns on high, And heirs of joys beyond the sky; Oh, may our conduct ever prove Our filial piety and love.

SELECTIONS.

— A man should not praise his works, but his works should praise him. — If we are poor in this world, it may be the Lord's providence; but if we are poor in grace, it is surely our own fault. — Life is made up not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness and small acts make the whole. — Sickness should teach us what a vain thing the world is, what a vile thing sin is, what a poor thing man is, and what a precious thing an interest in Christ is. — Consult duty, not events. We have nothing to do but to mind our duty. Oh, how quiet as well as holy would our lives have been had we learned that single lesson,—to be careful for nothing, but to do our duty, and leave all consequences to God!—Wesley. ARE UNBELIEVERS TO PRAY?—The question was put to an experienced servant of God by a younger brother, whether unbelievers might pray, or should be counselled to pray. "Yes," was the reply, "but at the foot-stool of a sovereign God." The Holy Spirit deals with us all, even with the unconverted. He breathes upon us if not within us. He bids us pray. Let us obey. Let us pray; not raising questions about our power, or the necessity of faith first. These are truly profitless questions when they come to be, as in this case, the defence of disobedience. Let us obey though we be powerless; and, as dead men have risen, and dumb men have spoken at the bidding of God, so, even as we kneel, the life will come and the words—or at least the groanings which cannot be uttered; and lo! we are praying and believing, and believing and praying.—Yule's Answer to Prayer.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

SELFISH TOM, THE BOY-TYRANT.

BY MRS. H. C. GARDNER.

(Continued.)

Tom had been so used to coaxing and petting that his mother's present seeming want of pity both puzzled and troubled him. He did not know that his parents now both felt very strongly that a higher and more effectual influence than coaxing was needed to save him from ruin. "Won't you wash the blood off, mamma? O dear! you can't think how it aches," pleaded Tom. The mother's eyes were full of pitying tears but she answered coldly: "No. I am too busy to attend to such a naughty boy. If you had been obedient, it would not have happened. You must wash it yourself." Tom went down-stairs without another word. He was glad his father was not at home. He had an unpleasant recollection of that short riding-whip. His face was frightfully scratched and swollen, and when he went up-stairs after the blood was removed, his face was hardly to be known as the round, chubby face of Tom. His mother was really frightened now. "Why, Tom," she exclaimed, "what a strange-looking face! Nellie, bring me that liniment from the shelf in my room. I must bathe and dress it at once. I am afraid there will be scars as long as he lives. Are you sure she didn't scratch your eyes out, Tom?" "I can see with them both. Do you think papa will punish me?" "I think he will say that the cat has done that. But he will be very sorry to know how disobedient his son is." "I am sorry, too, mamma." "But if the cat had allowed you to give the kitten to Ned, do you think that you would have cared for having disobeyed?" Tom was silent. He knew that the pain troubled him very much more than the sin; and when his kind mother, after placing him comfortably in his bed, sat down by his side and tried to show him how impossible it is to be happy in wickedness, she would have been quite discouraged if she could have seen into the little boy's heart. When he was left to himself, his first reflection was: "I say! it's mean for a fellow to always have to mind other folks. I could have got the kitten out in the daytime if mamma had not meddled with it. But I'll pay that old cat for this—see if I don't!"

PART II. At school, Master Tom was under the care of a teacher who believed that submission to rightful authority was the first lesson to be taught, and that a love of teasing and tormenting others was the lowest vice in a boy's catalogue of faults. There were rules in regard to everything connected with the school, and rules that regulated all the sports of the playground. If the pupils chose to behave well, they were treated like young ladies and gentlemen; if they were clownish and disobedient, they were classed with those of their own grade in behavior. There was very little whipping done there; but the teacher had various little methods of his own contriving for the punishing of offenders which were more dreaded than the rod. Tom, without being a particularly good scholar, managed to steer clear of these flagrant offences which demanded especial notice, though it must be owned that he was equally free of all tokens of approval. It was about two months after he received his first home-whipping that his teacher was quietly enjoying a walk after school, when his attention was attracted by stifled sounds of distress which seemed to come from a thicket near the road. He approached the spot as quietly as he could, and, peeping through the bushes, saw a little boy lying on the grass and crying bitterly. "What is the matter?" He asked kindly. The boy sprang to his feet with a scream of terror, and the teacher saw that he had a handkerchief tied over his eyes. "O Tom!" said the boy. "I haven't looked once, indeed I haven't. Now, do let me

go home. I am a'raid to stay here alone. There's snakes here, Tom—I heard them." "It isn't Tom," said the teacher; it is me, Mr. Stirling. Let me unbind your eyes." "No, no; Tom will be angry. Besides, I promised not to let you know," said the child. "But I do know, you see, Harry. It's little Harry Mailand, is it not?" asked the teacher, as he resolutely unbound the handkerchief. "Yes sir." "Well, I am going by your mother's and I will take you home. Come." The little boy looked up wistfully into the kind face. "Oh! I can't go; I don't know what Tom will do to me and sister Emmie, if I do." "I will take care of that. He shall not trouble you. You can trust me, can't you?" "Oh! yes, sir." "Well, tell me now if there are any others in the school who are afraid of Tom. Come, we will talk as we go home." "Do you mean besides me and Emmie?" "Yes." "There's Billy Curtis, and Bessy Sprague, and Alice Bowler and Jimmy. We all have to mind him. Billy's father makes candy, and he has to bring Tom some, and Bessie brings him all the nice peaches and apples that her father gives her for herself, and Alice always has some nice cake for her dinner, or something else that he wants. Me and Emmie carries his books and things." "Ah! and that is Emmie watching for you by the gate, and wondering why you are so late. Run in and tell her, I will see to Tom. Good-bye, little Harry." The teacher bent his steps directly to the office of Tom's father. Fortunately he was at leisure. He listened to Mr. Stirling's story with as much surprise as sorrow. He had laughed many a time at Tom's roguish tricks, but he was astonished and distressed beyond measure to find him capable of such meanness and cruelty. He was ready to adopt any means of reforming the boy-tyrant which the teacher should suggest. The next morning Tom was a little surprised by being told to wait fifteen minutes after the ringing of the school-bell before he started for school. "I shall get a tardy mark," he remonstrated. "Of course you will," said his father. When the time arrived for the morning recess, Mr. Stirling said: "All the scholars, excepting Thomas Allen, may have a recess of ten minutes." Tom began to open his eyes and study the new arrangement, but he said nothing. A guilty sense of its cause kept him silent. When the school was dismissed, he was again detained until the other pupils had time to get out of his reach. Tom bore this very well for a day or two. He was sure that both the teacher and his father began to understand him pretty well, and he could not meet the keen glance of either. But, when day after day passed, and even weeks began to succeed each other without any change; and when he saw the significant and provoking looks which were exchanged by his old play-mates, his nature began to rebel against the restraint he experienced. The happy looks of the little boys and girls who fearlessly enjoyed themselves in the playground, and made his mouth water over the dainties that he could not touch, were especially irritating. So at last he very humbly asked the teacher to restore his old liberty. "I am sorry to refuse you, my dear boy," said Mr. Stirling, "but it is necessary to do so." "Why?" "Because the little ones cannot come to school in peace if you are at large. Their parents do not wish you to eat up the good things that they provide for them, neither are they willing to have them blindfolded and left alone in the damp woods if they forget to carry a lazy boy's big satchel. Do you understand?" Tom's face showed that he understood. "I will never do it again," he said, presently. "So I think." "When shall I go with the rest?" "I cannot tell. Perhaps you may by the next term." "The next term! Why, Mr. Stirling there are seven weeks more of this!" "Yes, I believe there are," was the indifferent reply. I wish I could write that Tom sorrowed for his sins, but he only regretted the unpleasant results. We cannot tell what his future course may be. He is still a boy, and his selfish will may yet be thoroughly subdued by the power of God's grace. Aside from that, his case is a hopeless one. O dear children! learn well the sweet, golden rule of Christ, to "do unto others as you would wish them to do unto you." So will you win the love of all who know you, and, what is better still, you will secure the loving favor of God.

BIBLE QUESTIONS. No. 806. Who is said to have dwelt with the wild asses? No. 807. What is said of the man that diggeth a pit? No. 808. What were the names of the pillars that were placed before the temple? No. 809. What was the character of Jonathan, David's uncle? No. 810. Who was it that "beat down the tower of Penuel and slew the men of the city?"

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS. No. 801.—Matt. 23:35, 36. Nos. 802, 803.—Matt. 17:27. No. 804.—Acts 8:18. No. 805.—Matt. 18:23-35.

The Miscellany.

NATURE'S WORSHIP.

The following is, perhaps, the most beautiful of the various songs sung by the "Gentle Guest," introduced by Whittier into his "Tent on the Beach":—

The harp at Nature's advent strung Has never ceased to play; The song the stars of morning sung Has never died away.

And prayer is made and praise is given, By all things near and far; The ocean looketh up to heaven, And mirrors every star.

Its waves are kneeling on the strand, As kneels the human knee; Their white locks bowing to the sand— The priesthood of the sea!

They pour their glittering treasures forth, Their gifts of pearl they bring, And all the listening hills of earth Take up the song they sing.

The green earth sends her incense up From many a mountain shrine; From folded leaf and dewy cup She pours her sacred wine.

The mists above the morning rills Rise white as wings of prayer; The altar curtains of the hills Are sunset's purple air.

The winds with hymns of praise are loud, Or low with sobs of pain, The thunder-organ of the cloud, The drooping tears of rain.

With drooping head and branches crossed, The twilight forest grieves, Or speaks with tongues of Pentecost From all its sunlit leaves.

The blue sky is the temple's arch, Its transept earth and air, The music of its stary march The chorus of a prayer.

So Nature keeps the reverent frame With which her years began; And all her signs and voices shame The prayerless heart of man.

OPINIONS OF A TRAVELLER.

CANADA.

GOVERNMENT, EMIGRATION, PROSPECTS, ETC. Is it Government, race, or religion, or all these combined, that makes the difference which you see as you pass from Vermont into Canada? A ride of a mile or two is sufficient to note the difference. The houses are better, the farms more cultivated, and there is an appearance of greater thrift in Yankee land than in the Dominion.

MARKS OF CONTRAST.

The difference cannot be due to climate for the winters are as long at St. Albans as at St. Johns, and the snow lies as deep in Highgate as at St. Armand through the long winter months; yet Highgate is progressive while its neighbor is stationary.

Undoubtedly race has something to do with the condition of the people in Canada. The French Canadians have not lost the characteristics of their ancestors. The peasantry of France delight to live in villages.

They are gregarious and cannot bear isolation. They must be near to neighbors. When work for the day is done it is their delight to gather on the village green for a dance, or to assemble in the wine-shops to gossip over the news of the day. The Canadian of French extraction, though he does not drink wine, though for five months of the year there can be no dancing on the green, loves to have neighbors near him. He leads an easy life. He can work hard if needs be, but he does not continually apply the spur after the manner of his Anglo-Saxon or American neighbour.

That religion has something to do with the sluggishness of the French Canadian in contrast with the activity of his American and English neighbors, no one can doubt who has seen the great contrasts between the Catholic and Protestant cantons of Switzerland. The French Canadians are Catholics. They are deeply religious, attend mass regularly, give heed to the admonitions of the priests, keep fast days and attend the confessional. In every garden we see a cross surmounted by a wooden cock—the sign of faith and watchfulness. The devout Catholic Canadian consults his spiritual adviser in temporal as well as spiritual things. The devout Catholic never raises a question in regard to his faith. He is not troubled with doubts. A mind which never questions will be at peace. Life will flow smoothly. The contentment that comes from an unquestioned religious belief will influence the temporal affairs of an individual and of a community as well. Energy will be wanting, sluggishness will take the place of activity. All this you see, before you have been half an hour on Canadian territory in the eastern townships where Catholicism is in the ascendant.

Protestantism gives freedom of opinion and liberty of action. The Pacific Railroad the ocean steamers, the printing press, the telegraph, all were behind that protest which Martin Luther made against Rome.

If Rome has accommodated herself to modern invention it has been only as she was forced to it. She never aids Progress, but stands ever with her hand on the brake.

GOVERNMENT.

But more than race or religion, government stands in the way of Canadian advancement. In this and succeeding communications we shall endeavor to set before our readers some facts in regard to Canadian affairs derived from personal observations and from men conversant with the history and present condition of things in the Dominion. The British provinces in America have not been long consolidated, and it is claimed by some of our Canadian friends that the new machinery has not

yet got into running order. They assure us that when they have adjusted all the parts it will move on all right. The present government is a confederation of provinces, each with its own parliament or legislature, with a general Parliament or Congress, holding its sessions at Ottawa. It is a machine run for the benefit of those who manage it.—The Governor General has a salary of \$50,000, with twelve ministerial officers who have each a salary of \$6,250 per annum. Thirteen men receive \$126,000 a year for managing the general government. The entire population of the Dominion is about equal to that of the State of New York. In addition to this burden each province must support its own Governor, Council, Parliament, and a host of officials at high salaries. The Governors of Ontario and Quebec receive \$8,000 salary each. The Governor of New Brunswick \$15,000. This last named province, with a population of 295,000—less than that of Vermont—pays its Governor two-thirds as much salary as is received by President Grant. It has a Bishop who receives \$5,000 of the government funds per annum. The Governor's Secretary, the Provincial Secretary, the Attorney General, and a large number of other officers receive \$3,000 each.

Nova Scotia, which is just now kicking against the Dominion, with a population about equal to that of New Hampshire, pays its Governor \$10,000; its Bishop about \$5,000, and a large number of officials \$4,000 each.

We have not full data at hand, but we have enough to show that more than half a million dollars is paid out in salaries to prominent officials who manage the General and Provincial Governments.

Our Canadian neighbors assure us that taxes are not so high in the Dominion as in the United States; but, upon the other hand, we can assure our friends of Montreal that the people of the United States can more easily pay twenty dollars on a thousand than they ten dollars. The people of Canada are not engaged to any great extent in manufacturing. Agriculture, lumber, and fishing engross their attention. In manufactures it is the nimble sixpence that wins. It is better than the slowshilling.

EMIGRATION.

The young men and girls, and some of the old men, have been taking their departure for the United States. Not only from the towns, but from all the surrounding country there has been a large emigration. Every year some have visited the United States in search of employment—finding work in brick-yards, chopping wood, carrying hods or engaging in other employments. Many of them have been accustomed to return to their homes to spend the winter, living on their accumulated earnings, but this year the emigration has taken a new phase. Whole families have gone, with the intention of staying. The conductor on the railroad informs us that he has had several hundred passengers at a time who were going—father, mother and children—to find a home beneath the stars and stripes.

WANT OF ENTERPRISE.

It is not the long, cold winter alone that has caused this emigration, though undoubtedly it is one among several causes. Lack of enterprise, a confederate government, high salaries, increasing taxation, want of manufactures, all combined, have driven a large number of Canadians into the United States.

There are few manufacturers in the Dominion. Nearly all the goods consumed are imported from England or the United States. Capitalists, for some reason, do not care to invest money in manufacturing. A community depending on agriculture or on lumber will not make very rapid progress. The old Canadian government always was a millstone hanging on the necks of the people, and the government of the New Dominion is becoming weightier year by year.

The material interests of Canada never were more unpromising than now. We have been in the country many times, but never have seen it so dull as at the present time. A few months hence, when the summer crops are being gathered and sent to market, everybody will be active, but after that will come the long winter, and the Canadians, without manufactures or industrial pursuits, will hibernate till another spring.

These long periods of inaction have produced a feeling of unrest and hence this moving of people to the United States, hence also the agitation of the annexation question which promises soon to enter Canadian politics, and of which we shall have something to say in our next.—Letter from Carleton, in Boston Journal.

HOMES IN THE CITY.

When Mr. Alexander T. Stewart builds his projected houses for working-people, we hope he will endow them upon commercial principles similar to the Peabody Trusts and Sir Sydney Waterlow's Company in London. The British metropolis, under the transforming influences of railways and skilled labor, has changed so much within the last quarter of a century as to furnish a fair parallel to the growth and expansion of this city. In both cities like causes have destroyed street after street of workmen's lodgings and given them up to large manufactories and immense commercial houses. In London, as in New-York, dwelling-houses of a higher class have multiplied indefinitely, while small tenements, so far from increasing, too often fall before the march of improvement. Everybody is aware of the effect of this policy in this city, where, year after year, increased rents are demanded for poorer lodgings. A workingman whose weekly earnings are from \$18 to \$30 per week cannot find a comfortable dwelling anywhere upon the island at a rent at all within his means, and the consequence is that he is driven from the city altogether, or compelled to submit to all the inconveniences and annoyances of lower class tenements. Where a man can place his family in a snug little home in one of the surrounding villages, described in the Tribune on Monday, he will

find himself better off than in contending against the exactions of landlords in the city; but many persons are so situated that they cannot get out of town, though it is degradation and death to stay in it. To this latter class Mr. Stewart's dwellings, and others which would be sure to follow from his example, would prove a benefaction without being a charity, and stimulate toil by offering a reward to manly independence.

Mr. Peabody's Trusts now amount to £350,000. The original fund was a gift of \$150,000. With this the trustees have already completed dwellings for 1,971 persons, or 400 families, and, the plan being reproductive, they have besides a surplus of £20,000. Every tenant in the Peabody Buildings is fully master of his own house, and his seclusion and privacy are as secure as in the dwellings in the adjacent streets. The sanitary conditions of the buildings have been found to be excellent, and the habits of the occupants for cleanliness and order have improved in a marked degree. The terms are well within the means of workmen, and the general favor with which the scheme is received is apparent from the numerous applications for every vacancy. The new Trusts embraced in Mr. Peabody's recent gifts, will greatly accelerate the progress of the trustees in carrying forward the object of the benefactions. Sir Sydney Waterlow's Company now house about 4,000 persons. This Company has advanced more rapidly than the other because the Peabody Trust only extends itself out of its own profits, while the Waterlow Company obtains loans from Government to erect other buildings on the security of buildings already erected. Other companies in London have adopted a similar policy, and the progress made toward the removal of a crying evil is described as very great, even in that great metropolis. In New York, we are convinced the effect must prove even more beneficial than in London. The adaptability of our metropolitan population renders the plan peculiarly feasible here, and the want of fair accommodations at a fair price is so grievously felt that Mr. Stewart could not inaugurate his project at a better time.

A radical defect in all attempts at improving the condition of the poor of this city is to be found in the fact that we have hitherto provided charities which could only be accepted by the very base or the very unfortunate classes of the community. There has been no endeavor to provide workmen with homes where they can live in comfort for a reasonable rent, and in this way to prevent well-disposed people from becoming bad. What we need are great public benefactions which shall not be charities.—N. Y. Paper.

NOBLE DEFENCE OF MISSIONS.

In the course of a speech on missions, before the Free Church Assembly, the Rev. Dr. Duff made an eloquent defence of the work and those engaged in it, against the attack in the English House of Lords, by the Duke of Somerset. He said:—This peer came forward without having studied the subject on which he spoke, and in his speech he showed great ignorance of the details and facts of the case. Christianity, he said, was being prosecuted in China by gunboats, that there was no case in which trouble arose but a missionary was at the bottom of it, and he went on to rail at missions and missionaries. He wished them to follow in the wake of commerce, in the wake of the opium trade, and that when the people were drugged with opium, then they should send missionaries to them. This was a saying which was terrible to think of. He still further proclaimed that the missionaries were enthusiasts, in the bad sense of the term, or they were rogues. Now, if anyone were to stand up in Exeter Hall, or in any hall, before the public, and give utterance to anything so atrocious as that all the great military heroes of Great Britain, the conquerors of Cressy and Agincourt, down to Waterloo and Abyssinia, were unskilled in war, and only wretched paltry cowards and poltroons—if any one would stand up and say that all the poets of Great Britain were only wretched rhyesters, pitiful postasters—including Chaucer, Shakespeare and Milton—if any one would stand up and say that all the nobility of this country, especially the Duke (laughter), were fools or knaves—if any man were to speak in that fashion, he would not be speaking in a way one jot or one tittle more preposterous than did his Grace the Duke of Somerset. (Loud applause.) He had no desire to dwell upon this, unless to vindicate the character of missionaries from such foul charges. He asked them to look back to the character of the men who had occupied the mission field for the last century as a reply to these aspersions,—to missionaries such as Ziegenbalg, Schwartz, Carey, Williams, Morrison, Judson, and hundreds more. In regard to learning, scholarship, real dignity of character, and real nobility, these were men before whom a man wearing a ducal coronet like Somerset could not for a moment hold up his head, any more than could a twinkling taper hold up its head before the blazing sun at noon-day. But the Duke of Somerset laid himself open to another charge. Well did he know that no missionary could stand up in the House of Lords and repel that foul calumny. Why did he not then, if he is endowed with the old spirit of the British barons, throw out his challenge to the missionaries to meet him in any public hall in England, with English citizens as judges? (Loud cheers.) If he did so, he would get a broadside as fair as any man-of-war ever got. It was said by Cowper, gentle though he was—

"The man who can traduce, because he can with safety, He himself is not a man."

Here was one who laid himself open to that rebuke. The secular press, which was hostile to missions, circulated this report all over the civilized world, paralyzed the arms of the friends of missions, and threw contempt and ridicule on the enterprise. The speech was being circulated throughout India, and was having the worst possible effects.

"TELL ME THY NAME."

Frederick W. Robertson, in one of his published sermons, thus finely brings out the feeling of the human soul when it searches after God if happily it might find him:—

This desire of Jacob was not the one we should naturally have expected on such an occasion. He is alone; his past fault is coming retributively on a guilty conscience; he dreads the meeting with his brother. His soul is agonized with that, and that we naturally expect will be the subject and the burden of his prayer. No such thing! Not a word about Esau—not a word about personal danger at all. All that is banished completely for the time, and deeper thoughts are grappling with his soul. To get safe through tomorrow? No, no, no! To be blessed by God—to know Him and what He is—that is the battle of Jacob's soul from sunset till the dawn of day.

And that is our struggle—the struggle. Let any true man go down into the depths of his own being and answer us. What is the cry that comes from the most real part of his nature? Is it the cry for daily bread? Jacob asked for that in his first communing with God—preservation and safety. Is it even this—to be forgiven his sins? Jacob had a sin to be forgiven, and in the most solemn moment of his existence he did not say a syllable about it. Or is it this—"Hallowed be thy name?" No, my brethren. Out of our frail and yet sublime humanity the demand that rises in the earthlier hours of our religion may be—this, "Save my soul," but in the most unearthly moments it is this,—"Tell me thy name." We move through a world of mystery; and the deepest question is, what is the being that is ever near, sometimes felt, never seen; that which has haunted us from childhood with a dream of something surpassingly fair which has never yet been realized; that which sweeps through the soul at times as a desolation, like a blast from the wings of the Angel of Death, leaving us stricken and silent in our loneliness; that which has touched us in our tenderest point, and the flesh has quivered with agony, and our mortal affections have shrivelled up with pain; that which comes to us in aspirations of nobleness and conceptions of superhuman excellence? Shall we say it or he? What is it? Who is he? These anticipations of immortality and God—what are they? Are they the mere throbbings of my own heart, heard and mistaken for a living something beside me? Are they the sound of my own wishes, echoing through the vast void of nothingness? or shall I call them God, Father, Spirit, Love? A living being within me or outside me? Tell me thy name, thou awful mystery of loveliness! That is the struggle of all earnest life.

LIFE LENGTHENED.

- 1. Cultivate an equable temper; many a man has fallen dead in a fit of passion.
2. Eat regularly, not over thrice a day, and nothing between meals.
3. Go to bed at regular hours. Get up as soon as you wake of yourself, and do not sleep in the daytime, at least not longer than ten minutes before noon.
4. Work always by the day, and not by the job.
5. Stop working before you are very much tired—before you are "fagged out."
6. Cultivate a generous and an accommodating temper.
7. Never cross a bridge before you come to it; this will save half the troubles of life.
8. Never eat when you are not hungry, nor drink when you are not thirsty.
9. Let your appetite always come uninvited.
10. Cool off in a place greatly warmer than the one in which you have been exercising; this simple rule would prevent incalculable sickness and save millions of lives every year.
11. Never resist a call of nature for a single moment.
12. Never allow yourself to be chilled—"through and through;" it is this which destroys so many every year, in a few days' sickness, from pneumonia, called by some lung fever or inflammation of the lungs.
13. Begin early to live under the benign influence of the Christian religion, for it "has the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."—Hall's Journal of Health.

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

—Errors, to be dangerous, must have a great deal of truth mingled with them; it is only from this alliance that they can ever obtain an extensive circulation: from pure extravagance and genuine, unmingled falsehood the world never has, and never can sustain any mischief.—Sidney Smith.

—Plain preaching is commended in a sermon preached in London nearly two hundred and fifty years ago. We fear the admonition is no less needed now. "In the building of Solomon's temple there was no noise heard, either of axes or hammers; all the stones were prepared, squared, and fitted in the quarry. So when the minister comes to church-work, to the pulpit, then it must be in plainness, not with intricacy and tying of knots, but with all easiness that may be. It is confessed that painted glass in churches is more glorious, but plain glass is more perspicuous. Oratory may tickle the brain, but plain doctrine will sooner inform the judgment. That sermon hath most learning in it, that hath most plainness. Hence it is that a great scholar was wont to say, 'Lord give me learning enough that I may preach plain enough.' For the people are very apt to admire that they do not understand, but to preach plainly is that which is required."

AN ERROR ILLUSTRATED.—The feeling has been quite too common that any one could "keep school;" so that many schools have been kept, while but few have been well taught; they have been kept from true know-

ledge, and not in garnering up for future usefulness. Hence, mere striplings, or men of maturer age, with no fixed views or plans, engage in "keeping school," though they never teach, because themselves untaught. They can neither discipline nor instruct, because they have never themselves been properly disciplined and instructed. When Dinter was school-counsellor in Prussia, a military man of great influence urged him to recommend a disabled soldier, in whom he was interested, as a school-teacher. "I will do so," said Dinter, "if he can sustain the requisite examination." "Oh," said the Colonel, "he does not know aught about school-teaching, but his a good, moral, steady man, and I hope you will recommend him, to oblige me." "Oh, yes," said Dinter, "to oblige you, if you, in your turn, will do me a favor." "And what favor can I do you?" asked the Colonel. "Why, get me appointed drum-major in your regiment," said Dinter. "It is true that I can neither beat a drum nor play a fife; but I am a good, moral, steady man as ever lived."—Northend's "Teacher and Parent."

AGRICULTURAL.

GRASS FOR HOGS.

Many of our farmers do not know the important value of grass as feed for hogs; at least one would think so, when their hogs, of all ages, may be seen during the whole summer in small yards, or, at best, on very scanty pasture. Farmers who know the real value of such feed would as soon think of raising cattle, and making milk and butter, by feeding their stock on grain alone, during the whole summer, as to undertake to raise hogs, and make the business profitable, without a good supply of grass. I must say that some men make pork with little or no grass, and find it more profitable than selling their grain; but, if they would raise less corn and more grass, their net profits would be two or three dollars to one otherwise, and at a much less cost of labor.

Farmers frequently make mistakes by putting their hogs on pasture in early spring, before the grass gets a good start, and while the ground is yet soft, with nature's rooters undisturbed; the result is they go into the agricultural business, and soon prepare the ground for re-seeding. Hogs should have their rooters cut; if not they will soon ruin a pasture, and keep a yard in miserable condition. The best plan to spoil their rooters is to send at once and procure a Buck-eye hog-tamer; it will do it perfectly.

The writer has been so situated that he had no pasture. In that case I commenced feeding my hogs on green oats as soon as it was tall enough to mow, and continued it till after harvest. I found that they thrived much better fed that way, with half rations of corn, than with corn alone, and the former was much cheaper.—Western Rural.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—For swelled jaws in sheep, "an old and experienced farmer" advises rubbing the mouth with a mixture made of equal parts of alum and salt.

—The Massachusetts Ploughman pronounces suds from carbolic acid soaps or "creylic soap" the best application to be found for animals infested with lice.

—A contributor who is thoroughly up in agricultural matters—in matters which relate to farms, cattle, crops, etc.—sends the following:—

"SKEEP-GRUB IN THE HEAD.—We understand that in many sections in the country the sheep have not wintered as well as usual. The cause is said to be a disease known to farmers as 'Grub in the Head.' The trouble is caused by the gad-fly (Astris ovis), which deposits its eggs on the inside of the nostrils in August. These are soon hatched and the larvae find their way up the interior of the nose, where they remain until Spring. When several grubs get into winter quarters, they cause much irritation to the sheep. Tobacco smoke, blown through a pipe up the nostril, is very efficacious in dislodging them."

TO DESTROY THISTLES.—After the land was well saturated with moisture, I employed some women to draw them by hand, defending the hand with stout gloves, with a piece of old sacking sewed over the palm, to prevent the plant from slipping when the gloves became wet. With a very little care, the thistle may be drawn with six or eight inches of the root; and I was rid of the nuisance in two seasons, which had for many previous years bid defiance to repeated mowings and cuttings under the surface with a spud. The expense was very little (if any) greater than the method of spudding, which kept an old man occupied nearly the whole of the summer.—Maple Leaves.

REMEDY FOR KICKING COW FOUND.—I had a cow, one of the worst kickers that I ever fell in with in all my life. I could not make the least attempt to take hold of her teats without receiving a kick, and all caused by the brutal treatment of a drunken vagabond, in the shape of a man, who had to sell her for about one-third of what she would have brought providing she had been treated kindly and gently. After she dropped her calf this spring, having an old harness-saddle on hand, I put the cow in the stanchion, laid the saddle on her back as gently as possible, and, by the help of one of my boys, worked it aft close to the forward part of her hips; it then brought the strap under her belly just forward of her udder, and drew it through the buckle with a quick and firm pull. It took the kick out of her in an instant. She never has offered to lift a foot to kick when the saddle was on her back. Now she is so subdued that all I have to do is to lay the saddle on her back, sit down and milk away without fear of being kicked over and having the milk spoiled. This one simple remedy for a kicking cow is worth many years' subscription price of the Farmer, for it has enhanced the value of my cow, in my estimation, thirty dollars at least.—Cor. New England Farmer.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, July 15.—Lloyd's agent at Buenos Ayres, reports that the following accident occurred on the 24th of May, at the fête given in commemoration of the anniversary of the declaration of freedom. An aeronaut, named M. Barillet, made an ascent in a balloon from the centre of the Plaza, which remained stationary over the city for some time, there being no wind, and on descending it fell into the harbor. A number of boats and a steamer put off to the rescue of the aeronaut who was drowning in his car. By some misfortune, the balloon came into contact with the paddle of the steamer, and the gas getting ignited, exploded with terrible force, blowing the crowd overboard, as also those in the boats. The steamer was set on fire and sustained much damage.

LONDON, July 15.—The Times, in an article on the Cuban question, says: The progress of Spain towards an enlightened commercial policy will soon become a necessity, and with a more liberal tariff system, it will be difficult for her home produce to compete with America, and she will be unable any longer to monopolize the markets of the Antilles. Under these circumstances Cuba will become useless to Spain, and pride alone can lead her to hold on to the Dominion, which is disputed in the teeth of the best Spanish troops. Gen. Prim and other statesmen are convinced that the separation of Cuba is only a question of time. National honor prevents Spain from taking such steps, as long as the insurrection prevails, but when the island is pacified, the mandates of reason ought to be listened to. Cuba is valuable; Spain wants cash, and the purchaser is at hand. Should the island be canvassed a plebiscite would result in favor of annexation to the U. S. The only serious question is, can the Americans at this moment afford the purchase money? It is for the advantage of both hemispheres that each should follow its own course untrammelled by the interference of the other.

In the International Rifle Match on Wimbledon Common, the riflemen of Scotland were victorious.

MADRID, July 15.—In Cortez yesterday, Marshal Prim introduced the new ministers and said the present Cabinet was constituted from the majority, and though men had been changed, the policy of the Government was unchanged. The Republican deputies replied, making severe attacks on the Government policy.

PARIS, July 15.—The French journals comment unfavorably on the prorogation of the Corps Legislatif before the verification of the elections was completed. The Government is accused of closing the Chamber with the design of stifling discussion. The session will probably be resumed on the 20th August. It is rumored that Prince Napoleon will be made President of the Council of Ministers, Baroche President of the Senate, and Dumal a Senator; while M. Rouher becomes a candidate for the vacant seat in the Corps Legislatif.

LONDON, July 15, midnight.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Irish Church Bill, as amended in the House of Lords, came up for consideration.

Mr. Gladstone was greeted with cheers by the Liberals, and derisive shouts from the Tories. He said, with respect to the amendments which had been made to the Bill, that the Government proposed to restore the preamble and date of disestablishment as they appeared in the original Bill. They should agree to the amendment relating to curates' annuities, and to protection of annuities with some modifications, but all the other amendments they should oppose, with the single exception of the grant of half a million pounds in lieu of private benefactions made before 1660.

Mr. Disraeli rose and said that, although the abstract principles of the Bill had been repeatedly discussed, there had been little discussion on the details of its provisions. He hoped that the amendments made in the House of Lords would receive the calm consideration of the Commons.

Mr. Gladstone then moved that the House disagree to the preamble as amended. He thought the concurrent endowment, which the Lords had in view, a very different scheme from that of Pitt, which contemplated an established Catholic Church side by side with the established

LONDON, July 16th.—In the House of Commons last evening the Irish Church Bill, as amended by the Peers, was taken up. The amendment giving glebe houses free of charge, after a short debate was rejected by a vote of 326 to 247, and the amendment granting glebes to Catholics and Presbyterians was negatived without discussion. The Times to-day has an editorial on the action taken by the Commons last evening. It says the Bill will go back to the House of Lords in its almost original state. The Commons have decided that the amendments adopted by the Lords are inconsistent with the principle of the Bill. There is no reason to believe that the Commons will surrender.

Meetings of the people in support of the Commons on the Irish Church Bill continue to be held in various parts of the Kingdom. John Bright has been unanimously elected a member of the Atherton Club. The Reform League contemplate indignation demonstrations against the House of Lords.

At Lurgan, in Ireland, on the 12th, an Orange mob were pelted with stones. They retaliated by utterly destroying seventeen houses occupied by the Catholics. The woodwork of the buildings and the furniture were then carried into the street and burned. Order had been restored at the latest advices. At Newry an Orange Hall was attacked by a Catholic party. The occupants fired on their assailants, who were soon driven off, leaving three of their number on the field badly wounded.

PARIS, July 16.—It is stated that Billault and St. Laurent will be members of the new Cabinet. Portfolios have been offered to three of the prominent men of the opposition party. M. Rouher is likely to accept the Presidency of the Senate for a time. It is thought, however, that he will be asked to return to the ministry again.

The Temps says that the party of the left demands the dissolution and reorganization of the Prefectures as express conditions of the acceptance of office.

VIENNA, July 16.—A severe tumult took place this week among the workmen at Brunn. The military were called out to suppress the riot and fired upon the mob, killing two and wounding twelve. The crowds have dispersed, but great

excitement still prevails there and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent the threatened renewal of disorder.

BERNE, July 16.—Switzerland has ratified a treaty of commerce with the Zollverein, a convention for the protection of literary property with the German Confederation and the naturalization treaty with Wurtemberg.

Church and under State control. Concurrent endowment, as now understood, was totally opposed to the principles of the Bill, and was of such a character as to be generally opposed to the spirit of the time. If the House could be induced to agree to it, it was certain that the country, especially the large constituencies, would never sanction it. He strongly advocated the appropriation of the surplus funds as originally proposed, with a proviso reserving to Parliament control over them.

Mr. Disraeli thought that the House ought to agree to the amended preamble. He asserted that the House of Lords did not intend the reservation of the surplus for the purposes of concurrent endowment and ridiculed appropriation. He hoped the House would prevent such a use of public funds, and not allow them to be dealt with in this loose and vague manner.

Mr. Ball, member for Dublin University, thought the restoration of the original preamble would be fatal to many advantages secured to the Church by the Lords.

Mr. Bright admitted that at a former time he had proposed something like the present scheme of concurrent endowment, but he declared that the public feeling was now totally opposed to religious endowments, and no minister would be able to carry such a scheme. He felt that all plans, save the one originally proposed by the Bill, were so full of difficulties that it would be idle to discuss them.

Sir Roundell Palmer said, although not a supporter of concurrent endowment, he considered that, under the circumstances, the grant for assistance to the clergy of the great majority, could not be reserved out of that fund, which, contrary to his idea, they had declared was wrongfully taken from the great majority, and used for religious purposes of the minority. Unless some proposals of this kind were agreed to, they would never establish religious equality or satisfy the expectations of the Irish. They should not allow their anti-Catholic prejudices to refuse this small boon to so great a majority.

The House then divided and the amendment of the House of Lords with regard to endowments was disagreed to by a vote of 346, against 222. Majority for the Government, 124.

The amendment in regard to the appropriation of the surplus fund was disagreed to by a vote of 246 against, 164 for.

Mr. Gladstone then moved the restoration of the original date, viz, 1st January, 1871, for the dissolution of legislative union between the Churches of England and Ireland, and after some discussion, the date was restored without a division. The House then adjourned.

LONDON, July 16th, midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night the consideration of the Irish Church Bill was continued.

Mr. Gladstone approved the amendment granting half a million pounds for private endowments made prior to 1660, but moved to disagree to the provisions continuing the Ulster grants.

Mr. Disraeli thought that a clearer understanding ought to be arrived at. If the policy of the Government had for its object religious equality, it could not be obtained by humiliating the Irish Church and leaving it to compete with the most ancient hierarchy in Christendom. He thought the proposal of the Lords was reasonable.

A chime alarm-bell and other property stolen from the Catholic church at Cohoes a week ago, was found yesterday at the bottom of the river. The residence of Wm. Harper, a farmer in Brunswick, Rensselaer County, was robbed on Wednesday night by burglars of \$800 in Government bonds and \$200 in greenbacks.

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DORAN.—In this city, on the 16th inst., Bridget Catherine, infant daughter of Patrick Doran, aged 1 month and 1 day.

McGAVIN.—At 10 Mayor street, on the evening of the 15th inst., David Bailie, aged 8 months, youngest son of D. M. McGavin.

SULLIVAN.—In Portland, Maine, on the 14th inst., Martin Sullivan, of Montreal, aged 19 years and 8 days.

CORLEY.—In this city, on the 15th inst., John Patrick, son of the deceased James Corley.

TURNER.—In this city, on the morning of the 17th, Frederic Arthur, aged 3 years and 11 days, second son of late F. C. Turner, fireman.

HAGAR.—On the 18th inst., George Hagar, Esq., Hardware Merchant, aged 55 years.

REID.—At Longueuil, on the 18th inst., Mary Clark, infant daughter of William Reid, aged 4 months and 3 days.

MURPHY.—In this city, on the 18th inst., Mary Ann Murphy, aged 1 year and 3 days, daughter of Michael Murphy.

approved would be respectfully considered, and he maintained that that pledge had not been violated. He had conceded much in deference to the Lords, and had more than fulfilled all the pledges. He was certain that if any harm had been done to the Church, it was by those who described the grievous and aggravating effect disestablishment would have on the zeal and life of the religious community. After further debate a committee was appointed to draw up a report, embodying the reasons for disagreement to the amendments proposed by the House of Lords.

The Bill for the Government purchase of the telegraph lines of the kingdom was read a second time. The House then adjourned.

LONDON, July 17.—It is said that the House of Lords will give up their amendments to Irish Church Bill, in regard to the concurrent endowment and Ulster Grants, but will adhere to the amendments refusing to devote the surplus proceeds of the Church property, to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering, as proposed in the original preamble, and deterring appropriation of the funds.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 2nd, fully confirm the reported victory of the Allies over Lopez. The Paraguayans lost 500 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners and 12 guns.

The treaty establishing a Provisional Government for Paraguay had been concluded.

Hong Kong advices state, a proclamation denouncing foreigners has been extensively posted in the towns and villages on Yangtze river by the agents of a society.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Foo-Chow, having for its object the opening of another Taeping rebellion. It is rumored that over 50,000 men are connected with the movement.

Advices from Yokohama state that the naval and military forces of the Mikado had commenced an attack on the rebels at Hakodadi. The result of the battle was not known.

St. PETERSBURG, July 17.—The Czar forbids the attendance of the Russian Bishops at the Oecumenical Council.

PARIS, July 17.—M. Lesseps officially announces that the ceremony of the opening of the Suez Canal will take place on the 7th of next November.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—With the exception of taking the opinion of the Attorney General Hoar, and letters addressed to the French and British Ministers by Secretary Fish, no action has been taken to prevent the landing of the French Cable on the coast of Massachusetts. Secretary Boutwell has not, as reported, ordered a United States Revenue Cutter, to prevent the landing, nor is it likely that any such course will be pursued.

BUFFALO, July 15.—In the race to-day between the St. Catherine's horse, "Battlesnake" and the Dunville mare, "Lady Blanche," the former won.

New York, July 16.—The United States Marshal and District Attorney for this district, have been empowered to call on Gen. McDowell for troops, and the Admiral of the Navy Yard for vessels, if necessary, to suppress the Cuban filibustering expeditions.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—Mrs. Eli Haverly was to-day arrested under a verdict of the Coroner's Jury, charging her with the murder of her daughter, an illegitimate infant.

Owing to frequent burglaries and forcing of buildings in Waterford, the citizens there are making movements towards the organization of a vigilance committee, and a meeting for that purpose was held last evening.

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Advertisements.

A C A R D. 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.

JAMES BAYLIS

IMPORTER OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

140 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, 140. Has just received, by late steamers, a choice assortment of TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS, which he still offers at reduced prices; also, a choice lot of ENGLISH and AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, and a new style of WINDOW-SHADE, very suitable for summer. JAMES BAYLIS, 140 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, 140.

GREEN SALTED HIDES

WANTED BY STIMSON & RICHARDSON, LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 52 St. Peter street, Montreal.

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.

J. GARDNER, Chemist and

Druggist, 457 Notre Dame street, (West end), and 211 and 213 Notre Dame street (East end), has received per Steamship DACIA, direct from London, fresh supplies of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Hair Brushes, Nail Tools, and Flesh Brushes;—English Peppermint and other Elixirs. Also,—Quinine, Camphor, Duncan's Chloroform, Brown's Cherry Balm, Patey's Genuine Brown Windsor Soap, Hedges' Patent Food, and Gosnell's Brushes, &c., &c. Also in stock,—Fresh Leeches, Oils of Cinnamon, Cloves, Peppermint, Lavender, Rosemary, Sassafras, Lemon, finest double Chamomiles, and best Tinnevelly Senna, &c.

J. GARDNER, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor of Gardner's Quinine Wine Bitters, Baking Powder, Cough Remedy and Epileptic Cure. s w

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of Canadian and United States' Mails.

Steamer arrangements, 1869. This Company's Lines are composed of the underrated first-class, full-powered, Clyde-built, double-engine, Iron Steamships:—

Table listing steamships: SCANDINAVIAN, PRUSSIAN, AUSTRIAN, NESTORIAN, PERUVIAN, MORAVIAN, GERMAN, EUROPEAN, NOVA-SCOTIA, NORTH AMERICAN, DAMASCUS, OTTAWA, ST. DAVID, ST. ANDREW, ST. PATRICK, NORWAY, SWEDEN.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

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Table listing steamships: NESTORIAN, PRUSSIAN, AUSTRIAN, MORAVIAN, HIBERNIAN, PERUVIAN.

Rates of passage from Quebec. CABIN, \$70 to \$80. STERAGE, \$25.00.

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW LINE

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An experienced Surgeon on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. For freight or other particulars, apply to H. & A. ALLAN, corner of Yoville and Common streets, Montreal.

TERMS.

"DAILY WITNESS" \$3 per annum, or \$4 delivered in town,—jd. each. "MONTREAL WITNESS" (Semi-weekly), \$2 per annum,—2d. each. "WEEKLY WITNESS" ready on Thursday, \$1 per annum,—2d. each.

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