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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

WHOLE NUMBER 1231.

CONVOCATION OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

The annual convocation of this University was held on Thursday afternoon in the Wm. Molson Hall.

The Hon. Jas. Ferrier, senior Governor, in the absence of the Chancellor, Judge Day, presided, and on the dais were Governors, Fellows, and Graduates, also Hon. A. T. Galt, likewise the Rev. Dr. Jenkins.

The Hon. Jas. Ferrier, after expressing his regret at the absence of the Chancellor, called on the Rev. Archdeacon Leach to open the proceedings with prayer.

The Registrar, W. C. Byrnes, B. A., read the minutes of the last convocation.

Fellows were then elected in the different Faculties as follows:—

Faculty of Law: C. P. Davidson, B. C. L.; Professor Torrance, B. C. L.

Faculty of Medicine: Dr. Godfrey and Dr. Trenholme.

Faculty of Arts: Brown Chamberlin, M. A.; R. Leach, M. A.

The Venerable Archdeacon Leach, Dean of the Faculty of Arts in McGill College, then read the Honors and Class List as follows:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

MCGILL COLLEGE.

In Honors.

John Spratt Archibald, of Halifax, N. S.; Colin Campbell Stewart, of Musquodoboit, N. S.

Ordinary.

Class 2nd: Alexander Duncan, of Montreal; James Carmichael, of Montreal.

MORRIS COLLEGE.

Ordinary.

Class 2nd: John McKenzie, of Quebec.

PASSED IN THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MCGILL COLLEGE.

Class 1st: Alex. D. Cruickshank, E. B. Green-shields, and Lewis equal.

Class 2nd: R. McKenzie, B. G. Harrington, J. McLean, M. Jones, F. A. Kahler, W. Clarke, B. McLean.

Class 3rd: S. C. Stevenson.

MORRIS COLLEGE.

Class 2d: F. G. Witherspoon, John Fraser, A. H. Cook.

PRIZES, HONORS, AND STANDING.—MCGILL COLLEGE.

Graduating Class.

B. A. Honors in Natural Science: Stewart, Colin Campbell; First Rank Honors in Natural Science and Logan Gold Medal; prize in Hebrew and Chaldee.

B. A. Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy: Archibald, John Spratt; First Rank Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Prince of Wales Gold Medal.

Carmichael, James: (Prize for English Essay).

Third Year, Marler, William: First Rank Honors in Mathematics: First Rank General Standing: Prize in Classics: Prize in Mathematics: Prize in French.

Brooks, Charles H.: First Rank General Standing: Prize in Classics: Prize in Moral Philosophy: Prize in Zoology: Certificate for French: Prize for Collection of Plants.

Laing, Robert: Second Rank Honors in Mathematics.

Passed the Sessional Examination.

Marler, Brooks, Laing, Dart, Kennedy, Hindley, Moore, Fowler, Wood, F. O.

Second Year, Lewis, Montgomery, (High School): First Rank General Standing; Prize in English Literature; Prize in French; Green-shields, Edward B., (High School): First Rank General Standing: Prize in Botany.

Kahler, Frederick: Prize in German.

Clarke, Wallace, (High School): Prize in German.

Passed the Sessional Examination.

Lewis, M., Green-shields, Harrington, Kahler, Cruickshank, McKenzie, Clarke, McLean, J., Jones, McLean, B., Stevenson.

First Year, Blackader, Alex. D., (Brantford Grammar School): First Rank Honors in Mathematics: First Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics; Prize in Mathematics; Prize in Logic; Prize in Chemistry.

Robertson, Alexander, (High School): First Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics; 2nd Prize in Chemistry.

Fisher, Sydney A., (High School): Second Rank Honors in Mathematics; Prize in History.

Joseph, Montflore, (High School, Quebec): Prize in Hebrew.

Passed the Sessional Examination.

Blackader, Robertson, Fisher, Joseph, McLennan, D. H., Porteous, Major, Whitney, Munro, David, Kahler, Esdaile.

STANDING OF STUDENTS IN THE SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

GREEK.

Ordinary B. A. Examination. Class I.: None. Class II.: Duncan, Carmichael. Class III.: None.

Third Year. Class I.: Brooks, prize, Marler. Class II.: Dart, Slack. Class III.: Hindley and Laing, equal, Fowler, Wood, Thos. F. Wood, Frank O. Kennedy.

Second Year. Class I.: Cruickshank, Kahler, F. A. Lewis, Montgomery, Harrington, Green-shields, McLean, B. S., and McLean, J. J., equal. Class II.: Clarke and McKenzie, equal; Jones, Stevenson. Class III.: None.

First Year. Class I.: Blackader, prize, Robertson, MacLennan, D. H. Class II.: J. Fisher, Major, Porteous, Whitney, David. Class III.: Munro and Dionne, equal; Torrance, Kahler, Esdaile, and Rivet, equal.

HEBREW.

Ordinary B. A. Examination. Class I.: None. Class II.: Carmichael, Duncan. Class III.: None.

Third Year. Class I.: Brooks and Marler, prize, equal. Class II.: Dart; Hindley and Kennedy, equal; Slack, Moore. Class III.: Wood, F. O.; Laing and Fowler, equal; Wood, T. F.

Second Year. Class I.: Cruickshank, Kahler, F. A., Green-shields and Price, partial, equal. Class II.: Lewis, Montgomery; McKenzie, Clarke, Harrington, McLean, J. J.; McLean, B. S.; Jones, Stevenson. Class III.: None.

First Year. Class I.: Blackader, Robertson, prize; MacLennan, D. H. Class II.: Joseph, Fisher, Major, Porteous. Class III.: David, Whitney, Torrance; Dionne and Munro, equal; Rivet.

HISTORY.

First Year. Class I.: Fisher, prize, Robertson, Porteous, Blackader. Class II.: Major, Joseph. Class III.: D. H. MacLennan; Whitney, Molson, Esdaile, and Kahler, equal.

LOGY, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Ordinary B. A. Examination. (Mental and Moral Philosophy.) Class I.: Archibald, Class II.: Duncan, Stewart. Class III.: Carmichael, prize essay.

Third Year. (Moral Philosophy.) Class I.: Brooks, prize. Class II.: Marler, T. F. Wood, Fowler, Moore, Dart, Laing. Class III.: Hindley, Slack, Kennedy, F. O. Wood.

Second Year. (Logic.) Class I.: Cruickshank, Montgomery Lewis. Class II.: Green-shields, Jones, McKenzie, Harrington. Class III.: Kahler, Stevenson, Clarke, John McLean, B. C. McLean. (English Literature.) Class I.: Montgomery Lewis, prize; Cruickshank. Class II.: Green-shields, Jones, Stevenson, Price. Class III.: Clarke, Kahler, Harrington, B. C. McLean, John McLean.

First Year. (Logic.) Class I.: Blackader, prize. Class II.: Joseph, McLennan, equal; Robertson, Fisher, Porteous, Whitney. Class III.: Monroe, David, Major, Kahler, Esdaile, Torrance, Molson.

FRENCH.

Third Year (Advanced Course.) Class I.: Marler, prize. Class II.: None. Class III.: Kennedy, F. O. Wood, Slack. (Elementary Course.) Class I.: Brooks, Cert. Class II.: None. Class III.: T. F. Wood.

Second Year (Advanced Course.) Class I.: M. Lewis, prize. Class II.: Stevenson, Green-shields. Class III.: Price, Jones. (Elementary Course.) Class I.: Clarke, Harrington. Class II.: None. Class III.: B. McLean, A. Lewis.

First Year (Voluntary Course.) Class II.: Robertson, Joseph, Fisher.

GERMAN.

Fourth Year. Class II.: Duncan. Second Year (Advanced Course.) Class I.: F. Kahler (prize). Price. (Elementary Course.) Class I.: Clarke, (prize).

HEBREW.

Senior Class. Stewart (prize), Dart, Laing. Intermediate Class. Kahler, Hindley, Cruickshank.

Junior Class. Joseph (prize). McKenzie, MacLennan, Rivet, Munro.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Ordinary B. A. Examination. Class I.: Archibald. Class II.: Carmichael and Duncan, equal. Class III.: None.

Third Year. Class I.: Marler, Laing, Brooks. Class II.: None. Class III.: Kennedy, Fowler and Moore, equal; Hindley, Dart, Wood, (Frank O.).

Second Year. Class I.: Price, McLean (John). Class II.: Cruickshank, Green-shields, Lewis, (Montgomery), Jones, McKenzie, Harrington. Class III.: McLean (Breadalbane), Clarke, Kahler (Frederick), Stevenson.

First Year. Class I.: Fisher, Blackader, Joseph, Robertson. Class II.: MacLennan, (Duncan), David, Major. Class III.: Kahler, (Frank), Porteous, Munro, Molson, Hart, Esdaile, Whitney.

Honor Examination. First Rank honors: Blackader, prize. Second rank honors: Fisher.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Ordinary B. A. Examination. (Geology.) Class I.: Stewart. Class II.: Carmichael, Duncan.

Third Year. (Zoology.) Class I.: Brooks, prize, Marler, Moore, Kennedy, Laing, Wood, F. O. Class II.: Fowler, Wood, T. F., Slack, Hindley, Dart.

Prize for collection of Canadian Plants: Brooks.

Second Year. (Botany.) Class I.: Green-shields, prize, Harrington, Lewis, M., Kahler, Clarke. Class II.: McKenzie, Lewis, A., Stevenson, McLean, B., McLean, J., Jones.

First Year. (Chemistry.) Class I.: Blackader, 1st prize, Robertson, 2nd prize. Class II.: Porteous, Fisher, Munro. Class III.: Kahler, Whitney, Esdaile, Molson, McLennan, Major.

It was here announced that since the Ann Molson medal was not awarded last session, an Ann Molson prize had been offered for an examination in mathematics. The prize had been taken by R. Laing.

Five students then received the degree of B. A.

Mr. Colin Campbell Stewart, of Musquodoboit, N. S., read a brief valedictory on behalf of himself and fellow-graduates.

The following gentlemen then received the degree of M. A.:—Lemuel Cushing, B. A., B. C. L.; R. A. Ramsay, B. A., B. C. L.; D. R. McCord, B. A.; J. R. Douglass, B. A.; C. P. Davidson, B. A., B. C. L.; W. Hall, B. A.; N. W. Trenholme, B. A., B. C. L.; D. Baynes, B. A.; A. Dufré, B. A.; L. H. Davidson, B. A., B. C. L.

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts, in presenting them, observed that they well deserved the degree which they were about to receive; and the officers of the Faculty of Arts saw with satisfaction the increasing number who came up for this degree; their doing so showing an augmenting interest in the College and appreciation of the honor.

The degrees both of M. A. and of B. A. were duly conferred by the Principal.

The Rev. Prof. Cornish delivered an address to the graduates, and in so doing alluded to the high value of intellectual culture, and gave words of counsel. It was of importance, he said, that they should form a correct estimate of their powers, and this was one of the acquisitions

of a student life. The formation of proper habits of work and correct methods of study were essential, and the University professed to give a wise selection of subjects, tested by the experience of centuries, and calculated to develop and strengthen the powers of the mind. Yet they must ever remain students; the more so as this was an age of progress. This would involve continued labor, but it would have its reward. High moral principle was even more important than wide and deep intellectual culture. Self-reliance commanded respect, and a well-regulated ambition was a legitimate and useful incentive. But a University education brought, along with its privileges, duties and responsibilities. It behooved the graduates of this University to strive to extend the benefits of sound learning. Under our new constitution it would be the more necessary to extend enlightenment to the masses, and the prosperity and permanence of the new Dominion would largely depend on the diffusion of a sound and liberal education amongst us. In conclusion, he wished all prosperity, happiness, and success might be vouchsafed to those whom he addressed.

Principal Dawson stated that the only degree, other than ordinary, granted in the past session, was the *ad eundem* degree of B. A. to Rev. O. Fortin, B. A. of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. He then proceeded to say:—

MR. CHANCELLOR AND GENTLEMEN OF CONVOCATION.—The past session has been one singularly uneventful. We have no great gains to record and no great losses to deplore. Our number of students has maintained itself at its former standard, but, except in the Faculty of Medicine has not increased. Our number of graduates will be somewhat larger than on any previous occasion, though in Arts, owing to special causes, it is this year exceptionally small. In these circumstances I think it my duty to direct your attention, not to the past, but to the future, more especially in connection with the great political change on which this country is about to enter. That change appears to be in its general character of the nature of a new and more independent national existence, and may therefore be fitly compared here to the removal of the student from the tutelage of his college professor to the position of a graduate, retaining little more than a nominal connection with this University. Whether this country has satisfactorily passed all its examinations,—whether it has gone through a sufficient course of preparatory training to fit it for that diploma of nationality which has been obtained for it at the hands of the mother country,—are questions which I may leave to those who have sought the degree and to those who have granted it. Our concern is with the farther question of the bearing of this change on education, more especially on education in Lower Canada, and more especially still on the higher education with which we are here more immediately connected. These questions I desire shortly to discuss in as plain and practical a manner as possible, in order that the attention of our graduates and of our friends generally may be particularly directed to them. In the first place I would refer to the fact that a weighty additional responsibility is thrown on us in this matter of education. There has been no union of the educational systems of the various provinces. On the contrary in our case there has been disunion. Heretofore we have been at least nominally allied with the people of Upper Canada, now we are separated from them. We stand alone in Lower Canada as an English minority; and the responsibilities thus thrown upon us relate not merely to the provision of education for our own children, and the perpetuation of the means of instruction to coming generations, but also the example which we are to exhibit to the majority in Lower Canada, and the position which we are to take as helps or hindrances to education in British America in general. On our due performance of the duties devolving on us, depends more than upon any other consideration, the rank which our children and their descendants are to hold in this province, and in the future realm of Canada, to be constituted under the new Act of Union. Nor can we hope that we shall be materially aided either by those of our fellow-subjects who upon religious and national grounds differ from us as to the methods of education, nor by the majorities in the other Provinces who naturally look with jealousy and dislike on the assertion of the rights of minorities.—We may next consider the conditions under which our Protestant education is to exist, and the demands made upon us by these conditions. I believe that the provision for general education in Lower Canada, made under the new constitution, is as favorable as the circumstances would permit, after the failure of the amended School Law last summer. I believe they are more favorable than it would have been possible to secure, but for the exertions of leading and influential friends of education in this Province, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Galt, Mr. Rose, and our Chancellor. It is provided that the existing privileges of minorities in the matter of education shall not be diminished, and that under certain circumstances a right to interfere on behalf of minorities shall remain in the hands of the General Government and Legislature. In our case more particularly, it is provided that the same rights as to separate schools which are possessed by the Roman Catholic population of Upper Canada shall be extended to Protestants in Lower Canada. These are important safeguards, which, if fairly and fully carried out, might not only effectually protect our interests, but remove some at least of the existing legal disabilities of Protestants in Lower Canada in regard to education. Their practical effect, however, depends very much on the manner in which they shall be reduced to practice, and this again on the amount of interest which we as a people exhibit in the welfare of our institutions of education. I would especially indicate the following as fairly deserving of notice: 1st, It was in the nature of the case impossible that any constitutional guarantee could be given for the continuance and amount of educational grants. Yet upon this will practically depend in great part the

effect of the law. Let us suppose, for example, that while in Upper Canada the present liberal provision for common schools, normal schools, grammar schools, and colleges, should be continued, in Lower Canada these aids, or any portion of them, should be removed or greatly diminished; the equality of the minority here with the majority there in respect to educational rights would at once be destroyed, though the law might in other respects remain the same; and while the majority here would be able to fall back upon its rich educational and ecclesiastical endowments, the minority would be left solely to the precarious resource of voluntary contributions. I do not say that this is likely to be the case, but I would invite the attention of the friends of education to its possibility, that any such result may be averted or provided for. Again: we have always maintained that our case is unlike that of the minorities in the other Provinces in several essential respects. Here the majority prefer, on conscientious grounds, a system of education with which their peculiar religious views are so incorporated that we are necessarily excluded from its benefits, while the majorities in the other Provinces cannot justly be said to introduce their religious peculiarities into the schools in a similar manner. Our educational system exists in the presence of a purely denominational system, having all the aid and support given in other Provinces only to public schools properly so called. Here, also, the difficulties are increased by difference of language as well as of religion. This difference was recognized in the bill introduced by the Government in the last Session of the Legislature, and I think we should firmly, but without any offensive imputation, insist on its recognition by the Local Legislature to as great an extent as may appear compatible with the united and harmonious working of our several school systems. In the last place, the guarantees in the Union Bill do not touch the peculiar wants of the Universities and more especially of this University. It is much to be lamented that the framers of this bill had not the courage to place all matters relating to University powers and privileges in the hands of the General Government and Legislature. Infinite mischief may result from conflicts of local legislation on this subject, and from the tendency to lower the standard of degrees in consequence of local competition and a limited field of action. All our Universities should have been British American in the strictest sense, all their degrees of national value, all laws relating to the standard and legal estimation of those degrees of national extent. This is a question in which every University worthy of the name is interested, as well as every young man entering into professional life. The authorities of this University considered it their duty to urge very strongly their views in relation to it by petition and otherwise, but apparently without effect. I would now say to all our friends and graduates that no time should be lost in remedying this omission, if we would wish our country to be united and strong in one of its most important interests. In regard to the peculiar claims of this University in connection with the Royal Institution, and what I must characterize as the flagrant breach of faith on the part of both the Imperial and Canadian Governments in failing to fulfill the promises of endowments for the higher education, made more than sixty years ago, and frequently renewed since, the Board has urged its claims again and again without effect; and now we regard the case as finally decided against us, for it cannot be supposed that the local government in its comparative poverty will assume debts, however just, which the Canadian and Imperial Governments have found it expedient to repudiate. I can only assure my friends that every possible effort has been made and that the University has nobly and successfully struggled, without any public endowment, to make itself second to none in British America, and that we stand this day in a position to maintain and continue, with our own resources, the duties which we have undertaken. But for the purpose of further extension, and of meeting the growing wants of the country, we must rely on the benefactions of the wealthy friends of education in this country, whose kind assistance has not hitherto failed us. To sum up this matter,—the present crisis demands the careful thought and united exertion of our public men as to the manner in which educational affairs shall be settled in the first meeting of the local legislature; and as to the prevention of narrow and injurious local legislation with reference to University matters; and we are entering on a time when the kind solicitude and liberality of the friends of education will be even more imperatively demanded than heretofore in sustaining our educational institutions. Should the proper spirit prevail in regard to these points, we can have no fears of ultimate success. For myself and the authorities of this University, I may say that we are animated by no selfish motives. From our point of view we can perceive the links that bind together the whole of our institutions of learning, from the smallest common school to the university; and that unity of educational interest which in the higher aspect of the subject applies to our whole country, and overgoes all its diversities of races, creeds, and local interests. We labor, therefore, to promote these high aims and that unity of action which can alone secure great results, and are ready for these ends to make any sacrifices and to put forth any efforts that may be required of us. (Applause.)

The convocation was then declared adjourned till this afternoon, when degrees in law and medicine will be conferred.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes.

SECOND DAY.

The Hon. JAS. FERRIER, Senior Governor, again presided, and the proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Venerable Archdeacon Leach,

W. C. BAYNES, B.A., read the minutes.

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. CAMPBELL, then read the award of prizes and honors to students in Medicine as follows:—

The total number of students in the past session was 184. Of these there were from Canada

East 83; Canada West, 89; Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 2; Prince Edward Island, 1; Newfoundland, 1; United States, 4.

The number of students who passed the primary examination, which includes Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology, was as follows:—

Reginald A. D. King, Saint Sylvester, C. E.; Angus A. Gilmore, Granby, C. E.; Daniel Legault, Isle Perreault, C. E.; Edwin D. Ault, Antville, C. W.; Daniel M. J. Haggarty, Bornholm, C. W.; Daniel D. Smith, Cornwall, C. W.; James McNece, Quebec; Guy D. Daly, Minnesota, U. S.; James J. Quarry, Lunenburg, C. W.; Marshall B. Wilcox, Whitney, C. W.; Silas Kneal, Woodstock, C. W.; Tancered de Grosbois, Chambly, C. E.; Daniel A. O'Connor, Montreal; Thomas G. Roddick, Harbor Grace, N. F.; George Stanton, Simcoe, C. W.; John E. W. Holwell, Quebec; Walter Moffat, Hickory, Pa., U. S.; William McGeachy, Fingal, C. W.; Wm. Henry Patterson, Almonte, C. W.; Wm. D. C. Law, Newtown Robinson, C. W.; Dons D. Fraser, Quebec; Clarence J. H. Chapman, Montreal; Chas. W. Padfield, Burford, C. W.; John Perrier, Halifax, N. S.; Fred. W. Harding, Windsor, N. S.; Alfred O. Stimpson, St. Pie, C. E.; Algernon Wolverton, Grimsby, C. W.; Lorain L. Palmer, do.; John H. Wye, Brantford, C. W.; Wm. G. Bryson, Lindsay, C. W.; John W. Clemens, Port Hope, C. W.; Donald Baynes, Montreal.

The following are the names of students presented for the degree of M. D., C. M., their residences and the subjects of their theses:—

Donald McDiarmid, Cornwall, C. W., Pythogenic Fever; Richard S. Markell, Osnabrock, do., Modes of Death; Archd. McLean, Sarnia, do., Reflex Paralysis; John Gillies, Morrison, do., Typhoid Fever; John R. Wanless, Montreal, C. E., Diabetes Mellitus; Edw. K. Patton, Quebec, do., Gonorrhoea; Peter A. McIntyre, Prince Edward Island, Dysentery; Henry W. McGowan, Kingsy, C. E., Cancer of the Stomach; William McCarthy, Henryville, do., Typhoid Fever; James Howard, St. Andrews, Perth, C. W., the Human Heart; Robert D. McArthur, Martintown, do., Plural Births; John Madill, West Essex, do., Enteritis; William Grant, Williamstown, Embolism; J. C. Roberts, B. A., Fredericton, N. B., Heat; William G. Bryson, Lindsay, C. W., Pneumonia; John Wordsworth Clemens, Port Hope, do., Fractures; Richd. King, Peterborough, do., Signs of Pregnancy; Wm. Dougan, St. Catharines, do., Air, Exercise, and Light; James W. Oliver, St. Catharines, do., Peritonitis; Wm. McGeachy, Fingal, do., Old and New Practice of Medicine; John Brandon, Warwick, do., Relations of Pulmonary and Cardiac Diseases; William B. Malloch, Ottawa, do., Contusion and Compression of the Brain; Lorain L. Palmer, Grimsby, do., On Fatal Auscultation; Algernon Wolverton, B. A., Grimsby, Ky., U. S., Hemorrhage or Pregnancy; Lafontaine B. Powers, Port Hope, C. W., Origin of Infantile Syphilis; Clarence H. Pegg, Utica, N. Y., U. S., Hospital Gangrene; Francis L. Howland, Sylvan, C. W., Phthisis; John Vicat, Montreal, C. E., Acute Pneumonia; Pierre E. Paradis, St. Denis, do., Abortion; Calixte Ethier, St. Joseph, do., Erysipelas; Dan. O'Connor, Montreal, do., Dysentery; Henry Harkin, Montreal, do., Casts of Tubuli Uriniferi; J. C. Johnston, Asst. Surgeon, R. A., Montreal, Cholera. (William Gardner, Beauharnois, C. E., Valvular Heart Disease; Patrick Robertson, St. Andrews, do., Scarlet Fever; David M. Cassidy, Montreal, who were under age, but passed their examination last session, had their degrees conferred at this meeting of convocation.)

The following gentlemen passed their examination, but are not of age. Their degrees will be conferred at the next meeting of Convocation:—Charles O'Reilly, Hamilton, chloroform; Clarence R. Church, Merrickville, C. W., progressive Locomotor Ataxia; Geo. Dickenson, Ottawa, Light.

The Medical Faculty prizes consist,—first, of the Holmes Gold Medal, founded by the Faculty in honor of their late Dean, and two prizes in Books for the best Primary and best Final graduation examination.

The Holmes Medal was awarded to Clinton Wayne Kelly, of Kentucky. The competition was very close between this gentleman and Mr. McGeachy, of Fingal, C. W.

The prize for the best examination in the Final branches was awarded to Clinton Wayne Kelly, and in the Primary branches to William Henry Patterson, of Almonte, C. W., very closely pressed by Thos. G. Roddick, of Newfoundland. The gentlemen whose theses and examinations were considered sufficiently meritorious to entitle them to compete for the medal were Messrs. Kelly, McGeachy, Pegg, Dickenson, Gillies, Malloch, Wolverton, MacLean, McCarthy, Clemens, Paradis, Palmer, Church, McArthur, Fraser, Powers, and McDiarmid.

The prizes in Natural History were awarded as follows:—

Botany: J. H. Matheson, 1st prize; L. Kneal, 2nd prize. Zoology: D. McCremon, prize.

In Practical Anatomy.—Demonstrator's Prizes.—Senior Class: For general excellence as a practical Anatomist, prize awarded to William Moffat.

Students of the second and third years' course who deserve honorable mention as good practical anatomists: T. D. Lucas, John Reid, O. H. E. Clarke, and Clarence Chipman.

Junior Class: Prize divided between Josiah Corliss and Wm. Sutherland.

Student of the first year who gave satisfaction or diligence and attention: W. H. Robinson.

The degrees having been conferred on these gentlemen, Mr. Power, on behalf of the graduates in medicine, read an able valedictory.

Dr. CAMPBELL, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, then delivered an address of considerable length. He complained of an amendment which had been attempted to be foisted into an excellent act lately passed, and entitled "An Act to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery in Upper Canada." Had this objectionable amendment become law, none of the holders of our degrees could prac-

tion was 184. Of these there were from Canada East 83; Canada West, 89; Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 2; Prince Edward Island, 1; Newfoundland, 1; United States, 4.

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Reginald A. D. King, Saint Sylvester, C. E.; Angus A. Gilmore, Granby, C. E.; Daniel Legault, Isle Perreault, C. E.; Edwin D. Ault, Antville, C. W.; Daniel M. J. Haggarty, Bornholm, C. W.; Daniel D. Smith, Cornwall, C. W.; James McNece, Quebec; Guy D. Daly, Minnesota, U. S.; James J. Quarry, Lunenburg, C. W.; Marshall B. Wilcox, Whitney, C. W.; Silas Kneal, Woodstock, C. W.; Tancered de Grosbois, Chambly, C. E.; Daniel A. O'Connor, Montreal; Thomas G. Roddick, Harbor Grace, N. F.; George Stanton, Simcoe, C. W.; John E. W. Holwell, Quebec; Walter Moffat, Hickory, Pa., U. S.; William McGeachy, Fingal, C. W.; Wm. Henry Patterson, Almonte, C. W.; Wm. D. C. Law, Newtown Robinson, C. W.; Dons D. Fraser, Quebec; Clarence J. H. Chapman, Montreal; Chas. W. Padfield, Burford, C. W.; John Perrier, Halifax, N. S.; Fred. W. Harding, Windsor, N. S.; Alfred O. Stimpson, St. Pie, C. E.; Algernon Wolverton, Grimsby, C. W.; Lorain L. Palmer, do.; John H. Wye, Brantford, C. W.; Wm. G. Bryson, Lindsay, C. W.; John W. Clemens, Port Hope, C. W.; Donald Baynes, Montreal.

The following are the names of students presented for the degree of M. D., C. M., their residences and the subjects of their theses:—

Donald McDiarmid, Cornwall, C. W., Pythogenic Fever; Richard S. Markell, Osnabrock, do., Modes of Death; Archd. McLean, Sarnia, do., Reflex Paralysis; John Gillies, Morrison, do., Typhoid Fever; John R. Wanless, Montreal, C. E., Diabetes Mellitus; Edw. K. Patton, Quebec, do., Gonorrhoea; Peter A. McIntyre, Prince Edward Island, Dysentery; Henry W. McGowan, Kingsy, C. E., Cancer of the Stomach; William McCarthy, Henryville, do., Typhoid Fever; James Howard, St. Andrews, Perth, C. W., the Human Heart; Robert D. McArthur, Martintown, do., Plural Births; John Madill, West Essex, do., Enteritis; William Grant, Williamstown, Embolism; J. C. Roberts, B. A., Fredericton, N. B., Heat; William G. Bryson, Lindsay, C. W., Pneumonia; John Wordsworth Clemens, Port Hope, do., Fractures; Richd. King, Peterborough, do., Signs of Pregnancy; Wm. Dougan, St. Catharines, do., Air, Exercise, and Light; James W. Oliver, St. Catharines, do., Peritonitis; Wm. McGeachy, Fingal, do., Old and New Practice of Medicine; John Brandon, Warwick, do., Relations of Pulmonary and Cardiac Diseases; William B. Malloch, Ottawa, do., Contusion and Compression of the Brain; Lorain L. Palmer, Grimsby, do., On Fatal Auscultation; Algernon Wolverton, B. A., Grimsby, Ky., U. S., Hemorrhage or Pregnancy; Lafontaine B. Powers, Port Hope, C. W., Origin of Infantile Syphilis; Clarence H. Pegg, Utica, N. Y., U. S., Hospital Gangrene; Francis L. Howland, Sylvan, C. W., Phthisis; John Vicat, Montreal, C. E., Acute Pneumonia; Pierre E. Paradis, St. Denis, do., Abortion; Calixte Ethier, St. Joseph, do., Erysipelas; Dan. O'Connor, Montreal, do., Dysentery; Henry Harkin, Montreal, do., Casts of Tubuli Uriniferi; J. C. Johnston, Asst. Surgeon, R. A., Montreal, Cholera. (William Gardner, Beauharnois, C. E., Valvular Heart Disease; Patrick Robertson, St. Andrews, do., Scarlet Fever; David M. Cassidy, Montreal, who were under age, but passed their examination last session, had their degrees conferred at this meeting of convocation.)

The following gentlemen passed their examination, but are not of age. Their degrees will be conferred at the next meeting of Convocation:—Charles O'Reilly, Hamilton, chloroform; Clarence R. Church, Merrickville, C. W., progressive Locomotor Ataxia; Geo. Dickenson, Ottawa, Light.

tise in that province unless they submitted to a re-examination in the manner directed by the Council, and the injustice of this will be most evident when it is remembered that British degrees and diplomas with qualifications, literary and professional, no higher than our own, are exempted from the operation of this act.

The address was concluded with some excellent practical advice to the graduates.

Prof. TORRANCE, M. A., B. C. L., in the absence of the Dean of the Faculty of Law, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, read the award of prizes and honors to Students in Law as follows:—

FACULTY OF LAW.—SESSION OF 1866 AND '67.

GRADUATES:

Adams, Abel; Baynes, Edward Alfred; Boutillier, Charles Frontenac; Chamberlain, Jr., John; Chauveau, Alexandre; Drummond, Wm. Dominick; Gordon, Asa; Kittson, George Robt. William; Lay, Warren Amos; McCord, David Ross; MacLauren, John Rice; Mitchell, Albert Edward; Richard, Emery Edouard; Short, Robert.

PRIZES, HONORS, AND STANDING.—SESSION 1866-67.

Faculty of Law.—Ranking of Students as to General Proficiency.

3rd Year.—1, Asa Gordon, first in four classes, (Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal); 2, John Rice MacLauren, first in two classes and second in three classes.

2nd Year.—1, William Warren Lynch, first in two classes and second in two classes; 2, James Robertson Gibb and John James McLarin, first in two classes and second in one, equal.

1st Year.—1, Meredith B. Bethune, first in three classes; 2, Robert Hughes Conroy, first in two classes and second in two.

Best Thesis.

Edward Alfred Baynes.

Criminal Law.—Prof. Carter.

3rd Year.—1, Asa Gordon and John Rice MacLauren, equal; 2, Alexandre Chauveau and Robert Short, equal.

Commercial Law.—Prof. Abbott.

1st Year.—Joseph Dubuc, Meredith, B. Bethune, equal; 2, Robert Hughes Conroy.

2nd Year.—1, James Robertson Gibb; William Warren Lynch.

3rd Year.—1, Asa Gordon; 2, John Rice MacLauren.

Roman Law.—Prof. Torrance.

3rd Year.—1, Asa Gordon, John Rice MacLauren, equal; 2, Alexandre Chauveau, Robert Short, equal.

2nd Year.—1, John McLaren, James Robertson Gibb, equal; 2, Wm. Warren Lynch.

1st Year.—1, Lewis A. Hart; 2, Conroy.

Jurisprudence.—Prof. La Frenaye.

3rd Year.—1, Asa Gordon; 2, John Rice MacLauren, Albert Edward Mitchell, equal.

2nd Year.—1, William Warren Lynch, John James MacLauren, equal; 2, James Robertson Gibb.

1st Year.—1, Meredith B. Bethune, Robert Hughes Conroy, equal; 2, Joseph Dubuc, Francis John Keller, equal.

Customary Law and Real Estate.—Prof. Laflamme.

3rd Year.—1, Alexandre Chauveau; 2, R. Short, John Rice MacLauren, equal.

2nd Year.—1, W. W. Lynch; 2, John MacLauren.

1st Year.—1, M. Bethune, R. H. Conroy, equal; 2, J. N. Brennen, R. C. Fisher.

The degrees having been conferred, Mr. E. A. Baynes, author of the best thesis, read a rather humorous valedictory, which was well received, both by the gentlemen on the dais and the general audience.

Prof. TORRANCE, M. A., B. C. L., delivered an excellent and appropriate address on the subject of oratory, which want of space precludes us from giving.

Principal DAWSON then announced that the degree of D. C. L. was conferred on the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, and Brown Chamberlain, Esquire. He also stated that 69 degrees had been conferred at the present convocation, a larger number than ever before. 700 had graduated in the University since its foundation. He added that the Professors took a deep interest in the present and future welfare of the graduates, who went from this place with the hopes of their teachers for their highest happiness and prosperity.

C. DENNIS, Esq., M. P. P., in the absence of the Chancellor, had been requested to say a few words. He said there was one matter which had been mentioned by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. He had referred to an attack made on the medical faculty of this University, which was indeed an attack upon himself, Mr. Dunkin. It was stated that a certain clause was surreptitiously introduced into the Medical Act of last session. If this were so, then it was introduced by himself, Mr. Dunkin. A special committee of nine members of the legislature was appointed to deal with the matter, four from Upper and four from Lower Canada; the Attorney-General for Upper Canada having a casting vote, to cheat whom it required a person to get up rather early in the morning (laughter). He himself was the mover of the measure, though at the time the committee heard all that was to be said on both sides of the question, and were ultimately of the opinion that the clause should stand. The construction of the clause was thrown on himself and no one changed a word of it, and he was satisfied the clause was good, in fact a desirable improvement.

The speaker then referred to the present and future position of the University, in view of our changed political condition. The masses, he said, held the idea that they were not so much interested in the universities as in the common schools. This was a gross error. In a country like this, where there were no unfranchised masses, it was necessary that the highest education should be open to all. But how could this be done in Lower Canada, where we were a minority. We must be prepared to contribute largely. Even in old countries, universities could not be made self-supporting, and we in Lower Canada had to sustain an honorable rivalry with universities that had immense advantages in revenue, and where the teachers—though the laborer was worthy of his hire—were men that, from their peculiar position, required little for their services, being actuated professedly solely by that highest of all motives, the love of God. These were advantages which the Protestant minority did not possess, and they required that

their educational establishments should be liberally endowed, or else they must be content to see them languish. Whatever might have been their prior opinion upon Confederation, there was but one wish,—that it might work well; and all were bound to do their utmost for the success of the experiment. As Protestants, we were in a minority in Lower Canada, though powerful in proportion to our numbers. It was now, however, certain that it was impossible for us to obtain any sort of special recognition either from the General or Imperial Government, on account of any past claims. We might yet succeed well, but it must be by depending upon ourselves, and being fully prepared to be thrown upon our own resources. He considered that most of the educational demands of the Protestants in Lower Canada might have formerly been obtained, but for our complication of policy with Upper Canada. He had found the leaders of both parties disposed to agree to our demands in a spirit of fairness; but they were, in respect to these demands, tied to the Upper Canada school system, which, it was considered, was bound to run parallel with theirs in concession. It was this Upper Canada entanglement that had prevented Mr. Galt's educational measure from passing in the last session. But in the Local Legislature at Quebec, if we urged our claims earnestly, yet in a conciliatory spirit, he thought we should succeed better than in past years. They must, however, act as well as talk. Their sympathy with Protestant education must be shown by their liberality, and they must especially endeavor to recommend their Universities, by sending out from them students who would do them honor. (Applause.)

The Rev. Prof. CORNISH then pronounced the benediction, and the convocation closed.

THE CHRISTIANS OF TURKEY.

The movements of the Christian population in Turkey have of late been pushed into the background by more exciting topics of European politics. But though less exciting, they continue to be of the utmost importance to the entire Christian world. The Christian element in Turkey, which has so long been kept in bondage, is constantly rising, is becoming more and more restive, and prepares to assume the reins of government, which are dropping from the hands of the enervated Moslems.

Last year, two of the Christian tribes inhabiting Turkey—the Roumanians and the Greeks—carried on war for the overthrow of the Turkish rule. The Roumanians were entirely successful in the realization of their hopes. Formerly they were divided into two principalities, Moldavia and Wallachia, which, although inhabited by people of the same race and religion, were not connected by any bond of union. Each of them had its own "hospodar" (prince), and this dignity was not hereditary in either, thus giving to the Turkish government a most dangerous opportunity of creating and fomenting dissensions among rival families and parties. Owing to this state of affairs, the Roumanians have long been desirous of having the two principalities fused into one, and placed under the hereditary rule of a hospodar selected from one of the sovereign houses of Europe. This, they thought, would cut off the undue influence of the Turks, promote the stability and progress of their national institutions, strengthen their friendly relations with foreign countries, and thus prepare the way for their entire separation from the dead weight of the Turkish government. After a long struggle, they carried every point last year. A successful revolution put a prince of Hohenzollern at the head of the government, and the Sultan, after long hesitation, had not only to recognize him, but to concede to him all the demands of the Roumanian nation.

The heroic struggle of the Greeks upon the Island of Candia has not yet met with an equal success. The Turkish troops have not yet been expelled from the island. The movements in the provinces of Epirus and Thessaly, which are likewise inhabited by Greek Christians, and which, like Candia, desire annexation to Greece, have not yet had the desired result; but the heroism displayed by the Christian population in these provinces, especially in Crete, has not been altogether in vain. Russia, Prussia, Austria, France, Italy, are all urging the Turks to allow the people of Crete to decide, by a popular vote, on their annexation to the kingdom of Greece. The Turkish Government is not powerful enough to disregard such diplomatic interference, and it may, therefore, be safely asserted that the speedy annexation of Crete, of Epirus and Thessaly, and the other Turkish districts and islands inhabited by Greeks, to the kingdom of Greece, appeared never so certain as at present. Instead of the present Greece, with little more than one million of people, we shall soon have in South Europe a Grecian kingdom with at least from four to five millions of inhabitants.

Since the beginning of the present year, two more of the Christian tribes of Turkey have assumed a more prominent position in the struggle of the Christians for the recovery of national rights,—the Servians and the Bulgarians. The former are the ruling race in all the north-western provinces of Turkey. Of these two, the principalities of Serbia and Montenegro have always been at least semi-independent; while in Bosnia, Croatia, and the Herzegovina, the Christian population was trampled under foot by the Turkish officers, and was without even the semblance of a national government. Recently, the Prince of Serbia, supported by the Great Christian Powers of Europe, has compelled the Turks to grant him the same independence which had been granted to the Prince of Roumania. The Turkish garrisons in Belgrade and other fortresses of Serbia have been withdrawn; all influence of the Turkish Government upon the home administration of Serbia has ceased, and the duties of the Prince toward the Sultan are reduced to the payment of an annual tribute. Encouraged by this success, the Prince of Serbia now demands that the mal-administration of the provinces of Bosnia, Croatia, and Herzegovina, be remedied by connecting them with Serbia. The question is something new for the Turks, and they will make at first a violent resistance; but at length they will have to yield, as they have yielded to the demands of the Roumanians and Servians for greater independence. The success of the Servians in this new question would establish in north-western Turkey another Christian country with about four millions of people.

The Bulgarians have been more tardy than the tribes mentioned above in joining the com-

mon Christian struggle. They have, however, shown for several years that they are not indifferent to the issues at stake. They have long demanded that the rights of their nationality be respected in the appointment of Bishops. In point of doctrine, the Bulgarians are connected with the Greek Church, and this connection they are willing to retain; but they object to receiving from Constantinople Greek Bishops who do not understand a word of their language. Recently, a Central Bulgarian Committee has been formed, which has issued a manifesto, setting forth the claims of the Bulgarian nation. They demand that Bulgaria be constituted a distinct national State, and that the Sultan assume, in addition to his imperial title, that of King of the Bulgarians, as the Emperor of Austria is styled King of Hungary. The kingdom is to be governed by a Viceroy elected by a national assembly and approved by the Sultan. The military force is to be national in composition and organization.

If, as is probable, the bulk of the Bulgarians will follow the example of the Roumanians, the Servians, and the Greeks, and unite in demanding the restoration of a national government, it may greatly hasten the complete victory of the Christians in European Turkey. The four tribes which we have mentioned constitute a large majority of the total population of European Turkey, and, if acting in concert, would, without difficulty, establish on the ruins of the Turkish power, if not a Byzantine Empire, at least a Christian Confederation, for several independent Christian kingdoms.

CURIOUS NOTES CONCERNING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(From Letter of Burleigh in Boston Journal.)

The House of Commons is just now the centre of great interest. The Gladstone party were turned out of power on the Reform bill. It was expected that the Derby, or Tory party, would have been hoisted by the same engine. But Derby seems to be master of the situation. His threat not to resign if he is defeated on the bill, but to appeal to the country, has had its effect. Soon this question will be settled one way or the other. The country has grown a great deal in twelve months. The Gladstone bill, which the Tories rejected with horror, they would now gladly receive. With that bill the country would have been amply satisfied for a quarter of a century; but that bill the country will not now accept.

The Speaker embodies the dignity of the House. He is chosen for life. He usually serves for about six years, then takes a pension and goes into the House of Lords. He has a salary of \$35,000 per annum. He occupies a sumptuous house, most magnificently furnished at the expense of the nation. The plate belonging to the house with which he gives ceremonial dinners cost the nation \$850,000. Every night on the opening of the House crowds assemble to witness the procession from his house to the chair. The Speaker wears his wig and robes. The huge mace, gold gilt, as much as a man can lift, is borne before him. The state sword—double-handed, after the fashion of Richard of the Lion-Heart, over six feet long, gilt scabbard, and jewelled hilt—is borne by his sword-bearer. A man behind holding his train, and a chaplain, in full rig, completes the procession. A bedizened official precedes the party, crying out:—"Oyez! Oyez! make way for the honorable Speaker!" All fall back and uncover while he enters and takes his seat. Few are present at prayers. There is an understanding that no business shall be done for the first half hour. This gives time for prayers inside and talk out. Members sit with their hats on, unless they address the Chair or move from their seats. An outsider has no chance to speak. The ministerial leader on one side and the leader of the opposition on the other, send a list to the Speaker each evening. No other member will be "seen" by him.

The division of the House is very curious. It operates frequently like a snap judgment. A call is made for a division. A three minute glass in front of the Speaker is immediately turned. When the sands run out the doors are closed, and no one is admitted until the vote is taken. Members are in all sorts of places—in the library, in the smoking-room, in the eating-room, in the lobbies, in the committee rooms. To reach these absent ones, and get them in the House within three minutes, is often a difficult task. There are thirty-six bells, leading from the House of Commons to all parts of the great building. Immediately on the call for a division, these bells are rung. Whippers-in are busy, and men scramble from all imaginable places to get inside the House before the three minutes expire. The rule is inexorable. The doors are closed promptly on the second. The Queen herself could not get in. Men file out from different ends of the room, go through different passages, have their names written twice, and come back by different doors.

The speaking in the House is as bad as can be imagined. The utterances are indistinct, the hesitation is painful, and such a thing as oratory is unknown. Gladstone is the best speaker in the House. He is a tall, slim, pleasant-looking man, with a ringing voice. But he stands close to the table, grasps it with both his hands, and teeters on his toes while he speaks. Disraeli has a good voice, but is slow and prosy on ordinary occasions. He is a small, dark-complexioned, Jewish-looking man, seldom looks any one in the face, and glides rather than walks into his seat, as if he did not wish anyone to know he had come. John Bright is a short, thick-set, chubby-looking Englishman, who leads the democracy, and with the people is the most popular orator in England. He always sits on the Liberal side, but below the gangway, which indicates that he is at liberty to vote with or against the Liberals as he pleases. The reporters' seat is behind the Speaker. The men occupy the gallery, and they are relieved every ten minutes by new reporters. No man besides them is allowed to make a pencil note even in the House. Vigilant eyes are upon every corner. If a man takes a pencil out to mark or write in a book, he is instantly warned to desist or he will be removed from the House.

A QUADRUPEL MURDER IN MEMPHIS—THE RESULT OF VICE.

A singular tragedy recently occurred in Memphis, Tenn., the facts of which were substantially as follows:—

The chief actor in this drama was a young man, named Robert Ferguson, a late graduate of the Medical University of Philadelphia, who bore a reputation for mildness and good behavior, and who was fast becoming recognized

among his profession as a youth of great promise. After Ferguson's return from Philadelphia, where he had prosecuted his studies in medicine with great diligence, and graduated with first honors, he became connected in business with one of our popular physicians, and was, to all appearances, advancing along the road to professional renown with rapid strides.

But it seems that good fortune did not benefit him. He became reckless, and finally it was rumored among his many friends that he had become enamored with a young woman of great beauty, but depraved habits, and had neglected his business so that he could enjoy her society. She had other suitors, among them a young man who was considered an intimate friend to Ferguson. Their meetings were clandestine; but ere long Ferguson became aware of the false actions of the courtesan whom he loved. A coldness ensued between him and his friend. Ferguson shot him, and was immediately arrested, but, through some peculiar *modus operandi*, he was released on bonds.

After his release he went to Nashville, but a love for the beautiful courtesan caused him to return to Memphis. The woman who, by her beautiful person and educated wiles, had caused him to forget his duty to society and his profession, was gathering the meshes of death around him. She had loved the man whom Ferguson had so ruthlessly shot down, and the sight of his dead body had aroused in her pitiless heart all the passions of desperation and revenge. She wound the coil, and as she caressed her victim, her eyes would seem to read his very heart. In her desire to fully mature her plans, she seemingly descended lower into the pool of degradation, and cultivated the acquaintance of men who were noted for their desperation and villainy.

But in her train she brought many youths of good family, whom, through good address and assiduous attention, she had ready to do her bidding. Ferguson saw that he was in danger from his many rivals, and insisted that they should leave for California. She made some trivial excuse, remarking, "You will go on a longer journey next week." She spoke truly, but little did she know that her coils were enveloping not only her intended victim, but herself. On the night of the 18th of March, she concluded to put into execution her fiendish object. Her accomplices,—men of depraved natures,—named Hammond, Yonker, and Bowles, were instructed as to the time when Ferguson was to be assassinated.

The courtesan made an appointment with Ferguson. True to his word he came. As he entered the saloon, he was invited to a private apartment adjoining the saloon, where parties were in the habit of drinking wines, &c. Yonker entered, and was introduced by the woman. He ordered a bottle of wine. As Ferguson was lifting a glass of the sparkling beverage to his lips, the courtesan raised her glass, remarking, "Ferguson, this is the signal of your death;" and as she drained the glass, Yonker, with a gleaming bowie-knife, made a lunge at the breast of Ferguson. His situation flashed across his mind as the cold, sharp steel penetrated his left shoulder. With a quick bound he placed himself in a corner of the room; and drawing a navy-sized pistol, he shot Yonker dead, just as the would-be assassin attempted to fire at him with a Derringer pistol.

The courtesan, foiled in her designs, fired at Ferguson, who fell, covered with blood, in the corner, where he stood at bay. Excited at the sight of blood, the woman continued her shots, wounding Ferguson in four places. She then rushed upon him with a knife, and just as the keen point touched his body he fired a fatal shot, and the woman fell upon her once-loved paramour a corpse. The crowd broke through the door and gathered around the forms of those who had figured in this dreadful strife. Before the woman, whose fiendish-like spirit had caused this dreadful havoc, could be lifted from the form of Ferguson, he had died.

A DUMB CRIPPLE STARVED TO DEATH BY ITS FATHER!

(From the Quebec Mercury.)

It is seldom the reputations of our country population are stained by horrid crimes, and less frequently is the commission of deliberate wickedness to be laid to their charge. An exception to the rule, however, has just occurred at Fereol, on the St. Ann's river, near the falls on the north shore, thirty miles below Quebec, whence Mr. Coroner Panet returned on Wednesday evening from holding an inquest on the body of a child, clearly proven to have had its death accelerated, if not caused, by the orders of its inhuman father, Alexander Lachance, who habitually kicked it out of his sight, and beat its mother for giving it food.

Julien Boucher de St. Fereol, deposed.—Am neighbor of prisoner Lachance. I recognize the body of his daughter, Malvine Lachance, aged about six years. My house is about thirty feet from prisoner's. During the winter, his eldest daughter, Sophronise, came in tears to my house, saying, her father would not allow any food to be given to the child who died on Friday week.

Narcisse Bilodeau said, the mother of the deceased told that the prisoner forbade her to feed the child, and that if she gave it food in his presence, he cursed and swore at her.

Pierre Bilodeau said, prisoner's wife, on being questioned by him, early in March, as to the rumor that her husband was starving the child to death, replied that it was so, and when prisoner found out that she fed it he beat and maltreated her.

Professor Larue had examined the body and found no sign of external injury. The right leg was shortened by some bending or fracture of remote date. The body was greatly emaciated. It measured but two feet five inches, and weighed thirteen pounds. There was a total absence of fat, the skin literally adhering to the bones. The heart was healthy. The immediate cause of death was bronchitis, followed by disease of the two lungs. The want of sufficient nourishment would fully account for the extraordinary state of the body.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death from bronchitis and lung disease," and that the prisoner did not give it that attention and care which its weak state required.

In the momentary absence of the coroner from the room, the prisoner got into a warm discussion with those present, maintaining his right, if not to kill the child, at least to break all its bones if he saw fit to do so, without the right of molestation by any person.

The poor little atom of humanity was always kept out of sight, in a box stowed away under a bed in the small ill-ventilated hovel of its brutal parent; and whenever the father, on coming home, found the starving child out of the black hole he had allotted to it, he was in the habit of at once kicking the box and its dumb inmate under the bed out of sight again. In consequence of the verdict of his humane neighbors, unacquainted with the world's baseness, the wretch is at liberty, though of course subject to the action of the Crown Prosecutor.

THE RECOLLETS IN CANADA.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

The destruction of the ancient edifice, so well known to all our readers as the Recollet Church, which is about to make way for the irrepressible commerce in dry-goods in the hands of Messrs. Lewis & Kay, has given occasion to Mr. L. S. Lesage to issue some account of the old church, and of the order from which it has taken its name. The Recollets belonged to the order of religious mendicants founded by St. Thomas d'Assise. Their name indicates that they were meditative, and by 1621 they had five hundred convents, in twenty-two Provinces, of their order. They first arrived in Canada in May, 1615, up to which time no priest had yet appeared here, though Quebec had been founded for seven years, by a company, of whose objects one was stated to be the conversion of the Indians. It was Champlain—who believed that religion should be the basis of his colony, and who, besides, was shocked at the depravation of morals which he witnessed—who persuaded the Recollets to come hither. A wooden chapel was soon erected in the present Lower Town of Quebec; two missionaries remained at that place, and two others proceeded with Champlain to the Sault St. Louis (Caughnawaga), in order to learn the language of the people. On the 25th of June, 1615, mass was first celebrated in the Quebec chapel, with discharges of musketry and salvos of such small artillery as the colony then possessed. Father Obleau was the officiating priest, and Father Leclerc conceived that now the vast solitudes of the country had become a "Paradise, all invoking the King of Heaven, and calling to their aid the tutelary angels of the great Province." Fathers Jamay and Caron, who accompanied Champlain, were the first who celebrated mass on this island, which they did at the east end, at the entrances of the Rivière des Prairies, very much to the admiration of the Indians, who apparently made the chief part of the congregation, and of course saw the rites of the church for the first time. Mass was first said at Three Rivers on the 15th July, 1615; and another Recollet, brother Duplessis, who assisted on the occasion, during the course of the succeeding year, opened a school for the instruction of the Indians, who then greatly frequented the place in order to trade in furs. This was the first school in Canada. The Recollets then, by the help of contributions from France, constructed on the River St. Charles, near Quebec, a stone chapel, monastery, and fortification for defence. This was on the site of the present general hospital at Quebec, and there they established the chief house of their community. Acting as curés, these priests married Guillaume Couillard to Guillemette Hebert, and baptized Abraham Martin, dit Fecollet, from whom the plains of Abraham take their name,—in 1621. These are the first marriage and baptism in Canada of which any record is preserved; but the register is not the original; but one composed from memory after the destruction of the first register by fire in 1640. Father Sagard relates as follows:—"Some good Frenchmen edified us greatly by their wise and worthy conduct; but others, living like brute beasts and atheists, hindered the conversion of this poor people." The Huguenots also gave the orthodox clergy some trouble, for while the latter said mass, the former, according to the same authority, would set up their canticles, and had a minister wherever the Catholics had a priest, all of which was found to be somewhat confusing to the native mind. However, in 1625, Father de la Roche Dailion determined to proceed to the country of the Hurons, now Upper Canada, for the purpose of aiding Father Viel, who had been some time in that part of the country; but this was prevented by the death of Father Viel, which has given the name forever to the well-known Sault-au-Recollet. The Hurons who were conveying the priest and a neophyte who accompanied him to the trading post at Montreal, brought the canoe into the Rivière des Prairies, and to save the trouble of a portage, ran the rapid, and in doing so overturned the canoe and drowned the priest and his companion. It is doubtful if this affair did not arise from design rather than from accident, for the Hurons all saved their own lives, and carried off all the luggage of their passengers.

The Company by which Canada was exploited, did not do much to encourage the Recollets, probably finding that the presence of these reverend persons operated somewhat as a constraint, did not encourage their work, and Kerik, the Huguenot, in 1629, seized Quebec for the English, who held it for three years, in the meantime driving out the Catholics and their clergy. On the restoration of the country, the Recollets could not obtain an authorization to return, Canada being handed over to the Jesuits, so far as its religious interests were concerned to the great regret of Father Le Caron, who died soon afterwards, as it was supposed, in part from mortification at his exclusion from the scene of his former labors. However, in 1670, they were permitted to resume their mission, and obtained a return of the properties which they had formerly held, and, in 1692, Monseigneur de LaVal purchased their convent on the St. Charles for the General Hospital, giving them in return the ground which now forms the Place d'Armes at Quebec, where they soon after built their convent. In 1680, they once more appeared in Montreal, and, in 1692, acquired the property which has since gone by their name, where they at once began to erect their convent and church. They, moreover, collected alms through the city, taught the catechism to the children, and set up primary schools. They also undertook the duty of nursing the sick, and burying the dead. Their establishment had, as a dependence, a large garden which extended to the fortifications on McGill street. There was also a fine orchard, and, in front of the property on Notre Dame street, a row of noble elm-trees.

After the conquest, their property fell to the British Government, and they were not allowed to recruit their numbers. Individually, however,

they accepted the curacies of different parishes, and thus becoming subjects of the new sovereign obtained the advantages of the treaty. The last of the Recollet schools were those of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, and Verchères. Their property was used as a barracks, and their church was in part occupied by the Scotch, as a place for Presbyterian worship. Mr. Lesage speaks of both these facts being witnessed with pain by the Fathers, and of the admission of the Presbyterians to the Church as having been an intrusion enforced by the Government. We have always understood, however, that the partial use of the church was offered, or at any rate, willingly granted by its owners, until the Scotchmen obtained a church of their own in St. Gabriel street. The last of the Recollets, Father Louis Jean Demers, died the 2nd of September, 1813. A brother of the house, though not a priest, must have been seen by many of the present generation of Montrealers, at an advanced age, bare-footed, and with the cord of the order for a girdle. He died in 1848. He had taught at the Recollet School, had been beadle to Father Louis, and died in the office of Sacristan at the Cathedral. At Quebec the monastery of the order was destroyed by fire, and the Anglican Cathedral and the Court House were built on the site. The monks dispersed through the colony; those who were sufficiently instructed becoming priests, or directing the schools, and the others undertaking the duties of country life.—The Three Rivers establishment falling to the British Government became at first a Court House and Jail; but in 1810 was converted into an Anglican Church, the monastery proper becoming the parsonage. As to the buildings now in course of demolition, they were exchanged by the Government with the Hon. Baron Grant, of Longueuil, in 1818 for St. Helen's Island, which was thus acquired for the purpose of fortifying it. The new acquirer laid it out in building lots, which form the streets called St. Helens after the Island; Le-moine in honor of his wife's family, and Recollet in memory of the ancient proprietors. The church was still untouched, and as the Catholics of Montreal had a natural feeling in favor of that venerable pile, the Fabrique acquired it from Mr. Grant for \$4,500. An extract from a notice in the *Abeille Canadienne*, published in 1818, mentioning these latter changes, implores from the Fabrique their protection for the elms which adorned the front of the property. The trees, however, died one after the other. The front of the church, as many of our citizens may have remarked, bore the inscription of 1725. This front on cut-stone had, however, been fitted to the Recollet church from the old Parish church, when that made way for the present edifice, and had been adapted to that on the year of which it bore the date.

We will conclude this notice with the following antiquarian complaint which Mr. Lesage makes at the end of his pamphlet:—"The Fabrique of Montreal, as every one knows, is greatly in debt; and as it received no revenue either from the church or convent, had resolved to sell them, which was done last month for the sum of \$85,000." We may add that by the terms of the sale the Fabrique has reserved the right to retain the front of the church and its interior. The bodies which have been buried beneath it are being exhumed, those of the Recollets being distinguished by having been buried without coffins and merely in the gowns of their order.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—The British and Foreign Bible Society is circulating the Scriptures in Portugal with encouraging signs. Portugal differs from Spain in having nominally religious freedom.

—Midnight meetings for reclaiming fallen women have been in operation in London for five years. During this time, 588 women have been restored to their friends, 2,200 provided with employment, 66 married, 472 dismissed, and 250 sent to the hospitals.

—During the past few years the Presbyterian Church has originated a considerable number of congregations in the provincial towns of England. Successful efforts have been made, and churches established, in such places as Worcester, Swansea, Cardiff, St. Helen's, Nottingham, Darlington, and other increasing centres of population; but hitherto the Presbyterian Church has been all but unrepresented in what are usually known as the eastern counties. A movement has now commenced, however, which, it is hoped, will result in the formation of churches in Norwich, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Lynn, and other large towns, where a considerable number of Scotch and Irish Presbyterians are located.

BORNEO.—The Sedumak mission is now reported by the Rev. J. Richardson, of the Propagation Society, as being firmly established. Thirty-one persons were baptized during the last half-year, and there are, at the present time, 103 Christians where four years ago there was not one.

REVIVAL IN PETERBORO'.—A letter from Peterboro' says:—"A gracious revival of religion has been going on in the Wesleyan congregation in this town for the last six weeks, and is still in progress. Every night in the week, Saturdays excepted, a large congregation has been in attendance, listening to expositions of Scripture, and joining in the exercises of prayer and praise. Scarcely any excitement or outward manifestations have been visible, beyond anxiety and interest. Many members have been revived, and numbers from the world have professed peace in believing. The converts are from among the children in the Sabbath-School, grown-up young people, and heads of families."

GERMANS IN THE STATES.—Rev. W. A. Bartlett, of Brooklyn, discusses, in the *Independent*, the importance of the German element in our population, and the way to make it available in christianizing our country. He shows that the German masses are not infidel, properly speaking; that they are willing to be assimilated to our churches, in preference to having churches of their own; and that the way to win them is to present gospel truth in a thorough, scientific manner, so as to satisfy their minds; and to improve our church architecture and church music, so as to satisfy their taste. The great number of German immigrants makes the subject one of great moment in many localities. "Those Teutonic kingdoms and duchies shed emigrants, as autumn forests do leaves, for the enriching of the soil upon which they fall."

MADAGASCAR.—Six French priests, besides Sisters of Mercy, have been added to the Popish

mission in Madagascar, which is now as strong, or perhaps stronger, in European agency than the Protestants; but its congregation are not one-eighth as large. The adopted children of the Queen and those of the leading officers have been transferred from under the instruction of the Romish missionaries to the charge of a native Protestant pastor. There is reason, says *Evangelical Christendom*, to believe that the Queen found upon examination, that while the scholars in the Protestant schools were gaining an education worthy of the name, the attainments for which the pupils of the priests were chiefly remarkable were the reciting of litanies to the Virgin and the saints. The Protestant congregations have been rather less numerous of late, owing to the impression on the minds of the natives that the Government is inclined to hinder the spread of Christianity; but one of the missionaries remarks that the fact that there are in the capital alone between four and five thousand Christian communicants, and that nearly all the sons of the highest officers at Court are regular attendants at Christian worship, is sufficient ground for believing that "the days of heathenism are numbered, and that, after a few years, Christianity will be the ruling power in Madagascar." The memorial churches are slowly approaching completion.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

—Dr. Cumming has published in London another prophetic book, called *The Last War*, in which he says that the Jews are to be converted as a nation, and the Papacy is to be extinguished, between the autumnal equinox of 1867 and the same period of 1868. The time is short.

—In Manchester, England, fifty-four public-houses have sacred music on the Sabbath to draw customers; of which one says, "Thus souls are lured to perdition to the strains of the 'Hallelujah Chorus' and 'The Heavens are telling.'" This is one step farther than the "Sunday-evening concerts" of our country.

—The Queen has presented to the 2nd regiment of life-guards, through Colonel Marshall, a magnificent cream-colored horse, to be ridden in front of the band of the regiment by the celebrated kettle-drummer Corporal-Major Woodhouse. This fine animal stands 15½ hands high, is six years old, and was brought from the Hampton Court stables.

—A London newspaper says that Mormonism is in a very flourishing condition in Kennington, and that the Saints are rapidly increasing in numbers and influence. They give concerts and *conversaciones* in aid of the Salt Lake emigration fund, and find no difficulty in persuading young men and women to try their fortunes among the Saints of the holy city.

—Herr Schweizer, director of the Observatory at Moscow, has published a pamphlet, in which he attempts to show that the town and its vicinity lies on a very thin crust of earth, beneath which is a very deep and extensive cavern. It is said that experiments have fully borne out the truth of Herr Schweizer's statements.

—Twenty years have not elapsed since the great Hungarian poet, Petöfi, poured out his last and bitterest denunciations, as a poet and a patriot, against the Emperor Francis Joseph; and to-day the same Francis Joseph, now King of Hungary, for whom Petöfi's life was sacrificed on the battle-field, subscribes a hundred guilders toward the erection of a monument in honor of the poet.

—Prince Kang, the actual ruler of China, refused to allow the English there to build a railroad. His reasons in opposition were that the prejudices of the people were very strong; the country of Confucius differed from the wild, semi-barbarous, and primitive regions of Europe, whose inhabitants were comparatively of recent origin, whereas the Flowery Kingdom was under elaborate culture, and the occupations of the inhabitants were peculiar.

—AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.—A letter from Monrovia, February 9, gives a favorable account of affairs in Liberia. Agriculture is on the increase, and the inhabitants generally were turning their attention to farming as a means of securing a competence for the future.

—HELPING THEIR BRETHREN.—It is stated that the journeymen tailors of Paris on strike have received a despatch from sympathizing brethren in London, announcing that a sum of £8,000 is about to be remitted to enable them to hold out against their masters.

—MOUNT ST. GOTHARD.—English engineers have been, during the past winter, studying the pass over Mount St. Gothard, with a view of establishing a railway across it. According to their report, the line could be completed in five years. The longest tunnel would be over three miles.

A MINUTEMAN SOVEREIGN.—Prince Henry XXII, of Reuss-Greiz, having attained his majority, has ascended the throne of that country, which, since 1859, has been governed by his mother, the Princess Caroline, as regent. The extent of the territory over which Prince Henry XXII. is now ruler is seven square miles.

THE FENIAN INFORMERS FROM AMERICA.—In the list of witnesses to be produced against the Fenian prisoners in Ireland are Patrick Condon, otherwise called Godfrey Massey, formerly a colonel in the Confederate army; John Joseph Corydon, formerly a lieutenant in the United States army; and John Devany, formerly a clerk in a mercantile establishment in New York.

EXPLORATION OF GREENLAND.—An expedition has recently left England, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, to explore the interior of Greenland. This immense island, if it is as supposed to be larger than the whole United States between the Canadian line and the Gulf of Mexico, and the Mississippi and Atlantic Ocean, has never yet been thoroughly explored. Mr. Edward Whymper, of Arctic fame, and Mr. Robert Brown, a Rocky Mountain explorer, are the leaders of this expedition.

PUBLIC ORDER IN SPAIN.—Great excitement was recently caused at Madrid, and throughout the whole Spanish kingdom, by the promulgation of what was termed "A Law of Public Order." This law recognizes three states of society,—the normal state, the state of alarm, and the state of war. The local authorities of any town are authorized, in case of an emergency, to declare that either the state of alarm or the state of war exists, and to send word of their declaration to the central government. In the meantime, until the central government approves or disapproves the declaration, the local authorities have full power to arrest, imprison, send into

exile, or order to execution. After the state of war has been declared, all persons found upon the streets are to be taken as rebels and treated accordingly.

A TURKISH NERO.—A letter from Constantinople says that, while his empire is crumbling about his ears, the Sultan takes things remarkably easy. He rises in the morning at about 10 o'clock, and sends for two of his favorites in the palace, who entertain him a while and go with him to visit his horses in his private theatre, which he has transformed into a stable. After this he goes to his new menagerie, where he is having a sort of Crystal Palace built for an aviary, at a cost of a quarter of a million of dollars. Thence he generally goes to a kiosk near by, where he amuses himself by shooting at a mark with a rifle, pistol, or bow. He comes back in the afternoon, dines, smokes, and soon after dark retires to the harem. It is seldom that he hears anything about political affairs, and when he does he usually gets into a towering passion,—so says a gentleman who is constantly at the palace.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The Imperial Commission has not yet deemed it right to provide visitors with seats. Ladies are seen toiling about, too much interested to go away from the objects to be seen, and yet too weary to look at them with the attention they deserve. In their exhaustion, perhaps, one of them rests her elbow for a moment on the case or on the pedestal where the objects are shown. Up comes an attendant and tells her that this is "forbidden." She looks wistfully round for a seat, but in vain. She remembers, it may be, that seats are usually to be found in picture galleries. There are the great French picture galleries, crowded with visitors; but they have not a single seat. The lady goes off in despair to some benevolent exhibitor and asks for leave to sit for a minute on an empty packing case. It is a great fact about Exhibitions that people soon get tired of looking at the objects, but they never get tired of looking at each other; and the success of an Exhibition to a large extent depends on its power of ministering to this social tendency. There is no promenade in the present Exhibition—no great hall where people can congregate, form into groups, or saunter to and fro. The building is constructed with a view to circulation, and all the arrangements of galleries and pathways tend to produce circulation. You go round, and round, and round the building in one circle or another. If you are tired of one circle, you go into the next, or, like the hyena at the Zoological gardens, if you are tired of making the circuit one way you turn about and make it the other. No chance of seeing a man twice in this building. If your friend has passed you, he has passed like a ship at sea: you will never see him more. Alas for the fond youth who in one of these encircling galleries may fall in love at first sight with some fair face. He will never see that face again. Away goes the damsel in her orbit. The fond youth may follow her, but he will never meet her.

AMERICAN NEWS.

—Nine men were fined \$100 apiece at Boston on Saturday, for being engaged in the lottery business.

—The supply of ice gathered for New York is about 600,000 tons,—being 55,000 tons over that of last year.—*American Artisan*.

—The City Council of New Orleans has appropriated \$50,000 for the education of the colored population, for whom separate schools are to be established.

—The people of Montreal go in for cheap amusements. Competent persons are employed to read Shakespeare and other authors to audiences, who pay five cents admission.—*Boston Paper*.

—The "big trees" of California, 300 to 360 feet in height, are now being successfully grown in this State. A resident of Rochester planted one fourteen years ago that has even now gigantic proportions.—*Albany Journal*.

—By the latest change in fashion, the quantity of a lady's dress is reduced ten or twelve yards, which is a very agreeable saving to husbands and fathers, but is likely to affect Uncle Sam's revenue unfavorably.

—Black river, Wisconsin, is completely jammed with logs for fifteen miles. It is estimated that there were not less than 225,000,000 feet in the river at the opening of spring, of which about 120,000,000 have already gone down.

—A special order of Gen. Griffin, commanding in Texas, forbids all further elections therein by civil authority, and directs the Governor of the State to report his appointments to Military headquarters. Texas, like the rest of the South, must now accept the fact of Reconstruction, face to face.

—The N. Y. Times says:—Gen. Grant has ordered that a company of cavalry shall accompany a number of professors from Bloomington, Ill., on a scientific tour to the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. The expedition will be absent about three months, and will be furnished with transportation and subsistence.

—Information has been received at the Treasury Department that the Canadian officers of Customs are aiding and abetting, in every possible way, the practice of smuggling goods from Canada into the United States. Merchants and men of acknowledged respectability in Canada and England are said to have embarked capital in this contraband business.

—Two envelopes were received from Cincinnati in the same mail, addressed to Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, unofficially, one containing \$2,500, and the other \$1,000, in greenbacks. Not a word of explanation accompanied either of them. Although the handwriting of the address on each is different, it is surmised that they both came from the same source.

A LUTEA NATURE.—One of our composers, last night, in opening an orange, found in the heart of the fruit a small, but fully formed, orange, perfect in all its parts, although only about the size of a common marble.—*Boston Journal*.

ARRESTS FOR MURDER.—Three young men, travelling agents, or "drummers" as they are called, connected with Boston and New York houses, have been arrested for alleged connection with the murder of the man, Fitzgibbons, at Montpelier, Vermont, last Wednesday evening. Their names are not published.

HOUSE TO RENT.—NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT.—The following explicit, candid, honest, perhaps truthful, straightforward, trouble-saving, admirable, instructive, and entertaining notice is posted, outside of a house, on West Fulton street, a little east of the park:—"This house \$10 per month—two parlors, dining-room, and kitchen below; above four bedrooms, with closets. The whole in a wretched condition; the paint worn off, the paper in parlors torn and smoky, that of the dining-room entirely falling off. The landlord makes no repairs, not even a pane of glass. No gas; very cold in winter. A back way for fuel, but none for groceries. This is to save questions and bell-pulling. No one shown through the house."—*Chicago Tribune*.

STOPPAGE OF WORK IN LOWELL.—The Lowell Citizen says that the Tremont Mills and Suffolk Manufacturing Company of that city have given the operatives in their employ notice of a partial stoppage of work in their mills. One half of the work on each corporation is to be stopped on the expiration of the notice, and the manufacture of woollen goods is to be entirely suspended. The mills will again be fully run as heretofore whenever the demand for goods shall warrant running full time. The *Courier* learns further that there is a purpose to curtail the business on other corporations of the city. Operatives, as usual, are every week leaving, and there is no disposition to fill their places, and those out of employ find it very difficult, if not impossible, to get work. How long this state of things is to exist is of course unknown, even to the officers of the companies.

RED RIVER.—There is said to be a movement for independence in that part of British America known as the Red River country, lying north of Dakota, and subject at present to the control of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, whose only interest in it consists in its supply of furs. It has a population of 10,000, is a fine agricultural region, and trades now, so far as it trades at all, with the inhabitants of Minnesota on its southern border. The United States Government has established a postal route to its southern boundary, and placed a post-office and a custom-house very near the line. The consequence is, that they buy all their supplies of cotton and other goods from the United States. The inhabitants are getting up a sharp agitation as to their condition, insisting either upon greater care and attention from the English or Canadian authorities, or else upon independence, with the right of disposing of themselves as they see fit. One of the local papers describes the movement as one of importance, and likely to lead to interesting results.—*N. Y. Times*.

TERRIBLE MURDER.—A correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal describes a fearful tragedy which, he says, occurred near Peru, Indiana, a few days since. A man sold his farm for \$14,000 and went to Peru to deposit his money. He did not reach his destination until the next morning. He awoke in the night with a strong presentiment that something bad gone wrong with his family, and was with difficulty persuaded to return to bed by two of his neighbors who occupied the same room. In the course of half an hour he again woke, and persisted on going home. His friends accompanied him. On reaching his house he found the doors locked and heard a noise within. Looking through a window he saw his wife and his four children murdered. The perpetrators of the bloody deed were still in the house, ransacking every corner and receptacle for booty. The farmer and his friends forced an entrance and attacked the murderous freebooters, four in number, shot three of them dead, and severely wounded the fourth. On being washed and stripped of disguise the wounded man proved to be no other than the purchaser of the farm.

CANADIAN NEWS.

—The county of Bruce has offered a bonus to any parties who will sink a salt well in that county.

—A member of one of the Hamilton volunteer companies was fined \$5 the other day, for neglecting to attend drill.—*Hamilton Times*.

—Hon. Messrs. Macdonald and McDougall are on their way from England. Mr. Cartier is to be out by the 10th or 15th, and Mr. McGee by the 20th or 25th of May.—*Minerve*.

—The *Cobourg Sentinel* says the youngest son of Jas. R. Barber, the Superintendent of the G. T. R. at that place, was drowned on Tuesday afternoon last.

—A young woman, aged about 18, daughter of Franklin Ivers, of Tingwick, was drowned on the 23rd inst., while attempting to cross Trout brook on a log.—*Richmond Guardian*.

—The Coroner's jury, in the military murder case at Quebec, have returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against private William Bevan, for shooting Corporal Marr. He was committed to gaol, where he now awaits his trial.

—Last week, a woman named Mary Smith 65 years of age, was found dead in a cistern in Binbrook, C. W. She had gone for a pail of water, and, it is supposed, had overbalanced herself and fallen in.—*Hamilton Times*.

—Within the last few weeks a large number of horses have been sent over the Ottawa and Prescott Railway to the United States. The prices for these animals ranged from \$60 to \$150 Canadian currency.—*Id.*

—A half-starved, middle-aged man stole some paint-brushes the other day, in London, and was walking away with them rather sharply, when he fell down and expired. A post-mortem examination showed that he had died from exhaustion. The stomach and bowels were entirely empty.

—A dumb cripple, named Maloma Lachance, was lately, it is believed, starved to death by her parents, residing in Quebec. The jury returned a verdict at the inquest, that she died from an attack of pericarditis, but the evidence produced showed that the unfortunate child had been horribly treated by her parents.

—A disgraceful brawl took place recently in the streets of Elora, C. W., between a J. P. and the son of a former M. P. We see no use in publishing the names, which must be known in that vicinity; and the local authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, will doubtless, in their respective spheres, look into the matter.

—The Essex Record says the fall wheat throughout Western Canada generally, looks very promising; but in some sections, especially in the County of Huron, the frost has injured the plant considerably. In Essex, present appearances indicate a better crop than has been realized for some years.

EAGLE SHOT.—A large bald-headed eagle was shot near the Village of Cumberland last week.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

SNIP.—An action was brought against a gentleman at Ottawa recently for shooting a snipe, in order to get a legal decision as to whether the bird was insectivorous or not. At the trial, Dr. Van Cortlandt gave the following description of the snipe:—"According to the opinions of several naturalists of world-wide reputation, including Doctor Lathal, Audubon, and Sir Humphrey Davy, the snipe feeds on the larvae or grub of a dipterous insect, called Tipula, familiarly known as Daddy-long-legs, and other congenious flies and insects, as well as worms."

A CURIOSITY.—We were last week shown, by Mr. John Musner, a piece of white oak bearing distinctly the marks of an axe, taken from very near the heart of an old tree. By examination of the tree and computation, it has been ascertained that the marks were made no less than two hundred and fifty years ago. The tree was then a sapling, and in its vigorous growth had extended over the cuts, but the marks remained in the heart of the tree. The cut surface was very hard and in a good state of preservation, having been for the last two-and-a-half centuries excluded from all external influences. The tree stood on the farm of Mr. Hensler, a short distance west of the neighboring village of Thorold, and the curiosity became apparent in splitting the body for fence-stakes. The tree must have been cut about the time Champlain discovered Lakes Huron and Nipissing.—*Welland Tribune*.

WHEAT.—The wheat crop looks unusually promising throughout Bothwell and Kent. From personal observation and information received, we can safely assert that the yield will be unprecedented. Taking into consideration the fact that more than enough wheat yet remains in the farmers' hands to supply home consumption until the next fall, and considering the favorable prospects of the ensuing harvest, we shall expect no advance in breadstuffs. Farmers in the south of these counties are preparing to plant a large breadth of corn and beans. Good seed oats are difficult to be obtained, and readily command 50c. per bushel for sowing. An unusual breadth of spring wheat is being sown, principally of the Mediterranean variety. Barley and oats are now being put in, and, should the weather continue favorable, we can safely prophesy an early seeding and a bountiful harvest.—*Chatham Banner*.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POISONING.—In the woods near Breslau, C. W., on the 27th, two young lads were accidentally poisoned by eating a root which they supposed to be the wild parsnip. They were sons of Mr. Abraham Clemmer, who lives close to Breslau, and were about thirteen and eighteen years old, respectively. Instead of digging up and eating the wild parsnip, as they had intended, they appear to have got hold of a root of most deadly poison, for in half an hour after eating it, one of the lads dropped down dead in the woods; and the other apprehending a like fate, ran home with all the speed of which he was capable, in order to secure medical aid, if possible, and inform them of the fate which had befallen his brother. But he had hardly got to the house when he, too, expired, leaving the grief-stricken parents to mourn over the untimely and shocking death of two of their children.—*Toronto Globe*.

CHEERING PROSPECTS.—From all parts of the Province most encouraging reports are received concerning the crops. The condition of the wheat is so favorable that, if no injury befall it, we may expect the most bountiful harvest that we have had for many years. The fruit prospects are also good. In some localities the peach germs were killed by the severity of the winter, but the reports are generally indicative of an average yield of peaches, and of a more than average yield of other fruits. Farmers are now busy with their spring seeding. In localities where only spring wheat can be raised successfully, the farmers are engaged in stirring their fallows preparatory to sowing. With them much depends upon early seeding, and the weather is now favorable. The winter wheat crop, however, is the leading agricultural staple, and unless the crop shall suffer from the weevil, rust, or other of its enemies, the harvest will be unusually plentiful.—*Hamilton Times*.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SCHOOL GIRL.—An inquest was lately held in Quebec on the body of Marie Routier, daughter of Mr. Elzear Routier, keeper of the St. Olivier street rink. The child attended the school of the Good Shepherd. Rebecca Frederique, another scholar, heard her cry and heard her teacher order her to follow her down stairs. Sister Larose, who had her in charge, passed for being rough; told deceased in hearing of witness,—"You must go down by good will or by force." This witness at first told Mrs. Routier that the Sister had thrown deceased down stairs; but at the inquest she said that was a falsehood. Josephine Poitras gave corroborative evidence. She said deceased would not go, and the Sister said,—"You will go by good will or by force," and flung her from the top to the bottom of the stairs. The witness immediately added—"She fell off herself, and I swear positively the Sister did not throw her down nor push her." Dr. Tessier gave it as his opinion that deceased came to her death from pericarditis, complicated by congestion of the brain and lungs. The father of deceased said the latter had been subject to rheumatism; she complained after leaving school, but did not speak of having fallen. The jury returned a verdict, "Death from pericarditis complicated with congestion of the brain and lungs, and not from violence or injury."

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—We have been favored by Mr. Healy with the following interesting extract from the Log of the Quebec Observatory, relating to the opening of navigation, during the last twelve years:—

Year.	River ice broke up.	First ship.
1855.....	4th May	6th May.
1856.....	No bridge	28th April.
1857.....	23rd April	21st April.
1858.....	No bridge	
1859.....	18th April	28th April.
1860.....	No Bridge	28th April.
1861.....	"	22nd April.
1862.....	"	22nd April.
1863.....	29th April	3rd May.
1864.....	No Bridge	24th April.
1865.....	15th April	29th April.
1866.....	19th April	28th April.
1867.....	1st May	1st May.

—*Quebec Gazette*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.—No notices inserted unless paid in advance. Births and deaths, 25c.; marriages, 50c.

THE WITNESS.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

The convocation of McGill University took place on Thursday, the 2nd instant, in the Wm. Molson Hall. The proceedings were interesting, and Dr. Dawson, the Principal, delivered a telling address on the state and prospects of English Protestant education in British North America under the new Dominion. An increased number of graduates took the degree of M. A. The attendance of the public was smaller than usual, owing, no doubt, to the inclemency of the weather.—The weather has been very unsettled during the last few days, and much rain has fallen, which has caused the river to rise, and again, to some extent, overflow the wharves.—Two deaths have occurred which deserve mention. One is that of a jurymen, who was serving at the present term of the Court of Queen's Bench, and is supposed to have died from having been so long confined in the foul atmosphere of the Court. The want of proper ventilation in this place has long been felt and bitterly complained of, and now an application to the Executive for a remedy is likely to be made. The other death is that of G. Watson, a well-known, and somewhat eccentric bill-poster, who, in a fit of despondency, took a draught of vitriol, causing his death in the General Hospital within a few hours.—The church-building movement, which has been so active during the last three years, is likely to be extended by the building of a new church in the interest of the ritualistic party of the Episcopalians in Montreal, hitherto represented chiefly by the congregation of the small brick church of St. John the Evangelist, and who now seek an extension of their borders. The St. George's church congregation (evangelical) have purchased a site further west, and intend building there a new church, as soon as they can dispose of the old one.

The protracted session of the Court of Queen's Bench has at length come to an end. No one has been capitally convicted, and, therefore, the painful pendant to the proceedings (pendant in a double sense) of an execution has been spared the public.—The navigation is now completely opened by the arrival of vessels from sea. Apropos of this, a new market steamer, called the "Laprairie," was on Monday launched from Mr. Cantin's yard. It is to run between Laprairie and Montreal, and has been built by a Company, the shareholders being chiefly residents of the former place, and whose own patronage will be bestowed on the new boat.—Mr. Vandenhoff, whose coming is now looked for, like that of the snow-bird and the swallow, is giving readings from some of the best authors, and, despite of the rain, attracts.—The rain itself deserves a notice, for it is not often that we have it so continuously as has been the case during the past week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In reply to a letter enclosing short essays on the "Evils of Procrastination" and "Childhood's Home," we have to state that we are so crowded with matter of immediate interest, that we have no room for original communications on abstract subjects, unless, indeed, they be connected with some striking incident or story that has actually occurred. And we cannot hold out any expectations of remuneration even for acceptable communications.

We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, published in the Reform interest, at Ingersoll, C. W., and called the Ingersoll News.

We have received the first number of the *Telegraph*, an afternoon paper just started at Quebec, but intended to be published only during the busy six months of the year. What its politics are to be is not stated.

Some New Brunswick papers announce that the Hon. John Rose is to be Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and a New Brunswick man is to fill the same post in Upper Canada.

Last night's telegrams confirm the sad news that Mrs. Stephenson, of St. Catharines, C. W., has died of grief at the loss of her husband, who was accidentally killed a few days ago.

The Ottawa police have been armed with Smith & Wesson revolvers.

An affidavit has been made to the effect that on the 27th inst. \$30,000 worth of gold was taken from the Richardson mine at Madoc from two blasts of the quartz.

The publication of the Prescott *Messenger* has been discontinued for want of sufficient encouragement. The proprietor has made arrangements to publish a paper in Ogdensburg.

The *Miner* this morning has two columns and a half, closely printed, of a telegraphic despatch, giving a detailed account of the consecration of Bishop Langevin, of Rimouski, in Quebec yesterday.

The Quebec *Daily News* states that the Commissioner of Public Works has given orders for the immediate removal of all occupants of the Parliament House, in order to ensure the early preparation of the building for the use of the Legislature and offices connected with the new Parliament of the Province of Quebec.

Several papers are insisting upon a complete Canadian currency, to the exclusion of all other coins. This would only be adopting the system of Britain, France, the United States, and nearly all great nations. It would also effect a wonderful simplification of business, and save an immense amount of discount on American silver.

It will be seen from the speech of the Hon. John A. McDonald to the corporation of Ottawa, that he takes credit to himself and Mr. McDougall for securing the seat of the Confederate Government at Ottawa; a matter which, it seems, was at one time, during the negotiations last winter, doubtful.

Mayor Munro, the hero of the New Orleans massacre of July last, is said to be coming to Canada, doubtless expecting, from our antecedents, to find that sympathy here which he can nowhere hope for in the States. If he fails in this object, he might go to Shropshire in England, and enjoy the hospitality of the magistrates who could find no crime in Governor Eyre's conduct in Jamaica.

A fine new tubular bridge has just been erected across the Aux Lièvres, at Buckingham, by the people of that municipality, at a cost of nearly \$5,000. A new log-bridge, 300 feet in length, has also been erected over the falls at the same village, leading to the mills of James McLaren & Co., which firm, says the *Aylmer Times*, has laid out over \$12,000 in slides during the past year. Such enterprise on the part of municipalities and firms is worthy of all praise.

Some of the Upper Canada papers are complaining of the frauds committed by the assessors of property in different parts of that Province. They say these frauds are becoming a regular business, and that they are perpetrated for political purposes, as the voters' lists are made up from the assessment rolls. The *Hamilton Times* calls for a strict examination in certain cases therein mentioned, and urges that the guilty parties be sent to the penitentiary for a term of years.

The *Hamilton Evening Times*, in noticing the difference of opinion existing among the subscribers to the Volunteer Relief Fund in this city, as to what shall be done with the balance in hand, says:—"We would suggest that the balance in hand should be kept, or be invested and allowed to accumulate until another occasion presents itself for the appropriation of the fund to the original and legitimate object for which it was subscribed. Such an occasion may not be so remote as some imagine, for the probabilities are so great as to fall short only of absolute certainty, that the volunteers will again be called out in a month or two, for active service, whether there be another actual invasion by the Fenians or not."

The New Brunswick dailies and tri-weeklies now publish telegrams from Montreal, giving all the news of this Province, as regularly and apparently at as great length as their despatches from New York.

Another fire has destroyed a large portion of Yokohama.

Asiatic cholera is raging in the chief cities of Nicaragua.

A prolific new gold field is said to have been discovered in Australia.

The French court physician advises that the Prince Imperial be sent to Madeira.

A Cork paper says that for many years there has not prevailed more destitution than at present exists among the poor of that city.

Two of the Fenian prisoners, Burke and Doran, have been sentenced to death on the 29th May at Dublin.

The prospects of present peace in Europe are brightening. Prussia has accepted the proposition for the neutralization of Luxembourg.

The great Reform demonstration took place in London yesterday. The proceedings were unimportant, and the services of the police were not required.

An English journal announces that the Jamaica Committee have resolved to prosecute Mr. Eyre for misdemeanor under the provisions of the Colonial Governors' Act.

Orders have been given to recommence the manufacture of war material at Woolwich upon a great scale, the work being to go on night and day.

The Derby Government has been defeated in a division on the Reform bill by a majority of 81 votes, but has accepted the amendment carried by the Liberals.

The rivers Euphrates and Tigris have overflowed their banks to such an extent that telegraphic communication with India will be interrupted for at least a month.

Orders have been issued to stop the recent extensive military preparations throughout France. Belgium is augmenting its military establishment, and preparing to raise a new loan.

The day for the meeting of the Peace Conference has been changed a second time, to the 9th instead of the 12th. It is understood that Lord Stanley, the representative of Great Britain, will preside.

A few days since, at Cork, the first female was arrested for Fenianism. The documents found upon her deeply involve her in the rebellion. The woman is the wife of a printer named John Buckley.

The controversy about woman suffrage is going on in England with undiminished interest. Occasionally little events occur which show that the popular opinion is advancing in this matter. A few days since at the Barnstable petty sessions, two ladies were elected parish overseers.

A Canadian correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* writes that eight months ago there were 46,000 Turkish troops in Crete, while the insurgents had not an average of five charges of powder and ball per man. At present there are not more than 20,000 troops in the island, and nearly all the people have rifles and plenty of powder. The *Tribune* writer predicts the sure downfall of Turkish dominion in Candia.

If France and Prussia are brought into friendly relations by the London conference, which is to assemble on the 9th of May; and if the civil war in Mexico is terminated by the taking of Queretaro, reported yesterday,—the newspapers will be likely to have a fine opportunity for discussing abstract questions of political, social, and industrial science, and others that bear on the interests of society.

The military force now in Ireland consists, besides a large body of artillery and engineers, of four troops of the military train, the militia staff, and the enrolled pensioners, of four regiments of dragoon guards, the 10th Hussars, two regiments of lancers, a battalion of the Coldstream Guards, three regiments of Highlanders, a battalion of each of four other regiments, and eleven other regiments in their full strength.

We regret exceedingly to see that Britain is likely to be drawn into a joint guarantee for the future neutrality of Luxembourg, or whatever may be decided concerning that Duchy by a Conference in London. Luxembourg is just in the region which has for centuries been the chief battle-field of Europe, and we cannot see what interest or duty requires Britain to guarantee anything concerning it.

A proposition has been seriously introduced into the French legislature that every newspaper leading article should be sent into a government office twenty-four hours before its publication, and that it shall be always lawful for Government to compel a newspaper to publish simultaneously an official answer to it, and this without prejudice to a prosecution. *La Liberté* exclaims at this,—"Marshal Narvaez is outdone."

The correspondents of the *New York Tribune*, resident at Constantinople and Athens, agree in declaring that the reports published by telegraph, and officially put forth by the Great Powers of Europe concerning Crete, and Turkish affairs generally, are persistently, outrageously, and designedly false. The object being, for selfish ends, to retain the Christian people of Turkey in a state of semi-slavery to the Turks.

A despatch has been received from the Mexican Consul at New Orleans, stating in brief that Miramon is dead, the Imperial forces disbanded, Marquez completely defeated, Queretaro taken, and Maximilian hidden.

\$100,000,000 will have to be raised by the State of New York during the year for the purpose of taxation. The state has a population of rather fewer than 4,000,000.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* states that Minnesota is filling up with emigrants, and that the number of daily arrivals is rapidly increasing.

The U. S. counsel for the defence of the Fenians in Canada last winter claim \$50,000 as their fee.

A Washington telegram states that bail to the amount of \$100,000 for the release of Mr. Davis will be tendered by Horace Greeley and Augustus Schele.

Russian America is not to be paid for in gold, it seems, but by a fleet of iron-clads, which Russia is willing to accept, and the United States equally glad to get rid of, now that they have no further use for them.

Several wealthy capitalists in Philadelphia have stated their willingness, in conjunction with English contractors, to undertake the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, on condition that it receives Provincial and municipal aid.

A large number of state-rooms have already been secured for the second trip of the "Great Eastern" from New York; and, as by that time, the exhibition will be fully ready for the reception of visitors, her passenger-list will be a very large one.

The notorious Dr. Blackburn, of yellow-fever-clothing notoriety, has made application to the United States Attorney-General for permission to return from Canada to take his trial in Kentucky, and has received an answer that the latter official has no power to grant his request.

Much mystery seems to hang over the trials of Jefferson Davis and Surratt. They are both accused of participation in the assassination of President Lincoln, and the public are exceedingly desirous that all the facts connected with that crime should be brought out; but those who control the time of the prosecutions seem to interpose interminable delays, and it is even freely asserted that these parties are not likely to be brought to trial at all. All this seems very strange.

At the latest dates an insurrection in Rome was apprehended, and it is said Ricasoli only resigned because he could not resist the revolutionary party. Many are advising the King of Italy to suspend the constitution and proclaim himself dictator.—*Minerva*.

[This would just be to imitate Mexico. It will, however, be surprising if a Roman Catholic country like Italy can maintain a constitutional government.—Ed. Wit.]

U. C. PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The U. C. Board of Agriculture met at Kingston on Wednesday last, in company with the local representatives, and examined the exhibition buildings, which were found in good order. They also made a number of preliminary arrangements for the holding of the exhibition, such as the appointment of local committees, &c. This early movement betokens the interest taken in the matter, and augurs favorably as to the success of the undertaking.

A TOTAL ABSTINENCE COUNTY.—For many years past the magistrates of Albert County, in New Brunswick, have refused to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. It having been recently discovered that the driver of the mail-cart in that district was supplying quantities of rum to persons on the line of his route, a public indignation meeting was held to consider the matter, when the expression of opinions by the speakers present was remarkably clear and decided in favor of maintaining the total-abstinence reputation of the locality.

CANADIAN CABINET MINISTERS AT ROME.—The *Minerva's* Paris letter of the 10th of April says:—"The Roman Court showed the greatest regard for Messrs. Cartier, McGee, Ryan, and Bandry. The Cardinal Barnabo granted them several audiences, and promised to examine carefully the memorial presented by the latter

concerning ecclesiastical affairs in Montreal. The Court of Rome appears to be the first Foreign Court with which the statesmen of Canada have established direct relations; but this official or semi-official dancing attendance upon the Pope's minister cannot be very pleasing to the Protestants of Canada.

THE ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY RAILROAD.—It is becoming clear that Montreal must have some other outlet besides the Grand Trunk. However well conducted and attentive to the public interests that or any other corporation may be, monopolies are always dangerous; and there is no saying what whim may at any time take the direction about changes of time or otherwise, that may, more or less, incommode the travelling public. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that we see the St. Lawrence Valley Railroad scheme is being pushed forward, and that it is now contemplated to extend it from Fort Covington to St. Lambert. It will, doubtless, pass by St. John, so as to connect with the Vermont Central there; and we shall have three or four departures for the south daily, instead of two, as heretofore.

CHEAP RAILWAYS.—We have a letter, stating that if a cheap railway were constructed to the northern part of the county of Argenteuil, lands which are not worth over 30 cents an acre would increase tenfold in value, and supply Montreal with a good deal of dairy produce, firewood, &c. Villages would spring up, and business extend greatly. A road, the letter adds, could be made very cheap up the North River. All this is worthy of consideration; and, at all events, it is probably time that Montreal and the counties interested, should again try to make the road, formerly projected, from this city to Point Fortune, from which a road already made extends to Grenville. This would take passengers for the Ottawa boat at Grenville in two hours, and from thence to Ottawa would take, say, four hours, or about six hours in all between Montreal and the capital, and that by a very pleasant and easy route.

THE WAR CLOUD.—There appears now to be a more hopeful expectation that possibly the impending European war may be averted, for the time being at all events. In response to a suggestion by Queen Victoria, the disputing parties have consented to a general conference of representatives of the European powers, to meet in London in May, and consisting of delegates from Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and Luxembourg. The terms of the basis for deliberation are understood to be that France is not to enlarge her boundaries, that the fortress of Luxembourg is to be evacuated and dismantled, that the future status of the Duchy is to be determined by the conference, and that the final decision of the conference is to be guaranteed by all the governments participating therein. Napoleon has expressed his satisfaction with the preliminary negotiations, and the coming conference may prove useful in the removal of the doubts and uneasiness which have recently prevailed in Europe.

HARD WORDS.—The Bishop of Ontario has addressed a long letter on Ritualism to his vestry, the leanings of which may be gathered from the way he designates the Evangelical paper of the denomination (the *Echo of Montreal*). He says:—

"All the newspapers, too, which I have seen, have ascribed to me sentiments I do not hold, and language which I do not use, especially a Montreal religious (so called) newspaper, which seems, from such numbers of it as have been sent to me, a very cesspool for the controversy of bigots."

Commenting on the above, the *British Central Canadian* says:—

"One paper, published in Montreal, he specially designates as a 'very cesspool for the controversy of bigots.' This ecclesiastical vituperation (we cannot call it by another name), from the highest authority in the Diocese, against a religious journal, conducted by members of the Episcopal Church, who happen to differ with His Lordship's opinions on an important subject, seems rather uncharitable; but the consequence we anticipate, will be that the circulation of the offending newspaper, will be increased by upwards of a thousand additional subscribers, ere the expiration of the present year."

DR. DAWSON ON THE EDUCATIONAL SITUATION.

The eloquent address of Principal Dawson at the annual convocation of McGill College University on Thursday, brought out, in strong relief, some very important and immediate duties devolving upon the Protestant minority of Lower Canada with regard to education.

1. We are placed in the very centre of the new "Dominion," and will, therefore, be as a city set on a hill; and our zeal and success in the cause of education—primary, intermediate, and higher—will go far, not only to stimulate and encourage educational efforts among the French Canadian majority, but in the other Provinces. The alumni of McGill College, for instance, will be found in all parts of the Confederation, and should everywhere be among the foremost promoters of education.

2. The Confederation act, by putting the Protestants of Lower Canada on a par with the Catholics of Upper Canada, gives us new and important powers and privileges, which will prove advantageous just in proportion as they are used and developed.

Protestants in all parts of the Province should, therefore, claim and use all the advantages which this act confers upon them, and see that none fall into abeyance or disuse. The advantages thus secured are as great as we could expect, but not so great as we ought in justice to obtain, because it is ever to be remembered that our position differs entirely from that of minorities in other provinces. There the minority separates from a general system of education in order to follow out their own denominational views. Here it is the majority that are so denominational that none others can join with them, and the minority have to separate in order to establish a general or common system of education. This minority, therefore, should really have the advantages of the majority in other places, such as the whole management of its affairs. A general system of education should not be placed under the control of the system of a single denomination; and this relief we should seek from the local legislature.

3. With respect to higher education, the Protestants of Lower Canada have not only been unjustly treated, but faith has been broken with them again and again. The British and Colonial governments had frequently promised adequate endowments to Protestant education in Lower Canada, to counterbalance, to some extent, the immense educational endowments of the church of Rome, but every promise has remained unfulfilled till now it is too late. Dr. Dawson felt that this was a great wrong to Canada, and a personal grievance to those who engaged in educational efforts here. He and his colleagues had done their best to make the McGill College take a high place among colonial colleges, and they believed it was second to none in efficiency and success; but they could have done five times as much had they been provided with the necessary means for efficiency and expansion such as the promised endowments would have secured.

4. It was not, therefore, upon what might be expected from the Government that the Protestants of this Province were to rely for success, but upon their own zeal and liberality. Especially was this true with regard to McGill College. It had already been placed in a proud position by the voluntary generosity of citizens of Montreal, and the men of wealth would have to be relied upon to carry forward the institution to the higher degrees of efficiency which, doubtless, await it in the future.

This is satisfactory evidence of progress, and we have a sanguine hope that the next ten years will witness an equally satisfactory rate of advancement. Canada, probably, was never before in so sound and healthy a condition as now; and after getting over the troubles of the last decade as she has, there appears every expectation that, with prudent abstinence from foolish speculation, combined with that steady industry which has made her what she is, she may, with the Provinces whose lot is now joined with hers, have a constantly increasing measure of wealth and prosperity.

REFORM IN TURKEY.

During the twelve centuries, in which the nations of Western Europe, under the liberating and elevating rule of Christianity, have been steadily progressing from barbarism to the height of civilization, Turkey—crushed under the despotism of Mohammed—has had neither heart nor strength to keep pace with her neighbors. The Koran, as an embodied standard of religion and mystery, has had a tremendous power over the people, but it created no desire for further knowledge, it has not educated those whom it enthralled. Forty years ago, Turkey, isolated from all the moral forces of the West, stood relatively a century and a half behind the most backward State in Western Europe. The changes that have taken place since then have, however, thrown the country more open to outside influences, and government and people have striven manfully, and in a great degree successfully, to overtake the age. We find in an article in the *Congregationalist*, written by the Rev. Mr. Bliss, some interesting information concerning the present state of affairs there. It will be seen that his view of the sick man's condition is by no means a hopeless one. Considering the heterogeneous nature of the elements to be controlled, and the strength of the opposition, it seems wonderful that the reform party should already have gained so much.

A system of education has been organized for the whole Empire, and it has been estimated by those who ought to know, that in proportion to the population there are three readers in Turkey to one in Russia. However this may be, there is now a primary school connected with every mosque throughout the land.

In the city of Constantinople there are more than 400 such schools, attended by more than 20,000 pupils, who learn to read and write, preparatory to their entering upon some trade or profession.

There are also schools (estimated at 200) for instruction in civil and religious matters, besides those that are under the charge of military, naval, and medical teachers, supported by Government. In these institutions are found as instructors men of ability and culture from France, England, and other countries. Education among the Christian portion of the population also, is protected and encouraged by the Government, very handsome presents being often distributed among the schools of all nationalities.

As showing the desire for information and the advancing intelligence of the people, we

may note also the fact that there are ten daily papers, and twenty other journals published at the present time in Constantinople, and fifteen in other parts of the land, making forty-five in all in the empire, where but a very few years ago there was not one.

Very marked also are the religious changes which are transpiring in all parts of Turkey. Religion throughout the Ottoman Empire, among Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, is a hollow ceremonialism, containing no principle of real spiritual vitality, and hence the enervation of conscience found among all classes. But the progressive forces of Mohammedanism were long since exhausted. Islamism as an element of the Turkish Government is losing its power, and as a religious system it is also fast hastening to decay. Many things indicate that it may be speedily extinguished. The corrupt organizations of Oriental Christianity are also losing their hold upon the people. A movement has arisen among the Armenians for a reformation of their national church, and discussions among the Greeks and Bulgarians forebode new strife and new divisions. Even the Jews are divided among themselves.

What is the source of these movements? Mr. Bliss attributes them to influences which he says are abroad in every part of the Ottoman Territory, making no meagre aggression on the remains of these corrupt organizations, performing work which is seldom so palpable as to call attention to it until it has gone so far as to refuse to be stayed. For years, in spite of political intrigues and furious resistance, evangelical truth has been spreading in Turkey. Within the last twenty-five years several hundred thousand copies of God's word in various languages have found their way to the homes and hearts of the people of that land. Neither oppression, heavy taxes, poverty nor ecclesiastical domination, nor anathemas, have availed to repress the earnest longings of multitudes to obtain the Bible. This hungering after light and liberty is still on the increase, and the country will make progress accordingly. Civilization and commerce are performing their parts in the struggle, and the political complications must help on the good work; causing the Koran to yield a still larger place to the Bible, and establishing, instead of the nominal toleration now existing, the fundamental and inalienable right, so long and earnestly contended for by the Christians, of perfect freedom for all in matters of conscience.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.—(CONTINUED.)

The Auditor's usual summary for March 31 is as follows:—

Capital authorized.....	\$36,466,666
Capital paid up and employed in Canada.....	\$26,917,844
LIABILITIES.	
Circulation.....	\$ 9,757,886
Due to other Banks..	1,339,736
Deposits not bearing interest.....	13,433,499
Deposits bearing interest.....	13,475,992
	\$37,997,204
ASSETS.	
Specie and Provincial Notes.....	\$6,323,840
Landed or other property.....	1,523,762
Govt. Securities.....	6,591,665
Notes of other Banks.....	1,565,232
Balances due to other Banks.....	3,869,179
Notes and Bills Discounted.....	48,910,785
Other Debts not before included.....	2,294,136
	\$70,178,599

The circulation of Provincial Notes (including those held by the Banks) on the 3rd April was \$3,248,700.

The total circulation of the Province, therefore, for March and February respectively, was as follows:—

	March 31.	Feb. 28.	March 31, 1866.
Bank Notes.....	\$9,757,886	\$10,197,665	\$10,197,665
Provincial Notes.....	3,248,700	3,159,700	3,159,700
	\$13,006,586	\$13,357,365	\$13,357,365

An interesting feature appears in the above statement; viz., that while the ordinary redemption of bank-notes has proceeded as usual at this season of the year, the circulation of Provincial notes is larger than in February. The former have decreased \$440,000, the latter have increased \$90,000. Whether this is a *bona fide* increase of circulation it is of course impossible to say. It is possible that the whole increase, and more, may be accounted for by an increase in the amount of legal tenders held by the banks. They hold, certainly, from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, and \$100,000 more or less at any particular time would be no object to them. Considering how large the volume of circulation was during the winter, the amount redeemed in March was only trifling. That part of the country in which circulation is heaviest has received such an impetus towards returning prosperity that it can afford to hold, and does hold, a far larger amount of money in hand than formerly. The circulation is made up of innumerable small amounts distributed over the whole population. Where poverty prevails, what little money is issued finds its way speedily to the store, and thence to the bank again. Where prosperity abounds and prices are high, the man who had five dollars in possession will now have ten. So we may trace it through all its ramifications, the sum of

the whole being that the total circulation has risen from \$8,800,000 in 1865, to \$13,000,000 in 1867.

2. *Balances due to other banks* have reduced \$600,000, the greater part being in the accounts of the Bank of Montreal. Now that interest is low in England, banks do not find it unprofitable to draw on their credits on London bankers. It is, nevertheless, a bad principle, and one to be discouraged and avoided as much as possible. The ease with which the Bank of Upper Canada could obtain money from its English bankers was one cause of its ruin. Had it been held tightly up in the days when the government account was kept with it, the bank would have been compelled to avoid a mass of unsound and illegitimate business, which it unfortunately undertook, and would probably have been saved from the overwhelming calamities which befell it. Canada, on the whole (including both the governments, corporations, and private individuals), has borrowed too much money from England for her good; and her policy should be to transfer her foreign indebtedness to her own citizens. The present abundance of money in the west favors this policy, and we have had a small beginning of it in the seven per cent. debentures issued last year. If the finance ministers of Canada abandon foolish theories about a Provincial currency, and concentrate their attention on getting the indebtedness of Canada taken up on this side, it will redound to the advantage of all parties alike. Not that it is true economy to pay a higher rate here than money can be borrowed for from abroad; this is but another form of a protectionist fallacy; but as money is accumulating in Canada West, and the old channels of investment are not as available as they used to be, it is very probable that loans could be transferred from the other side of the Atlantic to this, at the same rate.

3. *Deposits* exhibit an increase of \$800,000, a large portion of which is in the accounts of the Bank of Montreal. Deposits have again reached the same amount as capital; and we should be glad for the sake of the banking of the future to see them double that amount as soon as possible.

Specie and Provincial Notes have decreased \$1,000,000, which is accounted for by the large increase of discounts which will be noticed in its place. It would be well if the specie and legal tenders were distinguished in future returns. Taking the available assets of the banks, and putting them against liabilities, we find them to amount to 33 per cent. This is as large a proportion as the most conservative banker would wish. It should be remembered, however, that this includes the legal tenders held by the banks, which are not, strictly speaking, really available, because they are liable to be presented for redemption themselves.

Notes Discounted have largely increased, and now amount, we believe, to a larger sum than has ever before been known. Considering the great probability that the discounts of the banks are now largely based on legitimate commercial operations, it must be considered a matter for congratulation that the business of the country has so increased as to be enabled to avail itself to such an amount of the discounting power now in their hands. The discounts are nominally, even now, only about 10 per cent. more than they were in the deepest days of the depression of the last ten years, but there is this wide difference between the two cases,—then, probably, one-half of the amount had no commercial basis, and represented loans resting on real estate or on nothing; now, by far the greater part have a *bona fide* foundation in business.

Thus, taking the business paper, or paper based on business, under discount in 1859 and 1867 respectively, we should find the one not more than \$25,000,000, while the latter would certainly be over \$40,000,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER AT PARIS.

PARIS, April 19, 1867.

In passing through the British agricultural shed in the Champ de Mars, the Canadian visitor to the great Exhibition will have his attention arrested by many mysterious-looking machines. Among some that look like old friends, such as ordinary ploughs, harrows, horse-rakes, reapers and mowers, spades and pitchforks, and others which he recognizes at once as ordinary farm implements, there are many others which he will find it difficult to connect, in his Canadian mind, with any known farm operation. There is one group, especially, that will scarcely fail to excite his curiosity, and to call forth expressions of wonder. The central figure in this group is a huge steam-engine, mounted on four enormous wheels, 20 inches wide. On the left is a ponderous machine with six or eight mould-boards and ploughshares attached to it; and, on the right, an equally weighty article, which does not look like anything he ever saw before. This formidable set of machines together constitute the latest style of plough,—such a plough as, I will venture to say, he never saw in his native country. This is one of the celebrated steam-ploughs manufactured by John Fowler & Co., of Leeds. The engine is merely the iron horse trying to make himself more generally useful than is his wont, by allowing his great strength to be available for farm work in the field. The implement, with the mouldboards and shares is, of course, the plough; and the remaining machine is the "anchor,"—made necessary by the fact that the iron horse already mentioned, having conscientious scruples about trampling upon the soft soil of the field, keeps the headland, instead of accom-

panying the plough wherever it goes,—acting on it by means of a rope attached to this anchor on the opposite headland.

Mr. Fowler is not the only exhibitor in this class of machines. Not far from his stand is the office of Messrs. J. and T. Howard, Bedford, where a model of another style of steam-cultivating apparatus is shown, the machines themselves being at present at Billancourt. The apparatus of these two great rival manufacturers, though constructed on the same general principles, still present some important points of difference. I shall first give a short description of Fowler's plough, and then explain in what respect the other differs from it. The simplest way to do this will be to suppose the machines placed in the field, ready for work. When Fowler's apparatus is so placed, you will have the engine at the beginning of one headland, the anchor in a similar position on the other, and the plough ready to move backwards and forwards between them. A wire rope, perhaps five-eighths or three-quarters of an inch in diameter, is attached to the plough, passed round a large pulley or sheave fixed horizontally below the boiler of the engine, then across the field and round a similar pulley on the anchor, and back again to the plough. A few rope porters are distributed along the rope to keep it off the ground. A man is stationed at the engine, another at the anchor, another has charge of the plough, and a fourth is entrusted with the duty of attending to the rope porters. On the plough is a contrivance called the "slack gear," which, by its own action, as soon as the engine begins to act upon it, adapts the length of the rope to that of the furrow, so that it is always kept tight. In order to avoid the necessity of turning the plough at the headlands, it is made double; that is, it has two sets of mould-boards and shares, pointing towards each other. The two frames, or rather the two parts of the same frame, to which these are attached, are inclined in such a way that when one is horizontal, the other is pointing, it may be, to the sun. This frame is made of wrought iron, and the beam to which the mould-boards are fixed makes a considerable angle with the line of the furrow, so that, by varying their distance from each other along this level beam, the width of the furrow slice is varied in a corresponding degree.

In the middle, between the two sets of ploughs, is a pair of wheels, on which the implement turns. At each end is a seat for the ploughman, and a crank by which he guides the wheels, and, consequently, the plough. On starting, the ploughman takes possession of the seat on the set of ploughs pointing in the direction he wishes to move, his weight bringing it to the ground, and throwing the other up into the air. By means of the crank, he guides the implement to the other end of the furrow. Here he changes seats, the engine and anchor are moved forward the necessary distance, the plough is got into position, and the rope draws it back again.

The engine is merely a small railroad locomotive, adapted to move on ordinary roads and fields instead of iron rails. The wheels are made of great width, to prevent them sinking in soft ground; and, in its construction, speed is sacrificed to traction power. The driver has within reach a number of handles, by means of which he develops the various functions of his engine. Thus one throws the road wheels into gear when he wishes to move forward; another reverses the action of the windlass, which, through the medium of the rope, moves the plough, whenever, having arrived at the end of the furrow, it is desired to right about face and go back again; and another commands the fore-wheels, and therefore steers the engine when in motion. The groove in the circumference of the sheave of the windlass consists of a series of powerful "clips," which can be easily adapted to the size of rope used. They may be compared to a number of open jams, set round the circumference, which clutch the rope as the sheave revolves. The greater the resistance, the greater the force with which they shut on it. They are important, as it is by means of them that the whole power of the engine is exerted in pulling the rope.

Under the sheave is a drum, on which the rope is coiled when not in use. The anchor is a heavy frame, on four disc wheels about two feet in diameter, and, unlike those of the engine, so thin at the circumference that they cut into the ground. It is also provided with a 5-foot pulley, similar to that of the engine, but without the clips. It is so constructed that, by simply turning a crank, the action of the engine causes it to move forward slowly. The steering of both engine and anchor enables them to be moved along a crooked headland. The rope porters are small frames, mounted on light wheels, and carrying vertical pulleys, over which the rope passes. Of course there must be a man in attendance to shift these as the plough moves along. In a field of ordinary level, but few of these are required. The great object in their use is to keep the rope off the ground, as, if this be permitted, great wear and loss of power is incurred.

Howard's system differs from that which I have attempted to describe, chiefly in the mode in which the power is communicated to the implement. A rope is passed entirely round the field,—unless it is a very large one,—and, instead of one anchor, there is one at each angle of the field. The plough may work between any two of these, which require to be shifted every time it traverses the distance between them. The anchors are also differently constructed from that of Mr. Fowler, being more like a ship-anchor. There are several advantages connected with this system, the most important of which, no doubt, is, that at the beginning the engine may take up the most convenient position, and keep it till the work is done. Indeed, an ordinary-sized field may be all gone over without taking the engine into it. By this system, also, irregularly-shaped fields may be done as readily as the most regular ones. The great disadvantage, of course, is that the draught is not exerted on the plough directly, as in Fowler's system, and that more rope is required. Both firms, however, manufacture apparatus in which Fowler's anchor is replaced by another engine. This is more costly, and is recommended to companies, and to those who want a machine to hire out.

If I have succeeded in making this subject plain, it will be readily perceived that the plough in both systems may be replaced by a cultivator, or harrow, or grubbers, or any other implement for the cultivation of the soil.

It was expected that they would have been seen at work some time during this month, but,

I regret to say, that difficulties have arisen which seem likely to prevent it. I hope, however, that these may be overcome, and that we may yet have an opportunity of seeing them practically tested. Still, this is really of little importance to the agricultural world at large, however interesting it would be to those who might have the privilege of seeing them perform, as they have been already abundantly tested in Great Britain and elsewhere. The fact that Messrs. J. & F. Howard, alone, have sold upwards of five hundred already, shows that steam cultivation is no longer a mere experiment on this side of the Atlantic.

I find that my letter has stretched out to a considerable length, and as yet I have referred only to one kind of machine. I begin to hope that there are not many such things as "steam ploughs" on exhibition among the agricultural implements, otherwise it will take me almost a lifetime to give anything like an account of everything. However, the agricultural portion of the great show can scarcely be said to have begun yet. There is to be a series of agricultural shows at Billancourt, extending throughout the summer, but they have not begun yet. The first, I am informed, is to take place next Tuesday (April 23rd), when there will be a trial of ordinary ploughs. I will be able to tell you something about that in my next letter.

In my last letter, when speaking of the collection of minerals in the Canadian court, I forgot to mention that the timber also of which there are some splendid specimens, was in its place in the exhibition long before the opening. The other things could not be unpacked on account of the unfinished state of the place which was to receive them. This week there is a great improvement, and it begins to be evident that Canada is not to be the last by any means to have her wares ready for the inspection of the world. By the end of this week, no doubt, everything will be complete, and I hope, next week, to be able to give an account of it.

McO.

[For the Witness.]

MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AGENCY.

DEAR SIR,—Since my return to the city, and in consequence of the very bad state of the roads, I have been trying to improve the time by holding temperance meetings in the suburbs of the city, and, although the meetings have not (as a general rule) been largely attended, I hope that the labors thus performed will not be in vain.

On Monday evening, 15th inst., held a meeting in the Cross Mission School House, Hochelaga; Walter Marriage, Esq., in the chair. The attendance was not large. At the close of the meeting, obtained the names of eight individuals to the pledge of the Montreal Temperance Society, with a view of establishing a branch. At the request of the friends, appointed the next meeting for Tuesday evening, 23rd.

On Tuesday evening, 16th, I attended a meeting held in the St. Joseph Street Presbyterian Church, and assisted in the organization of a branch society. Rev. Mr. Young, the pastor of the church, was elected President.

On Wednesday evening, the 17th, held a meeting in the Mile End Mission School House. The audience was composed chiefly of children. At its close it was decided to hold another meeting on the following Wednesday evening, and an invitation was extended to the parents of the children present, and others, to attend.

On Thursday evening, I attended a meeting held under the auspices of the Ebenezer Branch in the Dupré Lane Church. The attendance was small, and, at its close, it was decided to hold monthly meetings in future; the next to be held on the second Thursday evening in May.

On Monday evening, the 22nd inst., I held a meeting at the Tanneries; the attendance was not large, as the night was stormy. At the close it was decided to hold a meeting for the children on Monday, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., and a general temperance meeting in the evening at half-past 7 o'clock, with a view of organizing a branch of the Montreal Temperance Society.

On Tuesday evening, the 23rd, held a meeting at Hochelaga, and at its close obtained seven additional names to the pledge; but the idea of organizing a branch was deferred until another meeting is held, of which due notice will be given.

On Wednesday evening, the 24th, held a meeting in the Mile-End Mission School House. Was well attended by children of both sexes. Addresses were delivered by John Dougall, Esq., Mr. George Deacon, and the agent. It was decided to hold another meeting on Wednesday evening, the 8th of May, for the purpose (if possible) of organizing a Band of Hope.

On Thursday evening held a meeting at Cote St. Paul; Mr. Higgins in the chair. The attendance was small, from the fact that a very large number of the working-men are away (the water being out of the canal). The calling of another meeting was left with Mr. Higgins, when it is expected a branch society will be organized.

To Mr. John Ritchie and Mr. F. E. Grafton I am largely indebted for valuable service rendered at these meetings.

THOMAS HUTCHINGS,

Agent of M. T. S.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—JOHN CHINAMAN.

SIXKA CREEK, 1867.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—Those cuts you see in the illustrated papers are pretty correct likenesses of the Chinaman, as he lands here fresh from China. He looks very outlandish certainly, but extremely handsome in his own estimation, and looks on us as barbarians, or at best as know-nothings. He is clad either in blue or snuff-colored clothes, like the "over-all stuff," but much finer, and of better quality. One leg of his pants is wide enough to go round a man's body, and reaches down half way between the knee and ankle; he jumps into them as he would into a sack, as there is not a button on them at all, while a string draws them tight round "John's" waist. We address them all as "John," and they address all white men the same. His jackets are quilted with cotton, and have no necks or collars on them; his shirts are much the same make as our blue over-shirts. He has buttons on his shirts and jackets, fastened on with cords hooked into cords instead of button-holes. John wears a tremendous hat made of wood, basket-style, as good as an umbrella,

shelters him from the rain, a good sun-shade,—though John is nothing but white,—but far too heavy for my notion of head-gear; curious-looking shoes,—silk and cotton uppers, with thick double soles made of that kind of leather that soldiers' belts are made of, toes turning up like the bow of a schooner. Of course, after he is a short time in the country, he begins to wear moleskin and canvas pants and leather boots; as they stand more wear and tear than his own; and wears his old pants as drawers, and the shoes as slippers in his camp, tent, or cabin. John hardly ever drinks cold water, but weak black tea (he don't use green tea), which is always ready in his cabin or camp, and alongside of him at his work. When he is thirsty, he drinks a mouthful or two, either hot, cold, or lukewarm; at his meals he may take a mouthful, and two or three more when done. He uses no sugar unless on a feast or holiday. John shaves his head occasionally as we cut our hair, with the exception of the crown, which he never shaves, but braids into a long cue, or, as we barbarians vulgarly call it, "John's tail," which he winds round and round into a big knot. Should the wind be blowing very heavy, John untwists a coil or two to secure his hat, so it is not altogether useless. The Chinese are very round-featured, the cheek-bones almost on a level with the brow; generally very swarthy; hair black as the Indians; very little beard. As a general thing they behave themselves better than white men,—they are seldom in our courts or jails, and I never saw a drunken Chinaman yet, though they drink brandy, and always have it on their feast days.

They are very ingenious in their own way. Mostly all of them can write more or less; they write with a brush having a very fine point, like an ornamental painter's brush, which they hold in the hand as a carpenter holds his chisel. There are five of them living in a cabin close to me; they have an old cigar-box standing on a shelf with the front open; it is lined inside with pink paper, on which there are several of their written characters, and some figures of little sticks. Every evening, at dusk, there are three little sticks, lengthened with twisted paper, leaning out of the front like a barber's pole, burning slowly, and a little dim lamp burning at the door; the stumps of the burnt sticks are kept carefully in a bundle inside the box,—a fresh trio of sticks being burnt the next evening, and so on *ad infinitum*. I noticed some of those burnt sticks several times stuck round Chinamen's graves. I asked my neighbors one night what the operation in the cigar-box meant, they pointed to the sky; of course I understood directly; but, whether it is Brahma or Buddha they worship, I don't know. We have to talk to each other in broken English, Chinook, and signs, so it is pretty hard to make them out.

Your friend and well-wisher,

A. McKENZIE.

NOTE.—The above was neither composed nor sent with an eye to being published; but thinking the writers description of John Chinaman may be interesting to some of your readers I send this extract. Yours as ever, W. L. Meadowdale, April 24, 1867.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

SIR,—There is one fact in connection with the conviction of the young man Brown for robbing the mail which ought to be brought before the public. It appears that the key used for opening the safe in the station was the same one which opened the mail-bag. This key was constantly in Brown's possession. Now, the question is, Would he have robbed the mail had he not been placed in a position to do so? Who ever heard of a mail-carrier being allowed to carry a key for the purpose of opening the bags? It appears to me very hard that a young man, thus thrown in the way of temptation by persons who ought to have known better, should, for the first offence, under such circumstances, be condemned to the Penitentiary for life.

I had an opportunity of seeing a mail-bag come into one of our offices here, and the Postmaster directed my attention to the fact that the bag had no lock, but merely a piece of twine passed through the links and tied at the end,—he, at the same time, observing, Here is Her Majesty's mail, which comes on a freight train, and no one responsible for it. This is a pretty state of things, and it is high time the public should know it. Yours, &c., MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, 23rd April, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards? Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance. Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers"? Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c., they act like a charm. Ministers and lawyers use them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all Medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, AND SIMILAR troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *At there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.*

CEDAR CAMPHOR FOR CLOTHES-MOTHS.—Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.—Barnett's Cocaine, the best hair preparation in the world, both as an *inevigator* and *elegant hair-dressing* (as certificates and references abundantly prove), is now for sale by every druggist in Canada at the old price, 50c a bottle.—BARNETT HENRY & Co., Montreal, general agents.

All unauthorized use of our Trade Marks will be promptly prosecuted.

JOSEPH BARNETT & Co., Boston.

Family Reading.

VEILED ANGELS, OR AFFLICTIONS.

Unnumbered blessings, rich and free,
Have come to us, our God, from Thee.
Sweet tokens written with Thy name,
Bright angels from Thy face, they came.

Some came with open faces bright,
Aglow with heaven's own living light.
And some were veiled, trod soft and slow,
And spoke in voices grave and low.

Veiled angels, pardon! if with fears
We met you first, and many tears.
We take you to our hearts no less;
We know you came to teach and bless.

We know the love from which you come;
We trace you to our Father's home.
We know how radiant and how kind
Your faces are, those veils behind.

We know those veils, one happy day,
In earth or heaven, shall drop away;
And we shall see you as ye are,
And learn why thus ye sped from far.

But what the joy that day shall be,
We know not yet; we wait to see.
For this, O angels, well we know
The way ye came our souls shall go.

Up to the love from which ye come,
Back to our Father's blessed home.
And bright each face, unweild, shall shine,
Lord, when the veil is rent from Thine.

—Schomberg-Cotta Poems.

UNDER THE BAN.

(Continued.)

AN AFTERNOON'S CONVERSATION AT THE PROVINCIAL'S.

The Jesuit college at T— was duly erected in the southern part of the town. Vast and imposing in dimensions, it towered like a citadel over the aristocratic suburbs. Its white mass arrested as much attention as the splendid choir of St. Stephen's. The Jesuits had had it all their own way. The special gifts on which they had counted had swelled to large amounts, and none of the properties which they had looked out for had failed to be theirs. They had had the satisfaction of witnessing M. Cayron, Madame de Vateil, and M. Legros die in the odor of sanctity, and duly taken care of by the Church in their last moments; and, thanks to the prudent measures taken, with the exception of those few who contrive to possess themselves of the most secret news, and whom the most skillfully disguised proceedings never escape, no one knew at T— that four or five families, plundered in the persons of their aged and imbecile parents, had paid for the magnificent structure which had just been erected.

Mr Tournichon had displayed the utmost energy and skill in carefully arranging the details of the La Clavière property bequest; and as he had learned by experience that religious houses are not over-generous, he put his bill into his pocket, and, to use a common expression, set off on a visit to the Provincial, for the purpose of squaring accounts.

The little old man, with his thin lips, keen darting eyes, and puffed-out nose, pinched in, however, at the extremity, well shaved, and well got up, bent his steps toward the Jesuit abode, where, on his arrival, he was received by the porter, a lay-brother, a little bullet-headed fellow, whose thick black hair was clipped on his forehead in a straight line parallel with his eyebrows.

He, bareheaded, and knowing well that Tournichon was held in honor at that abode, announced the visitor with a tone of most pious and unctuous obsequiousness.

"M. Tournichon, very reverend father."

"Welcome, dear M. Tournichon. Well, have you succeeded thoroughly? Ah! that's well; we are most thankful to hear it."

"Yes, reverend father; the sainted lady is indeed gone. Everything was done for her that could be done in the way of a funeral. I have even ordered a tombstone."

"Oh, quite right—very proper—of course a tombstone, did you say? I hope not a very expensive one."

"I'm sorry to say, father, that you can't get an article of that kind cheap. However, I made as good a bargain as I could; five hundred francs will clear it."

"Capital!"

"And now, reverend father, I have brought my bill. As usual, I have set down the debtor and creditor account on each side, and ruled a line between them. Concluding that you would not trouble yourself with details, I totaled the columns, and you see the results. I think I may venture to say that I have done my best with the property of the Church as regards the management of this charitable bequest."

"Excellent man that you are, how thankful we are, and how sorry that there are not more like you!"

"I have had some trouble, I candidly tell you. In the first place, I have been off and on with the thing for ten years,—for ten years have I had to play cards with an old woman who was often a very bad player."

"Not cheerful that, I own; but, then, how meritorious!"

"Such incessant assiduity and perseverance were required to prevent her escaping me. Just before her death, even, she was very near it."

"You don't mean to say so?"

"I had to have recourse to high words, and so frightened her. I reminded her of her engagements, and of the punishment with which God visits those who draw back from the good way, and so I saved everything."

"My dear fellow, your conduct is beyond praise. Oh! what a bright reward you will have for this glorious zeal in the cause of truth!"

"So glorious that, thanks to the assistance of old age and doctors, all has come right at last. That rascal of a doctor—he has sent in a terrible bill!"

"We must dispute the amount, then."

"Don't be afraid; I've done that. Moreover, I showed him that, if he were too exact-

ing, he would find his list of patients diminished. So his fat bill of three thousand francs—"

"Three thousand francs—bless my soul!"

"Has been reduced two-thirds, and even its present amount apologized for."

"Admirable! You are a clever fellow."

Then the old man, having opened the document of the La Clavière account, pointed timidly to the modest figure of 50,276 francs as to a trifle not worth naming, calculating at five per cent. his journeys, fees, and expenses of all sorts; barring which sum, the whole property, real and personal, fixture and movable, was handed over to the Father Provincial to do as he pleased with. Thoroughly as the Provincial had known of old the main-spring of old Tournichon's zeal, he could not refrain from exclaiming,

"Fifty thousand two hundred and seventy-six francs!—why, that is outrageous, M. Tournichon."

"It's merely five per cent., very reverend father."

"But do remember how very poor we are."

"Merely five per cent., very reverend father."

"Then you will surely contribute to our funds and works, M. Tournichon?"

"You are down in my will, very reverend father. I owe too much to the Church and the religious fraternities not to give them a portion of my modest competence—after my death. Meanwhile, I have a daughter, reverend father—a daughter—you understand."

"Come, come, that'll all be right enough. We'll look at the account another day, when you will be more accommodating."

"Reverend father, at my age, I must set my house in order. I need a tranquil spirit. Believe me, I have done for you what I wouldn't have done in any other cause."

And again pointing out the total to the Provincial, he showed him the words, "Settled by us."

"Be good enough, please, to audit the account, and put your signature."

"But you are very dear: won't you take any thing off?"

"Impossible, reverend father. Five per cent. for playing cards with an old woman for ten years; why, it's positively nothing."

The reverend father took a pen, hesitated a moment, looked at the amount, and signed it. Then putting the voluminous document in his portfolio, he muttered to himself,

"The fellow has fleeced us."

"May God have you in His keeping, reverend father."

And Tournichon, thankful to have his little bill settled, made a low bow and withdrew.

There was a large gathering of fathers in the Provincial's apartment. It was the afternoon recreation time; and Tournichon having been seen leaving the room, that curiosity, which is alive even in the mind of Jesuit humanity, asserted its presence. Some of them had ascertained that vague rumors had been abroad in the town on the subject of the La Clavière property, and were consequently anxious. Others, of a more confiding temperament, exulted in the growing advancement of their house.

"How God is prospering us, father!"

"Let us ask Him to continue His favors," was the answer.

"Yes, indeed," said another father.—"Here's a fresh triumph in the case of Madame de la Clavière. That capital old Tournichon has been very clever: there's not his equal for perseverance. Ah! if we had but men of his stamp every where."

"Have you had any news from Italy, father?"

"Yes, and very bad. We are driven from all our houses in Umbria and the Marches. Only Rome is left to us in the whole peninsula."

"I think it would be well," said one of the oldest of the fathers, "if we paused a little before building. The projected improvements will be very costly, and prospects are gloomy. You may rest assured that if there happened to be a political crisis in Europe, like that of 1848, we should be victimized first. There is a very wise proverb, 'keep a pear against you're thirsty,' should the storm break it would be very desirable to have the needful about us."

"They can't bring anything against us in France," said the Provincial. "You see we never appear in any movement. Our general's orders are punctually executed. Not one of our fathers takes any part in the struggle of episcopacy with the powers that be. The Catholic Atlas, which is, in point of fact, our organ, is avowedly quite independent of us. We even repudiate it ourselves when we see occasion to do so. We never set foot in its office. Our colleges maintain a most scrupulous reserve; and all our efforts to enroll volunteers in the papal army, which was routed so unhappily at Castelfidardo, were scrupulously transacted with heads of families, and that in so quiet a manner as to awake in no degree the suspicion of the government."

"Our enemies are too clever, father," said the old Jesuit, "to be easily deceived. If we have never taken to newspaper writing in France, we have the *Civiltà Cattolica* at Rome, and our great work is the centre of the Catholic movement against the modern sentiment. It is from that quarter that the deadliest animosity may be looked for,—animosity equally clear-sighted and implacable. Let Louis Napoleon fall to-morrow, and a new revolution will raise the cry, 'Down with the Jesuits!'"

"We've not come to that pass yet," said another. "Then, too, we have so much influence over the faithful that no one will venture to attack us for fear of outraging their Catholic consciences. All the clergy would rise to defend us."

"I don't agree with you," said the father who had introduced the discussion. "Nor do I fancy that the clergy are particularly fond of us. There are, it is true, bishops, vicars-general, and young professors in seminaries who admire our self-denial. Our motto, '*Perinde ac cadaver*,' has filled them with admiration for us. But all the rest are our enemies who are outwardly civil to us, but who would rejoice over our fall. Almost all the Paris clergy hate us."

"Oh, the clergy of Paris! Every one knows that. And it's taken good note of at Rome, too."

"Yes; but if the government lasts, these will be the men that will be made bishops. And when they hold the sees of France, you will see whether they will trouble their heads much about Rome or Roman opinions."

"Plenty of time before that happens."

"Very likely; but in eight or ten years all the old prelates will have died off; and if, during that brief period, the antipathy to us increases, I shall see, to my sorrow, that I have been a true prophet. Do you know what will prove most injurious to us? Why, the development of the other orders in France. That's what annoys the clergy so. They feel themselves being gradually ousted from preaching, and in danger of soon being turned out of their pulpits. The Dominicans, Franciscans, and Lazarists will be our formidable rivals for this honor among them, and the secular clergy will never forgive us our success. You may make up your minds that there is a strong reaction among them against all the religious orders, and especially those given to preaching."

"Then, again, such of them as are taking up the teaching line are jealous of our colleges, whose prosperity they watch with apprehension. They complain that we leave them the scum only—the lowest orders of society—to turn into priests. When the young man of high birth was educated in our seminaries," say they, "with the pauper's child, a useful link was established between classes; but you (religious orders, Jesuits especially) have run off with the aristocracy." And, in this complaint, don't you think they are, on the whole, right? Of course, the affair is no concern of ours. We find the system answer. So much the worse for them if they get only snobs for their clergy. Only you can easily understand that that sort of thing is hard to swallow; and when the moment of danger comes, so far from raising a finger to help us, they will joyfully leave us to our fate. We can do without Jesuits well enough; they'll say: 'we can't do without clergymen.'"

"I think you put it rather too strongly, don't you? I have travelled, equally with yourself, through France, and have met members of the clergy on retreat occasions. I can assure you that they have the greatest respect for our order."

"I am quite ready to admit this of many among them, but even that respect is not without fear. They are delighted to receive us on the occasions to which you refer, because we don't annoy them. We haven't what they call large sleeves; and when some poor wretch who has managed to get into hot water, takes his retreat, he is only too thankful to find, instead of a harsh judge, a Jesuit father ready to absolve him, and say, 'Go in peace.' That's our great merit in their eyes. They have severe rulers of their own, to whom they dare not unbosom themselves. Moreover, they know too much about them. Whereas we, birds of passage, confess and release them, carry off their sin in our pockets, and go on our way. Apart, however, from this little service, for which they are duly grateful, they have no very tender regard for us. There is, between us and them, a terrible point of dispute; namely, money. And the needy priest—paid badly by the state and his parish—is hard to manage on this point. They never lose sight of the fact that, in the towns especially, we get the best of the offerings. They call us confessors of fine linen; and the vicars are specially sensitive about the confidence of their tip-top parishioners. Ah! father, I see you haven't listened at doors as I have. 'Oh, these Jesuits!' they say; 'when a fine lady wants a mass, the fee is always a goodly piece of gold wrapped up in scented paper.' If it is a vicar of a parish, he gets, at the very most, the modest sum of five francs. These are among the causes of their ill-will; but I have yet to name the chief. Public opinion, in the higher circles, puts us over their heads; and this, strange to say, they don't seem to like. So we had better be on our guard. We are verging on great issues. Solitary individuals may please themselves; but corporations, with their mutual claims, should be always wary."

"There is a good deal of truth in what you say."

Such is a summary of the conversation held at the Provincial's that afternoon. They were on the point of separating, when Father Quentin came hurriedly in from the town, with a look of extreme consternation on his pale countenance.

"Oh, father, such news!"

"What's the matter now?"

"I've just heard that the Abbé Julio, in his own and his sister's name, means to attack his aunt's will on the ground of its only being a fictitious bequest to M. Tournichon in our favor. I got the information, unfortunately, from too reliable a quarter, having been told by a magistrate who is very partial to us. To-morrow, or the next day at the latest, the writs will be served, and the cause called on. I have even heard the name of their advocate—M. Auguste Verdelon, an ex-abbé, a terrible enemy of ours, who will run us hard. Good heavens, what a misfortune!"

"Don't excite yourself, father," said the Provincial. "God sends us the cross, let us bear it lovingly."

"It is added," continued the other, "not heeding the Provincial's pious suggestion, that the whole affair will create a great sensation. Whatever the issue be, we shall suffer severely."

"Then we must submit meekly. Our order has risen to eminence through trial of every kind. Father, suppose you retired to the chapel, and asked for a little courage and quietness."

"I knew that the will would be attacked," he said afterward.

(To be Continued.)

Happy are they who have a lyre in the heart, and in the mind a music which their actions execute!

—A penny-worth of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow. A merry heart doeth good like a medicine.

FRENCH WOMEN.

Dr. Guthrie, in commenting on the fact patent to all travellers, that less of poverty and wretchedness is visible in Paris than in most cities of the continent, or in London and Edinburgh, pays a deserved compliment to the industry and good taste of the French women. He says:—

Call her, if you choose, and as some do, frivolous, or, as others, deceitful, she has a taste and sense of propriety which would make her ashamed to show herself with an unwashed face or send forth her husband or children with a rag on their backs or a hole in their dress. In Paris you may see people with mended, but none with ragged, clothes; so that until we came to Brittany, where the people are as remarkable for their popish bigotry, and deep drinking, and dreadful swearing, as for their antique and picturesque costumes, we almost never saw a French woman with a rag on her back or a spot on her face; and even here, the women, speaking of them generally, as they ply the distaff while they tend their cows in the field, or walk the roads knitting, or sit at their windows sewing, show a tidiness that is as remarkable as their industry.

In fact, for neatness of attire, respect for personal appearance both in herself and in her family, and habits of industry, the French woman is a pattern to the world. Scarcely ever do we find them what the Scotch call *hand-idle*; and slatterns never. The girl who keeps a shop is busy with some piece of work when customers do not require her attention. The woman who sits by her stall in the open street, with her feet on a box of lighted charcoal to keep them warm, is usually sewing or knitting; and only lifts her head from her work to say when she becomes aware of your presence, "What do you wish, sir?"

And but yesterday, in walking through the weekly market at Quimper, where the Breton women sat all tidily attired, with towers and wings of snowy linen on their heads, and on a table before them the produce of their dairy in curiously carved pats and pillars of first rate butter, I was greatly struck with the spectacle of industry which the scene presented. Hardly one not engaged with a customer but was busy with wire or needle,—a lively as well as pleasant spectacle, for their tongues went as fast as their tools. I have seen in the humble homes of our own country how a taste for tidiness and habits of industry will throw over poverty itself a decent appearance; and characterized as the Frenchwoman is by these, to her in some measure may be attributed that happy absence of the appearance of extreme and abject wretchedness which distinguishes the streets of Paris.

We boast of our superior virtues, but there are minor virtues in regard to which we would do well to take a lesson from France. It is nothing to the purpose to say that the respect which is paid to the personal, outward appearance here is but the whitewashing of a sepulchre; the embroidered pall which covers the coffin and corruption. Whatever immorality may lie concealed in France under the appearance of outward decency—nor do I deny its existence, although, according to the Scotch proverb, "Ill doers are ill dreeders," I believe it has been often greatly exaggerated—the immorality in France is certainly not owing to those habits of industry and to that taste for personal decency which eminently and honorably characterize its women. The so simple and attractive graces are not vice; and so far is the absence of them from being a proof of piety, that it is a blot upon it. The body is the temple of the Holy Ghost; and experience proves, as the old divine said, that holiness and cleanliness are nearly allied,—a remark which owes its triteness to its truth.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

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

"A just God and a Saviour."—Isaiah xlv. 21.

God cannot part with His justice even to gratify His love; and His justice shines equally with His grace in the present and eternal salvation of our souls. He gave His Son for a Substitute, He appointed Him to be our Surety, and punished Him in our stead. He justly condemned Him to die, though guiltless, because our sins were imputed to Him; and He justly raised Him from the dead, because our sins had been expiated by Him. His work was perfect, therefore His deliverance just. He is a just God, and therefore never will exact the same debt of the sinner which was paid by His surety; nor condemn Him for that for which His Substitute atoned. His justice will shine in our eternal acquittal, and be eternally honored in our endless salvation. He drew the plan of salvation, sent His Son to execute it, gives His Spirit to put us in possession of the blessing, and at last receives us to Himself, of purest grace. "He saved us, and called us with an holy calling, not according to our works, but according to his own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began."

Mystery of redemption this—
All my sins on Christ were laid;
Mine offence was reckoned His;
Here the great atonement made!
Here His justice He displays,
While He saves my soul by grace.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(UNDER THE CHARGE OF A SPECIAL EDITOR.)

THE LITTLE TRACT DISTRIBUTOR.

The following remarkable and affecting incident is related by the Rev. Theophilus Woolmer. A tract distributor, who was generally most attentive to his duty, allowed himself to be detained at home one Sabbath afternoon, on account of the excessive rain.

When his little daughter returned from the Sabbath-school, she saw his bundle of tracts lying upon the table, and immediately inquired:—

"Father, haven't you been with your tracts?"

"No, my dear."

"Are you not going with them, father?"

"Not to-day, my dear. It is so very wet."

"Oh, father, let me go with them. I have got my bonnet on, and I shall soon take them round."

"No, no! It is too wet for any one to go this afternoon. We must stay at home, my dear."

The child, however, was very urgent with her father. She said she thought it would be such a pity for the poor people to be disappointed of their tracts, and she would take great care not to get wet. At last the father gave his consent, and away went the child with the bundle of tracts.

Amongst other houses, she came to one where there was no response to her knock. She waited patiently, and then knocked again. Still no reply. The rain was coming down fast, and the afternoon was particularly gloomy. There were many reasons why she should leave that house and go to the next. But perhaps the person belonging to the house was taking a short nap, or had gone upstairs to dress; so she knocked again, much louder than before. Then she thought she heard somebody moving about; and, after another knock, the door was opened, and a respectably-dressed, but unhappy-looking woman took in the tract. The child finished the round, and went home.

On the next Sabbath, when the father came to the house where his little daughter had been kept waiting so long, the same woman appeared, but with a countenance very different from that which she wore on the previous Sabbath.

"Who was that dear child," she asked, "that brought the tracts last Sunday?"

"My little daughter. I wasn't inclined to come myself, because it was so very wet. But when she came from the Sunday-school, and found that I had not gone with the tracts, she begged very hard to take them for me. And I have really felt quite ashamed ever since, that I allowed the wet to keep me at home, seeing that my little girl was not afraid of it," replied the distributor.

"Well!" said the woman, "I shall have to bless God to all eternity that that child ever brought the tracts round last Sunday! I had been in a very bad way for a long time, and had got so low that I felt as if I could not bear to live any longer. And last Sunday afternoon I went upstairs, with the intention of destroying myself. I had fastened a rope round the bedpost, had made a noose in it, and was just slipping it round my neck, when your little daughter knocked at the door. I did not know who it was, but thought I would wait until the person had gone away. She knocked several times. Then I thought it would be better to go down to see who it was, and afterwards come back and complete my wickedness. When I found that it was nothing but the tract, I felt very angry. But your dear little girl handed in the tract with such a *loving look*, that I was obliged to take it; and God made that tract the means of turning me from my wicked purpose, and of dispelling all my gloom and doubts. It led me to Christ. And now I am happy in His love, and rejoice that God has spared my life."

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

RIDDLES.

No. 129.

In the forest's lonely shade,
When the beams of sunlight fade,
Where the hunter roams so free,
There my first is sure to be;
 Oftentimes my last is heard,
 Though it never speaks a word,
 Telling to each careless one,
 Soon the race of life is run.

Once there was a gallant band
Pressed by foes on every hand;
 Foes with hearts like beasts of prey;
 While their friends were far away;
 Hark! that faint, far distant sound,
 Can it be the lost are found?
 Sweeter sounds ne'er reached the ear,
 'Tis fair Scotia's pipes they hear.
 While my whole a hero brave,
 Led the way his friends to save.

No. 130.

Twice name a creature formed for use,
 Man's too much slighted friend;
 Myself I next must introduce,
 And with my country end;
 My cruel total then appears,
 A stain on history's page,
 Sad source of many a mourner's tears,
 In every clime and age.

No. 131.

Which are the most difficult ships to conquer?

PROBLEM.

The square of the sum of two numbers is 2,304; and the square of half their sum is equal to four times the square of their difference; what are the numbers?

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.

No. 126.—Score.

No. 127.—Charm, harm, arm, ram, mar.

No. 128.—Stratagem.

ANSWER TO PROBLEM.

45.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 158.

Who is the first person known to have worn a ring on his finger?

No. 159.

Who was the first that used a saddle?

No. 160.

What prophet speaks of sea-faring men?

No. 161.

Where is the sealing of letters first spoken of?

No. 162.

Who is the first governor spoken of?

No. 163.

Where is ploughing first mentioned?

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 152.—2 Kings 6:1-7.

No. 153.—Exod. 15:23-25.

No. 154.—2 Kings 2:19-22.

No. 155.—2 Kings 4:38-41.

No. 156.—Num. 22:28-30.

No. 157.—Gen. 22:2-13.

The Miscellany.

"HOW RICH BEN ADAM IS"

Ben Adam had a golden coin one day,
Which he put out at interest with a Jew;
Year after year awaiting him it lay
Until the doubled coin two pieces grew,
And these two, four—soon, till all the people
Said,
"How rich Ben Adam is!" and bowed the servile head.

Ben Selim had a golden coin that day,
Which to a stranger asking alms he gave,
Who went rejoicing on his unknown way.
Ben Selim died too poor to own a grave;
But when his soul reached heaven, angels with pride
Showed him the wealth to which his coin had multiplied.

VILLEMARIE (MONTREAL) IN 1642-1644.

[From advanced sheets of Parkman's "Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century," to be published in May by Little, Brown, & Co., of Boston.]

INFANCY OF MONTREAL.—THE FLOOD.—VOW OF MAISONNEUVE.—PIETISM.—D'AILEBOUST.—THE HOTEL-DIEU.—PIETY.—PROPAGANDISM.—WAR.—Hurons and Iroquois.

Let us now ascend to the island of Montreal. Here, as we have seen, an association of devout and zealous persons had essayed to found a mission colony under the protection of the Holy Virgin; and we left the adventurers, after their landing, bivouacked on the shore, on an evening in May. There was an altar in the open air, decorated with a taste that betokened no less of good nurture than of piety; and around it clustered the tents that sheltered the commandant, Maisonneuve, the two ladies, Madame de la Peltre and Mademoiselle Mance, and the soldiers and laborers of the expedition.

In the morning they all fell to their work.—Maisonneuve hewing down the first tree,—and labored with such good-will that their tents were soon inclosed with a strong palisade, and their altar covered by a provisional chapel, built, in the Huron mode, of bark. Soon afterward, their canvas habitations were supplanted by solid structures of wood, and the feeble germ of a future city began to take root.

The Iroquois had not yet found them out; nor did they discover them till they had had ample time to fortify themselves. Meanwhile, on Sunday, they would stroll at their leisure over the adjacent meadow and in the shade of the bordering forest, where, as the old chronicler tells us, the grass was gay with wild-flowers, and the branches with the flutter and song of many strange birds.

The summer passed prosperously, but with the winter their faith was put to a rude test. In December, there was a rise of the St. Lawrence, threatening to sweep away in a night the results of all their labor. They fell to their prayers; and Maisonneuve planted a wooden cross in face of the advancing deluge, first making a vow, that, should the peril be averted, he, Maisonneuve, would bear another cross on his shoulders up the neighboring mountain, and place it on the summit. The vow seemed in vain. The flood still rose, filled the fort ditch, swept the foot of the palisade, and threatened to sap the magazine; but here it stopped, and presently began to recede, till at length it had withdrawn within the lawful channel, and Villemarie was safe.

Now it remained to fulfil the promise from which such happy results had proceeded. Maisonneuve set his men at work to clear a path through the forest to the top of the mountain. A large cross was made, and solemnly blessed by the priest; then, on the sixth of January, the Jesuit Du Peron led the way, followed by Madame de la Peltre, the artisans and soldiers to the destined spot. The commandant, who with all the ceremonies of the Church had been declared First Soldier of the Cross, walked behind the rest, bearing on his shoulder a cross so heavy that it needed his utmost strength to climb the steep and rugged path. They planted it on the highest crest, and all knelt in adoration before it. Du Peron, always romantic and always devout, received the sacrament on the mountain-top, a spectacle to the virgin world outstretched below. Sundry relics of saints had been set in the wood of the cross, which remained an object of pilgrimage to the pious colonists of Villemarie.

Peace and harmony reigned within the little fort; and so edifying was the demeanor of the colonists, so faithful were they to the confessional, and so constant at mass, that a chronicler of the day exclaims, in a burst of enthusiasm, that the deserts lately a resort for demons were now the abode of angels. The two Jesuits who for the time were their pastors had them well in hand. They dwelt under the same roof with most of their flock, who lived in the community, in one large house, and vied with each other in zeal for the honor of the Virgin and the conversion of the Indians.

At the end of August, 1643, a vessel arrived at Villemarie with a reinforcement commanded by Louis d'Ailleboust de Coulonges, a pious gentleman of Champagne, and one of the Associates of Montreal. Some years before, he had asked in wedlock the hand of Barbe de Boulogne; but the young lady had, when a child, in the ardor of her piety, taken a vow of perpetual chastity. By the advice of her Jesuit confessor she accepted his suit, on condition that she should preserve, to the hour of her death, the state to which Holy Church has always ascribed a peculiar merit.—D'Ailleboust married her; and when, soon after, he conceived the purpose of devoting his life to the work of the Faith in Canada, he

invited his maiden spouse to go with him, she refused and forbade him to mention the subject again. Her health was indifferent, and about this time she fell ill. As a last resort, she made a promise to God, that, if he would restore her, she would go to Canada with her husband; and forthwith her maladies ceased. Still her reluctance continued; she hesitated, and then refused again, when an inward light revealed to her that it was her duty to cast her lot in the wilderness. She accordingly embarked with d'Ailleboust, accompanied by her sister Mademoiselle Philippine de Boulogne, who had caught the contagion of her zeal. The presence of these damsels would, to all appearance, be rather a burden than a profit to the colonists, beset as they then were by Indians, and often in peril of starvation; but the spectacle of their ardor, as disinterested as it was extravagant, would serve to exalt the religious enthusiasm in which alone was the life of Villemarie.

Their vessel passed in safety the Iroquois who watched the St. Lawrence, and its arrival filled the colonists with joy. D'Ailleboust was a skillful soldier, specially versed in the arts of fortification; and, under his direction, the frail palisades which formed their sole defence were replaced by solid ramparts and bastions of earth. He brought news that the "unknown benefactress," as a certain generous member of the Association of Montreal was called, in ignorance of her name, had given funds to the amount, as afterwards appeared, of forty-two thousand livres, for the building of a hospital at Villemarie. The source of the gift was kept secret, from a religious motive; but it soon became known that it proceeded from Madame de Bullion, a lady whose rank and wealth were exceeded only by her devotion. It is true that the hospital was not wanted, as no one was sick at Villemarie, and one or two chambers would have sufficed for every prospective necessity; but it will be remembered that the colony had been established in order that a hospital might be built, and Madame de Bullion would not hear of any other application of her money. Instead, therefore, of tilling the land to supply their own pressing needs, all the laborers of the settlement were set at this pious, though superfluous, task. There was no room in the fort, which, moreover, was in danger of inundation; and the hospital was accordingly built on higher ground adjacent. To leave it unprotected would be to abandon its inmates to the Iroquois; it was therefore surrounded by a strong palisade, and, in time of danger, a part of the garrison was detailed to defend it. Here Mademoiselle Mance took up her abode, and waited the day when wounds or disease should bring patients to her empty wards.

Dauversiere, who had first conceived this plan of a hospital in the wilderness, was a senseless enthusiast, who rejected as a sin every protest of reason against the dreams which governed him; yet one rational and practical element entered into the motive of those who carried the plan into execution. The hospital was intended, not only to nurse sick Frenchmen, but to nurse and convert sick Indians; in other words, it was an engine of the mission.

From Maisonneuve to the humblest laborer, these zealous colonists were bent on the work of conversion. To that end, the ladies made pilgrimages to the cross on the mountain, sometimes for nine days in succession, to pray God to gather the heathen into His fold. The missionaries, armed men always escorted them, as a precaution against the Iroquois. The male colonists were equally fervent; and sometimes as many as fifteen or sixteen persons would kneel at once before the cross with the same charitable petition. The ardor of their zeal may be inferred from the fact, that these pious expeditions consumed the greater part of the day, when time and labor were of a value past reckoning to the little colony. Besides their pilgrimages, they used other means, and very efficient ones, to attract and gain over the Indians. They housed, fed, and clothed them at every opportunity; and though they were subsisting chiefly on provisions brought at great cost from France, there was always a portion for the hungry savages who from time to time encamped near their fort. If they could persuade any of them to be nursed, they were consigned to the tender care of Mademoiselle Mance; and if a party went to war, their women and children were taken in charge till their return. As this attention to their bodies had for its object the profit of their souls, it was accompanied with incessant catechizing. This, with the other influences of the place, had its effect; and some notable conversions were made. Among them was that of the renowned chief, Tessouat, or Le Borgne, as the French called him,—a crafty and intractable savage, whom, to their own surprise, they succeeded in taming and winning to the Faith. He was christened with the name of Paul, and his squaw with that of Madeleine. Maisonneuve rewarded him with a gun, and celebrated the day by a feast to all the Indians present.

The French hoped to form an agricultural settlement of Indians in the neighborhood of Villemarie; and they spared no exertion to this end, giving them tools, and aiding them to till the fields. They might have succeeded, but for that pest of the wilderness, the Iroquois, who hovered about them, harassed them

with petty attacks, and again and again drove the Algonquins in terror from their camps. Some time had elapsed, as we have seen, before the Iroquois discovered Villemarie; but at length ten fugitive Algonquins, chased by a party of them, made for the friendly settlement as a safe asylum; and thus their astonished pursuers became aware of its existence. They reconnoitred the place, and went back to their towns with the news. From that time forth the colonists had no peace; no more excursions for fishing and hunting; no more Sunday strolls in woods and meadows. The men went armed to their work, and returned at the sound of a bell, marching in a compact body, prepared for an attack.

Early in June, 1643, sixty Hurons came down in canoes for traffic, and, on reaching the place now called Lachine, at the head of the rapids of St. Louis, and a few miles above Villemarie, they were amazed at finding a large Iroquois war-party in a fort hastily built of the trunks and boughs of trees. Surprise and fright seem to have incited them. They neither fought nor fled, but greeted their inveterate foes as if they were friends and allies, and, to gain their good graces, told them all they knew of the French settlement, urging them to attack it, and promising an easy victory. Accordingly, the Iroquois detached forty of their warriors, who surprised six Frenchmen at work hewing timber within a gunshot of the fort, killed three of them, took the remaining three prisoners, and returned in triumph. The captives were bound with the usual rigor; and the Hurons taunted and insulted them, to please their dangerous companions. Their baseness availed them little; for at night, after a feast of victory, when the Hurons were asleep or off their guard, their entertainers fell upon them, and killed or captured the greater part. The rest ran for Villemarie, where, as their treachery was yet unknown, they were received with great kindness.

The next morning the Iroquois decamped, carrying with them their prisoners, and the furs plundered from the Huron canoes. They had taken also, and probably destroyed, all the letters from the missionaries in the Huron country, as well as a copy of their *Relation* of the preceding year. Of the three French prisoners, one escaped and reached Montreal; the remaining two were burned alive.

I have followed Dollard de Casson. Vimont's account is different. He says that the Iroquois fell upon the Hurons at the outset, and took twenty-three prisoners, killing many others; after which they made the attack at Villemarie. —*Relation*, 1643, 62.

AGRICULTURAL.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF FERTILIZERS.

To the Editor of The Canada Farmer:

SIR,—The subject of manures and the merits of different kinds being frequently discussed through your valuable paper, I take the liberty of giving you the result of an experiment made by me last season on a field of turnips for the purpose of testing the qualities of different manures; a part of the field getting no manure of any kind. All the manures were put in the drill and ploughed under, and the various lots were sown about the same time, and received the same treatment through the summer. When taken up, a quarter of an acre of each lot was stalked off results. It taken up, giving the following case would have been much greater in each:

Lot without manure of any kind produced at the rate of.....	390 bush. per acre.
Lot with 60 lbs. bone dust per acre, cost \$7.50.....	534 " "
Lot with 12 loads barn-yard manure per acre.....	550 " "
Lot with 350 lbs. super-phosphate of lime per acre, cost, including frt., \$7.50.....	625 " "
Lot with 250 lbs. super-phosphate, 75 loads of manure per acre.....	635 " "

The super-phosphate was purchased by me from P. R. Lamb & Co., Toronto; the bone-dust was procured in Guelph. As to whether it will pay to purchase these manures, I will leave your readers to draw their own conclusions.

Guelph, March 22, 1867.

WHITCHURCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ROOT COMPETITION.—The Secretary of the Whitchurch Agricultural Society has sent us a report, from which we make a brief extract, of root-crop field-culture in connection with the association. The competition included Swede and white turnips, mangolds, and carrots. For the first named three prizes were awarded,—the first to Charles Brodie, the second to Frank Smith, and the third to Philip Macklem. The quantity raised were, by Mr. Brodie, 960 bushels per acre on five acres; by Mr. Smith, 684 bushels per acre on two acres; and 672 bushels per acre on two acres by Mr. Macklem. One prize was given for white turnips to F. Smith, who raised 704 bushels per acre on a quarter acre. One prize was also given for mangolds to Joel Baker, who had the splendid yield of 1,113 bushels per acre on half an acre. Three prizes were awarded for carrots,—the first to Joel Baker, for 1,018 bushels per acre on half an acre; the second to John Jameson, for 1,015 bushels per acre on half an acre; and the third to Jonathan Baker, for 893 bushels per acre on a quarter of an acre. The yield was calculated by weight, sixty pounds to the bushel. The manure used in all cases was barn-yard manure. The larger crops were all sown early, had the largest amount of labor bestowed on them, and in most cases received the heaviest manuring. The premium crop of carrots was in this last respect an exception, having received, according to the report, the least manure of any. From the result of the various experiments the judges expressed the opinion that no roots should be nearer than eighteen inches between the rows, a distance sufficient to allow a horse-hoe to till the crop. Turnips should not be less than twenty-four inches between the rows, nor less than twelve inches apart in the drill. The Judges found, also, that much depends on the quality of the seed sown. As an illustration,

Mr. Brodie had two kinds of turnips, one producing a third more than the other with the same cultivation.—*Canada Farmer*.

ON BAULKING.—If you have baulky horses, it is your fault and not the horses', for if they do not pull true there is some cause for it, and if you will remove the cause the effect will cease. When your horse balks he is excited, and does not know what you want him to do. When he gets a little excited, stop him five or ten minutes; let him become calm; go to the baulky horse, pat him and speak gently to him; and, as soon as he is over his excitement, he will, in nine cases out of ten, pull at the world. Whipping and slashing and swearing only make the matter worse. After you have gentled him awhile, and his excitement has cooled down, take him by the bits; turn him each way a few times as far as you can; pull out his tongue; gentle him a little; unrein him; then stop before the baulky horse and let the other start first; then you can take him any way you wish. A baulky horse is always high-spirited and starts quick; half the pull is out before the others start; by standing before him the others start too. By close application to this rule you can make any baulky horse pull. If a horse has been badly spoiled, you should hitch him to an empty waggon, and let him pull it around a while on level ground; then put on a little load, and increase it gradually, caressing as before, and in a short time you can have a good working horse.—*American Farmer*.

FROST HELPS THE FARMER.—In this climate winter rarely sets in until from frequent and heavy rains the ground is pretty thoroughly saturated with water. It would be a misfortune to the agriculturist to have the soil freeze solid and permanently for the season on the heels of a drouth. Wells and springs would fail in the winter time, and the action of frost could not prove so beneficial to the land as if larger quantities of water were present in it. Few take note of the actual effect of freezing and thawing upon all kinds of soil, more especially on the heavy, and therefore more retentive ones. These most need the action of the frost, and nature has provided for them to receive it to a greater extent than light, porous soils. The water is dispersed through all the pores of the soil, and by its expansion when frozen, it cracks, pulverizes, lifts apart the particles from each other to a more minute degree than it is possible to accomplish by any machinery. While this action is favorable to the extension of the roots of plants, it doubtless sets free much plant food which is physically so combined as before to be unavailable as fertilizers. So the looser the soil is left before winter, the better will be the action of the frost upon it. On heavy lands, spaded gardens and ploughed fields late in autumn are signs of good husbandry.—*Rural New Yorker*.

PASTURE LAND.—Every milch cow robs the land annually of as much phosphate of lime (bone material) as is contained in eighty pounds of bone-dust. From this cause the Cheshire pastures became greatly deteriorated, but were restored to their former fertility by being well boned. Land continually depastured must be fed regularly with phosphates,—by the application of bones, night soil, &c. Some descriptions of lime contain phosphates in sufficient quantity, but not all.

Among the large vegetables on record grown in California are the following: A mangrel-wurtzel that weighed 118 pounds, a cabbage head of 53 pounds, a turnip of 26 pounds, a potato of 8 pounds, a sweet potato of 47 pounds, a carrot of 10 pounds, an onion of 260 pounds.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

HONE CULTURE.

There is a tendency in the human mind to devote itself wholly to those pursuits in which it once earnestly engages. A moderate and healthy growth of this tendency gives birth to artists,—painters, poets, sculptors, and musicians,—the world's teachers, and the world is benefited by the high perfection to which each carries his peculiar art. Where this tendency is unduly encouraged, the result is different; thus are made misers, fanatics, and those odiously selfish characters, which neither have the power to enjoy nor to bestow happiness.

Every good housekeeper is an artist; she has ideals which when reached will confer pleasure, and win for her the admiration of those she loves. But there is so much dirt in her path, so many chips to be cleared away, that her aims are always far beyond. Her only way is to step over the rubbish, set it aside, push it away, and leap at once to the reach of those things worthy to be attained.

To speak more directly, every woman, and especially every mother, should have some part of each day, as her own, to devote to mental culture. She must grow with the growth around her, or be overshadowed. If she waits for opportunity till her work is done, she will never find it. Every mother should come in contact with other minds besides those of her own household; she needs social enjoyment, and if friends are invited or visited only when perfectly convenient, it will be seldom done. In time there will grow up in her character traits akin to those of the miser. Ever getting, and never giving, she knows little and cares less of what transpires beyond the precincts of her own home. Her work and her home interests are her world, narrow and sordid; and yet her family are by no means bettered by such exclusive devotion. Narrow and sordid herself, she cannot be the means of giving breadth and scope to the minds of her children.

Heads of families with limited means will find time for the self-improvement so necessary to home happiness, only in one way, and that is in carrying out a fixed determination to gain at least one idea every day; by reading one instructive article, in spite of all obstacles, a year's progress will be apparent.

CROCK.—In the early part of spring many children die of croup. In only forty-eight hours it may carry a child from perfect health

to the grave. It originates in a cold, and in a majority of cases is the result of exposure to dampness, either of the clothing or of the atmosphere. *Hall's Journal of Health* says they should be kept as warmly clad, at least until May, as in the depth of winter; they should not be allowed to remain out of doors later than sundown, when they should be brought into a warm room, their feet examined and made dry and warm, their suppers taken, and then sent to bed, not to go outside the doors until the next morning after breakfast. During February, March, and until the middle of April, especially when snow is on the ground, children under eight years of age should not be allowed to be out of doors at all later than four o'clock in the afternoon, unless the sun is shining, or unless they are kept in bodily motion so as to keep off a feeling of chilliness. The commonest sense dictates the instant sending for a physician in case of an attack from croup, but the moment a messenger is despatched, have three or four flannels, dip them in water as hot as your hand can bear, and apply them successively to the throat of the child, hot all the time, so as to evaporate the matters, which if retained cause the clogging up inside which soon stops the breath. Hot water should constantly be added to that in which the flannels are thrown, so as to keep it all the time hot. Keep the water from dribbling on the clothing of the child, and see to it that the feet are dry and warm. Most likely the child will be out of danger before the physician arrives, and it is pleasant to be able to turn over the responsibility on him. Loose cough, free breathing, and a copious discharge of phlegm, indicate relief and safety.

RECEIPTS.

The following is an excellent receipt for pastry. The secret of its success is that when made the pastry consists of as many layers of flakes as the number of times that it was rolled. It is very good made with less butter.

PASTRY.—Pour on the bread-board one pint best flour, and divide it into two parts. Mix (with cold water) one-half the flour into a soft dough, and work or beat with your rolling pin, until it blisters, occasionally drawing up some of the dry flour to prevent the dough adhering to the board. Then roll as thin as possible, and, at intervals of about two inches, place lumps of butter the size of a hickory nut. Fold the dough up thus: Turn the outer edge towards you, and then the one nearest you to meet the first; fold one of the ends towards your left, and the other over it, and roll out thin again. Repeat this operation four times, and if the directions are closely observed, you will have, what I have heard called, "magic pastry." You should bake in a quick oven, and if the pastry is placed in the pie plates, and allowed to sit in a cool place an hour before putting in the fruit or mixture, it will be improved. Lard may be used if you cannot obtain butter,—a half pound of the latter is sufficient, but less lard.

VARNISH FOR SHOES.—It is a bad plan to grease the upper leather of shoes for the purpose of keeping them soft; it rots the leather, and admits dampness more readily. It is better to make a varnish thus: Put half a pound of gum-shellac, broken up in small pieces, in a quart bottle or jug; cover it with alcohol, cork it tight, and put it on a shelf in a warm place; shake it well several times a day; then add a piece of gum camphor as large as a hen's egg; shake it well, and in a few hours shake it again, and add one ounce of lampblack. If the alcohol is good it will all be dissolved in three days; then shake and use. If it gets too thick, add alcohol; pour out two or three small portions, and apply it with a good brush; it will dry in about five days. It will be removed only by wearing it off, giving a gloss almost equal to patent leather. The advantage of this preparation over others is, it does not strike into the leather and make it hard, but remains on the surface, and yet excludes the water almost perfectly. This same preparation is admirable for harness, and does not soil when touched, as lampblack preparations do.—*Hall's Journal of Health*.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.—A French paper recommends the following method for the preservation of eggs: dissolve four ounces of beeswax in eight ounces of warm olive oil; in this put the tip of the finger and anoint the egg all round. The oil will be immediately absorbed by the shell, and the pores filled up with wax. If kept in a cool place, the eggs after two years will be as good as if fresh laid.

As potatoes at this season are dear and not very good it is of importance to know what articles may be best substituted for them either occasionally or altogether. A dish of white beans properly cooked forms one of the best substitutes that we know. The beans ought to be carefully picked over, and put in water to soak on the evening before the day on which they are wanted. The next morning boil them in just water enough to cover them until quite soft, then put them in a pie-dish with a bit of butter, and bake two or three hours,—the longer the better so that they are not burned,—and you will have a most palatable dish.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Astley Cooper, the eminent London physician, lately collected a fee of twelve thousand pounds.

The first newspaper printed in America was established in Boston in 1804; in 1860, the number was two thousand five hundred and twenty-six newspapers of all kinds, with an annual circulation of nearly 928,000,000.

When a friend told Plato what scandalous stories his enemies had propagated concerning him, the philosopher replied, "I thank them,—I shall have the more reason for trying to live so that no one shall believe them."

The *Hebrew National*, a new Jewish weekly published in London, complains that the last English edition of Webster's Dictionary contains the verb "to jew," in the tens of "to cheat," "to swindle," etc.

* A little MS. map in M. Jacques Viger's copy of *Le Petit Registre de la Cure de Montreal*, lays down the position and shape of the fort at this time, and shows the spot where Maisonneuve planted the cross.

† Juchereau, *Histoire de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec*, 278. The confessor told D'Ailleboust that, if he persuaded his wife to break her vow of continence, "God would chastise him terribly." The nun historian adds, that, undeterred by the menace, he tried and failed.

† *Journal des Supérieurs des Jésuites*, MS. The hospital was sixty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, with a kitchen, a chamber for Mademoiselle Mance, others for servants, and two large apartments for the patients. It was amply provided with furniture, linen, medicines, and all necessaries; and had also two oxen, three cows, and twenty sheep. A small oratory of stone was built adjoining it. The inclosure was four arpents in extent.—*Archives du Séminaire de Villemarie*, cited by Fallou.

† Vimont, *Relation*, 1643, 54, 55. Tessouat was chief of Allumette Island, in the Ottawa. His predecessor, of the same name, was Champlain's host in 1613.—See "Pioneer of France," Chap. xli.

§ It was the usual practice to give guns to converts, "pour attirer leurs compatriotes à la Foi." They were never given to heathen Indians. "It seems," observes Vimont, "that our Lord wishes to make use of this method in order that Christianity may become acceptable in this country."—*Relation*, 1643, 74.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

DUBLIN, May 2.—The Fenian prisoners, Burke and Doran, have been convicted of high treason and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of the present month. The trial of McCafferty is now in progress before the commission.

LONDON, May 2.—The day for the meeting of the Peace Conference has again been changed, and it is now announced that the diplomatic preliminaries are already so far advanced, that the Conference will hold its first session on the 9th instead of the 12th instant.

LIVERPOOL, May 3rd, evening.—Cotton closed quiet without any improvement in prices; Up-lands, 11½d; do Orleans, 11½d. Breadstuffs, quiet. Corn: Sales of mixed Western at 44s. 3d. per quarter, an advance of 3d. Wheat: No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 13s. 9d; white California 14s. 6d. per cental. Barley 4s. 9d. per 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 7d. per 45 lbs. Peas have declined 6d; sales of Canadian at 44s. per quarter. Provisions steady and unchanged. Pork, easier; Prime Mess, 77s. 6d. Beef: Extra Prime Mess, 127s. 6d. per brl. Bacon, 39s. per cwt. Lard, 51s. 5d. for American. Cheese, 60s. per cwt for Middlesbrough. Pigs, 34s. Rosin: Common Wilmington, 7s. 3d; Fine, 13s. 9d. per cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 36s. Tallow, 44s. for American. Petroleum: Standard White, 1s. 3d. per gallon. Advices from Manchester unfavorable. Market for goods and yarns heavy.

LONDON, May 3, evening.—Sugar steady; sales of No. 12 Dutch Standard at 24s. Iron firm at 52s. 6d. for Scotch Pig, mixed numbers. Oils unchanged; Crude Calcutta Linseed, 55s. per quarter; Linseed cakes, thin oblong, at 15s. per ton.

LONDON, May 3.—In the House of Commons last night, a division took place on the Reform Bill, and the Government was defeated by a majority of 81 votes in favor of the Liberal party.

LONDON, May 3, evening.—The Derby Government has accepted the amendment to the Reform bill, which was carried by the Liberals last night.

The Government has concluded not to interfere with the Reform meeting—which is not to be held on Monday next—but is swearing in special constables to prevent any disturbance of public order.

PARIS, May 3, evening.—Baron Moustier, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, stated in the Corps Legislatif to-day, that the basis which had been agreed upon for the negotiations of the peace conference assures the peace of Europe.

BERLIN, May 3rd, evening.—In the Prussian Diet to-day, Prime Minister Bismarck announced that the Government had accepted the proposition for the neutralization of Luxembourg.

Saxony approves of the new constitution of the North German Confederation.

LONDON, May 2nd, evening.—There is considerable uneasiness felt in financial circles, both here and on the continent, as to the result of the forthcoming peace conference. Earl Derby says officially that no plan has been certainly fixed upon as the basis of settlement of the Luxembourg question, though he confidently hopes that permanent peace will be the result of the deliberations of the Congress.

Despatches have been received which state that a rising of the republicans in Catalonia, Spain, has occurred. Nothing has transpired as to the proportions of the insurrection.

QUEENSTOWN, May 4.—The steamer "Manhattan," from New York, arrived to-day.

LONDON, May 4, noon.—Consols, 91; Erie, 42; Ill. C., 76½; 5-20s, 71½.

Pig iron declined to 52s. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 4, noon.—Cotton—Middle-lands, 11½d; do Orleans, 11½d. Breadstuffs—Corn declined to 44s. Provisions firm.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE.

Thursday, May 9, 1867.

The weather since last week has been wet,—rain having fallen with little intermission during that time, causing a suspension of outdoor work, and injuring business generally. Ocean ships and steamers have arrived in port and the river-craft of all kinds have resumed their regular business. Rain ceased this morning, and sun shone very briefly; but sky again overcast. Therm. at 7 a.m., 44° above zero.

—The steamship "Merriitt" left this port on Saturday evening, heavily laden with provisions, for the lower ports, where they are much wanted.

—The spring continues very backward, and, owing to heavy and continued rains, but little progress can yet have been made in field or garden labors.

Hay was, in consequence of the bad state of the roads, nearly three dollars per hundred bundles higher than in the time of good sleighing in March last. Then it was from \$6 to \$9; yesterday it was from \$9 to \$12.

In comparing prices in this market with those of the States and Upper Canada, which are reckoned by the ton, it is necessary to remember that the bundle of hay is 15 lbs., if bound with hay, and 16 lbs., if bound with withes,—so that 100 bundles is 1,500 lbs.

MONTREAL DRY-GOODS TRADE.—The importations this spring, though rather less in amount than those of the previous year, were much larger in quantity, owing to the fall in prices; and this increased quantity of goods was added to heavier stocks throughout the country, so that the whole supply must have been much larger this spring than last. The demand for Canadian consumption has probably been about the same both years; but the demand from the United States was larger last year than it is likely to be this, on account of the present overstock of goods and low prices there. It is therefore probable that the stocks of goods left over from this spring will be very considerable; but as most of them will suit for the fall trade, the importation for that season will just be diminished accordingly.

There is an abundant supply of all classes of goods here at present, and prices favor buyers; so that it is a good time for purchasers to visit the Montreal market.

The trade through travelling salesmen has been unsatisfactory in a pecuniary point of view this year, and it is at all times unsatisfactory in a moral point of view, as it subjects young men to great temptations which some of them so far sink under as to disgrace their employers and the city which they represent. The stories we hear of the conduct of some Montreal travellers in Upper Canada are very sad.

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

MONTREAL, May 8, 1867.

	Cents.
Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1 (b.b.) per lb. 24 to 25	24 to 25
Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 2 (ordinary) 22 to 23	22 to 23
do do No. 3 19 to 20	19 to 20
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 23 to 24	23 to 24
do do No. 2 21 to 22	21 to 22
Waxed Upper, light and medium 44 to 45	44 to 45
do do heavy 44 to 45	44 to 45
Grained do 44 to 45	44 to 45
Splits do large 32 to 33	32 to 33
do do small 29 to 30	29 to 30
Kips, City Slaughter, ext. qual. (whole) 55 to 60	55 to 60
do ordinary 46 to 50	46 to 50
Calf-Skin (27 to 36 lbs per doz.) 80 to 85	80 to 85
do (18 to 26 lbs per doz.) 70 to 75	70 to 75
Sheep-Skin (Hindings) 29 to 31	29 to 31
Harness 32 to 34	32 to 34
Skirting 32 to 34	32 to 34
Butt Cow, per foot 15 to 16	15 to 16
Enamelled Cow, do 17 to 18	17 to 18
Patent Cow, do 18 to 19	18 to 19
Pebbled Cow, do 19 to 20	19 to 20

REMARKS.

There has been a slightly improved inquiry during the past week, prices remaining in most cases, as before.

Spanish Sole.—The advance noticed in our last has been maintained, the stock being still low.

Slaughter Sole.—Nothing doing. Prices quoted nominal.

Harness Leather keeps advancing on account of very limited arrivals.

Grained Upper.—No demand.

Waxed Upper.—Still firm but inactive.

Waxed Calfskins are still slow of sale, and some concessions must be made to induce buyers to operate.

Butt and Pebled.—The demand is light, and in the meantime sales are not easily effected.

Enamelled and Patent Cow.—Little doing; prices steady.

Splits are continually changing hands, the demand keeping pace with the supply.

Sheepskin Linings.—A moderate business without change.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

Friday, 3rd May, 1867.

The Grocery Market has, for some time past, been very steady, as to prices of most goods and the quiet character of business. A steady, moderate trade is being done; and now, with our open navigation, increased activity may reasonably be looked for. After much rain the weather is again beautiful.

Teas, generally, are quite firm. Twankays continue in much demand at full prices, say 3½c. to 43c. Japans, uncolored, are moderately dealt in at about previous prices. Young Hysons are 42c. to 95c. Gunpowders and Imperials, 42½c. to \$1. English advices to the 18th ult., per "Moravian," still show full prices. Shanghai dates are to 22nd February; rates unchanged for Greens; not much had been done, and stock was only moderate. Blacks rather scarce and but little business, to near end of season. Tea market was then without change. Late advices report another very serious fire at Yokohama, but no particulars.

Chinese and Japan quotations and advices as to Teas, given from time to time, must only be allowed to exercise the right influence on the trade, as it is probable some have not considered that these advices must only be taken in the light of full information imparted; but as to influencing buyers or sellers, owing to the great time required to perfect operations, let Teas, in producing countries, be up or down, plenty or scarce, prices here can only be properly influenced by stocks in our markets or those of the United States or Great Britain. The Tea season is now pretty near at an end in China for this year, and late English advices report only about sixteen cargoes now afloat and loading, and that these will complete this season's crop.

Sugars are without any change here, say 7½ to 8½. Refined Sugars also remain as before. Jamaica crop, by late advices, is reported about one-third short, say 12,000 hds., owing to severe drought. Porto Rico crop is also reported, and confirmed, short, to the extent of about 20 per cent, though prices at late dates were rather below rates previously current. A large yield is expected in Barbadoes. Sugars were \$3.60 to \$4 at late dates; hlds., \$5 each. Molasses, 33c. to 40c. Small sales.

Coffees.—Java, 24c. to 26c. Rio, 15½c. to 18c. Market dull.

Rice is presently in demand, \$3.95 to \$4. Stock is now low, but sales are making to arrive at a little under quotations.

Soda.—\$2.25 for Sal Soda, and \$6 per keg for Bicarbonate, are current figures.

Fruits.—Raisins: Layers, \$2.20 to \$2.35; M. R., \$1.90 to \$2; Valentias, 8c. to 8½c. Currants, 4½c. to 6½c. Market generally dull. Nothing of moment to report in Nuts or Almonds.

Spices.—Market dull and prices nominally as for some time past.

Fish generally dull, and prices nominal. Dry Cod, \$4.25 to \$4.75; Herrings, \$3.75 to \$4.50 for Split; \$1.75 to \$2.25 for Round.

Oils.—Cod, 72½c. to 77½c.; Seal, 73c. to 80c. Not much doing in these at present.

SALT nominally unaltered.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Business is without animation; buyers are merely supplying their immediate wants, and waiting the arrival of the spring importations before purchasing fully. Stocks of Scotch Bar and Pig Iron are still very light, and much difficulty is experienced in filling orders. Notwithstanding their prices have given way considerably, and orders for these goods can now be booked on more favorable terms. An animated demand is expected next week.

when our market will no doubt be better assorted than at present.

	\$	c.
Iron—Pig, Gartsherrie, 2 240 lbs.	26.00	27.00
Other brands Pig Iron	24.00	25.00
Bar, Staffordshire, do	25.00	26.00
Refined, do	26.00	27.00
Scotch, do	25.00	26.00
Swedes, do	26.00	27.00
Hoops, for Nail, P. ton	35.00	36.00
Sheets, best brands 112 lbs.	3.00	3.25
for Coopers, P. 112 lbs.	3.25	3.50
Boiler Plates, do	3.25	3.50
Cut Nails, do	4.50	4.75
Wrought Spikes, do	4.50	4.75
Pressed do	4.00	4.50
Shot, do	7.75	8.00
Potash Kettles, do	2.50	2.75
Sugar Kettles, do	2.50	2.75
Camp Ovens, do	3.00	3.25
Bellied Pots, do	3.25	3.50
Anchors, do	6.50	7.00
Avails, do	7.00	7.50
Lead—Pig, do 112 lbs.	6.00	6.25
Sheet, do 10 lbs.	6.50	7.00
Steel—Cast, do 10 lbs.	0.14	0.15
Spring, do 10 lbs.	0.50	0.55
Canada Plates—Glasgow & P. box.	4.25	4.50
Pontpool, do	4.25	4.50
Swansea, do	4.25	4.50
Island, do	4.25	4.50
Stratfordshire, do	3.75	4.00
Plate—Charcoal, 1X, do	8.75	9.25
Charcoal, 1X, do	10.75	11.25
Charcoal, 1X, do	8.00	8.25
Charcoal, 1X, do	10.25	10.50
Coke 1X, do	7.75	8.50

—Montreal Herald.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—MAY 7.

Extra Cattle, \$50; First Quality Cattle, \$8 to \$8.50; Second & Third, \$7.50 to \$8.50; Milch Cows, \$20.00 to \$25.00; Extra, \$35.00 to \$40 each. Sheep, \$5.00 to \$7.00; Extra, \$8.00 to \$10.00; Lambs, \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. Hogs, live-weight, \$5 to \$6.50; Hides, inspected, 9c per lb. Pelts \$1.25 to \$2 each. Tallow, 6c per lb.

REMARKS.—The market opens with a short supply for the week, as some car-loads intended for this market have been taken for the American markets; but, as the demand is not brisk, prices are not likely to change for this week at least.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES FOR MARKET DAY, MAY 7, 1867.

	s	d	q
Flour, country, per 100 lbs.	23	9	24
Oatmeal, do	14	0	16
Indian Meal (Ohio) do	11	3	16
Barley, per minot (54 lbs.)	0	0	0
Peas, do	5	6	6
Oats, do	2	4	2
Buckwheat, do	0	0	0
Ind. Corn (Canada), do	0	0	0
Turk. Corn, per couple	12	6	10
Duck (young), per do	0	0	0
Geese (young), do	7	6	10
Ducks, do	5	0	7
Fowls, do	4	6	6
Chickens, do	0	0	0
Pigeons (tame), per pair	1	3	1
Beef, per lb.	6	10	10
Pork, per lb.	0	5	0
Mutton, per lb.	0	5	0
Lamb, per quarter	5	0	7
Veal, per lb.	0	6	0
Beef, per 100 lbs.	57	50	50
Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs.	58	00	50
Butter, fresh, per lb.	7	0	1
do, salt, per lb.	0	7	0
Potatoes, per bag	6	9	7
Sugar, Maple, per lb.	0	6	0
Syrup, do, per gallon	0	0	0
Lard, per lb.	0	8	0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0	7	0
Haddock, per lb.	0	3	0
Hay, do	8	00	11
Straw, do	5	00	5

REMARKS.—Market barely supplied to-day, farmers being unable to attend on account of the unfavorable weather. No change in prices.

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE.—MAY 8th.

Flour—Receipts, 60 barrels. Market quiet and firm. No. 1 superfine held at 95; buyers offering \$8.50; no sales; extra in better demand; sales 100 barrels at \$9.30. No. 2 at \$9.40; 1,000 barrels at \$10. Wheat—Receipts, 4,350 bushels; spring wheat held at from \$1.90 to \$2; sales 2 cars at \$1.70; 500 bush. at \$1.96; 4,000 bush. at Guelph on p. t.; no fall wheat offering. Oats—No receipts; prices on street rather lower; retailing at 45c. Barley—Receipts, 442 bushels; no round lots offering; street price 60c. to 66c. Peas—Receipts, 2,150 bushels; round lots held at 80c.; no sales; street price 70c. to 74c. Seeds—Unchanged.

BULLS HEAD.—Cattle are scarce again, the 5,158 head being nearly 1,000 less than really wanted. Prices fell off at the close last Monday, and continued; 1c. below the rates of this day week, both at Hudson City Wednesday and Communipaw Thursday; but with only about 1,400 on sale at One-hundredth-st. yesterday, there was a rally, and the old prices reached again. The stock was all sold, mostly at 16½ to 17½c. per pound. Sheep, too, are scarce, the 8,953 head being quite below the ordinary weekly wants of butchers at this season of the year, more than 16,000 less than the weekly average of last December. Prices are 1c. higher than last week. Hogs are selling at 6½ at 7½c. with 14,287 for the week. Trade fair, at a decline of 1c. from last week.

—A half-yearly dividend of four per cent. has been declared by the Ontario Bank, payable on and after the 1st of June next. The annual meeting will be held on the 3rd June, in Bowmanville.

—Another cheese factory is about to be started in the township of Sophiasburg, under the auspices of Mr. H. Cottle, the Deputy Reeve of that place, who has placed \$100 at the disposal of the directors. It will have the milk of 200 cows to commence with.

Corn Exchange Daily Reports.

(Furnished exclusively to the "Daily Witness.")

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, May 8, 1867.
Flour, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, \$10.00; Extra, \$9.50 to \$9.75; Fancy, \$9.25; Superfine from Canada Wheat, \$9.00 to \$9.05; Strong Superfine from Canada Wheat, \$9.15 to \$9.25; Super. from Western Wheat, \$9.00 to \$9.25; City-Brands of Super., nominal; Superfine No. 2, \$8.50 to \$8.65; Fine, \$8.00 to \$8.25; Middlings, \$7.75; Pollards, nominal; Bag-Flour, \$4.40 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Market quiet; Super. have further advanced. Sales of Choice Single Extra at \$9.75. Sales of ordinary Super. from Canada Wheat this forenoon at \$9.02 and \$9.05 in 200 and 300 lots, while some 100-barrel lots of Strong Superfine were sold at \$9.15, and others at \$9.25. A lot of 1,000 barrels of Superfine from Canada Wheat for delivery all May, changed hands at \$8.95. A round lot (2,000 brls.) of Welland Canal Flour sold last evening at \$9.00, and 500 brls.

to-day at \$9.25. A few sales of lower grades. Bag Flour sold at \$4.45 and \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Several sales of Rye Flour at \$6.10 to \$6.20. A lot of 500 brls. Corn Meal sold at \$5.25. OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—A lot of 1,000 brls. sold for forward delivery at \$6.27½. WHEAT, per bushel of 60 lbs.—No sales reported on the spot or for delivery.

PEASE, per 60 lbs.—Latest sales ex-car loads at 95c. per 60 lbs.

OATS, per bushel of 32 lbs.—A sale of 3,000 bushels on the spot at 42½c.—10,000 bushels for delivery in June bringing 47½c.

BARLEY, per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 60c. to 65c.

CORN, per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$1.02 to \$1.05, duty paid.

RYE, per 56 lbs.—Latest sale for forward delivery at \$1.

SEEDS.—Flax, nominal, at \$1.60 per 56 lbs.; Timothy, very dull, at \$2.00 per 45 lbs.; Clover, dull, 13c. per lb.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—First Pots, a sale of good tars at \$5.75 this forenoon; Seconds, \$5.40; Thirds, \$4.30 to \$4.40. Latest sale of first Pearls at \$8.24.

BUTTER, per lb.—Latest sales of ordinary at 10½c.

CHEESE, per lb.—Market dull; nominal, at 13c. to 13½c.

PORK, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$19.75 to \$20.00; Prime Mess, \$15.50; Prime, \$14.00.

CUT-MEATS, per lb.—Canned sugar-cured Hams, 16c. to 17c, according to brand; City-cured Hams, 11c. to 11½c.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange quiet; Bankers' 60-day drafts on London, 9½ to 9½ premium for cash at Bank; counter or discount rate, 10½ premium. (The rate in New York to-day, as quoted by telegraph, was 9½ premium.) Private 60-day bills, nominal, 9½ prem. Produce and Documentary, nominal, at 8½ premium. Demand-drafts on New York, 27½ to 27½ discount, the quotation for gold in that city at noon to-day being 138½.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western Advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—Wheat, active; No. 1, \$2.97 to \$3.00 f.o.b. No. 2 Wheat, \$2.83 to \$2.84 f.o.b. cash, considerable sales at \$2.82, seller fifteen days; receipts, 8,000 bu.; shipments, 8,000 bu. Flour firm; \$13.00 to \$13.50. Freights to Kingston, nominal, 10c.
CHICAGO, May 7.—Wheat dull; No. 1, \$2.68 f.o.b.; No. 2, \$2.70 to \$2.74 f.o.b.; receipts, 6,000 bu.; shipments, 7,000 bu. Corn, dull; \$1.08½ to \$1.09 f.o.b.; receipts, 100,000 bu.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.—No notices inserted unless paid in advance. Births and deaths, 25c.; marriages, 50c.

BIRTHS.

HOPE.—At Montgomery Terrace, on the 4th instant, Mrs. John Hope, of a daughter.
BLACKBURN-MAZE.—At No. 12 Portland Place, London, England, on the 14th Feb., the wife of William Ireland Blackburn-Maze, Esq., of a daughter.

SAMPSON.—At 48 Wood street, Toronto, on 30th April, the wife of Mr. W. A. Sampson, of a son.

DREDGE.—On the 2nd inst., at St. Lawrence Main street, Mrs. Thomas Dredge, of a daughter.

WOOD.—In this city, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. Andrew S. Wood, of a son.

NORRIS.—On the 2nd inst., the wife of William Norris, 428 Upper St. Dominique street, of a daughter.

HINES.—At 63 Simpson street, on the 29th ult., Mrs. John Hines, of a son.

WALMSLEY.—On the 30th April, at St. Johns, daughter.

CANTLIE.—At 4 Sheridan Terrace, Victoria street, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Jas. Cantlie, of a son.

MARRIED.

HAMILTON, BLACKBURN.—On the 23rd April, at Rock Bridge, near Ottawa, Arthur Hamilton, Esq., P. L. S., to Jessie W., youngest daughter of the late James Blackburn, Esq., and niece of Sir James Campbell, of Strathcarr.

SACKETT, CLARK.—On the 18th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. K. Burr, William H. Sackett, of Albany, New York, to Mrs. Rose Clark, eldest daughter of William Payne, Esq., of Newark New Jersey.

SCOTT, McDUGALL.—On the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Gilson, Mr. John Scott, to Miss Elizabeth McDugall, both of this city.