

## SUMMARY.

RUSSIA has succeeded in establishing an alliance with Persia.

THERE WERE two fatal cases of cholera in London this week.

SEVERAL CASES OF CHOLERA have occurred in Vienna.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN, who is on a visit to Edinburgh, was taken suddenly ill on Thursday.

THE SUGAR REFINERY of David Martineau & Sons, London, has been burned; damage £100,000.

IT IS SAID THAT KNIGHTS of American counterfeits are operating in Canada on United States bank bills and paper.

SPAIN is about to revoke her treaties with Morocco, and the garrisons of Spanish posts in Africa are to be increased.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM has returned to Berlin from Babelsburg, and is wonderfully strengthened and improved in health.

A WOMAN NAMED Baptiste Chlip has been sentenced at Aix, France, for life for poisoning her husband.

THE CAPTIVE BALLOON in the Tuilleries Gardens, Paris, burst on Sunday afternoon. An employee was injured.

TWO STREAMS OF LAVA flowed from Mount Vesuvius on Friday as far as the base of the cone, but there was no eruption on Saturday.

A COURT MARTIAL at Moscow on Thursday condemned a private gentleman named Zenkoff to twelve years' hard labor in the mines for attacking and insulting a sentinel.

SEVERAL HUNDRED OFFICERS in the Russian Department of Police have been imprisoned for remissness in superintending the execution of the measures against the Nihilists.

THE SOCIALIST FEDERATION has posted placards in Brussels, calling a meeting of workmen to protest against the expulsion of the foreign Socialist agitators, Johan Most and Herr Brousse.

A WATERBOAT occurred on the 15th inst., at Pays de Gex, France, causing the River Verrois to overflow its banks. The buildings at Divonne were damaged to the amount of 100,000 francs. Several were killed.

AT WIELICHA in the centre of the salt mining region of Galicia, in consequence of the violent agitation of the waters and the surface of the ground, rows of houses were split in several places. The people fled in panic.

THE DANISH NEWSPAPERS state a terrific thunder-storm occurred in that Kingdom on the 4th inst.; over a hundred farm-houses were destroyed, and fifty persons killed. The damage done to the crops was incalculable.

SIX TWENTY-ARMED GUNS will be landed in Gibraltar, being towed to lighters, for the new batteries in Tangiers. This matter has recently been bitterly commented upon by the Spanish newspapers.

IT IS STATED IN BERLIN that Admiral Batsch, now undergoing six months' imprisonment in the fortress of Magdeburg, has been pardoned, and it is expected he will shortly be appointed Director of the Admiralty, replacing Admiral Heck.

A WEEK'S NOTICE of five per cent. reduction has been posted in Moston mill at Staleybridge where 200,000 spindles are running on short time, 200,000 are stopped and 639,000 are working full time. A more general adoption of the short time system is expected this winter.

IN ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE 425,000 spindles are stopped and 200,000 working short time.

WRITING again to Washington under date of June 3rd, Commodore Shufeldt announces the arrival of the "Ticonderoga" at St. Paul de Loando. The Commodore regards the "opening up of Africa," as it is termed, a more deceit and delusion, and says the natives of Lower Congo, who have been in contact with whites for 400 years, have only had engrafted upon them the innate barbarism of the lowest vices of civilization.

A DISTURBANCE occurred at Lurgan, Ireland, on Friday, between the Home Rule procession and the police, who charged on the mob with fixed bayonets. Many of the people were wounded with stones. The violence of the crowd was so great that the police fired on them, killing one and wounding two. The mob subsequently wrecked Lord Lurgan's gate lodges and the house of a Protestant.

THE POLICE made a descent on the houses of leading Social Democrats in Dresden and seized a quantity of forbidden literature. A number of letters from Zurich was found, disclosing the scheme for the re-organization of the Socialists in view of the new Socialist law. Five persons were arrested, including Kelgel, an editor of the press, and Goldstein, a Socialist writer.

EXPERIMENTS with Krupp cannon at Essen had a most important result, which, if maintained, may show that the whole English ordnance system requires reform. Krupp cannon have proved equal in penetration to Woolwich guns of twice their weight. In one case, at 2,700 yards, the horizontal deviation of shot was only two feet and ten inches, and the vertical deviation 91 inches.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER resident at Monrovia, Liberia, in a despatch dated June 12th, reports the accession of a number of tribes heretofore supposed to belong to Liberia. They have issued a formidable manifesto, in which they declare: "We consider our people under the protection of England, whose flag we will fly, and also call upon in our present difficulty."

A DESPATCH from Valais, Switzerland, received in London on Friday, brings an account of a fatal accident which occurred on Thursday last in the Matterhorn Mountain. Dr. Moseley, jun., of Boston, had made a successful ascent of the mountain, in company with a party of acquaintances; while descending, he missed his footing, fell, and was instantly killed. The fall was from the side of a narrow projection which overhung an abyss many feet deep.

DESPATCHES from Rio Janeiro give accounts of alarming disturbances along the north-eastern coast of Brazil. The people of Ceara, Maranhao and Para are suffering great distress by reason of the partial failure of their crops, and a spirit of impatience and revolt has been fomented. It appears that 14,000 of the distressed people have assembled, and on July 1st broke into revolt against the authorities. Much alarm prevails and the troops of Para are under arms. The population of the maritime provinces sympathize with the insurgents.

THE POPE has written, and is about to issue an encyclical letter on the subject of philosophical teachings. It is stated that in the encyclical His Holiness takes as a basis of his letter the Apostolic Constitution, proclaimed by the Vatican Council. He begins his argument by the proposition that faith and right reason are not irreconcilable with each other, nor even are they found in conflict with each other, but if what appears to be reason is found in conflict, or apparent conflict, with faith, it is because the apparent reason is fallacious. The letter is said to be marked by extraordinary clearness of statement, by strictly logical reasons, and couched in admirably concise and elegant phraseology.

## CANADIAN.

THE LINCOLN DEALERS of Fredericton, N.B. intend applying to the City Council for retail licenses. The temperance men are determined to carry an appeal from the recent decision of the judges to the Supreme Court of Canada.

INTELLIGENCE has been received in Halifax to the effect that Mr. Joseph Stockford, formerly of Gagetown, but lately a travelling salesman, was nearly murdered at Grand Lake by a man whose name is not yet known. It appears that Mr. Stockford, who is a one-armed man, was kicked and brutally maltreated. A search has been instituted for the would-be murderer.

IT IS SAID THAT the Governor-General's Force Guard will be refused permission to visit Ogdensburg next month. It would appear that at the 6th inst. the difficulty regarding the visit of the 6th Regiment to Montreal an order-in-council was passed prohibiting all such visits for the future, the fear apparently being lest that some time trouble should ensue, and international complications be created.

A GENTLEMAN from Sherbrooke intends to establish a wool factory on the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, about thirty miles from Quebec, for the purpose of utilizing the large quantities of white birch which grow in that district. The enterprise will be quite an important one, furnishing employment to about 150 men and affording a considerable traffic for the railway.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION occurred in the Ottawa river on Tuesday week, which came near resulting fatally. A sheet of water fully an acre in extent was thrown up several feet and came near capsizing a boat containing a man and his daughter. They were fortunately a few yards outside the disturbed water. The explosion was caused by the generation of gas in the sawdust beds.

SO FAR THE IMMIGRATION RETURNS for the present season indicate the arrival of a much larger proportion of the agricultural class than for many years previous. Most of them are English tenants who came to our shores with a small capital; they have settled principally in Ontario, quite a number having located in the Ottawa Valley, where they fill the homesteads vacated by those who caught the Manitoba fever and went West. A number of female domestics were also encouraged to come to Canada, but no inducements were held out to mechanics.

THE PROPELLER "PERSEA" and an unknown schooner collided on the night of the 12th inst., not far from Presque Ile, on Lake Ontario. The "Persea" arrived at Kingston next morning pretty badly damaged, but fortunately most of the damage is above water-line. The damage to the schooner is unknown, as she did not stop to ask assistance or see if any was required by the "Persea." The lamps on the "Persea" were broken by the concussion and set fire to the cabin, but the fire was promptly extinguished. There were a large number of passengers on board. No one was injured. The cargo is not damaged. A vote of thanks to the captain and his crew was subsequently passed by the passengers.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the Dominion Government having directed their engineer, Mr. Starke, to report upon the practicability of constructing a canal from Lake Huron to the Bay of Quinte, on Lake Ontario, via the Trent Valley, public attention has been largely directed to the works already existing on the River Trent, some of which were originally constructed with a view to the canal. Mr. Norman Barnhardt, the superintendent of Mr. Boyd's large lumber interests in the North, has within the past week finished a thorough survey of the Trent River and passes, and his report at the present moment possesses some interest.

Mr. Barnhardt's survey was for the purpose of determining whether the river could be utilized for the driving of square timber, and in consequence of his favorable report, the square timber now lying in Sturgeon Lake will go down to Trenton by water, instead of being sent by railway from Port Perry to Whitby, as was the case of late years.

FATALITIES.—A young woman named Sarah Lovell, died suddenly in the suburbs of Toronto, on the 12th inst. It is believed from the effects of malpractice.—Thomas Gowenlock, a young man, a resident of Queenstown, Ont., was found dead in his house on the 14th inst. He had lived alone for a number of years.—A gentleman named Fancher, while superintending the removal of some stone and rubbish from the back of his residence in Champlain street, Quebec, on the 14th inst., was struck on the head by a large rock falling from the cliff. His head was badly open and he cannot recover.—A man named Brock, committed suicide on the 14th inst., in the Kingston, Ont., police station by hanging himself with his suspenders.—Peter Dunlop, a farmer of Downs, Ont., was so seriously injured during a lightning storm on the 13th inst., that he died a few hours after.—The body of an old man named James Binks, of Hull, was found floating in the Ottawa, near Sterling's Brewery, on the 18th inst. He had disappeared about a week previously, and when last seen alive was intoxicated.

FIRE.—On the 12th inst., about half-past four p.m., a fire broke out in the rear of Jno. Brynner's shoe-shop, Manotick, Ont. Near the roof, and communicated rapidly to the adjoining steam carding and shinglemill and blacksmith shops owned by J. A. Pement. All of the buildings are totally destroyed. Mr. J. A. Pement's loss is about \$3,000, insured for \$1,000 in the Standard Insurance Company. Mr. Brynner has no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The following particulars of a destructive fire at St. Pierre Miroulin, on Friday night, have reached Halifax: The fire is supposed to have commenced in a bakehouse. The flames travelled to windward and leeward as fast as lightning. The following houses were burnt out completely: Eugene Hubert, merchant, brick-dropper; Becho, hotel-keeper, brick-dropper; Hotel du Midi, brick; Dauphine, merchant, brick; Mignot, merchant, brick; Leone Coste, merchant, private house attached, brick; Louis Hubert, merchant, shop and house, brick; Hamel, merchant, wooden; Thomas Dagort, wooden; Hy. Dagort, brick; Lacroix, private house, brick-dropper; Duquesne, merchant, private house attached, brick-dropper; Hotel Esperance, wooden; Madan De Bois, private house, brick; An Bon Café, brick-dropper; New Government Office, stone; Post Office, Custom House, Lighthouse, brick; private house, J. Gorman, brick; Hotel De La Marine, brick. Insurance principally in Queen's, about \$3,000 sterling. Many have been out of insurance. The heaviest sufferers are: Duquesne, Dauphine, Mignot, Erasinquin, Hotel du Midi, Lacroix, Hotel De La Marine and Government. The fire spread with wonderful

rapidity, giving little time for the saving of movable property. The fire brigade was on the spot quickly, and worked hard. The fire commenced in a bakehouse in the eastern district of the town. Had it commenced one hundred yards further west the whole town must have gone, there being so many wooden buildings in that district. The stores of Messrs. Sheehan, Cordan, Talvande, Grassin, Bouffard and Leclerc had a very narrow escape, being on fire frequently. There were several personal casualties, houses and barns, but nothing serious.—About three o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered on the outside of the dwelling of W. Ballyntine, License Inspector, Seaforth, Ont. On reaching the spot Mr. Ballyntine found a bundle of straw burning furiously in an angle where the kitchen joined the main building. He succeeded in putting out the fire at the bottom, but it had got through the clapboards and up to the cornice before assistance arrived, and the building was completely destroyed; loss about \$1,200; insured for \$400.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—David Gates, a laborer, of Halifax, N.S., aged 45, brutally murdered his wife on the 13th inst., by striking her on the head with a hatchet, and then completed the tragedy by rushing to the wharf and throwing himself overboard. Gates had always been looked on as a hard working, industrious man. He had been married twenty-three years, and leaves a family of nine children. For nearly a year he has been considered by many intimate friends as somewhat damaged, but was regarded as harmless. An inquest was held on Mrs. Gates' body, which disclosed the fact that four contused wounds had been made, each of which produced a fracture of the skull. While the inquest was being held word was sent to the Coroner that the body of the murdered David Gates, had been found in the dock. The jury on the inquest of Mrs. Gates' body gave a verdict that she deceased came to her death by a blow or

blows on the head, inflicted by her husband, David Gates, under insanity. An inquest was held on the body of Gates, when it was shown that, after committing the deed, he had made his escape from the house by going up-stairs and getting on the widow's means of a ladder, which he had placed there in connection with the wind-mill. The inquest was held before. When found he had a piece of fishing line wound six times around his neck, and tied as tightly as possible, and a contused wound on the side of his head, probably produced by striking the beach when jumping from the end of the wharf, which is about forty feet high.

THE CANADIAN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND.—The following is a special cablegram to the Globe London, Aug. 14th: Sir John Macdonald left London this morning for Oxford, and will arrive as a member of the Privy Council. The Dominion Ministers dined last night with the Lord Mayor of London. Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper said by the "Circassian" on the 21st inst., Sir John Macdonald will remain in England four weeks longer. Sir Alexander Gait goes to Spain to negotiate a commercial treaty. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, has directed Mr. Dyke, the Government agent at Liverpool, to place himself in communication with tenant-farmers in various parts of the United Kingdom, and in cases where a number of agriculturists are found to entertain the idea of emigration, and are able to satisfy him that they are possessed of a fair amount of capital, he is authorized to send out to Canada anyone of their number whom they may select to report upon the character of the country, the terms upon which improved farms may be acquired and other matters of value. The expenses of these delegates will be defrayed by the Dominion, and every facility will be offered them in Canada for acquiring information of a reliable character and communication with those whom they represent.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.—The following is a special cable to the Mail, London, Aug. 14th: This afternoon the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, was invited to dine at Osborne House and sworn in as a member of the Queen's Privy Council. Sir John was appointed a member of the Privy Council in July, 1872. The Right Hon. gentleman was introduced to Her Majesty by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and after the ceremony he had a long interview with the Queen, and subsequently dined at Osborne House with Her Majesty.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.—At a meeting of the General Committee in Ottawa on Saturday last night, said, When America has learned to look entirely to her own splendid national resources, the great genius of her people and their marvellous proficiency in the adaptation of labor to the use of the world, she would be a formidable competitor with English manufacturers.

THE BANKING BILL.—The House of Commons has finally passed the bill enabling banks of unlimited liability to become banks of limited liability, and authorizing such banks to increase the nominal value of their shares.

## A SAILING RAILWAY CAR.

"The force of wind in the motion of sails may be applied also to the driving of a car, by which a man may sail on the land as well as a ship on the water," remarks Bishop Wilkins, in the second book of his "Mathematical Magick," printed at London in 1648. Such a car, he goes on to explain, have been used from time immemorial on the plains of China and also in Spain, but that the most remarkable success has, says the learned author, been achieved in Holland, where "it did far exceed the speed of any ship, though we should suppose it to be carried in the open sea with never so prosperous wind; and that in some few hours space it would convey six or ten persons, 20 or 30 German miles, and all this with very little labor of him that sat at the helm, who may easily guide the course of it as he pleases."

The establishment of the Bishop and his contemporaries at the spot attained may well be realized when it is seen that Dutch sailing carriages, constructed as shown in the engraving, accomplished a distance of 42 miles in two hours. This was an unheard of speed in those days for any means of locomotion. "Men ran before it as if it were a backward wind," says the learned author, "and things which seem at a great distance being presently overtaken and left behind." Until railways were invented, and doubt the wind carriages outstripped all other means of travelling; and it is perhaps a little anomalous that more efforts were not made toward its improvement. Bishop Wilkins himself made an effort in that direction by rigging a wind-mill in the vehicle, whereby, "the sail was so contrived, that the wind from any sea will have a force upon them to turn them when it blew, and to gear this contrivance into his wheel, and consequently carry on the chariot itself to any place (though fully against the wind) whether it blew or not." This same thing was recently done a couple of years ago, in this country, as we noted at the time, and perhaps it might be

for indemnification for loss caused by the recent invasion of the Serbian frontier.

SECULARIZING RELIGIOUS RUSSIAN HOUSES.—A despatch from St. Petersburg states that the scheme for the secularization of a number of convents and monasteries belonging to the Greek Church in Russia has been for some time in contemplation by the Russian Government. The number of those houses is extraordinarily large, and the extent of arable land which they are endowed and from which they derive revenue is great. Popular complaints against the management of these estates have been frequent, and the system in which the monks are held by the common people is not great. The motive, however, of the Government in the proposed confiscation or sale of these properties is not so much to gratify popular opinion as it is to replenish its own treasury.

THE IRIH HEADQUARTERS were in Champlain street, where almost every window was loaded with stones, while sentry watched the approaches, and every arrangement seemed complete for a reception of their foe.

The Mayor shirked the responsibility of calling out the troops, handing it over to a meeting of magistrates presided over by Messrs. W. Campbell and Owen Murphy. They made a requisition for the troops, and the whole force was ready by eight o'clock. B. Battery had been ready to turn out at any time during the day, and was now being placed at commanding positions by Col. Montauban. On Friday there was a very large meeting in St. Roch, said to number about fifteen thousand who swore vengeance on the Irish. The Provincial Government was petitioned to call out the troops, but declined as it was entirely a municipal riot.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED are: Pierre Giroux, aged forty, shot on left side of head; he leaves a wife and eight children. Fleury, of Indian Cove, a young unmarried man, shot in left lung; who lies in a critical state. Joseph Bourget, shot in the left arm; Norbert Bourbeau, shot in the head; Joseph Morin, shot in the leg; Joseph Bonnet, shot in the groin; Aug. Gosselin, shot in the hip and groin; Morrisette, seriously wounded; J. B. Dolin, two bullet holes in the side;—John, shot in the neck; O'Galligan, flesh wound in the hand; James Mallevin, wounded, not fatally;—Foley, flesh wound, a triangle cut from the temple, and about thirty others.

QUEBEC, AUG. 16. All is quiet this morning. A full volunteer force and "B" Battery are under arms.

BOUGHS AT LARGE.—Last evening a gang of French-Canadians who appeared to be of that stamp who would spend the idea of earning an honest day's work, were an opportunity to plunder was afforded them, went through the streets in St. Louis Suburbs smashing windows; grocery stores were ransacked and the mob made a raid on the whiskey. Women and children were the ones who suffered most, the men not having returned from their work.

THE TRAINS STOPPED.—The express train on the Q., M., O. & O. Railway, which arrived here at 10.45 p.m., was stopped from the moment it entered St. Roch, and reached a point between Bridge street and the Palais Station. A priest on the first-class car received a bad cut on the forehead from a large stone thrown through the window, and one of the second-class passengers was seriously and badly injured on the head. There was quite a panic on board. The windows of the cars were badly smashed.

THE MERV EXPEDITION.—Advices from St. Petersburg bring intelligence from the Russian expedition to Merv. The expedition has encountered unexpected obstacles and difficulties. For some weeks it has been unable to move forward on account of inadequate transportation facilities, intense heat and almost entire absence of water. The sufferings of the officers and men of the expedition have been intense, and it is not yet known whether the Government will send forward new supplies or order the return of the expedition to the Russian frontier.

THE COOLNESS BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent, in connection with the report of a conference between Russia and Germany, says it has been decided to construct four new fortresses on the Russian frontier. Kovno, Grodno, Bialystok and Gometz will be fortified. A considerable sum of money has already been set aside for commencing the work.

THE NEW ENGLISH BANKING BILL.—In the House of Commons, the bill enabling unlimited liability banks to become limited, and allowing the banks to increase their nominal capital by increasing the nominal value of their shares, has passed through Committee.

## THE EAST.

A Vienna despatch says a circular note has been issued demanding the dismissal of Aleks Pasha. The report is looked upon as sensational.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 13.—A despatch says there are in European Turkey more than sufficient military forces than would be required to deal with Greece in the event of a war arising from the frontier question.

The English officers of the Turkish Commission are still prevented from proceeding with the delimitations on the Bulgarian frontier by the action of the militia. The British Consul-General has renewed his complaints to the Bulgarian Government.

France having refused to authorize the ex-Khedyve Ismail Pasha to reside in Algiers, the Powers have intimated to the Porte that they do not object to his living in Constantinople. The Sultan, however, is opposed to having Ismail in his capital.

A Constantinople correspondent telegraphs to Cologne that the Sultan's private advisers are utterly infatuated. They still believe Turkey is able to oppose Europe. The discontent of the people throughout the Empire is growing. The stagnation of trade and the dreadful dearth of the necessities of life have embittered the people, whose anger was, in the first place, directed against the Sultan, whose detestment has been the leading topic for weeks in public places, and even in the streets and in the houses. Since the report that Murad has recovered his reason, nine-tenths of the population look to his return for a remedy of all the evils, but though it is true he has recovered his reason, he has contracted habits of drunkenness. Persons well acquainted with the feeling of the people consider that if the difficulties are not further temporized with, there will be a crisis.

The Porte has rejected the demands of Serbia for a meeting of the frontier commission.

When the announcement was made by L'Union Canadienne that they intended to march through the city for the purpose of exhibiting their numbers, the danger of a conflict became imminent, and the Mayor was waited on and shown the necessity of preventing a meeting of the mob.

Worship declined to shoulder the responsibility of calling out the troops, delegating the preservation of the peace to a handful of police. According to their announcement, this appeared in the streets on the line of march 3,500 strong, and with banners flying and flags waving, but unarmed and not accompanied by music, began a march through the principal streets. On Champlain street

THE FEELING OF INDIGNANT RESENTMENT on the part of the Irish became evident, for women stood in the windows with stones and hot water to avenge the insult which they claimed was offered by the processionists marching through their section. Angry men lined the cliffs, and a short distance down the street was a blockade of four cannon. Chief Trudel, of the Water Police, entreated the processionists not to go further, but he was roughly jostled aside and the crowd proceeded. The fight opened a few moments later, which party began, being scarcely determinable. The attack was made as described in yesterday's issue, revolver shots being discharged with fearful rapidity. The two thousand French, unarmed, were driven back, while the ranks of their procession were attacked with volleys of stones.

THEY WENT IN GREAT DISORDER up Mountain Hill, and then repaired to St. Roch, for arms and reinforcements. Had they gone on to where the cannon were, the result would have been fearful. A number of the hardy men were armed with stones, and the majority of the merchants, with an experience of an infuriated Quebec mob "still green in memory," closed their stores, many sending their treasures to the city for keeping. Three barrels of gunpowder were said to have been taken from one store, seventy-nine revolvers from another, and forty revolvers and about fifteen thousand who swore vengeance on the Irish.

The Provincial Government was petitioned to call out the troops, but declined as it was entirely a municipal riot.

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## DISTURBANCES IN QUEBEC.

RIOT BETWEEN SHIP-LABORERS IN QUEBEC.

ONE MAN KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED—A WAR OF RACES—CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE—SACKED.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 15. THE HISTORY OF THE TROUBLE.

The Union Canadienne is composed of the French-Canadian members of the old ship-laborers' society of Quebec. They decided from that organization some time ago because they found that the English-speaking members got all the work.

They were invariably crowded out of the very small amount of work which has of late come to the port. The rate of wages demanded by the Society was \$4 a day for unskilled labor, and the French determined to make an effort to get more work by leaving the society and reducing the scale of the prices charged.

Accordingly as soon as the new society, the Union Canadienne, was organized, it went into open competition and hostility with the old one, a new price list was advertised, reducing the rate to \$2.50 a day, and a lesser rate adopted for inferior work.

The old society were broader, and allowed ship-owners to employ whom they pleased, and it was even made not necessary that the unskilled vessels should also be leaders of the same. The new programme is a very fair and reasonable one, and the merchants heartily approve of it. It was agreed that no higher rate should be charged for several years to come.

When the announcement was made by L'Union Canadienne that they intended to march through the city for the purpose of exhibiting their numbers, the danger of a conflict became imminent, and the Mayor was waited on and shown the necessity of preventing a meeting of the mob.

Worship declined to shoulder the responsibility of calling out the troops, delegating the preservation of the peace to a handful of police. According to their announcement, this appeared in the streets on the line of march 3,500 strong, and with banners flying and flags waving, but unarmed and not accompanied by music, began a march through the principal streets. On Champlain street

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THEY WENT IN GREAT DISORDER up Mountain Hill, and then repaired to St. Roch, for arms and reinforcements. Had they gone on to where the cannon were, the result would have been fearful. A number of the hardy men were armed with stones, and the majority of the merchants, with an experience of an infuriated Quebec mob "still green in memory," closed their stores, many sending their treasures to the city for keeping. Three barrels of gunpowder were said to have been taken from one store, seventy-nine revolvers from another, and forty revolvers and about fifteen thousand who swore vengeance on the Irish.

The Provincial Government was petitioned to call out the troops, but declined as it was entirely a municipal riot.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED are: Pierre Giroux, aged forty, shot on left side of head; he leaves a wife and eight children. Fleury, of Indian Cove, a young unmarried man, shot in left lung; who lies in a critical state. Joseph Bourget, shot in the left arm; Norbert Bourbeau, shot in the head; Joseph Morin, shot in the leg; Joseph Bonnet, shot in the groin; Aug. Gosselin, shot in the hip and groin; Morrisette, seriously wounded; J. B. Dolin, two bullet holes in the side;—John, shot in the neck; O'Galligan, flesh wound in the hand; James Mallevin, wounded, not fatally;—Foley, flesh wound, a triangle cut from the temple, and about thirty others.

QUEBEC, AUG. 16. All is quiet this morning. A full volunteer force and "B" Battery are under arms.

BOUGHS AT LARGE.—Last evening a gang of French-Canadians who appeared to be of that stamp who would spend the idea of earning an honest day's work, were an opportunity to plunder was afforded them, went through the streets in St. Louis Suburbs smashing windows; grocery stores were ransacked and the mob made a raid on the whiskey. Women and children were the ones who suffered most, the men not having returned from their work.

THE TRAINS STOPPED.—The express train on the Q., M., O. & O. Railway, which arrived here at 10.45 p.m., was stopped from the moment it entered St. Roch, and reached a point between Bridge street and the Palais Station. A priest on the first-class car received a bad cut on the forehead from a large stone thrown through the window, and one of the second-class passengers was seriously and badly injured on the head. There was quite a panic on board. The windows of the cars were badly smashed.

THE MERV EXPEDITION.—Advices from St. Petersburg bring intelligence from the Russian expedition to Merv. The expedition has encountered unexpected obstacles and difficulties. For some weeks it has been unable to move forward on account of inadequate transportation facilities, intense heat and almost entire absence of water. The sufferings of the officers and men of the expedition have been intense, and it is not yet known whether the Government will send forward new supplies or order the return of the expedition to the Russian frontier.

THE COOLNESS BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent, in connection with the report of a conference between Russia and Germany, says it has been decided to construct four new fortresses on the Russian frontier. Kovno, Grodno, Bialystok and Gometz will be fortified. A considerable sum of money has already been set aside for commencing the work.

THE NEW ENGLISH BANKING BILL.—In the House of Commons, the bill enabling unlimited liability banks to become limited, and allowing the banks to increase their nominal capital by increasing the nominal value of their shares, has passed through Committee.

tures into St. Rochs is beaten. The people on the Terrace were much alarmed at the movements of the French and Irish in that fashionable quarter. On this occasion the French were the assailants in rolling down the stones, and the Irish excused their action by stating that the authorities would not protect them and they had to protect themselves. The French threaten now to roll down tar barrels and thus fire the houses of the Irish in Champlain street below, unless their demands are complied with. On Saturday night the French and Irish attempted to occupy the Terrace, but were repulsed by the Cavalry, preceded by its band, marched through the principal streets of Upper-Town, while the Cavalry paraded along St. Louis Road to Wolfe's Cove, but took the mill as their rendezvous to Champlain street for fear of irritating the residents and provoking a disturbance. On Saturday night, Private Spiers, of the 8th Battalion, was foolish enough to go down to one of the worst quarters of the city, the Brasserie Castle, where he was roughly handled.

THE POINT OF HIS OWN BAYONET being inserted in him several times. But this is only one of the numerous cases of beating reported, most of the victims having nothing to do with either of the societies. Several parties on either side made fool-hardy attempts to pass through the quarters of the other and some were chased, and a few were caught and beaten.

THE FRENCH insist on marching through Champlain street, and persistently apply to the municipal authorities to aid them in doing so, and as a first measure they require that the Irish in Diamond Hill should be removed. The Mayor has very properly refused to listen to them. Unless both sides are disarmed, no agreement could be come to, and so the matter remains in uncertainty.

NO AMMUNITION.—The Mayor of Montreal was telegraphed to last night not to allow any ammunition to come to Quebec, as though the French had obtained possession of arms, they had no ammunition.

## CHAPTER III.

Heek, patient Lady, however much she  
her paddly's occasional intrusions,  
sight did not stand in awe of him, for it  
stood in considerable dread of the  
towers of speech, knowing something  
from personal experience, besides  
the other's head, and the other's Mary  
that unknown region, the kitchen, from  
the sounds distinctly ascended to the  
room floor, which the Pilkingtons  
when only Mrs. Baigent to Mrs.  
my firm belief," said Mrs. Baigent to  
upon after the Pilkingtons had taken  
of her lodgings, "that the captiv  
and that Miss Baigent must have married his  
weakness and stingsome. Not  
powerful of tea ever in the teapot, and  
to the last drop before it comes to  
a night and morning for the expense of a  
lodge's leaveings ought to be enough.  
It's not genteel—it ain't."

houses were of brick, finished by the  
dove at hand, with stucco fronts, which  
did not yet begun materially to stain and  
under the influence of time and weather.  
Doors and windows were somewhat con-  
d, as if the joiner's estimate had been  
down to the uttermost; but the houses  
eives being small and narrow, there was  
not of proportion. Some of the house-  
e walls, on which were painted wide  
low jessamine, climatic, and even the  
s; but most were content to fill the nar-  
beneath the windows, and the strip,  
about two fingers in breadth, that lay  
on the path and the railing from the  
o the doorstep, with gold and purple  
s in spring, and in summer with some  
s of annual, or else mignonette, the  
diffused its fragrance and fragrant scent  
the little neighbor. All the greens  
rim and well kept, for the

Petty weekly lay down her book, and as habitually as she could, for as shrinking from all insincerity, invited Mrs. Bagston to draw near to the fire and make herself comfortable. And she accordingly needed to be so requested, and so seated, while Petty remained on one side of the hearth, while Petty remained nearly opposite in the same place where she had been sitting before her unladylike unwelcome advance.

"And I do say, Miss Pilkington, m'm'm," said, with a sigh, with the look and tone of one that is conscious of a drawback in the proposition, as she lent back in the spring of weekly swing which Petty, by a process to herself, had contrived to purchase about a year or two at a considerable compromise between the long and bitter complaint that the country was hard and knobby—the said purchase having been at first somewhat tempted by Mrs. Bagston, who considered it to imply disparagement to her own to be so furnished.

"And I do say," Mr. Pilkington then said, "that this is a comfortable tickle to tickle."

CHAPTER VI.

it must be confessed that Patty had

depressed though it was by Mary Ann's behavior and suggesting Mr. B's

foreign languages.

WALDEGRAVE'S SUCCESSOR.—There is speculation, says the London correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser*, in Whig circles

RAVE'S SUCCESSOR.—There is, says the London correspondent of the *Advertiser*, in Whig circles

She thought that a portion of her fortune—only a portion, for she was not very rich—was to be left to her rather than her very satisfactory adjustment would have been a small means, but she had never allowed herself to feel that nothing had been between them. She did not know the amount the same pattern had left. It might be might have been of a more care-ure, and also saved in his office an-which had been a handsome one, she said was "my miss," said her halgent, "my property," he replied must be left to his poor gentleman, though, at least in his temper, you know, miss, at least we all "ave our little fillings." At the same time, Mr. Little's "abundant" was not in his first "abundant" but he was to be blamed for "my husband is not to be blamed for my husband is his wife, as my first good woman he was, and his first good woman well to take hexample by him

getting rid of that lady's company, replenishing the fire that the room might be cheerful when her father returned, took up her book and hardly read a page when her attention was attracted by the turning of the door-handle, and quickly round, for the door was beneath the foot of the room, she saw Baigent standing just within it, her face pale, her hair dishevelled, her trembling, and a startling expression of grief like dread in her eyes. Patty sprang to the couch and gazed at her ladyship with but confused affright.

"What has happened, Mrs. Baigent?" she enquired.

Baigent attempted to speak, but her tongue for her, were almost inarticulate, then shook her head, and finally, hurried, terrified glances behind her, she burst into a low, hoarse crying.

"Rushed to the door," she was stopped by Baigent, who, pushing it to hastily, her back against it as if to bar her

lead to the successor of Lady Waldgrave the head of society in the Liberal side of the House of Commons. Various and conflicting positions, which require a peculiar and profound combination of qualities. The position of Lady Waldgrave has some qualifications for it, including the fact that she is a great heiress, but, unfortunately, her husband is a political eclipse, and has not yet broken through the clouds which he formed with the Conservative. The Easterns of the House of Ripon possesses great social position, and aspired at one time to be the head of the *salon*. Since her husband, a Catholic Church, he has been badly changed, and the society which is led at Carlton House Terrace has a predominantly Catholic element. The young Duke of Roxburgh is expected to take the place occupied by the Waldgrave. She has a clever husband, a considerable talent and abundance of money. When she is married, it is expected to secure the successful conduct of the *salon* remains to be seen; but it is likely that she will be entrusted by the Government with the task of giving a triumph for the children of Israel. The foreign policy of the country through



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## The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1879.

## SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S MISSION.

English aid has always been regarded as indispensable to the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, but upon what pretext to appeal with the best chance of success has in these hard times been a difficult question. Sir John Macdonald is at least a man of considerable resource, no matter what may be thought of the resorts to which he is at times driven, and that was a rather brilliant idea of his to appeal to the imperialism of Lord Beaconsfield to obtain aid to carry out our great undertaking. The Pacific Railway was to be looked upon as a great national scheme, not national in the sense of being Canadian, but a scheme which should be national in the sense that the scientific frontier of India was, a means of glory and power to the Empire. It is another evidence of the extraordinary likeness of Sir John to Earl Beaconsfield, which is at present attracting so much attention, that he is able to understand, and, shall we say, take advantage of, no appeal to the English Premier's idea. The idea of Imperialism has been during Lord Beaconsfield's administration to the majority of the people of England what the Napoleonic idea was to the people of France during the Second Empire. It is something indefinable, which they hardly understand, but which, as worked out by the Prime Minister, has been a means of peace with honor, and glory with material advantages, as they were told and believed but could not see. It is too bad that now Sir John is just about to make this idea a means of helping Canada out of a difficulty into which he himself brought her, Imperialism is becoming extremely unpopular, principally because the fruits of the idea have not been altogether pleasant lately, and now that the bills are coming in it is found to be very expensive. Nothing expensive can be maintained in England at present at the cost of the people, so Imperialism is doomed, and we fear with it the hopes of English aid at present to our railway. The despatch which bears the intelligence of the probable failure of Sir John's mission is somewhat vague, and may be a mere rumor, but it serves to indicate the feeling outside of Government circles if not within. It merely expresses the belief that the Home Government will inform Sir John Macdonald that the time is inopportune for assisting in the work of extending the Canada Pacific Railway. What shape Sir John Macdonald wished this assistance to take, whether that of a guarantee or of direct aid, is uncertain. If the latter, it is not wonderful, considering the immense extra expenditure the Government have been under in connection with the Zulu and Afghan campaigns, and also the present depressed state of trade, that the time should be considered inopportune. But if only a guarantee is sought—and this appears to be the view of the Government organs here—then it is not easy to understand why the time should be considered inopportune. On the contrary, the present appears as good a time as can be chosen. Money is extremely easy in London, and Colonial credit has never been better, judging by the success of Sir Leonard Tilley's loan. As pointed out by a journal which supports Sir John in everything, the "curiosity which Canada offers is certainly the best,"—at least the best she has to offer at present. By Sir John Macdonald's scheme of construction, one hundred million acres of the good land, part of it the best wheat-growing soil in the world, is retained on the line of the railway by the Government, and this is offered. It has been pointed out that by its construction England will be brought twelve hundred miles nearer to Eastern Asia, for purposes of trade and commerce, and besides by the opening of this magnificent country on the line of the railway homes will be placed within the easy reach of the agriculturists of England who would appear to have seen the last of their prosperity in

England. In consideration of all this, it can hardly be seen why England should refuse the guarantee, if that is really what Sir John Macdonald seeks, at least on the plea of the inopportune of the time. There are some other considerations which might, however, weigh with English people. Another despatch accompanying this announcing the probable action of the Home Government, states that British exports have diminished one-third from April to the end of July, and that this is attributable to the new Canadian tariff. The English people have all along been disposed to suspect that the new tariff was formed in a spirit of hostility towards them, and notwithstanding Sir Leonard Tilley's public explanation to the contrary, this serves to confirm their suspicion, as it is said that it is attributed to the working of the tariff. It is, no doubt, owing to the new tariff, but mostly to the fact that our merchants, in order to save the extra duty, exported largely in advance. It will be hard to convince the English people of this fact, however, so deeply rooted is the other idea. It may be, therefore, that the dissatisfaction contributes in some measure to the inopportune of the time. Already about twenty-six million has been spent, or is in the course of expenditure, and this immense capital is lying comparatively idle until the completion of the road. It is therefore in the interests of Canada that the road be completed as early as possible. But it is questionable how far we are right in increasing our national debt at the rate at which we are doing.

## EGYPT AS A CIVILIZING POWER.

In the time to come when the history of the civilization of the world has been written, one of the most astonishing and interesting chapters will be that in which the wonderful work of the great missionary explorers in opening up Africa, and the way in which that work was followed up by the civilizing powers of the nineteenth century, is recorded. The historian will have cause to remark, that had it not been for the existence of one of the vilest and most hateful traffics that can be conceived, the civilization of Africa would have been long deferred. The "barbaric" "pearl and gold" attracted the great conquering races to India and the East, and brought to those countries the great influence of western civilization and in its train the Gospel. The universal wealth of South America brought an early and an apparently evil form of civilization upon that part of the western continent, an evil civilization because it was accompanied by a powerful but a perverted religion. By the same means Australia has met with a happier fate. "A land flowing with milk and honey," with a climate eminently suited to the race that is apparently destined to inherit the earth, it is not strange that North America should make such rapid strides in the march of civilization. With a great mineral wealth that was noted thousands of years before South America or Australia were known, with a soil so productive that all the world looked to one corner of it for a living during a period of famine, Africa has, notwithstanding all this, been for the most part through all the ages that have brought such changes to the rest of the world, a terra incognita, and is now regarded at once as the site of the oldest form of Eastern, and the ground of newest field for Western civilization. But what were the inducements which finally brought about what in spite of so much had been so long deferred? The answer is one which should convince the most confirmed pessimist of the error of his mode of thought. What all else failed to do the love of our kind, and the thirst for knowledge, which were the great characteristics of the Moffats and the Livingstones, did for Africa. To solve the mystery of the Nile, and to explore and bring to the light the secrets of Central Africa, had doubtless a strong attraction for Livingstone, and made all his wanderings a means of real enjoyment to him; but, after all, this was the weakest motive which prompted a work which ended for him only when the great Taskmaster bade him lay it down with his life. Without the love which he bore thousands of fellow-beings whose minds were as dark as their bodies, and without the desire for the welfare of their souls, which enabled him to ignore all dangers and difficulties, Livingstone would never have made his name a synonym for freedom both of soul and body, and the civilization of Africa would have been deferred for—who can tell how long? This love was awakened most probably through his hatred of slavery, which has been at once, therefore, Africa's greatest bane, and the means of her greatest benefit. The slave trade has been, both during and since Livingstone's time, the great question which attracted the attention of civilized Europe toward Africa. Through the combined efforts of the great European powers it has been all but extinguished. It appears to remain with Egypt to stamp out the last trace of this curse, and in doing so, to open up to great multitudes of people, scattered over great tracts of territory, a way to a better life. Whether her motives are any more mixed than those of England or any other European power engaged in the same work, certain it is that Egypt is doing the work rapidly and well, as is shown by a recent American writer. It is five years since Sir Samuel Baker resigned the command of the small army sent out by Egypt to Central Africa to stop the slave trade and establish a measure of order and of peace in the territory adjacent to Egypt, and toward the sources of the Nile. How well he had done his work every one knows. He was succeeded by Colonel Gordon, who has followed up the good work well, according to the account of this writer. For two years he devoted himself to the task of thoroughly confirming all that his predecessor had commenced. He founded self-supporting military stations all along the Nile from Cairo to Lake Victoria and that route, although running through territory inhabited by many tribes of natives, is said to be absolutely safe to all travellers. He was then appointed Governor-General of the Sudan, and his duty as he conceived it is well set forth in his words when he accepted the position: "It will be my fault if slavery does not cease, and if there vast

"countries are not open to the world." Slavery has not yet ceased, but he has kept his word, for it has ceased inside the territory contemplated by him when he spoke. However, he has not confined himself to the country originally assigned to him, but has followed the slave dealers up as they retreat. A native who was entrusted with the mission of putting down slavery in a district called Bahr Gazelle, ejected the old ruler, but fell into the sin which he had been sent to stamp out. This native's son, Suleiman Bey, induced his father to rebel and resist the Khedive, who, when appealed to, had decided on his overthrow. Colonel Gordon sent a body of troops against Suleiman and defeated him, and the territory of Darfur was occupied. Col. Gordon apparently followed up on the retreat of the slave dealers, and has, according to a despatch received a few days ago, met with such resistance that he finds it necessary to fall back upon Darfur. His ultimate success, however, cannot be doubted. Egypt while thus doing her part is, like greater nations, adding to her territory. It is, perhaps, a sound policy for Africa that the territory should belong to him who can take, hold and rule it best. At all events, this is what Colonel Gordon is doing for Egypt, and it is more than probable that the two future historians will decide that the Egyptian campaign against the slave-dealing Arabs of Sudan was a much higher and holier, as well as a more successful, enterprise than that of England against the Zulus.

## THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

In times of trouble men instinctively look around for a Jonah, by whose sacrifice they hope to allay the anger of adverse influences. Thus many a good Government in times of hardship has had to give place to worse, and many good men, who nobly performed their duties in the midst of dangers, have died in answer to the demand for a victim. Under these circumstances the possession of strength in the intended victim has a double result; firstly, in defying those arrayed against him; and, secondly, in bringing them to their senses again. Such seems to have been the result of the policy of the City and District Savings Bank on Friday and Saturday. When men and women crowded to the Bank's counters clamoring for their money and got it, many of the most intelligent of them at once felt that it was safer in the Bank's keeping than in their own. There was no delay in the payment of moneys or the making up of accounts: the officials did their work in a business-like manner, and it was evident to the fullest that all just dues would be paid without trouble. As soon as this was realized, people did not want their money. It would be interesting to trace how much of the money that had been deposited and was drawn out on Friday and Saturday came there. It may have been that in response to the advice of the minister or priest that the little account was opened, and the practice of saving became a habit until spendthrift John became a careful man, with something laid up for his children's education and his own old age. The inebriate may have been induced to place his money in the savings' bank instead of into the publican's bar, which returns neither interest nor principle, and has been the gainer by the change. Young men and women on small salaries may have, in response to the determination to save something, placed their money there so as to become a money-maker of itself for them for their wedding day. It would be as interesting to trace the course of the money withdrawn these last two days. The inebriate in some instances has said, "What is the use of saving money to be lost?" "I may as well spend it and enjoy it myself," and thus the amount has been transferred to the publican's bar in the end. Others have returned to the stocking method of saving, making what they have already put by as nothing in the struggle for more, and others still have tried this plan and found the temptation to spend altogether too great for them to resist. A wise class, and perhaps the largest, immediately went and deposited their money in the same or another bank with or without interest. While, thus, it cannot be doubted that in the first place the run on the savings' bank was an unmitigated evil to the victims of it, in the loss of their interest if nothing more, it has had a beneficial result in putting an end to the panic. Like the intended victim strong enough to withstand his persecutors, it has made people stop and think. Our institutions are not all rotten as they supposed, and our public men are not all either dishonest or incapable.

Such an exclamation as "Fire! Fire!" in a crowded hall has frequently caused terrible suffering and loss of life to many in the mad hurry to escape, even in cases where there would have been no danger in sitting still. The tendency of human nature, when not restrained by special training or discipline, is for each to look out for himself. This is well illustrated by the French saying, "Sauve qui peut," and still more forcibly by the Scotch, "Dell tak the himmost." We have a more practical illustration of the same truth in the efforts which it would seem are being made to get rid of bank stocks. All the leading stocks are decidedly below any estimate that can possibly be made of their real value from any data yet published. It is true there are rumors on the street that this and that bank has made large losses, which have been so far concealed, and the fact that this concealment has been practised in some cases, leads anxious stockholders to give a ready credence to such rumors, and to sell out at any price rather than risk the possibility of holding shares in a broken bank. But, as in the case of people rushing out of a building to escape a fire, while a few may be the better the majority will be the worse off, for their attempt to save themselves without considering the result to others. We cannot, of course, know that there is no possibility of further bank failures, but some things we do know. We know that all who hand round malicious rumors as true, and especially those who start such rumors as guilty of a great wrong against the community. We know that those who sell bank stocks unnecessarily at such a time are either

intentionally or unintentionally helping to create a state of things which might possibly lead to serious consequences. We know that it is the interest of stock-brokers to make business for themselves as by frightening the public. We are satisfied too that those who do so sell at present will on the average lose by doing so, unless they buy back either the same or some other stock very soon. We believe that the most magnificent crop Canada has ever produced has been to a large extent safely harvested, and that there is abundance of money in the banks to meet all legitimate calls in the ordinary course of business. There is therefore in reality less cause for fear now than there has been at any time for a long while back. There are therefore strong reasons, both from patriotic considerations and from motives of personal interest, why people who do not need their money should not sell stocks at present.

## THE MORMON QUESTION.

Mormonism is being severely dealt with by the United States Government at present. A man named Reynolds was recently brought before the courts, and, being convicted of bigamy, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and he is now undergoing his sentence at the penitentiary in Utah. The trustees of the estates of the late Brigham Young are also at present in jail on the charge of abetting crime. In consequence of these signs on the part of the Government that these criminals are to be severely dealt with, and also the murder of a member of the community in Georgia, a strong feeling has arisen which, in the publication of the contemplated circular to the European governments on the subject of the prohibition of Mormon immigration to the United States, has increased, and now threatens to break out into revolution. The contemplated circular calls the attention of the Government to the fact that bigamy in the United States is a crime punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, and that as the existing obligation of Governments not to allow persons to depart from their jurisdictions who are known to have criminal intentions, it calls upon the Governments to observe these obligations in reference to Mormons, who it is stated come with the avowed intention of becoming criminals. This action of the United States Government has been taken probably in consequence of the experience gained in prosecuting Reynolds. It is found to be extremely difficult to convict Mormons of bigamy, and it is said that if Reynolds had not acknowledged the offence it could not have been proved. He is said to have confessed in order to test the question as to whether the law could be enforced. The law is being carried out in this case, but the Government seem to be more desirous of preventing further infraction of the law than of punishing those who have violated it. The difficulty of preventing Mormon immigration is simply insuperable as has been pointed out by the Times, but the request of the United States, and the discussion of the subject, will have the effect of making very plain to possible converts that by emigrating to the United States they will not pass under laws which overlook bigamy. The means of preventing such immigration, however, is in the hands of the United States authorities alone. If the law be thoroughly and rigidly enforced, with no weak wavering with regard to individuals whose particular cases excite mistaken sympathy, that class of immigration will cease to be attracted. All Mormons are not even bigamists in intention, and any way persons whose past lives have been blameless of offence against the law cannot be interfered with on the score of intention of which there is no proof. So long as the United States allows any part of its territory to remain a refuge for crime, and thus extends a virtual invitation to the criminally-inclined, so long will other governments find it impossible to prevent that class from accepting the invitation.

## RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

For some time past despatches have been frequently received hinting at grave differences which have arisen between those quondam political allies, Germany and Russia. All through the negotiations for the Berlin Treaty, England regarded the apparent friendship of Germany toward Russia with considerable jealousy. The meeting of the three Emperors and their rumored alliance upon all questions affected by the Eastern difficulties no doubt was in some measure the cause of this jealousy. England's fears of the result of such an alliance were allayed, however, when Austria was found leaning toward the side of England and France rather than that of Germany and Russia. It would appear that these fears on the part of England were not without grounds, as it is certain that Russia made undue overtures to Prince Bismarck, which were, however, spurned, according to a German paper. Just what the nature of these overtures was is not explained, but their character can be guessed from the following, which appears in the Berlin correspondence of the London Globe: "A very interesting explanation of the real causes of estrangement between these hitherto so friendly neighbors is given by the Kreuz Zeitung, the organ of the High Conservatives, which, since the latter's reconciliation with the government, again enjoys quite exceptional sources of information. The Kreuz Zeitung, in dilating on the separation of Russia from the joint action of the other great Powers of Europe in the Egyptian question, asserts that her hostility to Germany, the chief reason of her present isolation, was instigated by a self feeling of resentment for Germany's ingratitude and utter oblivion of past services. In laying particular stress on these motives, the Kreuz Zeitung haughtily exclaims that Prince Bismarck, in spurning the claims that Russia made to him by the St. Petersburg Cabinet, declined to render his country, whose interests were identical with those of Europe, subservient to the selfish ambitions of the Muscovite Empire." As will be gathered from an article from the N.Y. Times, which appeared yesterday, there seems to be differences arising out of social as well as political questions. It is inter-

esting to notice that Austria is on the best of terms at present with Germany. The Emperor of Austria-Hungary has hastened to the border of the Kingdom to give the aged sovereign of Germany a personal welcome, and the meeting is described as one of the most cordial possible. The Empress of Russia is now in Germany, and it is said that the Czar will soon follow her there, and that in order to contradict the rumors of differences between him and the German Cabinet, he will visit the Emperor at Konigsberg on the occasion of the autumn maneuvers of the Prussian army. In view of the late disclosures by the press of both countries, however, it is doubtful that this meeting will now take place.

## KULJIA CEDED TO CHINA.

Another Central Asian difficulty, which has for some time threatened to terminate suddenly in war, has been peacefully settled. In compliance with the demands of China, preferred about a year ago, Russia has at last decided to hand back the ancient Chinese province of Kuljia. Some years ago when the whole western portion of China was disturbed by a rebellion, which was for the time successful, the natives of Kuljia took part, and carried the war into that part of Turkistan, which had then just been seized by Russia. Russia called upon China to quell the disturbances, which the latter was, of course, unable to do. Russia, therefore, in order to secure peace within her own borders, seized Kuljia, put down the rebellion and then occupied the province. A promise was made to China, however, to the effect that as soon as she was able to maintain peace within the province, it should be evacuated by the Russian troops, China to pay the expenses of occupation. At the time at which this promise was made by Russia, the condition of things in China seemed to indicate that she would never be called upon to fulfill it. After several years hard fighting, however, China last year was in a position to demand the retrocession of Kuljia. Russia, however, was not inclined to fulfill her promise, as Kuljia is the key to Central Asia, and under various pretexts the demand of China was not complied with. The Chinese, however, sent an ambassador to St. Petersburg, and commenced preparing for the worst by massing troops near the borders of Kuljia. For some months war threatened to break out at any moment, and some slight skirmishes are reported to have taken place at times. Of late, China has assumed even a more determined attitude, and Russia, who has her hands more than full with the expedition against Merv, has consented at last to fulfill her promise. China has now completely recovered the territory lost by the late rebellion, and by this diplomatic victory has gained her proper place among the great powers of Asia. The Russian expedition to Merv threatens to end disastrously. The difficulties of transport appear to be insuperable, and owing to this and the scarcity of water the advance has been checked.

## THE QUEBEC RIOT.

A few more riots in Quebec like that of yesterday will put an end to the system of extortion on the part of ship-laborers followed there, which has done much to injure the interests of that city. Four dollars a day is very good wages in these days for any one, but a little too much for laborers, many of them unskilled even in the loading and unloading of ships. If it could, with justice, be advanced that the season of their work was so short that they must "make hay while the sun shines," their case would be sufficiently strong to offer some slight excuse for their conduct; but this is denied by their own acts, for three days' work is considered sufficient for a week, the remainder being devoted to drinking with its concomitant evils, besides in winter a large proportion migrate South. While business was brisk and the "Ship Laborers' Benevolent Association" had everything its own way, shippers were compelled to submit to exorbitant prices for bad work; but with the decrease in shipping, the scales began to turn in the other direction. The formation of the French-Canadian Society is likely to be the last blow to the old system, and if so, it is something for which Quebec has much cause to be thankful. The presence of such a society as the "Ship Laborers' Benevolent Association" in Quebec, notwithstanding the innocent appearance of the name, is a constant menace to the city's peace,—a fact further proven by the readiness with which cannons, guns and revolvers were got ready to repel the French-Canadian "invaders." Such a society could only have grown to such an extent under loose civic control, and the very proper refusal of the Government to interfere yesterday, throwing the entire responsibility of the protection of the city upon the city, may cause the Quebec City Council to awake to a knowledge of their duty. In the first place, the cannon must be taken possession of, and it would be well if the Blake Act in respect to the carrying of weapons were made law in the city. The question at issue is not a religious, political, or even a "national" one, but one relating to the prosperity of the country. Our ports have already many disadvantages to labor under, which, with the constant annoyance of ship captains and agents by the overbearing character of the Laborers' Association, have made Quebec a by-word among ship-shippers, and a port to be dreaded.

## A GREAT HONOR.

Sir John Macdonald was on Thursday last at Osborne sworn a member of the Privy Council. He was appointed in 1872, but did not formally accept until now. Various reasons are given for the delay, and the probabilities are that each of these reasons exercised some influence in determining his course. The office is a purely honorary one, without duties attached, and without any emolument. Men are appointed to it who have done the State long or brilliant service in any branch. There can be no doubt that in many ways Sir John Macdonald, who is said to be the first colonist appointed, is best entitled to the distinction. For over a quarter of a century he has been a representative of the people in the

Parliament of Canada. A greater portion of the time he has, as a Minister of the Crown, devoted his whole time and services to the country. He has at times served as a representative of Her Majesty in negotiating treaties, where the interests of the Dominion were involved. There can be no doubt, therefore, that he is a chosen representative of the people of Canada, and as such for his services he has received this distinction. We can only regret, and we think the great majority of the people of Canada will now confess to the same feeling, that he has not always been a worthy representative,—that he has not always held his name above reproach. By his peculiar talents it was inevitable that he should be a leader; it is to be deeply regretted that he has not always led in the right path. Had it been otherwise Canada would to-day have rejoiced that she through Sir John Macdonald had been so honored. As it is, in the eyes of many the distinction is shorn of a great part of its honor and glory. The people of Canada, however, have themselves alone to blame if they are not satisfied with the individual in whose person their country has been honored.

## RUSSIA AND YAKOOB KHAN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg the other day announced the cession of Kuljia to China. Coupled with this was the announcement that General Kauffmann, who was presumably in St. Petersburg helping to arrange the matter, would not return to Central Asia as Governor of Russian Turkistan, but that in all probability he would be replaced by Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff. The first announcement lent a color of probability to the second, inasmuch as it has all along been known that General Kauffmann was bitterly opposed to the retrocession of Kuljia or any other of the Central Asian provinces which, by guile and fraud, he has been mainly instrumental in obtaining for Russia. English travellers in Central Asia one and all agree that General Kauffmann inspired the policy of Russia in Asia, and that but for his counsel and actions the Czar's policy would be much less aggressive. The announcement, therefore, of the retirement of General Kauffmann was received with a feeling of satisfaction, not, however, unminged with doubt. If true it would be tantamount to the inauguration of a new policy, which would secure for Central Asia a period of peace, and for the British authorities in India and Afghanistan a sense of security from further danger of war for as long at least as the new regime lasted. As we said before, however, the announcement has been received with some feelings of doubt as to its truth, as all favorable news emanating from the same quarter is apt, and justly so, to be received. It appears that these doubts were not groundless, as advices from Afghanistan received via Calcutta, indicate that the irrepressible General is still in Central Asia, and that he is as active as ever in his efforts to create trouble for the British at Cabul. It is stated that the Ameer has received letters from General Kauffmann, presumably containing proposals as to the relation of Afghanistan and Russian Turkistan, as the Ameer has shown them to the British Resident at Cabul, Major Cavagnari, who has advised him to reply courteously to the effect that all such communications must be sent through the representative of the British Government. This is in accordance with the clause of the late treaty with Yakoob Khan, by which he agreed to be guided in all foreign affairs by Great Britain. It remains to be seen how Russia accepts this evidence that this stipulation of the treaty is to be carried out. The sequel will be regarded with interest from the fact that the Czar claimed the right to be heard in the settlement of the Afghan affair, a claim which was not allowed by Great Britain. All advices from Russia agree that the expedition against Merv—supposed to be a step towards Herat—is, so far, a failure, and that disaster can hardly be avoided. It appears certain, however, that the danger of further trouble in Central Asia is not yet over.

## A DECLARATION OF WAR.

The connection between infidelity and immorality is very close, although sometimes considerable efforts are made to hide the fact. Col. "Bob" Ingersoll, however, is an exception to the rule, an important exception too, as he, perhaps, is the loudest and most blasphemous scoffer at religion that the world has ever seen, and this characteristic makes him the most prominent unbeliever of this continent. At his brother's grave, a few months ago, he softened, and in a memorable address, which he took care to have reported, he ignored religion, but compared his brother, to him, blameless life, with its end, which he considered "wreck and ruin," because in his estimation it ended there, a poor thing to contrast with the Christian's hope of immortality. Now, Col. Ingersoll has, the New York News tells us, proclaimed war against President Hayes and the Republican party because the former refused to pardon men convicted of sending questionable matter through the mails—in other words, because the President would not wink at one of the most insidious attacks against the morality of the nation possible to conceive. All who stop to think know that the morality of a nation is one of its greatest sources of power, and the one who attacks this attacks his country and is a traitor to it. This action of Ingersoll's together with the reports of Secretary Everts show that the social questions will be a principal element in the elections of governors this autumn, and that of President next year, and that infidelity will be allied with the liquor interests and disorderly elements in the strife.

THE SOCIAL QUESTION is entering largely into the politics of the United States, and it is probable that it will be one of the most important influences in the Presidential election of 1880. That this is true is evidenced by a semi-official despatch of Secretary Everts, announcing the publication of an important collection of reports, having reference to the situation and condition of labor in the principal countries of Europe. These reports will give informa-

tion about rates of wages, the number of working hours, the habits of working-men and their way of living, the frequency and effects of strikes, relations between labor and capital, the importance of trades unions, the progress of Socialism, Communism, and kindred topics. Mr. Everts writes of them as follows:—"The perusal of these reports will remind the many naturalized working-men in this country (who complain so bitterly of the condition of business in the United States) of the unfavorable state which they have escaped by emigrating to this Republic, and will open their eyes to the superior position of the laboring classes in this country. It will show to native American workmen the difference between the oppressed, degraded and thankless labor of Europe and the free, independent and respected labor of America, which is admitted upon an equal footing to a share in political power. An attentive perusal of these reports will do more to solve and regulate the labor problem in the intelligent judgment of the country than the partial enquiries which have hitherto been the only investigations undertaken by the Government." The same sentiments may well apply to Canada, where all classes exert to the utmost the Englishman's dearly prized privilege of grumbling, sometimes until they really begin to believe that they have special causes of complaint above all others in the world. Under these circumstances a little wholesome comparison is the best argument, and certain it is that few of those who have come to Canada from any other country care to return again, and none who clearly understand the condition of things in other countries would, unless differently constituted from the generality of men, care to exchange their birthright.

AMONG OTHER UNUSUAL PROCEEDINGS caused by the fear of yellow fever at the Southern States is the change of base of law courts. A few days ago the Marshal, United States Commissioner and other officials of New Orleans embarked on a vessel and proceeded to Baton Rouge, there to establish a court and hold an examination into the charges by a converted priest, the Rev. Mr. Vaudry, against twenty or more persons, of threatening his life on account of his religious professions. This action is a very unusual one, most persons in Mr. Vaudry's position preferring to stand the persecution than invoke the arm of the law. It may be remarked that the cause of removing the court to Baton Rouge is principally on account of the belief that yellow fever is raging in New Orleans, which, though entirely incorrect, renders it almost impossible to induce prisoners or witnesses to come to that city. This does not augur well for the moral heroism of Mr. Vaudry's antagonists and, perhaps, goes to show that cowardice is one of the characteristics of persecutors of whatever nationality or creed.

THE MAN WHO WRITES a letter by the dictionary is likely to create a different feeling on the receipt of his epistle from that intended by him. We have a case at hand. A Hamburg business man in connection with a certain proposal, writes: "In the first place it would be recommended if you would allow me a free-copie of your esteemed paper, which you could forward me in certain spaces of time by cross-piece of timber, the postage being on my charge." It did not take long to discover that "cross-piece of timber" meant post, and that this expression was used in the elegance of writing to prevent tautology; but what dictionary gave that meaning for "post"?

## PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

QUEBEC, Aug. 12, 1879.

No sitting was held on Saturday, the day being devoted to an excursion to Three Rivers and the Piles. It had been hoped that a pleasant trip, made together in amity and good-fellowship, might have

HELPED TO BRIDGE THE TWO SIDES of the House, and served to soften down the almost personal hostility which seems to have been the undesirable result of the close and eager contests which have marked both this session and the previous one. This happy issue was made impossible by the pre-determined absence of all the Opposition leaders, and it is certainly to be regretted that such should have been the case. As it was, those who chose to avail themselves of the contractor's polite invitation, extended to the whole House by the Premier, are said to have spent a very enjoyable day, and have had an opportunity of studying for themselves on the spot, the far-famed loop-hole of the subject of a vote of want of confidence now before the House. They would seem to be no doubt that it promises to be of great advantage to Three Rivers, affording very considerable facilities for shipping, of which indeed the city already can feel the advantage, and it is equally certain that it cannot materially benefit Three Rivers without the advantage being felt by the province as a whole. The afternoon sitting was almost entirely taken up by a bill relating to the CITY OF HULL.

In this measure Mr. Church had a most lively personal interest. Hull is a city of very considerable dimensions,—on paper. The people who first applied for its charter, with no doubt, an eye to future advantage, thought it was well to include within its limits several large proprietors, holding land in the vicinity, and of whom the member for Pontiac is one. On the strength of having these influential citizens, whose properties are of course answerable, several valuable undertakings have been commenced, of value no doubt to the city itself and those who live within its limits proper, but of no possible benefit to those who happen to reside on the outskirts. These large proprietors have repeatedly sought relief from the burden so imposed upon them against their will, and in defiance of all justice. The Hon. Mr. Joly, who it seems is well acquainted with the facts, and who is naturally thoroughly, assured the House that it was his personal knowledge that the hardship complained of did exist. These proprietors, therefore, have again applied for the aid of the House, and were allowed to withdraw from within the limits of the city, on condition, however, that their properties should be held answerable for their share of the liabilities incurred up to date. This condition, a very proper one, was suggested by the Hon. Mr. Langlois to secure vested rights, and consented to by Mr. Champagne, representing the Mayor of Hull. An unusual number of motions for papers were made, pursuant to notice given by Mr. Mathias, who seems to have a mania for demanding returns. After the fourth or fifth demand, Mr. Racicot very properly enquired whether these papers were called for merely to satisfy the hon. member's personal curiosity. There is no privilege which has been more unconsciously abused this session than this facility of asking for returns, and the constant repetition of such queries has been drawn to the fact repeatedly, but apparently to no purpose. The circumstance should not be lost sight of that these returns entail a vast deal of labor, which must be paid for, and that the answers are not only very numerous, but so much public money willfully and wantonly wasted. Mr. Wurtelle has been giving himself some un-



Family Reading.

MARTIN LUTHER'S VICTORY.

BY MARY A. BARR.

Martin Luther, so brave and good,  
Lone in the van of the battle had stood;  
But when the strife  
Threatened his life  
He was hid away in the Wartburg Tower,  
Hid by a friend of mighty power.

Noble hymns in his heart he sung,  
God's Word he wrote in the German tongue;  
In prayer and psalm,  
And thoughtful calm,  
The days went by, and his enemies' rage  
Scarcely shadowed his life's white page.

Nevertheless, in the Wartburg tower,  
An enemy fell of the subtle power  
Found him out.  
With sneer and doubt  
He taunted the Preacher from night to morn,  
Lending his faith and his prayers to scorn.

Leaning tide, at the twilight hour,  
This enemy came with a double power.  
Upon the door,  
Through bolted door,  
Like a flashing of lurid light and flame,  
Satan, the old, bold Tempter came.

Luther sang; but singing was vain.  
The Devil sang back in a wild refrain.  
For curse and prayer  
He did not care;  
At holy water and mystical spell  
He grimly laughed, with the scorn of Hell.

Luther then in a holy rage,  
And strong in the power of a coming age,  
Left bolt and lock;  
His inkstand took  
And thrust it full at his enemy's head,  
Then in a moment the devil fled.

For well he knew that his bitter foe  
From that little ink-horn through the world  
Would go;  
And to this hour  
We prove its power:  
Forever the Devil will fly or shrink  
From a blow well aimed with this mighty ink.

"BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN."

Oh, deem not they are blest alone,  
Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep;  
The Power who pities man has shown  
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again  
The lids that overflow with tears,  
And weary hours of woe and pain  
Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest  
For every dark and troubled night!  
And grief may bide, an evening guest,  
But joy shall come with early light.

And thou, who o'er thy friend's low bier  
Sheddest the bitter drops like rain,  
Hear that a brighter, happier sphere  
Will give him to thy arms again.

Nor let the good man's trust depart,  
Though life its common gifts deny;  
With a pierced and bleeding heart,  
And spurned of men, he goes to die.

For God hath marked each sorrowing day,  
And numbered every secret tear;  
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay  
For all his children suffer here.

CHOOSING A TEXT.

The best thoughts do not come from God's Word when the student is standing like a reporter, with a note-book to make an article of it. The Bible should be studied for the preacher's own intellectual and spiritual profit; then it is too much "professional" study, as it might be termed; "homiletical exegesis" would be more exact, but even this studies the Word to know its meaning, lives in it, as it were, and half the difficulty in choosing themes disappears. The topics current in the community, the line of thought followed in the Sunday-school, the occurrences in the congregation, the state, or the nation, do not then control the student, but the Word, which speaks most clearly as God's voice in these circumstances; the choice seems to have the sanction of the Spirit itself. During a busy pastorate, work of a biblical character apparently remote from his pulpit duty was thrown upon a minister, and he was obliged to choose a theme. His testimony is that never did texts suggest themselves so readily as then; and now, after the lapse of ten years, he finds that his best sermons were those written when he gave five hours of each working day to exegetical study, independent entirely of his sermon-writing.

But there must be a guard in another direction. The fault of many a pulpit is its desultoriness. In ten years' preaching, half the great truths of Christianity may have been overlooked, not wilfully, but simply because the preacher has followed his own inclination, or been drifted by the suggestions of the public or private reader. Here a system of a flexible character is the proper remedy. A plan should be adopted to cover the leading truths of the Gospel—following one's own concept of theology, or some formula of doctrine—so that it be understood that theological lectures are not meant to be introduced, or the order of the church year be adopted, or the Sunday-school lessons be looked to for suggestions. The great matter is not the adoption of any one system, but the presence of a plan which will save the preacher himself from the onsets of desultoriness which are all too common.

It is perhaps in the line of our peculiar province to indicate more fully how the Sunday-school lessons can be made suggestive of pulpit themes. The text need not come from the connection of the sermon, but from the connection of the next, serving as a bridge from one to the other. The theme may be the principle that underlies some historical lesson, or the practical teaching from a didactic one. The main thing is that the theme gets hold of the preacher in its relation to the series of texts which make the wonderful field opens up in the matter of the connection between the Old and the New Testaments! If every pastor in the land would seek to find, from July to December next, some subject related to the lessons from the sermons, nor safety among the people. What a blessing it if all the pulpits would, on the morning of the second Sunday of July, expound the folly of legalism as Paul sets it forth in Romans 6, 7, so that there might be a fitting basis for the noble lesson of that day after the eighth chapter. Nor is there any other part of the series that fails in similar suggestiveness. If any minister has had trouble in choosing themes, it might be well for him to try this plan for three months; it might be the stepping-stone to something better, to a plan wrought out by the man himself.

—S. S. TOWN.

THE DEBUTANTE IN FRENCH SOCIETY.

Madame B.—, of the distinguished Parisian aristocracy of that name, is *chère* elle to the French aristocracy. Handsome, dressed in a rich dark silk costume, she sits by the open wood fire, her book in her hand, awaiting her visitor. Her daughter, a tall girl, simply dressed, who to-day remains in the *salon* for the first time, sits near her mamma, her fingers busy with many-colored wools. A ring at the door, and in comes Madame C.—. The greetings between the two friends are cordial in the extreme, charming and enchanting falling thickly upon the air. The eyes of Madame C.— then turn toward the other inmate of the room.

"How tall she is become! She will go into the world this winter, is it not?" "Yes," answers the smiling mamma. "She has eighteen years now." "Ah! it is time to marry her then," responds Madame C.—, looking significantly at the young girl, who, blushing under the glance, returns again to her needle. "Ma chère, will you go and seek my fan?" well interposes the careful mother. "Look well, it may be difficult to find." The perfect transparency, but the delicate French daughter knows there are many subjects which she must not hear discussed, and leaves the room without even an inward murmur at her dismissal.

"You will marry her this year, is it not?" asks Madame C.—, as soon as the door has fairly closed upon the young girl. "Yes," answers the mamma. "Yes, if all goes well, it is that you have among your acquaintance?" "Yegues—tenez," ruminates Madame C.—. "There is young Montreux, the son of the banker; his family are desirous that he should raise himself. A small dot would be sufficient for him." "Antoinette will have one hundred and fifty thousand francs," explains Madame B.—. "Eh bien, shall I bring him to your sister?" demands Madame C.—.

Antoinette returns with the fan, and her mother has only time for an affirmative glance. And Madame C.—, who having married her own daughter during the past year, takes now a most active interest in the successful establishment of others, goes away fairly decided to do her utmost for the daughter of her friend.

From the time his daughter is born, a French father begins to think of her dot. A sum of money, however small, is immediately put away in her name. Every year he saves from his income, and these savings are added to the original sum. Any unexpected windfalls brought to him by a good stroke of business or fortunate investments are wholly or in part consecrated to the same purpose. The original amount, insignificant in the beginning, being always left at interest, increases itself to a pretty little dowry by the time the little girl has reached a marriageable age.

"Nikie many heads of families in America, who from the very warmth of their affection for wife and children, spend their entire days and often evenings, toiling at counting-house and office, the French husband and father lives in the midst of his children, occupies himself constantly with their wants, their wishes, and the growth of their minds. His business hours are short, therefore he has time to walk, excursions, drives, in all of which, when possible, he makes them his companions. Thus intimate relations between parents and children are from the beginning established and maintained, the feeling between father and daughter seems to be peculiarly beautiful. He wishes himself pleasure, even comfort, that he may provide for her future. She repays this devotion by implicit obedience and unquestioning love.

Having reached the age of seventeen or eighteen years, the young girl is presented into society, even the poorer portion of the middle classes being as particular about these conveniences as the haute aristocratic itself. The parents give an entertainment as fine as their duty toward their daughter impels and their purse permits. Previously, however, they have carefully looked over the list of young men of their acquaintance—young men already established in the world, or who have the intention of marrying soon. Widowers and bachelors, if eligible, are also allowed to figure in this unwritten list. These calculations and surmises are kept from the young girl, but otherwise are openly discussed, the assistance of friends is solicited—event asked. For the parents of a young girl, who have the intention of procuring her a good settlement in life, after her, through lack of exertion on their part, to become a *vieillesse*, are considered to be culpably negligent of their duty. For this reason one rarely meets an unmarried woman in France.

The evening of the *soirée* arrives, and brings with it the *soirée* of the young girl. As well as other *soirées* in its train. The young girl in a white robe, stands by her mother's side, and to her is singularly indeed if between the parents of the young man, who wish their son to marry, and between those of the young man, who desire the same end, some arrangements are not made.

The interviews necessary to this end generally take place in a manner seemingly unimportant—at the theatre, the house of a friend, or in the privacy of the drawing-room. The young man, who is to be married, stands to the wife in the future, the Lord does to the church, and this is to be the ground of her submission; though that submission is inferior in kind and degree to that which she owes Christ. (Eph. 5: 23.)

Husbands, love your wives. In Ephesians the apostle proposes an example of Christ's love to the Church, in its love, sacrifice, and holy purpose; and also enjoins the husband to love his wife as himself, as being in truth a portion of himself. All that hard treatment in look and word, that unkind and churlish temper, which defective attachment so often shows, are to be put away. Children, obey your parents. Obedience is stronger than the expression as to wives "submitting," or "being subject." Obedience is more unreasoning and implicit. Children are to be obedient, to listen and execute parental commands, and to exemplify a filial piety, for which the filial relation affords the ground.

The ground of the obligation to filial obedience is expressed in Eph. 6: 1: "for this is right." It is not because of the personal character of the parent, nor because of his kindness, nor on the ground of expediency, nor on the ground of right, but on the ground of the nature of the relation between parents and children. It is enforced by the express command of God. The duty is so important as to be included in that brief summary of the moral law given by God on Mount Sinai. It was engraved by the finger of God on the tables of stone. Hence, thy father and thy mother. Any flagrant transgression of this command was, according to the Mosaic law, punished with death. To honor is to reverence; and therefore the command has reference to the inward feeling as well as to the outward conduct. *Hodge*. In this obedience of children to their parents, the very foundation and beginning of all good discipline, of all welfare and blessing, external and internal, in the heart, in the family, in the state, in all phases and circles of social life.—*Passavant*.

"Eph. 6: 1, the mothers being included, provoke not your children to wrath, do not irritate your children. *Riddle*. They are not to excite the bad passions of their children by severity, injustice, partiality, or unreasonable exercise of authority. A parent had better sow tares in a field from which he expects to derive food for himself and family, than by his own ill conduct nurture evil in the heart of his child. *Hodge*.

There is a natural delight in the success of our own schemes, which is not delight in the Lord. The promise is in "as" doing things our own ways, not finding their own pleasure in speaking things of the Lord. Let those who have been burdened with much serving, without seeking counsel and strength from Him who is wisdom and understanding—have they not walked in their own light, and in the sparks that they have kindled laid down in sorrow?—*The Last Blessing*.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

16. "Let the word of Christ." The word which Christ has spoken, and caused to be proclaimed.—*Brace*. The gospel.—*Alford*.

17. "Whatsoever ye do in word or deed." A general exhortation, comprehending all the precepts of the Gospel.—*Alford*. All speech and action must be under the control of the Spirit.—*Eadie*. "In the name of the Lord Jesus." Meaning much as the common expression, in Christ, so that the name of Christ is the element in which all is done, which furnishes a motive and gives a character to the whole.—*Alford*. To speak and act in his name is to speak and act under his authority, and with the conviction of his approval. This is the highest Christian morality, a vivid and practical recognition of Christ in everything said or done.—*Eadie*.

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There is a natural delight in the success of our own schemes, which is not delight in the Lord. The promise is in "as" doing things our own ways, not finding their own pleasure in speaking things of the Lord. Let those who have been burdened with much serving, without seeking counsel and strength from Him who is wisdom and understanding—have they not walked in their own light, and in the sparks that they have kindled laid down in sorrow?—*The Last Blessing*.

PRACTICAL RELIGION.

August 31.—COLOSSIANS 3: 10-25.

EXPLANATORY.

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DOUGALL & SONS, composed of JOHN DOUGALL  
New York, and JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL and