

terests of literary and scientific research a taste for which they have acquired within her walls. This is a subject which may well claim the attention of the graduates and undergraduates as well as of the Trustees and Senate of this University.

The Principal then spoke as follows in reference to Presbyterian Union and Queen's University:—

Last week I had the honour and pleasure of attending a meeting of representatives of the two Presbyterian Churches in this part of the Dominion, and of the two in the maritime provinces. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the practicability of uniting these churches under the jurisdiction of one General Assembly, and I have no doubt it will form an important part of the ecclesiastical history of British North America. Considering the very fraternal spirit which prevailed, the readiness and harmony with which the articles essential to a common constitution were agreed upon, and the results arrived at in regard to matters of detail, I feel very confident that the consummation of the contemplated union will be effected at no distant day. The doctrinal basis determined upon is so simple and concise, yet so comprehensive, that its universal acceptance is a matter of reasonable expectation. Any difficulty that exists is purely practical in its character, and is connected solely with the adjustment of interests arising out of the original causes of alienation and distinctive, more or less, of separate existence and divided effort. No question engaged more time, or received fuller discussion, than the maintenance of the Collegiate Institutions belonging to the negotiating churches.

such as to give satisfaction and tend to the paramount ends in view—the glory of God and the good of the country.

The question which concerns us, and it concerns us very much—the question which our numerous friends here and everywhere feel themselves prompted to ask first is this: In the application of the general principle enunciated by the convention, what place will be assigned to Queen's University and College? Now, making every possible endeavour to embrace all interests in the careful, long continued, and at times anxious thought which I have given to this point; maintaining a due regard to the history, reputation, and usefulness of this Institution and to the growing engagements and far-reaching responsibilities, all of the nature of a covenant with the public, which the authorities of the Institution have assumed, and which they must seriously feel; striving to appreciate as fully as I can the duty of non-interference with the position and claims of established institutions, whether connected with other churches, or not connected with any church; keeping in view my individual responsibilities arising out of the relations in which I stand to this Institution, to one of the negotiating churches, and, I may add, to the Presbyterian Church of British North America about to be formed, and earnestly desiring that personal predilections shall at all times and in all things be auxiliary to the general good; and, perhaps, I should say, above all, recalling the opinions expressed by the members of the convention, I have no hesitation in saying, that in the application of the general principle enunciated, Queen's University and College are destined to occupy the same place and the same relation to the United Church as it does now to one of the negotiating churches, and therefore the same place and relation to the country at large. The corporation of Queen's College can justly and generously say to the United Church: This is one of the oldest of the highest class of educational institutions in the land; for a period of thirty years, encountering difficulties and trials to have survived and surmounted which is a reliable index of its vitality, exertion, vigilance, self-denial and liberality have been devoted to the upbuilding of it; it has acquired a name and a character which are rendered to the country has been often acknowledged by persons of influence in very flattering terms; it is as fully and efficiently equipped with men and appliances as its means will admit of—at least as fully and efficiently as any institution of similar standing; its prospects, notwithstanding recent financial depression, are improving; the surprising success of the attempt to endow it is an adequate proof of the estimation in which it is held; though far from being rich it possesses valuable property, much of which could not be realized except at a formidable sacrifice; in most of the respects in which locality is favourable it is advantageously situated. This Institution, entirely untrammelled by connection with the State, solely dependent now upon means derivable exclusively from the private liberality of its supporters, we place at your service, the only condition being that you extend to it the disposition which has been shown to respect existing interests of far less, of very minor, importance; that you conserve our position historical and actual—that you interfere not with those scholastic rights and privileges which are very dear to us, and which are so dear to hundreds of alumni who have been educated in saying Queen's College

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.

SEE LAST PAGE.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AND PRESBYTERIAN UNION.—In the accounts which have appeared in the *Toronto Globe* regarding the proceedings of the convention of delegates from the Presbyterian Churches of Canada, now earnestly canvassing the basis of their formation into a United Church, statements have been made with respect to Queen's University that could not fail to disquiet the minds of all who are interested in retaining the University in Kingston, and who regard its permanent establishment as essential to the welfare of the people of Canada.

In view of the statements of a possible removal to Toronto, we judged at the time that it would be well to give We are happy to be able to give today the report of a very definite contradiction made by the Rev. Principal Snodgrass at the opening of Queen's University on Wednesday in reference to such a report. Principal Snodgrass was present at the Convention, and must have paid particular attention to any mooted project likely to affect Queen's University. When, therefore, he takes it upon himself to correct the impression in the manner and terms employed by him on Wednesday, he must have felt very strongly that an injustice had been done in representing the Convention as in favour of removing the University, and there is good reason to hold that the parties making such statements were misinformed.

The question of the position of the University in regard to the proposed United Church must now claim stronger attention than it might otherwise have done had there been no misrepresentation to combat. A settlement of the point will be earnestly desired and no doubt arrived at as speedily as possible.

It seems incredible that the Presbyterians of Canada will be content to forfeit the Royal Charter held by Queen's University, which they must do if they remove the seat from Kingston. A provincial charter could no doubt in such case be obtained; but it would not be esteemed so valuable as the charter bearing the sign-manual of the Sovereign. To remove hence would be to break a solemn compact with the public; it would particularly be a grievous breach of faith with the local donors to the endowment fund, who are acknowledged to have struck the keynote of a liberality which has proved infectious throughout the country, and who made the endowment movement a success at a time when only the gloomiest prospects of success were entertained by the Church Synod and the Trustees. Further, removal would be attended by a sacrifice of property and a disruption of ties, and such a weakening of stability in the eyes of the public that it would be extremely hurtful and ought not to be thought of.

A good deal of local feeling is being expressed. Kingston assuredly feels strongly on this matter, for it has great interests at stake, and has great hopes in the future which it is painful to have jeopardized; but the Principal's declarations, agreeing as they do with the substantial arguments that can be brought forward, will be welcomed by all who have the interests of the University at heart.

We hope that the Union of the Presbyterian Churches will strengthen the University in every respect, and add fresh importance to its location in this established and suitable centre.

THE KINGSTON AND MADOC RAILWAY.

The notion seems to have got abroad that Mr Carruthers was commissioned to endeavour, while on his late visit to England, to sell the bonds of this enterprise. If ever the enterprise, as yet on paper, shall become one in fact, it may be taken for granted that the bonds can be sold for what they will bring in the market. Whether such securities will meet with ready sale will depend on their own character—that is, the

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COMMON SCHOOL

Common School Council Chamber Wm. Ford, jr., occupying the lower members were Chown, Conley, G. Crae and McMahon.

After the meeting with prayer, the minutes were read by the Chairman, and signed by the chairman. There were no communications.

REPORTS OF

From the committee salaries, on the subject to fill the vacancies Johnson and Queen's former to assume the resignation has been accepted either Messrs Jamgan, both residents of the School, vice Miss Johnson, Elizabeth Davidson or of whom produced very satisfactory reports as to department and Mr Massie moved, that Mr Morgan be appointed department of Johnson's office at the expiration of 23rd October.

Before submitting the rose and said that in corner in which business was he (the speaker) especially rather awkward position teachers merely were present according to usage the as recommended by the one, had decided objection; it was only proposed should be read, otherwise appointments.

The resolution on Yeas, Carrol, Chown, Massie and McCrae, 7; Moved by Mr Carrol, that Miss E. Davidson assistant teacher in Queen's.

The annual report of the school was read, which showed the attendance, etc., at the end of the year: The rolls for the year 1869 were increase over 1868. The of age, 36; from 5 to girls 1,200. The total for the first half year was 1,551; for the second 431, an average of 7 teachers employed by the was 39—4 males and 3 der of the report was year's work, the whole before the public shortly.

On motion the forgo and adopted.

The Superintendent, finished his statements for September 30, of the resolutions and other matters schools. They were favourable to all interested. To two or three important being contended against unnecessary attendance

women at the High School the full qualification teacher from the County. A number of the above taking lessons apparent are obliged to be familiar, in order to receive department occupied by filled, thus debarring from are desirous and deserve the lower schools.

Mr Chown inquired of the chairman of the visiting committee, as directed by a resolution meeting on the irregular among some of the teachers of duty.

The Chairman, on behalf of Johnson Street School, mentioned that had been made into far as he was concerned that such was not the case was no place in Canada

depend on their own character—that is, the guarantees accompanying them and the rate of interest offered—and upon the state of the money market. As yet the project has no organization of a substantial character. No stock has been taken. The Provisional Directors are averse to incurring expenses which *may* not be reimbursed. Timidity, misconception, and want of sustained effort bid fair to let the enterprise subside.

All this can be sufficiently explained and even justified. It is quite natural that a provisional board should be averse to incurring the large outlay required for surveys and estimates, for every penny of the expense of which they are personally responsible. Their only chance of repayment lies in getting the projected company organized and obtaining sufficient funds from the subscribers of stock wherefrom they can be repaid. But to proceed so far as to open stock books, to issue prospectuses, and to make a personal canvass of the community, requires a moral confidence in the enterprise; and if the Provisional Directors have not that they deserve praise for going no further.

But there are difficulties which beset every enterprise. As might have been expected they have been presented here in more than ordinary force. The real hitch we believe to be in the attitude taken by Loughborough, Portland, and the section of Camden traversed by the railway. The Provisional Directors best know whether strong enough efforts have been made for the pur-

was no place in Canada every respect were in a band and the teachers as a body tions to the same advantage. Mr Massie and Mr V former of the Queen Street Williamsville schools, sp There being no other chair, the board adjourn

MILITARY PROMOTION.—The 24th Sept. contains the following promotions:—Lieut Mackay, from half-pay to full-pay, and Town Major, Kingston purchase, from 1st Oct

NAPANEE RACES.—The Napanee Driving Park for the year 1871, \$2,000, commence on Friday the 2nd of Oct. for two days. Two or three races will be run in the races, and a number of spectators are left here this afternoon.

HORSE TROTTING.—The property of the Autocrat, formerly owned by Messrs. G. & C. Brothers, has been sold to Mr. J. H. G. of New York, N. Y. The purchase price was \$10,000. Her especially for the race she has been very favourable for her as

POLICE COURT, Thursday. The defendant was accused of selling liquor on the 24th of Sept. morning with their witness. The witness's opinion of the examination, that he should dismiss the case as he was not satisfied with the witness for the prosecution. His evidence which was not sufficient. There was no other business.

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address which is

usual at the opening of the Session of this University, and accept the position with a mingled feeling of diffidence and pleasure—diffidence because I feel the importance of the duty and my own weakness to its discharge, and pleasure as affording the opportunity of addressing those who evince an interest in this Institution, and those who are to be enrolled as students; and I would ask your attention for a few moments to some thoughts, presented in a very desultory way, on the subject of Universities.

It is perhaps quite natural to a new country like ours the subject of University education should not receive the attention which it deserves, or which it receives in the countries of Europe. Many countries must not do so before we can look back on each reminiscence as a cluster round the laws of Oxford, Cambridge, or Bologna, to the Universities of Scotland or France, Italy or Germany. But these Universities have a long history, and in the older lands to which they belong, the subject of higher education has never received so much attention as it has in the present day. The history and experience of those older lands may serve us a good turn if after mature consideration we are enabled to gather lessons in regard to higher education in our new Dominion.

One of the truths which the history of those older lands teaches us, and which may be presented with all the force of an axiomatic certainty, is that one of the principal elements in European civilization has been, and still is, education, and education in its highest form. But with education must be closely associated religion, occupying no secondary place but possibly of greater importance, but the one really inseparable from the other. For education without religious faith is almost certain to end in open infidelity, and will prove a very inadequate protection against those vices which entail, not merely personal unhappiness, but also national calamity. While on the other hand religion without education often results in evils almost as great in the superstition and fanaticism which, if they have not been direct causes, have at least afforded the excuse for the foulest deeds and to which may be traced many of those social and political crimes which stain the history of the middle ages. The wars of the crusades, for instance, and especially of the crusades against the Albigenses, were only possible in an age of religious but ignorant fanaticism. It is the happy combination of these two elements which has proved the great motive power of true social improvement in Europe, and which will ever be found as the means of advancing and maintaining a true civilization. It is the happy union of religion and education as they have been taught in the schools and universities of England and Scotland, which has given to Great Britain her imposing position among nations, and has made her civilization of so high and general a character. The university is essentially a christian institution, and the earlier universities were closely connected with the religious houses in Europe.

They had no prototypes in Greek or Roman society; even the schools of Alexandria differed very materially from modern colleges. There was no unity of plan and purpose among the teachers of Alexandria, but each propounded his own peculiar doctrine, and each was surrounded by the circle of his own disciples. The Universities grew out of the union of the cathedral schools with those schools which gathered round the old abbey monastery or convent. From a very early period it had been the practice of the Christian Church in newly converted lands to establish schools by the side of the cathedral, and while the school of the monastery continued to be essentially clerical the cathedral school became more and more secular.

The Bishop as the head of the diocese exercised a supreme jurisdiction over the schools, most frequently through his Chancellor, and each school had its own Rector. The Bishop in many instances found it desirable to join together the cathedral school with its secular teaching, and the monastic school with its clerical discipline, and these united schools became the foundation of the University. The earlier name of this united foundation was simply *Studium Generale*, *Studium* indeed being the appellation of every high school, while the epithet *Generale* either referred to the diverse faculties there taught or to the fact that it soon ceased to be a mere Diocesan school, but students of any nation were admitted to it, and this has been the origin of that division into nations which still exists in some of the Universities of Europe. The three earliest Universities were those of Bologna, Paris and Oxford, the exact date of whose foundation cannot be given, and indeed it is most probable that they very gradually grew out of the higher schools. But it is interesting to watch the effects of higher education as represented by these Universities or the progress of civilization in Europe. The University of Bologna was the great law school of the middle ages, and not only did it take a leading part in the revival of learning, but was a principal means of introducing the study of Roman law, and very largely through its influence the Institutes of Justinian became the basis of modern law in the principal countries of Europe. Lawyers, most of whom had acquired the knowledge of civil and canon law in the University of Bologna, came to preside in the Feudal courts of France, and very materially affected the social life of that period as their learning gave them a position by the side of the Seigneurs. The University of Paris took a position not less important than that of Bologna, and exerted very great political and ecclesiastical influence in France. This influence was in consistent opposition to the extreme claims of Rome, and there was no more formidable curb to Papal power than that presented by the University of Paris. And in England, Oxford has from the earliest period had names associated with it which are still famous in history, men of learning and action, men who gave a character to their age, and who contributed largely to those enduring impressions which mark the advancement of social progress, and the effects of which continue long after all trace of their services has passed away.

Oxford was the home of Wickliffe and a body of men who contributed largely to advance liberal opinions, and who prepared the way for the great religious and social changes of the sixteenth century, whom a German author calls the Reformers before the Reformation. It were possible to go on and trace in the history of the Universities of Scotland or Germany that very great influence which they have exerted on their respective countries. We may, however, observe that in studying the history of Universities, we find that their influence has been exerted politically, socially and ecclesiastically in the direction of a liberal conservatism. Generally the supporters of the established order of things, they on the one hand have opposed all attempts at socialism or any disturbing of the social bonds, and on the other hand, where there has been a tendency to absolutism in the government, the universities have partaken in the fervour of innovation, and have been prominent towards liberalism. Oxford and Cambridge long continued Jacobite, and the University of Edinburgh had great difficulty in reconciling itself to the new order of things inaugurated by the revolution of 1688. The University of Paris has been more than once closed for its expression of liberal opinions; and in Germany the tendency to absolutism, which grew out of the extreme views of the Holy Alliance, had no more consistent opponents than the Universities; and, still later, the Papal movement has had real cause to dread the progress of liberal opinions in its great school of learning at Rome.

In dwelling at some length on these points in the history of Universities, I wish to make you realize something of the influence which Uni-

versities, as the representatives of a higher education, exert in the progress of civilization. I would have you to bear in mind that we have just passed through a very great change in our political life, that we have turned one of the most important pages in our history, and that, as the Dominion, we have made a fair start to power and greatness. But, I believe, we shall only become great and powerful as the two elements of religion and education, and education in its higher form, enter largely into our national life, and whether directly or through the pulpit, the law courts, the press, or the legislative halls, the Universities make their influence felt by the high tones and character which their training imparts.

In a new country, where comparatively few have the means, the leisure, or the inclination to devote their time to University studies, we cannot expect the Universities to acquire that influence which they are capable of. But, I believe, we shall only become great and powerful as the two elements of religion and education, and education in its higher form, enter largely into our national life, and whether directly or through the pulpit, the law courts, the press, or the legislative halls, the Universities make their influence felt by the high tones and character which their training imparts.

In reference to the Universities of Europe we find that the influence which they have exerted has depended not only on their capacities as teaching bodies, but also on the power of attracting to themselves the learned and scientific. We can scarcely hope for a long period to attain to the large subdivision of labour which the older Universities of Europe enjoy, but we must steadily aim at a large increase of the Professorial staff. It is only when the Professor is able to devote his whole attention to one special department that he can really attain to any great excellence in it, but when Chemistry and the whole domain of Natural Science; or Metaphysics and Ethics with Logic and Rhetoric; or Mathematics with the very extensive field of Natural Philosophy, or Greek or Latin; or History with the English Language and Literature, are included in one department, the Professor is obliged to seek eminence in one specialty to the neglect of others, or he must be content with a very moderate position in all. In the Universities of Germany the whole field of knowledge is elaborately divided and assigned to different lecturers. In Heidelberg there are above sixty, each lecturing on his own special subject; and to this more than to any natural superiority of intellect is it due that Germany has attained to such excellence in almost every department of science and scholarship. The other Universities of Canada stare in an equal degree with ourselves the inadequacy of the Professorial staff, and perhaps it is not possible at present to remedy to any extent the defect. But let us hold steadily in view the increase in the number of the chairs.

Another circumstance which really cripples the work of the Universities is the unprepared state of many who come up for matriculation from our Grammar Schools, and the system of cramming to which so many resort; and the want of that proper grounding without which no student can really overtake the work of his college classes. I am naturally led to speak of my own very short experience, and must express the difficulty of pointing out the changes of the English Language or leading to an appreciation of its excellencies when the student is ignorant of the simplest rules of grammar; or of tracing the philosophy of history, of pointing out its great principles, or of marking the progress of civilization when the very landmarks of history are wholly unknown. But in this way the Universities are compelled to do the work of the higher schools, and can scarcely attain to their own proper work. The young man when he enters College should have already acquired such an appreciation of knowledge for its own sake, should have formed such habits of study and such a taste for literature and science, as well as such a degree of culture as that he will be prepared for the higher pursuits of his college course; for students at the University are no longer boys, but they differ from boys principally in this that they are supposed to have formed an opinion of the value of their studies, and to have felt the higher motives for study. And there is something pleasant, something engaging in dealing with young men who realized the importance of their studies, who value their time, who have risen out of the drudgery of the school to an honest interest in the pursuit of knowledge. So much the boy who by a system of cramming and by aid of a mechanical memory, satisfies examiners and delight inspectors, who has learned to know and feel that he has a mind of his own, a mind to be improved, a mind to be used, a mind to be exercised, a mind to be enlarged.

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Montreal, 20th Oct.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

THE PRESBYTERIANS AND THE UNIVERSITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

SIR,—In my former letter I think I satisfactorily established the fact that when Queen's College was founded it was necessary in the circumstances. I now am prepared to maintain that it would be advisable in the interests of the United Church, and in those of superior education, that it should be continued on its present footing.

And first let me say that it would be a great cruelty and wrong to those hundreds of gentlemen who hold degrees from Queen's College and enjoy certain rights and privileges in consequence, on the part of the authorities of that institution ever to abolish it, or even to suffer its University character to go in abeyance. Nothing but the most serious obstacles to carrying it on would warrant the breaking of faith with its graduates and alumni. If the College ceased to exist, then their diplomas and certificates would be worthless, like the bills of a broken bank. If there was, therefore, no stronger an argument for the continuance of the Institution than this, those who have the final disposition of this question in their hands would do well to pause before violating the confidence hitherto bestowed upon the College.

Queen's College is, and has been made what it is with considerable effort and sacrifice; and now that it has been established upon a respectable basis as regards endowment, is it reasonable to expect that those who have made, what it is, with infinite anxieties and sacrifices, should agree to let all this pass for nothing, and when the goal of pecuniary independence is within sight, to stop short in their aim.

Let me here advert to another unfairness in the *Globe's* way of putting the matter. It does not believe that it is "the Church's duty, as such, to provide for the higher or lower secular education of the community." Professor Young chimes in with this remark. He says: "To provide secular education for the community at large is not the proper work of a Church." Sweeping generalities of this kind are very convenient, when a point is to be made out, but they ought always to be capable of proof. It is granted that to impart elementary education is not the first concern of a Church, but I deny that the Church is transgressing its legitimate sphere when it concerns itself with education. I might also say that to provide education for the people is not the *proper work* of a civil government. That is not its *first* and *main* duty. But I hold that notwithstanding it is the duty of the State to see that education is provided for all, and this is a duty incidental to a government, although not necessarily implied in the *idea* of a government. And so also the furnishing of education to the community may happen incidentally to be the duty of a church as well, although not its *proper*, that is its *primary* business. No church has ever endowed a college, I should suppose, to provide *secular education* for the *community*. That has not been the primary end of the institutions called denominational colleges. Their *immediate* object has been to afford training for the ministry of the respective bodies to which they belong, or at most to afford a liberal education to the children of those establishing them. But the same professors that can teach *ten* students can teach a *hundred*. It costs no more to give instruction to the ninety additional students, embryo lawyers, editors or doctors, than to put the ten through a full course; so that the community generally may as well avail itself of the chance of obtaining education for its sons, as not, seeing that the machinery for accomplishing this is at work at all events. Thus the education of the community becomes an incidental thing, and a most useful incident it is, as I shall by and by show; while the immediate object has been the qualifying of candidates for the holy ministry. In these circumstances it is disingenuous to put it, as if the professed end of these institutions, which are under church control, was to afford secular education to the community.

I also utterly object to the principle involved in these carefully expressed sentences of the *Globe*, and to the loose statement one hears as to Churches having nothing to do with secular education. This, I hold, to be downright shallowness. What is the very *alpha* of religion but knowledge? And is it not the duty of a Church to use its utmost endeavours to see that all it can influence shall obtain knowledge. And if there was no other way of the membership of the Church obtaining knowledge, I hold that the Church should set about imparting it, that is providing for education. And I don't know that the distinction of secular and sacred knowledge will stand the test. All knowledge, if the matter is properly weighed, is in one respect equally sacred, and in another respect equally secular. I totally object to the utter separation of religion from the every day events and duties of life, and to the confining it to Churches and Sabbath days. And this absurd opposition to Collegiate institutions under Church control arises from the false theory that religion is a thing by itself and terminating in itself: whereas, the truth is that religion should pervade everything. It is the opposition to "Church and State" run mad, which seeks to draw a distinct line between the secular and the sacred.

And then it ought to be noticed that, properly speaking, Queen's College has never been a scheme of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland. The machinery of the Church, Presbyteries and Kirk-sessions, has never been employed to raise funds for that institution. The College, though under the control of a body appointed by the Church, has always adopted its own plans for raising money; whereas Knox College, Toronto, and the Presbyterian College, Montreal, are schemes of the Canada Presbyterian Church, the Assembly imposing upon the inferior Courts the duty of collecting for them. The Church, in its church capacity, has not provided the funds for carrying on Queen's College. And once it is endowed by the membership of the Church, appealed to privately, it is hoped it is endowed for ever, and so the Church cannot be said to charge itself with providing secular education to the community.

But I must conclude, although there is much yet to say.

LOCHNELL.

—The Archbishop of Dublin delivered an important charge lately, in which he referred at length to the financial position of the Irish Church, the new arrangements in his diocese for lessening the number of the clergy officiating and chargeable on the parishes, and the question of Revision of the Prayer Book. He reserved, he said, his Provincial visitation till next year; in England these visitations had fallen into disuse since the time of the Reformation. He had consecrated four new churches in his diocese during the year. His Grace suggested that the number of representatives in the Church Synod was too large; the work could be as well done by 312 as 624. The good arising from disestablishment was the power to fashion their external arrangements "according to the shifting needs of ever-changing trials." In speaking of the Sustentation Fund,

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in Wisconsin. One hundred
dollars go to Chicago, and twenty thou-
dollars to the Northwest.

The demand for bricklayers and laborers
at Chicago has been followed by a strike of
bricklayers belonging to the Union. They
demand increased wages, which request the
employers have refused. The average wages
of these men at Chicago are now up to three
and a half dollars per day.

Glasgow subscriptions to Chicago fund
amount to twenty-five thousand dollars.

The German expedition to the North
Pole claims to have discovered a Polar sea
free of ice.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

We cannot congratulate the City Council upon their discussion in relation to the petition presented by a large number of most influential citizens, praying for certain precautionary measures against fire. Standing, as we do, in presence of the terrible calamity which has befallen Chicago, at a moment when the Council, silently and unanimously, granted the sum of \$50,000 to the relief of the sufferers by that fire, and with the knowledge that its extent was due to the presence of inflammable material in the shape of lumber yards and wooden buildings, we cannot but wonder that this influential petition should have met with so cavalier a reception. The point raised by Alderman Rodden that the Council had not the power to remove lumber yards, may, or may not have been well taken. Our own view is that it was not well taken, and that the Council have, under the law as it exists, full authority to deal with this matter. First it should be remembered that every Corporation has, as an incident to it, the power of making By-laws; or, as it has been laid down in several cases, "that where a franchise is granted for the benefit of a body politic, the body politic has power incidentally to regulate that franchise for the public benefit." The only limitations to this principle are that the By-law shall not be repugnant to, or inconsistent with the laws of the land, and shall not infringe upon, alter, or limit the powers and privileges or duties conferred or imposed by the constitution of the Corporation. Thus, under the general principle, it is recognized that a By-Law to restrain from using a particular trade in a particular place is a valid By-Law. In fact, as stated in the authorities on this subject, "Corporations have always exercised, without question, the power of making By-Laws for the regulation of trade within their limits."

Now, applying these general principles to the case in point, we think there can be little doubt that the Corporation has, as an incident of its existence, the power to deal with this question of lumber yards, as in the public interest it may deem wise. But whatever opinion may be held upon this point, there can be no doubt that the authority granted the city in its charter covers fully the case. The charter distinctly gives the power to the Council to regulate the erection of buildings, and the material of which they may be built, "for preventing accidents by fire." It is perfectly clear that if the Corporation may regulate the character of buildings, and the material of which they may be constructed, with the view of preventing fire, they may also prevent the accumulation of combustible material in the immediate vicinity of such buildings, from which still greater danger of fire may proceed! Indeed the Corporation have already acted upon this general principle. In the case of storage of ashes, in the case of the storage of gunpowder, they have acted under the general power incident to their existence; and, more extraordinary still, in the very case now under discussion they have assumed a power which the Chairman of the Finance Committee, without contradiction, declared they did not possess. Thus, in the By-law concerning the Fire Department, we have this clause:—

"Sec. 45. No person shall hereafter keep for sale or storage any cordwood or other wood, boards, planks, or other wooden building materials, in any yard in the said city, so near neighbouring buildings as to endanger the same, should fire occur, or shall keep such yard without having the same inspected by the said Inspector, and without having received from him a certificate of inspection, —for which certificate the said Inspector shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of one dollar, for and on account of the said Corporation."

Now if, as Alderman Rodden stated, the Council has no power to deal with this question of lumber yards, how comes that clause in one of the City By-Laws? Surely if the Council have power to declare that such yards shall only be where the Building Inspector chooses to permit them, they have equal power to restrict them without certain limits. We assume, therefore, that the Council having actually dealt with this matter in the past, having assumed the right, which they undoubtedly possess under the general principles we have stated, to regulate the existence of these lumber establishments that there should be no difficulty in dealing with them in the future. The interested objections to the prayer of the petition made during the short discussion that occurred are surely not likely to stand in the way of tolerably prompt action in this matter. No one would desire to see the proprietors of these yards compelled to remove on a day's notice. But as reasonable notice should and must

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DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Ecclesiasticus" must have misunderstood my meaning, or else he has lived in this changing world to very little purpose. One of the denominations which he mentions, of course did not enter into my view at all in the statement which he criticises. The Church of Rome, or at least the party now dominant in that Church, does most consistently hold that the control of secular education is essential to its prosperity; but Protestants are not usually in the habit of regarding its policy as expedient for them. Farther, in Catholic countries like Italy and Austria, the public mind is beginning to rebel against the assumptions of the Church in this respect, and those who can discern the signs of the times, can see that the time is not far distant when this will be the case even in Lower Canada. With regard to Protestant Denominational Colleges, it may be affirmed,—(1) That they have not been successful in comparison with those of a more general character; (2) That they have been burdensome and a cause of contention to the denominations which have supported them; (3) That many, perhaps the majority, of the students of those denominations actually attend other institutions; (4) That the Legislature of Ontario, representing these very denominations, has refused such colleges public aid; (5) That the Canada Presbyterian Church, the body now asked to adopt this policy, has prospered greatly without its aid. It may be true, that those who have largely invested their money and labour in such institutions, are reluctant to abandon them; but it is surely too late to ask those who have escaped from the yoke voluntarily to assume it again. Let it be observed also that my point was not whether the Church of Scotland should *continue* to support Queen's. On that I have nothing to say. I only object that the Canada Presbyterian Church should, in face of the experience of the past, be asked to *begin* to do so, or indeed to be responsible for it in any way.

D.

THE LAW OF EXPROPRIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

SIR,—In my last communication I insisted that under the common law of England and France, verdicts of juries and awards of experts, have no effect until submitted to the

The blows were aimed with the murderer's skill for which Indian assassins are famed, and either stroke would have caused death. On being struck the second time the Chief Justice ran down the steps, pursued by the murderer, who brandished his knife with such ferocity that none of the natives who stood around dared to approach him. The wounded Judge ran on about ten yards, and then picking up a brick flung it in the assassin's face. At this moment, a native workman rushed up to the murderer and struck him with a bamboo. Others then closed with him, and he was thrown to the ground and securely bound. The Chief Justice, in extreme suffering, was removed to a neighbouring shop, where he died at one o'clock on the following morning.

This terrible outrage upon an official occupying so exalted a position had a startling effect upon the community. It was not supposed at the moment, however, that the act had any political significance. The general impression was that the murderer was a wild fanatic, against whom the Chief Justice had decided a suit. This impression was shared at first by the *Times*' correspondent, but in his letter in the *Times* of the 23rd ultimo, he says he has had reason to change his opinion, and that the assassin was undoubtedly one of a band of murderers, and that, having been chosen by lot to kill the Chief Justice, everything was prepared for striking "deep and sure." The facts upon which this hypothesis rests, are, however, but scanty. The appearance of the prisoner seems to be the matter most relied upon. He is described as short and strongly built, with a Jewish nose, which gives an appearance of firmness to his features. His eye is "almost like glass," with a "cold, deadly gaze, indicative of fires smouldering in a deep and relentless fanaticism." His behaviour in Court was

FOURTH SEMESTER.

The Court met again at 3 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Henderson was appointed to dispense the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Grande Friere at an early date.

Rev. Prof. McVicar gave notice during the morning session of his intention to introduce a motion anent University Education. Seconded by Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Quebec, he moved the following resolution:—The Presbytery, having learned from the published report of the Committee which recently met in this city to negotiate a union of all the Presbyterian Churches in the Dominion, that it was agreed to present to the said churches, as a part of the basis of union, a proposition to establish and maintain a Presbyterian University,—resolves to declare the conviction that the said proposal is unwise and likely to hinder union, inasmuch as it implies the adoption of a principle contrary to the views very generally held and advocated by the C. P. Church in relation to University Education.

This resolution was carried unanimously, but Rev. Dr. Taylor afterwards craved and obtained leave to dissent and complain to the General Assembly through the Synod of Montreal. Dr. Taylor bases his dissent on technical grounds.

The Court agreed that the remit of the General Assembly anent Foreign Missions, be sent down to the sessions, and that returns be taken up for consideration at the next meeting of the Presbytery.

It was agreed to prescribe to Mr. Alex. Thomson the usual trials for license.

All business having been transacted, the Court was closed by the Moderator with the benediction. The next ordinary meeting of the Presbytery will be held on fourth Wednesday of January, 1871, in Cote street church.

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edy is the "Household Filter."

Of these there are several varieties, any of which are quite efficient in removing from the water the living organisms and the decaying organic matter which are so hurtful in their character. It is necessary, however, to remind the householder, that whatever form of filter be adopted, in order to keep it sweet, clean, and in good working order, it should be constantly filled and the filtered water drawn off, whether it be required or not. It is quite inefficient when used irregularly; now full and now standing idle and drying up. This neglect will ruin any filter. Again, in the winter season, it must be protected against *frost*, or otherwise the ice will burst the filtering medium.

The filter, moreover, should be scrubbed and cleansed thoroughly about once a week—to prevent an accumulation of dirt.

Of the several varieties of household filters: first, the sandstone is a good, cheap and efficient filter, but it is more liable than some others to become choked up with organic matter; secondly, the silicated filter, made of a porous artificial stone, which may be applied to the supply tap and every drop of water made to pass through it, is useful for large establishments; thirdly, the animal charcoal filter, patented by Kedzies, is very efficient, and takes every particle of organic and coloring matter out of the water. A similar filter, made by Webb & Church, has been in use by the writer for the last three years with the most satisfactory results.

Mr. Joseph Walker, a well-known citizen, has had a charcoal filter placed in his cistern, and has filtered all the water consumed in his house for the last seven years, by a syphon pipe, which has kept him, occasionally his neighbors also, well supplied with brilliant,

Grande Freniere at an early date.

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THE ZION CHURCH BAZAAR.

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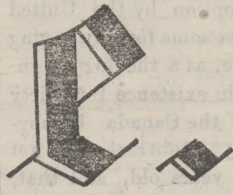
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tioned form of household filter now

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SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS;
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THE WAR OF THE RING.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

DEPUTATION BEFORE GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

(By Telegraph to the Globe.)

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Governor Hoffman this afternoon received at the Executive Chamber a sub-committee of the committee of seventy, and gave a hearing concerning the alleged frauds in New York. The committee consisted of Judge Pierrepont, Gen. John A. Dix, Gov. E. Salomon, Henry J. Stebbins, John Wheeler, James M. Brown, and William C. Barrett. Judge Pierrepont, addressing the Governor, said:—

"To you, the Chief Magistrate of this great State, we come in a time of public danger and much peril to the peace. Our City Treasury has been suffered to be plundered by its legal guardians, and cannot now pay its just dues. Men engaged on public works will be thrown out of employment, as under present circumstances money cannot be obtained to pay the labourers and other claimants against the city. No office has been resigned, and no steps have been taken to impeach any officer. By the Constitution—supreme above all cunning charters—it is provided that the Governor shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. The laws are not faithfully executed. Representing a Committee of Seventy of the State of New York, we ask you to protect New York. Conspirators against the law are not to be protected because, as they say, no one but themselves can suspend them. The Chief Magistrate of the State cannot be powerless to protect the state. We ask you to interpose and save the city from further disaster. We tender you our aid, and offer you our best counsel without expense to the State. We further ask that a military force may be placed in readiness to quell any riot that may arise. In the name of humanity and violated law, we call on you to exercise your power and arrest abuses. Behind you stand the constitution and the honest people of the country; before you stands the opportunity. The committee here represents men of different parties, trades and professions. Governor Salomon is here representing our German fellow-citizens; and Mr. Barrett, a distinguished lawyer, whom you have long known. Others will address you. Mr. Wheeler, a Democratic member of Congress, is present. Mr. Brown, of the eminent firm of Brown & Brothers, is present; and Gen. Dix, the eminent and spotless public servant for so many years, has come here from his seaside home.

Governor Salomon spoke briefly. He said that the Committee of Seventy had done what the authorities ought to do. We believe the legal power to arrest crime exists, and we trust it will be brought to bear.

Judge Barrett said, "I have lived in New York some thirty years. I have never before heard such gross frauds as have been perpetrated of late, and brought to our notice. The Corporation Council of our city and Attorney-General have done nothing in the premises. I have the greatest confidence in you as a Governor, and ask you to aid us."

Gov. Hoffman, in reply to the committee, said: "I need not say that anything I can do in the matter will be done. I do not see that Judge Pierrepont asks for anything specific save military force. Complete preparations will be made of that nature. Is not plundering stopped for the time being by the appointment of Mr. Green as Deputy-Controller.

Judge Pierrepont.—Yes, but the city's credit is not restored?

Gov. Hoffman.—I should think your committee would point out to me something specific. The Attorney-General is present to speak for himself; I am sure he will do all that lies in his power to aid your committee.

PROSPECTS OF CHICAGO.

THE BANKING BUSINESS.

Relief from Home and Abroad.

RESTORING THE WASTE PLACES.

(By Telegraph to the Globe.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Chicago relief subscriptions are reported as follows:—Chelsea, Mass., \$5,000; Somerville, Mass., church collections, \$1,789; Salem, amount subscribed now reaches \$17,000; Boston, amount subscribed now reaches \$411,000; Baltimore reaches \$197,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—An attempt was made by a number of lumber-dealers yesterday to carry up the price of lumber from \$3 to \$4 per thousand feet, but was resisted by many of the largest and more respectable dealers, and the attempted extortion defeated, and lumber is selling at old prices. There are fully two hundred and fifty million feet now in the yards, and the supply will continue to be abundant.

The police have captured an Italian saloon keeper, Gregoris Petri, who stabbed two men on Monday night of last week.

The total number of dead bodies on which inquests have been held up to last night is 92. When the debris in the burned district is removed it is expected many more will be discovered.

Arrangements were made to-day for the removal of the post office to Wabash Avenue Church, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, which will be occupied until a new building is erected by the Government. The board of trade held a meeting to-day and decided to appoint a committee to select a suitable lot near the old board of traderooms and to erect a temporary building for its use.

There has been no case of violence since the disaster of Sunday night and Monday morning.

The banks resumed business to-day; calls from depositors for money were light; many sought to ascertain their balances and to what extent they could safely draw hereafter. Many deposits were made. There was no excitement or rush whatever. Drafts on the Savings' Bank were very light; in many instances deposits were made. There was considerable excitement at the clearing houses, and many cheques were thrown out. At the 3rd National Bank \$45,000 were chequed out from \$72,000 deposited. The State Savings' Bank prepared for a rush, but only some forty depositors called for money, the aggregate of which was greatly exceeded by the deposits. Many contracts for rebuilding have been consummated to-day. Among those who propose to build at once are William T. Coolburgh, H. G. Amer, C. T. Wheeler, Brown Brothers, George Armour, John B. Drake, of Drake block, J. C. Walker, Potter, Palmer, Matthew Ladin, C. H. Beckwith, Edwin Hunt, Fred. Tuttle, Gregstin & Mockin, James H. Reese, the Tribune Co., &c. The Great Union depot at the foot of Lake street is to be rebuilt on an enlarged scale.

The number of passes issued to-day for persons leaving the city was 1,000.

The action of the Post-office authorities in locating the office on the south side, where there are less than one-third of the population and no gas, has created great surprise and a good deal of indignation.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The subscriptions to the Chicago relief fund received at the Mansion House up to last night amounted to £23,600. A committee of American residents of London is also receiving subscriptions, and has made arrangements for the immediate dispatch of either money or goods contributed. At a meeting at Bradford £2,000 were received; at Dublin, £1,200; at Wolverhampton and Glasgow, £1,000.

Judge Ermott, of your committee, is not present to day. He stated to me some days since he thought the Governor had no power in the matter as to which you have addressed me, I shall ask the Attorney-General to take into his counsel Charles O'Connor, the acknowledged head of the New York bar. I will use the military in case of disturbance, and will do my whole duty as I may further find what it may be.

Mr. Barrett asked the Governor if facts were brought to his knowledge going to prove that next election would not be fairly held, would he interfere in the interest of a fair election.

The Governor said it would be time enough to consider that question when the facts were presented.

Mr. Barrett replied that he could give two facts bearing on the subject. Two captains of precincts had been removed lately from the police, and others appointed in their place who avowed their intention to aid the Tammany ring in the election. He anticipated bloodshed in certain sections of New York, if some measures were not put in force.

The Governor said he did not at all anticipate bloodshed; public sentiment was against violence.

The Atty.-Gen. made a few remarks expressing his willingness to co-operate with the Committee of Seventy, in the interests of good government. He stated further that he would write letters which they might take with them on their return to New York, requesting Charles O'Connor to act as counsel with him for the State in any action which might be brought in connection with the frauds.

After a little general conversation the interview terminated. The committee returned to New York at 5 o'clock.

GALE ON LAKE HURON.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

(By Telegraph from our own Correspondent.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 17.—Charles Lustrom, a sailor of the schooner *Excelsior*, of Erie, was picked up off Southampton to-day, by Allan Murray, of the fishing boat *Morning Star*, floating on a part of the cabin of the *Excelsior*. The vessel left Milwaukee on the 8th instant, and foundered on the 15th between Thunder Bay and Middle Island. She had nine seamen, all of whom, except Lustrom, are supposed to be lost. After the vessel sank Lustrom saw several of the crew floating on planks, but knows nothing of their fate.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 17.—As a large open boat, owned by Mr H. Parker, was working down from the fishing Islands to-day a young man named Oscar Pulver was knocked overboard by the boom and drowned. On the 15th instant, the schooner *Cascaden*, of this port, was wrecked near Cape Hurd, Lake Huron. She was going to the north shore for lumber. They had run from the river St Clair without seeing anything, owing to the air being so thick with smoke. When they found themselves in shoal water they let go both anchors, but a gale came on and drove her ashore. All hands saved.

AMBERLY, Ont. Oct. 16.—A party from Port Albert reports two schooners ashore there. One is the *Lucy Auchard*, of Algonac, Michigan, laden with telegraph poles from New River to Sandusky, O. She is owned by Falconer McKivern, of Algonac, Mich., and commanded by Capt. Arthur Hemigen. She is going to pieces fast. The other is the *Mary Thompson*, of Chicago, laden with corn from Chicago to Buffalo. She has been on the lake for thirteen days, driven about by adverse winds and unable to see anything for dense smoke and mist; owner's and captain's name unknown; no lives lost. There is also a vessel riding at anchor off the shore near here, seemingly disabled, but nothing can be found out about her.

KINCARDINE, Ont., October 16.—The American schooner *J. S. Minor*, from Detroit to Alcona, Mich., with oats and fishermen's stores, went ashore here in the gale yesterday. The cargo was partially saved. The vessel is going to pieces. The schooner *D. Ferguson*, of Buffalo, with 14,000 bushels of wheat from Duluth to Buffalo, waterlogged and went on the reef to-day, half a mile from the shore and a mile above the harbour. She will be a total loss. The captain and crew were taken off her in a fishing boat by Capt. Thorburn, of Kincardine, and a picked crew, who heroically went to their rescue. The barges *Gebhart*, *Dayton*, *Morton*, and *Mary Stanton*, and one name unknown, are lying at anchor within a radius of four miles of the harbour.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

(Special from our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 17.

At a public meeting to-day, a resolution was carried to petition the city council to grant \$2,500 in aid of the sufferers by the fire in Chicago, and \$2,500 to the sufferers in Michigan and Wisconsin.

each.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The destruction of Chicago is still the all-absorbing topic here. The newspapers continue their appeals to the people, and it deserves to be said that the people respond gloriously. The Mayor publishes a statement this morning, acknowledging the receipt of a multitude of small donations, not included in the total of £23,600 already reported. The Mayor appeals to his statement the exhortation to continue subscriptions until the amount devoted to this cause shall be worthy of the emergency which calls for the aid of the great city of London. This morning the subscriptions at Liverpool had reached £10,000, at Leeds, £400; at Cork, £400; Dublin, £1,500; Hanley, £400. Birmingham has already forwarded the first instalment of £2,000, and further contributions are being made. A relief meeting was held at Sheffield to-day, the Mayor presiding, at which £2,000 were collected in a few minutes, several leading merchants and manufacturers contributing £250 each. Newspapers comment at length upon the fires at Chicago and in the North-West, and deplore the paucity of the details. In such a case as this the excessive tariff charged by the Atlantic Cable Monopoly becomes a public misfortune.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Subscriptions to the Chicago relief fund in Liverpool to-day bring the total for that city up to £12,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The *Evening Post's* financial article says: The resumption of business by the Chicago banks this morning is the most important feature of the financial situation. If these banks are able to maintain the position thus taken, an important element in material for fresh panic will be taken away. Very much depends on the temper of the Chicago people—we mean those who are interested in the discount banks there. If they draw out only such funds as will satisfy their immediate needs, then all will go well. Should there be a run on these banks, which we think very unlikely, they would have to suspend, and with their suspension there would be fresh trouble. We give the situation plainly, trusting and believing that the best side will be the one realized. The New York banks are doing what they can to improve the situation, freely accommodating their mercantile customers, in some cases at a sacrifice of call borrowers on Stock Exchange securities. Banks having the largest mercantile business report, as a rule, liberal offerings of paper for discount. One bank offered for discount to-day about \$400,000, ordinary offerings being under \$50,000; another bank had \$250,000 offered against about \$25,000 in ordinary times. In regard to the currency movement, we think orders to-day are less than yesterday, when about \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 were shipped. Notes of small denominations are scarce, and shipments are chiefly in legal tenders. At the rate money is pouring into Chicago in the way of charitable contributions, shipments from here, and insurance payments, some by foreign companies, it is but reasonable to look for a turn in the tide, as the Chicago merchants will have new stocks of goods to buy here. But for the moment New York suffers from the drain.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—About 7,500 articles of clothing were prepared yesterday and last evening for shipment by the Boston Young Men's Christian Union for the Chicago, Wisconsin and Michigan sufferers. Handsome amounts have also been realized from benefits at the theatres last night. Five Catholic churches of Boston collected \$3,100 on Sunday for the same object. On Thursday the church vestry in each section of Boston will be opened, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, for contributions for Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. The amount last night of the Boston contributions was \$403,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Private letters from Chicago state that many of the women of that city, whose sons, brothers, husbands and fathers were only a few days ago men of wealth, are sending to New York for sale, the remnants of their rich wardrobes and valuable jewellery to raise money to relieve the wants of the sufferers at home.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Common Council last evening voted to send \$5,000 dollars to the relief of Chicago.

LATEST FROM KINGSTON.

(By Telegraph from our own Correspondent.)

KINGSTON, Oct. 17.

A man named Joseph Hudson, of Collingwood, was drowned here this evening, having walked off the dock near the shipyard. He was a sailor on board the schooner *Orient*.

The following marine disasters are reported:—The barque *J. Breden* collided with the schooner *St. Andrew*, doing about \$400 worth of damage. The schooner *Advance* is ashore near Wellington; the *Homeward Bound* is ashore at Newcastle, and the *Henry Hoag* at Amherst Island.

Subscribers are still coming in to the Chicago fund. Sixty dollars have been given by the convicts in the penitentiary out of the money they have saved since their imprisonment.

THE FENIAN RAID AT PEMBINA.

We have now full particulars of the Fenian raid from Pembina into the Province of Manitoba, which took place on the 5th inst., and may briefly recapitulate the incidents of the affair as they come to us from American sources. Early on the day in question O'Neill, O'Donohue, and some thirty or forty confederates crossed the line and took possession of the Custom House. The officer in charge at once started to alarm the officials of the Hudson's Bay Post at some little distance from the scene of the first attack. He was pursued by O'Donohue and another of the gang, who called upon him, in the name of the "Provisional Government of Manitoba," to stand and deliver. He naturally declined to recognize that authority. The Fenians then proceeded to the Hudson's Bay Post where only two or three unarmed servants of the Company were in charge, and at once addressed themselves to the congenial duty of pillage. They seized provisions, assumed articles of clothing, and sent off a part of their plunder down the river.

By the hand of a half-breed American citizen, who was first captured and then released, the officials who had been surprised sent off a note to Col. Wheaton, in command of the American troops at Fort Pembina. That officer, with some thirty men, at once set out, and sending a scout forward to parley with the Fenians, formed his followers into line and charged down upon the Post. The Fenians were quite unprepared for this hostile demonstration. They regarded themselves evidently as on British territory, and so protected from interference from the other side of the line. Colonel Wheaton's readiness to follow them is explained by the fact that the American Government contend that the line really runs some distance northward of the point at which American jurisdiction is generally considered to terminate, and consequently that the Hudson Bay Post is on American ground. That is a question we need not here stop to consider, nor yet what effect a decision *pro* or *con* would have on the fate of the miscreants now in Col. Wheaton's custody. The report informs us that as soon as the Fenians detected the purpose of the American troops they were seized with panic, and without even staying to buckle sword or shoulder rifle fled with the most unchivalrous precipitancy. The American troops were on foot, but their leader, who was on horseback, was able to overtake the fugitives, and arrest O'Neill, Donnelly and Carley, with ten of their followers. He might, it is added, have captured the whole band, but that his small cavalry force had been previously detached to watch the proceedings of another party of raiders who were threatening to cross at St. Joe. O'Donohue's subsequent capture was reported, but the information on that point appears to us to require confirmation. If he has been caught it is much to be desired that he may have fallen into the hands of the Canadian authorities, and not into the too merciful clutches of the Americans.

Two days before the occurrence above related, the Governor of Manitoba had issued a proclamation calling upon the people generally to assist the troops against the threatened danger. The American papers represent the population of Manitoba as responding generally to this call. It certainly appears somewhat singular that no force should have been sent out to patrol the frontier at points so likely to be attacked as those above mentioned.

What will now be looked for with most interest will be the treatment O'Neill and his companions receive at the hands of the American Government and tribunals. In the face of this continued repetition of the same offence by the very men who have been

don't wonder at all that such a plan should not please the friends of Queen's College, for it entirely changes the basis of the institution, and cuts the very ground from under the feet of those who have argued for its adoption by the United Church. We can see some force in saying that Queen's College, as a theological institution, has been in existence for thirty years, while that of the Canada Presbyterian Church at Montreal is not above two or three years old, and that, therefore, if one of them must go to the wall it is much more natural that the recent and scarcely-organized one should yield to the superior claims of the older institution. But to say that the principal business is to be given up, and that merely that part is to be continued which would have never called the College into existence at all, seems absurd enough. Not only so. Queen's, as proposed, will be put at the greatest possible disadvantage for securing theological students even during their arts course; and any others are supposed to come merely by the way as they have done in times past, and not to be reckoned on. If things go on as they have been doing, and in all likelihood they will, at least for some time, students attending University College can prosecute their theological studies at the same time, and thus have their whole education completed in four years. The same thing may be done in Montreal. But in Kingston, as there will be no theological institution, there must of necessity be spent four years in literary training before the study of theology is even commenced, so that those who take their arts course in Kingston will be just double the time in finishing compared with those who study in Toronto and Montreal. We don't say that that would be a drawback. On the contrary we believe that it would be better to insist upon the literary education being finished before the more strictly professional studies are commenced. But taking things as they stand, and as they are likely to continue, it would be tantamount to shutting up Queen's altogether to say that those who went there would be four years later in becoming preachers than those who went to Toronto or McGill; while the literary training given would not be a whit better,—nay, in all likelihood, from the circumstances of the case, considerably worse.

In addition, to send as is proposed those whose advancement in life render it all but impossible to have the preliminary training for entering upon a full University course to Kingston exclusively would be mockery, for it would oblige them to spend longer time after all than if they had taken a year or two to prepare themselves for matriculation at Toronto or Montreal, and then gone through full literary and theological courses at the same time at those places where alone this could be done. The fact is that the proposed plan would lead to a great deal of laxity in the matter of theological education, and that petitions to be allowed to study merely under this Presbytery and that would be continually presented to the Assembly, and from the force of circumstances would be often granted.

On the other hand, to adopt Queen's College and University in its entirety would be very objectionable to another large section of the contracting parties, so much so that no union of the bodies without a secession could be expected. This plan would, we grant, be more reasonable and logically more defensible than what the committee proposes; but it would be liable to the fatal objection that if this institution is simply a Church school, to give a thorough literary training to candidates for the Ministry, it ought to be made imperative upon all to go there and there alone, while as a matter of fact such literary training

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by the very men who have been before convicted and pardoned, there should be no room for any disinclination to punish them as they deserve; but their punishment, be it ever so rigorous, does not fulfil the duty long neglected of putting down the organizations that sustain these mad and criminal attempts against the peace of a friendly power.

PRESBYTERIA UNION.

We are astonished that any one should imagine that in discussing the question of a Union between the different Presbyterian bodies of the Dominion, any institution connected with either of the contending parties should be thought too good to be touched except in the way of compliment, or spoken of except in the way of praise. On the contrary, in order to a thorough and satisfactory Union, every point should be considered and every proposal that is thought objectionable ought to be discussed with freedom, and opposed if thought necessary with earnestness. This is what we have done in connection with Queen's College. As a denominational institution we have never spoken against it in the slightest degree, except when its friends claimed that it was not denominational, but national, and doing national work, and as such, entitled to a share of public money. We then held and said that its primary and chief purpose was to educate young men for the ministry of a particular church, and that, as such, it had no claim upon the State which could not with equal propriety be urged for the endowment of congregations, and the payment of ministers' salaries by a tax on the community at large. How far we were correct in such statements may be seen from the letter of Dr. Snodgrass, which we published a day or two ago.

If we have again come to consider Queen's College on its merits it is simply, as we have said, because its continuance as a Church institution has been apparently made a *sine qua non* of union, though in such a way, so far as the committees' finding is concerned, as will not satisfy any party.

This proposed plan is of the nature of a compromise and is likely to share the common fate of such arrangements. It strips Queen's College of the character it has hitherto sustained as an institution for giving a full training to candidates for the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and turns it into a mere secular establishment for giving an arts course with more or less completeness, as the amount of its funds and the number of students it may secure shall enable it to accomplish. The very object for which it was called into existence is thus to be removed, and its claim to being continued at all is to be made to rest on the thoroughness and extent of the literary education it can give to its students. We shall not say a single word about the religious influence exerted upon students during the course of their literary training being of a superior character in denominational as contrasted with non-denominational seats of learning. We are not to be told at this time of day that Latin, Greek, mathematics, logic, &c., are all to be taught on more religious principles at Queen's than at University and McGill Colleges, or that the boarding-houses provided shall be of a more spiritual character in the one case than in the other. The one thing to be considered will be—Which is most convenient, and which gives the best education, both in the way of instruction and discipline? Queen's is to be as secular as University, and perhaps even a little more so than McGill. We

a matter of fact such literary training could be secured more easily and more efficiently at national institutions already in existence. If on the other hand it is more than a Church school, and if it is proposed thereby to provide a collegiate education for the community in general, then the Church as such, it would be urged is travelling out of its proper sphere in maintaining such an institution at all, to which false course many would never consent to commit themselves; the more especially as we have high and unprejudiced authority for saying that as far "as giving a higher education to the country at large" is concerned Queen's College in the past has been a "failure." The plan, then, suggested by the Committee will, we believe, please few of either Church, and may be at once thrown out of court. It was adopted after the leading men on the "Kirk" side had left, and would not, in all likelihood, have been otherwise carried. The question comes, then, simply to be—Shall Queen's College be adopted by the United Church as a denominational necessity? And if that question has to be answered in the affirmative, "pure and simple," in order to union, we believe for the interests of all concerned it would be better to adjourn the consideration of the whole thing till some arrangement on the point in dispute, more satisfactory to all parties than as yet has found general favour, be devised and adopted.

AFFAIRS IN MANITOBA.

The following extract from a private letter from Winnipeg, under date the 27th Sept., has been handed to us for publication. It gives a view of matter, which though hinted at once or twice in the newspapers on the other side has not, so far as we know, been at all mentioned in Canada. We hope that by this time the gentleman's immediate fears may have been dispelled by the Fenian "invasion" coming like its predecessors to an ignominious end. But his letter points to something more important and alarming than any mere present trouble, and comes opportunely to press upon the Government the duty of making assurance doubly sure for the winter so that neither outside violence nor internal treachery may disturb the peace of the province or lead to such scenes as were enacted there two years ago.

Riel and his followers have largely over-calculated their strength, and the helplessness or indifference of the loyal portion of the Manitobans. At the same time the curious course pursued by Governor Archibald has given great encouragement to them, and led to the belief that they might do almost anything they liked. They will be undeceived in due time; but in the meanwhile it was possible that they might have caused trouble during the winter, if they had only stayed their hand till help could not be sent from the other parts of Canada. This Winnipeg gentleman writes in the following terms:—

"Rumours come from every quarter to the effect that the Fenians really mean business, and acting in conjunction with their former allies, the French half-breeds, will make a descent on the Province some time before winter. I am myself aware that there is considerable apprehension of such a result among the loyal French, many of whom declare that they know something of the kind will be carried into effect. Of course you are aware that Red River rumours are proverbially false. But, ignoring the existence of rumours at all, after summing up the situation one naturally enough enquires, Are all these circumstances merely coincidental (as they were two years ago), or are they pre-meditated (—)s? Riel is at large in the Settlement and harangues the people from the church doors after service within nine miles of Fort Garry. He promises his faithful followers that he and they shall hold possession of Fort Garry again this winter; that rum and pemmican shall be as liberally dispensed as of yore; that prisoners shall be provided and indiscriminate plunder ready to their hands; that assistance from beyond the line is coming and this time they will have it all their own way. We have with

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PRESBYTERIAN UNION AND THE COLLEGE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

SIR,—Encouraged by your very sensible article on the above question in this morning's issue, I ask space for a brief communication on the subject. The question has been approached unfairly not only by the Globe, as you have maintained, but also by your city contemporary, the Witness, although the latter must have given its opinions without a full knowledge of all the facts bearing upon the matter at issue. I think it reasonable to inform the public, and especially to remind many of the parties interested, of some of the facts involved in the early history of Queen's College and other institutions, called by the Globe "Denominational" Colleges. The impression sought to be created by both the Globe and Witness is, that the Church of Scotland in Canada desires now to found an institution at Kingston as a rival to what they call the "National" Colleges; and they appeal to the prejudices of their readers whether such an attempt to break up the National Universities is to be encouraged. Had the machinery for education in these Provinces, with which we are now happily supplied, existed when Queen's and Victoria Colleges were created, neither the Wesleyans nor the members of the Kirk would probably have deemed it worth their while to commence endowing institutions to be entirely under their own control, but would very likely have been prepared to contest with the Canada Presbyterian and Congregational Churches for supremacy in the councils of University College, Toronto, and McGill College, in this city, and would have striven to get their own men put into professorships. But it ought to be known to every one who is interested in this matter to-day, that when these so-called denominational Colleges were founded, what is now Toronto University, then King's College, was completely in the firm grasp of the late Bishop Strachan, and all its professors had to be members of the Church of England. In vain did the Kirk and the Methodists strive to get it liberalized; and hence, rather than allow their sons, whether studying for the Ministry or not, to be placed under the highest "church" influence, these two churches resolved to found institutions for themselves, amid the plaudits of the whole community, except the Church of England. At that time the Presbyterians were divided into two classes, the "Kirk" and the "U. P. Church," the latter being a very small body. But it is in the recollection of those who took part in endowing Queen's College that as a body the U. P. Church of that time took the deepest interest in the success of the undertaking and many of their people contributed liberally towards it. Of course there was no "Free Church" at that time; but none were more active in forwarding the enterprise than those Ministers of the Kirk who afterwards left it in 1844. The late Dr. Burns of Toronto, then of Paisley, Scotland, was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the scheme. In short the establishment of Queen's College had the moral support and to a large extent the material support, of all the elements now proposed to be united in the "Presbyterian Church of British North America." It may also be safely said that the Managing Director "of the Globe" during the early period of its existence was also its friend. In a recent edi-

torial on the College question that paper says, "We have always held, and never more strongly than now, that a church, except in very peculiar and exceptional circumstances, makes a great mistake &c., when it charges itself with the secular education of the community." I suppose he will grant that those exceptional circumstances existed at the time Queen's College was founded. The general assembly of of the C. P. Church has just committed itself to establish a similar institution in Manitoba, under the same clause of "very peculiar" circumstances. And the Globe, seeing how this fact might tell against its theory, makes, in another article, a special reference to it: "It is beyond all doubt the fact that, whatever may be done in the abnormal state in which Manitoba is at present, &c., it is not the church's duty, as such, to provide for the higher or lower secular education of the community." Why did not the Globe admit that Queen's College was founded in a similar abnormal condition of things. Prof. Young, too, in a letter on this subject to the Globe, very unfairly puts the matter as if it were created in "existing circumstances." The one fact, then, that I lay before your reader to-day is that Queen's College was founded with the approval of all the parties to the proposed union, and at a time when there was a crying necessity for it. In a future letter I will discuss the question whether it is advisable in the interests of the united church, as well as in those of superior education, that the College founded in the circumstances above mentioned should be continued.

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September 28. 232

Education.

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Terms, Days and Hours of Tuition:

For Gentlemen, On Monday and Friday evenings, from 7½ till 10; 16 Lessons, \$8; accompanied by till 11. Term, 16 Lessons, \$10.

Ladies Class, Evening.—For Lady, \$10. and Friday evenings, from 7½ till 10. Monday 16 Lessons, \$2.50; or the Season, 50 Lessons, including Parties, \$5.

Gentlemen's Class, exclusively.—Meets on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 7½ till 11. Term of 12 Lessons, \$6.

Private Class for Ladies, Misses and Masters, exclusively.—Meets on Tuesday and Friday afternoons from 2½ till 4. Term, 13 Lessons, \$10. Graces of Society introduced. References required.

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Private Lessons at Hall to Ladies or Gentlemen, single or in Class, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, from 9½ till 12. Term, 12 Lessons, \$12.

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All the Graces of Society introduced. Misses and Masters are expected to wear Gaiters, not Slippers.

References can be seen at the Academy. Letters addressed to Box 396½ P. O., will receive prompt attention.

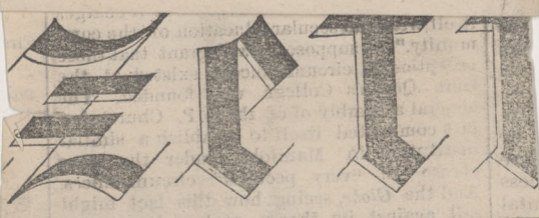
Signor HAZAZER'S Book of Etiquette and Fashionable Dances can be had at Mr. PRINCE'S and DEZOUCHÉ'S Music Stores. Price, 25c.
October 14. 246

MISS CLARKE'S

English and French Academy.

THE CLASSES OF MISS CLARKE'S Academy, St. Denis Street, will resume their Course of Studies on MONDAY, the FOURTH day of SEPTEMBER next. 184

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...south consisting of what is claimed
 to be "the finest farming land in the world."
 But it rains almost continually during the winter
 in this and the neighbouring valleys—and
 there are four months in the year—the season
 of enjoyment of sleigh-bells and bracing
 breezes in the East, during which the poor
 Oregonian can scarcely trust his horses on the
 streak of almost bottomless mud, which is his
 best excuse for a road. In the summer months
 the scene has changed. This same line be-
 comes baked almost as hard as brick, with the
 exception of say two inches of fine dry dust,
 which the waggon-wheels and horses-feet grind
 off the surface. This dust lies ready to rise up
 in wrath at the least provocation, and fly off
 before the slightest breath of wind that dares
 to breath upon it. The Willametto valley is
 doubtless a fine farming country. It also ex-
 cels as a land of vines and peaches, apples,
 pears, and plums—and yet it has its drawbacks
 like some other places. Still it is capable of
 supporting a population of one million souls as
 easily as the hundred thousand which it con-
 tains at the present time. On account of the
 moisture and heat, ague is a disease well-known
 on the river and throughout the lower portions
 of the valley. There are several towns of con-
 siderable size—in fact the largest in the State
 built on the Willametto. Portland, with a
 population of nearly ten thousand souls stands
 some 12 miles from the junction of this river
 with the Columbia and Salem with 6000 souls
 stands some 60 miles above. There are several
 other towns of less note and smaller dimen-
 sions.

(To be continued.)

PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE.

The Presbyterians of Philadelphia have
 formed an Alliance of which the following is
 the Constitution:—

Article 1. This organization shall be known as
 "The Philadelphia Presbyterian Alliance." Its
 general object shall be the evangelization of the
 masses of our city, through instrumentalities em-
 ployed by our churches. In order to the accom-
 plishment of this end, the following, together with
 any others in harmony with the general object,
 shall be the specific things sought to be done, and
 for the doing of which the Alliance is empowered
 to raise funds, by receiving contributions, legacies,
 &c., viz:—The putting forth of specific and system-
 atic efforts for the salvation of the people, the erec-
 tion of church edifices, the payment of church debts,
 the building of manses, and of hospitals, homes,
 &c., for the care and comfort of the needy.

2. All ministers of the gospel in the city con-
 nected with the three Presbyteries of our denomi-
 nation—Philadelphia Central, Philadelphia North,
 and Philadelphia South—shall be considered as
 members of this Alliance. The session of each
 church on the rolls of said Presbyteries are re-
 quested to elect to membership one of their num-
 ber, or a member of their church, who shall re-
 present said church in the Alliance.

3. The officers of this Alliance shall be a Presi-
 dent and three Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and
 Secretary, to be elected annually. There shall be
 an Executive Committee, consisting of twenty-four
 members, seven of whom shall constitute a quorum
 for the transaction of business, elected in like
 manner.

4. The stated meetings of the Alliance shall be
 held quarterly, at such times and places as may be
 determined on. There shall also be an annual
 meeting held.

5. It is recommended to all the congregations in
 the city belonging to the Presbyteries before named,
 to form auxiliary Alliances, the condition of mem-
 bership to be determined by such auxiliaries. Each
 auxiliary shall appoint committees, &c., whose duty
 it shall be personally to visit families and individ-
 uals which are known neither to be connected with
 any church, nor to attend upon religious services
 habitually, and to endeavor to bring them, and
 their children, under the influence of gospel truth
 and ordinances.

There may be scope for such an organization
 notwithstanding the work of Presbyteries.
 There are things to be done which Presbyteries
 cannot overtake even if they should try. Unity
 of aim and action on the part of different con-
 gregations in their evangelistic efforts could
 thus be secured. It is an experiment which
 we are glad to see attempted in Philadelphia.
 If it succeed there, it will be tried in other
 places.

A late English paper, just received, says: "The
 protest against the doctrine of Papal Infallibility,
 recently mentioned as having been adopted at
 Cologne, has received the adhesion of many influ-
 ential Roman Catholics in that town, and also in
 Coblenz, Bonn, Deutz, and elsewhere. The Cologne
 Gazette publishes 450 signatures, including those of
 many professors, professional men, and national and
 municipal dignitaries, and the list is not yet closed."
 So protesting (Protestantism) is again becoming the
 order of the day in Germany, and it will probably
 spread further, if not more rapidly than it did some
 centuries ago. Papal blasphemy,—the impious at-
 tempt at robbing God of His attributes,—must open
 the eyes of intelligent Roman Catholics.

pointed on the subject of Union by the Supreme
 Courts of the following Churches, viz: The Pres-
 byterian Church of Canada in connexion with the
 Church of Scotland—The Canada Presbyterian
 Church—The Presbyterian Church of the Maritime
 Provinces in connexion with the Church of Scot-
 land, and the Presbyterian Church of the Lower
 Provinces met, according to the call of their re-
 spective Conveners of these Committees.

Present, The Rev. Dr. Cook, the Rev. Principal
 Snodgrass, D. D., Ministers, with the Hon. Alex-
 ander Morris, Mr. James Croil, and Mr. Neil Mc-
 Dougall, Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Can-
 ada in connexion with the Church of Scotland;
 The Rev. Dr. Taylor, The Rev. Robert Ure, The
 Rev. Dr. Topp, Ministers, with the Hon. John Mc-
 Murrich, Mr. David Mackay and Mr. Thomas Mc-
 Rae, Elders of the Canada Presbyterian Church;
 The Rev. Allan Pollock. The Rev. G. M. Grant,
 and the Rev. Donald McRae, Ministers, with the
 Hon. John Robertson, the Hon. John Holmes, and
 Mr. James J. Bremner, Elders of the Church of the
 Maritime Provinces in connexion with the Church
 of Scotland; The Rev. Dr. Bayne; the Rev.
 James Bennet, and the Rev. G. Christie, Ministers,
 with Mr. Henry Webster, and Mr. David Laird,
 Elders of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower
 Provinces.

The Rev. Dr. Cook was appointed Chairman, and
 Rev. Dr. Topp, Secretary.

The meeting was constituted with prayer by the
 Rev. Dr. Taylor.

Extract minutes of the Supreme Courts of the
 various Churches appointing the Committees were
 read, as also the letter of the Rev. Dr. Ormiston of
 Hamilton, on the ground of which, and of the senti-
 ments expressed therein, the said action of these
 Churches was taken.

The Chairman opened the business by referring
 to the desirableness and expediency of Union be-
 tween the Churches represented by this meeting,
 inasmuch as they hold the same doctrine and gov-
 ernment and discipline.

I. All present were of opinion that for many and
 strong reasons, it was desirable to have a union of
 the Presbyterian Churches within British North
 America, and that there was on the ground of prin-
 ciple no obstacle to said Union, if it were accom-
 plished on the basis of the Holy Scriptures, as the
 Supreme Standard of faith and manners, with the
 Westminster Confession of Faith, as the Subor-
 dinate Standard, it being understood, that full liberty
 of opinion in regard to the power and duty of the
 civil Magistrate in matters of religion, as set forth
 in said Confession, be allowed; and 2. That the use
 of the Shorter Catechism be enjoined as an authori-
 tative exposition of doctrine for the instruction of
 our people.

II. With regard to the name by which the United
 Church shall be known, it was proposed and un-
 animously agreed to, that the name should be "The
 Presbyterian Church of British North America."

III. The meeting also resolved to record their
 opinion that this United Church should maintain
 fraternal relations with Presbyterian Churches hold-
 ing the same doctrine and government and discip-
 line—and that ministers and probationers should be
 received into the Church subject to such regulations
 as the Church may from time to time adopt.

IV. It was also agreed that the general polity,
 laws and forms of procedure be settled by the
 United Church, and compiled from such rules as
 may have been in force in the respective Churches,
 or from other books of Presbyterian law and order—
 and that in the meantime, Church Courts conduct
 their business according to the recognized princi-
 ples and forms of the Presbyterian Church.

Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock and closed with
 prayer.

JOHN COOK, D. D. Chairman.
 ALEXANDER TOPP, D. D. Sec'y.

At 3 o'clock, same day and place, the joint com-
 mittee met and was constituted with prayer by the
 Rev. Dr. Bayne. Sederunt as before. The Rev.
 Dr. Cook, Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Topp, Secre-
 tary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read
 and sustained.

V. There was now submitted for the consider-
 ation of the meeting, the question of the application
 of the Temporalities' Fund in the hands of the
 Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with
 the Church of Scotland. The unanimous opinion
 was, that the vested rights of the present benefi-
 ciaries of the Fund must be conserved. The matter
 of a Sustentation Fund was brought up in connec-
 tion with the question now under discussion. After
 lengthened deliberation, it was resolved that, whilst
 a general Sustentation Fund may not be in the
 meantime practicable, though highly desirable, the
 efforts of the United Church should be strongly di-
 rected in favor of Home Missionary or Church Ex-
 tension purposes. And as to the future appropri-
 ation of the Temporalities' Fund, as vested rights
 gradually lapse, it was thought best to express no
 special opinion at present, inasmuch as the decision
 on the subject rests with the Synod of the Presby-
 terian Church of Canada in connexion with the
 Church of Scotland.

With regard to Modes of Worship, it was, after
 some conversation on the subject, resolved, that the
 practice presently followed by congregations in the
 matter of worship, should be allowed, and that
 further action in connection therewith, be left to
 the legislation of the United Church.

VII. The subject of Collegiate Education was
 then taken up. There was full expression of senti-
 ment thereon; but the hour of adjournment, 5
 o'clock, having arrived, the meeting adjourned and
 closed with prayer.

JOHN COOK, D. D. Chairman.
 ALEXANDER TOPP, D. D., Sec'y.

the endowment... be thrown into the general endowment in connection with the effort to the amount specified, and with a view equal division between the colleges, is opinion that the movement in its present to endow the colleges can only be successful by adhering to and acting on this undertaking.

The sub-committee is of opinion that should be at the very earliest period in college not less than four professorships following departments, viz: Systematic Theology, Exegetical Theology and Criticism, Apologetics, Church History, Homiletics, Pastoral Theology and Government.

The sub-committee recommends that subscriptions should be made payable in three equal annual instalments or semi-annual instalments, and that no instalment shall be called for until \$200,000, being the amounts on hand, be subscribed.

(a) The sub-committee is further of opinion that it would contribute to the success of the movement if a special trust was constituted by the General Assembly for the purpose of holding and investing the endowment fund and of distributing the proceeds to the boards of management of Knox College, Toronto, and of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, in such parts that including an estimate the proceeds of the moneys invested by the boards of the respective colleges for ordinary college purposes shall be possessed of the same source from these sources.

The sub-committee recommends that the Trust should consist of five persons appointed by the Assembly, two of whom should retire each year, and be ineligible for re-election until a year thereafter.

The sub-committee recommends that the money should be invested in unquestionable securities, such as government or county securities, more with a view to absolute safety than a high rate of interest.

(b) The sub-committee further recommends that a professional accountant should be appointed to audit the accounts, and to report to the General Assembly from year to year.

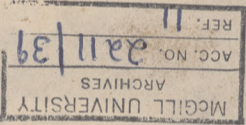
(c) The sub-committee is of opinion that it would be an understanding that the capital fund of the endowment should not be expended upon for any purpose, and that no part of the annual increase therefrom be applied to any other purpose than the payment of the salaries of the professors and officers of the colleges at Toronto and Montreal, or the increase of the capital fund.

VI. That the following persons be requested to visit the cities and larger towns

berland. long quick had been sh beholder of place in t these strang summoned look too. I was to be se "aerial troo plainly visi "These visio from the lov came visible moved in s along the s opposite to over the m a kind of first and las the mountai sight; and every pers every cottag according to magistrate by 21st of July,

During the toll-keeper i before a cert entire regim his toll-gate force had left or arrived at seen anywher pike, the who as a delusio sought in so with the ungu at Cullod that "in t evening, so near the bu themselves of a battle, clans by the occasions a always seen and the p great battle with whom tured to pr

Shadowy in Stockto war with I local prin much cur excited by army in th Leeds, and of the time the skepti the scienti



which the women of their communion are to go in the matter of dress. But we fear that in many cases these limits are transgressed without a murmur from those who have the guardianship of doctrine and discipline. In fact, no rules can accomplish a reform in what must ever be subject to sentiments of propriety and common sense, and the days of sumptuary laws are gone forever.

While, therefore, we cannot expect that the world of womankind will be very deeply influenced by the well-meant proceedings of Miss Harrison of Swanage, we should be very glad if, by any means, the reform at which she aims were to be accomplished. But it is not an easy problem to circumscribe a lady's caprice in dress or anything else.

THE HALIFAX POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

We publish this morning, from the *British Colonist* of Halifax, a plain, unvarnished statement of the circumstances attending the recent Post Office robbery in that city, about which so much has been said. A perusal will be sufficient to dissipate the miserable suspicions which a miserable libel on the Canadian press have attempted to excite in the minds of people in reference to that unfortunate occurrence. Mr. Dewe has been an officer in the Post Office Department for many years, and no one has ever ventured to charge him with dishonourable or dishonest conduct. The charges made against him in this case imply not this simply, but absolutely criminal conduct as well. And it appears from the circumstances that they have been made without even a shadow of justification.

It is to be regretted that the political hatred of the journalists of Halifax literature knows no bounds. Seeing in this robbery an opportunity for attacking Dr. Cooper, they have gone so far as to charge him with deliberately planning a felony, entering into a conspiracy with Campbell to rob the mails. They accuse him

of... on, w Native ding to 1, during existence

NE
BEECHER'S "
Mr. Beecher's book, appealing to sentimentality, is a copy of Renan's cell away. Any one sure to be re self a reputa a learned philosopher. teachings ha side. We h denounce M. holding view subscribe to, ecclesiastical garded him and as a phil He has ever has sought b elevate the been the pro has been set education, b sanitary regu of the lowe there is no n sands have the "Plymo uncertain s purity, ben life—as the and very se the Christi appointed r We have and beauty presents to Preacher and sible charm finds in theo On the style pended great pure, with h that may be tle to be con Where all We have bee like beauty c descriptions overture of knowledge c osophical pe with which chapter of S been surpass are acquaint Mr. Beecher and writer Christ this c suffers him

Montreal, Nov. 8, 1871.

CHURCHES AND THEIR COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

SIR,—“D.” has chosen to give a disquisition upon Roman Catholicism rather than meet candidly the question with which he was confronted. There are many good things in common between the Papal and Protestant communities, and the importance to be attached to the training of youth is one of the things in which they agree, the latter wisely taking a leaf out of the book of the former. But apart from the principles and practice of the Roman Catholic Church on this question, is “D.” prepared to say that those churches which constitute the majority of even the Protestant population of this country hold it to be *expedient* to concern themselves more or less with secular education? Or is it *outsiders* who “hold it expedient” that such Churches should have nothing to do with the manner in which literature and science shall be taught, or with the point of view from which these shall be regarded? This was the only point raised by me, or with which I am concerned. But as “D.” has changed his “base,” will you permit me to offer a remark or two upon certain of his “affirmations.” With regard to the *first*, “D.” should remember that comparisons are, as Mrs. Malaprop would say, *odorous*, and that it is very easy to make statements the truth of which cannot be tested by any standard that can be applied to them. I believe, however, that the Law Societies, Grammar School Boards, and other impartial tribunals, besides the Examining Committees of the respective Churches, might be safely appealed to, to show that the training of the so-called “Denominational Colleges” has produced scholars every whit as well equipped as those who have come from the institutions “of a more general character.” As to affirmation, No. 2, does “D.” hold that a thing is not expedient because it is “burdensome?” If so, then it is inexpedient to own property because it is burdensome, or to have families, for the same reason. “D.” will please to explain what he means by secular colleges being “a cause of contention to the denominations.” I know something of several of these institutions, and I have never discovered in them *a cause of contention*. His affirmation, No. 3, I deny, and it is one which can be put to the crucible of statistics. As to No. 4, it is a different thing whether the *State* should support Colleges controlled by “Denominations,” or whether the denominations should do so *themselves*. As to No. 5, “D.” cannot be ignorant that the Canada Presbyterian Church had a Professor up to last year for instructing its Students in philosophy; and that the Presbyterian Church, to which it corresponds, in the Maritime Provinces, contributed to the maintenance of a secular institution in Halifax. And every one knows what an importance the Free Church of Scotland attached to its relation to secular education, when that body deemed it “expedient” to set up rival schools broadcast over the country alongside the Parish Schools.

ECCLESIASTICUS.

—The latest mail advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that the discoveries in the diamond fields continue large. The Colonial Secretary has administered a snubbing to the Executive Government of the Cape Colony for obstructing the policy of the Imperial Government.

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and then pass across the northern extremity of Ceylon, Sumatra, and Java. After crossing the northern part of Australia it will rest no more on land unless on some of the little desolate isles of Polynesia. It will thus be seen that European and American astronomers will have few opportunities of taking observations. Both the English and French Governments, however, are sending out expeditions—Ceylon being the chosen point of the former, and Java of the latter. The chief point on which the minds of astronomers have of late been occupied is the corona which is seen when the sun is totally eclipsed. It is to be hoped that the result of the forthcoming one will be to throw some light on the subject.

The *Ottawa Citizen* is determined, it would seem, to set an example to the whole Canadian press in the extraordinary despatch with which it can supply the public with reports of distant transactions. In the *Citizen* of the 7th inst., the readers of that journal were favoured with an account of the banquet given at *Quebec* to the Hon. Mr. Langevin, on the morning of that same day. It will thus be seen that the *Citizen* has so far outrun the utmost speed of any other journal as to have actually published the account, which is also dated at *Quebec*, long before the event took place! Such enterprise as this has no precedent in the annals of journalism. Nay more, it has distanced by many hours the electric telegraph itself. As if to make the wonder still more wonderful the *Citizen* in which this report appears is dated, on one side at least, Nov. 6th! Really, the *Citizen* staff must have discovered some extraordinary method of taking time by the forelock. Perhaps, however, it would have been more seemly if they had, in this case, taken a little more time.

A correspondent writing from the city of *Ottawa*, in view of the article which appeared a few days ago in the *GAZETTE* on house repairs, asks us what recourse a tenant has on his landlord who does not fulfil the condition implied or understood in the renting of the house? If because of such non-fulfilment, the tenant does not pay the rent for a day or two after it is due, is he to be liable to have a warrant put upon him and be thus subjected to costs? We do not deem it necessary to give the details of our correspondent's case, which he submits to us, and which, although interesting to his lawyer, would be of small interest to the general public. In the first place, we think our correspondent made a mistake in leaving any condition to be implied in making a lease. In *Ontario*, where he resides, the practice of renting dwelling houses without the formality of a written lease is altogether too common. But it is quite clear that anything which of right is a part of the house, as, for instance, the water tank referred to by our correspondent, must be assumed to have been an inducement in the renting of it, and the landlord is bound to complete it, although not necessarily, after its completion, to maintain it in repair. If it is not done the tenant may withhold the rent, or rather such portion of it as may be necessary to do the work. As to the land-

The discussion on
concluded, the following were adopted as

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE:

The Hon. Alex. Morris moved, seconded by
the Hon. John Robertson, of St. John, N.B., and
unanimously resolved:—"That the earnest at-
tention of the United Church should be given at
the earliest possible moment to secure the main-
tenance, in thorough efficiency, of a Presbyte-
rian University, and of such theological halls as
may be found requisite to provide the necessary
facilities for the education of the members of the
Church in the various Provinces of British North
America."

The Conference having thus agreed upon a

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNION COMMITTEES.

The Basis unanimously adopted by the Joint Committee is short, easily comprehended, and likely to meet the approval of the churches. The clause about the Civil Magistrate is somewhat indefinite; but considering the history and the position of the negotiating churches there is little danger of its being misunderstood. We congratulate the churches upon the happy result of the late Conference, and we can confidently look forward to a successful issue of the negotiations.

There is one resolution, not a part of the Basis, but a part of the "Proceedings" which has surprized us greatly. We are not sure that we understand it fully. It is as follows:—

"That the earnest attention of the United Church should be given at the earliest possible moment to secure the maintenance, in thorough efficiency, of a Presbyterian University, and of such theological halls as may be found requisite to provide the necessary facilities for the education of the members of the Church in the various Provinces of British North America."

The proposed provision for a "Presbyterian University" is what we do not understand. Principal SNODGRASS at the opening of Queen's College, Kingston, a few days ago plainly stated his belief that the resolution imports the adoption of Queen's College as the University of the United Church.

The Presbytery of Montreal of the "Canada Presbyterian Church" took up the matter at their meeting on the 6th inst.:

Rev. Prof. McVicar gave notice during the morning session of his intention to introduce a motion on the subject of University Education. Seconded by Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Quebec, he moved the following resolution:—The Presbytery, having learned from the published report of the Committee which recently met in this city to negotiate a union of all the Presbyterian Churches in the Dominion, that it was agreed to present to the said churches, as a part of the basis of union, a proposition to establish and maintain a Presbyterian University,—resolves to declare the conviction that the said proposal is unwise and likely to hinder union, inasmuch as it implies the adoption of a principle contrary to the views very generally held and advocated by the C. P. Church in relation to University Education.

This resolution was carried unanimously, but Rev. Dr. Taylor afterwards craved and obtained leave to dissent and complain to the General Assembly through the Synod of Montreal. Dr. Taylor bases his dissent on technical grounds.

We can easily appreciate the technical grounds of opposition taken by Dr. Taylor. The Report is not yet before Presbyteries. It is premature for the church-courts as such to take action upon it. The Presbytery speak of the resolution as "part of the Basis of Union," whereas it is only one of the minor "findings" of the Committees.

It is well that the meaning of the Resolution should be understood. Dr. Snodgrass and the Presbytery of Montreal understand it in the same way. If there is any other explanation we should be glad to hear it. We should deplore exceedingly the revival of old College controversies which might lead to severance rather than union.

We greatly mistake the opinions of the Delegates from the Lower Provinces if they could endorse a proposal to make any one institution a University for the Presbyterian Church of British America. The prevailing sentiment of our ministers and people—of the Church of Scotland as well as the Church of the Lower Provinces—is most decidedly in favour of non-Sectarian Education in Universities as well as in Common Schools. We have no more wish to see a Presbyterian University than a Presbyterian Common School or Academy.

Possibly we may be attaching a meaning to the resolution of the Committees which it was not intended to hear. We hope so. In any event we fail to see how the first clause of the resolution can be brought into practical action at this time of day. Let us have as many Theological Halls as may be necessary. Let the Toronto Hall be removed to Kingston, or the Kingston Hall to Toronto. Let any changes be made that may be judged expedient. But so far as secular Education is concerned let our policy in the future be as it has been in the past,—NATIONAL, and not denominational.

Details of this kind should perhaps be left till after the Union. The wisdom of the united Church could be fully trusted to make wise arrangements for education as well as for Mis-

sions or any other department of a church's work. The Churches in the Lower Provinces have relations with Dalhousie College which it would be most disastrous to sever. Both Synods would be equally anxious to preserve those relations intact. In New Brunswick the Fredericton University is giving full satisfaction. We cannot of course speak with regard to the Upper Provinces; but we do not think that they are so badly off for the higher Educational Institutions as to make it necessary to establish a Presbyterian University.

KESHUB CHUNDRA SEN.

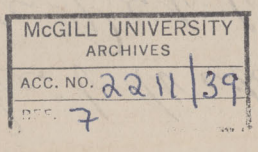
This distinguished Hindu scholar and preacher has left for India after making a tour of Great Britain, meeting with thousands of the people, seeing the great sights, and enjoying the hospitality of all the leading cities. His fame had preceded him as a great Hindu Reformer, the founder of a Hindu reformed church called the Brahma Somaj. He was well-received by representative men of all the British Churches, but especially by the Unitarians who tried to persuade him that he was one of themselves. He made able and impressive speeches while in England; but one could not read them—especially the later speeches—without a feeling that the learned Hindu was in danger of being spoiled by flattery.

There was some reason for the fraternization of the Unitarians. The Hindu Reformer is simply a Theist. He is not yet a Christian. He has thrown off the idolatry of paganism, but he has not "put on Christ." The favourite themes of the preachers in his church are the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of mankind, the sinfulness of men and the mercy of God. These are sublime themes, and indicate a glorious advance on the darkness and folly of heathenism. But they are only the substratum of Christianity. There is no doubt that the founder of the Brahma Somaj has borrowed his system from the Missionaries, as Mahomet borrowed his Theism from the Jews and the Scriptures. We must not despair of seeing Chundra Sen a Christian. His position is infinitely more favourable than that of the British Unitarians who sought to attach him to themselves. He and his disciples are climbing up from the profound depths of Heathen darkness and idolatry, while our "Unitarians" are descending from the pure and safe heights of Christianity towards Heathenism. The "Somaj" Church have their faces upwards—they are travelling in the right direction: or if halting, they halt on the right road. The British Unitarians have their face downwards towards Infidelity. The difference is therefore wide and remarkable; and British Christians were not slow to recognize it. The future of Keshub Chundra Sen and his disciples will be watched with growing interest. The reform has already made an impression on Hindu society; and our Missionaries are full of hope that it will prove a valuable auxiliary to their own operations. They regard it as an evidence that the leaven of Christianity is working more deeply and widely than they had till recently ventured to hope. While the Brahma Somaj keep a firm hold upon the conviction of One God and have a deep sense of the sinfulness of sin they cannot be very far from the Kingdom of God. The convicted sinner must seek a Saviour. The earnest Theist will seek reconciliation and communion with God—to be attained only through Jesus Christ.

REV. MR. PHILIP is about to leave the Albion Mines congregation, to accept a Parish in Scotland. The Elders recently presented him with an address on behalf of themselves and the whole congregation, in which they speak very highly of his services during the four years and ten months of his ministry there.

"When you assumed the charge of this congregation, we were comparatively few in number, about 80 subscribers, having no manse to receive you. Now, notwithstanding several adverse circumstances peculiar to mining districts, producing large emigrations from among us we are, by the Divine blessing under your instrumentality, a compact self-sustaining congregation, consisting of about 180 families in possession of one comfortable church, and another in advanced stage of erection at Westville, and a splendid manse clear of debt. Nor are we without a well grounded hope that you have many seals of your ministry among us."

Mr. Philip responded to the address with cordial affection.



the last day of my life. It is so
take away those precious souls from the feet of
the Pope of Rome, to the feet of Jesus! There
is such a joy in my head when I hear those
multitudes of converts from Popery, singing the
praises of the Lamb who has been slain for
them! and who has saved them by his death!

But you, Protestants, who are fighting Rome
at a long distance, and who are kept by the
hands of Providence far away from the field
of danger, you will perhaps never realize what
we have to suffer, where the Great Captain of
our Salvation calls us to be at the front of the
battle.

I thank God that Rome leaves you in peace,
when she sends her blind multitudes to curse
us and strike us, that you are safe in your
happy homes, when we are bruised by the
stones,—that you are tolerated, respected and
feared, when we are assailed and covered with
mud and in danger to be slaughtered,—that
you can praise the Lord in your beautiful
churches, when my poor church is a heap of
ruins at the order of the Pope!

But if we have to shed tears, when you re-
joice, if we are ruined, when you are rich, if we
are in constant danger of death, when you are
in peace—will you bear me, if in this dark hour
which is over me and my dear converts, I say
to you again "Brethren, in the name of Jesus,
"Pray for us—do not forsake us—help us
"again to the extent of your noble hearts and
"the means the God of Heaven has put into
"your christian hands.

Believe me yours forever,
Grateful Brother in Christ,
C. CHINIQUY.

P. S.—I will send you one volume of my
answer to the grand Vicar of London, for
every one who will give or raise one dollar to
help me to build my church—and besides that
my photograph (Twelve inches large), to every
one who will give or collect \$5.

DR. DUNCAN'S SAYINGS.

Dr. Duncan was one of the strangest men of the
time. He has left nothing or next to nothing
behind him in writing or in print: yet his thoughts
were deep as fountains and fresh as the breath of
spring. A volume has been published in Edin-
burgh, "Colloquia Peripatetica," giving recollections
and notes of sayings of Dr. Duncan. We subjoin
a few of these called from a review:—

HIS CREED.

I'm first a Christian, next a Catholic, then a
Calvinist, fourth a Pædobaptist, and fifth a Presby-
terian. I cannot reverse this order. [Some one
suggested that these were like circles within each
other, the first the widest and the best.] I like
better to think of them as towers rising one above
the other, though narrowing as they rise. The
first is the broadest, and is the foundation laid
by Christ; but we are to build on that foundation,
and, as we ascend, our outlook improves.

HIS CALVINISM.

I think I'm a high Calvinist. I have no objection
to the height of the Calvinists; but I have objections
to the miserable narrowness of some, the miserable
narrowness. As Calvinism rises to the infinite, it
can't be too high. But it must not be like a single
pillar rising up to heaven, not even like a steeple,
but a church. And I have no objection to the
crypts below. There is a subterranean region un-
derneath our creeds; only I'm satisfied if they rise
up to the light.

TELEGRAPHIC AGE.

I don't much care for all the world becoming
next-door neighbours. And we are drifting, drift-
ing, drifting into an awfully materialistic and utili-
tarian age. I do not like to think of railways in
the heart of mountains. They are taking them
into Greece and tunnelling Olympus! What a
strange thought for a man with any classic reve-
rence in him! They'll be watering the engines at
Hippocrene!

CARLYLE.

Carlyle's earnestness is very touching and noble;
but it seems that, according to his teaching, if you
could conceive an omnipotent devil, you ought to
worship him as much as Israel's Jehovah. [So
that he is in one sense a modern Manichee?] I
suspect so. And an omnipotent militia of darkness
would be the very horror of horrors. . . .
Carlyle is sometimes difficult to understand, and
very difficult to judge. Why did he call Chalmers
the last of the Christians? I suppose he forgets
what he has written elsewhere. Hero worship!
ah well, he and I have to meet a strange hero yet
—Thanatos (Death)—the greatest that I know of
next to Him who overcame him.

A PICTURE.

There is an old stone of granite by the roadside
as you wind up the hill at old Buda, upon which a
worn and defaced image of our Saviour is cut,
which I used often to pass. Below the granite

they grow. *Me merimnate*, they seem to preac-
—Carking care, away!

THE FALSE AND THE TRUE.

In one sense I am not an eclectic; in another
sense I am. I cannot huddle systems and bits of
systems into a mass, apart from their organic con-
nections and the vital relations of truth with truth.
I cannot merely juxta-pace, and leave the dogmas
in a row. But, on the other hand, there is nothing
in this world completely false. There is no *whole
lie* that I know of but the sceptic's and even his is
not utterly a lie, or it would never have existed.
Undoubtedly all errors are abused truths. But
then half a truth is also at the same time half a lie.
Now I don't like halves. Give me entireties,
unities, wholes.

LAW AND THE SENSE OF BEAUTY.

The esthetic in religion is at bottom the bring-
ing of religion to God, instead of bringing the soul
to God to get religion. It is thus that men make
a God of religion, instead of allowing religion to
remain a worshipper of God. Let a man be in
the presence of the most beautiful things which the
universe contains, or be thrilled by that perfection
of moral beauty which Scripture yields him, and
then come to God in prayer, and he will find that
the beauty he had realised has passed upwards
through the sublime, and been lost in the majestic
holiness. Is the esthetic snare still felt? Well
then, God says, *There's my Law*: "The soul that
sinneth it shall die." Bring in *conscience*. If we
lose conscience, we lose dignity: become pulses,
not men.

FACT AND FEELING.

I am becoming more and more in love with a
good bone of fact. I've been too speculative and
abstract all my life, and I am now, in my old
years, seeing the wisdom of clinging to the facts—
the bones. The mystical dreamer and the abstract
mind both slun the facts, and in consequence the
mystic often becomes a flabby, molluscous sort of
creature. There are some Christians whom I
could describe only as soft pulpy molluscs. And
yet their mollusc lives are curious. See the limpet's
suction. So some of the most curious spiritual
creatures cling to that rock, which is Christ. You
may kick them, and they'll only cling the firmer;
ay, and with some of them it is only the knife, or
death by stoning, that will remove them from that
Rock.' There's a law of compensation every-
where.

Dr David Brown is preparing a memoir of Dr
Duncan.

RELIGIOUS WORK IN HUNGARY.

BY PASTOR KOENIG.

THE ARCHDUCHESS MARIA DOROTHEA IN PESTH.

"And kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their
queens thy nursing mothers."—Isaiah xlix. 23.

Why should not the Lord be able to fulfil this
promise even in the darkest days of a Roman Ca-
tholic country?

Enthroned on one of the vine-clad hills which
adorn the bank of the Danube, at a height of
about 200 feet above the stream, stands the royal
castle of Buda or Ofen, the ancient capital of
Hungary. Erected originally by Emperor Charles
VII, it has been besieged and destroyed twenty
times within three centuries, and now stands re-
stored in elegant modern form, looking down in
pride on the city of Pesth—a noble castle, worthy
of an ancient and heroic race.

This palace was occupied in the year 1832 by
the Archduke Joseph, Viceroy of Hungary, and
his pious spouse, Maria Dorothea, a Wurtemberg
princess. This noble lady had been educated un-
der the influence of the Rousseau school, without
the Bible; but in her new home her soul had been
purified by the fire of affliction, drawn to the study
of God's Word, and brought to the feet of the Sa-
viour. A deep sorrow possessed her heart as
she looked forth from her palace windows on
the populous city and fertile lands around, and
saw the shadows of spiritual night resting on the
millions of Hungary. The Protestant Church of
Hungary had indeed survived the sore persecu-
tion which it had suffered from the Papacy; the
Reformed Church still counted 1,700,000, and the
Lutheran Church about 800,000 adherents; but
the condition of these Churches was aptly de-
scribed by an old man in England, who observed
to some Hungarian friends: "You Hungarians
have plenty of Protestantism, but very little of
the Gospel."

The good Archduchess thought of this as she
looked on the land of her adoption; but she
stood alone, as she herself used to express it, "like
a sparrow on the house top." She longed for
Christian fellowship, but this was denied her.—
Looking down from the window of her private
room on the scene below, the city of Pesth and
the vast Hungarian plains stretching away in the
distance behind it, she thought of her own
desolateness and the still greater desolation of
the land, and poured out her heart before God.
Sometimes her desires became so intense that,
stretching out her arms towards heaven she
prayed almost in an agony of spirit that He
would send at least one messenger of the Cross
to Hungary. Thus she continued waiting on
God for about the space of seven years.

W. B. Mackay
Dr. W. Mackay

Wheat
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MONTREAL TUESDAY

CORRESPONDENCE

[For the WITNESSES.]

THE QUESTION OF A PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY.

The friends of higher education in this city were startled last week by the appearance of a resolution passed by the Committee on Union of the Presbyterian Churches. The resolution recommended that "the earnest attention of the United Church should be given at the earliest possible moment to secure the maintenance in thorough efficiency of a Presbyterian University." The only meaning which the uninitiated could attach to these words was that the larger of the two bodies represented in the Committee, that of the Canada Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, was prepared to recede from the position which, after long struggles, it had taken as a supporter of non-denominational universities, and to fall back on the old and now almost obsolete ground of separate universities for the young men of each religious denomination. Were this really the case, nothing could be imagined more injurious to the existing universities, or more likely to be damaging to the Presbyterian Church itself. Whatever the intention or meaning of the resolution, it seemed likely to provoke discussion, and to damage the cause of the Union which the Committee were supposed to desire, as well as to promote suspicion and discord among the different sections of the Protestant community. We were, therefore, glad to find that the Presbytery of Montreal, in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church, passed, in their meeting of last week, a resolution stating clearly the policy of their Church in the College question; and this resolution, expressing, as it does, the policy of that Church in the Province of Quebec will do much to allay public anxiety. The *Globe* has an article taking the same ground which we have no doubt expresses the views of the Canada Presbyterian Church in Ontario, and the supporters of Dalhousie College will, probably, take up the same position in the Maritime Provinces. But in opposition to these utterances though evidently attaching the same meaning to the resolution, we may place the following extracts from the address of Principal Snodgrass, himself a member of the Committee, at the opening of the session of Queen's College. Principal Snodgrass understands that there is to be a Presbyterian University for the Dominion, and further that Queen's College Kingston is to be adopted by the united body as the Pan-presbyterian University. It is certainly due to the public, as well as to the members of the churches represented at the conference, that all doubt on this important question should be removed. That the existing relations of the Presbyterian body with the University of Toronto, McGill University, Montreal, and Dalhousie University, Halifax, should be severed, and the long-agitated question of denominational universities again opened up, in order to establish Queen's as a Presbyterian University, would be a national calamity. On the other hand, no one could reasonably object to the continuance of Queen's College as a university for the section of Ontario to which it locally belongs. If, as we would hope, this last is all that the Committee meant, they should have said so, or at the least should give this explanation now.

The following are the more important of the remarks of Principal Snodgrass, as reported in the *Kingston News*:-

"Opinion so far as expressed was partly in favor of there being but one Institution, the thorough equipment and efficiency of which would be secured by the ample resources available for its support, and partly in favor of the maintenance of a University with several Theological Colleges properly placed and equipped. The question was discussed during two consecutive days, and a resolution at length passed in favor of the latter view, to the effect that the united church should maintain, in thorough efficiency, a University and such Theological Colleges as may be found requisite. This is the statement of a general principle merely. No institutions, no localities are named. There was an anxious desire on the part of many to obtain a definite deliverance, and if the interests to be especially consulted had been fewer and simpler there would, probably, have been little difficulty in preparing a deliverance of that character, perfectly acceptable to all concerned. As it is, we can only place against all the objections which may be raised to the terms of the resolution, the advantage there will be in allowing time for the forming and maturing of a sound public opinion on the subject.

"A change of site has been mentioned. The transplanting of Queen's College from Kingston to Toronto or Montreal has been suggested. I believe that Montreal would not have been named if Toronto had not been named, and the feeling with reference to the question may be fairly represented to be this, that in both these cities there are already Universities and Colleges enough, and that, especially with regard to Montreal, whatever the United Church might do were it required to aim at the creation of a University, it would be extremely inexpedient, not to say, ungenerous, to entertain the transporting of Queen's University to that city, where it would be in close proximity to the only Protestant University in the Province of Quebec—the well-known University of McGill. So far, therefore, as the convention is concerned, this notion may be considered as dismissed."

[For the WITNESSES.]

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New Advertisements this Forenoon

BOY Wanted. James Fairie, 93 St. Francois Xavier st.

A YOUNG Lady holding a Diploma for French and English, wishes employment as Teacher in a school or as clerk in a store. For further particulars apply to the Richelieu Hotel, St. Vincent street.

TAILOR'S CUTTER Wanted, to take charge of a department at Sherbrooke. Apply at 347 St. Paul st.

WANTED, a Cook, for two in family, who can wash and iron. Apply between 2 and 5 p.m., at 18 Victoria st.

WANTED, a respectable Boy as apprentice to the Scale Making business. JAMES FYFE, 24 College st.

WANTED, a Good Plain Sewer Apply at 32 Mansfield st.

WANTED, a Situation in a Gentleman's Family, as Sewing Girl or Lady's Maid. Understands Dressmaking; good references given. Address E F., WITNESS Office.

WANTED, a Good General Servant, with good references. Apply at 968 St. Catharine st.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED, by a gentleman, wife and servant; a parlor, two bedrooms and kitchen, furnished or partly furnished; the neighborhood of St. Catharine street preferred. Address, with full name, to A.Z., WITNESS office.

WANTED, Several Smart Cash Boys at H. MORGAN & CO'S

BLACKSMITH WANTED, accustomed to Engine work. F. E. GILBERT, Canada Engine Works.

BOW BELLS, LONDON JOURNAL, YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL, &c. for October, RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANAC, 1871, just received. C. H. KIRBY, Bookseller, 339 Notre Dame st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

The CHEAPEST in the city. TWENTY FIVE different styles, at G. & W. CLARKE'S, Stationers & News Agents, 222 St. James st., next WITNESS Office

TO LET, a Furnished Bedroom with or without board in a private family where no other boarders are kept, with us bath, at 293 St. Charles Borromee st.

LOST—Gold Earring—Last Monday evening, in central part of the single Gold Earring, in case marked "Sav Lyman"; was lost in black silk pocket, became detached from the lady's dress. A reward will be paid on leaving it at Savage & Lyman's, or R. Handery & Co.

CORRECTION.—The And McNiece, mentioned in the WITNESS last week was not Andrew McNiece, Grocer St. Paul st.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, square Pew No. 131 Christ's Church Cathedral. Apply to Drawer 241 Post Office, Montreal.

FRESH BOUCTOUCH OYSTERS, JUST ARRIVED.

Schooner "Elizabeth Ann," with a cargo of Fresh Bouctouches Oysters, only 8 days out water. Customers will please leave their orders once, on board of Schooner, Capt. Cunningham lying opposite Custom House, or at DUFRESNE & MCGARITY'S, 221 Notre Dame street

ANIMALCULÆ

In MONTREAL WATER, as seen in one of H. SANDER'S (\$25) MICROSCOPES, Magnifying 200 diameters. Call and get one, and see the water we drink

ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE.

The undermentioned Pot Ashes having been in Store since 1869, viz.:-

JUNE—			
2.	J R,	1 Bbl	bill delivered to, Ferrier & Co.
3.	434,	1 "	" Paquette.
5.	EN Co	1 "	" E Neild & Co
8.	438	1 "	" Lalonde.
"	439	1 "	" Beauchamp.
"	Laparrne	3 "	" Laparrne.
10	E F,	5 "	" Brule.
11	445	1 "	" Elliotte.
"	L G,	6 "	" Gagnon.

If ownership is not proved by the production of the Inspection Bills on or before 1st proximo they will be sold to prevent further loss by deterioration, which has already been serious, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

DYDE & MAJOR, Inspectors.

RETURNING TO EUROPE—As most of the Monuments are sold, I will sell the remaining Monuments at a still greater sacrifice. PAUL CEREDO, Sculptor.

SAML. WHITFIELD & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT FIRE THIEF-PROOF SAFES, THE STRONGEST SAFEGUARDS IN THE WORLD AGAINST FIRE AND ROBBERY. Constructed on the principle of non-combustion and evaporation, the Temperature interior being kept down to 212° in the hottest fire. FITTED WITH DRILL-PROOF MAPPIN'S PATENT which can be fitted to any of

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REPORT.

(Morning.)
day, Oct. 10.

Superior Extra, \$5.90; Fancy, super. from Canada, Western States \$4.85 in bond; Canada Wheat, ers' Flour, \$5.80
ert Wheat (Wel-
0 a bond; City
Western Wheat),
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ate No. 2, \$4.50
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ay; City Bags
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minal. Ordinary
up to \$5.30;—
Bakers' Flour at
brls.) of a City
Saturday p.m.,
equal to \$5.02
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pers. at \$4.85
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Prime, \$21.50 to

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Oct. 8.—Schr

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do; rye, none;
10 a.m.—Wheat

*The Toronto Globe in the
Preparation of a Presbyterian University
From the Toronto Globe.*

In discussing and laying down the terms of an ecclesiastical union there was not the slightest need for referring to what individual members of the church might or might not do in reference to schools, colleges and universities; for there is no necessity for hampering in the slightest degree individual action on the subject, and if any man, or any number of men think well to spend their money in getting up what they may be pleased to call a Presbyterian University, no one could possibly object; though the judiciousness of the movement might be gravely called in question. In the discussions of the Union Committee, however, exclusive reference was of necessity had to church action, so that if the erection of a Presbyterian University had been put in the programme it would have pledged the United Church, through its ordinary ecclesiastical courts, to the erection and support of such an institution.

The more this is considered, the more we are convinced, it will be seen to be a grave mistake. The tendencies of the times are not in favour of churches stepping out of their proper sphere and charging themselves with the secular as well as religious education of the community. Such a University established at Montreal would of course be in the position of a rival to McGill College, which is an institution upon an exceedingly liberal and non-sectarian basis; and thus there would be presented, apart altogether from the sectarian aspect of the thing, the unseemly and even absurd spectacle of two Universities claiming very largely the support of the same class of the community, and that in one city of no great size and with a necessarily small constituency in the whole country round. It used to be said as a matter of jest that England had two Universities and so had Aberdeen, and the remark would lose none of its point when it could also be used in reference to Montreal. Morin College, for good and sufficient reasons, would in any case remain at Quebec, and the class of students it has usually taught would not in any case be drawn away to Montreal. The literary institutions of the Lower Provinces would not be in any way affected, nor could students be reckoned on from those localities for the proposed central establishment. Away to the West, where the great strength of Presbyterianism is, and always will be, such an institution as is spoken of would never be regarded as anything more than a local arrangement, for which the church as a whole could never be pledged, and for the advancement of which all could never be expected to labour. Instead of being a central establishment it would be one with which Ontario and all the West could have nothing better than a nominal connection—nay, which might be looked upon as a rival to our own Provincial institutions. Over such a wide extent of territory as Presbyterians are scattered even one great central theological institution could not be secured, and would not work, though it would be a much more easily accomplished and less formidable undertaking than what is proposed. Even the Canada Presbyterian Church itself has found the necessity for more than one theological institute, and has not proposed to foster the one above the other, as if either were a central establishment. Still more would this necessity be felt in the event of the proposed union being consummated. Not one of the theological institutions of the different bodies proposing to unite would require to be given up; and if friends about Kingston and elsewhere, not in their church, but in their individual capacity, chose to maintain in connection with th

Theological Seminary—which, we think, ought to be continued there—a fully equipped literary institution, with University powers, as at present, no one could possibly object; though we maintain that the church as such should hold itself entirely free from, and altogether irresponsible for, the management and support of such a University. Any other course would lead to endless complications and embarrassment. If the Theological Institute at Montreal required a fully organized Presbyterian University in connection with it, so, by parity of reasoning, would the one in Toronto; for if McGill could not supply the literary instruction in the one case, no more could University College in the other. We should, in short, have the same thing to be done in connection with every theological establishment, and in that case we should have the denominational system in full operation, with all those objectionable features which we have often dwelt upon at large, and need not specify here or now. If Presbyterian colleges, why not Presbyterian schools? Why not? And in that case where would very speedily be our national system of education?

Instead of the church taking upon itself the burden of providing higher education for the community, and thereby creating as great a number of contemptible institutions called Universities as there are denominations in the country, let it mind its own proper work; insist upon all its candidates for the ministry having somehow or other received a thorough literary training before commencing the study of theology, and provide well-equipped and efficiently conducted theological institutions at convenient central points, where aspirants to the pulpit may be trained for their special life work. Let the Presbyterian Church do this, and instead of seeking to multiply little sectarian cliques and calling them University Boards, let its members, as citizens, seek rather the establishment of a great national University, with affiliated colleges scattered over all the different Provinces of our Dominion, whose pupils might year by year meet in friendly rivalry, and when found worthy, receive a degree which would carry weight and honour with it the world over.

We do not at all wonder at the strong kindly feeling which many entertain towards Queen's College and University. It would be strange if it were otherwise. But in seeking a union which would comprehend the whole of British America, it is very manifest that it would be quite impracticable to adopt one local literary institution and make it an integral part of the church machinery without doing the same all through, and that what might work, though with difficulty, in a comparatively small body, would not work at all when that body became much larger, and was spread over a greatly more extended breadth of territory. Let Queen's College then remain as it is, at Kingston, but so reorganized that the church as such will have no official connection with or control over any of its departments, except the theological, which it ought not only to control, but also support. That point settled, all the rest will be comparatively easy. It would be premature to enter into minute details as to how this may be done. The great central Presbyterian University plan, whether its seat were at Montreal or Toronto, would never work. It would, if tried, be found to be an anachronism; and we are happy to believe that nothing of the kind will be asked of the churches soon to be united.

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The Globe.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Several engagements have taken place between the French forces and the Prussians, probably connected with the strategical manoeuvres of the latter or forays of detachments in search of provisions. In an engagement near Eperon, the artillery of the Prussians was brought into play with considerable effect, and the French retreated. The latter, however, claim to have repulsed a Prussian force advancing on Fontainebleau. An estimate is made which runs up the number of armed defenders of Paris to 700,000, but this is probably an exaggeration, although it is doubtful whether numerically the besiegers can now boast a superiority in this respect. It is expressly denied that any rioting has taken place in Paris, and drilling is said to be going on incessantly.

The French Ministers propose to send representatives of their number to Lille in case of Tours being attacked by the Germans. The *Manchester Examiner* has had a balloon despatch in which it is asserted that on the 29th of September, during a discussion in the French cabinet, Jules Favre and Arago opposed the continuance of the war without an appeal to the people. This, however, was resisted, it is said, by their colleagues Keratry, Rochefort, and General Trochu. A wild story about the American General Burnside having attempted to mediate is referred to in the despatches from London. It has probably no truth in it whatever, and most likely emanated from the brain of an American correspondent.

The idea that General Von Moltke is dead has received some attention, and been discussed in London papers. It is satisfactory to know that, if false, the production of the General will soon set the rumour at rest. King William's headquarters have been removed from Meaux and are now at Versailles. A letter purporting to have been written by the Emperor Napoleon on the state of affairs in France, was published by *La Situation*, a paper in London, professing to represent the Imperial dynasty. It was, however, repudiated almost as soon as it had appeared, and a fresh denial of its authenticity is now telegraphed by the London correspondent of the *New York Times*. The claim of *La Situation* to be the organ of the Empress is also denied. A Berlin despatch announces that preparations for the bombardment of Paris are now completed, and that a regular attack will be commenced immediately.

THE FRENCH SITUATION.

From the reports of the popular vote in reference to recent changes of government in France it will be seen that those at present in power have received a very large amount of support. It may be said with truth that Jules Favre & Co. truly represent the country, in its present state of feeling at any rate. It has been argued on behalf of the King of Prussia that it was impossible to treat with the Provisional Government, because there was no evidence that it had the support of the country, or that it would not be supplanted by something else in the course of a few days or weeks. This cannot be said with any appearance of truth now. From day to day the Government seems gathering strength, and if it is declared unworthy of being recognized and treated with as a *de facto* authority, then there is and can be no course open to the Prussians but to proceed to the conquest of the whole of France, and to impose thereafter such a Government upon it as shall best please the victor. It surely never could be imagined that any Government improvised by the invaders, or springing up under the protection of Prussian bayonets, could have any such standing as to justify King William in treating with it, while refusing to have anything to do with that now at Tours. If the one is weak, still more, if possible, would be the other; and if the guarantees given by the one would be worthless, how much would those of the other signify when Prussia released its grasp from the throat of France? To talk of restoring the Emperor and then treating with him, is simply absurd. The suggestion, we observe, has not come from official quarters in Berlin, and is not on the cards. Imperialism is at present dead in that country where but lately it appeared so vigorous, and any foreign attempt to galvanize it into life again would only render the name of Bonaparte still more disliked, and the turn of popular favour in that direction on any subsequent occasion more unlikely, if not altogether impossible.

Supposing that from the Rhine to the Pyrenees the Prussian flag floated triumphantly, what would be gained? Nothing but an intolerable burden which might bring down the whole monarchical system of the conquerors, and send even the family of the Hohenzollerns on their travels. It is always safe to recognize the *de facto* Government of a country. It is not well for any one, however strong to press a hollow, high-spirited

PROPOSED PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY.

In any discussion about a union of the different Presbyterian bodies in the Dominion, it was to be expected that some difficulty would be felt in settling how the United Church was to stand with reference to the higher education of the country. As far as the Common School system is concerned, no practical difficulty was to be anticipated, for on that subject all have substantially held and acted upon the same principles. With reference to collegiate education, however, there has been a diversity of procedure, and that diversity has to be met at the very threshold of any consultations and overtures about union. This has evidently been felt in the late deliberations at Montreal, and the conclusion at which the United Committee there arrived on the subject shows that unless it is very carefully handled it may retard, if not, in the meantime, altogether prevent the consummation of the union so much on many accounts to be desired. The proposal to establish a great Central Presbyterian University re-opens the whole question of the relation of the Church to the educational institutions of a country, and of the duty of the various religious denominations, as such, to provide the community with secular as well as religious instruction.

In discussing and laying down the terms of an ecclesiastical union there was not the slightest need for referring to what individual members of the church might or might not do in reference to schools, colleges and universities; for there is no necessity for hampering in the slightest degree individual action on the subject, and if any man, or any number of men think well to spend their money in getting up what they may be pleased to call a Presbyterian University, no one could possibly object; though the judiciousness of the movement might be gravely called in question. In the discussions of the Union Committee, however, exclusive reference was of necessity had to church action, so that if the erection of a Presbyterian University had been put in the programme it would have pledged the United Church, through its ordinary ecclesiastical courts, to the erection and support of such an institution.

The more this is considered, the more, we are convinced, it will be seen to be a grave mistake. The tendencies of the times are not in favour of churches stepping out of their proper sphere and charging themselves with the secular as well as religious education of the community. Such a University established at Montreal would of course be in the position of a rival to McGill College, which is an institution upon an exceedingly liberal and non-sectarian basis; and thus there would be presented, apart altogether from the sectarian aspect of the thing, the unseemly and even absurd spectacle of two Universities claiming very largely the support of the same class of the community, and that in one city of no great size and with a necessarily small constituency in the whole country round. It used to be said as a matter of jest that England had two Universities and so had Aberdeen, and the remark would lose none of its point when it could also be used in reference to Montreal. Morin College, for good and sufficient reasons, would in any case remain at Quebec, and the class of students it has usually taught would not in any case be drawn away to Montreal. The literary institutions of the Lower Provinces would not be in any way affected, nor could students be reckoned on from those localities for the proposed central establishment. Away to the West, where the great strength of Presbyterianism is, and always will be, such an institution as is spoken of would never be regarded as anything more than a local arrangement, for which the church as a whole could never be pledged, and for the advancement of which all could never be expected to labour. Instead of being a central establishment it would be one with which Ontario and all the West could have nothing better than a nominal connection—nay, which might be looked upon as a rival to our own Provincial institutions. Over such a wide extent of territory as Presbyterians are scattered even one great central theological institution could not be secured, and would not work, though it would be a much more easily accomplished and less formidable undertaking than what is proposed. Even the Canada Presbyterian Church itself has found the necessity for more than one theological institute, and has not proposed to foster the one above the other, as if either were a central establishment. Still more would this necessity be felt in the event of the proposed union being consummated. Not one of the theological institutions of the differ-

wards Queen's College and University. It would be strange if it were otherwise. But in seeking a union which would comprehend the whole of British America, it is very manifest that it would be quite impracticable to adopt one local literary institution and make it an integral part of the church machinery without doing the same all through, and that what might work, though with difficulty, in a comparatively small body would not work at all when that body became much larger, and was spread over a greatly more extended breadth of territory. Let Queen's College, then, remain as it is, at Kingston, but so reorganized that the church as such will have no official connection with or control over any of its departments, except the theological, which it ought not only to control, but also support. That point settled, all the rest will be comparatively easy. It would be premature to enter into minute details as to how this may be done. The great central Presbyterian University plan, whether its seat were at Montreal or Toronto, would never work. It would, if tried, be found to be an anachronism; and we are happy to believe that nothing of the kind will be asked of the churches soon to be united.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

It has already been announced that His Excellency the Governor-General arrived in the city and is the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor. The City Corporation considering this a fitting opportunity to present their congratulations to His Excellency on his elevation to the peerage, met on Tuesday and drafted an address which they presented yesterday morning at the Government House. There were present at the interview: His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Vickers, Bell and Baxter, J. Beverley Robinson, Esq., city solicitor, John Carr, Esq., city clerk, and also Lieutenant-Governor Howland, and his aide-camp, Captain Curtis, and Colonel O'Neill, His Excellency's military secretary. The deputation were cordially received by His Excellency. His Worship the Mayor read the address of the Corporation as follows:—

The Right Hon. Baron Lisgar, G. G., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Governor-General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The citizens of Toronto, represented by their Mayor and Corporation, in the Address of welcome which they had the honour of presenting on the occasion of your first visit to Toronto last autumn, ventured to express the hope that Your Excellency might be disposed from time to time to renew the same, and become more intimately acquainted with the Province of Ontario and its Capital City.

It affords them the highest gratification to see this hope realized, and they embrace the present opportunity thereby happily afforded them, as a fitting one again to approach Your Excellency with their respectful congratulations on your elevation to the Peerage.

In the appointment of your Excellency as one of the distinguished succession of representatives of the Sovereign who have from time to time exercised the Vice-regal office in Canada, an evidence was given of the recognition by our Gracious Sovereign of the ability that had marked your Excellency's administration of previous high commands; and we feel pride in now considering that the highest distinction yet awarded has been bestowed on your Excellency as the Governor-General of Canada is an evidence of approval of your successful administration of our affairs during one of the most important epochs of our history—an administration which we hope may be prolonged till the entire Provinces of British North America are all happily united under the one loyal banner of the Dominion.

We conclude with the prayer that Providence may long spare your Lordship and Lady Lisgar to enjoy the distinction which evokes the kindest and most fervid congratulations of Her Majesty's Canadian people.

SAMUEL B. HARMAN,
Mayor.
JOHN CARR,
City Clerk.

Toronto, 5th Oct., 1870.

His Excellency replied as follows:—
THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF TORONTO.

I am very sensible of the kindness which induced you to notice in complimentary terms the repetition of my visit to your thriving and important city.

I have found every visit which I have been able to pay to the Province of Ontario alike gratifying and instructive.

It does one's heart good to see what manly enterprise can achieve under the favourable circumstances which exist in Canada. The fair towns which have been built, the manufactures established and flourishing, and the vast extent of fertile farms wrought out of the wild forest, are the results of an industry and self-reliance which, as they have done great things in the past, afford under the blessing of Providence the best auguries for the future.

Pray accept my sincere thanks in return for your congratulations upon my elevation to the Peerage. I owe this mark of Royal favour to my connection with the Dominion, which, as you observe, has recently passed through an important epoch, fruitful of anxiety, and requiring careful management.

The difficulties which presented so threatening an aspect have been happily surmounted by the courage of the people and the councils of my Ministers. The clouds have cleared away from the horizon for the present, and the country is enjoying the sunshine of prosperity, with every prospect of the complete realization at no distant date of the hopes under which the Confederation was formed.

I tender you on Lady Lisgar's part and my own our warm acknowledgments for the

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travels. It is always said to be the *de facto* Government of a country. It is not well for any one, however strong, to press a gallant, high-spirited nation like the French to despair. It is quite true, no doubt, that the French Emperor was the aggressor, and that he was backed in his movements by the mass of the French people; but the other side, both ruler and people, were also eager for the fray, and did their part, though with greater astuteness, in bringing on the inevitable struggle. Surely now both parties have been sufficiently punished and the work of slaughter might be stayed.

If Prussia now treats with the Provisional Government, which she must do if there is to be any arrangement come to short of the absolute reduction of France to the status of a conquered province, it is very evident that she is in a position to secure anything she could reasonably demand. An indemnity in the shape of war expenses, the dismantlement of Metz and Strasbourg—even the cession of the latter place—are all within reach now; and what more could be gained by more months of slaughter and desolation? The talk about guarantees against future French aggression and the protection of Germany is little better than words. Although Metz and Strasbourg had Prussian garrisons, and though the coveted provinces were under the flag of the Fatherland, France recuperated and under popular Government would not thereby be rendered incapable of aggression. The best guarantee against one nation assailing another is, that it be indisposed to take any such course. And generous, forbearing treatment by Prussia in this her hour of triumph would do more to awaken and maintain such a disinclination on the part of the French than any number of paper agreements and any number of material guarantees. There is no likelihood of France trying to invade Germany for a good while to come, and if she did, without provocation and in spite of fair and equitable treatment now, she would only deprive herself the more of general sympathy, and expose herself the more surely to another disastrous overthrow. On the other hand, if she is now humiliated unreasonably, if she be made to drink to the very dregs the cup which very possibly she may have intended for others, the seeds of future wars will thereby be only the more surely planted, and the likelihood of future aggressions made only the greater from the very extent and character of the guarantees exacted against their occurrence.

Morally the Prussians would gain immensely by making fair and reasonable terms with the present Government of France, which gives some promise of permanence, and moral power always so far implies and is likely to add to what is simply material. We are not without hope that peace may not be so far off as many imagine, and when it comes we sincerely trust that its permanence may be only the greater from the sad experiences of all parties in this terrible and most unjustifiable conflict, where both parties have been in the wrong, though France must shoulder most of the blame, as she has to endure the greater portion of the loss.

union being consummated. Not one of the theological institutions of the different bodies proposing to unite would require to be given up; and if friends about Kingston and elsewhere, not in their church, but in their individual capacity, chose to maintain in connection with the Theological Seminary—which, we think, ought to be continued there—a fully equipped literary institution, with University powers, as at present, no one could possibly object; though we maintain that the church as such should hold itself entirely free from, and altogether irresponsible for, the management and support of such a University. Any other course would lead to endless complications and embarrassment. If the Theological Institute at Montreal required a fully organized Presbyterian University in connection with it, so, by parity of reasoning, would the one in Toronto; for if McGill could not supply the literary instruction in the one case, no more could University College in the other. We should, in short, have the same thing to be done in connection with every theological establishment, and in that case we should have the denominational system in full operation, with all those objectionable features which we have often dwelt upon at large, and need not specify here or now. If Presbyterian colleges, why not Presbyterian schools? Why not? And in that case where would very speedily be our national system of education?

Instead of the church taking upon itself the burden of providing higher education for the community, and thereby creating as great a number of contemptible institutions called Universities as there are denominations in the country, let it mind its own proper work; insist upon all its candidates for the ministry having somehow or other received a thorough literary training before commencing the study of theology, and provide well-equipped and efficiently conducted theological institutions at convenient central points, where aspirants to the pulpit may be trained for their special life work. Let the Presbyterian Church do this, and instead of seeking to multiply little sectarian cliques and calling them University Boards, let its members, as citizens, seek rather the establishment of a great national University, with affiliated colleges scattered over all the different Provinces of our Dominion, whose pupils might year by year meet in friendly rivalry, and when found worthy, receive a degree which would carry weight and honour with it the world over.

We do not at all wonder at the strong kindly feeling which many entertain to-

federation was formed. I tender you on Lady Lisgar's part and my own our warm acknowledgments for the prayer you breathe for our welfare, and assure you of our anxious desire to do all in our power to respond to your goodness, and merit your esteem.

LISGAR.

Government House,
Toronto, Oct. 5, 1870.

The Corporation will present an address to Sir John A. Macdonald in the City Hall, at 10 o'clock this morning.

CANADA.

The New Brunswick papers assert that \$20,000 at the outside will cover the losses of the city of St. John betting men on the great boat-race.

It is stated that sportsmen in the county of Norfolk intend to test the legal rights of the Long Point Company to prevent the public shooting game at the Point.

On the 3rd inst., Mr. Robinson, one of a hunting party from Collingwood, while out shooting duck at Mud Lake, was shot in the leg by his companion's gun going off accidentally. It seems that the party in laying down his paddle in the boat struck the cock of the gun, which caused it to go off. The wound is not fatal.

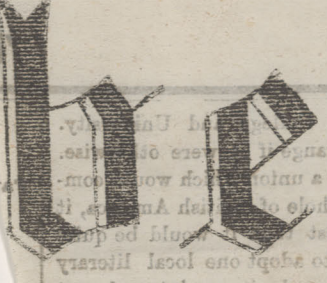
Walter McQueen, accused at Brockville of being in possession of a horse stolen in the United States and knowing the same to be stolen, has been committed for trial at the Assizes. This will be very likely one of the first cases tried in Canada under the new criminal law which provides for the punishment of fugitive thieves from the United States.

Farmers in the neighbourhood of Kingston fear that the supply of fodder will fall short next winter, and are offering their cattle, principally milk cows, at reduced rates. Cows which could be purchased for not less than \$23 two weeks ago are now offered for \$18. Live hogs were in brisk demand about six weeks ago, but they are now a drug in the market, good shoats being offered at \$2 each, with few buyers.

About 150 men commenced last Monday at the three points, Komoka, Glencoe and Chatham, taking up the north rail on the Great Western track, and substituting the new steel rail, narrow gauge. There are now nothing but narrow gauge trains running west of Komoka, and the entire line from Komoka to Chatham will be completed with the narrow gauge by the end of the present week.

Mr. Frederick Corey was found dead near his house, in the township of Hallowell, on the 2nd inst. On the previous night he went out to shoot a pole-cat that was prowling about the barn, but did not return. An early search next morning discovered him lying dead beside a fence which he had evidently been trying to climb over, when the gun went off and shot him through the bowels.

Passengers per steamer *Moravian* from Liverpool to Quebec:—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Delahaye and child, Mr. and Mrs. Vanstaden, Mr. Langton, Miss Langton, Miss A. Langton, Miss Page, Miss O'Neill, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Ward, Mr. E. A. True, Messrs. Mounge, J. Hartley, A. Hackett, T. Lyman, L. Roy, J. Bryan, Haldane, M. J. Korman, W. Meredith, R. Steel, Sutherland, McDonald, D. Tollemache, J. P. Clark, Mr. Harper, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lunnam—33 cabin, and 305 steerage passengers.



BY MEASURES.—JUNIOR.

BY MEASURES.—JUNIOR.

hibition.

detail, as it would require a photograph to do it justice. But any one who sees it, and who is acquainted with working in stone, can readily believe the claim which is made for it—namely, that it is the finest mantle-piece ever made in Canada.

Mr. Cowan, of Montreal, exhibits a splendid collection of furs. They are made into various articles for wear, and are distinguishable for their beauty of texture and fineness of workmanship. They attracted, since the exhibition opened, a great deal of attention, but not more than they deserve.

Messrs. Harthill & Co., Toronto, have on view several excellent specimens of Canadian manufactured tobacco, bright leaf. Their samples are merely taken out of stock, and look exceedingly fine. The specimens represent Canadian manufacture alone, and are equal to anything produced in the United States.

Messrs. Pew & Co. have on exhibition several large blocks of plumbago taken from mines at Buckingham, below Ottawa city. They also show a few lots of rich gold quartz taken from the same place. These mines have only recently been opened. They are rich in plumbago, and it is believed in gold also, and all that is required to make them a source of wealth to the country is the outlay of some capital, which we understand will soon be forthcoming.

HORSES.

At nine o'clock the Judges commenced their task of judging the blood stock. The entries being few there was very little difficulty in deciding the prizes. Dr. Morton gained the first prize for aged stallions, with the chestnut horse "Extra," who also received the diploma for the best horse of any age. Mr. Sheddons' colt, by "Lightning," was much admired, and received the first prize in his class.

The road and carriage horses were the next on the list, and in the section for aged stallions there were twenty-six entries. The horses exhibited were mostly superior animals, and the Judges experienced considerable difficulty in deciding. Mr. Orr, of Georgetown, was again successful with his horse by "Whalebone," who was also placed first on the list at the London and Hamilton Exhibitions. He is a very fine horse, possessing size, strength and action. Mr. Buckland, of Guelph, exhibited an imported coaching horse, of good style and symmetry, and bred by Mr. Harrison, of Yorkshire, England. This horse, although it was a splendid animal, failed to secure a prize. In the class for three year olds, the well-known importer of valuable stock, Mr. Simon Beattie, showed the imported horse "Grand Turk," a very promising horse, of superior style and action.

The two year olds and yearlings were quite a show of themselves. Mr. Simon Shunk, Vaughan, gained the first prize with his yearling colt, by "King Tom." Messrs. Lake & Fraser, of Fredericksburg, showed a pair broke to harness. The Association's Diploma for best stallion of any age, was awarded to Mr. Orr's horse.

In the class for French Canadian stallions there were six animals exhibited. Mr. R. Wells, of King, secured the first prize with an exceedingly handsome horse, of perfect build and action. Mr. Sylvester, of Scarborough, was awarded a prize for his horse "Montreal Telegraph." The road and carriage fillies were numerous, and some most excellent animals were exhibited.

Immediately after the prizes had been awarded in this section, the prize animals were paraded around the Judges' stand, and minutely inspected by His Excellency the Governor-General, and also by the Lieutenant-Governor, both of whom seemed much pleased with the handsome show of horses.

The matched pairs of carriage horses, although very good, were not equal to the show of some former years; this year they were arranged under two sections, the one for horses sixteen hands and upwards, and the other for horses under sixteen hands. When placed under the standard only three of the competing teams were found to stand the measure.

Mr. Grand, of Toronto, and Mr. Carpenter, of Whitby, showed two very good pairs of heavy carriage horses.

For horses under sixteen hands, a pair of handsome and good stepping greys were awarded the first prize. Of single carriage horses there were upwards of forty entries, and as in the preceding section the show was not quite equal to that of last year's Provincial.

There were sixteen saddle horses entered, and the first prize was awarded to a handsome chestnut mare, the property of A. Smith, V. S., Toronto. In this class Mr. Hendrie, and Mr. Leys of Toronto, exhibited very fine animals. After the saddle horses were shown, the ponies came forward, and considerable amusement was afforded the spectators by a good contest of speed between two diminutive specimens of the equine species.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

The Province of Ontario cannot be surpassed for horses of the above description, and the exhibition of the agricultural horses proves highly attractive to the farming community. The first on the list is the aged stallions, twenty-one entries. In this section the judges had a difficult and arduous task to perform, as a number of the competitors were very evenly matched. The red ticket was given to a brown horse by "Coachman," the property of Mr. Coulter, of Brampton. The winner of the first prize stands over sixteen hands high, with strong back and fine head, and action like a carriage horse. Mr. Crawford, of Scarborough, showed a very useful looking animal. Two or three of the animals shown appeared better fitted for the heavy draught than this class.

The horses for heavy draught will be judged to-day at nine o'clock.

CATTLE.

By 9:30 a.m. yesterday the Judges in the cattle classes got to work, and did not get through till late in the afternoon. In the Shorthorn and Hereford classes, they gave great ecomiums on the stock brought in, and the newly imported stock of Mr. John Miller, of Pickering, elicited high praise from them. In some of the Shorthorn classes great difficulty was found in coming to a decision upon the merits of the animals presented for their inspection, and the services of J. R. Page, of Sennett Co., N.Y., and J. Mackelcan, of the Canada Farmer, were more than once called in to assist in the decisions. George Miller's herd was detained on the way from Northern Ohio State Fair, and did not get up in time.

SHORTHORNS.

In aged bulls seven came into the ring, and after much discussion the prizes were awarded, 1st to "Oxford Mazurka," 2nd to "London Duke," and 3rd to "Ontario John." A fairer one could not be given. In three year old bulls ten came into the ring, a tolerably even lot, and not much to choose from, nor any of particular merit. 1st prize goes to "Oxford Chief," 2nd to "Sir John," all red.

is lame from getting hurt in her stall, and so "Sylvia" gets 1st, while "Christobel" is placed 2nd, and "Empress" is placed 3rd. In the heifer calf class, nine come in; 1st goes to "Princess," 2nd to "Rosa Bonheur," and 3rd to "Lady Bell." For the herd prize, there are but two herds; that of F. W. Stone comprising bull "Grand Duke of Cambridge," cows and heifer "Isabella 12th," "Miss Margaret, 4th," "Cambridge, 10th," "Morning Glory," and "Duchess of York, 8th," and that of John Miller, comprising bull "Fawsley Chief," and cows "Cherry Bloom," "Rose of Strathallan," "Gola," "Lorena," and "Nelly Bly." Miller easily gets the prize, and the judges say a better herd has never yet been shown, every animal in it being first-rate.

HEREFORDS.

As will be seen by the prize list, Mr. Stone had the field to himself, though he is beaten for 1st prize for aged bulls, which goes to "Robin Hood," a bull of his own breeding, though now out of his hands.

AYRESHIRE.

The competition in this class is very close and keen. Mr. Laurie's aged bull "Avondale Farmer," 1st prize, is not easily beaten. J. L. Gibb, of Compton, Quebec, had entered several of his fine herd, but none of them put in an appearance. Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Williamsburgh, has no less than 8 head imported this fall, arriving from sea only two weeks ago, and he gets many prizes with them. His 1st prize aged cow, "Diamond," is a fine one, as is J. P. Wheeler's 1st prize three year old cow. Mr. Thompson's imported 1st and 2nd prize two year old heifers, "Rossie, 3rd," and "Rossie, 2nd," are good ones.

SHEEP.

The regret which the miserable condition of the sheep pens could not but cause was aggravated when at length on Wednesday morning the animals were brought from various quarters, where they had as it were been hidden, to make their appearance before the judges; for a finer lot of sheep in all the classes has never, perhaps, been seen at a Provincial show. The chief breeders of this stock in Ontario were present to maintain their reputation by specimens that had not before been surpassed; and several new and very valuable importations added an unwonted interest to the exhibition. It was extremely unfortunate that the public should not have enjoyed a good opportunity of seeing the display. Almost the only dry spot to be found in the space allotted to sheep was a plank ed caseway between the two centre sheds. On this flooring the judges took their station, and the animals were brought before them in succession for examination; while the throng of spectators, eager to have a sight of the various lots, crowded around the judges, and very much hindered and embarrassed them in the discharge of their duties. Every exhibition shows more and more the importance of having judging done early, and before the general public are admitted to the grounds. Until arrangements are made to secure this, the judges can hardly escape the annoyance of a promiscuous crowd about them, and visitors will in most cases fail to gratify their legitimate curiosity as to the awards. When these are decided and ticketed, a much greater interest is felt by the spectators.

In regard to the total number of entries, there is a falling off from last year, but this is entirely due to a decrease in the class of Leicesters, and is nearly counterbalanced by a marked increase in the number of Cotswolds. The other classes, in the two years, numerically correspond very closely. The Cotswold sheep are a remarkably fine lot. In aged rams the first prize was awarded to James S. Smith, of McGillivray, for a very grand specimen of the breed, who thus takes precedence of Mr. Miller's imported animals. The 2nd prize was given to one of four remarkably well-bred sheep that came out to Mr. Miller last year, but had not previously been exhibited in this country. James Russell, of Markham, took the third prize.

The shearing rams were a very large and a very meritorious class, in which all the principal breeders competed, but Mr. Stone swept the honours with his two beautiful imported shearings that arrived in the Province a few days ago. Their wool is of remarkably fine quality, and though not large they are first-class specimens of the breed. In the section of ram lambs, also very numerous, Mr. John Miller took the first prize, and Mr. Russell, of Markham, the rest. In aged ewes Mr. George Mitchell, of Darlington, carried away the first prize. A very close competition in shearing ewes was decided in favour of Mr. J. Miller, who took precedence of Mr. Snell. The merits of the animals were, however, very evenly balanced, and good judges might have reversed the decision. The last section in this class also caused the Judges great perplexity. After a long consultation, Messrs. Stone, Snell and Russell divided the honours in the order named.

The next class on the prize list was also remarkably good, in which Richard Lean took the first prize for aged rams over an imported animal just received from Battersby, Lincolnshire, by Mr. Snell. Both were magnificent types of the Leicester breed. In shearing rams, Mr. Snell was first, and Mr. Adam Oliver, of Downie, second. The ram lambs were a beautiful lot; T. Teasdale, J. Snell, and James Russell taking the premiums. Among the aged ewes, a recent importation by Mr. Snell, from the flocks of Messrs. Walcott and Campbell, took the first prize; but in shearing ewes, he generally successful, had to give place to Mr. W. H. Wallbridge, who distanced all competitors with a fine ewe just imported from Great Britain. The wool, like that of other first-class English-bred Leicesters, was remarkably fine, but the animal was not in show trim. In England this ewe had taken a first prize at the Yorkshire Show, where she had beaten a first prize winner at the Royal Society's Show. Mr. C. Walker, of London, exhibited the best ewe lambs of this breed; but the whole class was exceedingly good.

The Southdown class was fairly represented, and, as usual, Mr. Stone secured the lion's share of the honours. The most beautiful specimens of this breed on the ground, and, perhaps, on the continent, were two ewes that could not easily be matched for neatness and symmetry of form, or closeness and fineness of wool. Among the extra entries were four Lincoln ewes, exhibited by W. H. Wallbridge, of Belleville, who had just imported them from Great Britain. One of these had gained the very highest honours at home, having won a first prize at the Royal Society's show, and also at the great Lincolnshire show, held at Sleaford, besides a similar distinction at the Yorkshire show in Wakefield. They were very large sheep, and no one would suppose they were only shearings. A ram of the same breed, imported along with them, had died. The judges awarded two prizes to the best of the lot.

There was a larger display than usual of

of Toronto, shows a good pair of the same variety.

Game fowl are not in their usual force; Cochins are also very far behind the splendid display to which we have recently become accustomed. Mr. McLean Howard and Mr. H. M. Thomas show two good specimens of the Partridge variety. Brahma Pootras are somewhat better represented, but not in their usual numbers. H. M. Thomas shows the best birds of this breed, both of the light and dark varieties. The latter are the progeny of the fine birds imported two years ago by Mrs. Varley, and that attracted so much notice at the second exhibition of the Ontario Poultry Association. In Golden Hamburgs, Mr. McLean Howard showed, as usual, beautiful specimens of this most graceful variety. Mr. Van Ingen had two pairs of Houdans. In Bantams, the most remarkable pen was a pair of very small and pretty game, shown by J. Main, of Trafalgar. The show of geese was fine, and the number of competitors respectable. There were also some good pens of ducks. The Aylesburgs of Mr. Bogue and Mr. J. Forsyth, were particularly worthy of notice. Among the young birds the last-named exhibitor had some good specimens, which were the produce of imported eggs. Mr. Howard also showed some dark Brahma chickens of similar origin. There was only a small show of pigeons. Mr. McGrath showed a good lot of carriers, pouters and tumblers; but there were very few other entries.

On the whole, without detracting at all from the merits of many of the specimens, we must say the exhibition of poultry is a decided falling off from those of recent years; and it is evident that there is room and need for the Poultry Association to bestir itself to keep up or revive an interest in this branch of stock raising.

IMPLEMENTS.

There was a large show of straw-cutters, which excited much attention, and were arranged for horse or hand power. One of this class of implements was so adjusted as to be used as a pea thrasher, and a conveyer or straw carrier attached formed a most complete addition to it. We understand it works exceedingly well. The single and double horse powers were well adapted for such uses, and combine an exceedingly cheap power with great economy of room.

The Eureka ship pump was much liked, and possessed the great advantage of being constructed so as readily to pump wheat or water from the hold of a wrecked vessel.

The root-steaming boiler, an arrangement for steaming feed for cattle, was constructed of cast iron with corrugated surface; supposed to combine more than ordinary advantages by this formation.

A self-unloading waggon bar was shown, and certainly had every appearance of a most useful addition.

In drain tiles there was only one principal entry. This machine is said to make tiles of any size likely to be required, and at the same time capable of turning them out in large quantities. A large assortment of very superior quality was shown.

Messrs. Tuttle, Date & Rodden showed an excellent assortment of scythes, hoes, forks, and other tools, some with additional portions to those usually made, whereby it was believed more than ordinary strength was attained, combined with great neatness of appearance.

The Oskawa Works, as usual, exhibited a good assortment of hoes, forks, scythes, and other tools. This old manufacturing company still retain their character for good tools, as their assortment fully proves.

The fanning mill department was very active. Exhibitors under this head were testing their various mills, with all sorts of apparently impossible performances, such as mixing oats, peas, wheat and grass, and weed seeds together, and at one operation completing an entire separation, leaving the wheat or peas entirely free from all oats or weed seeds. The various smaller seeds were collected, and cleaned, and separated in heaps each by itself. These implements, certainly, have attained to great perfection in cleaning grain. One mill was so arranged with a conveyer for the cleaned grain that it delivered it completely finished in the bag.

Machines for cutting roots for stock were numerous and well represented, and were capable of cutting any shaped piece from simply slicing the turnip to cutting it into dice or pulping it into mash.

Churns were numerous and of all kinds; some were driven by dogs, and seemed to be much admired on that account. There was every motion conceivable given to the cream by the churn, from the ordinary old fashioned dasher to the tumbling bonnet churn, which was caused to revolve over and over with great apparent ease to the operator.

The wooden force pumps were in full action, and it was claimed by the maker that he could throw a stream of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter from 40 to 60 feet high with the power of two or three men. These pumps were therefore well adapted for farm fire-engines.

In washing machines there was but a miserable show. Whether the machines now on trial and those condemned for inefficiency throughout the country have caused a despairing lull in the manufacture we are unable to say, but certainly there are more condemned washing machines in the country than great successes in the manufacture.

The fruit pickers were of various kinds, and several sorts were shown. There can be no doubt that the introduction of some machine by which our fruit can be picked with less labour than by hand, and at the same time without injury, would be a most useful implement. We export largely to the old countries, and if the fruit is bruised it decays and is valueless.

The horse shoeing brake was a very strong and useful machine, and blacksmiths would do well to have one or more in a village, where accidents can be contended with or operations performed.

Parker Bros. show an American soda water machine, also one of Canadian manufacture and design, capable of bottling 1,000 dozen per day, with self acting pump attached.

Welland Vale Tool Works show some excellent specimens of manufacture in forks, hoes, scythes, and various articles of like nature, some of which, the manure and hay forks in particular, have an excellent additional attachment at the juncture of the handle, whereby great additional strength and extreme neatness of manufacture is obtained.

The St. Catharines Saw Works, amongst a full assortment of saws for ordinary purposes, show a monster six foot eight inch circular saw—a creditable addition to our Canadian manufactures—also, what is claimed to be a champion combination cross and ripping hand saw, so arranged with deeply cut gullet as to greatly assist in the delivery of the saw-dust.

Goldie & McCulloch, of Galt, exhibit mill stones, planing machines, and barrel head turning machine, heading planer, with turbine water wheel; tenoning machine, sash and moulding machine, self acting shingle machine, with vertical saw; cloth press, cloth brusher, carding machine, with steam governor and water wheel governor; measuring and winding machine, used in cloth manufacturing, with indicator attached; wool picker, hard waste pickers, and smut machine.

J. and E. Spragge show an open buggy, covered buggy and market waggon.

Wheatly, of Guelph, exhibits a very neat perambulator.

McKeckine & Bertram, Dundas Tool Works, produce a complete assortment of mechanical tools and wood working machinery. Also, tools of various kinds for working in iron—amongst which are four drilling machines, expanding die, and bolt cutter; a compound planer for planing straight and circular iron work; nine foot planer; 14 foot and gap lathe; and complete screw cutting lathe; car wheel borer, for Messrs. Hamilton, capable of working 40 to 50 wheels per day. This machine weighs 5,000 lbs. amongst the wood working machines is one for planing moulded work. Star and both sides of the lum-

St. Catharines Saw Works

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"Oxford Chief," 2nd to "Sir Colin Camp-
bell," and 3rd to "Darling Duke"—all red
and white bulls. Eight came in of two year
old bulls; among them we have the finest lot
on the ground, and "Fawsley Chief" de-
servedly gets 1st, while "Bell, Duke of
Markham," is placed 2nd, and "Grand
Duke of Cambridge" 3rd—a decision that
might well be reversed to be satisfactory to
good judges. In the yearling bull class only
five come in; 1st goes to "Kosciusko," as
we expected; while "President Grant" gets
2nd, and "Orion" 3rd. In the bull calf
class there are no less than sixteen enter the
ring. "6th Grand Duke of Moreton" easily
obtains 1st; but there is much diversity
about the other prizes, which are finally
awarded, 2nd to "Sir Henry," and 3rd to
"Joe Johnstone." The whole class is good,
and another year will doubtless see some
much improved, while others may go down.
The 1st prize one is a most promising animal
for the future. Thomson's newly imported
"Grand Duke of Cambridge" though entered,
was not shown. For the diploma six enter,
and it at once goes to "Fawsley Chief," that
may be considered as the very best Short-
horn bull now in Ontario. The aged cow
class is a most magnificent one, and can
hardly be exceeded anywhere. Nine enter,
and after much time spent, and a close and
critical examination, the prizes go, 1st to
"Cherry Bloom," 2nd to "Rose of Strath-
allan," and 3rd to "Gola," all imported
from Great Britain. The three year old
class only brings out five, but they are all
first-class. 1st to "Clara Barton," 2nd to "Miss
Margaret 4th," 3rd to "Dominion Belle."
These decisions are somewhat open to criti-
cism, and a reverse position of the 2nd and
1st prizes would probably be more correct;
and "Queen of May" is certainly better than
the 3rd prize cow. In 2 years heifer class,
six enter, and the 1st prize goes at once to
"Minnie Annandale," just imported; "Rosa-
mond" being placed 2nd, and "Cambridge
10th" 3rd—a position that might well be re-
versed with credit to the judges. In the
one year old class there are six in the ring,
and a fine lot they are. The competition for
1st is close between "Christobel" and "Syl-
via," both imported this Fall, but the former

Mermos, with several good specimens of the
breed. J. & W. Smith, of Burford; R. D.
Foley, of Darlington; A. Young, of Barton;
and J. W. Johnson, of Grantham, were the
principal exhibitors.

There was a good lot of fat sheep. The
chief interest of the show in this class was
centred in the Prince of Wales' prize, which
this year was offered for the best lot of Lei-
cesters, comprising one ram (one shear and
over), one ram lamb, three aged ewes, three
shearling ewes, and three ewe lambs. There
were six entries for this prize, but only three
exhibitors, Mr. Snell, Mr. C. Walker, and
Mr. James Russell, actually competed. The
three lots, as they stood in row before the
judges, presented a beautiful appearance
and elicited general admiration. The deci-
sion was unanimously given in favour of Mr.
Snell.

POULTRY.

Although the number of entries in the
poultry class was considerable, the show
itself was by no means a large one, and as
the accommodation provided was ample for
an exhibition of very large proportions, the
effect of empty coops, with birds only here
and there, detracted from the success of this
department. The fault of such a result lies
entirely with those who made entries but
did not send their specimens—an injustice
which we have frequently noticed and con-
demned. All the birds could easily have
been shown on one side of the row of coops,
and would have looked better thus collected
together. But the manager had of course no
alternative than to leave the coops for ex-
pected occupants, according to his cata-
logue.

We miss in the present exhibition some
prominent exhibitors. Mr. Bogue is the
only representative of London. He has some
of the best birds in the exhibition. The first
and second prize pairs of White Dorkings
are his, and very beautiful birds they are.
In coloured Dorkings, Mr. Van Ingen, of
Woodstock, takes the first prize with a splen-
did pair. The Golden Polands of Mr. Bogue
are also fine specimens, and Mr. McGrath,

boring 40 to 50 wheels per day. This ma-
chine weighs 8,000 lbs. Amongst the wood
working machines is one for planing, mould-
ing, and beading on both sides of the lum-
ber to be operated on; one pony planer; and
machines for sash and door work; shaping
machine for all kinds of irregularly formed
work; power morticing machine, one spe-
cially for car work, and also for ordinary
use.

Morrison & Co. show an assortment of
steam gauges and brass work; engineer's
clock for timing an engine's work and speed;
and steam indicator, and test gauge for
boilers, with an assortment of cabinet brass
work.

Sweet, Barns & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y.,
exhibit mowing machine knives, with sickle
bars and sections.

Charles Levy & Co. exhibit a planing and
moulding machine, constructed on a new
plan, dispensing with numbers of belts, and
using worm feeding wheels; also a powerful
water wheel, manufactured by Barber & Har-
ris, of Meaford.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

FRUIT.

The display in the general list is one of
unusual beauty and excellence. The change
made in the prize list, whereby those va-
rieties most usually grown throughout the
Province were brought in direct competition
with each other, had the effect of calling out
a most superb display, and made the contest
for excellence unusually spirited.

The collections of thirty varieties of ap-
ples which were shown were of superior
merit, and such was their excellence that the
judges, after awarding the three prizes, desig-
nated two others of the collections as worthy
of high commendation. Also in the collec-
tions of ten varieties of apple the same fine
quality was manifest; and a fourth one of
them was distinguished by a commendation
from the judges.

In the collections of four varieties of des-

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE]

WHEAT.

The continued depreciation in the price of wheat in the American markets has completely upset the calculations of shippers at this port, and rendered business exceedingly dull, No. 2 spring in Chicago again receding 1/2c to 1 1/2c, making a decline of 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c during the past two days and 8 1/2c to 9c within the past three weeks. Advices from Chicago to-day stated that a well-known operator, formerly of Montreal, had lost heavily on wheat and pork.

HOPS.

New samples in the market—Sharp advance in England.

Already some very fine samples of Eastern Townships and Western hops have been offered on this market and have brought 40c per lb. by the single bale, brewers being the purchasers. The samples now offering from the Eastern Townships are spoken of by competent judges as good-sized, fine, rich hops. One sample from the vicinity of South Granby was said to be exceptionally fine, having a very rich aroma. Of course the first few bales of the new season's crop generally command a premium on old hops, but it is the opinion of men in the trade that as soon as the new crop is fairly on the market it will be far too bulky for the consumptive requirements of the home trade, although we do not think there is much of a surplus carried over from 1882.

Prices here are quoted nominal at 30c to 35c for new hops and at 25c to 30c for 1882 growth. Cable advices from London report a sharp advance of 20s to 26s per cwt., owing to the serious nature of the recent damage to the crop. The New York market was quiet but firm at 31c to 33c for prime to choice 1882 growth and 28c to 30c for mediums. A report from the Utica, N.Y., hop district says:—"Almost all of the growers are disappointed, their yards yielding so much less than they had been estimated. As an instance, one man with 25 pickers only got 16 boxes per day. Another with 46 pickers only got 25 boxes. With the exception of the Humphrey hops, which are doing better than usual, there are few yards which are giving anything like the expected yield. Even with the increased acreage, most growers are getting smaller yields than last year, and the estimate of the entire crop of New York State has been considerably modified during the past few days. Many claim that a fair estimate of the yield will be two-thirds of last year's crop."

PORK AND LARD.

The depression in the Chicago provision market, which yesterday assumed a severe form, to-day developed into a complete panic, in which prices again fell 6 1/2c per bbl., making a drop of \$1.02 1/2 during the past two days, which is pretty serious, considering the unprecedented decline preceding it, cash pork having sustained the enormous shrinkage of over \$9 per bbl. in less than four months. Lard has fared almost as badly, to-day's sag of 20c to 42 1/2c making a total drop of \$4.10 to \$4.20 per 100 lbs. within the past four months. Decreasing stocks of both pork and lard appear to count for nothing in the present shake-down, probably because such considerations are outweighed by the prospects of a big hog and corn crop. No doubt to-day's drop in provisions was partly due to the liberal receipts of hogs. For the past four months hog products have been trying to touch bottom without getting there, unless yesterday's slaughter proves to be the turning point. Pork and lard, however, have been considerably lower than they are to-day, for it is not quite five years since that the former sold down to \$6.02 1/2 per barrel, and the latter to \$5.32 1/2 per 100 lbs. There can be little doubt that the present demoralization has been brought about by manipulative tactics, and that Armour has a hand in them, for advices from Chicago stated that Armour was selling yesterday, although he was a buyer a few days previous.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

Utica, N.Y., September 3.

The rise of a cent in the price of cheese in one week is an event that has not occurred on the Utica market since the remarkably fluctuating summer of 1881. As might naturally be expected, such a rise created considerable stir among the salesmen, and buyers bid as if they wanted the cheese, no matter what they might cost. Salesmen let their stock go freely at these prices, and will be in proper shape to hold over next week if the market gets a dose which makes it sick. There is a slight suspicion that this may be the case, although appearances at the moment are remarkably strong. Rumor has it that a few lots among the "private terms" sold at a higher figure than anything named, although no such quotation was given in. Two small lots, bargained for last week and numbering 100 boxes, were bought at 9c. The other transactions were as follows:—6,241 boxes, 69 lots, at 10 1/2c; 158, in 3 lots, at 10 3/4c; 2,289, in 19 lots, at 10 3/4c; 88 in one lot at 10 3/4c, and 1,246, in 10 lots, at private terms. Sales, 10,122; commissions, 857; total, 10,979 boxes. Ruling price, 10 1/2c. Transactions of corresponding day last year, 8,753 boxes at 10 1/2c; of year before last, 8,240 boxes at 12 1/2c.

LITTLE FALLS, September 3.

The market to-day has been a firm one, and the advance of fully one cent over last week's prices is shown in the transaction, the bulk going at 10 1/2 cents and a considerable number reaching 11 cents. The list of sales does not show quite as many cheese sold as a week ago to-day, but that is fully accounted for by the natural shrinkage in the flow of milk and by a disposition on the part of some salesmen not to sell quite all that is ready to go forward. There has been general good feeling on the part of salesmen, and at the close of the day nearly all of them felt well satisfied with the prices obtained. Farm dairy sold from 10 to 11 cents. Following are the sales:—

Table with 3 columns: Lots, Boxes, Price. Includes entries for Farm dairy and Total.

THE HAY MARKET.

MONTREAL, September 5.

There was a fair market, but the demand was not brisk, the best timothy selling at \$8 per 100 bundles and ordinary to fair at from \$5 to \$7. Straw was unchanged at \$3 to \$5 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay sells at \$10 00 to \$12 00 per ton wholesale, and at 60c to 70c per 100 lbs. retail. Pressed straw sold at 40c to 50c per 100 lbs retail as to quality.

HALIFAX MARKETS.

HALIFAX, N.S., September 5.—There is little change to report in the condition of the flour market this week; choice pastry, \$7.50@7.75; choice family, \$6.50@6.75; superior extra, \$5.90@6.10; extra superfine, \$5.50@5.65; spring extra, \$5.40@5.60; strong bakers', \$6.25@6.40; superfine, \$5.25@5.40. Yellow K. D. cornmeal, \$3.65@3.75; fresh ground, \$3.65. Canada oatmeal, \$6.00@6.10.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO, September 5.—Market still dull and depressed; sales 2 cars No 2 spring at \$1.1 1/2. The first load of barley offered on the street, graded No 3 extra, sold at 67c. Pork easy. Cheese firm. Wheat—No 2, \$1.12; No 3 do, \$1.10; spring, No 2, \$1.14@1.15; No 3 do, \$1.12. Barley, No 2, 68c@70c; No 3 extra 67c. Pease, No 1, 78c@79c. Oats—No 1, 36c@37c. Flour—Superior, \$5.75@5.90; extra, \$5.05@5.10; spring extra, \$4.95@5.00. Bran, \$10.25@10.50. Hogs, \$8.25@8.50. Oatmeal, \$5.00. Cornmeal, \$3.75@3.90. Pork \$19@20.

COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 5.—Cotton firm and unchanged. NEW YORK, September 5.—Cotton firm and unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, September 5.—Flour—Receipts, 17,000 bbls; heavy; sales, 14,000 bbls; No 2, \$2.45@2.55; superfine, &c, \$3.25@3.75; common, \$3.75@4.40; good, \$4.50@7.25; Western extra, \$6.25@7.00; extra Ohio, \$3.80@3.75; St Louis, \$3.80@7.00; Minnesota extra, \$5.75@6.75; double extra, \$6.80@7.50. Rye flour easier at \$3.65@4.15. Cornmeal dull. Wheat—Receipts, 190,000 bush; unsettled and depressed; sales, 4,450,000 bush; exports, 75,000 bush; No. 2 spring, \$1.07 1/2; No. 2 red, \$1.15@1.15 1/2; No. 1 red and white State, \$1.20; No. 2 red, September, \$1.14@1.15. Rye firm. Barley nominal. Malt heavy. Corn—Receipts, 94,000 bushels; firm; sales, 1,202,000 bushels; exports, 107,000 bushels; No. 2, 61c@61c; yellow, 62c@64c; No. 2 September, 60c@61c. Oats—Receipts, 169,000 bush; strong; sales, 950,000 bushels; mixed, 26c@26 1/2c; white, 34c@34c; No. 2 September, 33c@33 1/2c. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops and coffee unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Rice firm. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow weak at 7 1/2c. Potatoes unchanged. Eggs firm and unchanged. Pork dull; mess, \$13.00@13.25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats weak; pickled shoulders, 6c. Lard heavy at \$3.40@3.50. Butter firmer at 15c@24c. Cheese firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Table with 3 columns: Sept. 5, 5.00 p.m., Sept. 4, 5.00 p.m. Lists prices for Flour, Spring wheat, Red winter, No. 2 California, No. 1, Corn, Barley, Oats, Pease, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

LONDON, September 5. 5 00 p.m.—Consols, 100 1-16 for money; 100 1/2 for account; 4 1/2, 115 1/2; 5's, 104 1/2; Erie, 32; Illinois Central, 132 1/2.

NEW YORK, September 5. 10 40 a.m.—Wheat, No 2 red, \$1.15 1/2 September, \$1.16 1/2 October, \$1.19 November, \$1.21 December. Corn, 60 1/2 bid September, 60 1/2 October, 60 1/2 November. 2 00 p.m.—Wheat—sales—2,000,000 bushels; close—No 2 red, \$1.22 January, \$1.24 February, \$1.14 September, \$1.16 October, \$1.18 November, \$1.20 December. Corn—Sales, 950,000 bushels; close—60 1/2 September, 60 1/2 October, 60 1/2 November, 60 1/2 Oats quiet at 33 1/2c September, 34 1/2c October, 35c November, 36 1/2c December. 3 15 p.m.—Wheat, No. 2 red, close, \$1.14 1/2 September, \$1.15 1/2 October, \$1.18 November, \$1.20 December. Corn, 60 1/2 September, 60 1/2c October, 60 1/2c November.

CHICAGO, September 5. 8 20 a.m.—Mercury 61 above; clear. 9 30 a.m.—Corn opened at 4 1/2c October. Wheat, 98 1/2c October, \$1.00 1/2 November. 9 32 a.m.—Pork, \$11.40 October. Wheat, \$1.00 1/2 November. 9 34 a.m.—Lard, \$8.07 1/2 September. 9 37 a.m.—Wheat, 98 1/2c October, \$1.00 1/2 November. Oats, 25c year, 23c May. Pork, \$11.85 October, \$11.20 January. Lard, \$8.10 October, \$7.74 January. 9 39 a.m.—Pork, \$11.25 January. Wheat, \$1.00 1/2 November, \$1.01 1/2 December, 98 1/2c@98 1/2c October. 9 41 a.m.—Pork, \$10.82@10.85 year. Wheat, \$1.00 1/2 November. Oats, 25c September. 9 42 a.m.—Wheat, 98 1/2c October, \$1.00 1/2 November, \$1.01 1/2 December. Corn, 47 1/2c September, 46 1/2c November. 9 46 a.m.—Wheat, 96 1/2c September, 98 1/2c October. 1 00 p.m.—Close—Wheat, 96 1/2c nominal September, 97 1/2c October, 99 1/2c November, \$1.00 1/2 December. Corn, 47 1/2c September, 46 1/2c@47c October, 45 1/2c November, 44 1/2c year, 45 1/2c asked May. Oats, 25 1/2c September, 25 1/2c October, 26c November, 25c year, 23c May. 1 02 p.m.—S R \$8.10 September, \$8.10 October, \$5.50 year. Pork, \$10.85 September, \$11.07 1/2 October, \$10.60 year, \$11.15 January. Lard, \$7.57 1/2 nominal September, \$7.87 1/2 October, \$7.65 asked November, \$7.85 asked year, \$7.65 January, \$7.70 February.

TOLEDO, September 5. 10 20 a.m.—Wheat, No 2 red, \$1.07 1/2 cash, \$1.07 1/2 bid September, \$1.08 1/2 October, \$1.10 1/2 November, \$1.12 December, \$1.14 January. Corn, 50 1/2c September, 50 1/2c October, 51c November. Oats, 26 1/2c bid September, 27c October, 29c asked December.

DETROIT, September 5. 10 30 a.m.—Wheat, No 1 white, \$1.06 1/2 bid cash, \$1.06 bid September, \$1.07 1/2 October, \$1.09 1/2 bid November, \$1.06 bid year; No 1 \$1.01. 12 40 p.m.—Wheat, No 1 white, \$1.06 cash and September, \$1.07 1/2 asked October, \$1.09 1/2 November; No 2, \$1.01.

EXPORTS.

Per SS Titania, of Glasgow, R Reford & Co, agents—H McLenan 7,61 bus corn; R Warren & Co 21,51 do wheat; W P Howland & Co 16,932 do corn; T W Rapnael & Co 200 sacks flour; R Reford & Co 322 cattle, 120 sheep, 2,050 sacks flour; G T R way 4,540 do.

IMPORTS.

FROM SEA. Per barque Syhra, from Pictou—Anderson, McKenzied & Co agent—Intercolonial Coal Mining Co 1462 tons coal.

LACHINE CANAL. Per propeller Ocean, from St Catherines—W T Benson, 2,292 bris flour; N Renaud 125 do. Per propeller Lake Ontario, from Toledo—C & Baird 13,500 bush corn. Per steamer Alexandra, from Bay of Quinte ports—D Robertson & Co 25 bris flour; Hodgson Bros 777 bxs cheese; D Torrance & Co 100 do; A A Ayer & Co 40 do; H A Allan 261 do. Per barge Acadia, from Kingston—Order 23, 210 bus corn. Per barge Onelda, from Kingston—Order 19, 202 bus corn. Per barge Kinghorn, from Kingston—Order 16,135 bus wheat, 2,662 bus corn. Per barge Detroit, from Kingston—Order 21, 459 bus corn. Per barge Canada, from Kingston—Order 4,215 bus corn; W P Howland & Co 13,70 bus corn. Per barge McCarthy, from Kingston—Order 15,075 bus corn. Per barge Albert, from Kingston—Order 11, 760 bus corn.

GRAND TRUNK WEST. Tees C & Wilson 18 barrels wheat; E Smith 16 do do; Order Merchants Bank 2 do do; K & Cook 3 do do; J G McKenzied & Co 3 do do; M Brady 4 do do; Taylor & Oates 125 bbls flour; McI & Moore 120 do do; Order 1,200 bush wheat; A A Ayer & Co 1,951 boxes cheese; R Reford & Co 1,148 do do; Hodgson Bros 458 do do; J O'Connor 57 do do; Bank St Hyacinthe 126 do do; F C Boden 75 do do; McPherson & A 215 do do; F H Warrington 531 do do; McPherson & A 96 do do; do 122 do do 155 do do; Hum & B 11 kegs butter; Chaput Filsko 60 casks high wines; order N K Fairbanks 1,000 bbls lard.

GRAND TRUNK EAST. G Moffatt & Co 26 hnds sugar; J Baird & Co 23 pounds molasses.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dose.

Financial.

THE MOLSONS BANK

are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock has been declared for the Current Half-Year, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at its Branches, on and after the FIRST DAY of OCTOBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th September.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th of OCTOBER next, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager. Montreal, 30th August, 1883. 211

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER INVESTMENT CO. OF ONTARIO, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, CANADA. Office in England, Crown Buildings, Old Broad street, E.C.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$2,500,000 Composed of \$2,000,000 five per cent. cumulative preference stock for Great Britain and \$500,000 ordinary stock for Canada.

The prospectus as to Ordinary Stock, some of which is to be issued at PAR, may be had personally or by post on application to Head Office, LONDON, CANADA.

EDWARD LE RUEY, Managing Director. 209

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

An Interim Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared this day, and will be payable at the Company's Office, here, on and after MONDAY, the FIRST DAY of OCTOBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th of September to the 1st of October, both days inclusive. (By order.) J. N. BEAUDRY, Sec. & Treas. Montreal, 28th August, 1883. 218

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PRINCIPAL DAWSON.

The Citizens Present Him with a Testimonial.

About the end of April last a circular issued over the names of four gentlemen, Messrs. Hugh McLennan, A. Robertson, M. H. Gault and Thomas Workman, was addressed to a number of prominent citizens of Montreal, requesting them to meet in the board room of Molsons Bank, on a day named, to take into consideration the advisability of marking in some appreciative way the departure of Principal Dawson for a year's absence in Europe. On the 1st of May, in answer to the circular, a number of gentlemen held a meeting there. There were present:—Sir Francis Hincks, Messrs. Hugh McLennan, A. Robertson, W. C. Macdonald, M. H. Gault, F. W. Thomas, E. K. Greene, R. A. Ramsay, J. H. R. Molson, Dr. Osler, and others.

On motion of Mr. Hugh McLennan, seconded by Mr. Macdonald, Mr. M. H. Gault was called to the chair. After some discussion it was decided by the meeting that the citizens of Montreal be asked to contribute a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of Dr. Dawson during his year's absence, and that subscription lists be prepared and subscriptions solicited for that purpose. The gentlemen present were then appointed a committee to carry into effect the decision of the meeting, with power to add to their number. Mr. F. W. Thomas was subsequently appointed treasurer and Mr. C. J. Fleet secretary of the Dawson Testimonial Fund.

The movement has met with the hearty support and universal sympathy of the citizens of Montreal. The sum realized and at the disposal of the committee is five thousand dollars. At a final meeting of the committee held on the 5th instant, it was resolved that a cheque for five thousand dollars be presented to Dr. Dawson previous to his departure for Europe, and that Sir F. Hincks be requested to make the presentation.

THE PRESENTATION.

In accordance with the above resolution a meeting of the subscribers was held in the Board Room of the Molsons Bank at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making the presentation. There were present, Sir Francis Hincks, Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Messrs. John Molson, J. H. R. Molson, Warden King, Thomas Workman, M. H. Gault, M. P., Thomas White, M. P., Hugh McKay, Henry Lyman, W. C. Macdonald, Richard White, George Rogers, S. H. Ewing, Dr. R. P. Howard, Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Alex. McPherson, J. P. Cleghorn, John R. Dougall, F. Wolferstan Thomas, James Coristine, Hector Mackenzie, C. J. Fleet, R. A. Ramsay and John Honeyman (Portland, Oregon.)

The meeting having been called to order, Sir Francis Hincks said:—Principal Dawson, a very pleasing duty has been imposed on me by an influential body of my fellow-citizens, but I can say with all sincerity that I am fully conscious of my inability to give adequate expression to the sentiments of which I have been constituted the exponent. When it became known that you were about to take a year's relaxation from your arduous labors of a long period of service, the value of which is universally acknowledged, a general desire was manifested that the opportunity should be taken to acknowledge in some suitable manner the great obligation under which you have placed the community of Montreal. It was felt that it would be discreditable to those who have been witnesses of the disinterestedness which you have always exhibited if you were permitted to commence a tour on the European continent at your own expense, and it therefore seemed a suitable mode of marking the esteem in which you are held by your fellow-citizens to offer you the accompanying present. I feel assured that you will value far more the cordial good wishes both for Mrs. Dawson and yourself, which I am instructed to convey to you, together with the sincere hope that you may both derive great benefit from your tour, and that after its completion you may return in improved health to those by whom you will be most cordially welcomed.

Sir Francis then handed a cheque for \$5,000 to Principal Dawson.

DR. DAWSON'S REPLY.

Dr. Dawson in reply said:—Sir Francis and gentlemen: If I can take this kind and generous gift as a testimony to your belief that I and my dear partner have done what we could for the promotion of those great educational enterprises, in which you take so deep an interest, I can receive it with a good conscience; but if I were to regard it as having any relation to the value of our services with reference to the magnitude of these interests, I should hold it to be quite undeserved. In so far as the interests themselves are concerned, I can fully enter into your views; and when we look back on the history of McGill University and on the efforts made for its elevation, we cannot, I think, be too thankful that it was put into the hands of public spirited citizens of Montreal to take upon themselves the task of raising its fortunes by the movement of 1852. My connection with it was for years later, but even then the undertaking presented a most hazardous aspect. Considering it as an object to devote the best portion of my life, which to stake my reputation, I felt, that it was vital to the interests of the Protestant community of this province, through it to those of the whole of British North America. There were also certain elements of success which inspired me with hope. There was a royal charter, giving ample powers, an endowment not unproductive, but which had the promise of being so, an enlightened and wealthy community to form a basis of support, a band of men on the Board of Governors second to none I have ever met in rectitude of purpose and administrative capacity, a flourishing Medical School, an old and useful High School, and a few men already gathered as a Faculty of Arts, with whom it was a pleasure to act. These elements of coming prosperity were apparent to the sagacious mind of my friend and patron, Sir Edmund Head, the visitor of the University, as well as to the leading minds on the Governing Board. Yet, at the time when the University was reorganized under its new charter, its liabilities for salaries and instalments on debts were £792 per annum, while its income from all sources was £450; and it was with this financial position that the Governors had to deal. Their success is evidenced to-day by a capital and plant worth three quarters of a million of dollars, and an annual revenue which before the end of the present educational year will amount to \$50,000. [Applause.] But it is when educationally regarded that this success is most noteworthy, and in this respect it cannot be measured by mere money standards. On the success of the effort of 1852 depended not only the future of the University itself with its faculties of law, medicine, arts and applied science, but the stability of the High School, the Provincial Normal School, the organization of the City Schools and of the Higher schools of the country, the formation of Theological Colleges and of Affiliated Colleges in Arts. Directly or indirectly the whole fabric of our Protestant education was con-

nected with the revival of McGill University; and where we should have been educationally, but for this, it is impossible to say, except that we may be sure we should have been in a greatly inferior position. Nor need we speak of this with reference merely to ourselves. Our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens have been stimulated by our progress, and but for our exertions would not have been so far advanced as they are to-day. Other educational institutions in other parts of the Dominion have copied our methods and profited by our success; and everywhere throughout this country the example of the Protestant citizens of Montreal has been held up for imitation by the friends of education. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that McGill University is better known abroad than any other institution in Canada, and in every part of this Dominion and of the United States one meets with graduates of McGill who look with pride and affection to their university and to this city. Everywhere the reputation and influence of Montreal have been extended by its educational action; and it is largely due to this that when the British Association decided to meet in Canada, it was tacitly conceded that Montreal is the only Canadian city prepared adequately to entertain this great scientific body. Another point on which we have a right to congratulate ourselves in this connection is the unanimity which has characterized our whole movement. Men of all politics, of all denominations, of all nationalities, have been banded together as brethren in this work, and it is something to boast that no unpleasant controversy, no strife or division has broken our harmony, and that while fierce disputes on educational matters have raged elsewhere, we have had here the unity and brotherhood which are as the dew of heaven in relation to great movements of this kind. I may mention as an illustration of one inward source of this harmony that, since my connection with the university I have not known any matter decided by a vote of our Board of Governors. In every case, subjects in which there was any difference of opinion have been patiently discussed and examined, until some harmonious decision could be arrived at. (Hear, hear) There are, I confess, some matters connected with our history which have given cause to apprehension or regret. One of these is the necessity which has been put upon the University to alienate so much of its landed property at an early period of its work. This was not part of the original plan. It was hoped that the Legislature, acting in the public interest, would have aided the governors to husband the McGill endowment, so that it might attain its maximum value; but these hopes were not realized, and property which would have enriched the University, now had to be parted with in its early struggles. Still the city has received the benefit of this, and has more than repaid us for the loss. It has been a matter of sorrow to me that we have been able to do so little directly for the education of the working class and of citizens generally, more especially in science; but we have done much indirectly through other bodies and our school of applied science, and I shall hope in my visit to the Mother Country to study some of the new science colleges established in its cities, with the view of ascertaining whether more cannot be done here in this direction. Nor am I satisfied with what we have yet done in reference to the education of women. We have, I think, done more than any other Canadian University, through the Ladies' Educational Association, through our Normal School, which is practically a college for women, and through the opening of our examinations to women; but we have not done enough. The direction of further advancement may depend much on the means placed at our disposal; but we are now endeavoring to inform ourselves as to the most successful agencies at work elsewhere, and I hope to do something toward this also in the coming winter. In our circumstances it is inevitable that our progress shall be fit and starts, and somewhat unequal, thus wanting that majestic uniformity which we see in Nature, and which we would fain imitate. Where all is so incomplete, and where nearly every change for the better depends on some individual benefaction, we must be content to advance step by step, and to find that each step places some part of our work in an attitude of undue development compared with the rest. Our friends must bear with us in this, and should know that we are aware of our weak points and most anxious to have them strengthened, and that even the oldest universities in the world retain some portion of this one-sidedness, each having some specialty for which it is noted beyond others, and some points where it is relatively deficient.

You are familiar, gentlemen, with the fact that the position of Montreal makes it an object of jealousy to some of its sister cities, and subjects it to some disabilities and disadvantages. If the great water highway of the northern half of our Continent is to be improved, it is held to be the special business of Montreal to attend to this though the benefits may affect the whole country westward of it and the commerce of the world. If anything is to be done in any part of Canada, from the endowment of a college to the purchase of a bell for a village church, the collector invariably comes with his book to Montreal, while no one thinks that any charities or institutions in this city, however wide their benefits, have any claim on liberality beyond our limits. If any public improvement or any change in financial measures is contemplated, the first question asked is: Will not this in some way, direct or indirect, minister to the overgrown wealth of Montreal, and if the question can be answered in the affirmative the scheme is likely to be unpopular. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary, if duties are to be levied or taxes imposed to relieve the general or provincial exchequer, the most profitable harvest is to be reaped from the business community of this city. Notwithstanding, Montreal prospers in spite of all, and, no doubt, it is for this very reason that it excites some envy. I wish, however, to say to you that the same feeling applies to our educational interests. While Montreal is expected to be a liberal contributor to educational interests elsewhere, it need not reckon on any aid from without, and finds many institutions desirous of obtaining for themselves some share of its local advantages by various devices, sometimes not quite in accordance with strict justice or educational comity; and much of the local educational legislation has tendencies, no doubt quite unintentional, to direct students from a great educational centre like this. I do not complain of this. It is the natural penalty of greatness, which always implies perpetual vigilance; but I mention it to you with the view of asking that the same watchful care which you know so well how to exercise in reference to our commercial interests may be exercised also with regard to those that are educational. But over all these struggles God reigns, and by faith in Him and unanimity among ourselves we shall be able to sustain and enlarge those great and growing institutions which originated with the benefaction of James McGill, and which, fostered by your own wisdom and liberality of, have conferred so great benefits on the whole of this country, and have contributed so materially to the greatness and dignity of this queen city of the St. Lawrence Valley. I thank you most sincerely, on my own behalf and

on that of Mrs. Dawson, and shall retain the memory of your kindness while life remains. It will be truly a pleasure to devote your liberal gift to the purposes you have indicated, and I trust it will, with God's blessing, aid in the fulfilment of my cherished wish, that I may return better fitted than heretofore to advance those interests of good education which we all have so much at heart. [Applause.]

Mr. F. W. THOMAS said that the Hon. J. C. Abbott, one of the governors of McGill University, had called on him during the day and expressed a strong desire to be present, at the same time asking him (Mr. Thomas), if he was unable to be at the meeting, to say that his heart was very much with them on this occasion.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Dr. J. BAKER EDWARDS said he would like to take this opportunity to read an address to Principal Dawson on behalf of the Natural History Society. He expressed great regret that the President, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, was unable to be present to read the address himself. The address was as follows:—

To Principal Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., retiring President of the Natural History Society of Montreal:

HONORED SIR,—On behalf of the Council of the Natural History Society of Montreal, we, the undersigned, have much pleasure in informing you that at a late meeting it was unanimously resolved to express to you, before your departure for Europe, our deep sense of the great debt which our Society owes to you for the long and valuable services in its behalf which have so much enriched its prosperity, and have added dignity, influence and popularity to its proceedings.

Wishing you a pleasant vacation and a happy return to your useful and honorable labors in this community,

We remain, dear sir, Yours most sincerely,

- T. STERRY HUNT, President.
- JOHN S. SHEARER, Chairman of Council.
- G. L. MARLER, Treasurer.
- Geo. SUMNER, Recording Secretary.
- J. BAKER EDWARDS, Corresponding Sec'y.

Principal Dawson in replying said:—I can only say that I am very much indebted to the Natural History Society for their great kindness in presenting me with this address. The Society has been one with which I have been connected since I first came to Montreal, but I look upon the benefit derived from it as indirectly mutual, because the subjects considered by the Society are those in which I am most interested, and from the discussion of which I have received quite as much benefit as any of its members. The members of the Natural History Society were helping me far more than I was helping them.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

The following is a list of the subscribers to the testimonial:—Hugh McLennan, Thos. Workman, John H. R. Molson, Mrs. J. H. R. Molson, W. C. Macdonald, Peter Redpath, Mrs. (Dr.) Campbell, Mrs. John Redpath, E. H. Greene, Andrew Robertson, S. Green-shields Son & Co., J. S. McLachlan & Co., Dr. Howard, M. H. Gault, Geo. Hague, R. A. Ramsay, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, S. H. & A. S. Ewing, A. F. Gault, Hon. Robt. McKay, Alex. Murray, Jas. Burnett, Geo. W. Stephens, S. Carsley, J. Coristine, Dr. Osler, Miles Williams, B. W. Shepherd, Hy. Archbald, H. A. Budden, Mr and Mrs John Molson, Mrs Wm Molson, G. B. Burland, Andrew Allan, C. F. Smithers, Robert Anderson, Robert Coat, Hon J. Ferrer, Hector Mackenzie, Warden King, W. B. Cumming, Hugh Mackay, C. J. Fleet, Laird Paton, Henry Lyman, Alex. Ewan, Robert Benny, J. P. Cleghorn, Judge Cross, Thomas Craig, Alex. Macpherson, Wm Drysdale, Mrs Jas Johnston, Mrs Dow, Sir Francis Hincks, F. W. Thomas, Mrs John Greenfields, G. O. Dunlop, T. J. Claxton, Hugh Paton, Bishop Bond, Geo. Greene; Prof. Bovey, W. W. Ogilvie, S. Bethune, Dr. Robins, Rev. Jas. Fenwick, Alfred Brown, Messrs Mitchell & Wilson, E. S. Clouston, Alex. Robertson, Wm Angus, J. R. Dougall, Thos White.

SEVERAL MEDICAL GENTLEMEN FROM THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARMIES

Have joined M. Souvielle, of Paris, and ex-side Surgeon of the French Army, assisting him in his well-known Throat and Lung Institutes, where over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) capital are invested, and twenty-eight French and English Physicians and Surgeons are employed at the branches of these Institutes, where thousands of people are yearly successfully treated for all diseases of the air passages, viz: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Catarrhal deafness, Sore Throat, and also Heart diseases, by the Spirometer, an instrument which conveys the elements of medicine direct to the seat of disease, and invented by M. Souvielle. Persons unable to visit the Surgeons, or the institute can be treated by letter, and instruments with full directions expressed to any address. Write to M. Souvielle, ex-Aide-Surgeon French Army, 13 Phillips Sq., Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronto, where French and English specialists, who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, are in charge of the institutes.

A FIENDISH BUSINESS.—A lady of high social position in the city, who has recently passed through a trying ordeal at our courts with entire success, has been subjected to an infamous persecution in the shape of anonymous letters couched in obscene language, written ostensibly as hers and in close imitation of her handwriting. These scandalous productions have been sent broadcast to many persons of the highest respectability, and, worse than all, to the lady's own children. It is difficult to characterize such fiendishness (the work, it is reported, of a woman), but the matter will soon be brought before the proper tribunal through the agency of the detective force.—The Star.

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is one who does his work quickly and well. This is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does as a blood-purifier and strengthener. It cures the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

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