

time of the year, let him be content with small beginnings and not afraid of hard work and it is scarcely possible that he can fail in his career. These be brave words again and for them Lord DUFFERIN must accept the hearty thanks of us all. From a man so disinterested, so impartial and so capable by his position and his talents, to observe the true condition of things in Canada, this encouragement to emigrants cannot but be of potential efficacy. That portion of his Lordship's speech, indeed the whole speech, should be struck off by the thousand copies, sent to our emigration agents in Europe, and by them scattered broadcast. It will work its way for good, where official statements and dry statistics will be of no avail.

This speech of Lord DUFFERIN will place him in more salient light before the Canadian public. It will hardly exalt our estimate of his amiability and tact, for these qualities have been appreciated from the first, but it will enhance our idea of his statesmanship and enlarge our confidence in him as intermediary between ourselves and the Mother Country. Even admitting His Excellency's own views on the stability of our political institutions and the harmony of our governmental machinery, we feel additional security in having a Governor who understands our situation thoroughly and who has ability, character and willingness to fulfil the type of living link between this colony and the empire. From such a point of view, the personality of Lord DUFFERIN is as a tower of strength.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA.

The recent visit of Bishop CHENEY to Montreal has called forth from one of the English papers published in this city a somewhat mildly indignant protest against what seems to look upon as an intrusion on Canadian ground on the part of a hitherto exclusively American sect. In a lengthy article the *Gazette* insists that the reverend leaders of the new movement are playing the part of interlopers by endeavouring to spread their doctrines in Canadian territory, and advises them in a friendly but unmistakably earnest manner, to stay at home, where they will find work enough to suit their reforming tendencies. It is not very difficult to penetrate the motive that influenced the *Gazette* in thus tendering gratuitously its unasked advice on a matter which hardly belongs to the province of a purely political journal. The soreness has evidently been occasioned by the neglect of Bishop CHENEY to communicate with the Bishop of Montreal before delivering his lecture in Association Hall. This, we are informed, was his Christian duty. Granting that it would have been a matter of courtesy to consult the Metropolitan in the matter, we fail to see that Bishop CHENEY has committed any offence of sufficient gravity to warrant even the remonstrance—mild as it is—of the *Gazette*. Much as we deplore any schism, and especially such a schism as that inaugurated by Bishop CUMMINS, we are forced to admit that both Bishop CUMMINS and Bishop CHENEY—who evidently believe themselves to be as much in the right as their opponents think them in the wrong—have a perfect right to disseminate their doctrines where they will. It strikes one as rather absurd that a public journal should advise them “to tend the flocks already gathered under the Stars and Stripes, and to leave Canadians to manage their own business.” This dragging in of a national emblem where a purely religious question is at point is eminently out of place. By the same process of reasoning the objects of the English missions to the Jews and Roman Catholics—even of the missions to the heathen—might with equal justice say of the missionaries sent out to them: “We would advise the reverend gentlemen to tend their flocks already under the Union Jack, and to leave us to manage our own business.” All such attacks upon a new religious departure—and this, we are bound to confess, we believe to have been an unnecessary one—are to be deprecated as tending to further the very object they aim at destroying. The Reformed Episcopal Church movement has not reached such proportions in Canada as to give any serious cause of alarm even to the most ardent upholder of the Anglican Church. At present, we believe, Bishop CUMMINS can count but three congregations throughout the whole country: one, and that the first established, at Moncton, N.B., a second at Ottawa; and a third, formed only a few weeks ago, at Toronto. As yet the Movement in this country does not give any great promise of future vitality; and there appears to be every ground for hope, if matters are carefully managed, of bringing about before very long a reunion of the seceders with the Mother Church. Should the Reformed Church, however, continue to grow until it gains sufficient strength to raise its head with its sister Churches, we shall see no cause whatever for deploring its success. Its object is a good one and none but the sternest and most bigoted sectarian would refuse to extend to it the right hand of fellowship.

Off to the Black Hills! Such is the cry which will ring throughout the country this year, as the cry “off to California” resounded in 1849. El Dorado has been discovered again in the Organ-Pipe range of Dakota. A new gold fever will seize the thousands. If half the story be true which Custer and his men relate, the Black Hills are charged with treasure, and there will be no restraining the cupidity of fortune hunters. The facts are briefly these: A military expedition consisting of ten companies of U. S. cavalry, two companies of infantry, and three pieces of artillery, in all about seven hundred men, with the addition of a train of one hundred and twenty wagons and about as many teamsters, the whole under command of Gen. Custer, left Fort Lincoln, Dakota Territory, on the 2nd last July, for the purpose of exploring the Black Hills. These were reached on the 20th July. On the 31st, gold was discovered along the banks of the creek on which the expedition was encamped, and since then further explorations have determined the existence of large auriferous deposits in the heart of the dark mountains. These facts were telegraphed all over the country and great excitement has been the result. At once companies were organized at Sioux City and Yankton to repair to the gold fields. But what will prevent their expedition and, indeed, tend temporarily to allay the sensation, is the fact that the Black Hills lie within the Sioux reservation, and that no white man is allowed to penetrate therein. Orders have already been given to eject by force any trespassers on these grounds. Of course the check is only momentary. If the Black Hill country is such as it is represented to be, there is no doubt that Congress will extinguish the treaty rights of the Indians, give the Sioux another reservation, and open that part of Dakota for white settlement. Indeed, between this and the meeting of Congress, perhaps the Secretary of War may find some means of satisfying the impatience of gold seekers without trenching on the prerogatives of the Indians. Unless some such provision is made, it is more than probable that there will be trouble and bloodshed there, as nothing will stem the rush of the invaders who will brave every danger in their thirst for the glittering dust.

In reading a recent Blue Book, we were surprised to learn of certain annoyances under which our German fellow citizens lie, in consequence of an anomaly of the law regulating the claims of British subjects. This matter was very properly referred to by President KLOTZ, at the Gesangfest of the German Canadian Sangesbund, held last week, in Waterloo and Berlin. He said that Germans in Canada had no particular grievances to complain of. They live here happy and content, and if there are enactments in the statute book which cause them some annoyance in the enjoyment of their civil and private rights, they have not originated under the British Constitution, but were unfortunately copied from enactments existing in the neighbouring republic, where nativism and class legislation are rampant and imported into Canada by fanatics. What these enactments are we are somewhat at a loss to determine, but with regard to the question of naturalization, Mr. KLOTZ is more explicit. He expressed the hope that the Colonial Secretary in Great Britain will soon become convinced of the necessity of consenting to the removal of that anomalous restriction in the naturalization certificate of Germans which is contrary to the express words of the Naturalization Act itself, in as much as that certificate confines their rights and privileges as naturalized subjects to the limits of Canada, while it promises them no protection outside of those limits. At present while travelling in another country, though their families and property remain in Canada, they have no right to claim British protection. Their naturalization imposes upon them certain duties which they cheerfully perform, but the protection which it affords is not any greater than that which they enjoyed on the first day of landing in Canada as aliens. We entirely agree with Mr. KLOTZ that this exception should be removed as unjust and mischievous and, it is to be hoped, that effectual steps will be taken in that direction without delay.

A London, Ont., journal expresses great astonishment at certain ‘goings-on’ it finds reported in a newspaper published in this city. “Montreal must be a queer place!” it exclaims. “There, a poor drunkard who in his frenzy pulls a button off a policeman's coat, is promptly punished for the act, but it seems a butcher may defy an officer with threats and curses, knife in hand, without the slightest fear of punishment. Is this as it should be?” It certainly is not. But who sows tares, must be foolish indeed if he expects to reap a crop of wheat. Montreal has sown its tares pretty freely and is having a plentiful harvest. The instance quoted by our Western contemporary is but a trifle compared to the every day experiences of Montreal citizens. Under the benign rule of the

present City Council—may its life be short—the private citizen is a no-body; his rights are overlooked and he is saddled with many undeserved wrongs. In this city contractors building new houses are allowed to monopolize the whole of the sidewalk and a part of the road-way as a storing place for their bricks, stone and other materials; a deep and dangerous well in one of the public squares is covered with an inch rotten plank level with the ground, and left for years in that condition; the street-car company is permitted to ignore the comfort of the public and defy the provisions of its charter; tavern-licenses are granted freely when bribery is brought to play, and refused to respectable citizens who decline to buy over the officials; the sidewalks are habitually neglected and left in a dangerous condition, accidents being of constant occurrence; and finally life and property are rendered unsafe by the parsimony of the City Council, owing to insufficient police protection. Who will say that Montrealers are not a long-suffering set of mortals?

Among other good effects, the Governor General's Western tour has had that of showing in their proper colours certain unjust stewards who under the name of City Fathers have been rioting and feasting at the expense of those who entrusted them with their interests. There is nothing new in this. The aldermanic stomach delights in good eating and drinking, and doubly rejoices in the same when it is at the expense of a long-suffering public. In the present instance St. Thomas opened the ball. The aldermen of that place in a praise-worthy spirit of emulation determined not to be outdone, at least in the matter of feasting, by the neighbouring city of London. They therefore got up a champagne lunch in honour of the occasion. Lord DUFFERIN and his party, having probably had a surfeit of the vintage of the homely gooseberry, did not partake of it. But the aldermen and their friends did, to the tune of four hundred dollars. And now the people of St. Thomas are wroth and are going for their representatives in the Town Council. If they do not succeed in making the municipal fathers pay for their spree out of their own pockets, they may at least console themselves with the reflection that the aforesaid fathers paid for their indulgence with the tribute that champagne of the “genuine imported” brand invariably exacts.

The expulsion and re-election of RIEL resembles in some degree the case of “Liberty” WILKES. It is to be hoped that it will not go so far. In 1764 WILKES was expelled from the House of Commons for being the author of a seditious libel. In the next Parliament, that of 1769, he was again expelled for another libel; and a new writ being issued was re-elected without contest. A resolution was then passed in the House of Commons declaring him “incapable of being elected a member to serve in this present Parliament.” The election was declared void, but Wilkes was again elected, and once more the election was nullified. A new expedient was now tried. A member accepted the Chiltern Hundreds and contested WILKES's election. Being defeated he petitioned the House, and the Commons thereupon resolved that although WILKES had received a majority, his opponent ought to have been returned accordingly. This decision raised a storm of public opinion, was proved to be illegal, and the resolution was finally expunged from the journals as “subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this Kingdom.”

At the banquet of the Ontario Rifle Association at Toronto, Lord DUFFERIN threw out a suggestion that to many of our contemporaries will savour strongly of heterodoxy. He gave it as his opinion that marksmen for the Dominion team, like Cabinet Ministers, ought to be selected according to their capability, irrespective of the Provinces to which they may happen to belong. The abolition of the local feelings of jealousy that exist between the different provinces is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished, but one which, in the present state of things, it is useless to hope for. The six provinces that compose the Dominion remind one of a family of six marriageable daughters, of which the eldest is verging on a doubtful age, but yet has her hopes, while the others follow close on her heels. The envyings, backbitings and bickerings, the petty squabbles and jealousies, are equally bitter in each case, though no actual hatred exists between the charming sisters.

At last, after weeks of waiting, the Ministerial Crisis in Quebec has assumed something like a tangible shape. The Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON's withdrawal was followed on Tuesday by the resignation of the whole Ministry. The Hon. J. G. BLANCHET, and Hon. Mr. DE BOUCHERVILLE are spoken of as being likely to be called upon; and Mr. McDONALD, of Three Rivers, will, it is supposed, be asked to take the lead of the English wing. Such were the latest rumours at the time of going to press.