

to hint anything against the gentleman, lest we might unconsciously do him injustice, not knowing but what he had reasons good and valid for omitting to do as he had covenanted, we refrained from presenting our readers with a single syllable in reference to the non-fulfilment of his solemn word of promise. But, courteous reader, what think you? The evidence comes to us that Mr. McAleese has delivered his discourses on baptism both at Warsaw and at Norwood! Yes, verily, if there be dependence upon good testimony, our friend the minister has been so fond of good company in this campaign that he himself has been the sole combatant! Why should we object? The gentleman after the sober second thought is to be considered the best judge of his own powers and prowess. Or is he yet to be forthcoming, appointing the March of next year instead of the current year, meantime practising a little to see how he can load and fire in order to make sure work of it when the controversy commences in earnest?

We would take much pleasure in offering an apology for our friend the minister; but with the premises now in our horizon, any apology we might make would be at best a left-handed compliment. In view of these facts, let every reader think as favorably as possible of Mr. McAleese, minister at Norwood.

D. OLIPHANT.

THE ITALIAN LECTURER GAVAZZI.—On the night of the 6th June, in the city of Quebec, while Gavazzi was delivering a lecture upon Romanism, a number of Romanists after raising a riot attempted to lay hold of him, with the intent, it is thought, of taking his life. He escaped injury with the exception of a slight wound on the face. Three evenings afterwards, while lecturing in Montreal, a host of Catholics lawlessly rushed to the chapel where the above gentleman was speaking, but were prevented from entering the building by the joint efforts of the stationed police and various auditors of the chapel, who, it seems, went prepared to give a matter-of-fact reception to the rioters. The military were subsequently called to take part in the uproar, and several lives were lost. Gavazzi was to deliver a second lecture in Montreal, but after being refused protection in the city while he lectured, on the ground that the authorities were not certain of success in attempting to put down the excited Romanists, the lecturer took his leave of Montreal and proceeded to New York. Thus has freedom of speech in at least one case been prevented within Queen Victoria's dominions, and a world-wide reputation gained for Canada East which is anything but complimentary. It is possible however that just such a demonstration of the spirit of Romanism is necessary at this crisis, in order to clarify the vision of certain otherwise enlightened men, who have allowed themselves to be persuaded that the adherents of the Romish Church are advancing in the direction of reformation. We intend giving in our next Gavazzi's first speech on his arrival in America.

D. O.