A PLEA FOR CHRISTIANITY.

Lecture by Most Rev. Archbishop Vanghan, of Sydney, on the Reasonablemess of Christianity - Reasons for Rejecting the "Religion of Benial."

Here, then, we have two facts of momentous import staring us in the face; the first is that the British nation is becoming more and more brutalized; and the second is, that it is becoming more and more infidel—that it is taking up the religion of denial, and rejecting the form of Christianity offered it by Protestanism: I ask caim-judging men whether or not there is a reliadon of cause and effect between the process of brutalizing and the fundamental principle of the religion of denial? I ask them seriously whether or no, if there is no God in Heaven, and if man is merely an expanded mud-fish, with no freedom of will, no spirituality, no responsibility, but with violent lusts and cravings—whether or no, if such be the case, any one in the worls can olame him for doing exactly as he likes and getting as much pleasure, gross or otherwise, as he can compass during his short career on earth—it man be a dog or a hog, why not act as such? What law is to hinder him from seeking to setisf, that particular craving that is strongest, and indulging in that especia excess which gives him the most exquisite delight? I cannot even imagine any reason why he will and why he dwes; for if there be no God or Lawgiver, and if man be merely a piece of carbon, how can he help himself, or even dream of doing anything except squeeze the greatest amount of pleasure for himself out of life, in the most successful way he can.

BRUTALIZATION IS A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF THE (RELIGION OF DENIAL;)

REUTALIZATION IS A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF THE

(RELIGION OF DENIAL;)

as civilization is a direct consequence of the religion of affirmation, of the religion of the Cross Even the coastentious theoretical promoters of the religion of denial shrink back, at least at present, from the full consequences of their principles. They are, fortunately, some of them, better than their creed; and have upon them they cannot throw off; but which, unless something be done, will lose its hold over society more and more every day. So far we may thank the Christianity which still remains to us that things have not progressed still more rapidly than they have towards brutalization. "The Christianity which yet remains diffused amongst us," says Dr. Mivart, "and the refinement of modern manners, rend-r the open practice of licentiousness and sanguinary rites as yet impossible; but the spirit which prompt d them inds in this system of contemporary atheists its complete and logical justification, as it has found in a contemporary poet its distinct lyrical expression—the tendency of this movement is to approach little by little, to this worse phase of paganism, as the corruption of morals gradually increases through the temporary decreasing influence of Christianity u on the outer surface of society. Already we have openly advocated the murder of the infirm, the sick, the suff-riag, the old, as well as self-murder. Free-leve has not only its advocate, but its apvocated its indivendent common to those political enthe sasts, who claim for the assets par excellence the title of Advanced." ("Contemporary Evolution," pp. 43, 41.) virchow distinctly tells us that "Socialism," the political expression of the religion of demail, is

INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH THE MUD-FISH

INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH THE MUD-FISH (THEORY OF EVOLUTION :)

"Gentlemen" he exclaims to the assembly of German savants, "I will only hope that the ev-German savants, "I will only hope that the evolution theory may not bring upon us all the alarm that similar theories have actually roused in the neighboring country. At all events, this theory, if consi tently carried out, has a very serious aspect, and I trust that it has not escaped your notice that Socialism has already established a sympathetic relation with it. We must not conceal those facts from ourselves," (*Freedom of Science," p. 19.) See now how this polnciple of the religion of denial is corrupting the whole mass of civilized society—society which owes all its moral elevation to the religion of affirmation. I do not presume to use my own words to show you this. One has just spyk-n who sits on the high watch-tower of the world and taxes in, at a glance, the condition of all nations, even of the firthest from his throne.

mations, even of the furthest from his throne.

WHAT HAS LEO XIII JUST TOLD

the bishops of the world regarding the present condition of human sectery? He describes the character of the feligion of death, which in the great light that dazzles them to doubt, we who believe Life's bases rest to the character of the seen evowed from the theory of the muddsh. He works are too weighty and no humortant not to be quoted in this connection, the shows clearly which way the world regarding the protein drifting, having broken loose from the Christian principle, and having adopted that of unbelief. The very factor of is speaking as he does shows hisdirect acargonism to it, and its absolute antagonism to itim. 'As the nature of our Apostolic office required to you, venerable brethren, we did not neglect to advers to the darkly best thence which is creeping through the innermost frame of human society, and brings it into the extremity of dauger; and we at the same time soluted out the most efficacions runcies by which it might be restored to hearth and may escape the very grave dangers which threaten it. But those wils which we then up proved in the world, and most closely bound for gether by most unloy ties, no longer seek safety in the shates of secret assemblies, but soldly coming forward line the light of days frive to accomplish the design which they have formed long since of overthro wing the foundations of every civil society. They are those winds which has been seed to very how and then have committed the indicertion of life is left by them intactor entire. They contain and divine laws for the scarled by different and single the whole world, and most closely bound to get the provide and the provide world in the spirit dominion and bitasphene majority. Noticing which has been seed to every civil society. They are those windered the provide world in the paying the whole world, society and adormance of the main and divine have for earlier the provide close as left by them in that care entire. They of the animal bodies, WHAT HAS LEO XIII JUST TOLD strive to accomplish the design which they have formed long since of overthrowing the foundations of every civil society. They are those why, as the Divine oracles less if y, defile the firsh, despile dominion and biasphene majesty. Nothing which has been wisely enacted by human and divine laws for the security and adornment of life is left by them intact or entire. They refuse ob-dience to the higher powers, to woich, according to the almonition of the Ap site, every soul ought to be subject, and which derive their right of governing from God, and they preach the perfect equality of all men in rights and offices. They dishonour the natural union of the man and woman, which even barbarous nations hold say ad, and weaken or eyen sectnations hold sac ed, and weaken or even sacrifice to lust the bond of that union, by which principally domestic society is held together. moreover, by the desires of present good,

THE ROOT OF ALL EVILS

and which some coveting have erred from the faith they impuge the right of property suctioned by the taw of nature, and by a moustrous crime, while they appear to meet the wants and satisfy the dest es of all men, they aim at selzing and noiding in common what ever has been acquired by the title of awful inheritance, or by the intellect, or the labor of the hands, or by frugal living. And these portentous opinions they publish in their meetings, inculcate the pumphlets, and scatter among the lower orders in a cloud of journals. From this it results that the reverend imples y and rule of kings has so incurred the hatred of a seditious populace, that nefarious traitors, impatient of every restraint, have more than once within a short space of time, in impious daring, turned their arms against the princes of the realms themselves. But this audacity of perfidious, men, which threatens greater ruln to civil society, as distrikes the minds of all with auxious fear, derives its cause and origin from those polanous doctrines which scattered in former times like corrupt seed among the peoples, have borne such pestilential fruit, in their season. and which some coveting have erred from the and origin from those polaunous doctrines which scattered in former times like corrupt seed among the peoples, have borne such pestilential fruit in their season. . . The object of the warhas been that, by setting aside all revelation, and the supervision of every kind of supernatural order, an entrance might be cleared for the discoveries, or rather the delirious imaginations of mere reason. This kind of error, which wongly usurps the uanie of reason, as it entices and sharpens the desire of superiority naturally implanted in mae, and gives a loose rein to desires of every kind, has spontaneously penetrated to the wildest extening the property in the continuous political to the continuous spontaneously penetrated to the wildest extening the interest in the come to pass that, by a novel implety, unhered of even among the heathen nations, States have been constituted without taking any account of God and of the order established by Hm; it has been, moreover, declared that public authority derives neither its principle nor its majesty nor it power of command from God, but rather from the multitue of the people—which, thinking itself anso ved from all divine sangton. has determined to

wonder that men of the lower class, weary of a poor home or workshop, should desire to invade the palaces and fortunes of the rich; it is no wonder that there now exists no tranquility in public or private life, and that the human race has nearly reached its lowest d-pth." [Given Dec. 28, 1878.] Well may the very professors of the religion of denial groan in spirit when they see their wo k.

THERE ARE FEW REFLECTIVE PERSONS," SAYS BRADLAUGH.

"who have not been, now and again, impressed with awe as they look back on the past of humanity. It is then that we see the grandest itustrations of that uneading necessity of abandoning ever and again the heritage of his fathers, . . . of continually leaving behild him the citsdel of faith and peace, raised by the picty of the past, for an atmosphere of tumult and dinial. . . Whatever may be our present conclusions about Christianity, we cannot too often remember that it has been one of the most important factors in the life of mankind." ["National Reformer," Oct. 8. 1878]. Listen to the cry of another writer in his agony, who has made shipwreck of his faith. "Doe-that new philosophy of his forcy," asks Glennie, "which destroys the Christian philosophy of itself afford an adequate basis for such a reconstruct on of the ideal as is required? Conditly, we must reply, 'Not yet.' . Very far are we from being the first who have experienced the agony of discovered delusion." ["In the Morning Land," p. 29.]

"NEVER 15 THE HISTORY OF MAN," "NEVER IS THE HISTORY OF MAN,"

"NEVER 15 THE HISTORY OF MAN,"

says another, "has so terriffic a calamity befallen the race, as that which all who look now may behold advancing as a deluge, black with destruction, resi-tless in might, uprooting our most cherished hopes, engulfing our most peclous creed and burying our highestlife in mind less desolation. The floodigates of infidelity are open, and athelsm overwhelming is open us.

Man has become in a new sense the measure of the universe; and in this, the latest and most appalling soundings, indications are returned from the infinite voids of space and time that his intelligence, with all its noble capacities for love and advantion, is yet alone-destitute of kith or kin in all this universe of being.

Forasmuch as I am far from being able to agree with those who affirm that the twilight doctrice of the 'new faith' is a desirable substitute for the wining splendor of 'the old,' I am not ashamed to confess that, with this virtual negation of God, the universe to me has lost its soul of loveliness. And when at times I think, as think at times I must, of the appalling contrest between the hall-wed glory of that creed which once was mine, and the lonely mystery of existence as now I find it at suce times I shall ever feel it, impossible to avoid the sharpest pany of which my nature is susceptible "("Physicus; On Theism." p. 51).

" WE CANNOT JUDGE OF THE "PFECTS OF ATHEISM,"

Got of our fathers, Thou who wast,
Art, and shalt be when the eye-wise who flout
Thy secret presence shall be lost
In the great light that dazzles them to doubt,
We who believe Life's bases rest
Reyond the probe of chemic test,
Still, like our fathers, feel Theo near!

MATTER CALLED PROTOPLASM.

MATTER CALLED PROTOPLASM,

composed chiefly of carbon, with an admixture of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur. These component parts, properly united, produce the bod, and soul of the animated world, and, sunably mused, become man. With this simple argoment the mystery of the universe is explained, the Divinity annulles, and a new era of infinite knowledge ushered in. It was a fitting conclusion to such a scientific promacionemot that the lecturer, who regarded his argument as incontrovertible einsisted that it should be taught in every school in the land." (The Times, Nov. 30, 1877.) Here, then, is Hackel dolinatically laying down a teaching which is subversive of the whole scheme of natural and supernatural religion; here its an "advanced thinker," an apostle of the religion of denial arging that such teaching should be made a portion of the national education. And here, on the other hand, is another advanced "thinker" absolutely contradicting him, and declaring that Hacke's doctrines are merely "fancies," and not established truths at all. Listen to Virchow's own words: "It is easy to say that'a cell consists of small portions, and that we call plastidules,' and that plastidules are composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, and are endowed with an especial sual; which soul is the product of some of the forces which soul is the product of some of the forces which soul is the product of some of the forces which soul is the product of some of the forces which soul is the product of some of the forces which soul is the product of some of the forces which soul is the product of some of the forces which soul is the product of some of the forces which soul is the product of some of the forces which so oul is the product of some of the forces which so oul and that the chemical atoms posses. To be sure this is possible, I cannot form an exact judgment about it. It is one of the positions which are skill for me unapproachable. I feel like a sallor who puts forth into an abyse, the extent of which he wan educated man to receive it as a scientific tritting as to are ue from it as a l gleal premiss, and to found his whole view of the world upon it. This we really cannot demand. On the contrary, am of op ulon that, before we designate such hypotheses as the voice of science—before we 'THIS IS MODERN SCIENCE'.

subject of education, and a recognized part of our general knowledge?" Ibid, p. 41.) And surely now I have said enough, I have shown you that the fundamental principle on which the religion of denial is based leads back logical-ly and inexorably towards

THAT STATE OF BESTIALITY

from which "modern thought" says man has spring You have seen with your logical eyes that you cannot get more out of a thing than is in it; and if it be really true that there is no God, and that man is simply a muddish, that muddish, bever can be blown out into anything higher or better, or more nob'e than the suff out of which it comes. A coap-bubble may reflect all the colors of a rainbow, but it will be a soap bubble still—it will burst when brightest and you will find that there is nothing in it. I have shown you this bubble of "denial," whilst pretending to take the place of Christianity, is the absolute death of every moral principle, and of all religion worthy of the name. I have shown you how the cowardly, or at least the unmanly way in which scientific men treat the profoundest questions, creates suspiction; and how others with less head, but perhaps mare yourage, sweep their cobweb. on one picton; and how others with less head, but perhaps more courage, sweep their cobweb on one side and boldly deny God's existence attogether. I have drawn your attention to the fact that no sooner is God'denied and man declared a mere protoplasm than minds are at once actively engaged in forming plans by means of which they make use of their new freedom from restraint, and indulge in every species of immorality and victousness so long as it gives them personal pleasure to do so. I have shown you now these teachings inevitably drag the human race down to the very infre; and how philosophers do not shame to suggest to their disciples that the life of a log is the happiest life for them. I have called your atten ion to

THE PICTURE DRAWN BY THOMAS CARLYLE of "the universal swine's trough" which man has now to wallow in that is, if he be true to the religion of denial, and to the bestial nature denial says is his; and I have corroborated by undeniable statistics, the teaching of Carlyle, showing how the masses of the English people at home are plunging deeper and deeper in brutatization and initiality as days go by. I have shown you that this is the natural effect of an intelligible cause—of the people giving up Christianity and taking ta the religion of denial, and thus providing for themselves a logical justificashown you that this is the hauman energy of an intelligible cause—of the people giving up Christianity and taking for themselves a logical justification for all the enormities which they commit. I have suggested how crime is but the fruit which is produced by the tree of infidelity; and that unbelief and bestiality are intimately related as cause and as effect. I have shown you, moreover, from Virchow's teaching, that the religion of denial and socialism are in closest sympathy, and, by quoting the words of Pope Leo XIII in his Encyclical, I have drawn your attention to the fact, which any one can see the truth of at a glance, that the chaos and confusion into which religion and civil society are plunged all over the world are due to the action of that same principle of collapse. I have suggested that it is Christianity, even in the senior who trample on it, which makes them better than their principles, and that still preserves the world from absolute destruction. I have shown how the very canniplens of the religion of denial are terrified by its effect, and cry out in despair that they have been deceived in their ancientations; and flually, I have called your attention to the curious circumstances that the every champions themselves are fighting with each other; and that what is declared by Hackel to-day to be a victorious discovery of science is declared by Virchow to-morrow to be a merecraze on his opponent's mind, without any underpin of logic for its support—the very fundamental principle of the religion of denial being proved to be no principle at all, but a subjective fancy or magget in the mind of a naturalist who is possessed by a spec al anxiety to upset the Christian creed. When to all this is added what I have already proved; that

IT IS REASONABLE TO HOLD MAN TO BE A MAN, AN NOT A MUD-FISH;

and that there is a God ruling heaven and earth and that there is a God ruling heaven and earth, instead of no God at all; these two facts being substantiated, the very ground has, by the doing so, been cut from und rithe feet of the religion of drain, and it is convicted of being not merely shallow, but a stupid, as well as a deadly poisonous deceit, used by intellectual criminals or by superficial thinkers without sense of respinsibility, for upheaving the deep foundations of supernatural religion, and of that morality which must ever be synonymous with restraint. I do not dare to trust myself to speak of such men as these, who, by means of a bla-phemous and lying philosophy, have brought so much ruin and devolution into the homesof my fellowinen.

men.

Next Sunday I hope to show you the bright side of the picture, for this evening our work has been sad enough. I shall aim at giving you sufficient reason for coming to the conclusion that, whilst the religion of denial is shallow, and som-thing wors, as has been proved, the real-gion of affirmation, or Christia, ity, on the other hand, is reasonable, and should be embraced by every same and prudent man.—N. Y. Tablet.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

Trial of the Officers-Sir Francis Hincks

The trial of Sir Francis Hincks, President of the Consolidated Bank, was begun on the leth of October. The court was, as might be expected, crowded to its utmost limits. His thonor Judge Monk presided.

Mr Kerr, Q. C., defended Sir Francis, and he was prosecuted by ar. Ritchie, Q. C. There was a difficulty about swearing in a jury, whi h was finally overcome.

Mr. Campbell, who was the first witness called, testified as follows:—

Archibaid Campbell's examination continued—Sir Tancis Hincks was one of the directors of the bank in the mouths of January and February last; the specie held by the bank on the 31st of January, exclusive of that sent in by the agencies, was \$194,876.61; the total amount held was \$311.40.85, and the difference between these two was he d by the branches, which amounted was \$311.450.85, and the difference between these two was he d by the branches, which amounted \$14.851.85; know nothing personally whether the statement is correct, as I was not here at all; the two tellers, Mr. Lawson and Mr. Hughes, would; the amount of Dominion notes held on the 3ist of January last by the bank was \$166.485; the amount held by the blanches was \$101.481, notes and cheques on other backs in Man-3-1; notes and cheques on other banks in Mon-tren, \$101,344 15; the balance would be repre

485; the amount held by the branches was \$101.
3 1; notes and cheques on other banks in Montrea, \$101.344 15; the balance would be represented by retains from a encles; the total was \$250.583, inc uding branches.

Mr. Alexander Hinghes, paying teller, held that position on the 31st January last; I had on hand in specie on that date \$12.525.16; Dominion notes, \$15.614; cheques and notes on other banks \$4.82.84. In widition I had in our own bills \$177.032; I may have had a few small bong that are not mentioned; they amounted to \$4.902.68; the largest was an accepted cheque on one of bank for I. C. Baker \$4.000.

Win. C. Pridham, Inspector, sworn:—The salary Sir Francis Hincks received up to January last was at the rate of \$4.000 per annum; I counted Mr. Lonson's cash on the 19th February; I found the demand slip there; the total amount of the silp and other cash was \$221.486; I would not accept the silp as cash, and did not sign the book; I don't know who kept the cash on the 31st January last; I was at the bank every day in January last; I was at the bank every day in January; Sir Francis Hincks, to the best of my knowledge, was also there, withough he might have been occasionally absent; the demand notes, I do not think were the renewals of others; they were given to cover over drafts.

Charles Wethey testified—The book I have In

absent; the demand notes, I do not think were the renewals of others; they were given to cover over drafts.

Charles Wethey testified—The book I have in my hand it a statement book which goes before the board twice a week; it contains the trans actions between the board and firms in their credit; between the board and firms in their credit; between the both and 20th february the following statement is made:—H. Beattle & Co., \$94,480; Davidson & Co., \$25,490; Ascher & Co., \$99,80; S. Davidson & Co., \$25,490; Ascher & Co., \$90,80; & Davis & Co., \$25,490; Ascher & Co., \$90,80; & Davis & Co., \$25,490; Ascher & Co., \$90,80; & Davis & Co., \$25,490; Ascher & Co., \$

seemed to have a favorable effect on the jury. He treated the points of the charge argued by the prosecution seriatim, placing one point after the other before the jury in an amazingly clear manner. Amongst his many arguments he said that it had been clearly proven, both by the witnesses and the prosecution, as well as those for the defence, that the statement prepared by Mr. Renny and the officials of the bank were calculated by the former to blindfold the President and the Directors. He did not wish to throw out any imputations in regard to Mr. Renny's conduct during the course of the irregular proceedings of the bank, nor did he wish to criticise his actions in keeping the truth from the Board of Directors, but he considered it his duty, in defence of his client, to remind the jury of the evidence in the case, which had clearly proved that Mr. Renny had wilfully kept the actual condition of the bank from the President. The evidence of experts and bankers had been heard, and every one of them had testified to the effect that it was almost an impossibility for the President to know, in the time allowed by the law, the exact condition of affairs. He was submitted a statement, to sign which, to verify such statement, he had to rely on the general balance book, from which the Government return was taken. He, (Mr. Kerr) knew that a great deal of prejudice was felt against the Con solidated Bank on account of its unfortunate failure, but he would simply remind the jury that they would have to throw all that aside and render a verdict in strict accordance with the evidence. The defendant, Sir Francis Hincks, was a man who was fully conscious of his innocence; and he knew perfectly well he had discharged his duty honestly, and without intent to deceive any one. He was well known as an honest man, who had held positions of trust in this country as well as others. He was looked upon by the Government as a man of the greatest ability in financial matters, and one who was capable of holding any position as far as honesty or other qualifications were concerned. Han error had crept into the books of the bank the President was not in a position to know of that error. He had to rely on the report of the efficials of the bank, and if they had failed, as they had done, what was he to do? He could not personally examine the books and learn for himself the state of the affairs. To do that he would have to be professionally trained, and even if he was he would not have time. in the space allowed by the law, to accomplish his end. At the commencement of the trial he (Mr. Kerr) had asked the Court for a fair and unprejudiced jury, and he thought that he had obtained it. He was sure that they would weigh the evidence in the right spirit and give the benefit of any doubt to the detendant. Sir Francis Hineks would scorn to be acquitted if his innocence was not clearly established in the minds of the honorable judge, the jury and the public. With regard affecting the internal affairs of the Dominion, to the placing of certain items in columns, and belongs to a class of subjects with which in which it was alleged they did not belong. he (Mr. Kerr) thought that the testimony of several banking men, such as Mr. Angus, of the Bank of Montreal, and Mr. Ingram, who had been connected with some of the leading banking institutions of this as well as other countries, was pretty clear on the point. It had been proven that it was the general custom of banks to place such items in the same position the Consolidated had done In concluding his remarks, he felt sure that they would return a verdict of "Not Guilty.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr. Ritche, in opening his address to the me are of more than ordinary importance. jury, said that he did not wish to make any | The true intent and effect of those sections charges against the defendant which were of the British North America Act, 1867, which unfair; he would not urge any point in the apply to it have been much discussed, and as prosecution which, in his own conscience, he this is the first case which has occurred under did not believe to be clearly proven. He these sections, there is no precedent for your would narrow down the points for the prose- guidance. For this reason, though regretcution to two enormously large items. He ting that any case should have arisen for knew that it was a practical impossibility for the reference now made to them, Her Mathe defendant to go over the books of the jesty's Government approve the course bank, nor could be check over the balances which you have taken on the responsibility returned by the branch offices. He would and with the consent of your Ministers, and I remove all untair points from their minds and bring his case as briefly as possible before the court and jury. It had been contended by mitted for their consideration. The several the learned counsel for the defense that the circumstances affecting the particular case of defendant was not in a cosition to know the Mr Letellier have been fully stated in Sir J. state in which the bank stood; that may have in part been true, but did he not know of the enormous sums of money, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, which received from Mr. Langevin, who, accomband been borrowed from other banks, panied by Mr. Abbott, has come to this and interest at the rate of seven per cent, paid for it? Did not the defendant know that advice given by the Government of which he those loans were written in the return to the Government as deposits, when they were actually money owed by the Bank? Could it be contended, by the learned counsel for the defence, that his client was so totally ignorant of the affairs of the institution under his control that these facts were not wellknown to him? If so, for what did Sir Francis Hincks receive a salary of \$4,000 a year? The testimony of Mr. Augus for the defence proved in the end to be of great value to the prosecution. That gentleman stated that a paid President should know about the position of the institution which he governed. Sir Francis Hincks had admitted in conversation and at the public meeting of the shareholders that he was aware that large amounts were due to other banks. Can a loan be changed around to a deposit? There appeared in the return submitted to the Government and public that an enormors amount was due from other banks, but only a few dollars due to other banks. Was not that a statement wilfully false and deceptive. The intention is clearly to be seen, the return was intended to deceive the Government and the public, po doubt could be entertained otherwise. Another appalling and disgraceful item which has been elearly proven is, that the demand notes were carried into the teller's books as cash, when they were nothing but worthless slips of paper, not worth the parchment they were written on. There was nothing in the charge against the defendant of a fraudulent nature. It was merely for signing a wilfully false and deceptive statement. Sir Francis Hincks was certainly a man of great abilities. He had occupied high positions of trust. He was Minister of Finance and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire public. The charge against him is for a misdemeanor. It is certainly a painful duty you have to perform, gentlemen of the jury, but in the interests of justice what ance of the duties of his office; and for you owe to the public and the fulfilment of any action he may take he is, under the your oath, you must do your duty. Honor then delivered the unfavourable to the defendant, sum at once to the point with which alone I ming up the entire evidence, telling the have to deal-namely, whether, in deciding clared that public authority der'ves neither its principle nor its majesty nor it power of companied from God, but rather from the multituse of the people—which, thinking itself asso ved nothcowing depoint—which, thinking itself asso ved nothcowing depoint—which, thinking itself asso ved nothcowing depoint—which has been an addition. We must therefore, the day the deficit was made out; arbitration of the must like from all divine sanotion, has determined to nothcowing depoint—those laws which itself has to the teacher's in schools. Do not teach it, among and sufficient for the Governor-General, as in the discount noise first appeared on the 23th No.

we should first have to conduct a long series of all the having been in each through the first of the day the delict was made out; arbitration of the day the delict, among it which was extremely puzzling. The attention which they (the jury) had bestowed on the wind the scale of falth having been in any ordinary matter of administration, simply to follow the advice of his Ministers, or which was extremely puzzling. The day the delict was made out; arbitration of the fine and outlet of the day to delict was made out; arbitration of the fine and outlet of the first one of falth having been in any ordinary matter of administration, simply to follow the advice of his Ministers, or which was extremely puzzling. The case did them credit. The day thick the same time that they had a considence of the day the delict was made out; arbitration of the development of the same time that they had a considence made out; arbitration of the development of the same time that they had a considence made out; arbitration of the development of the same time that they had a consident mand out; arbitration of the development of the same time tha jury at the same time that they had a cousid-

of account of his skill in finance and many other qualifications. The question which you have first to consider is whether statement was false and deceptive, and if so, whether it was wilfully false and deceptive it is for you, gentlemen to decide. I cannot offer an opinion on the subject. You must also bring into consideration the character of the defendant. If you think that he signed the return to the government in good faith, then you will have acquit him. If it had been to proved before you that the placing of certain items in the column in which the Consolidated Rank placed them was the general practice amongst banking institutions, it will certainly be a point for the defence. But from the evidence of Mr. Angus that has not been proved. He did not say they had did the same in the Bank of Montreal. The question you have to consider is whether he was aware of the loans being contracted. I don't think there is any room for doubt about that, of course there has been a great deal of mystery surrounding the whole affair, but the chief point which you have to decide is the false statement, and whether the defendant had knowledge of its falsity when he signed it. It has been urged with no little force by the defence that the object in making the return was to inspire public confidence in the bank. You have not, that however, to consider. His Honor concluded his address by saying that the expressions of the Court in the case were not to be considered. He would offer no opinion. The able magner in which both counsels had urged for their respective clients was worthy of praise. The Court would accept the conclusion of the jury, and he was sure the public would receive their verdict with confidence. The jury then retired.

The jury returned at 2,30 with a verdict of guilty against Sir Francis Hincks. When the return was read aloud Sir Francis appeared startled and was visibly agitated. The verdict was also a surprise for a great many of those present, who anticipated an immediate acquittal. He was admitted to bail for his further appearance when the Court desired.

THE LETELLIER QUESTION.

Downing Street, July 3rd, 1879. My Lord,-Her Majesty's Government have

ters that Mr. Letellier, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, should be removed from his office. It will not have escaped your observation, in making this request, that the constitutional question to which it relates is one the Government and Parliament of Canada are fully competent to deal. I notice with satisfaction that, owing to the ability and patience with which the constitution has been made by the Canadian people to fulfil the objects with which it was framed, it has rarely been found necessary to resort to the Imperial authority for assistance in any of these complications, which might have been expected to arise during the first years of the Dominion; and I need not point out to you that such references should only be made in circumstances of a very exceptional nature. I readily admit, however, that the principles involved in the particular case now before and with the consent of your Mini will now proceed to convey to you the views which they have formed on the question sub-A. Macdonald's memorandum of April 14, in Lieutenant-Governor Letellier's letter of April 18, and in communications which I have since country for the purpose of supporting the is a member, and from Mr. Joly who was similarly empowered to offer a y explanations that might be required on the part of Mr. Letellier. If it had been the duty of Her Majesty's Government to decide whether Mr. Letellier ought or ought not to be removed. the reasons in favor of and against his removal would, I am confident, have been very ably and thoroughly put before them by Messrs. Langevin and Abbott, and by Mr Joly. I have not, however, had occasion to call for any arguments from either side on the merits of Mr. Letellier's case. The law does not empower Her Majesty's Government to decide it, and they, therefore, do not propose to express any opinion with regard to it. You are aware that the powers given by the British North America Act, 1867, with respect to the removal of a Lieutenant-Governor from office are vested not in Her Majesty's Government, but in the Governor-General; and I understand that it is merely in view of the important precedent which you consider may be established by your action in this instance, and the doubts which you entertain as to the meaning of the statute, that you have asked for an authoritative expression of the opinion of Her Majesty' Government on the abstract question of the responsibilities and functions of the Governor-General in relation to the Lieutenant-Gov. ernor of the Province under the British North America Act, 1867. The main principles determining the position of the Lieutenant-Governor of a province in the matter now under consideration are plain. There can be no doubt that he has an unquestionable constitutional right to dismiss his Provincial Ministers, if from any cause he feels it incumbent upon him to do so. In the exercise of this right, as of any other of his functions, he should, of course, maintain the impartiality towards political parties which is essential to the proper perform-His 59th section of the Act, directly responsible charge to the Governor-General. This brings me whether the conduct of a Governor-General under section 58 of the Act the appointment | than in cold climates. Memory is, therefore,

ernor-General," and much stress has been aid upon the supposed intention of the Legislature in thus varying the language of these sections But it must be remembered that other powers vested in a similar way by the statute in the Governor-General were clearly intended to be, and in practice, are, exercised by and with the advice of his Ministers; and though the position of a Governor-General would entitle his views on such a subject as that now under consideration to peculiar weight, yet Her Majesty's Government do not find anything in the circumstances which would justify them in departing in this instance from the general rule, and declining to follow the decided and sustained opinion of his Ministers, who are responsible for the peace and government of the whole Dominion to the Parliament, to which, according to the 59th section of the statute, the cause assigned for the removal of a Lieutenaut-Governor must be communicated. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, can only desire you to request your ministers again to consider the action taken in the case of Mr. Letellier. It will be proper that you should, in the first instance, invite them to inform you whether their views, as expressed in Sir J. A. Macdonald's memorandum, are in any way modified after perusal of this despatch, and after examination of the circumstances now existing, which since the date of that memorandum may have so materially changed as to make it, in their opinion, no longer necessary for the advantage, good government or contentment of the province that so serious a step should be taken as the removal of a Lieutenant-Governor from office. It will, I am confident, be clearly borne in mind that it was the intention of the British North America Act, 1867, that the tenure of the high office of Lieutenant-Governor should, as a rule, endure for the term of years specially mentioned, and that not only should the power of removal never be exercised except for grave cause, but that the fact that the political epinions of a Lieutenant-Governor had not been during his former career in accordance with those held by any Dominion Ministry who might happen to succeed to power during his term of office would afford no reason for its exercise. The political antecedents and present position of nearly all the Lieutenaut-Governors now holding office prove that the correctness of this view has been hitherto recognized in practice, and I cannot doubt that your advisers, from the opinions they have expressed, given their attentive consideration to your would be equally ready with the late Governrequest for their instructions with reference ment to appreciate the objections to any acto the recommendation made by your Ministion which might tend to weaken its influonce in the future. I have directed your attention particularly to this point because it appears to me to be important that, in considering a case which may be referred to hereafter as a precedent, the true constitutional position of a Lieutenant-Gover-nor should be defined. The whole subject may, I am satisfied, now be once mere reviewed with advantage, and I cannot but think that the interval which has elapsed (and which has from various causes been unavoidable) way have been useful in affording means for a thorough comprehension of a very complicated question, and in allowing time for the strong feelings on both si les, which I regret to observe have been often too bitterly expressed, to subside.

I have, &c , M. E. Hicks-Beach. The Right Hon, the Marquis of Lorne.

Naturalist's Portfolio.

THE SEA-LION AND THE NATURALISTS .- At the Brighton aquarium the other day the young sea-lion resented a patronizing pat on the head from Mr. Lawler, the naturalist, and seizing him by the arm, jerked him into the deepest part of the pool, and then plunged after him. Fortunately the beast did not renew the attack on coming to the suface, and Mr. Lawler escaped with a sharp bite and

A WOUNDED EAGLE'S FLIGHT. - Dr Landerer a Hungarian naturalist, writes from Anthens that at dead African englogypactes burbatus, was lately found at Maina, on the southern Greek coast. On examining the bird an iron-headed arrow over a foot long was found transfixed under one of the wings. Evidently the engle had been fired at and struck in Africa by some native, and had borne the arrow in its body in its flight over the Meditecranean, until it fell dead from exhaustion on touching land at Maina

THE WEATHER AND THE BAROMETER .- The old idea that there is any infallible connection between certain readings of the barometer and certain conditions of weather has long been entirely abandoned, and scarcely anyone looks now at the lettering on the side of the glass, but merely notes its upward or downward tendency-always a much surer guide than the indication "Set fair" or "Much rain" which figure on all old-fashioned barometers. To show how utterly false these arbitrary indications may be, it is sufficient to mention that on the 9th of March, 1876, the barometer at Wick marked only 27-94 inches, or what on the old scales would have been some point a long way below very stormy, though in reality there prevailed at the momenta gentle north-west breeze; while at Liverpool, on January 24 of the same year, the mercury was as high as 30 1 inches, or nearly at "Set fair," when at the particular time a very severe storm was blowing from the south-west. In fact, the whole secret of weather forecasting lies not in the absolute height of the mercury but in the relationship which exists between the areas of high and low pressures, and a knowledge of the winds which they produce.

MEMORY IN DIFFERENT RACES AND PROPLE. -M. Delauny has made a communication to the Societe de Biologie respecting memory as studied under various biological conditions. The inferior races of mankind, such as Negroes, the Chinese, &c., have more memory than those of a higher type of civilisation. Primitive races which were unacquainted with the art of writing had a wonderful memory, and were for ages in the habit of handing down from one generation to another hymns as voluminous as the Bible. Prompters and professors of declamation know that women have more memory than men. French women will learn a foreign language quicker than their husbands. Youths have more memory than adults. It is well developed in children, attains its maximum about fourteenth or fifteenth year, and then decreases Feeble individuals of a lymphatic temperament have more memory than the strong. The memory is more developed among the peasantry than among citizens, and among the clergy than among the laity. From a physiological point of view memory is diminished by overfeeding, by physical exercise, and by education, in this sense -that the illiterate have potentially more memory than those who know how to read and write. We remember, moreover, better in the morning than in the evening, in the summer than in the winter, and better in warm to a certain extent, in inverse proportion to nutrition; and, more than that, it is greatest in those least advanced from an evolutionary point of view-inferior races, women, children.