INDIAN.

...ulating library.
...ce a new paper.
...proposed as a town on
...next.
...sending brick in large
...N. B.
...Hillsdale sent $2,000 to
...John, N. B.
...British church at Parry-
...the 29th ult.
...alled the Tankers, or
...g forth at Gorrie.
...is being rebuilt rapidly.
...almost entirely of wood.
...School Board has re-
...new High School build-
...
...g Young Britons were
...ll on Monday night, 6th
...
...has been established at
...C. S. R., named Rams-
...
...settlement of the wages
...be in progress between
...e railway and the em-
...
...ews has been reduced to
...ated under the survey of
...ated the change to the
...east.
...t of Duff's and Winthrop
...ons have extended to
...the Rev. Mr. Musgrave,
...ion to be their pastor.
...ade the 18th another
...g on the 18th and 19th
...y meeting house, Sparta.
...ary the proceedings in the
...ic.
...of the Agricultural Hall,
...ow never being pushed
...rigour, and will be
...ill show of Pot and
...ch will be held in Drayton
...
...ded in Keppel, County of
...the makes. One log
...of Mr. J. J. Wilcox,
...killed ninety-one, varying
...ches to three feet and six
...
...N. S., *Journal*, reports
...ne named Israel Bliss, who
...ous robberies, as the find-
...goods proved, was discharg-
...ence they did not
...county to the expense of
...
...ntor says:—Quebec is to
...h daily paper, *L'Etoile*, *Ex-*
...good name. This will
...y, with two-thirds of the
...of Montreal, no less than
...which appear to favorite
...ch difficulty seems to sup-
...
...ing a young man from
...board from the Maud into
...of feet a $200 gold watch and
...ered by a diver, and re-
...ons of one of the greatest
...ation—walking down to
...ing at the place where
...ned.
...ues a sum of Rev. Geo.
...ly but formerly of London,
...ed by the falling of a pile
...discovered. He was sent
...ed was at once taken to Dr.
...where his sufferings were
...ously severe, his injuries
...t serious.
...Garrison Artillery were at
...ark, on Monday last, for
...Bunor that he could con-
...and while stagnating under
...ion in a summary manner.
...ntagonism has been held, and
...been dismissed from the
Herald.
...the Wakefield branch of the
...ed a social at Aylmer
...Wakefield, and a fallset
...making the road ready for
...ed by a driver, and re-
...ons of one of the greatest
...ation—walking down to
...ing at the place where
...ned.
...ues a sum of Rev. Geo.
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...the Wakefield branch of the
...ed a social at Aylmer
...Wakefield, and a fallset
...making the road ready for
...

...ship Mayze Brown on Monday
...of the City Council that he had
...ngaran from Bangkok, Siam,
...of debentures to the amount of
...ding had been disposed of by
...agents in London. He was
...nable to give any particulars
...that the debentures will realize
...the dollars (£3,000) yet re-
...ispond of, the whole issue being
...*Canadian Jew wel.*
...
...wheat crop will be nearly a total
...Manasaka. The ground in most
...ipounds an appearance enough
...ch has been sown. The fall wheat
...ity upon the farmers, as they
...barley. Will not average
...atoes and oats will be a very
...wheat looks well, as does also
...Barley will not average
...all a crop.—*Carleton, N.B., Sen-*
...
...ect for the forthcoming demon-
...our of Sir John Macdonald.
...entlemen, in September next, at
...ich lively bantering. The
...ability in receipt of communica-
...parts of the Dominion, and
...so that from the good feeling
...ted by all parties we may look
...monster turn out to great the
...e chieftain.—*Newmarket Liberal-*
...
...would not be a happy place un-
...ncil were involved in trouble,
...the Council in return involved
...financial difficulty. The Island
...ent attending a law suit instit-
...Corporation against one Jacob
...judgment suit. Judgment had
...ed in favour of the defendant,
...n is mulcted in about $10,
...more than the land is worth.—
Sky.
...
...Dover *Independent* says:—A
...canal boat arrived here some
...ago, after leached ashes, a cargo
...ty purchased from the owners of
...ty in north Dover, for $50. She
...t hold 8,000 bushels to be de-
...ing Island, N.Y., where they
...ants per bushel. The farmers of
...evidently know the fertilizing
...ish manure. It is principally
...hoofs and offal.—
...
...mporary says:—"The Bank of
...ish Provinces has prepared a new
...ill be issued on Monday (6th
...branches. It is a very hand-
...ith Britannia on the left and a
...on of Queen Victoria on the
...ormer has cost of some in the
...a border filled with little figure
...nding all. The bill is very un-
...ikes, being quite dark from use
...ouse on its face, and has a beak-
...ed green. It was prepared in
...ed is a credit to the engravers
...
...ends as the following, with re-
...e Red Ribbon movement in
...Messrs. Mescrol and Linter,
...ast week, have been holding
...meetings in Stenhoxy, and
...have met with the greatest suc-
...ew week nearly seven hundred
...ed the pledge, and a Red Rib-
...rance Reform Club, having a
...of members was formed,
...ing the meetings were crowded,
...owledge the great good which
...ch work has done. Many pre-
...have been addicted to strong
...have joined the cause, and
...ers on the right side. In
...time Messrs. Mescrol and
...ing, proceeded to Sylvan,
...hundred persons to sign the
...several clubs, with a large num-
...ubber members formed.—*Wind-*
...A Linter's address is, in case of
...Wallace, Ont.
...the Renfrew County Tem-
...ation, the *Arnprior Review*
...meeting of the County Council
...epeated to look after this mat-
...in Pembroke last week. The
...ed a resolution with Mr. Irving
...ter, and the latter freely profess-
...ate to make good the loss, Mr.
...agreeing to sacrifice property she
...own right for the same purpose.
...ion further promised if he
...it might remain after the amount
...ese sources had been ex-
...rying out the defaulter. In view
...ey's readiness to do all in his
...ake up the deficiency, and also
...of the belief which generally has
...the defalcation was not to be
...ny direct act of his own, the
...decided not to charge present
...and, as it was at first intended to

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW FOR JULY, 1877.

In compiling the present review the principal reliance has been placed on the telegraphic reports of observations received at this office for the purpose of weather predictions and the reports of storms received by mail. For the material used in tracing the courses of areas of high and low pressure in the United States we are indebted to the Chief Signal Officer U.S.A., at Washington, D.C.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The mean pressure differed very little from that of the previous month; but was, at all stations, except Halifax, N.S., below the average for the same month in the three previous years.

Areas of high pressure.—An area of high pressure covered the Southern States from the 1st to the 5th, when it joined with another high area which had formed over the Upper Lake Region on the 3rd. The pressure remained high over the Southern and Middle States and Lake Region until the 8th, when the area again divided, one part drawing south and disappearing over the Gulf of Mexico on the 7th, the other portion remaining over the Upper Lake Region, gradually increasing in size until the morning of the 7th, when it covered all the Middle States and Lower Lake Region. On the 8th this area commenced to move south and disappeared off the coast of Florida on the 9th. The pressure was high over the Lower Lake Region and Middle States from the 11th until the 15th, when the high pressure moved to the South Atlantic States and there remained till the 18th, when it disappeared off the coast. On the 18th another high area appeared in the North-west. This gradually spread out till the 22nd, when the pressure was nearly high over the whole continent, east of the Rocky mountains.

Areas of low pressure.—The storm centre first appeared in the Lake region on the morning of the first, to the north of Lake Huron, and moved eastward to Quebec. By the afternoon of the same day it was to the north of the River Ottawa, causing high winds in the Lower Lake region. By the afternoon of the 2nd it was over the south of the St. Lawrence, gradually disappearing. On the morning of the 2nd a low area was central over Southern Illinois, moving east. On the 3rd it was over Lake Ontario, causing showery weather in the Lake region. This gradually dissipated. On the 5th a low area, which had developed in the Western States, passed over the northern portion of Canada, causing hot south-westerly winds, and local rains in the Lake region. On the afternoon of the 18th a low area, which had been hovering in the Western States and Upper Lake region, was central over the State of Michigan. From thence it moved in an easterly direction, causing rainy weather in the Lower Lake region. This area disappeared, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence, on the 21st.

TEMPERATURE.

The mean temperature for the month was, throughout Canada above the average for the same month in the three previous years.

TOTAL PRECIPITATION.

The rainfall for the month has been very unevenly distributed, this is owing to the fact that most of the rain fell during local thunder storms.

PROBABILITIES.

The number of predictions issued by this office during the month was 245. These were divided as follows:—For the Lower Lake region, signal stations 130; number fully verified 111; number partly verified 8; or 93·9 per cent. verified and 85·4 per cent. completely so. For the St. Lawrence number issued 115; number fully verified 8; or 93·9 per cent. verified and 85·4 per cent. completely so. For the St. Lawrence number issued 115; number fully verified 8; or 93·9 per cent. partly verified 6; number not verified 6, or 94·9 per cent. verified and 89·6 per cent. completely so. Of the whole number issued 94·8 were verified, and 87·3 per cent. completely so.

STORM WARNINGS.

During the month warnings of 1 storm were despatched to 16 storm signal stations on the Lakes. Signals were displayed on the 1st; warnings were fully verified. The storm was most severe on the Georgian bay, 50 miles west of Port Severn being reported from Collingwood.

TORONTO.

Atmospheric Pressure.—The mean pressure at 32° was 29·560, being 0·033 below the average. Highest pressure 29·907 on the 22nd, lowest 28·126 on the 19th. The range being greater than is usual in this month. The mean *temperature* was 69·9°, being 2·5° above the average. This has only been exceeded four times in the series (37 years), in 1856, '66, and '72. The mean *tension* were respectively 72·5, 70·4, 72·0, 70·8. Highest 88·7° on the 19th, lowest 50·3° on the 7th. The mean *dew* was the 25th; mean temperature 76·9°. Coldest that the 15th; mean temperature 62·8. The *relative humidity* was 67, being 9 per cent. below the average. *Cloudiness.* The mean amount of cloud was 5·6 per cent. being 7 per cent. below the average. *Rain* fell on 11 days; depth 2·720 inches, or 0·422 inches above average. *Wind.* Result and direction 8 62·8 W.; mean velocity miles hourly, equal to direction 67, miles hour, being the most windy July, excepting 1860, when the average was 7·2 miles. The maximum velocity was 31 miles on the 3rd.

G. T. KINGSTON,
Superintendent of Meteorological Service.
Meteorological Office,
Toronto, August 9th, 1877.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, July. New York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company: Toronto: Hart & Rawlinson.

The present number of the *Edinburgh* contains a great deal of useful and interesting matter, but nothing of an unusually high character. The opening article on Kleber gives a good deal of information on the Egyptian General of the Revolution and of the French expedition to Egypt. "The Bibliography" is decidedly interesting. "Copernicus in Italy" points out the intellectual influences which the famous astronomer encountered in Italy. "North Country Naturalists" gives a sketch, amongst others, of Thomas Edward, the Prince of Naturalists lately secured a well-deserved pension. "Victor Duruy" is the first literary production of the number, the style being decidedly above the average. "The Engineer of Ehrenbreit" recommends itself by its title. "Geffroken on Church and State" is a review of the work which has lately attracted a good deal of attention, and contains some well-deserved hits on Ritualists and Puritan extremists, pointing out the strange bedfellows which they make in their crusade for Disestablishment. "The Russian Advance" is the political article of the number. It is valuable, and on the whole, temperately written, and may be taken as an endorsement of the Ministerial policy. The writer points out clearly that Russia has for years been pursuing a deeply laid scheme of conquest against Turkey; that she cannot be allowed to have her way, and consequently the complaint of Turkey by a British force should Constantinople become endangered. The other articles are on "Famines in India" and "Metropolitan Medical Relief."

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, July-August. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

The present number of this excellent old *Review* is really valuable, and nearly all of its contents will well repay perusal. "The Electoral Conspiracy" is a fiery assault on the "conspiracy of Mr. Hayes, and we must say that the writer seems to make out his case. "The War in the East" is written by General McClellan, and consists of a description of the theatre of strife which, as it is accompanied by maps, will enable readers to understand something of the seat of war. "The American Constitution," by Mr. Bancroft Morton, is a clever argument in favour of the election of President by a direct popular vote. It bears signs of the bewildering blindness of American politicians—inability to see virtue in rulers or vice in electors. It is admitted that the purpose of the Electoral College was a good purpose; but it is added that this is beneficial, on the ground that if the electors were not pledged in advance they are free enough to be bribed by a President, whereas all the electorate constituents too amount a body to be bribed. This is true. But if the "free and enlightened" prefer to choose for electors men who are capable of selling their votes, why they could be expected to choose men of another character for Presidents is a question which we leave Mr. Morton to answer. The fact is, that the founders of the U. S. constitution hoped to get men of more than average virtue and intelligence for electors, and that the history of the Presidential prerogative which prevails in the States has hindered this from being done, and has led to that system of corruption which has made one of the most powerful influences in democratic American politics. The great article of the number, however, is "Moral Reflections" by a Japanese traveller. It is most admirably written, for one whose first acquaintance with the English language, and is calculated to give rise to many serious and sad thoughts. The writer says that he will describe the vices of such countries as the States and our own, and will leave their virtues unnoticed, and because they are known, but because "they describe them very fully themselves." On religious matters he says that he finds "no religion where difference is so great between what religion teaches, and what the people practice as in the Christian religion," and proceeds to enforce this proposition by facts and arguments which must hide his blush to every face. On politics he says:—"Foundation of American politics is not to honour any politicians, attempt to speak evil of dignities, if they are on the other side in politics, always speak false witness if election can be carried that way, to think a great deal of evil of everybody, and, politically, to do always to that man who is your side and still like them to do to you. Although it is against the Bible this is done quite openly." Mr. Morton further says:—"When I read newspapers, I feel sure it would not improve Japan to have civilized and Christianized, introduced into that country." Commercial morals and love of money he criticises still more severely. As this is a paper which will enable us "to see ourselves as others see us," we would recommend some of our local magazines to copy it. We have bestowed so much attention on the Japanese that we have no space to notice other articles which are—New Russia; How Shall the Nation Regain Prosperity, by David Wells; Reformed Judaism; America in Africa; and Contemporary Literature.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY. August. Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

The present number contains a good deal of fair reading, particularly one article on "Canadian Colonization." The magazine is certainly worth its price.

The Wiggins Orphan Asylum at St. John, N. B., is to be rebuilt.

How long until the old shamrock doom raises
That shadowless with its baleful curse our world,
So silent and still and dark, does not appear?
The fairest isle, the mightiest continent!
If ever soon shall this immense calamitous wrong
Back to the primeval past be clearly cast,
Where ancient infamies lie like serpents coiled,
Writhing with memories that they once were strong!

Though again glory about thy feet hath clung,
War, terrible than all earthly shapes put by,
That deep in nations channels crumble away!
Yet proudly o'er thine altars banners are flung
To day the purple and gold of kingly dress,
And round thee throng alleged old and young,
With banner and lordly pomp their love to pay
And kiss thy daughterless hand's red chastisement!

Thy smoking altars are the riot of strife!
The great arts of thy vassalage, he alone
Being valued best that shall approach thy throne,
Dripping most profusely with his brother's life!
Yet respect humanity! ears thy distinct dread
Thee, hast brought, and pointed with no equivocal hate
Toward Tama, a sphere of inexhaustible store,
That looms o'er glimmering meadows black with dead!

The fumes of fanning oil agree, when they rise,
Are balm to thy livid nostrils, and the roar
Of carnage delirate as to music may speak;
Thine ears drink greedily the sound in maddened
Of musketry, and groans mixed in maddened
Joy! more than all strength dost thou prize
Yet a sweet cry of the mother's bereaved
When her sweet babe is measured in his
sight!

And best hard dared with ocean's resistant boom
To match thy savage clamour, and to appeal
In unpitiable thunders to the cruel sky
Raise o'er blood slippery decks a path of
gory
Or when the flumed wreck farces in hot dis-
ruse;
Or when the dark, vast vessel is midnight
storm
On a sudden, at the sly torpedo's call,
Thunderously blasts into nothingness!

Or yet thou lovest exultantly to go,
When calm at last is tell to the battle brings,
Where one set hopeless and desperate fight,
With bitter groans of the tortured, lost or low,
And all the rancous rage distinctness!
Or where, to the sealed fight's dumb overthrow
Of soldier and sailor, thy fierce joy wrings
The dolorous throssed purveyants of death!

Wisdom, white star of the nations, hope
morning,
With lovelier brilliance glitter than of yore!
Win men to seek thy beauty and to adore
Knowledge, whose rich oil feeds thy virginal
lamp!
Till in infinite longings be attained,
And from humanity's heart, in deed or dream,
This foul or hate to extinct overmore,
Now lapping it as a green fly hauns a
wound!

Oh, quick, eternally quench these baleful fires
And wipe forever and sheathe from added life
Thy sanguinary, ever-thirsty scimitar!
Fresh blood to him and tentative prayer!
For by all strength whose hath ultimate
dwell,
All chaste ideals of freedom, all desires
Whose rush of godlier warmth man's bosom
fills,
Abhor this saturnine terror, strayed from
hell!

EDGAR FAWCETT.

THE FORTUNES OF NARA.

(AN OLD JAPANESE STORY. IN TWO CHAPTERS.)

CHAPTER I.

In the old days of feudal Japan, there was ever built on treacherous foundations. A man waking in the morning to find himself famous could not anticipate with any degree of certainty that his fame would endure till evening; familiar long acquaintance with the world and its ways, and the ability to govern and dictate with almost more than imperial power night at a moment's notice be disgraced by the whims of a capricious Prince, and driven from his home, without warning, be reduced to the level of the very people hitherto treated by them as slaves. Then it was with the great house of Nara. Possessing one of the richest yashiks, or palaces, in the capital, holding the highest official position of the Empire, blessed with an unloved wife, and worshipped by the masses as one of the great feudal princes of the land, the family had for centuries governed with princely rule in the land. Nobody knew the actual wind vested. The chief of the family was accused and found guilty of dangerous plotting, rightly or wrongly, the story does not state; the family was disgraced; its chief committed "seppuku," and his son, disembowelled himself according to custom; the palace with its great gates and acres of park was confiscated, and the place of the family blotted out from the political history of the day.

So Rajiman, the young heir of Nara, found himself thrown on the world. He was, when the blow fell, in the full vigour of youth—fearless, chivalrous, address, and possessing the overbearing contempt for all beneath him in the social scale, so characteristic of the Japanese nobility. He was, withal, a good, generous, open-hearted, and accomplished. He was a skilled swordsman, he could read and write the Chinese characters; could ride his horse without flinching up the steps of the Atsa-yama; was a good dancer; could compose fair love doggerel; and, above all, was a skilful performer on the samisen or national guitar. Such an accomplishment was a passport to all ranks, very little; and, in his case, it was the ladder, a knowledge of carpentering would have stood him in better stead than all his skill in handling a hard-mouthed Japanese pony for the less chivalrous accomplishment of using an axe.

It was hard for him to leave the comforts and luxuries of his country home, but it was a lesser evil still to stay with his fair-skinned beauties of a Belgravian drawing-room of Yedo (Jeddo), because they have none, he became "they describe them very fully themselves." On religious matters he says that he finds "no religion where difference is so great between what religion teaches, and what the people practice as in the Christian religion," and proceeds to enforce this proposition by facts and arguments which must hide his blush to every face. On politics he says:—"Foundation of American politics is not to honour any politicians, attempt to speak evil of dignities, if they are on the other side in politics, always speak false witness if election can be carried that way, to think a great deal of evil of everybody, and, politically, to do always to that man who is your side and still like them to do to you. Although it is against the Bible this is done quite openly." Mr. Morton further says:—"When I read newspapers, I feel sure it would not improve Japan to have civilized and Christianized, introduced into that country." Commercial morals and love of money he criticises still more severely. As this is a paper which will enable us "to see ourselves as others see us," we would recommend some of our local magazines to copy it. We have bestowed so much attention on the Japanese that we have no space to notice other articles which are—New Russia; How Shall the Nation Regain Prosperity, by David Wells; Reformed Judaism; America in Africa; and Contemporary Literature.

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booth, called for some wine, and passed on the second. Fatigued and dazed he was dropped off into a light sleep; his day dreams, mingled with the sounds of the music and he behold Kaimiri, as she was when he wooed her, young, beautiful, and gay, not alone, but received at a banquet she by his side with a man who treated her with the formal respect of a newly-wedded husband. In the dream he thought he made an effort to cleave the intruder to the ground, he awoke, it was but a dream, but it had left the vivid impressions of actuality upon him, and he resolved more firmly than ever to discover his old love, or to die in the attempt. He sat up, dazed and hovering between the two worlds of dreamland and of truth, as men do who have been suddenly awakened from sleep. It was evening, and a majority of the hall had left the scene of the feast, some to home, home, and there a merry party still haggled and sang round the vinegar, while pairs of lovers muttered short declarations and exchanged embraces beneath the bright cold rays of the moon. Suddenly the faint notes of a well known air fell on his ear, an air which called back vivid recollections of the happiest part of his old life, an air which he had sung to her, but then the lips of one person—Kaimiri. It was the quaint, melancholy lament of the Princess of Sendai; he could not mistake the touch of the guitar, and the voice, though more tremulous than of old, was that of Kaimiri. As intently the song stopped, thus telling Rajiamon that the singer was one of his own profession, he rose, and, following the sound, found the gathering here and there reward in one place or another. Eagerly he strained his eyes in the direction of the performer, and when at length he discerned the veritable Kaimiri of old, disguised in the common blue gown and head-kerchief but of the minstrel class, his heart beat as though it would burst. As the song still continued, he thought he, the old Kaimiri, he would have leaped forward in rapturous joy, but he checked himself in a less frequented place. One by one the lights of the tea-houses disappeared, the sounds of revelry grew fainter and fainter, and at last ceased, altogether, the pairs of lovers had departed, and the last drunkard was in his new yards of her upon when for the last three years his every thought had been centered. He watched her slowly and slowly take her solitary road toward the shrine of Inari. There she fell on her knees, and throwing aside the bamboo hat and gaiter buried her face in her hands, and sobbed, as only women sob, for a long time. Then she raised herself and prayed—it was for him—and in the dim moonlight he thought he saw every well-known feature, but how sadly altered! There were the traces of care and sorrow, and, above all, the unloosening of the hat, the graceful form, the white hands and feet; but the sadness of the face, the sad, sad expression, the sharpness of the features, betokened that the woman he saw before him was not the Kaimiri he had loved.

He could withstand no longer, and as she rose from her prayer, he stepped forward, behind a huge carved bronze lantern, and stood before her.

Then, as he says first, as so weird a time and in so desolate place, she started back, and pulled the bamboo hat over her eyes, as women do when they are frightened, and word him with a great cry; in a moment they were locked in each other's arms, "Kaimiri, my own, my own old love," were the first words that Rajiamon could utter after the transport of what he thought was the dying of long past days, it is indeed, the words I embrace after three years of anguish, and, if I have to die, I will have one, one kiss upon her sweet lips." Speak, Kaimiri, speak to me, speak to me, speak to me." Speak, Kaimiri, speak to me." Speak, Kaimiri, speak to me." Speak, Kaimiri