

from the intense heat through which we are passing. It would be well that every city should be in readiness. Let careful inspection be made of the water supply, of the engines, of the hose, of everything pertaining to the work of the firemen. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. The fire at Hamilton surely points a lesson to every city in the Dominion.

PEACE AT LAST.

AFTER a period of severe and uncertain conflict both in Afghanistan and Zululand, it is pleasant to have before us the prospect of peace with these nations. Such wars were felt to be a great strain upon the British army. They necessarily broke the forces into fragmentary parts. The soldiers were compelled to fight at great odds. Especially was this the case in Zululand, where they had to contend with savages who knew the art of war, and were familiar with the guerilla method of bursting upon the enemy with fierce and sudden attacks. The cost of these wars is so great that the Chancellor of the Exchequer finds himself compelled to meet a large deficiency and the promised surplus melts away into sublime nothingness.

While the Afghan trouble seemed to be at an end, there was little or no prospect of peace in Zululand. But Lord Chelmsford and his forces were not idle. They were following up a well-laid plan. Gradually were they driving the Zulus into narrower quarters. The moment at last came for a decisive blow. And just when loud cries were heard for the recall of the commander of the army, Lord Chelmsford by a signal victory turned the tide of war. Cetewayo found himself literally hemmed in, without any hope of making up his loss, and utterly helpless even to defend himself from the enemy. It is evident that Chelmsford is both an able and successful commander. But had victory been longer delayed, he would probably have been recalled, and thus been denied the opportunity of distinguishing himself.

It is gratifying to find there is now an assured prospect of peace. The English people cannot look upon such warfare with any feelings of satisfaction or pride. They have sufficient territory already, one upon which it is said the sun never sets, and which makes incessant demands for its defence upon the public purse. For practised soldiers, who have at command all the modern scientific improvements, it is ignominious to be fighting with a lot of skirmishing savages. In every point of view, such wars cannot wake enthusiasm on the part of those who have to pay for them. Every one will therefore breathe freely now that there is the prospect of peace. We trust that it will prove to be a lasting peace. Let us hope that the war has been made the highway for the entrance of missionaries, the soldiers of Jesus Christ, who will plant the banner of the cross in these heathen lands. Above the peace which results from the cessation of war will be written in golden letters the peace which passeth all understanding. Then in place of savage kings holding despotic sway over these ignorant hordes, will be found the Prince of Peace, ruling benignly in their hearts and lives.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

IT is impossible that we should ever forget the terrible inroads made last year in the cities of the South by this fearful pestilence. The loss of human life which was then caused by this scourge was beyond calculation. Cities such as Memphis and Atlanta were almost entirely depopulated. The people fled in large numbers from these pestilential centres, glad to leave behind them their all to secure a safe retreat from such a ruthless foe.

There was reason to hope that such a visitation of the dreaded fever would not take place for years to come. It is seldom that we find two years ever nearly alike in any point of view. The wet season is generally followed by a dry one. Cold summers seem to be followed in turn by fierce solstices. A plentiful crop of fruit in one year is generally the precursor of scarcity in another. And so we firmly believed that during this year, at all events, the fated cities of the south would be spared from the noisome pestilence.

But it is otherwise. There is as yet, of course, nothing like the ravages of last year. But that is for the very good reason that there is not the same extent of population upon which the fever can do its destructive work. It is, however, a patent fact that this heated season is favourable to the pestilence. In Memphis alone many are its daily victims, while already those who have succumbed must be numbered by hundreds. Cases have even occurred as far north as New York, and quarantine laws are now be rigorously observed in every place to which the infected may be fleeing for their lives.

Let praying Christians raise their voices to the throne of grace, crying that the Divine mercy may restrain the advance of this destructive foe. And remembering the noble benevolence which was evoked last year, let us be ready with our gifts of love, so that the sufferers may early have the benefit of skilful attendance, of plentiful supplies of medicine, and of abundance of nourishing food.

CAREY.

CONSIDERABLE interest has gathered around the name of Lieutenant Carey. The part he played, when the youthful Napoleon became the victim of the Zulu attack, has brought him to the surface. At first the news which reached us seemed to suggest the idea of the Imperial Prince having been shamelessly deserted by his companions in arms. The picture was presented to us of a young man, the only son of the widowed Empress, the probable Emperor of France, being left to perish because his comrades sought their own safety from the cruel assegais of the enemy and forgot the honour of British soldiers. That made a painful impression upon the mind of every one. The very thought of it appealed to the conscience of England. John Bull has blundered before now in the disposition of his troops, but he could always pride himself in the thought of his soldiers being true as steel. Through an error, the six hundred might have to ride to death, but by no accident was it

possible for one of the six hundred to prove traitorous to his officer's commands. The true British soldier was never known to turn his back to the enemy.

It is pleasant, therefore, that the case of Lieutenant Carey is not so bad as it was believed to be. The broken-hearted mother of the slain prince was evidently among the first to feel there were extenuating circumstances in Carey's conduct. Here is indeed a touching episode in the shocking tragedy,—the woman's heart of the Empress pleading with the Queen to spare the young soldier's life. It was also in favour of the lieutenant that, while youthful, he had already distinguished himself for bravery. Cowardice was no part of his nature. As a reward of his faithfulness, he and the Prince were associated together in an important service. Had Carey been convicted by the court-martial as unworthy to bear the Queen's commission, we are satisfied that nothing would have saved him from a traitor's death. All that could be proved against him was indiscretion. And it is almost certain, had the Prince lived to give evidence on the point of his companion's conduct, that he would have freed his name of even the least taint of treachery.

While it is vexing to think of the sad fate which befel the young Frenchman, it is gratifying to know that Carey was not wholly responsible for it. He might have done otherwise it is true, and, by his presence of mind, saved his companion from an awful death, or by sharing the enemy's attack have had his name added to the noble army of martyrs. But it would be ten thousand pities to have him condemned as the worst of men, when the charge of indiscretion was all that could be laid at his door. It may be that with the warning which has been read to him by a terrible experience, he may yet come to the front as a British officer, and at some future time distinguish himself in military service. At all events, we are not amongst those who would entirely lay him aside, and compel him to lead a life of miserable inactivity, because he was unfortunately associated with the tragical end of the Imperial Prince. Let him have the opportunity of redeeming the past. Let him show by his bravery and skill in other circumstances that he is not the man that he is alleged to be.

KNOX COLLEGE STUDENTS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The following additional sums in aid of this society are gratefully acknowledged:—Per John Mutch: North Seguin, \$6.75; Spence, \$5.85; Maganetawan, \$58.78; Croft, \$9.50; Strong, \$6.90. Per Angus McKay: West Zorra and Nissouri East, \$27.25; Tekummah and Sandfield, \$39.50; Michael's Bay, \$12; Mindemoya, \$13.55; Providence Bay, \$15.25. Per David Findlay: Ridgeway and Stevensville, \$3.50; Parkdale, \$5.73. Per Mrs. Wilkie and Mrs. Berry: Friends in Guelph, \$30; Sturgeon Bay, \$16; Katrine, \$2.50. Per D. Bickell: North Hastings, \$20. Per A. B. Baird: Sutton, \$18.25.

A. B. DOBSON, Treasurer.

Eden Mills, 1st August, 1879.

A DEPUTATION from the London and Belfast Associations of Graduates of the Queen's University in Ireland had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Chief Secretary for Ireland on the 25th ult. The members of the deputation spoke strongly in opposition to the proposed dissolution of the Queen's University.