

in Toronto about some examination papers which had been surreptitiously obtained by the persons undergoing examination, and who are found to have paid large sums of money in order to obtain the papers previous to the examination. There need be no wonder that such a state of things should exist, and the remedy to ordinary minds would appear to be easy enough. The papers might be lithographed in the department itself, under the immediate superintendence of its officials, as the same kind of thing is often done in England; or a papyrograph would answer the purpose better still. At any rate a plan will have to be adopted by which the examination papers can be produced in sufficient quantity for the requirements of the case, and that, under the immediate inspection of the department itself. Beyond the limits of the department, if the thing really can be accomplished, it will be attended with a vast amount of difficulty.

During the voting on the Dunkin Act at Port Hope all the bar-rooms were shut up and no liquor was sold, which is said to be a thing unprecedented in the history of Canada. From the beginning the majority was in favor of the Anti-Dunkinites, and continued steadily to increase until the close of the poll, when it stood two hundred and three against the passage of the by-law. At Cobourg the poll was closed at the request of the Dunkinites at one o'clock on the 16th instant, the votes standing—nays 350, yeas 173.

It is not quite correct to say that the intrepid Stanley has solved the course and character of the Lualaba, as well as the source and windings of the Congo. After a very long intermission, he has indeed made some exceedingly important discoveries. He has found out that the rolling waters of the Lualaba—a river which is rapid, deep and broad—is a branch of the Congo, and that it does not help to swell the waters of the mystic Nile, nor to lave the sides of the rocks which abound along the lower part of that majestic river. It is now known that the Lualaba takes a course very far northward, even so much so as to reach several degrees north of the Equator, and then deflecting southward it becomes what has long been known as the Congo, which is now found to be one of the longest and one of the most important rivers in the world. Every fresh discovery of this kind—and none more than this—suggests the inquiry, What can be done to send the Gospel of the Son of God into the interesting regions which are thus opened up before us? The fact that Stanley fought a great part of his way adds not a little to the difficulty the Christian missionary will have to contend with in places like these.

The situation in France excites considerable interest, and what will be the course adopted by the President of the Republic, in view of the large majority of Republicans returned over the number of Conservatives, is a problem, the solution of which is difficult and uncertain. M. John Lemoinne says, from the present government, because there

in the *Debats*, "when the men of the *coup d'etat* of December could do nothing else, they blew up the chamber." He is fair enough to add, however, that "frankly, nothing of the kind is to be apprehended is in the present situation the essential difference of individual honesty." But when he asks, "What then will the government do?" he is obliged, like every one else, to reply that "He does not know." "The Marshal" it is said, "will govern with the Senate." "But how if the Senate will not govern with him, or declines to walk with one leg instead of two, or to be made a wooden leg of?" "Oh! then the Executive being able to govern neither with the Senate nor with the Chamber, M. le President will govern with M. le Marechal, and we need not trouble ourselves any more, either about legality or the constitution." This mode of treating the subject is brought forward in order to show that however great may be the animosity between the contending parties, it is somewhat qualified by banter in the struggle.

In France, the early and promising indications of the old Catholic movement were checked by the political events of 1870, preventing any sympathy with the same movement in Germany, and afterwards by the internal dissensions of its promoters, seconded by the overwhelming influence of ultramontanism. After that, the only serious attempt, for some time, to move in the same direction was on the appearance of the Pere Hyacinthe last Spring in Paris, but without much success for the cause itself. There was no liberty to discuss in public the dogmas of the Roman Church. An attempt is now being made to do in print what is not allowed to be done either in the tribune or the pulpit, and so to prepare the way for a change in the law when it may come. A publication has been commenced entitled *La Revue de la Reforme Catholique*, which is to appear twice a month. Nothing of the kind had hitherto existed, and the consequence was that less was known in France about old Catholicism than in any other part of Europe. The *Review* proposes to take a neutral ground for the expression of their opinions by all who are interested in the questions raised by the old Catholic movement. In its first number it published the propositions adopted at the Synod of Bonn, September, 1874, and recognizes the efficient aid given by Canon Liddon in removing the difficulties which then arose. The promoters declare that they "hold for doctrines the decisions of the General Councils, accepted by the Churches in the East and West." They profess an invincible attachment to the Church of the West, the primitive traditions of which, they say, have been broken by the Ultramontanes.

Monseigneur Riario Sforza, Archbishop of Naples, is dead, and the seventh cardinal's hat has consequently been placed at the Pope's disposal. He was born in 1810, and was nominated Archbishop of Naples before he had reached his thirty-fifth year. He was soon raised to the dignity of Cardinal-priest

of St. Sabina by Pope Gregory XVI. He is the 119th Cardinal who has died under the Popedom of Pio Nono, and but four are left of those nominated by the preceding Pope, namely, Amat, Schwartzberg, Asquini, and Carafa. He was a member of four congregations—of Bishops and spiritual orders, of the Council of Spiritual Immunities, of the Index, and of the discipline of the Spiritual Orders. In Naples, his benevolence and activity earned for him a large amount of popularity and reverence, especially his devotion at the cholera visitations of 1856 and 1867.

The last *Calcutta Gazette* contains the Secretary of State's despatch relative to the storm-wave which passed over Eastern Bengal in November, 1876. The total loss of life, including deaths from cholera, was 165,000. The people are rapidly recovering from the effects. It is stated that the great difficulty at present experienced is to find wives, the mortality among the women having greatly exceeded that of the men.

The reports from the famine districts in the south of India continue to be favorable. A general rain has fallen over the Province of Madras. Prices of provisions are considerably lower than they were, and the harvest is progressing. In Bombay rain has fallen. Through the Deccan, the south Mahratta country, and Konkan, prospects are reported very favorable; in Sindh and other places no rain has fallen, and there is no improvement in prospects, and the same may be said of Central India, Rajpootana and Behar, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Oude. The whole country along the line of rail from Patna to Umballa looks like a desert of baked brick, save for patches of vegetation here and there, where the lands are irrigated by the Ganges Canal. A hot westerly breeze is blowing all day long, like the blast of a furnace, and it is a marvel that even the leaves on the trees remain unwithered. In Punjab there is considerable storage of grain, and if the usual rain fall in the October cold weather, the crops may be saved. After long cessation, rain has fallen in Calcutta, and heavy floods have occurred in Burmah. In two districts the head quarter towns are under water, as well as many towns and villages in the interior. The river Irawaddy has risen higher than the highest floods ever recorded; some crops are entirely washed away, and the good crops expected will not be realized.

In addressing a meeting of the Exeter Auxiliary of the S. P. C. K. and S. P. G., Lord Coleridge made something like an apology for the tone of his remarks on a similar occasion last year, and said: "I cannot but feel that the questions at issue are really questions upon written, authentic, and binding documents; and until certain passages in those documents can either be taken from them, or can be explained in a sense very different from the sense in which they seem to stand in the Prayer Book, it is vain for us to use hard language of those who, although