This consequence every one admits theoretically, but few carry it into practice, and most of us put difficulties in the way of its being carried out. There are two classes of men who especially distinguish themselves as obstructionists. The one class believe nothing but what is old, the other believes nothing but what is new. It is difficult to decide which are the greatest enemies of Truth, though a curious characteristic of both is that they always speak as if they had the *sole monopoly of Truth*. Along with this pride in themselves, there is also contempt for all but of their school. They take care to give themselves honourable names. The one class call out, "We are the orthodox." The other cry loudly, "We are the advanced thinkers." It follows, of course, that the vast mass of men between these extremes are hopelessly in error, and incapable of thinking. Beware of both classes. You can easily detect them. Their speech betrayeth them. They are always positive, even when with a pride that apes humility they call themselves sinners. This tone characterized them in the Lord's day. "We *know*," said they, "that God spoke unto Moses; but as for this fellow, we know not whence he is." St. Paul had to contend with both classes. "We know that an idol is nothing at all," said the one class, carried away on the one side: and with equal pride the educated Greeks on the other side sneered, "We know that an idol is nothing." And to both Paul said, "If any man think that he knoweth anything, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know." When a man boasts in newspapers and at public meetings that he is orthodox, cut-off him. When he assures you that he is an advanced thinker, avoid him. As a rule both are pretentious humbugs and will come to naught. No doubt both serve some useful purpose in their day, therefore have patience even with the impatient. Hold fast your faith. They can do nothing against the truth. What though the "Finality men" have been engaged from the year one in endeavouring to stereotype the existing state of knowledge, saying to the human mind "thus far shalt thou go and no farther?" what though the Aristotelans who in the Middle Ages included the whole scientific, as well as religious world, determined to keep the boundaries of knowledge at the limits ascertained by Aristotle, and to persecute all who sought to go quarters, and throw in his four wheels? "No sooner said than the human mind has gone on; the place of God has failed out "*Five wides*," the thoughts of men have widened; searchers after truth have sailed beyond Aristotle's Pillars of Hercules, and found glorious seas and continents beyond. The four Testaments and the four voices are one. Cultivate then a cordial spirit towards criticism and science. Accept thankfully the undoubted results of the one and the facts of the other. Bear with their theories, for even unproved theories may be useful to them as working theories. Suppose, *e.g.* that the Darwinian theory is not established, that is a only a puerile hypothesis, as Dr. Elam seems to show. It was at any rate useful to Darwin, and it will soon pass away and be forgotten. Suppose that it is established. What possible harm can there result to Theology? As Professor Asa Gray points out in his pleasant "Darwiniana," it only means "that what you may have thought was done directly and at once was done indirectly and successively." Or suppose that we have that a missionary somewhere has found men with tails, or that Bastian has found a new germ capable in making albumen; or that Bastian has proved that there is such a thing as spontaneous generation—that from inorganic matter out of which every germ of antecedent life has been expelled and has been excluded, protoplasmic specks have been developed, which in Dr's turn developed into organized matter—vegetable or animal, that is the response of the true believer? A wail of despair, a plunge into scepticism, the rejection of Christ his light, life, and God? Certainly not. He adores God and confesses that he is inscrutable. He acknowledges that he must rearrange his old theory of matter and of the Universe. He gives ungrudging praise to the discoverer and the man of science. First of all, however, he asks "Are these things so?" And he find that so far at any rate they are not. That the first is a canard; that albumen has not yet been made, and that Beale, Tyndall, Huxley, and others have by experiments more rigorous and exhaustive than Bastian's prove him mistaken. Even then does the true believer take up a cry of exultation against Bastian? No, he ignores his spirit and the method by which he seeks to discover truth. He learns that his experiments and the experiments of those who detected his mistake have widened our knowledge of Nature; have shown us how universally diffused are the germs of life, how tenacious of life they are, how they resist with persistent vitality they are; and he rejoices and stands in some degree the commercial, social, and vitalizing value of this knowledge. The investigator has not discovered what he sought. Let us sympathize with his disappointment, for he sought in the right way, and he has discovered what is perhaps of more value to us. This is the only spirit in which religious men should meet men of science. Are they not seeking to interpret an authentic book of God? Are they not then also theologians? You say that they pervse their studies in a spirit antagonistic to religion, and that they hold anti-Christian opinions. That may be. But the very sciences from which has come the base supply the antidote. Collect all the facts and rightly interpret them, and you will find that they prove subversive of all anti-Christian theories. You say that they invade the province of theology proper! Well, the theologians first taught them the bad lesson, by treating the Bible as an inspired scientific text-book. And if modern scientists are arrogant and unphilosophical, let us pray that they may be enlightened. Let us show them how to pray, and when they come to us for advice, not from disrespect, but because you are young, strong, self-confident; and I shall, therefore, say little. I would not if I could give you the wisdom of the aged. You must learn it yourselves. You must pay for it. The discipline and nursing of life is in the close rather than in the quarry. Each of you is a barque freighted with hopes, prayers, and unspeakable interests. And you have only one voyage to make. No man is allowed to try a second. Know then that he who embezzles or degrades himself at the outset can by no means escape loss, and can hardly escape final and irretrievable shipwreck. Guard, husband, and store up the treasures that rest on you. You may not be studying for the ministry; but a noble life in the best sense of the word and ministry is a debt you owe to God and man, to be paid in every day. Pay it to the uttermost farthing! Pay it by the power of the Holy Ghost, whose temple you are."

The learned Principal resumed his seat amid the enthusiastic applause of the audience. During the delivery of the address he was frequently applauded, especially by the students.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

By the last mail we have British Columbia papers up to Nov. 20th:—

At Cherry Creek some splendid nuggets were found lately, a few of eight or nine ounces each, and many more ranging in value from 800 down.

At Nanaimo the Vancouver Coal Company have commenced running on their track a twelve ton locomotive, lately imported from England.

In the far north mining region nearly 300 miners will winter at the various Cassiar diggings, and some 200 at Fort Wrangel and the neighbouring islands.

On the morning of Wednesday, October 24th, during a terrible gale of wind, the roof of the Methodist church at Fraser Simpson was blown off, and only by great exertions was the building saved from becoming a total wreck.

While gold mining is receiving a fresh impetus from the indications of quartz crushing, agriculture is also making progress, and there are many newcomers into the country lying back of New Westminster on the mainland. Recently one Mr. Williams and family arrived from Santa Clara, California, to settle in this district, bringing with them cattle, horses, implements, household goods, etc. It is believed that draining and dyking along the Fraser river will convert large tracts which are now useless into valuable farming land.

A fish cannery on the Fraser, belonging to Mr. Deas, is thus described:—"The buildings alone cover two and a half acres of ground, and include all the requisite space for the various branches of the business. It was quite a novel sight to witness the busy hive during the height of the fishing season, when every human being about the premises—and even the shore—was occupied in some kind of work, all connected with the canning or salting of salmon. Mr. Deas employs 110 Chinamen when the benches and tables have their complement, and about sixty fishermen. He makes all his wooden boxes or cases by horse-power. Mr. Deas, in the successful management of this extensive cannery, during the last seven years, has shown a rare amount of energy. He is happily endowed with the still rarer knowledge of how to make himself popular with every one. The quantity exported this year will reach 11,600 cases of canned and 400 barrels of salted salmon.

The latest advices from Cariboo, up to the date of Nov. 12th, announce what is considered a most encouraging success for the new experiment of quartz crushing by machinery and extraction of the gold by the quicksilver process. At Barkerville the result of the first crushing has been placed before the public in the shape of a gold bar, the face value of which is three hundred and forty-one dollars eighty-three cents. Owing to the lack of returning appliances it was found impossible to retort all the quicksilver used in the crushing; but a test of it was made by the superintendent and it proved to contain one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Taking into consideration the fact that the new machinery absorbed at least three hundred dollars, the total result has greatly exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine here. A pool of about thirty was made upon the face value of the bar. The

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1877.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Liverpool Dates to November 24.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

The *Foreign Times*, a London paper published in several languages, thus referred to the probable speedy change of Ministry in the Canadian Dominion, and the promotion of Sir John Macdonald to the Premiership, says:—"From what we know of Sir John's political history we feel confident that no man is better adapted than he is for such an arduous and honourable post."

MRS. BRAGGSTEIN.

We have authority, says the *Post*, to contradict in the most distinct and positive manner the assertion which have recently been made by several weekly contemporaries of the approaching retirement of Lord Beaconsfield from office. Such a notion was never less entertained by the Prime Minister than at the present moment.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

On the 23rd inst. Mr. Gladstone delivered an address at Hawarden upon the Eastern question, taking for his text Mr. A. Forbes' recent article in the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Gladstone said the conduct of the Turkish Government was unparalleled for wickedness in the whole history of the world. The Government itself was a combination of fraud, falsehood, and robbery; systematic lying and systematic slaughter were the chief instruments by which it carried on its work. While admitting the truth of Mr. Forbes' description of the prosperity of the Bulgarians, Mr. Gladstone pointed out that their lives and property were at the absolute will of the Government, whose cruelty was only limited by regard for taxes and the necessity for the cultivation of the land. As long as the British Government allowed its conditional neutrality the Liberal party would observe a conditional quietude, but if the Government abandoned its conditional neutrality they would desist from their conditional quietude. They would fight like Englishmen, and leave the nation to decide. He regretted the errors which placed Russia in a position of such power; but he had confidence in the honour of the Czar and the humanity of the Russian people. If Russia misused her position, the world would be strong enough to restrain her. If however, as he believed she would if she acted up to her pledges, she would have done a service which mankind would always remember.

THE GREAT ROBBERY OF FOREIGN BONDS.

At the Old Bailey, John Carr was charged with being concerned in the great robbery of Russian and Peruvian bonds from the Paris mail. The Solicitor-General prosecuted. Mr. Besley contended that the prisoner must be acquitted, the original offence having been committed out of English jurisdiction. Mr Justice Denman, taking this view, directed an acquittal. The prisoner was, however, detained in custody, pending the decision as to other charges.

The *Daily News* remarks:—"This miscarriage of justice is one of those quaint grotesque anomalies of which our jurisprudence is still full. The old rule was that larceny could be tried only in the countries in which the offence was committed; but by one of the legal fictions in which our ancestors took delight, and which were, in fact, the legal cover of their crime, it was considered that the offence was committed in every country into which the stolen property had been carried. The Legislature also supplemented this useful fiction by enacting that within the United Kingdom thieves might be tried "wherever" they were found in possession of the stolen property. Still, as we have seen, some startling anomalies remain. In quite modern times cases have occurred in which thieves have brought stolen goods from Jersey or France and been captured here with the stolen property in their possession, and yet it has been decided that they had committed no offence for which they could be punished here. We know that "want of jurisdiction" is a phrase of terrible import to lawyers, and we do not say that English judges are to sit at the Old Bailey and try offences committed all over the world. But it certainly would be right that a person receiving in England with guilty knowledge goods stolen no matter where, were an offender in itself."

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL CASE.

The newspapers contain copious reports of a case which is being heard before the Master of the Rolls which raises a question of considerable importance to commercial houses. Thomas Williams, of Manchester, son, are merchants in Calcutta, who employed Messrs. Barbour, of Manchester, to make up goods intended for shipment to India. Williamson complained of the charges for this work, to which the defendants replied that they could not do it for less money, while, according to the statement for the plaintiffs, the work was done much cheaper, and the defendants charged a considerable profit upon it beyond the sum paid, for which they were entitled by commission agents. The object of the action is to open the accounts between the two houses, and the supposed overcharges are estimated at nearly a hundred thousand pounds.

"GOING ON THE LAND."

The Liverpool *Courier* ridicules a scheme vestilated by Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., for turning mechanics and labourers out of employment in the present trade exigencies into small cultivators of a "bit of land." It remarks:—"The astute Mr. Chamberlain sees in the present great depression of trade and manufactures a convenient opportunity for beginning the land agitation. Operatives are discontented in having to work short time and with the prospect before them of a reduction of wages in the event of the manufacturers being unable to get the expected amount of profits, and therefore the politicians get up a cry that bad trade and depressed manufactures must be compensated by the working classes growing their own vegetables. The truly is a lofty idea. It is futile to talk of parcelling out the land into cottage gardens and placing it in the hands of pottering amateurs who know nothing of agriculture and from lack of capital could never produce to any useful purpose. The politics of both Manchester and Birmingham have always been selfish and sordid, and their affected interest in the working classes has only been prompted by temporary exigency of trade. A Radical of the purest water, Mr. Goldwin Smith, says, "We have a pleasing variety of political cragges, but, perhaps, there is hardly a greater rogue among them than the workingman's friend." Let Lancashire operatives lay this maxim to heart, and they will always have the key to such benevolent schemes as free land."

NARROW ESCAPE.

The Sydney correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of a deliberate attempt to assassinate Mr. Russell, the Government Inspector. He says:—"A box was placed on his table in the Observatory, with a direction in the handwriting of a well-known dealer in instruments in Sydney. The box had a distinguished, and Mr. Russell, not knowing what delicate instruments it might contain, drew the lid very gently. When he had opened it about half an inch he felt a slight resistance. He paused, and through the slit saw grains of powder. He had the box carried into the yard, and then with a chisel at the end of a long pole, cut away sufficient to disclose the character of the contents. On further and careful examination the box was found to contain 44 lbs. of black gunpowder, some of it rammed down into a gingerbeer bottle evidently intended to act as a shell. On the under side of the lid was gummed some sandpaper, and sixteen lucifer matches were fastened upright in such a position that on drawing the lid the matches would rub against the sandpaper and ignite. The operation was tried in Court, when the box had been emptied of its dangerous contents, and was found to succeed perfectly. The substance that Mr. Russell felt was the contact of the heads of the matches with the sandpaper, which they had begun to mark. Had he drawn the lid a little sharper, or another quarter of an inch, nothing would have remained to explain the catastrophe. The inventor and supporter of the establishment, who had been reprimanded for neglect of duty, has been arrested on suspicion, and committed to take his trial at the Criminal Court.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Home Secretary declined to interfere with the course of the law in the case of Cadwallader Jones, executed at Ledgelly for the murder of Sarah Hughes. The Under Sheriff for Merionetth experienced considerable difficulty in carrying out the preliminaries for the execution. When this official applied to several local carpenters to erect a scaffold within Dolgelly gaol they refused one and all. Application was then made to other local builders, but these refused in turn to have anything to do with the grim machine for carrying out the sentence of the law. Recourse was then had to a Chester carpenter, who had performed similar service for the governor of Chester Castle. Intimidation of a most serious character was resorted to by local carpenters, who threatened to cut it to the gaol. It was then taken on to Penmaenmawr, where the carpenters refused to assist in the work. Operatives were then brought from Liverpool, and the scaffold was at last erected within Dolgelly gaol. Application was then made to other local builders, but these refused in turn to have anything to do with the grim machine for carrying out the sentence of the law. Recourse was then had to a Chester carpenter, who had performed similar service for the governor of Chester Castle. Intimidation of a most serious character was resorted to by local carpenters, who threatened to cut it to the gaol. It was then taken on to Penmaenmawr, where the carpenters refused to assist in the work. Operatives were then brought from Liverpool, and the scaffold was at last erected within Dolgelly gaol. The sum required for the purchase of the land has been set apart by the Queen out of a sum amounting to £16,000 which fell to her, as Duchess of Lancaster, through the death, without heirs, of Mr. R. M. Newbound, of Heywood. Mr. Newbound was killed in a railway accident at Miles Platting in 1852.

CATTLE RESTRICTIONS.

A deputation from the Royal Agricultural Society has waited upon the Premier and Mr. Cross, to urge the necessity of the Select Committee upon the subject of the cattle plague being so constituted as to deal with as little delay as possible. Lord Beaconsfield stated that the Government intended to introduce a Bill dealing with this matter in the course of next session, and with that general assurance he expressed a hope that the agricultural interest would not at present press for the details of the promised measure.

The Marquis of Bute has offered to build at his own expense, and to present to the University of Glasgow, the grand hall of the new building, according to plans approved by Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A. It is estimated that the building will cost from £70,000 to £80,000.

Lord Selborne has announced to the students of St. Andrews his acceptance of the post of Lord Rector of the University, to which he was on Thursday elected.

In consequence of a dispute caused by the introduction of "Ancient Classics and Modern" by the Rev. A. Hignett, vicar of St. Peter's, Blackburn, Sunday-school superintendents, each of thirty-five years' standing, and six other teachers, together with a large number of scholars, have seceded from the school. The congregation, too, is much disaffected.

An Irish girl in service in Jersey has been charged with endeavouring to pass a worthless £1 note. She went to the shop of a draper, and purchased goods, tendering in payment a private issue note dated 1814, which has not been negotiable for upwards of fifty years. She had stolen the note under the impression that it was a good one. The magistrate before whom the charge of fraud could not be maintained, had discharged the prisoner.

In the Divorce Court Lord Albert Clinton has obtained a divorce from his wife, Mary Catherine, who was associated that of Sir Claude E. Scott, Bart., as co-respondent. A correspondence between the parties was read, in which Mr. Scott, Scots, lol to the respondent being placed in a convent; but she ran away from there, and lived with Sir Claude Scott as his wife on the continent.

Canon Farrar, in a recent sermon at Westminster Abbey, energetically attacked the doctrine of eternal punishment as unscriptural and pernicious in its effects on religion.

Another step towards the civilization of Africa has been made by England, the King of Lincalla, a district lying to the south-east of St. Paul de Loanda, having the contact of the heads of the natchelos to put a stope to all human sacrifices amongst his people.

The Heston Norris goods station of the L. and N. W. railway, valued with its contents at about a million dollars, has been totally destroyed by fire.

The Duke of Norfolk paid £22,000 for the sets of diamonds and rubies, which was his principal wedding present to the new duchess.

An extraordinary occurrence has taken place at Marton-cum-Grafton, near Boroughbridge. At six o'clock in the morning a child, whose father is John Dewes, farmer, of Marton-cum-Grafton, was born. About an hour and a half afterwards the father went upstairs and asked whether it was a boy or a girl, and when he was told that it was a boy it is said that he took up the child and threw it on the floor. It breathed twice and then died. The only person in the room besides the husband was one Eliza Frankland, a nurse. A doctor went to the house shortly after, and on his asking for the child he was told by the nurse that it was alive, "Oh, it was a girl I wanted; I hate a boy, and so I killed it." Dewes is in custody.

The *Times* has been requested to state that the statement of the Rev. Michael Cobden, M.P., are now collecting and arranging his correspondence with a view to immediate publication.

A correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* says increase is fast becoming one of the best genres in England, and the majority are genuine, and evolve more skill than that guess.

The "Agony column" of the *Times* is about to be abolished, as it is found to be a means of great mischief.

EXEMPTIONS FROM LOCAL TAXATION.

HOW THE QUESTION IS DEALT WITH IN ENGLAND.

In compliance with a request addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, says the Pall Mall Gazette, answers have been given from official sources to a series of questions on the subject of the privilege of exemption from rates and taxes in this country. The following are the questions, and the "Answers" of the Exchequer's answers, in their order:—

THE GOVERNMENT PAYS TAXES.

"1. Does the Government of England pay local taxes to the municipalities in which it holds properties? If not, does it contribute anything in lieu of rates towards paying the expenses of making and maintaining the streets, for fire and police protection, or any other expenses for the good government of such municipalities wherein the Government holds property for national purposes. If so, on what principle and upon what principles?—Answer: By English law property belonging to the public service is exempt from all local taxation. The English Government, however, determined in the year 1874 that all property in its occupation should from that date bear its fair share of the local burdens in the parishes and places in which it is situated; for the purpose of its contributions to the poor rate the Government is treated as an annual vote of Parliament. The contributions are calculated upon the rateable value of the Government property, according to the poundage rate of the rates levied in the parishes and the places in which it is situated.

CHURCH PROPERTY TAXED.

"2. Are churches and Church property by law exempt from local taxation?—Answer: Churches are exempt, but not Church property, which is liable to local taxation like other property."

"3. Are universities, educational colleges, church schools, and other places of learning and charitable institutions by law exempt from taxation?—Answer: No. It was decided by the House of Lords a few years ago, in the Abney Park case, that property in the occupation of public charities is not in itself entitled to exemption but was rateable like other property.

JUDGES, ETC., TAXED.

"4. Are judges, law, and Government officials in England by law exempt on their official residences from local taxation?—Answer: Property in the occupation of the Crown, including judges, law officers, and officials as well as the Sovereign, is exempt from local taxation. Judges and Members, whether official or otherwise, are not liable in any place to be assessed to local taxation. The income tax is collected in the Imperial revenue, and there is no exemption for those official incomes. Note—The only judges who are exempt from income tax by law is the Sovereign; but the present Sovereign, though exempt, voluntarily pays it.

CLERGYMEN TAXED.

"5. Are clergymen of any denomination in England by law exempt on the houses they live in, and on their incomes from tithes, glebe, and stipends?—Answer: They are not exempt as to their houses, and they are not exempt as to their incomes. (See answers to No. 4.)

CABINET MINISTERS TAXED.

"6. Are the members of the English Cabinet, such as the Lord Chancellor, Premier, and others holding offices of high position in the English Cabinet by law exempt from paying taxes on their official incomes, either local or national? Answer—As to their incomes there is no exemption. (See answers 4 and 5.)"

KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY.

The *Daily Reporter* contradicts the following:—"We learn that from twelve to fourteen boarding houses were erected on the proposed extension of the Kingston and Pembroke from the Mississippi to the Madawaska, in the expectation that the line would have been completed before the winter. Several of those who put them up can ill afford to lie out of their money. It is somewhat of a fraud for the directors to seek more money from the Government. We understand the Company owns the sixty miles of road from Kingston to the Mississippi, which cost about $1,000 per mile, plus $125,000 of stock, and that they have issued no bonds or debentures. The Dutaro Government advanced the Company $6,000 per mile for the thirty miles to the Madawaska, and they received from Ottawa $13,000 for $14,000 per mile, so that by opening their stock books or issuing debentures, they would have had no cash outlay on construction. Instead of this, however, they are attempting to get the Government to increase the bonus to $10,000. The road will undoubtedly be excellent colonization work, and the Dutaro portion of it will be of great benefit to the Ottawa valley, but it looks too much like an attempt of a few Kingston men to get a railroad for nothing."

Rain barrels were reported full at Wingham on November 24th.

Wild deer are reported plentiful between Hagersville and Brantford.

The quantity of water in the Severn Swamp is said to be greater at present than it has been for many years.

At St. Johns, Newfoundland, the steamer Dauntless, lately bought as a wreck for £20 sterling, was resold by the lucky purchaser for £995.

The third number of *Frankfort*, the Scottish Presbyterian, has been published in Winnipeg. It contains a full account of the tour of Lord Dufferin in the west.

It is said that Mr. Holmes, ex-M.P., has been left a fortune of $1,000,000 by the death of a brother in New Zealand, one-half being in cash and the balance in real estate.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

Mr. Gervas Holmes, of Cobourg, has just been appointed librarian to Victoria College.

Mr. Inspector Little's yearly visits to the schools of Algoma are having a highly beneficial effect.

Perth is justly proud of its handsome High School, but thinks the Public School has some its best days.

The public school at Renfrew, Ont., is getting too small for the requirements of the town, and additions are to be made to it.

The law students of the city are talking of establishing a paper, to be carried on by the Osgoode Literary and Debating Society.

Rev. E. B. Jenkins, M.A., late Public School inspector of Renfrew County, is removing to Boston, Mass., where it is said a lucrative position is awaiting him.

A gentleman who has lately visited the principal settlements on Manitoulin Island reports that school houses and churches are being built in several places, and many signs of progress and prosperity are evident.

The Elgin Teachers' Association met 20th November, and considered the recent circular of the Minister on Model schools. Resolutions favourable to their erection were unanimously passed.

Mr. A. P. Knight, M.A., has been chosen President, and Mr. Ritchie Vice-President, of the Ontario Teachers' Union, Queen's University at its annual meeting December 1st.

The Superintendent of Protestant Schools in Manitoba has been sent to the Indian settlements to endeavour to arrange for the future management of their schools and the appointment of trustees and teachers within the Indian Reserves.

The investigation of alleged irregularities in the Ottawa Separate School has closed after Rector Adell, M.P., Finlay, and others had been examined, and an explanation given by Mr. Recque. A report will be made shortly the Board.

The North Hastings Teachers' Institute was held recently at Madoc, and was very successful. Mr. Mackintosh, Inspector, Mr. J. M. Nichol, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. G. W. Ross took part in the discussions on "Geography" "Junior Classes," "Mental Arithmetic," "Object Teaching," &c., &c.

The North Essex Teachers' Association were addressed at their late meeting at Sandwich by G. W. Ross, M.P., and J. C. Patterson, M.P., and members of the Institute contributed papers on various subjects. A grand dinner in the Town Hall closed the proceedings.

Mr. W. Moir, of New York, a former pupil of the college, has presented to the Hellmuth Boys' College in London, a prize consisting of a gold plate of the same size and form as the impression of the College Arms, to be called the "Moir Prize." It is to be given to the pupil "who stands highest in the estimation of the pupils generally."

The Protestant Episcopal Divinity School of the Diocese of Quebec, in connection with the Church Association, has been started with an attendance of ten students. Lectures are regularly delivered by the professors on six days of the week in the St. James' School House. The Principal, Rev. J. P. Lewis, B.A., Professors, Rev. Messrs. Bodly, Jones, Young, Scott, and Morris, are lecturers.

The Minister of Education has issued circulars to the Public School Inspectors of Ontario, asking for reports on the efficiency of County Teachers' Associations, in order to determine as to the distribution of the appropriations for that purpose. A circular has also been received by the County Councils throughout the Province from the Minister urging very strongly the permanent establishment of Model Schools in the counties, to be supported by legislative grants, and County Councils, if they desire, to be supported by local taxation. These now in existence are reported to be a great success.

Instructions have been issued to the Central Committee and sub-examiners by the Hon. Mr. Crooks, desiring that the most marked attention should be paid to the spirit and mode of answering questions, and to the importance of giving to the papers of a fair average knowledge by the candidates of the subjects for examination. The Minister expresses a hope that the examiners against giving questions which the pupils evidently do not know. The rule of allowing for the evident honesty of the correct principle involved in the question (although the answer may be marred by some defect), is recommended.

UNITED STATES.

West Point examiners rejected 50 per cent. of the candidates for admission last year.

The University of Harvard, at Cambridge, Mass., has enlarged its library to 200,000 volumes.

The Bureau of Education at Washington has issued most valuable reports in circular form on the systems of public instruction in China, Finland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Wurtemberg, and Portugal.

The School of Law of Boston University has elected it officers for the Moot Court, and of a moot court for the winter. Among the discussion of legal points, it has appointed presiding justices, clerks of the court, reporters, bailiff, etc.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has issued a pastoral letter deploring the conduct of Catholic children in Hs See, who "are most addicted into the schools of the whites, and urging the providing of schools for colonized children exclusively."

Gerard College has been enlarged to accommodate 870 pupils. It can well do so, with the yearly income of $400,000. Its chapel services are held both in the forenoon and afternoon, and grace said at meals, though no clergyman is Girard's will, is admitted to the institution.

FOREIGN.

The London School Board are agitating for more power with reference to vagrant children.

Japan has instituted an agricultural college, and is otherwise improving its educational system.

Lord Hartington's majority in the contest for the office of Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh was 248 over Rt. Hon. R. Cross.

The University of Heidelberg is reported to have more professors than students in its theological faculty, owing to its rationalistic tendency.

Higher Education flourishes in Cambridge, England. Some new rooms have been added to Newnham Hall, and a new house, named Norwich House, has been opened, and is already full.

Prof. Blackie, writing in a letter to the *Times*, mentions the singular fact that the vernacular languages are neglected by the instructed classes in Greece, which he describes as vicious and infatuated. It is in speaking and in writing essays and poems.

The Peel *Banner* has the following account of a Newfoundland hunter:—"Mr. Davis, of Kilmaagh, thought he would try a shooting match this last season. A crop of twenty tons, which he sold for $25 ton, is how it paid him."

Gustave Doré denies that he has bought a wife whose name was associated that of Sir Claude E. Scott, Bart., as co-respondent. A correspondence between the parties was read, in which Mr. Scott, lol to the respondent being placed in a convent; but she ran away from there, and lived with Sir Claude Scott as his wife on the continent.

Canon Farrar, in a recent sermon at Westminster Abbey, energetically attacked the doctrine of eternal punishment as unscriptural and pernicious in its effects on religion.

Another step towards the civilization of Africa has been made by England, the King of Lincalla, a district lying to the south-east of St. Paul de Loanda, having the contact of the heads of the natchelos to put a stope to all human sacrifices amongst his people.

The Heston Norris goods station of the L. and N. W. railway, valued with its contents at about a million dollars, has been totally destroyed by fire.

The Duke of Norfolk paid £22,000 for the sets of diamonds and rubies, which was his principal wedding present to the new duchess.

An extraordinary occurrence has taken place at Marton-cum-Grafton, near Boroughbridge. At six o'clock in the morning a child, whose father is John Dewes, farmer, of Marton-cum-Grafton, was born. About an hour and a half afterwards the father went upstairs and asked whether it was a boy or a girl, and when he was told that it was a boy it is said that he took up the child and threw it on the floor. It breathed twice and then died. The only person in the room besides the husband was one Eliza Frankland, a nurse. A doctor went to the house shortly after, and on his asking for the child he was told by the nurse that it was alive, "Oh, it was a girl I wanted; I hate a boy, and so I killed it." Dewes is in custody.

The *Times* has been requested to state that the statement of the Rev. Michael Cobden, M.P., are now collecting and arranging his correspondence with a view to immediate publication.

A correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* says increase is fast becoming one of the best genres in England, and the majority are genuine, and evolve more skill than that guess.

The "Agony column" of the *Times* is about to be abolished, as it is found to be a means of great mischief.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

THE FINAL ARGUMENT OF MR. S. D. THOMSON, Q.C.

(From the St. John Telegraph, Dec. 3.)

This argument, the masterly and effective character of which has been acknowledged on all sides, was delivered on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of November. A report of it occupies 56 pages of foolscap, and is quoted by counsel being in small type. It is quite a remarkable but very plain and conclusive argument. It includes criticisms of the speeches of the opposing counsel; estimates of the evidence adduced on both sides; discussions on International Law, in which Mr. Thomson showed himself very much at home, and of International Treaties and State papers bearing on the question and concluding with a powerful appeal to the Commissioners. The discussion is relieved with flashes of wit, humour, and happy repartee, and is sustained with great good nature, notwithstanding the incessant, though not vexatious, interruptions of Mr. Foster, the official agent of the United States and his assistant counsel Mr. Dana and Mr. Trescot.

In the first day of the argument Mr. Thomson dealt with the Halifax Commission, with the mode in which Mr. Foster and his associates treated the evidence, and showed that the nature of the evidence, especially in regard to territorial waters. In the second day's argument Mr. Thomson: "Gentlemen, the American fishermen encroached with the seizure of United States fishing vessels, and on the strength of evidence given as to the value of the fisheries to the United States. This point was conceded on the third and fourth day, on which the entire argument was made to depend, and which was the American answer and support of the British case.

With regard to the bonaland question, Mr. Thomson said that although the Great Britain in large bays such as the Bay of Fundy, as territorial waters, the counsel for the United States contended that the mission could not directly deal with it. If, indeed, it had been claimed that was not the case, that the valuable catches of fish made by the United States fishermen could not justly be considered by the Almighty, mile limit, but in the bodies of these great bays, then the Commissioners might have indirectly to consider that point. They were saved the trouble, as the British case and evidence relied on the value of the inshore fisheries of Canada. In opposition to the United States counsel, Mr. Thomson showed that while the British had "relaxed" her claims as to the Bay of Fundy, she had not surrendered them, and the Gov of Canso was a mere *dormire*, the privilege of entering which, by foreign fishermen, could only be exercised by permission of Great Britain. In opposition to the will contention of Mr. Dana, stated as follows:

"That the deep sea fisherman, pursuing the free pursuit of fishing, could not be, as he is, a trespasser, not touching shores or trawling the bottom of the sea, is no treasonable doctrine, but preached within three miles of a coast, by any or all nations, recognized as law of nations."

Mr. Thomson quoted no less an authority than the American Wheaton, to prove that the contention was the maxim law of the nation's "*rights of property and territorial jurisdiction are absolute, and exclude every other nation, and be subject to no other*." Mr. Thomson quoted his own authority, since his speech, in the case of "Prince Edward Island, I think, revenged that in the case of Prince Edward Island, the Queen's Law from Gloucester came down have proposed to the Island, that the Island should pay 25 per cent, but when he fell into the hands of my learned friend, he was made to pay 50 per cent, and I think it is fair that the Americans should be treated in the same way." Mr. Thomson said, "I have made no mistake, I have made no money; and, taking him by the water (it may not be Parliamentary, but it is true) I have made a clear profit of 25 per cent." Then he quickly replied, "I have not been better back to Gloucester as I have made no money, and I have made no mistake." Mr. Thomson said:

"It was one other allusion, at least, made to this Mr. Low. Mr. Thomson, in another part of his speech, said of that remarkable witness:

"I think that the only parallel case to that of Mr. Low—and it may be a parallel case—a thousand of years ago on the hills of Moab I can imagine Mr. Collector Balaam, who appeared to have charge of a great number of witnesses, and who marshalled them in and out, saying to Low, after he had given his evidence, in the same language as was given by the King of Moab to the Prophet Balaam, 'I brought you here to curse mine enemies, and 'Low' you have blessed them altogether these three times; now depart into your own country!'"

The speedy *exit* of Low may be taken for granted. Indeed he was afterwards heard of in Gloucester, for when he left the witness stand, he went down some wonderful difficulties in Gloucester, he never left.

The evidence of British and Canadian witnesses in favour of the value of the fishing privileges was ably handled by Mr. Thompson. It was corroborated by the scientific evidence of Professor Hind, which in the case of a conflict of evidence as to facts, proved of great value. The evidence of witnesses was supported by a vast amount of documentary evidence drawn from the archives of the United States. When the fishermen and public men of that country wished to impress their Government with the necessity of holding or procuring access to the fisheries of Canada, they spoke very frankly of their value, but when compensation was sought, then they belittled them. One of the United States counsel made the ground that the Commission must take proof in hand and figure up how much the Gloucester fishermen gained by the privileges conferred by the Treaty of Washington, and that the indirect advantages of the fisheries to the United States ought not to be considered. Mr. Thomson dealt with that the case was not one between Great Britain and the Gloucester fishermen, but between Great Britain and the United States, which latter country found in our fisheries not only the benefit of the labour of her people, but a nursery for their navy, and were assisted thereby by our costly and complete system of lights. But if the case were so dependent on the results to Gloucester, he showed the latter to be insignificant. The church is built of white brick with Ohio stone trimmings the contract for all of which was let to Mr. Robert Grant, who has completed it and as expeditiously as the recent strike of bricklayers would admit completed his work. The seating capacity is about five hundred. The pulpit is an exceedingly handsome structure of a sufficient height, at the east end of the church. Immediately in front of it is the communion table—a neat table covered with a red cloth—which is surmounted by the communion rail. Within the communion rails, to the extreme right and left from the sides, and not from the front, is the reading desk from which the lessons and prayers are read. The organ is in the gallery. It is a very sweet-toned instrument, built by a gentleman in Toronto of musical culture and professional skill, and is pronounced to be be very suitable for the duties required of it. The carpets were furnished by Mr. John Kay, and the upholstering, which is not yet completed, by Mr. Thomson, of Richmond street. The work of furnishing the church has been assumed by the indefatigable Ladies' Association, the members of which are said to be working like heroines to show the men what women can do.

Morning Service.

The service in the morning was very largely attended. The church was crowded to excess. Taking part in the proceedings were Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, Right Rev. C. R. Cheney, Rev. B. B. Usher, pastor of the new church, Rev. H. M. Ollerton, of Ottawa, and Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Hamilton. The service was opened by the singing of the hymn—

Evening Service.

In the evening the church was completely filled. Many were obliged to leave for the reason of being unable to obtain seats or even standing room. Before the services were commenced Rev. B. B. Usher made some remarks to the congregation, in which he said it gave him great pleasure to welcome the members of other congregations who were present to night congratulated them on the success which they had attained. The church, which was erected under considerable difficulties, was built solely and simply as a refuge for Episcopalians where they could have the true teachings of God set forth, together with a liturgy in keeping with the Holy Spirit.

Right Rev. C. R. Cheney, D.D., of Chicago, preached the sermon, which was very eloquent, and listened to with great attention. His text was I Kings, xix., 11, 12:—

ST. NICHOLAS' HOME.

Service in aid of the Charity in St. Michael's Cathedral.

At the above cathedral Sunday evening a special service was held in aid of the funds of the St. Nicholas Home for working boys. Every seat in the edifice was occupied, many of those present being Protestants. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. J. M. Laurent, V. G.

His Grace the Archbishop then ascended the pulpit and addressed the congregation before his sermon, said that he had been asked to answer the question, "Is Catholics because that all who the outside of their community are lost?" In reply he said that he believed that as they were called themselves Protestants were not so. Catholics believed that all who had had proper opportunities of learning the truth and died protesting, were lost, with the following exceptions:—1st, All baptized children who die early; 2nd, All baptized adults free from mortal sin who had not had sufficient opportunities of learning the truth.

His Grace then took his text from the 25th chapter of St. Matthew, the 16th and following verses:

"And behold, one came and said unto Him, Good Master, what good things shall I do that I may have eternal life?

"And He said unto him, why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is God; but if thou will enter into life keep the commandments.