

The poor creature, the Miamas twin are not only dead, but she has been buried at rest, having given up their mystery into the hands of the physicians and men of science, who were roused into a fever of excited zeal by the news that they were, at last, at liberty to probe and out the secret from them. To outsiders this zeal appears to be more in the interests of mere curiosity than science. Whether there was an artery running through the leathery strip of flesh which raised these weak-minded men into a world's wonder, or how it was connected to each trunk by nerves, really mattered little, as long as it belonged to a monstrous freak of nature.

After all the poor twins were no such monsters that we need go clucking and shuddering for weeks about their coffins. We are all Chances and Enges at heart. Every man, with the old superstition hatched his double, in Africa or in his own household; and every man who knows it to be true. What else do our perpetual schoolboy friendships, our groping love affairs, our marriages, mean but the search for this "fellow," this Chang toward whom an unseen tormenting band draws us? Is a strip of skin uniting two material bodies more inexplicable than the power which impels Victor to chase a plain, ill-tempered, silly woman, out of the hosts of fair and noble maidens as his wife, and to exalt her, thereafter, as anointed by some mysterious charm, a queen among women? In numerous instances this is the case; and yet the bond between them, irrational as it may seem, is powerful enough to enable them to bear all hardships, pains, inequity of temper with smiling unity; to eat thousands of meals together without jarring, while their ideas are diverse as the poles; to rear children, to go down unlike, antagonistic in body and mind, yet, to a common grave.

What can the twin going about with their abnormal kirkle furnish of wonder like that? Everybody shudders, but at the horrible possibility that one of these poor creatures should die before the other, and the survivor be hampered by a corpse; but did they ever consider the spectacle of a woman carrying through life the drunken, bloated body of a husband or a son out of whom the soul has died long ago, and left only the brutalized mass of matter, incapable of feeling for her, or of any feeling or life, but the mechanical appetite of a beast? With what zeal and tenderness she drudges for the body of this "death," tends it, litters for it, totters under it, down to the grave. *What binds her to it?* Here is a mystery before which the twin's bond of union may well pass out of sight and be forgotten.

The discussion in the Ontario Legislature on the motion by Mr. McCall for copies of all papers that had passed between the promoters of the Victoria Railway and the Ministry, or public departments, was very interesting. There was no doubt that the speakers, Messrs. McCall, Boulton, Lander and Wood, treated the above subject with great force, convincing in regard to the reasonable encouragement of all such works, a commendable spirit. The object of the promoters seems to be the running of the road past Lindsay, Peterborough and other settlements on that line, and thence through the Free Grant district to Lake Nipissing and the head waters of the Ottawa. Thus connection would be made with the various branch roads debouching on Lake Ontario, and serving Hamilton, Toronto, Port Hope, Cobourg and other towns. The products of the Back country would be promptly carried to the various markets on the front, while the large bodies of lumbermen working in the North and Upper Ottawa, could easily be supplied with all necessities from the marts bordering Lake Ontario, or the settlements in rear. The friends of the Victoria Railway lay great stress upon their prospects in connection with the lumber regions, correctly assuming that they would furnish it much trade both ways. Supplies at the shanties now cost a great deal, aggravating the lumberer's difficulties, to which the time and money spent in forwarding his products to market, are material contributors. No doubt, moreover, the immense wilderness region between the furthest line of the present back settlements and Nipissing and French Rivers would remain unsettled if not opened up by a railway.

It is highly gratifying to learn, by the cable, that Sir Garnet Wolseley's army is safe on its way to the Coast, with the King of the Ashantes a prisoner. The recent anxiety in all quarters is now happily dispelled, and all fears as to the future may be banished in a few days when the army takes passage for England. The Ashante host is reported annihilated so that the only source of danger to the British will be the climate. No doubt the district will be left behind as soon as preparations for embarkation can be effected. It is probable the West India regiments with a small force of white troops, and friendly Africans are all that will be left in charge of the Gold Coast stations.

A letter received in Fort Garry states that Archbishop McLean has been successful in London, Eng. He has already collected in aid of the endowment fund of the Saskatchewan Bishopric \$10,000 and purposes to collect \$50,000. Archbishop McLean has been exceedingly well received in every church in which he has preached, and by all classes of the country, who in many cases have acted most liberally to him. He will be commemorated during the summer. The convocation will probably take place at Lambeth.

Prophet.—We saw a poor fellow named Francis Albert, going home to Ottawa from the backwoods on Friday last, in great suffering from frost feet. He was teaming on the Kippawa, when his horse broke through the ice and was lost. His efforts to get them out continued until his feet were frozen and he was unsuccessful. He had then to walk nineteen miles in that condition, before reaching shelter.

The Ottawa Times says:—A misfortune has befallen our friend, Mr. W. J. Champness, of the "British Lion Hotel," in the loss of a fine span of horses worth about four hundred dollars. This however is nothing as compared with the suffering endured by the men, who along with the horses broke into the ice up the Ottawa some miles above the Mattawa. It seems that a man named James Walsh was deputed to make a survey of some timber limits up the Ottawa; and that for that purpose he engaged a team from Mr. Champness and the services of a driver named Frank Albert. Having got through their mission in that far distant region, they were returning home on Wednesday last, when all at once, the ice gave way, and they were precipitated into the river. The driver, Frank, struggled with all his might to save the horses, and was succeeded in his efforts by Mr. Walsh, but their endeavors were in vain, and nearly both of them were frozen, and Frank had both feet up to the knees terribly frozen, in fact, so much so that it is feared, both legs will have to be amputated above the knees. Mr. Champness cares nothing for the horses as compared with the man who he deemed a favorite around the livery stable.

The Fenian sympathizers seem determined to hold another amnesty meeting on the 15th of this month at Hyde Park in London. They kept the subject before Gladstone and it is evident that they will not allow it to escape the attention of the new Premier. There are very few Fenians remaining in incarceration, and the majority of them are soldiers. Mr. Gladstone has frequently stated that in the interest of the public the time had not arrived when these men should be liberated. It is to be hoped that Mr. Disraeli will meet the demands of the sedition mob with emphatic refusal, and that they will be kept for a while longer out of the way of mischief.

After the Tichborne trials people must overhaul and revise their ideas of the impossible. Nothing has ever been attempted so absurd, so insane even almost as the scheme of the Australian butcher to make himself a baronet and millionaire by simple lying. He had scarcely a single point to begin work upon. A young gentleman who had been drowned at sea, was heir to a title and a great estate. His friends, convinced of his death, gave his heritage to the next kin. His mother alone, refusing to despair, advertised for the missing one. The advertisement coming to the eyes of a butcher in Australia, he resolved to personate the lost son. There was not one chance in a million that he could succeed.

THE REVIVAL IN SCOTLAND.—We learn from the *British American Presbyterian* that the religious revival in making rapid progress throughout Scotland. The ministers of the Established, Free, United Presbyterian and other Presbyterian bodies are working most zealously. Professor Blackie writes enthusiastically in the *Sunday Magazine* over the progress of the movement. He says that "the Bishop of Edinburgh sent a circular to his clergy with forms of prayer that they might unite in supplication for the outpouring of the Spirit. Strangers have come to Edinburgh from all parts of the country to enjoy an hour of the united prayer-meeting, and to join in singing those hymns that have such a wonderful uplifting power. The student from the university, the soldier from the castle, the sailor from the port, the merchant from his office, the judge from the court, the lawyer from the drawing-room, women from the street, have all come more or less within the scope of this remarkable movement, and furnished a new proof at once of the omnipotence of living grace and its power to unite and assimilate all." Another writer says:—"The work grows. Many are seeking, and not a few are finding. We need an earthquake of grace. But the Mighty Worker to whom we lean, and who is now showing what the gentle touch of His finger can do, is able to shake the towers from the centre to the circumference, and establish the kingdom of God in ten thousand souls."—From every part of Scotland, from the remotest Highland glens, as well as from Lowland towns and villages, come most cheering voices day by day, telling of a revived interest in the Gospel, and calling for help. The dry bones are stirring. We are in expectations of great things."

The insurrection at Tientsin, China, has obtained such headway that it cannot guarantee the lives of foreigners who remain there, and urges them to seek safety in other parts of the flowery kingdom. It is feared that if the foreigners persist in remaining, as some of them do, there will be a repetition of the horrible butchery that occurred there several years ago.

They are cutting down some fine old oaks in Boston to widen the way, and it is proposed to plant a row of weeping willows as a perpetual expression of the people at the sacrilegious act. Old Boston believed in narrow ways, but the modern city prefers the broad road. We all know what it leads to.

The March Number of Wood's Household Magazine is a capital one. It opens with an interesting story entitled, "The Guiding Hand," by Mrs. H. G. Rowe; following this Joseph Stiller gives his "Experiences in the City," an article which for its simple truth the youth of the land should read to their profit; "My Prayer" is not a religious sketch, as one would suppose from the title, but is a most touching story told in the sincere manner and good speech of a railroad hand. "The Weekly Diabolical" by Mark Kase, aims a sharp and timely blow at sensational literature. "The Kaiser Frederick" is one of Mary Hartwell's entertaining stories. In the installment of "Merry Jippen," H. V. Osborne tells the story of the fashionable clergyman, and bristles Penny Post from sight. There are several other articles of merit, and some choice poetry. The Magazine contains illustrations, including a fine design for a Country School-House. Terms only one dollar a year, with chronic Yost's one dollar and a half. Subscriptions may begin with any number. Address, Wood's Household Magazine, Newburgh, N. Y.

Among the new railways under construction, noticed in the Report of the Commissioner of Public Works just issued, is the Montreal and Ottawa Junction Railway. Sixty-nine miles of the eighty-one and a half to form the road, will be within the Province of Ontario. The Eastern end will connect with the Grand Trunk at River Rouge, near Coquiton, from which Montreal can be speedily reached. About eighteen miles are graded already.

The trial of one of the masked robbers captured in Greene County has just been closed. After the culprit's mask had been stripped off and the heinousness of his crime laid bare by the Judge, he received a sentence of twenty years in prison, which the public will pronounce a righteous punishment.

Thiers thinks the people of France will be fortunate if he rules for her what Washington did for America. She will be singularly lucky; but there is no more danger of her succeeding than there is of our scouring rapid transit and finding a gold mine in laying the track. Lightning seldom strikes where it is wanted.

The women have commenced operations in Philadelphia. But Brotherly Love has the unfortunate habit of enduring all things, and though easy to be entreated is decidedly slow to yield to entreaty. But it is a question between the Perseverance of the Saints and the Endurance of the Sinner.

England, as well as America, seems disposed to practice retrenchment. Whereas Gladstone's Cabinet was composed of fifteen members, Disraeli is content with twelve.

Lord Northbrooke, Governor-General of India, says the Government will have to maintain three million persons for three months. The expenditure on account of the famine to the end of February has been seven million and a half dollars.

A demonstration is anticipated in Paris on the 10th inst. in favor of Napoleon the Fourth, who becomes a queen to govern on that day, and it is said that the Emperor Eugénie is in Paris plotting a Bonapartist manifestation.

Mr. John Sharpley, a timber merchant of Quebec, has been appointed Legislative Councillor in the room of Mr. Thos. McGreevy, the member for Quebec West, in the Commons.

The Bishop of Ontario has replied to the memorial from the Churches of Kingston, promising to discontinue any proposal for the removal of the Diocesan Synod to Ottawa.

The woman's temperance war is to be extended to Pittsburgh—with a view to damming the flow of the Monongahela.

Two hundred pounds of powder exploded in the Hoosic Tunnel lately injuring several men.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir,—Will you allow me through your paper to enquire how it is that letters mailed at Clayton, directed to Stittville, should be four, six and sometimes twelve days before arriving, and also why said letters are always sent to Ottawa to be sent back by next day's mail. My last correspondence bears date by Clayton post stamp Feb. 18, 1874, Ottawa March 2nd, with other post marks. I have felt such delay a grievance to me, while I can correspond at a greater distance in any other direction in a much shorter time.

Yours,
Goulborne, March 5, 1874.

GAPE. March 5.—Intelligence received this evening at Matsuo gives Mr. Harper, Conservative, a majority of fifty votes in the township of Capchatte, Mont Louis and Ste. Anne Desmonts, making him elected by a majority of about forty five in the whole county.

We are pleased to observe another great acquisition to the Senate in the appointment of Mr. Joly, the member for Lethbridge, and present leader of the Opposition in the Local Legislature of Quebec. A considerable amount of talent has lately been introduced into the Senate, showing a desire on the part of the present Government to raise the character of the Upper House, increase its usefulness, and make a proper appreciation of personal and political merit.—Times.

PAKENHAM COUNCIL.
The council met at ten o'clock. Present the Mayor and Councillors. The meeting of the last session was read and minutes approved. The Mayor moved, that the Council do hereby resolve, that the land should be sold to their profit; "My Prayer" is not a religious sketch, as one would suppose from the title, but is a most touching story told in the sincere manner and good speech of a railroad hand. "The Weekly Diabolical" by Mark Kase, aims a sharp and timely blow at sensational literature. "The Kaiser Frederick" is one of Mary Hartwell's entertaining stories. In the installment of "Merry Jippen," H. V. Osborne tells the story of the fashionable clergyman, and bristles Penny Post from sight. There are several other articles of merit, and some choice poetry. The Magazine contains illustrations, including a fine design for a Country School-House. Terms only one dollar a year, with chronic Yost's one dollar and a half. Subscriptions may begin with any number. Address, Wood's Household Magazine, Newburgh, N. Y.

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ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Toronto, March 2.
The speaker took the chair at 4:35 p.m. After routine business, Mr. Currie moved that the second report of the Committee on Private Bills presented on the 24th Feb. be received.

Mr. Gibson moved in amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to amend that part of it relating to Bill 44, to remit the North and South Buildings of the County of Huron for the purpose of the registration of titles by reporting the same.

After a long discussion the amendment was carried, yeas 40, nays 29. At 6 o'clock the House rose.

The House went into Committee on the Amusement Bill. Some slight amendments were made, and the Bill was reported and read a third time and passed.

The Bill respecting the incorporation of the Liquor Bill, and reported it with certain amendments.

The House went into Committee on the Ballot Bill, and after some discussion of the Committee reported progress.

The House adjourned at 11:40 p. m.

Toronto, March 3.
The Hon. Mr. Speaker Scott's portrait has arrived from the artist, and will be hung in the reception room of the House. The Hon. Mr. Crooks' Bill in charge of the House, Mr. Crooks was defeated in Committee this morning.

Dr. Baxter's Medical Bill has been amended by a special committee, as now being reported.

It is expected that there will be two sessions of the House next week.

In the Public Accounts Commission, this morning, Mr. Wagoner was again examined. He has failed to find the Hon. Mr. McKellar's letter ordering him to permit the men employed in the Central Prison to attend Mr. Moss's nomination.

In the case of the London election, Pritchard, Walker, Messrs. Harrison, Q.C., and J. R. Kerr moved for an absolute summons to set aside the petition and the subsequent proceedings, or to strike out the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th clauses of the same, which stated that John Walker, by himself and by his agent or agents, and by other persons on his behalf had been guilty of bribery, treating and undue influence and perjury. It was contended for the respondent that as laws now stand, the fact of bribery, etc., unless by the candidate himself or with his knowledge does not render the election void, and that therefore those clauses should be struck out of the petition.

The case of Wood v. Britton to unseat Mr. Borthon, elected for the city council at the last election, on the ground of bribery, treating and undue influence and perjury, was heard to-day by Mr. Dalton, Q.C., and after some discussion the case was adjourned until Saturday to allow of further evidence.

Toronto, March 4.
The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m. After routine business, the intention of the Government to submit for the approval of the House, during the present session, a new or consolidated tariff of fees for Clerks of the Peace holding office in this Province.

The Attorney-General said the matter was still under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Byrker moved for an address for a return showing: 1st. The names of all persons who relinquished their offices as Justices of the Peace, and the names of those who were re-elected; 2nd. The names of those who were appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace, and the names of those who were re-elected; 3rd. The amount of purchase money, if any, returned to each purchaser; 4th. The names of the several bidders who had purchased the land at the public sale, and the price paid for each.

Mr. Merrick moved that the present marriage license system, was unjust, as about five-sixths of the population of the Province, inasmuch as there is annually contributed by the Protestant portion of the community only a sum of \$40,000 to general revenue, besides an additional sum of \$200,000. By the proposed marriage license, while, owing to certain rights which our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects were secured to them by treaty, they have not in any way contributed to the said fund, and the said marriage license fund is paid into the general revenue, and all citizens of Mr. Merrick's subjects share alike. That the Attorney-General stated in his place in this House that a Bill would be introduced to remedy this anomaly not later than the present session, and there will be just reason to complain if Government do not take early and immediate steps to place all citizens on an equal footing in that respect. He said after a long delay the proposed bill was at length before the House; but it did not go so far as was desirable. At present marriage licenses cost \$6, four of which go to the Government, and two to the holder of the license. By the proposed bill, Government share is remitted; but he thought that the fee might be reduced. Having thrown out this suggestion he withdrew the motion.

The Attorney-General did not think \$2 too high. If a man could not pay double for his marriage certificate he would not undertake its introduction this Session.

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OTTAWA MARKETS.
Almonds, last Thursday in April and Oct. 1873, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1874, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1875, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1876, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1877, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1878, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1879, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1880, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1881, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1882, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1883, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1884, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1885, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1886, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1887, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1888, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1889, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1890, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1891, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1892, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1893, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1894, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1895, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1896, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1897, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1898, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1899, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1900, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1901, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1902, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1903, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1904, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1905, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1906, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1907, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1908, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1909, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1910, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1911, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1912, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1913, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1914, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1915, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1916, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1917, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1918, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1919, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1920, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1921, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1922, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1923, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1924, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1925, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1926, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1927, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1928, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1929, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1930, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1931, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1932, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1933, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1934, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1935, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1936, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1937, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1938, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1939, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1940, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1941, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1942, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1943, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1944, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1945, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1946, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1947, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1948, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1949, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1950, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1951, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1952, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1953, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1954, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1955, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1956, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1957, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1958, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1959, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1960, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1961, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1962, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1963, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1964, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1965, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1966, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1967, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1968, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1969, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1970, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1971, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1972, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1973, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1974, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1975, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1976, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1977, 1st Thursday in March and Oct. 1978, 1st Thursday