GORILLAS.—The young living gorilla secured by the German African Society's Expedition, is thus spoken of by the *London Times*:—

"The animal is a young male, in the most perfect health and condition, and measures nearly three feet in height. Its beetling brows, flattened podgy nose, black muzzle, small ears, and thick fingers cleft only to the second joint, distinguish it unmistakably from the chimpanzee. only one other specimen has been brought alive to England. In the winter of 1855-6 a young female gorilla, of much smaller size, was exhibited by the late Mrs. Wombell, in Liverpool and other places. It died in March 1856, and was sent to Mr. Waterton of Walton Hall, who preserved the skin for his own collection, and sent the skeleton to the Leeds Museum. This specimen I saw living in Liverpool and dead at Walton Hall. All subsequent attempts to import the gorilla alive has failed; and, unfortunately, the British public will have no opportunity of profiting by the present succes, as the members of the Expedition, with commendable patriotism, are taking the animal to Berlin. Could it have graced our Zoological Gardens it would have been the lion of the day; for in addition to the great scientific interest of the species, the abounding life, energy, and joyous spirit of this example would have made it a universal favorite. Courteously received at Eberle's Alexandra Hotel by the members of the Expedition, I found the creature romping and rolling in full liberty about the private drawing-room, now looking out of the window with all becoming gravity and sedateness, as thought interested, but not disconcerted, by the busy multitude and novelyt without, then bounding rapidly along on knuckles and feet to examine and poke fun at some new comer; playfully mumbling at his calves, pulling at his beard (a special delight), clinging to his arms, examining his hat (not at all to its improvement), curiously inquisitive as to his umbrella, and so on with visitor after visitor. If he become over-excited by the fun, a gentle box on the ear would bring him to order like a child—like a child only to be on the romp again immediately. He points with the index finger, claps with his hands, puts out his tongue, feeds on a mixed diet, decidedly prefers roast meats to boiled, eats strawberries, as I saw with delicate appreciativeness, and is exquisitely clean and manderly. The palms of his hands and feet are beautifully plump, soft and black as jet. He has been eight months and a-half in the possession of the Expidition, has grown some six inches in that time, and is supposed to be between two and three years of age."

RITCHEL'S FLYING MACHINE.—Ritchel's machine differs in almost every detail from all previous inventions. Roughly described, it consists of a black silk cylinder some twelve feet in diameter and twenty-four in length. The cylinder will hold nearly 3,000 feet of gas. Suspended from this by means of cords and rods is a car composed of slender brass rods, which extend the whole length of the cylinder, tapering to a point at either end. The platform upon which the operator sits is attached to the centre of the car. Two cranks, attached to a wheel, front the seat. The wheel connects with an upright shaft, and to this at the lower end is attached a fan closely resembling the screw of a propeller. The fan, which is constructed of thin brass plates, is level with the bottom of the platform. Another brass fan is affixed to the front end of the car, and this is so constructed that it can be turned in any direction by the occupant simply moving his feet, while at the same time he can comfortably work the centre fan with his hands.

When the operator prepares for his trip, the silk cylinder is filled with hydrogen gas. This will sustain, he says, all but a fraction of the weight to be carried and the rest, Ritchel claims, will be lifted by the central fan, which presses upon the air with a movement similar to that of a propeller wheel in the water. A man of ordinary strength can, he says, revolve the handles at the rate of about 100 a minute, which will give the fan about 3,500 revolutions.

Mr. Ritchel, the inventor, chatted pleasantly with the *Record* yesterday, saying: "All I contend is that it is possible for a human being to move in the air like a bird, and that my machine will accomplish this. I don't pretend that it will rival the balloon, going through the storm or above the clouds, but I do assert that it will keep you moving in the air until you want to come down, and that is more than has ever been accomplished yet. We have had several satisfactory experiments before experts, and I have myself sailed about in the air for four hours at a time without descending to *terra firma*."

Ritchel's machine has already been patented in America, Canada, England and France. Two are in course of construction for exhibition at Niagara Fall, where they will be operated from the water's edge to high up in the air. Another is shortly to be sent to Paris for exhibition at the Exposition. The fame of his invention has already reached the continent, and only a few days since Mr. Ritchel was surprised, at his Connecticut residence, by three Italian engineers, who had been delegated by the Italian Government to report upon the merits of the contrivance, in view, it is thought, of adapting it to military purposes.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The new Arctic Expedition in search of the relics of Sir John Franklin will leave New York some time between the 1st and 10th of June. The exploring party will consist of thirteen men, with Lieutenant Schwatka of Third United States Cavalry, as commander, and Captain Thomas F. Barry as navigating officer. The Schooner "Eothen," of one hundred and two tons burden, has been furnished for the Expedition and is now on the dry dock. It will be remembered that Captain Barry, while in Repulse Bay in 1872, on board the bark "Leisure," was visited by two Esquimaux, who gave him five spoons which they had found, all of which bore the crest of John Franklin. Through Mr. J. C. Morrison and Mr. Moses H. Grinnell these spoons were given to Lady Franklin. In 1876 Captain Barry was again in Repulse Bay and was visited by another party of Esquimaux, who gave him another spoon marked with the Franklin crest, and said that in the cairn from which they took it, about seven miles distant, there were various other things, including books. The latter are supposed to be records of Sir John Franklin's Expedition. On Capt. Barry's return the spoon was given to Mr. Morrison, who then conferred with Chief Justice Daly, President of the American Graphical Society, in regard to making a search for the other relics. It was determined to make such an expedition, and Lieutenant Schwatka having applied for the charge of it, leave of absence for the purpose was given to him by the U. S. War Department, at Judge Daly's request. It is supposed that the expense of the expedition, for a period of about two years and a half, will be about $10,000. The cost will be defrayed partly by the American Geographical Society, and partly by private subscription, Morrison & Brown contributing the vessel free. The latter will be provisioned at the start for the voyage to Repulse Bay only.

ADVICE TO THOSE ABOUT TO MARRY.—I married my wife about thirty-five years ago. The ceremony was performed about 7 o'clock in the morning. Before retiring that evening we had a good talk with each other, and the result has sweetened our entire lives. We were both young, hot tempered, both positive in our likes and dislikes, and both somewhat exacting and inflexible—just the material for a life of conjugal warfare. Well, for a few years we found it hard work to always live by our agreement. Occasionally (not often) a word or look would slip off the tongue or face before it could be caught or suppressed; but we never allowed the sun to go down upon our wrath. Before retiring at night on such occasions there was always confession and forgiveness, and the culprit would become more careful in future. Our tempers and dispositions became more congenial, so that after a few years we came to be one in reality, as the marital ceremony had pronounced us nominally. In thinking back we find that for more than twenty years our little agreement has been unbroken, and there has been no occasion for confession and forgiveness. In business we have had adversity and prosperity, failure and success. We raised a family of children, and now have our grandchildren about us, and we are simple enough to believe that we have better children, and better grandchildren because of our little agreement. Under such a contractt religiously kept, no ill-natured children will be reared, and no boys will find the streets and bar-rooms more pleasant than home. To make a good wife or a good husband requires the co-operation of both.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIMES ACT.

This Act, introduced by Mr. Blake in the late session of the Dominion Parliament, has been proclaimed in force in the city of Montreal and county of Hocpelaga, and is now in operation. The direct cause of the passage of the act was the lawless rioting and bloodshed between the Orange and Catholic associations in Montreal, and which called for very active measures of depression. The following is a summary of the act taken from one of our exchanges:—

This Act provides that the term "arm" includes any gun, rifle, revolver, pistol, or other fire-arm, or air-gun, and any bullet, gunpowder, cartridge or ammunition, and any sword-blade, bayn.et, pike, pike-head; spear, spear-head, dirk, dagger, bowie-knife, or other instrument intended for cutting or stabbing, and any steel or metal knuckles, skull-cracker or slung-shot, and any other deadly or dangerous weapon. From the first of June and during the continuance in force of the proclamation it shall not be lawful for any person not being a Justice of the Peace, or any officer, soldier, sailor or volunteer in Her Majesty's service, while on duty, or a constable or other peace officer, or a person licensed under the Act, to carry or have within the proclaimed district, except in his dwelling house, any arm, and any person infringing this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable on conviction thereof to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months. It shall be lawful for any person to seize and apprehend anyone who shall be found carrying an arm within the proclaimed district and deliver him into the custody of a constable or other peace officer in order to be dealt with according to law. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace constable or other peace officer to search any person whom he may suspect to be carrying any arm within the proclaimed district, and to seize the arms so carried and detain the same for the use of Her Majesty. Any Justice of the peace may, on the oath of a credible witness, that he believes arms are kept in any house within the proclaimed district in order that they may be carried within it, order that the house or place be searched, and if any arms be found, seize and detain the same. If admission to such place be not granted it may be entered by force, in order to make the search and seizure, at any time between sunrise and sunset. Unless the person in whose house or place the arms are found does not, within four days, prove to the satisfaction of the Justice that they were not in such house or place in order to their being carried within the proclaimed disitict, they shall be retained by Her Majesty; otherwise they shall be restored to the person from whom they were obtained. The Governor-in-Council may from time to time appoint one or more persons to grant licenses for carrying arms within the proclaimed district which are subject to revocation. Persons accused under the Act may be tried or dealt with by three Justices of the Peace or by any functionary or tribunal invested with the power to do alone such acts as are usually required to be done by two or more Justices of the Peace.

THE HON. H. G. JOLY, M. P. P.

As during the last few months, this gentlemen has come into more than usual prominence in the Province of Quebec, our readers will be interested to know something of his past political life and his character. We append the following from the *Montreal Witness*:—

Henri Gustave Joly, the Premier of the Province of Quebec, is a son of the late Gaspard Pierre Gustave Joly, Esq., Seigneur de Lotbiniere and Julie Christine, daughter of M. E. G. A. Chartier de Lotbiniere, the first speaker of the House of Assembly at Quebec. He was born in France in 1829, and educted in Paris. He was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1855, and for a number of years practiced with much success. He was elected to represent his present constituency in the Canadian Assembly in 1861, and at the Confederation of the Provinces was elected by acclamation to both Houses. In 1874 he had the opportunity of remaining in either the Dominion Parliament or the Local Legislature, but one of them he must relinquish. On the one side he was almost sure of a seat in the Mackenzie Cabinet, should he remain in the Dominion Parliament, and at the same time secure his position by accepting a Senatorship which was offered; on the other, his talents and administrative ability were needed to encourage and direct the feeble Opposition in the Lower House, and do what little he could to correct the ruinous policy of the Government. He chose the latter, and has since, by his eloquence, moderate principles, rare courtesy in debate, cutting sarcasm when it was necessary to use it, and his unremitting efforts for the country's welfare, held undisputed the position of leader of the Opposition until called to form a government, which if it holds its ground, will necessarily be more amenable to the country than its predecessor. His rectitude is such, that like Daniel, the only effective charge that was brought against him by his opponents was with regard to the service of his God, it being urged that the country would be put into the power of the Protestants by having him as a leader of the Government—an accusation as unjust to Mr. Joly as unfounded in itself. In private life Mr. Joly is a type of the gentleman of the old school, and his good qualities of head and heart make him loved and respected, and spread his influence wherever he is known. The wisdom of his choice in selecting to perform yeomen's work in Quebec where it is especially needed, rather than accept office in Ottawa where his friends were in power, is shown by the result of the recent elections, and whether he has a working majority or not the warning given the reckless administrators, who have happily been thrown from power, must result to the general good.

THE CATTLE TRADE OF BRITAIN.—By a report of the Veterinary Department of the Imperial Privy Council lately issued, it appears that during 1877, the supplies of cattle from the continent of Europe to the British markets fell off to the extent of 87,000 head. The total number imported from these countries during that year was 179,263. On the other hand, the total number received from the United States and Canada during the same period was 19,186 an increase over the import of 1876 of 16,000. The sheep imported from European countries during 1877 amounted to 843,315—a decrease on that of the previous year of 194,000. The import of sheep on the other hand from the United States and Canada amounted to 23,395 an increase of 21,000. The report notices that the consignments of fresh meat from this side of the Atlantic saved the people of Britain from considerable embarrassment, and prevented any inconvenience arising from the falling off of foreign stock. It is further noticed that while the care shown in the transport of fresh meat across the ocean has been admirable, so that in general it arrived in excellent condition, the same care has not always been shown by consignees, who, in distributing what came into their hands in first-rate condition, have too often treated what was entrusted to them as if had been an indestructible commodity. This has resulted in the quite unnecessary destruction of tons of meat. It is proposed to adopt the Canadian system of refrigerators, and thereby greatly extend the dead meat traffic throughout all the sections of the United Kingdom.

Bell's Messenger, London, says:—A new branch of International trade is springing up between America and this country, namely, in carriage and farm horses. It is only within the past few months that the trade in horses between the United States and England has reached any noteworthy dimensions, the first regular shipment from New York having been made last spring. The horses are not bought in New York city, but are purchased in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and Western New York, at prices varying from $125 to $200, and more in cases of extra valuable stock. The cost of transporting a horse to Liverpool is from $60 to $75. They sell in this country from $300 to $400 each, thus affording a fair margin of profit. The horses recieve during their voyage four quarts a day of oats, besides soft feed and hay. Their narrow box-stalls are bedded with sawdust, and a man is constantly, day and night, in attendance on them. When they become very tired slings are so arranged that their weight is taken off their feet. The voyage, it is stated, seems to agree with them.

Five cents per pound is the price paid for salmon in Newfoundland.

Communications.

"For the Agriculturist."

SIR,—At a meeting of the Committee of the Fredericton Auxiliary Bible Society, held yesterday, I was directed to send you for publication the following extract from the minutes:—

"It is with fellings of deep regret that we record the loss the Frederiction Auxiliary Bible Society has sustained in the loss of its greatly esteemed President the HON. LEMUEL ALLEN, WILMOT, who was intimately connected with its operations for the last twenty-five years. Being himself a prayerful student and lover of the Bible he was deeply convinced of its divine origin; full of faith in its good tidings of great joy; happy in the consciousness that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin; assured that there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved; and earnestly desirous that the earth should be full of the knowledge of the Lord.

His intimate acquaintance with the operations of the Parent Society, and his warm interest in the success of this Auxiliary, were continuously shewn by his judicious counsels at the meetings of this Committee, and by his fervent and eloquent addresses at the public annual meetings.

His admirable services, whether as President or Patron, were enhanced in value by the cheerfullness with which they were at all times rendered, and will long be gratefully remembered, not only by those directly associated with him in the labors of this Committee, but by all the members of the Fredericton Auxiliary Bible Society."

A copy of the above minute has been forwarded to Mrs. Wilmot, with an expression of the sympathy of the Committee.

I am Sir, very truly yours,
HERBERT C. CREED,
Secretary.

FREDERICTON, June 14th, 1878.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JUNE 15, 1878.

LOCAL ELECTIONS.

The agony is over in seven of the electoral districts in the Province, and the fate of the rival candidates fixed, apparently, for the coming four years. Madawaska elected Levite Theriault, happy man, by acclamation. In Victoria Mr. Beveridge gained a signal victory over his rival, Mr. Lugrin, of Fredericton. Gloucester refused Mr. Sievewright, a protegee of Mr. Burns, and sends to the House Messrs. Ryan and McManus. Northumberland elected Messrs Adams, Hutchinson, Gillespie and Davidson, giving Mr. Adams a very large vote, Messrs. Swim and Tweedie, the old members, being consigned to the shady side for an indefinite period. St. John County returns Messrs. McLellan, Elder, Willis and Ritchie, giving Messrs. Clark and Fellows, however, a large vote. Mr. Willis did not lead Mr. Elder after all. Mr. Ritchie is a Catholic and a young man of much promise. In St. John city Mr. Wedderburn led off with a fine vote, followed by Mr. Marshall, who, however, was closely followed by Mr. Everett. We should liked to have seen Mr. Everett in the House; we hope to see him there before many years. Mr. Stevenson polls a very large vote in Charlotte, and with him comes Messrs. Hill, Lynott and Cottrell. The old member, Mr. McKay, stands low on the list of rejected candidates.

We notice that the Government has been handsomely dealt with. Hon. Mr. Stevenson, and Hon. Mr. Wedderburn stand at the head of the poll in their counties, as will Mr. Fraser in York. Neither Burns nor O'Leary offered for the election. Mr. Willis, who is one of the most avowed Opposition men, is third on the list in St. John County; Mr. Cottrell, an avowed opponent of the Government, comes fourth in Charlotte and Mr. Davidson fourth in Northumberland. Of the eighteen members elect only three, Messrs. Willis Davidson and Cottrell are avowed and active opponents of the Government. To these may possibly be added Mr. Gillespie, of Northumberland, and Mr. Ritchie, of St. John. The others will render a fair and honorable support to Mr. Fraser's Government, and judge them by the policy they develop.

We commend the foregoing to the electors of York. When the other counties deal so fairly with the new Government, and elec, few in opposition to it, will York Countyt Mr. Fraser's own county, do so ungenerous a thing as to send an avowed oppositionist to join whatever effort may be made to break down his Government? The bottom has evidently fallen out of the Opposition. They have no basis upon which to ground their hostility to the present administration. The most any reasonable man can do is to say that he will watch narrowly the policy of the new Government, and support or oppose it in accordance with that policy. The man who pledges himself to oppose a Government which has as yet developed no policy, marks himself as factious and unworthy of the people's confidence.

INTEMPERANCE IN LANGUAGE.

The English language of the present century is more perhaps than ever before stretched on the rack of exaggerated hyperbole. Common place events and trivial incidents are dressed up in the most extravagant superlatives, while what is really strong and magnificent, must perforce content itself with sober English. Everything is "lovely" "elegant" "just splendid" "so beautiful" from the frill on the girl's jacket, the flower pinned on the coat lappel to the blue and gold of a sunset and the broad play of purple lights on the calm lake's bosom. Every speaker in reportoral phrase, "holds his audience completely spell bound," or delivered an address of "unrivalled pathos and power" until we almost fancy Demostheneses as common in our Province Reform Clubs, as glow-worms in summer evenings. The paper men say that Miss A. has a voice of "rare compass and power" and Miss B's singing was "all that could be desired" and Mr. C. litterally "thrilled his audience through and through" until we can imagine that all the muses had gathered from classic haunts and clustered in propitious power about the village Concert Hall. The Boarding School Miss goes into elegant ecstacy over the "grandeur" of a "picnic excursion," thinks young Squire T. a "perfect Adonis" raves about the "superb" serial, is "frightened to death," if a spider falls on her lap, and votes pretty but mischievous Miss H. a "horrible vixen." A description of a modest supper party rivals Homer's banquet of the Gods, the dresses at the reception seem to outshine all the rich splendor of Cashmere and Ind, while the eccentric and meandering discourse of a peripatetic speaker is denominated a "marvel of wit and eloquence." As a people we need to curb this audacious and dishonest tendency to extravagance of expression both to avoid making ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of really cultured people, and for the dear sake of truthful honesty. The following is a digest of some remarks made by Ralph Waldo Emerson lately before a Boston audience:—

He was an advocate of the positive degree, a decided opponent of the superlative. Moderation in meats and drinks is a narrow meaning of the word "temperance." People of extremes came next in order for notice, and those who go through life tearing, exclaiming, swearing and convulsed were made to appear pitifully rediculous in their littleness. The common tendency of people to exaggerate whatever is terrible and shocking was next favored with Mr. Emerson's attention. He thinks there cannot anything happen so tragical that we will not contrive to make the story worse by our exaggerations as we repeat it. Such untruths, too, as "The best I ever saw," "I never heard anything like it," Mr. Emerson would like to see gazetted. The current expressions for fear, horror, also, such as "My hair stood on end," "My knees smote together," are untrue and excessive. Thousands live and die who never had a single experience of hunger, who were never thirsty and never terrified. This rhetorical terror comes only in dreams or nightmare. The sufficient objection made to this unmeasured speech is that it is a lie. Starting on a new line by the striking illustration that a face enlayged by a concave mirror loses its expression, Mr. Emerson set forth the loss of power which comes from exaggaratig facts, which would be strong and expressive if restrained within the limits of exact truth. Nature's uniformity and lack of excess were made to furnish other good illustrations of the same truth. Nature is always serious. She never jests with us. Life cannot be carried on except by fidelity and sober earnestness. In the latter part of his lecture the worth of plain statements and the habits of the common people to reduce their expressions to the simplest form were presented with a clearness which was itself a proof of the superior power of the moderate use of words.

DOMINION POLITICS.

The campaign in the interest of the Reform and Conservative parties is beginning in fair earnest. Although there is little probability of elections taking place before autumn, yet nominations and canvass are actively proceeding.

The Premier is receiving ovations from his friends in Ontario, and treating them in turn to speeches upon the political aspect. On the 30th ult., he addressed a magnificent audience of over six thousand people, in the Rink, at Toronto. It was gotten up by the working-men, but comprised all classes of society and politics. Mr. Mackenzie spoke for three hours, and was in the main attentively heard; there were some interruptions of a not very worthy kind, and which the party organs put wholly upon the backs of the Opposition. The staple of his speech was to make the workingmen believe that the Reform party was the only friend and liberator of the laborer; that the Conservative party were full brothers of the Pharaohs, the middle age despots, and the English Tories, and would if possible enslave the workingmen, and re-introduce the days of British corn-laws and class legislation. There was a spirit of class antagonism running through his otherwise able speech, which any thoughtful man could not but deplore. There is nothing more mischievous than to pander to class prejudice, and arouse one section of the people against the other, and this was largely done by the drift of the Premier's speaking. The workingman is a great factor in the progress of a country; it is idle and foolish, however, to say that he is the only factor The capitalist and the laborer must live side by side, are mutually dependent; there is little to be gained by setting one against the other. The latter part of the Premier's speech was on the question of Free Trades vs. Protection, and was far sounder and less mischievous than his introduction. Mr. McKenzie addressed a large meeting at Sarnia on the 31st, and Moore Township on June 1st. At each he was enthusiastically received by his friends. Messrs. Cartwright and Laurier spoke to a large audience at Lindsay on the 28th. Mr. Mackenzie says there has never been in the world a more sunken and disorganized party than that of the Liberal-Conservatives at present striving to contest the elections in Canada. He estimates as large a majority in the next house as in the late. On the contrary the Liberal Conservatives expect to split the vote in Ontario, carry Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and British Columbia, and make gains in P. E. Island and New Brunswick. Doctors differ.

In British Columbia the local Government have been badly defeated. They have but 8 out of 25 in the Legislature. This denotes strong opposition to the ministerial party of Canada.

The electors of South Bruce have offered Mr. Blake the nomination of that county. Mr. Blake is willing to allow his name to be used but could not promise to canvass the district.

In Quebec the Confidence motion was carried by the casting vote of the speaker. This leaves Mr. Joly no working majority. Why not form a good coalition Government?

Quebec has been the scene of a terrible riot. On Wednesday the troubles which have been for some time imminent, culminated in the open defiance of order and law by the mob. Over two thousand persons, with the red flag of communism at their head, walked the streets of the city, searching for the contractors of the Parliament Building. The military was called out, and illused by the mob who stoned them without mercy. Afterwards they broke into a flour store and plundered it. The Riot Act was read, and the crowd still refused to disperse, when the troops were ordered to fire. One man was killed outright and a number of others wounded. The second volley had the effect of dispersing the mob. Troops were sent from Montreal, and were joyfully received by the respectable citizens of Quebec. On Thursday morning the strikers met in assembly, and were harangued by a French communist agitator, who boldly declared they must have "bread or blood." Many refugees from Paris, are said to be in the city, fomenting discontent among the ignorant masses. Troops will be kept in the city until peace and quiet are fully restored. It seems as if no part of civilization is to escape this trouble. For the poor who are in want and hardly treated we have the very deepest sympathy; to rob and plunder and and endanger society is another thing, and would quickly destroy all industry. For the wily, miserable demagogues who play upon the ignorance and prejudices of the poor laborers, the halter is the quickest and surest cure.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the York and Carleton Steamboat Company, held at Fredericton on Thursday, the 13th inst., the following gentleman were elected Directors:—

Richard Bellamey, Lower Southampton;
Freeman H. Berry, Fredericton;
Whitman Haines, St. Mary's;
Capt. T. S. Duncan, Fredericton;
John Fisher, Woodstock;
Dr. J. R. Hagerman, Florenceville;
James W. Boyer, Victoria Corner.

At a meeting of the Directors held immediately after, Freeman H. Berry was unanimously chosen President.

J. A. Vanwart was appointed Secretary to the Company, and J. A. & W. Vanwart were appointed Solicitors to the Company.

There is already $10,000 of stock subscribed. The Company will proceed at once to build the steamer at or near this city.

The Chairman of the Fire Committee left for P. E. Island yesterday morning for the purpose, it is said, of purchasing a span of horses for the Fire Department.

OUR DOMINION DAY.

In our last issue we were arguing for the advisability of utilizing our July 1st for the purposes of a wider and deeper national education. One firm basis of pride in country is found in a conviction of her great natural resources and capabilities. A second and no less important lies in what may be called the historic background. The Greek loved his country and would die for it, because he held it as the sacred treasure house of ancestral history. There had lived the Gods, had dwelt the heroes, had been fought the battles and exhibited the prowess of long lines of forefathers. Poetry had lent its fine color, history had embalmed it in enduring record, fable had touched it with magic brush, and for so fair and sacred a heritage he would count it but pleasure to pour out his life. This historic background is the key to the patriotism of all great peoples, and the firmest support of all existing nationalities. Has Canada no history? Much, slumbering in the archives of the country, much, stored in the minds of a few; but for the vast masses of the people, *none*. Its story and its legend are sealed to most of our people. These should be brought out. The patient endurance and grand heroism of the earlier voyagers, who coasted our seas and sailed our rivers, the first missionaries of the present progress; the sacrifices and heroic bravery of the earlier settlers, who daring the rigors of an unknown climate, of savage races, of isolation and separation from happier home scenes built up the foundations of the Canada of to-day; the brilliant feats of arms done against Indian savage, or invading white enemy, the long contests between two races warring for centuries for dominancy, the splendid patriotism of early refugee and royalist, the fine epic of the subjection of forest wild, and rank plain, and rough coast to the purposes and progress of a higher civilization,—all these form a background which might well be brought out into bolder relief.

In the field of civil struggle we have no mean record. The gradual evolutions from the strictest of colonial dependencies to the wide measure of responsible, love sufferage, and eminently free Government of to-day; the progress from a separate and almost hostile group of Provinces into a broad and grand confederation stretching from ocean to ocean, and becoming every day more wider and completed; the birth and surprising growth of free institutions, schools, colleges, benevolent associations; the conception and development of a literature which though yet in infancy can boast of a healthy and progressive tendency; the almost unexampled extension of internal communication, and outside travel,—all these form a body of Canadian wealth which needs only be known to be prized and stood up for. Then there is the hope of the future. Our history, we must make, our resources we must develop; our art and literature we must fashion; our institutions we must guard and perfect; our national record we must write, and hang up among the scrolls of the peoples of the earth. This should be made to inspire us with courage, and to deepen in us a purpose to be true to our past, and true in a higher, better sense to our future. Now how to do this, and how to do this most effectually is the question. Our reply is to make the most of our Canadian holiday. We would have every paper on that day devote its leaders to a recapitulation of points in our history, to a discussion of our resources, to a review of our progress, a forecast of our future. We would have every public building waving the colors of our mother land and Canada side by side; we would have a distinctively Canadian celebration of our Canadian birth day.

We would have in every village and town a July 1st oration, in which the treasures of our past history, and the prospects of our future could be dealt with in a popular and yet most effective way. Thus would our holiday take on a distinctive and beneficial aspect, and the people become educated in relation to our institutions, political and collective history, and gradually a patriotic feeling induced which would guarantee our continued progress and permanence as a country. Will some of our public men take hold of such a work, and so while benefitting themselves, confer an invaluable boon upon their own Canada.

The University Examinations ended today. The public oral will be held on Monday, commencing at 9 o'clock. Any who wish to be present will be cordially welcomed. The degree examiners perform their work on Tuesday and Wednesday. The number of candidates for degree of B. A., is nine.

The Encaenia will be celebrated on Thursday, commencing at noon. This will be a very interesting occasion, and no doubt will be, as usual, largely attended. There are no more beautiful University grounds in America, and the scene from the upper terrace, or better from the cupola of the University Building is unrivalled. A broad and long sweep of river, bending around the tree covered flat on which the city lies, and stretching away south in beautiful expanse; the roofs and spires of Fredericton appearing from amid the abundant foliage of its many elms; the dense grove just at the foot of the University with its wealth of heavy foliage; the rising slope beyond the river, and away in the distance blue hills and the white spire of Marysville church:—all these combine to form such a landscape as seldom gladdens the eye of the lover of fair scenery. All who ascend the hill on Thursday will feel richly repaid.

The Alumni of the University hold their annual meeting in the library on Wednesday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The peace Congress is an accomplished fact. It is now in session in Berlin, and the general impression seems to be that it will succeed in its object, the establishment of peace. Prince Bismarck has been selected as President of Congress. The first session lasted an hour and a half. Beaconsfield spoke in English, and Bismarck replied in the same tongue. Congress has no easy task to arrange terms and boundaries suitable to so many powers as are deeply interested. An English protectorate over Asia Minor, and Constantinople is talked of, as a guarantee that needed and promised reforms will be carried out. Austria will be the most difficult to satisfy. Greece and the principalities demand a rectification of boundaries and security from aggression.

The Liberal party in Belgium have gained a decided victory at the polls, and now possess a majority in both chamber and senate. The ministry have resigned and Hubert Orban the distinguished statesman has been called upon to form a government. The question at issue was largely a religious one, and in consequence of the defeat of the late Catholic ministry it is said that the Pope has recalled his Nuncio from Brussels.

The army worm has appeared in Nova Scotia. As yet they have satisfied their voracious appetites with stripping the trees completely of their foliage, robbing whole groves of every leaf. It is feared that they will soon seek for nobler plunder, and make inroads upon the crops.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

The "Great Fair" is now in full progress, and the rush of visitors is constantly increasing. We shall endeavor by well selected correspondence to give our readers from time to time an idea of what is to be seen. The following is taken from the *Montreal Witness*:—

As there are "veels vithin veels," according to Mr. Weller, so at the exhibition there are openings within openings; one day it is an aquarium or a hut, the next a gallery or a kiosque. The Algerian palace has just been inaugurated. Owing to expecting o'er much, may explain a little of the disappointment felt after visiting it; it is none the less very beautiful, but there is a severity in its luxurious fitting up, and a rigidity about details, that can be felt rather than described. It partakes too much of the *caserne*, but then it reflects Algeria, and such is but a vast military colony. This pavillion represents the purest types of Oriental architecture, and the portico is modelled after the celebrated mosque of Tlemcen. From the inner court on a windy day, the visitor, regarding the cyclones of dust on the bridges outside, could imagine himself in Sahara. The palm trees are splendid; they have been brought from the colony, and are valued at 800 to 1,000 francs each. There is a kind of infirmary for those that are sickly, in the way of a specially heated chamber; there are some spahis in their attractive uniform, who, while reminding the sensitive plants that there is no place like home, can secure themselves against preliminary phthisis; and the *guzlu* can execute some "Moor"-(ish) melodies. The galleries are full of specimens of minerals, wines, tobacco, cereals, and other natural products, with ethnographical and settlement maps, &c. There is the skin of the legendary black lion, which, like the giant Jack killed, lived upon babies; when shot, this king of the forest so roared that his two partners rushed to his rescue, and instinctively judging him to be past all surgery, persistantly remained to do any form of suttee. The flesh of the old lion was eagerly sought after by the Arabs, who eat it to obtain strength—some of the gods were brought up on a similar regime, and so well, that later several tribes revolted against French rule. A Parisian perfumer purchased the fat, which ever since forms the basis of his Sampson pomatum. There is at the depth of the court a small chamber called "the marshal's salon;" the light enters softly, even religiously, through colored glass; the sofa is a haven of rest, and the carpet as luxurious as velvet and as soft as down. There are an odoriferous fountain and soporific flowers. There is the curious section of a cedar, 750 years old, and whose age can be divided without the aid of a lady sommambulist; there are a series of concentric rings, starting from the core and extending to the bark; each ring represents a year, and a calculating boy has a claim for the Montyon prize by summing up the total.

The collection of fire arms, in damask and inlaid work, is very beautiful, but the workmanship is not so delicate as the specimens in the Prince of Wales Indian trophies; the latter in their turn have to give way before the Chinese sculptured figures of the human skeleton—perfection in miniature. Though close neighbours in the exhibition, the Chinese and Japanese are not neighborly; they look daggers, but use none. The French have a weakness for the imitative power of the Japanese, who have borrowed their code and institutions, to say nothing of costumes. But in matters of taste the palm must be accorded to the Chinese; their splendid pavilion on the Trocadero is only matched by their court on the Champ de Mars. There is a sumptuousness about Chinese, and an attractive delicacy, about Japanese, art. Both nations however, are alike in commercial *ruse*; their carved and porcelain curiosities, are not duly from the Far East: Batignolles and Wardour streets, have aided the olive-colored exhibitors.

Thanks to M. Menier, of chocolate fame, Nicaragua is about one of the best represented of the South American Republics. All has a tropical look, from the bamboo house and its heavily thatched roof to keep out the heat, to the Indians in their working attire or holiday costumes. We obtain a glimpse of a real and ancient forest here, which is quite refreshing when the thermometer is steadily rising, and your blood following the example. There is the pretty little "Flower Girl, that no visitor can avoid noticing, and better to come upon by way of surprise; she is a "lovely child," a model of innocence and simplicity of toilet; she is surrounded by flowers in season and out of season, and no shop or stall in the city can surpass her collection. The whole exhibit is in wax, and the representatives of Mme. Tussaud, forgetting that slavery is abolished, are negotiating to purchase her.

Canada makes a splendid appearance, and looks more like a section of the mother country than a colony. No English colonial catalogue has been bought out, and as for the French edition, heaven only knows when that will be obtainable. South Australia has published a catalogue of her exhibits, but the other colonies are not so advanced. Even the United States are sinners in that respect. Jonathan has had the excellent idea of bordering his section with a festoon of the stars and stripes, but as if the Anglo-Saxon race were doomed to die in ignorance of all taste, the blue portion of the *drapeau* has been placed uppermost, next to the dark blue of the building. Music still continues to be a scarce commodity: the Trocadero concerts will not be in full swing for a month, and 3 francs will secure a capital seat; the military band still keeps performing in the agricultural section, too distant for tyro visitors; the Turks, despite the injunctions of the Koran, indulge in the sale of intoxicating drinks—absinthe especially; they do such a roaring trade, as to soon be in a position to lend a few million to their Padischah. Perphaps they have already done so, as the Turks, like others, protest against the San Stefano Treaty. The cheapest drink I yet noticed, was prepared by an old lady who put a morsel of sugar into the goblet chained to the Wallace drinking fountain and swallowed the solution without a halt. The proprietor of the Belgian restaurant who was looking on, decided at once to still further increase his tariff—soon he will only have himself, his waiters, and the Count de Flandress for clients.

The expense of living in Paris is not dearer than other years, on an examination of the weekly bills; if visitors select upper-ten quarters, and have but lean purses, they will like going surety for a stranger, or a bosom friend, smart for it. Let them have the courage to be what they are, and never forget for a moment that the French never bestow a thought as to who or what you may be the more prudent you are in your expenses the more sensible people will sympathize with you; it is the best of all ways to prove you are not an eccentric.

A peace tract recently issued in England shows what could be done with the £6,000,000 lately voted as a preliminary war expense. "Eighty churches and 80 chapels at £5,000 each, 220 schools at £2,500 each, 80 colleges at £5,000 each, 80 baths and wash-houses at £5,000 each, 40 infimaries at £10,000 each, 80 reformatories at £5,000 each, 40 asylums at £5,000, 100 life-boats and stations at £500 each, 80 public parks at £5,000 each, 20 museums at £10,000 each, 1,000 drinking fountains at £200 each, 40 free libraries at £5,000 each: and then there would be enough left to divide £800,000 among philanthropic societies, to build 1,300 almshouses, to pension 400 old people, to keep 200,000 people alive during the Chinese famine, and to purchase for the distressed populations whom our war policy keeps idle, 1,000,000 lbs. of beef, 5,000,000 lbs. of bread, 500,000 lbs. of tea, and, 4,000,000 of sugar."

It really seems too bad, and a sad commentary on the christian civilization of our country that so much of the real seed and conserver of progress and peace should be used up in the means necessary to preserve that peace! If we could only have a world's board of arbitrators, a sort of universal Supreme Court, to settle all the difficult national questions. But then they would need millions to enforce their decrees, and there we are again. We give it up.

Murray's Circus performs in St. John for four days next week, commencing on Wednesday, 19th inst.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Yesterday was nomination day in Sunbury. Only two candidates came to the front. W. S. Covert and Hon. W. E. Perley were therefore elected.

The petitions for the Temperance Act are being circulated and largely signed in York County. What is the committee for Fredericton about? They have had the petition nearly three weeks. Come gentlemen let us hear from you.

Kingsclear is to have a Bazaar and Tea Meeting on Friday next, 21st inst. As it comes off before election we shall of course see all the candidates there. If the day is fine there will no doubt be a large attendance.

The German Reichtag has been dissolved and elections take place on July 30th. Bismark expects to gain a larger following which will enable him to take stronger measures for the repression of Socialism. Sympathy for the Emperor, and horror at the deed of Nobeling will no doubt influence the elections largely against the Liberals.

Not long since, Rev. George Grant was translated from his Church in Halifax to the Principalship of Queen's College, Ontario. His activity is, we see, making itself felt in a very beneficial way. He has set on foot an additional endowment scheme for the College of $100,000, and for the erection of new buildings to cost $40,000, and which he wishes Kingston to raise. He held a meeting in that City on the 30th ult., and had the Mayor in the chair. The result of his appeal was a subscription list of over $20,000. Since then he has recieved $8000 additional. Two friends have given him $10,000 towards the endowment fund. Dr. Grant is a man of indomitable perseverance and has preminently the faculty of arousing men to enthusiasm. He will without doubt do all for Queen's College he has und