

unanimously in favour of the policy of the Ottawa Government.

We have received a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, entitled, "Review of President Grant's Recent Message . . . relative to the Canadian Fisheries and the Navigation of the St. Lawrence River," in which the author discusses the two subjects in the light of all the facts as yet brought out, and ably presents the Canadian and common sense view of both the issues involved. The author does not favour the public with his name, but it is evident that he has had access to the official documents connected with the issues raised by the President, and he has discussed them fully, and, upon the whole, temperately, exhibiting in a very strong light the unwarranted assumptions of the American Executive. These questions are of serious importance to Canada, especially in the light of recent events in Europe, which indicate that any day England may be involved in a struggle that would strap her hands from interference on this continent. We cannot expect too much from the parent State; but if Canada keeps within the bounds of treaty obligations, especially if, as has been done during the past year, the Americans are allowed a little more than their rights; if they are but mildly punished for their poaching, or only condemned after the clearest evidence, then Canada has the right to expect at the hands of the Empire, its full strength, moral and material, to aid her in maintaining her position. As we have remarked before, there is an instinctive spirit in the British nation to claim its every right at sea; and no calamity would be greater to the prospects of the Empire than the curtailment of its preserves for the nursery of its navy. Other countries, in different geographical positions, may trust their defences to their hundreds of thousands of soldiers; Canada herself may aspire, at some remote day, to the barbarous distinction of being able to put half a million of fighting men into the field. But the British Isles have few opportunities of massing such vast bodies of men, except upon their own territory, which it is unquestionably the vital interest of the nation to keep inviolate. Now only "the hearts of oak" and ships of iron can do this. Even the capacity for the transport of land forces to points beyond sea depends upon the navy and mercantile marine, and these in turn are largely recruited from and dependent upon the fisheries. We have hopes therefore, that England will be both firm and conciliatory in dealing with this question—firm because it is not in manhood to see one's rights despoiled at the instance of unjustifiable pretensions, or in obedience to an undeserved menace; and conciliatory because the vast interests which would be jeopardised through a rupture with America are such as to make either nation shrink from taking the step that would cause a war with the other. The hazard is too great, the stake too immense, to warrant the indulgence of an irritating or unfriendly policy on either side; and happily the Canadian record has been one which will enable Great Britain to enter with clean hands on the settlement of the matters in dispute. This record is ably vindicated in the pamphlet referred to, and, with the official documents reprinted in the appendices, establishes fully the justice of the Canadian claims, and the moderation of the Canadian policy, both as to the fisheries and the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The latter subject is, indeed, beyond discussion, from the simple fact that, though the waters flow from the Upper Lakes to the sea, the natural channel is unnavigable; and any "right" to its use would be utterly worthless, unless supplemented by the privilege of using the Canadian Canals, in which even President Grant will not pretend that the United States have any proprietary interest.

"HOW THE UHLANS CATCH POULTRY."

There is a comic or amusing side to employments of the most ghastly and disagreeable nature. The grave-digger is not always without his joke, nor the soldier on the battlefield, face to face with death though he stands, always debarred from the enjoyment of a frolic. The Uhlans, these terrible soldiers who have acquired such a reputation during the war between France and Prussia—or rather, let us now say, between Prussia and France—have a way of making their amusements profitable. Our illustration shows how they catch poultry, and we presume that even a dull fancy will readily suggest what they do with them when bagged.

ALBERT COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE.

Among the public institutions of the thriving town of Belleville, the county town of Hastings Co., Ontario, the Albert College of which we give a view in this Number from a photograph by Mr. J. D. Wallace, holds a prominent place. The institution is under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, but is open to the members of all denominations, without interference with the religious faith of the pupils. There is also the Albert University, and the Methodist Ladies College, Belleville, under the same management as the College. Albert College was first incorporated in 1857 as "Belleville Seminary," under which title it rapidly acquired a Provincial reputation as an important and successful educational institution; and in 1866 its title was changed by

Act of Parliament to that of "Albert College," at which time university powers were conferred upon the authorities as they were, during the same session of Parliament, upon those of several other colleges. Albert College is presided over by the Rev. Philander Smith, D. D., and the Rev. James Richardson, D. D., Bishops or General Superintendents of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada; and has a large and efficient staff of Professors. The terms begin on the second Thursday of September, the first Thursday of January, and the second Thursday of April. The entrance examinations to the University are held during the last week of June and the second week of September.

THE PRESBYTERIAN UNION COMMITTEE.

We present our readers in this issue with a reproduction of Inglis's photograph of the Committee which met on the 28th of September last for the purpose of considering the best means of effecting a union between the various branches of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The committee met in St. Paul's Church, Montreal, under the Presidency of Dr. Cook, of Quebec. Representatives were present from the following churches;—the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland, the Canada Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Church of the Maritime Provinces in connexion with the Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces. The Original Picture, which is a most artistic grouping, is on exhibition at Inglis's Gallery and those who may desire to preserve a memento of the Presbyterian Union Committee can obtain reduced copies at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$5 per copy. We would announce to our Hamilton readers that it is the intention of Mr. Inglis to open Photographic Rooms in that city in connection with his Montreal Establishment.

The following are the names of the delegates and spectators present at the meeting, numbered for reference to the illustration.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

1. Dr. Cook, President of Committee, Quebec.
2. Dr. Bayne, Pictou, N. S.
3. Rev. Robt. Ure, Goderich, Ont.
4. Hon. Alex. Morris, Perth, Ont.
5. J. J. Bremner, Esq., Halifax, N. S.
6. Principal Snodgrass, Queen's College, Kingston, Ont.
7. Rev. Geo. Christie, Yarmouth, N. S.
8. Rev. G. M. Grant, Halifax, N. S.
9. Hon. J. Robertson, St. John, N. B.
10. Rev. A. Pollock, New Glasgow, N. S.
11. Hon. J. McMurrich, Toronto, Ont.
12. Hon. J. Holmes, Pictou, N. S.
13. Henry B. Webster, Esq., Kentville, N. S.
14. David Laird, Esq., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
15. Rev. D. Macrae, Hopewell, N. S.
16. Thos. Macrae, Esq., Guelph, Ont.
17. James Croil, Esq., Montreal.
18. Sheriff McDougall, Lindsay, Ont.
19. Rev. James Bennet, S. Johns, N. B.
20. Rev. Dr. Taylor, Montreal, Q.
21. D. McKay, Esq., Montreal, Q.
22. Rev. Dr. Topp, Secretary to Com., Toronto, Ont.

SPECTATORS.

1. Andrew Robertson, Esq., Montreal.
2. Laird Patton, Esq., Montreal.
3. Rev. J. M. Gibson, Erskine Church, Montreal.
4. J. C. Becket, Esq., Montreal.
5. Rev. Dr. Burns, Cotte St. Church, Montreal.
6. Rev. W. M. Black, St. Mark's Church, Montreal.
7. J. Burns, Esq., Montreal.
8. Rev. Dr. Jenkins, St. Paul's Church, Montreal.
9. Rev. Thos. Fraser, Montreal.
10. Rev. J. Fraser, " "
11. J. Rankin, Esq., " "
12. J. Hunter, Esq., " "
13. P. D. Browne, Esq., " "
14. Professor Coussirat, " "
15. Professor McVicar, " "
16. Rev. Mr. Young, St. Joseph St. Church, Montreal.
17. T. Bremner, Esq., Editor of Presbyterian.
18. Rev. M. Massey, American Presbyterian Mission.
19. Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Gabriel Street.
20. A. Ferguson, Esq.
21. Rev. Charles Doudiet, French Canadian Mission.

PLACING A TORPEDO AT PILLAU.

The great fear entertained by the Germans, after the declaration of war by the French Government, was that the Imperial fleet, the second in Europe in point of number, discipline and equipment, would make a formidable descent upon the ill-protected coast of the territory of the North German confederation, thereby creating a diversion from the main point of attack and necessitating the withdrawal of a considerable portion of the army from the Rhine frontier for the purpose of defending the sea-board. Every possible precaution was accordingly taken to obviate the necessity of diminishing the force of the Rhine army, and to render the attack by sea, should it be undertaken, as difficult as possible. The light-ships and beacons usually stationed along the line of the coast were removed, and the mouths of the principal rivers and the entrance of the more important harbours were rendered difficult of access in every possible manner permitted by marine warfare. At Kiel, Dantzic, Pillau, and all the great naval stations in the Baltic, gunboats were stationed for the purpose of harassing the enemy, and torpedoes were sunk in the principal channels through which the enemy's fleet would have to pass. Our illustration shows a company of the Kiel Torpedo Corps at work sinking a torpedo in the channel leading to Pillau.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE IRON CROSS AT VERSAILLES.

Several distributions of the coveted Iron Cross have taken place since the King of Prussia took up his quarters at Versailles, but few were so imposing as that of the 27th of September, which took place in the great square before what was once the imperial palace. The Crown Prince stood at the foot of the equestrian statue of Louis XIV; before him were drawn up the men who were to receive the decoration—all

of them belonging to infantry corps. The Prince spoke a few words to the men, who were then called out one by one. Each man as he drew up before the Prince presented arms, received his cross and returned to the ranks. The ceremony was hardly concluded, before the guns of Issy and Montrouge opened fire, and the troops had to be hurried off in time to repel a sortie.

A GERMAN OUTPOST BEFORE FORT NOGENT.

Fort Nogent, with Rosny, Noisy, Romainville, and the rest of the forts lying to the west of Paris, is the object of the greatest attention and the closest watch on the part of the Saxon army, the lines of which extend along this side of the beleaguered city from the Marne to Le Blanc Mesnil. Our illustration shows one of the numerous outposts of the Saxon army in this vicinity. In the rear is the Fort, situated on an eminence, so as to command the whole of the surrounding country, and on either side are visible the villages of Nogent and Rosny, that give their names to the neighbouring forts. To the extreme left is the railway-bridge over the Marne, destroyed by the French at the approach of the German army. To the right is the Fort of Rosny, half hid behind the hill of Avron. The Saxon outpost is entrenched behind a barricade formed of every material available for the purpose, including sofas and chairs and other articles of household furniture. The central group is formed of a number of pickets who have captured a solitary Franc Tireur, whose weapons—of English manufacture—the Germans are curiously examining.

THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, KINGSTON.

Kingston Penitentiary, the scene of the crime which was expiated by two convicts a few days ago, is the subject of one of our illustrations this week. It is a large, massive stone building standing about a mile west of the city. It is conducted on the principle of the United States prisons, with such improvements as the Penitentiary Directors have from time to time introduced. This system has been found to work extremely well, as is testified by the orderly condition of the institution, and the rare occurrence of such acts of violence, only too common in prisons and penitentiaries, as that which occurred during the past summer.

According to the information supplied by the commissioners in their First Annual Report we find that during the year 1868 the average number of convicts was 802 males and 60 females. The terms of sentence passed on these varied from two years to fourteen, excepting of course those who were sentenced for life.

It is our intention to refer to this institution at a future period, when we shall probably furnish several illustrations of the scenes incident to its internal administration, &c.

The Montreal Gazette says:

"How often does Xmas fall on Sunday. A pretty question of mental arithmetic which has puzzled a good many persons the last few days, and which few are able to answer correctly off-hand, if they have not previously had occasion to think of the matter. Some will answer boldly every seven years, because there are seven days in the week, and the 25th December comes one day later in the week every year. Others will remember that leap year is a disturbing element in the calculation, and will say the answer is every six years, deducting one for the effect of leap year. A smaller number of persons will remember that as leap year occurs every fourth year, it must sometimes occur twice before the seven days of the week are passed over. Fewer still bear in mind that leap year must sometimes make Xmas jump over the Sunday. Those who think it out will find that the event occurs in a series of 11, 6, 5, and 6 years, and that this series is regularly repeated. In other words, the years on which Xmas falls on Sunday will be 1870 plus 11, plus 6, plus 5, plus 6; then plus 11, &c., as before. So, in reality, it occurs four times in twenty-eight years, or, on an average, once in seven years. It may comfort some who lost a holiday this year to know that Xmas will not again fall on a Sunday till 1881. May their relish for a holiday be as keen then as now!

Hall's *Journal of Health* urges rest from stimulating brain labor. Insanity, it says, always comes on with increasing sleeplessness, and the first step toward recovery is a growing ability to sleep. Too much business stimulates the brain; and if this is continued too long the inevitable results are either insanity, paralysis or apoplexy. Insanity is caused by too much blood being in the arteries of the brain; paralysis is a loss of power—the parts have worked so much they can work no more; apoplexy is when the vessels of the brain are so full, so distended that they are ruptured. The person who is kept up to the working point by any artificial stimulant runs a dangerous risk of losing life or reason.

The courtship and marriage of M. Guizot were, according to the *Telegraph*, the most romantic ever chronicled:—"At the house of the editor of a periodical for which he wrote, he often met a young lady named Pauline de Meulan, who, like him, supported herself by her pen. Mademoiselle de Meulan fell ill; she was the mainstay of her mother and sisters, and during her forced abstinence from literary labour, the whole family were in danger of falling into distress. One morning she received a long paper, in a disguised hand, but in precise imitation of her own literary style, with a note stating that while her illness continued articles equally suited to the magazine on which she was engaged would be forwarded to her. When Mdlle. de Meulan recovered her health, she made every effort to discover her unknown benefactor, but in vain. At length he presented himself; it was the shy, austere man of letters whom she had so often met at the editor's house; and shortly afterwards Mdlle. Pauline de Meulan became Madame Guizot."

The Fenian convicts were released from Portland Prison last Friday week.

Mr. John Walter, son of the principal proprietor of the *London Times*, has been drowned while skating.

Mr. Gladstone has found it necessary to publish a letter denying his conversion to Roman Catholicism.