gence. He retired to Portobello, where he meant to spend the evening of his life in learned leisure and repose. But to God it seemed otherwise. He was smitten down by paralysis in November 1871, and after two years of helpless weakness and suffering he expired on the 29th January this year. Passing through Edinburgh the previous Saturday, I visited his home, and had the melancholy pleasure of bidding him farewell for the last time. The expression of his lips and eye told me he recognised me, although he was unable to speak. On the Tuesday week after I assisted at his funeral at Stirling, and as I leant over the grave into which he was descending, looking over to the Ochils on one side and the Grampians on the other, I saw with my mind's eye at the same time another scene long since past in which we both assisted—the funeral of our venerable father—amid the lonely hills and the pure, peaceful waters of Strathearn, and reflected, too, with sadness that I was now the sole surviving brother of the family. My brother was a man of much culture and good natural powers, extensively read in the classics and theological lore. As a preacher he was solid, practical, and thoroughly in earnest. Truly pious, as I know, he had at the same time no cant or religious pretension, and utterly abhorred these qualities in other men. His attention to his private duties of pastoral visitation, visiting the sick, and instructing the young, was through all his life long unremitting. As a writer he was perhaps rather late in coming into the field, but he possessed qualities peculiarly fitting him to excel in it. His style was clear, classical, chaste, and vigorous. The best specimen of it may be found in his large and exhaustive work on the Sabbath—a work on which he expended an almost incredible amount of labour and research, and was about five or six years in its preparation. It was generally well received, even by those who did not agree with its Sabbatarian views, being regarded as a very mine of thought and information on the subject. He was rewarded by the University of Glasgow with a degree of Doctor of Divinity. As a man he was warm-hearted, modest, gentlemanly, and genial. He died under an eclipse of reason and a prostration of strength, but his memory shall be cherished long and deeply by his congregation—who turned out as one man to his burial—by his many personal friends, by his relatives, and by the Church.

THE LATE REV. DR. GILFILLAN

FUNERAL SERMON.

The Rev. John Steedman, of Erskine Church, preached the funeral sermon of the Rev. Dr. Gilfillan, of Viewfield Church, Stirling, on the forenoon of Sabbath last. The rev. gentleman chose for his text, 2 Peter i. 13; 14, 15. At the close of the sermon he made the following remarks regarding the late minister of the congregation:—

Dr. Gilfillan was born in the Antiburgher Manse of Comrie in May, 1797. His father, the Rev. Samuel Gilfillan, held a high place in that branch of the now United Church, to which he belonged. A large family of sons and daughters adorned his home. One of the sons, the Rev. George Gilfillan of Dundee, has acquired for himself a distinguished place among the literary men of our time. James, your late minister, was the first-born of the family. I have heard no anecdotes of his youth by which I might be able to tell you whether "the child was father to the man,"—whether the habits and characteristics of manhood budded and blossomed in early life. Trained under the care of pious parents, he received his primary education in the school of his native village, and in due time was sent to receive his higher education in the Glasgow college. Here he distinguished himself. In particular, he became a special favourite with Mr. Richardson, the Latin professor. A life of this revered teacher Mr. Gilfillan published in a Glasgow periodical called *The Student*, which he edited. Having passed through the usual arts curriculum in the University of Glasgow, he entered the Antiburgher Divinity Hall, then taught in Edinburgh by the eloquent Dr. Paxton. During his student life, both in Glasgow and Edinburgh, he endeavoured to support himself by teaching, an expedient resorted to by the great majority of our students during the past history of our church—an absolutely necessary expedient doubtless in the circumstances, but one which, to some extent, harassed the young men, and hampered them in their studies. Happily of late years our Scholarship Scheme has done a good deal to relieve our students from the pressure of this difficulty. Mr. Gilfillan was licensed to preach the everlasting gospel in 1821, and his great popularity as a preacher was evinced by the fact that within twelve months thereafter, he received no fewer than five calls—being called to Largs, to Lochwinnoch, Brechin, Whitehill, and Stirling. He was ordained in Stirling on the 24th December, 1822. It was an honour which any young man might justly have been elated with in being thus called to become the immediate successor of so eminent a man as Dr. Hugh Heugh, who, during a quarter of a century, and an ornament to the Glasgow pulpit—the revered and beloved among the excellent of her citizens, and a foremost leader in the increasingly powerful denomination to which he belonged. In about three years after his ordination, Mr. Gilfillan married Miss Telford, niece of Dr. Heugh, a lady eminent for prudence and piety, and zealous of good works. "The heart of her husband did safely trust in her, and she did him good and not evil all the days of her life." In 1828 Mr. Gilfillan published the memories of his father. In 1832 he published a sermon on "the cholera." In 1857 your minister had an illness, which laid him aside from ministerial work for twelve months. During that period he travelled for a time on the Continent, and by the blessing of God he was again restored to his much loved people and pulpit. His great work on "the Sabbath" appeared in 1860. This work he had in his hand during the long period of twenty years, and he expended on its preparation an amount of labour positively enormous. The book was received by the Christian public with high approbation; it speedily ran through several editions in this country, and we believe its sale in America was greater even than here. Some years afterwards, Mr. Gilfillan sent from the press a volume of admirable discourses. This was destined to be his last publication. On the 3rd of January, 1865, he married a second time, a member of this congregation, who relieved his house from gloom, and his heart from sadness of the previous bereavement; an excellent Christian lady, much esteemed by all the members of the Presbytery, and one who, by her devoted and unremitting attention to her husband during his long and painful illness, which has now, alas! terminated in death, has laid all his friends and relatives under a deep debt of gratitude. In April 1866, the University of Glasgow conferred on Mr. Gilfillan the high degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the universal feeling was that the title had been well bestowed. Alas, with all this attention was sweeping on; the ruddy cheek of youth was now blanched; the youthful locks had become white with the snows of winter; the firm step had lost its elasticity; the intellectual fire had ceased to glow; and your minister in 1869 demitted his charge. He then went to Portobello, where he was seized with paralysis in November, 1871, and died 28th January 1874, in the 77th year of his age—52 years after his ordination. his end was perfect peace. His body now sleeps where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest; and his soul has gone to dwell with the Master whom he so long and so cheerfully served. I shall not here attempt any lengthened delineation of your late minister's intellectual and moral character, or of his ministerial life. I am hopeful this will be done elsewhere by a more skilful hand, and having more leisure for the pleasing task than I have had at the present time. I cannot refrain, however, from saying that in my deliberate judgment he was a man of high intellectual powers, richly furnished by a life of well-regulated reading and systematic study. In many respects he and his illustrious brother stood far apart, but in natural talents and in the wide range of his acquirements, James was, in the estimation of those well able to judge, not one whit inferior to the more widely famed minister of Dundee. Morally, Dr. Gilfillan was a very devout and earnest Christian. To his convictions of truth and duty he adhered with a remarkable tenacity. No man, no consideration of worldly interest, could induce him to relax his grasp in the slightest degree. He was "a lover of the brethren," warm-hearted, and true. He had a scorn and loathing of whatever was mean or unjust, or unkind, and thus followed after "the things that are true, and honest, and just, and pure, and lovely, and of good report." He was eminently given to hospitality, and in this he was cheerfully supported by both the Christian ladies, who, in succession, had the ordering of his domestic affairs. His bearing at all times, even in the hours of great relaxation, was that of the dignified Christian gentleman. In prudence he was a model. As a minister, he was faithful and laborious in his preparations for the pulpit, and none knew so well as the highly favoured members of this congregation, that he did not serve God with what cost him nought. Till strength began to fail, his pastoral duties were performed with painstaking punctuality. You are my witnesses this day that his life among you was distinguished by an even tenor of diligent and unsparing work. That work is now ended, and now, at least, it shall not go unrewarded. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them." Occupying this place to-day, I call to mind the fact that when I came to Stirling, now nearly thirty-two years ago, your late minister honoured me with his friendship, and never withdrew it so long as he lived. His friendship I highly valued. I also call to mind the many prayer-meetings which were held by the ministers and people of the two congregations assembling together. It seems to me these were happy days, and in the retrospect they were full of sunny memories. They shall return no more. But there are happy prospects. All of us have yet to put off this earthly tabernacle, and the gospel, my dear brethren, gives us the hope of meeting again, greatly improved, and in far happier circumstances than he ever experienced here. Amen.

THE SESSION.

In a few hours the speech of the Lieutenant Governor will have formally closed the third session of the second Legislative Assembly of Ontario. On a recent occasion we predicted that the Local House would, for 1874 show no unworthy record of useful and important measures. That predicticon has been fully verified. It is a feature, too, of the Bills which will to day become law, that they involve a vast amount of detail nnd have drawn largely upon the industry and ability of the framers.

Under this head come the two Acts in which have been consolidated the whole School Law of the Province; the one relating to Public Schools the other to High Schools and the Council of Public Instruction. These were preceded by a Bill radically altering the constitution of the Council, modifying in a liberal sense the arrangements of the Book Depository connected with the Department, and making other changes in the school system. A Committee presided over by the Attorney General, discussed this measure with extraordinary care and minuteness, and in a spirit creditable to all parties. The result has been not only that many valuable reforms in the school laws have been effected, but that their provisions are accessible and intelligible to all who are concerned in their administration.

The Ballot Bill is another measure which will cause the session of 1874 to be remembered. It is, of course to some extent experimental and in completeness and practicability have to be tested by actual experience before it can be pronounced absolutely perfect, as a means of securing the entire secrecy of the vote. But being to a large extent framed on the model of the English Act, there is every reason to suppose that it will work efficiently.

In the Administration of Justice Bill providing for the appointment of additional judges, changing the constitution of the Court of Appeal, and in several other respects simplifying judicial procedure, the Attorney General had an opportunity for the exercise of his own extensive legal experience. The Bill passed with few alterations, and promises to be a most valuable boon to all who have to seek to administer justice.

The two Bills respectively enabling benevolent and charitable societies and joint stock companies to incorporate under Orders in Council instead of seeking Acts of the Legislature, will relieve the House for the future of a mass of petty legislation. The former Bill, too, will permit of the incorporation of societies hitherto debarred from that privilege, without exciting invidious discussions, or the sectional rancour and prejudices attendant upon the efforts of some bodies to obtain charters by an application to Parliament.

The extension of the Franchise on the basis of income irrespectively of other property or tenure is if not a very imposing triumph of Liberal principles, one that marks the introduction of a new principle into the electoral system. The Bill making better and more effectual provision for the taking of voters' lists, also a step in the right direction, and a measure in accompaniement to the Ballot Bill, is the new method adopted.

A number of other measures, of perhaps secondary rank in a legislative sense but affecting more or less the welfare and progress of the country, demand notice. The amendment of the Assessment Law by which Bank Stock capital is exempted from taxation; the extension of public aid, in certain cases hitherto excluded from that benefit, to gaol additions and alterations; the amendment of the Railway Aid Act; and changes in the law relating to the licensing and regulation of marriages; are amongst those which invite special notice in a review of the session.—*Globe.*

AN ENGLISH VICTIM.—On Saturday morning Mr. Thomas Price, of the Swan Hotel, Cirencester, received through Lord Derby a parcel from the Foreign Office containing a watch and chain and appendages belonging to his only son, shot at Santiago through his connection as a seaman with the Virginius. The whole was wrapped in a sheet of note-paper, upon which was written in a bold hand, the following letter:—"Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 7th, 1873. My darling Parents—I am now near my last hour. I am to be shot this afternoon at 3 o'clock. There are about thirty of us. My God, it is a fearful thing to shoot innocent men! My dear parents, I have always been a bad boy; but I never thought to bring this sorrow on your heads. Give my love to darling Alice. Tell her I loved her dearly, and I hope God will bless and prosper her. I shall try to get my watch and chain sent home, and if you receive it, my dear parents, I would like dear Alice to have the lockets to keep in rememberance of poor Walter. Kind love to all my relations and friends, and tell them I die like an Englishman should die. And now, dearest parents, I conclude this heart-breaking letter, hoping we shall meet in a better land, where there are no sorrows, troubles, or cares. I remain your ever loving son, WALTER F. PRICE. May God have mercy on my soul."

Memphis, 24.—A special despatch to the *Appeal* from Helena, Ark, to-day, says:—The tow boat "Crescent City," from New Orleans for St. Louis, having in tow five freight barges, one fuel barge and a trading boat laden with thirteen tons of sugar, blew up at 8 a. m. to-day at the foot of Monteglenna Island, ten miles below here. The boat was blown into atoms and sank in three minutes, and the barges were all consumed by fire. The lost are: James Dawson, Captain; Henry Gesler, mate; John Ostrander, pilot and wife; Wm. Munday, pilot; Dan Meetle, watchman; cabin boy, name unknown, and three coloured firemen. Wounded as follows:—Geo. Vanhonten, pilot, leg dislocated; Patrick Bacon, second engineer, bruised; Wm. Dunn, second cook, scalded; Peter Hall proprietor of the trading boat, badly bruised. Hall's family were all saved, and are on board the steamer "Philadelphia," bound for Memphis.

"Galignani" says that Count Waldeck, painter, residing in Paris, has just arrived at the great age of 108 years. In 1826 this artist, being then 60, and in want of money, presented some of his pictures at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and asked 40,000 f. for them. Mr. Bastard, the director, replied that the resources at his command did not permit him to make a purchase of that importance, but that if M. Waldeck consented he would obtain for him an annual allowance of 2,000 f. The painter has therefore received during forty-eight years a total sum of 96,000 f. The old gentleman is in excellent health.

EIGHT CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—Not long ago says the Cincinnati *Lancet and Observer*, Mrs. Timothy Bradlee, County Ohio, gave birth to eight children—three boys, and five girls. They are all living and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. Bradlee was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed two hundred and seventy-three pounds on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two pair of twins, and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. Mrs. Bradlee was a triplet, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pair of twins. Next!

According to Rechard, A French veterinary surgeon, a simple method of preventing flies from annoying horses consists in painting the inside of the ears, or any other part especially troubled with a few drops of empy-reumatic oil of juniper. It is said that the odour of this substance is unendurable to flies, and that they will keep at a distance from the parts so anointed. If this treatment should accomplish the alleged result, it may perhaps be equally applicable in repelling mosquitos from the faces and hands of tourists and sportsmen when passing through woods or meadows.

Just now, when the plan of burning instead of burying the dead is under discussion, the new York *Sun* remarks that it is a wonder that somebody does not advocate the policy of selling the bodies for medical dissection. After the students were done with them incremation could be carried out just as well. Indeed, late precedents are not laking. The wives of Chang and Eng have got a good purse for their curious pair of husbands although they were fortunate in having an exceptionally desirable article, the most ordinary body would bring

The Government of Canada have forwarded to Lieut Governor Archibald letters of thanks, each containing $20, to be presented to the following residents of Devil's Island: John Edwards, Michael Edwards, Benjamin Fulkner, and James Hennesbery, in appreciation of their gallant and humane conduct in rescuing the master and crew of the schooner "Union," wrecked at Devil's Island on the 15th January last.

Cincinnati seance: Medium describes a tall, blue-eyed spirit, with eye-glass and hair parted in the middle, and the interviewer burst into tears. "Do you know him?" inquired a man at his side in a sympathetic whisper. "Know him? I guess I do," replied the unhappy man, wiping his eyes. "He was engaged to my wife. If he hadn't died he would have been her husband instead of me. Oh George, George!" he murmured, in a voice choked with emotion, "why did you peg out?"

Thomas B. Douglas, of Fort Wayne, confesses on his death-bed to having helped to hang two innocent men for a crime of which he was guilty.

A Tuscon, Arizona, despatch reports a fight between Major Randall and the Apache Indians, in which eleven of the latter were killed, and 30 women and children captured.

Dr. Decaisne of Paris protests against the blood-drinking cure as equally "absurd and disgusting."

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

An Act to provide [illegible] of Railways.

An Act [illegible] Escheats and Forfe[illegible]

An Act to amend t[illegible] law of Landlord and Tenant, and to pr[illegible] ide for the Apportionment of Rent.

An Act to enable th[illegible] Law Society of Ontario to admit Joh[illegible] Wright as a Barrister-at-law.

An Act to incorp[illegible] the Niagara American Despatch C[illegible] pany.

An Act respecting [illegible] he consolidated debt of the Town of B[illegible] wmanville.

An Act to empo[illegible] the Superior Courts in Ontario to a[illegible] mit B. H. Vidal to practice as an Attor[illegible] y and Solicitor.

An Act, to require [illegible] the owners of Thrashing and other [illegible] chines to guard against accidents.

An Act to authoriz[illegible] the Courts of Queen's Bench, Comm[illegible] Pleas, and the Court of Chancery for [illegible] Ontario, to admit Joseph James Gorm[illegible] lly to practise as an Attorney and Sol[illegible] itor.

An Act to incorporat[illegible] the Village of Merrition.

An Act respecting th[illegible] incorporation of Joint Stock Compan[illegible] s by Letters Patent.

An Act to amend the [illegible] ct incorporating the Prince Edward [illegible] unty Railway Company.

An Act to amend an [illegible] ct intituled "An Act to incorporate [illegible] Trinity College School."

An Act to amend the [illegible] t passed in the thirty-fifth year of th[illegible] reign of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, [illegible] nd chaptered sixty-two incorporating the [illegible] Bowmanville Lindsay, and Bobcaygeon [illegible] ailway Company.

An Act to enable the o[illegible] poration of the City of Ottawa to issu[illegible] debentures for a further sum of mone[illegible] to complete the construction of the Wa[illegible] r Works for the City of Ottawa.

An Act respecting Bene[illegible] lent Provident and other Societies.

An Act to make valid a o[illegible] tain by-law of Perth, granting aid to the [illegible] Port Dover and Huron Railway Compa[illegible] y, and to the Stratford and Huron Ra[illegible] way Company.

An Act respecting the Ca[illegible] ada Southern Railway Company.

An Act to amend the [illegible] Assessment Law.

An Act respecting the hig[illegible] ways and bridges over the Desjardins [illegible] anal.

An Act to incorporate [illegible] e Canada Live Stock Insurance Comp[illegible] ny of Ontario.

An Act to amend and con[illegible] olidate the Acts relating to practice o[illegible] Medicine and Surgery in Ontario.

An Act to amend and con[illegible] olidate the law for the sale of Fermente[illegible] or Spirituous Liquors.

An Act to provide for vo[illegible] ing by Ballot at Elections of Members for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

An Act to amend the Act intituled "An Act respecting the Public Works of Ontario."

An Act respecting Line Fences.

An Act to amend an Act respecting Municipal Institutions in the Province of Ontario.

An Act to amend the Act intituled "An Act to establish Municipal Institutions in the Districts of Parry Sound, Muskoka, Nipissing, and Thunder Bay.

An Act to amend the Act 35 Vic., cap. 33, respecting Joint Stock Companies.

An Act to incorporate the Huron and Ottawa Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Village of Hastings, and to annex the same to the County of Northumberland.

An Act to reunite the North and South Ridings of the County of Huron for Registration purposes.

An Act to amend the several Acts of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway, and to confirm certain by laws in aid thereof.

An Act to incorporate the Town of Meaford.

An Act to authorize the sale or exchange of a block of land in the Village of Dresden, designated in the registered plan of the said village as Cemetery Ground.

An Act to incorporate the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity at London.

An Act relating to Trinity Church at Cornwall.

An Act to enable the Town of Peterborough to construct Water Works.

An Act to incorporate the London Junction Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the North Simcoe Junction Railway Company.

An Act to amend an indenture made between London and Port Stanley Railway Company, and the Great Western Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Ontario Central Railway Company.

An Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the Norfol Railway Company, and to change the corporate name thereof to the Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Toronto Fuel Association.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Credit Valley Railway Company.

An Act to extend the time for the completion of the Sandwich and Windsor Passenger Railway.

An Act repecting a concession line in the Township of Sandwich East, in the County of Essex.

An Act to incorporate the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company.

An Act to legalize and confirm the sale and conveyance of certain lands in the Township of East Whitby, and County of Ontario, heretofore effected and made of the Oshawa Congregation of the Canada Presbyterian Church of Whitby, to the Rev. R. H. Thornton. D. D.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Port Whitby and the Port Perry Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act relating to the Victoria Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Toronto Gravel Road and Concrete Company.

An Act respecting the City of Toronto Water Works.

An Act respecting the Water Works in the Town of Windsor.

An Act respecting a concession line in the Township of Sandwich West, in the County of Essex.

An Act to incorporate the Sarnia Street Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the St. Thomas Cemetery Company.

An Act to incorporate the South Western Railway Company of Canada.

An Act to authorize the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company to issue preferential mortgage debentures, and for other purposes.

An Act respecting the Omemee, Bobcaygeon and North Peterborough Junction Railway.

An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, for Ontario, to admit Ben[illegible] Wallace Millet, to practise as an attorney and solicitor.

An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, to admit Henry William Delaney as an Attorney-at-law and solicitor in Chancery.

An Act [illegible] ing the Midland Railway of Canada.

An Act to enable the Corporation of Southampton to dispose of a part of the public square in the village of Southampton.

An Act to enable the Corporation of the Town of Port Hope to incur liability for the construction of Water Works for the town.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company, and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the Church wardens of St. James' Church, Toronto, to issue debentures.

An Act to amend the Act passed in the 35th year of Her Majesty's reign, cap. 79, intituled "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of Toronto to construct Water Works in the City of Toronto."

An Act relating to the incorporation of the Village of Clifford.

An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Hamilton and North Western Railway Company.

An Act to arrange the debt of the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway Company, and more clearly to define its leasing powers.

An Act to incorporate the London and Erie Railway Company.

An Act to confirm the incorporation of the Village of Wingham.

An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, for Ontario, to admit John McSweyne to practise as an Attorney Solicitor therein.

An Act respecting Public Aid towards Gaol additions and alterations.

An Act to make valid certain Sales for Taxes ot Lands in Towns not separated from Counties.

An Act respecting the Solemnization of Marriages.

An Act respecting Industrial Schools.

An Act to provide for the remission of sums due to the Crown by Settlers in the Free Grants Townships of Alice, Grattan, Wilberforce, and, Minden.

An Act to make further provision for the Administration of Justice.

An Act to amend the Act to encourage settlement in the Free Grants Territory.

An Act to declare of what Lunatics the Inspector of Public Asylums is the Committee.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Public School Law.

An Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the Council of Public Instruction, and respecting High Schools.

An Act to regulate the Public Aid to Charitable Institutions.

An Act respecting the Grand Junction Railway Company.

An Act respecting Voters' Lists.

An Act to incorporate the Minicpality of Haliburton, and to provide for its becoming a Provisional County.

An Act respecting Municipal Drainage By-Laws.

An Act respecting the sale of Pine Trees by certain settlers in Free Grants Townships in the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound.

An Act respecting the Executive Council.

An Act to extend the Elective Franchise.

An Act to amend the law relating to Attachments of Debts as respects the wages and salaries of mechanics and others.

An Act to incorporate the London Life Insurance Company.

An Act to legalize certain by-laws of the County of Oxford.

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the Act incorporating the Ontario Mutual Life Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.

An Act respecting the Railway Fund, and the Railway Subsidy Fund.

An Act to provide for the better government of that part of Ontario situated in the vicinity of the Niagara Falls.

An Act to amend the law respecting the rights and liabilities of Innkeepers.

An Act to provide for allowance to Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A mail carrier was killed recently near Antler Creek, Cariboo, by being buried under a snow slide.

An Indian woman living down towards the Fraser mouth captured a young panther while he was in the act of seizing some of her chickens.

In a letter from Fort Wrangel, Alaska, dated February 1st, the mines are said to be very rich on the Dease and Thibert Creeks. A few of the more venturesome had already started up the Stickeen River, but some of them had returned badly frozen, as the wind at that time of the year blows down the river with terrific force. Those intending to come are not advised to start till the 1st of May, when canoeing can be had until within ninety miles of the mine. The mines it is said, cannot be prospected until the 1st of June on account of the ice and snow.

A CHURCH THE LESSOR OF OVER FORTY SALOONS.—According to several of our contemporaries from the other side, Trinity Church, New York, is the lessor of upwards of forty saloons in that city, and now trembles lest the temperance cursades should come along and sweep from it a good portion of its revenue. I seems strange that in these days, when the pulpits as a rule give such certain sounds upon the matter of liquor traffic, that this establishment should derive so much of its income from property which it holds in trust for God, but which in reality it devotes to the service of the devil. If this be true, it is easy to perceive that there are some, and pious ones too who find no difficulty in serving God, and maintain themselves at one and the same time. Another remarkable thing about the case is the wholesale manner in which the trustees of the Church have indirectly gone into the liquor trade. Probably, however, they have consulted that as they went into business might just as well embark on a large scale as on a small one. They have, however, been brought to understand the anomalous value of their position since that the women are on the trial. Accordingly, the other day the trustees put in solemn conclave and decided that, while they couldn't think of disturbing the present lessees in their method of earning an honest living, the instincts of humanity and the dictates of religion would forbid the leasing of any more chuich property to retail dealers. If they could bring themselves to see that it was really wrong for them in the future to lease their property to tavern keepers, surely the same sentiments should induce them to endeavor to [illegible] even if they fail to [illegible] their tenants for the loss. [illegible] the fact that their one money in it has doubtless induced them thus to temporize.

THE JAPS.—The dress of the Japanese says a writer, is plain but quite neat and comfortable, and, he it said to their praise far surpasses our own in point of physiological fitness. The men and women both wear a garment very much resembling the old Roman toga, which is fastened round the waist with a broad girdle. The women wear their hair in a very nice way, something after the waterfall style, minus the false material. The men wear theirs pretty much as the Europeans do. It is the custom for the ladies as soon as they marry to blacken their teeth and shave their eyebrows, in order, I suppose to prove their affection for their husbands, and I should think it ought for it renders them horribly ugly. The young misses are usually very good looking, and some of them beautiful, but none of them can compare with the young girls at home. They are accepting the modern improvements with wonderful celerity, and are making rapid strides on the road of civilization, and rapidly distancing their neighbors over on this side.

Owing to the continued efforts of the Paris Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals bull fights have been prohibited in France.

Rhode Island, in spite of its small size, does a good divorce business. Seventeen applications were recently made in one court in a single day.

The Herald,

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JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR

CARLETON PLACE, APRIL 1, 1874.

The victor of Ashantee, the conqueror of King Koffee Calcolli, has returned, verily bringing his sheaves with him in the shape of the indemnity exacted from the dusky warriors of the Gold Coast. His reception was a glorious one, and although he had not in his train, after the manner of the warriors of ancient Rome, the captives taken in the fight, he had with him what was far more to his credit, an army under the circumstances comparatively little depleted. It has generally been understood that to go to the Gold Coast meant death to Europeans, but under the excellent sanitary regulations made by Sir Garnet and his assistants, it has been demonstrated that Europeans are, at least, as little susceptible to the depressing and destroying influences of the locality as are those who have been born and bred amid the malaria and under the tropical heats of that life-destroying section. But General Wolseley had his trophies, which, to the man ambitious for military glory, are far dearer than even the preservation of the life of his troops. Napoleon the First cared little for the life of his men. Glory was his sole aim, and without a reckless squandering of life Sir Garnet has achieved even this. He has, with a remarkably small force, humbled the Ashantees in their own forest fastnesses; he has drenched Ashantee land with the blood of its own sons; he has sacked its capital; he has taken prisoners and booty, and has, above all, secured peace, which in these lands has not been known ever since the bones of an ancient King were captured and deposited in the vaults of Cape Coast Castle. But he has done far more than this; he has, we trust, put an end to those barbaric enormities of which Coomassie was the constant scene, and has opened up the land to civilization, to commerce and to religion. Sir Garnet has well earned his laurels. His baronetcy was no mere compliment, and as has been well said, he has fully and fairly entitled himself to a seat in the House of Peers. A contemporary has said that

"Sir Garnet Wolseley will soon be duly rewarded for the manner in which he has performed a difficult task. There has been no blundering. Sir Garnet has proved himself a first-class officer and a great commander of a small army; but it remains to be proved whether he would be equal to manipulating large masses of men before he can take his place side by side with great warriors. Those who know him best, however, say he is equal to anything, and though we fervently pray no warlike conjunction may arise to give him an opportunity, yet should such dread opportunity arise, he is the man who would be called on, and there is every probability that he would show himself to be a great General."

MUD.—The heading is not attractive, but mud is not attractive, yet it has the power to "burn and brand her nothingness" into any woman who arrays herself against it. April, the month of mud, has come, and we country-women, with broom in one hand and scrubber in the other, defy her in vain. Why not ground the weapons of our rebellion and, rising into the "upper hemisphere of thought," moralize on the lessons we can learn from this universal foe? We may, indeed, occasionally descend to the mundane sphere and harrass our enemy after the Cossack style, but any attempt to take the Moscow of her empire must result in certain disaster and defeat. So we will retire in order, and always showing a determined front, leave the elements to fight our battles for us.

The ideal of perfect housekeeping in many minds, is window glass crystal clear, immaculate paint, floors innocent of dust, unscratched furniture, stoves that shine like black suns, snowy linen, orderly closets, everything in place. A very few in the world may realize in a measure this ideal, but the majority of women are predestined to see it only in their mind's eye. Not even eternal vigilance in these Spring months will suffice to keep a house that is full of children clean and in order. To them it is fun to wallow through the heaviest snowdrifts, plough through the deepest mudsloughs, and with rosy cheek, exultant eye, and shoes fresh from the nearest quagmire, climb into the easy chair or on the sofa, and recline at full length to rest from their juvenile toils.

So, leaving them within certain limitations to their own ways, let us contemplate the Divine economy in ordering this terrestrial sphere, drawing what comfort we can from our reflections thereon, while we strive to submit with what grace we may to inexorable fate. Storm, cloud, Winter, darkness, corruption, death, are as much a part of the Great Plan as sunshine, blossom, light, growth, and life. "Fire and hail, snow and vapor, stormy wind filling his word"—these are all called on by the psalmist to praise the Lord. So far as the agency of these elements in creating discomfort is concerned there is nothing for us but grateful submission. Life is full of disagreeable inevitables of which we have chosen mud as a symbol. In one form or other we are ever more using the broom, the scrubber, the duster. Our silver becomes tarnished, our fine gold grows dim, our china gets cracked, our clothes take on shabbiness, rust gathers on our faculties, our eyesight fails, and when, if ever, we get everything just as we wish it, we step through an unseen trap-door and leave our treasures for somebody else to enjoy.

The lives of many people pass in a warfare that, at the very beginning, is hopeless, and yet they keep it up and fret and grow angry and waste their energies in a struggle predestined to end in defeat. Why not use philosophy about these things? thus, during March and April the men and boys cannot choose but have muddy boots, and while we use all possible endeavor to keep the mud out of doors, we will at all events not permit what comes into the house to wrinkle our foreheads, to quench the light of our eyes or to affect the sweetness of our voices. This will be a conquest greater than a victory over the foe against whom we wage warfare. If we preserve this attitude toward all the annoyances that threaten our peace they will be transformed into ministers of patience and amiability, and aid us incalculably in attaining the ideal of human perfectness.

Mr. Legge, Chief Engineer of the Northern Colonization Railway, arrived in Ottawa after making an exploration of the projected line on the north side of the Ottawa River at the mouth of the Mattawan where the Ottawa is remarkably narrow. He found that it can be bridged, being about 300 feet wide. He then followed the line to the south side end of Lake Nipissing within about six miles of its mouth to French River. He reports a very practical and favourable line, capable of being constructed at a cost of about $30,000 per mile. While at French River, he met the engineering staff sent out by the Dominion Government to examine the capacity of French River Harbour. The ice was just breaking up at the time, and the party found it very difficult to take soundings. He returned by the same route.

PROFITABLE CHARITY.—If every good deed brought the reward which fell to a Florida man recently, what a charitable world this would become! This man is Major Waldo A. Blossom, who, some twenty years ago, was a resident of Washington. There he became interested in a young man named Lorimer, who, led astray by wicked associations, was utterly dissolute and dissipated. The Major rescued him from the gutter, gave him a pleasant home and helped him to make himself a new man. Subsequently Lorimer went to Colorado, and now the news comes from his parents that their son in dying had willed the whole of his property, amounting to the snug little sum of $1,000,000, to the said Major Blossom. Few acts of charity are thus openly rewarded, and we should not recommend Major Blossom's example as a good commercial speculation. At the same time we are moved to raise the question, whether any genuine good deed is without its reward. We do not care, however, to press this doctrine, because, if it became generally believed, there would be no end to sham charity, and we have enough of that already.

HURON AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.—A company with the above title has been organized and was incorporated during the recent session of the Ontario Legislature, having on the Board several of the leading Railway men of the Province. It is designed to form a trunk line from Montreal and Ottawa to Parry Sound, connecting at Carleton Place with the Canada Central, and by means of that route with the Quebec and Ottawa Junction and the Northern Colonization roads to Montreal. It would run direct from Carleton Place to Parry Sound, through the north of Addington, Hastings, Peterborough and Victoria, and opening up the heart of the Free Grant districts. It would be a direct line from Chicago to Montreal, and would be the shortest route from Fort William to Ottawa and Montreal, the distance being from the latter point to Parry Sound only 332 miles, and thence to Fort William 560, in all 842 miles.

The enormous military preparations of France have been recently called to the attention of the German Parliament by Count von Moltke. He asserts that where France in 1870 had eight army corps she now has nineteen, and that her native army consists of 1,200,000 men, with a territorial reserve force of 1,000,000 men. This army is plainly intended to wrest the Rhine provinces from Germany, and Von Moltke asserts "that Germany will be obliged to protect for fifty years to come what she gained in five months." The confidence of the great strategist in the discipline of German troops is shown in the fact that he only asks for a German army of 401,000 rank and file as a peace establishment. With this force he is content to await the moment when France is ready to launch her enormous army against the matchless German infantry.

The voyage from New York to Liverpool occupies from nine to twelve days. In the best of circumstances it has its inconveniences and dangers. Is it not worth while to shorten it to four days if it be possible to do so? Now this could be accomplished were the transatlantic steamers to run between Newfoundland and Valentia instead of New York and Liverpool. With very little difficulty a railway could be built across Newfoundland from St. John's to Heart's Content, thus establishing an all-rail route between New York and the west coast of Newfoundland, broken only by the short sea-passage from Halifax to St. John's. The voyage across the Atlantic to Valentia would occupy only from three to four days, and the time and danger of crossing that boisterous sea could be thus reduced nearly two-thirds. Is not this worth trying? Are not the dangers and discomforts of the sea such that we are all interested in lessening them? Freight could of course be sent more cheaply by the old routes, but beyond any question the advantages offered by a four days sea voyage would be sufficient to secure for the Newfoundland route a monopoly of the first-class passenger business.

We have received the Third annual Report of the Ontario institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville, Ontario. We understand that this institution is in a prosperous condition. The number of pupils in attendance last year was 130 males and 63 females. According to the Census Returns of 1871 it appears that there are in the Province of Ontario, 1412 deaf and dumb persons of whom 776 are males and 636 females. There must be a great number of these who have never realized the advantages of such an institution as that in Belleville; and we think it is the duty of the friends of such unfortunates, as well as of Township and village councils, to look into the matter, and facilitate, in every way possible, their education in this establishment. W. J. Palmer, the Principal, will furnish information regarding the terms of admission, with blank forms to all who may apply.

HOW A NEWSBOY ROSE IN THE WORLD.—William Henry Smith, just appointed parliamentary secretary of the treas