The Weekly Mail.

VOL. II. NO. 81. TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1873. PRICE THREE CENTS.

voice of Roger. Taking into consideration his coming out he was the same man as at the Three Cups, occasion described by the boy he saw there; but he gave no information to him, the witnesses; neither did mation for the defendant the defendant, he said out the defendant, and certain he was the same

tion the witness said he n, but admitted that if ed there was nothing par about the voice or ordinary tone. It was but could not say, shown a printed copy of in his favour, he said it pearance, and he said dentical he would read what of Wilde and Waddington the Carabineers), who had his favour. It was fur the witness that before he fendant he had a conversa- who asked him to go and on," and had talked with general matters, and was while in the train to Croydon." The answers to questions had him; it was all the the features, voice, and the same. The same eyebrows, and the dark eyes and lank. He did not d was prominent, nor did tiers very "broad." When that at Colchester he had at Croydon, and the dence of the others and tness, the others being ness. Mr. Baigent was there prepared to affirm the tness said he did not tell ar things he asked defend-

ness was Andrew M'Elesy, drum-major in the regi- His father (now dead) had trumpet-major in the regi- ight Roger the French horn the witness knew him in He knew Mr. Tichborne long, and used to see He produced one of his Roger's signatures to it. He well, and pointing out the to the best of his belief he ness. He remembered him by of his face. He remembered g; they were "moderately ebout was proportioned to d any means narrow, as had d. His hair was dark brown, colour as the defendant's. the defendant in 1867, at s having asked him to go ; he went with him and ed Hanna, to sub purchasers, ent instrument, and he d the French horn." He taked him the horn, and he said father had done so. He other questions and had true ognised his voice, though it y, and he also recognised his though firmer. tness was George Wilde, an ly now in a very feeble state . He said he had been an in the regiment under Cap- d he knew Roger well, and ed upon him. He well re- he pointed out defen- ame, recognising him by the ddle well; there was no horse ite, but his walk was and he turning in. His hands, very small. The size of his He saw the defendant in the y at Mr. Holmes' office, and as soon as he saw him. The fendant was "the very same." it in conversation at Mr. Hanna had the best part of d had seen Roger playing at and had seen his arms bare, ges helped to bare his arms about to box. He had bled on fs for him, and when he had there was no tattoo marks. d was not tattooed, for if he ts could not have missed see- mination the witness said he n's arms have on several occa- rooms of Captain Johnson, boys who had been servant had whom Roger had boxed lined Major Bott and Captain Tichborne. The witness Betty was present on any ; nor could he mention any present. Asked as to any of Roger's arms, he said he that he would not go so far there was no mark of any ts." Witness went on to state ether things he remembered was that, on one occasion, an was brought into his room ty some of his brother officers, down on his bed." He had sword, and Major Foster sword out of his hand. He swiper at the Major, and the ough the door of Major Jones's ts, the witness said, no joke as ; if the ball had struck Ma- would have been no joke.—In Lord Chief Justice, he said ns not put under arrest or tried his brother officer. The cross- was not concluded when the ned.

ordinary Scene in Court.

ion's County, Ireland, Assizes James Moore, accused of murder,

ses quite as remarkable in its ntemptuous length to which ontracted—no shorter a time days. The verdict of guilty ty o'clock at night. What detailed by the *Dublin Ex-*

ship, Chief Baron Pigott, assumed ge, and had got so far in the tooth saw. He cut over 20 large bits of if you are going to sentence ing and sudden; I am not a bit about it. I had my mind made in the morning. I am not long many child—hold your; but pry for my poor old father,

ses: James Moore, you have

Pass it soon and sudden, as ? you can give it to me. ses: I only remains for me to upon you the awful sentence of I am now only the administrator pronouncing the sentence that ppels me to pass upon you after ct as the Jury have pronounced ; they were "moderately ebout was proportioned to d any means narrow, as had d. His hair was dark brown, colour as the defendant's. the defendant in 1867, at s having asked him to go ; he went with him and ed Hanna, to sub purchasers, ent instrument, and he d the French horn." He taked him the horn, and he said father had done so. He other questions and had true ognised his voice, though it y, and he also recognised his though firmer.

Baron: I will not restrain you. tioner then entered into a long de- of what he said were the real facts ne. He further said that he had ed three times with him. He admitted Lordship had conducted the case day before and on that day, but had it in his own hands he supplied ust him. There was not much ts between them. (He (the Judge) s in a week; and was it not hard ty-one or thirty-two—ha- ther than he was—to die for a crime he did not know anything, and done unknown to him? He was die. He might as well die now as y. He had a great deal of sins, but he would be forgiven.

Baron: It would be perfectly useless ln your present state of mind, to ad- anything in the shape of advice or tion—

Baron: Are you going to pass it?

ses: Must it be silent now. It to allow a prisoner condemned to privilege of saying the last word, given in your case a licence ended to a prisoner; but you must ts to the doom of the law, which, in rds, I shall pronounce.

ge: Be quick, or I'll pronounce it

Baron: Your present state of mind ch as to enable you to comprehend ible brink of eternity on which you You have asked that I should pass and sudden sentence, but this I shall You are approaching near to and I shall allow you time to pre- ; that great change. I shall ak to you the time that was not so ly the murderer of Delaney. I did ly have said a few words in reference ces in which you stand; ond what I have already said, you to hear. All I can do is to pro- ith doom of the law—

Prisoner: Soon, soon.

Judge then sentenced the man to be on the 8th October.

AGENTS—TO SELL NEW MAP of the Dominion of Canada. Profits $10 to $12 per day. ROY & Co., Toronto.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY—AGENTS wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young of old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

DON'T READ THIS UNLESS you are ambitious to make money. Agents wanted for a very saleable article. Sample and particulars for 25 cents. GREENFIELD & CO., Box 139, Toronto.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO learn telegraph operating for the spacious in the Dominion. "MANAGER, Box 1280, Toronto.

TURKISH ONGUENT, A NEVER failing remedy for forcing moustaches or whiskers. Sent free on receipt of 25 cents. Box 320, Toronto.

TO TRAPPERS. — SEND $1 00 to the subscriber and get a printed receipt for trapping all the fur-bearing animals, by the use of which he has made $60 in two weeks while teaching school. R. E. HAMILTON, Harwood, P.O.

FARM FOR SALE,

Consisting of part of Lot No. 11, in the 1st Concession of New Surrey, Township of Nelson, County of Halton, being 150 acres, more or less, 120 acres cleared, the balance hardwood. On the premises are two good dwelling houses, barns, and sheds, two young orchards, wells, &c., with a never-failing stream of water running across the premises. The above is situated in such a way that it can be easily divided into two farms if purchasers desire it, as the buildings were built with that intention. *Terms easy.* For particulars apply to THOMAS PARKER, on Lot 5, 5th Concession East Flamboro'. Or if by letter to Carlisle P. O.

FARM FOR SALE.—50 ACRES, north half lot 15, concession 12, Eldon, on the Rama Gravel Road, two miles from the village Station of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway; twenty or twenty-five acres cleared, good frame house, good stable, young orchard of 150 trees, and a good well. A quantity of good cedar, black ash, and other timber on the lots and adjoining Mills' sawmill. $600 cash, given the setting. Apply to W. D. MITCHELL, Grocer, Listowel.

FOR SALE — A VALUABLE farm containing 100 acres, all cleared (excepting 15 acres), with a good dwelling, outbuildings, barns, &c., situate in the township of Barton, and within two miles of the City of Hamilton. For further particulars apply to R. R. WADDELL, Hamilton.

FARMS FOR SALE—LOT 14, Concession 11, Wallace Township, 100 acres, all cleared, frame barn 56 x 56, frame house 24 x 18, small orchard, about 40 acres hardwood bush; 4 miles from Palmerston Station, on W. G. & B. R. R. Lot 27, Concession 1, Minto, 70 acres cleared, frame barn 60 x 30, good house, 2 acres of orchard, bearing; one mile from Harriston Station, on W. G. & B. R. R. For particulars apply to

R. MARTIN, Listowel P. O.

FARMS FOR SALE, IN ALBION, County of Peel, 240 acres, adjoining Bolton Village, and close to the station, T. G. & B. Railway. These are good, fertile, improved lands, well fenced, under-drained, with suitable buildings, orchards, &c., for three families, and will be sold CHEAP, in one lot, or lots of 100 or more acres, to suit purchasers, as the proprietor is retiring from farming. Terms of payment extended to suit purchasers.

Also, for sale 50 acres in Township of Logan, County of Perth.

HENRY SHORE, Proprietor.
Address Albion P. O. Lot 10, in Con. 6, Albion.

STOCK'S EXTRA MACHINE OIL.

Our Extra Oil only, bears the Trade Mark.

This Oil is superior to any other oil in the market for steam engines, threshing machines, and all other machinery for agricultural uses, as it never thickens and is free from offensive smell.

Read these Testimonials, as we can gain 7 per cent in power and save 50 per cent in oil over any other kind.

JOHN HALL WORKS, OSHAWA.—I consider Stock's Extra Oil superior to olive or lard oil. F. W. GLEN, President.

BRANTFORD ENGINE & MILLGEARING WORKS.—We find the Stock's Oil to be the best we have yet used. C. H. WATEROUS & CO.

WATERGEAN FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.—We find your oil equal to lard, it is the only oil to give general satisfaction. GREEN BROS. & CO.

The following firms are also prepared to furnish our Oils:—

Messrs. LYMAN, CLARE & CO., Montreal.
Messrs. LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.
J. S. YEKKER, Kingston.
W. H. MARSH & CO., Belleville.

Address—
STOCK & WEBSTER,
Dominion Chambers, 56 Colborne street, Toronto

ESTABLISHED 1844.
BRANTFORD ENGINE WORKS
ENGINES of all sizes. THRESHERS, MINNEHAHA, PORTABLE & STEAM MILLS, SAW GRIST MILLS &c.
PORTABLE SAWMILLS, OUR SPECIALTY.

Nearly every year since 1860, we have exhibited our Portable Sawmills, in operation at the Provincial Exhibition. Last fall we did the same, and our exhibited our 200 horse-power Portable Mill, with 50 inch planer and matcher. We cut over 30 large logs into lumber, dropping seven 12-foot boards in a minute. Many thousands of spectators crowding raised tiers of seats, erected round three sides of our enclosure. In this Mill we have obtained the MINIMUM OF WEIGHT, with the MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY.

They are running in all parts of the Dominion, in Newfoundland and Machine, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. We also exhibited in operation.

MALCOLM'S DOUBLE BLOCK SHINGLE, —FIRST PRIZE.

WATEROUS BREVELED LATH CUTTER, —FIRST PRIZE.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

Adjustable Lath Butter, for beveled, square-edged Lath or Pickets (first prize). With our Beveled LATH CUTTER (standard size) one man can make a lath in 5 seconds. Will hold smaller better when rolled on flat than common lath. Beveled lath are superior for nicely used, requiring no cleats. Beveled lath are much stronger than square lath. Beveled lath are machine-dry driven by cut gearing. No strap to slip, no chance of getting out of order. Our gearing is cut out of solid wheels. This attachment can be added to any of our old machines, at slight cost.

ASSORTMENT OF SAWS, Inserted and solid tooth (FIRST PRIZE).

ASSORTMENT OF SWAGES—FIRST PRIZE.

ASSORTMENT OF SPRAY GUMMERS—FIRST PRIZE.

CLIMAX SHORT SHORT WHEEL SAW-GUMMER Centres, gauge, sharpens, joints and files, keeping teeth evenly spaced.

Circular Rip Saws, 6 inch to 6 feet; Cross-cut, 4 inch to 4 feet; Long, Misky, long and a range of circular saws 90 per cent of files and labour, and gains 10 to 25 per cent in capacity of mill.

Our handsomely bound, illustrated books, of over 150 pages, mailed to applicants. Address,

C. H. WATEROUS & CO. Brantford, Ont.
C. H. WATEROUS. G. H. WILKES.

GOLDINE JEWELLERY HAS become more used the more widely it has become known, until now it not only finds a ready sale in the Dominion, but also in Europe. Its superiority over all previous articles, which are not gold, is that it is PERMANENT BRASS, SURELY FIREPROOF, and has a SURFACE EQUAL TO 18 CARAT GOLD. The Jewellery we make will answer these conditions. It is now supplied in Fast Colour, Guard Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Bracelets, Suite, Brooches, Ear-rings, Albert Chains, Studs, Lockets, Pendants, Rings, &c., &c. Colourists are stamped "Goldine" on the bar, and otherwise marked on the ones for jewellery, and can be ordered through any jeweller, who, like a leader, forward, will and dropped for want of liquid sentiment.

Toronto, Oct. 9.

THE NEW GERMAN COINAGE.—The whole of the detailed arrangements for the new German coinage are said to have been completed some time ago by a committee of the State-Council, and approved at a full sitting of that body. The front of the coins will vary with the state or sovereign issuing it. The gold five-shilling piece is to have on the reverse—which may be called the imperial side of the coinage—nothing but the new German eagle, with the words "Five marks." The silver pieces of lesser value to bear the words "*Gott mit uns*" in an outer circle, and "Five marks," "German Empire," within. The much-disputed two-shilling piece, which the will of the Diet forced upon the Government and States-Council, will be struck in fair proportion, and is to have on it the reverse the year, with the words, "German Empire" and "Two marks." The one-shilling piece will be similar.

The recent audience given by the Emperor of China to the foreign envoys does not say much for the progress he has made during the year to have been granted very willingly. The official announcement was worded in the most insulting terms, and was supplemented by the following sentence in the *North China Herald*:—"Here are those vascally dogs of foreigners actually begging to get a sight of the face of the Son of Heaven, and our too-too Ministers consented to admit them to the privilege. What is the world coming to?"

THE CANADIAN Land & Emigration Company

Offer for sale on conditions of settlement,

GOOD FARM LOTS IN DYSART AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS,

AT FROM $1 TO $2 PER ACRE.

In addition to many good roads already constructed, the Company last year completed a road through the ownership of Dudley and Harcourt, opening up a large tract of excellent hardwood land, and connecting the settlement in Harcourt with the village of Haliburton. The Rankin road leading direct from the young town of Peterborough, it to be completed this year under instructions from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Other roads already give access from Toronto, Ottawa, Peterborough, Lindsay, Coboconk and other points to and through a great portion of the Company's territory.

The Company's township form one rich mineral belt, enabling a new and cheap mode of improvement in the mining interest, by means of roads.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE in the village of Haliburton, on good roads, and in close proximity to Haliburton and good postal communication. Town hall, grist and saw mills, hotels, stores, &c.

Access from Toronto by the Toronto & Nipissing Railway by morning train to Coboconk; thence by stage to Haliburton. Stage from Minden to Haliburton afternoon of every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Company expects to complete arrangements for the conveyance, by steamer, of passengers to Haliburton by T. & N. R. R. will be able to reach Haliburton in one day.

For further information apply to

CHAS. JAS. BLOMFIELD,
Manager C. L. & E. Company, Peterborough.
Or to ALEX. KINNEAR, P. L. S.,
Agent C. L. & E. Company, Haliburton, Ontario.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.00 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line, nonpareil rules; by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents for twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the Canadian reading public from every Post Office and settlement in Ontario, and largely in the older Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

CANADIAN.

A despatch from Richibucto announces the sudden death of Hon. W. S. Cain, M. P. P. for Kent county. Mr. Cain has been a member of the Assembly for several years, and was for a time a member of the Government.

The Rev. George Keys, of Chatworth, diocese of Huron, has been the recipient of the sum of one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents, contributed by his parishioners and a few members of the Presbyterian and Wesleyan Churches towards the purchase of another horse.

Under the superintendence of James C. Hodgins, Esq., of Amherst, the Dominion is successful in searching for coal in the Springhill field, two valuable seams of coal have been opened about three miles, in what is known as the Styles property, about seven miles south-east of Amherst. Out of oil in considerable quantity has been also discovered in two of the trial pits. *Chronicle Print.*

A few mornings ago at the Truro express train was coming into one of the stations on the line, a woman who was standing on the platform took a fainting fit and fell against the car. She was immediately thrown off with great violence, having several of her ribs crushed in by the blow. At last accounts she was in a very precarious condition.

The St. John *News* is constrained to notice the report of a duel on the writer of the paragraph which appeared in the *News* a few days ago concerning the actions of persons who stand at the railway crossing, on Mill street, and insult passers by, our reporter may be permitted to state that he always carries a revolver—a first class one.

Mr. N. Boswell, late of the "Commercial Hotel," Patrolia, is at present busily occupied in organizing a new hotel, to be called, very properly known as the Great Farm, Lot 7, On. A. Moore. Early in the season Mr. Boswell commanced operation upon the section of a great and saw mill, both of which are now nearly completed. In addition to four acres set apart for station purposes Mr. Boswell has donated to the pot forty acres of the property into village lots.

It is intended, says the St. John *Telegraph*, in about a month to issue the first number of a Maritime Trade Review, which, at first, will be a monthly publication. It will be devoted to the manufacturing, mechanical and other industries of the country, and will treat of prices current, the markets and the products of the different manufacturing establishments, and will endeavor to have it circulated, at a moderate price, in the principal commercial centres.

The Montreal *Herald* says of the Prince of Battenberg, recently that she is a—"Owing to the accident which happened to the Prince of Battenberg, by which his left knee was injured, it became almost impossible for us to undertake, in addition to the business of the Court, the duties of acting up and printing the "Dance Card" of the Prince, which we had undertaken to do, in learning the difficulty, immediately took off his coat, went to work and set up the card, thus accomplishing the task in a workmanlike manner."

The Galt *Reformer* describes a rather unpleasant occurrence which took place recently when the household of Mr. J. J. Thompson was disturbed by a tramp who started by attack of glass and a bullet whizzing over the table, around which the family were seated. Fortunately no one was hurt, though all have passed through the window and lodged in the opposite wall, and must have caused the few inches more to the left of Mrs. George Thompson, and also very near the face of Mrs. Hamilton, the mother of a young man by the name of Herriot, who lives on the opposite side of the river, had the bullet passed a little further to the left, allowed a young woman to try her hand.

A dreadful threshing machine accident has happened at Lobo, London, on Saturday last. Joe Meaner had stepped upon the shafting, when his foot got caught in the coarse line of slip, and he was caught in the machinery, and thrown among the machinery. One leg was broken, two ribs were fractured, and his head was badly cut. Dr. Boulthee, of Lobo, was immediately sent for, and was so painfully mangled that it was impossible to do much for the poor fellow. He was a man of about sixty year of age, and had a large family, whom he supported by his labour.

John Crawford was thrown from his wheel at Brantford, when he fell on a small pile of stones, and he lay for good part of an hour, while his right was doubled, the knee swelled up, and he was in great pain. He was carried home at a tremendous speed, tore through the fresh and bones of the unfortunate man, leaving the lower part of the limbs in a bloody, mangled mass, and such was the force of the blow that the unfortunate man, like a cylinder, that some of its strong iron teeth were wrenched out, and the ten horses that followed the machine were all frightened and stopped. He was extricated with great difficulty, and died in three hours.

But many of the people are very enthusiastic about this matter. It was surprising what a number of influential citizens displayed a willingness the Mill before thousands of spectators occupying raised tiers of seats, erected round three sides of our enclosure. In this Mill we have obtained the MINIMUM OF WEIGHT, with the MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

GROUNDS OF THE COURT MARTIAL.

(Correspondence London Standard.)

PARIS, Sept. 24.

On the eve of the opening of this cause célèbre, I think that an outline of the circumstances under which the late Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine is brought to trial may not be unacceptable to your readers, and may prove a not unfitting introduction to the ample reports which the *Standard* will publish of the proceedings before the court-martial about to assemble at the Palace of Trianon.

You must bear in mind that the prosecution, as it is called, is not, in fact, a prosecution, indeed, it is only fair to do M. Thiers this justice, that he has clearly perceived and avowed the motives, the real motives of raking up the past. Bazaine, instead of being tried by a tribunal composed of his peers, is being tried by a tribunal composed of his enemies. The principal charge against him is that he did not, in the negotiations which preceded the fall of the "Mother City," follow Marshal Bazaine's example, viz., lose by treachery the fortress and the army entrusted to his care. Marshal Bazaine, instead of being tried by a court-martial, composed of his peers, is being tried by a tribunal composed of his enemies, who, not being satisfied with having, by their conduct, made his life a burden to him, are now determined to publish books and pamphlets, which, under the guise of impartial judgment, will be, in reality, the most flagrant and shameless libels.

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AMERICAN.

An Ohio editor publishes marriages under the head of "Attachment Notices."

Mrs. Charles Sumner has taken her maiden name. Skipping her husband, she now calls herself Alice Hooper.

There isn't a woman in Milwaukee who can cook a healthy meal of victuals. One of the papers there says so.

The San Jose (Cal.) Farmers' Club is considering the advisability of impounding girls from the East for servants.

The Chicago butchers, grocers and hotelkeepers have formed a protective association against folks who don't pay their bills.

A very cheerful-looking man in Dubuque, Iowa, was pointed out as a person who once narrowly escaped marriage with Susan B. Anthony.

The day before the failure of Ivy Cooke he entertained President Grant at his palatial residence, at cost of $100,000. Chief Fire-Alight.

The dent in the Salem Custom House vacated by Nathaniel Hawthorne, is now occupied in the Boston Institute, in that city, for adapting as a fish-hook.

Mr. Bergh, who was the guest of the Fire Department, at a dinner with an old woman who was the guest of the Fire Department at the same time, said he was "pleased to meet an old friend." Chief Fire-Alight.

A Yazoo Bluffs man expresses that he has "no use for a man who says, 'I have a friend.'"

A Yankee inventor has invented a "Dancing Machine" for the use of those who are "Dancing Machine." It is now in the Patent Office, and is to be used in the Patent Office. Chief Fire-Alight.

A young graduate of a theological school before a Philadelphia parish, without a minister by saying: "I accept the Trust and but reject the idea of a personal God, and the Bible as a Divine revelation." He was lighted at the indescribed of so promising a stripling.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Mother, what is a pin?" inquired a bootblack yesterday of a rather solemn faced lad who had come back with his "kit" from the commencement of a day or two. "Go she is," replied the boy, and then, straightening himself up, he continued: "And let me tell you, Jim, that it's clearly against the law to ask the fair thing by here: even more backs than Mac.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* answers a contributor as follows:—"Your communication is received. We appreciate the Lucile too full of quotation marks and *italics*. You should not honour with quotation marks and *italics* the commonplace words you use to borrow. And you may often write for *italics* without finding the place for a single *Italic* letter. Give your reader credit for some intelligence—for at least enough to know what you mean. We said that Lucile too full of quotation marks and *italics*. Give your reader credit for some intelligence—for at least enough to know what we said

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1873.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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PARTY CHANGES.

We remarked on Friday it said: "The "Opposition are very confident that "when Parliament meets they will be "able to secure a majority against the "Government." We unhesitatingly say we do not believe that any such confidence exists. The Grit leaders may fancy that bluster and blather will produce some effect; but we do not believe they have the slightest hopes of success at the meeting of Parliament on the 23rd. But even if they had, it would not cause the first Ministerial resignation in the Liberal Conservative ranks. As political prophets they have not had a large measure of success. As shrewd observers intelligently forecasting the future they have been utter failures. They predicted, boastingly, the success of their Party when Parliament should meet after the general election of last year. On the very eve of an important vote they were sanguine telegrams from Ottawa to their friends outside confidently declaring their success and speedy access to power. When, again, Parliament was assembled on the 13th of August they were plentiful of assurances to their friends that the end had at last been reached. It is matter of history now that on each of these occasions, as on many similar ones in previous times, the expectant office-seekers had to retain those positions for which nature had most fitted them.

Even if it be true that the Toronto leaders are strong in their confidence of what the approaching session has in store for them—which we have very good reason to disbelieve—it is certain that the Montreal organ of the McMullenites does not indulge in remote prognostications. There is not much agreeable pabulum for the hungry men outside in such language as this, which we take from a recent article in the Montreal *Herald* :—

"For a number of members of the "present House of Commons, i "[their object] is, indeed, only to save "the Government, which is the only "way of saving themselves. We may "be very sure, that if the Constitution is "to be understood simply as a Fortress, in "which conspirators who can once instal "themselves within its shelter by a "*coup d'état*, either of violence or fraud, "may render their position impregnable, "those who are within will not voluntarily surrender. Sir JOHN MACDONALD's "money" is set down for much; his "patronage" will be unscrupulously used; but, then, he will win. This is the reasoning of the Montreal organ. The same language has been so often used of the Premier, that the catalogue of chicanery and corruption has long since failed of its effect. The Rouge paper used to be true to its mission if it did not already commence to prepare the way for the defeat of its friends. Commencing with the revelations of the Party leaders, and the foul system of espionage and letter stealing to which its ever-confederates were parties, it has had a very different effect to what they expected—knowing full well that a majority of Parliament, however friendly to the Government, must continue to remain so,—the *Herald* is now engaged in making as safe a bed as it can for its friends to fall upon when Parliament meets. Unless this were its object it would not, on the eve of Parliament, indulge in what is unquestionably a wise when it says:—"In short, we know that "the Ministry can go through the "session honestly. But we think that "there will be no limit to their offers of "corrupt influence, and we know not "*to what limit to set the willingness with* "*which these offers will be received.*" There is no difficulty in reading between the lines here. Our contemporary sees before it an inevitable result, and prepares to trim its sails for the coming breeze as best it can. The Liberal-Conservatives never gained a victory yet that their opponents did not attribute it to a corrupt cause. We are not disposed to pay much attention to this latter-day repetition of an accusation which conveys a double falsehood—which asserts the greater impurity of the Liberal Conservative, and the greater purity of the Grits. Such phraseical cant has become weak food for grown men.

The reader will attach more importance to the admission—drawn, not without much mental anguish, we may feel sure, from our contemporary—that the bubble so industriously blown by the McMullenites needs only the prick which the meeting of Parliament will give it to burst and disappear. To the Grit-Rouge faction this must be a painful admission. The *Herald*, in acknowledging what the inevitable result will be, is, however, more honest than the Toronto contemporary, which must be just as well aware of what the end of all its fanfaronade and bluster will be when the "assembled "wisdom" foregathers two weeks hence at the capital.

THE DECLINE OF "LIBERALISM IN ENGLAND.

The Conservatives in England are looking forward to the approaching elections with great confidence. The Liberal side has lately met with a series of disasters at the polls in constituencies where Radicalism was believed to predominate. The four last defeats were rendered specially bitter by the fact that three of the seats lost had been vacated by Ministers, and the fourth by a very prominent partisan. When Mr. GLADSTONE was rejected by South Lancashire, Greenwich accepted him, and it must be humiliating to him now to find that a place so dear to him as a Conservative to a Liberal for its second member. It is true that there is a division in Liberal ranks, but that the Conservative polled more votes than all his rivals together. Shaftesbury was the next humiliation. Mr. GLADSTONE's great "ship," was elevated to the Peerage, and it was believed that would be the difficulty in returning a Liberal successor. But here again victory rested with the Conservatives. Mr. Bruce, who had failed as a Minister, was also hoisted into the Lords, and as he sat for a Scotch constituency, Renfrew, the Liberals were dressed in trouble; but again the Conservatives carried the day. The appointment of Sir GEORGE JESSEL to the Mastership of the Rolls left Dover open, and a fierce contest ensued. Mr. FORBES, the Liberal candidate, the manager of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, had the influence of that institution at his back, and it is almost omnipotent in its terminus. The contest, however, was delayed by the Government evidently to give Mr. FORBES time to concentrate his forces, which they thought, no doubt, was signally thrashed.

There is no accounting for this string of Government defeats upon the hypothesis that Mr. GLADSTONE is after the American fashion, "played out." The politicians are always right, but their old strength has been considerably weakened by the ballot, which has also neutralized to a great extent the might of the Conservative landowners. Every class of constituency is represented in the four which have unmistakably expressed their desire to see a new man at the wheel. Meantime, the Government are postponing the general election, being afraid to face the jury just now. They are playing MICAWBER, and looking out for a spy with which they can go to the polls, if not courageously at least, not reluctantly. Mr. GLADSTONE might learn of something to his advantage in that respect by paying a visit to the "Liberals" of Ontario. They could teach him how to bring strength to a moribund Party whose only policy consists of a bundle of dead issues, by the "No "Party" howl in England and Ulster, and a Catholic League in Munster. They could instruct him in the science of stealing Mr. DISRAELI's private letters and making capital out of their contents. They could teach him how to hire cheap informers and enlist the confidential clerks of his opponents on his own behalf. We don't know that this curriculum would suit the British nation, but then the "Liberals" of this new country are more "advanced," that is the word, "advanced," than the Radicals of England. Why, we venture to say, that Messrs. HUNTINGDON, YOUNG, MCMULLEN, HOLTON, NORRIS and DORION could instruct even BRADLAUGH in the arts, mysteries and practical rites of "advanced Liberalism." Poor as Mr. GLADSTONE's chances of success be, he would be *hors de combat* altogether if our Mr. BLAKE were in Mr. DISRAELI's place just now. A deplorable murder would be committed by the Ashantees on the Gold Coast, the victim might belong to Derry, and Catholic missionaries might be lurking near the fatal spot—then ho! for Mr. BLAKE. He would charge the Government with basely allowing the savage murderer to "go unwhipt of justice," he would call upon them in the name of an outraged people to throw the criminal bound into Newgate, and if they said that it was impossible—hail and farewell to them! The Liberal statesmen of the Old World are benighted dunnies compared to the "Reform" politicians of the Province of Ontario. It is true that they pay great respect to the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount, and to the laws of God and Moses, but, after Young America, we see in this not the justification of all things. Liberalism is here found in its purest form, which is; in fact, without the immediate obliteration of the criminal law of the land it could not safely be advanced very much further.

SINGING SMALL.

THERE is a feeling of sadness in the "Reform" camp. Whenever the gentle reader casts his eye upon paragraphs like the following, he may be sure that the "Liberals" have lost heart:—

"Langevin returned to-day. It is understood that he has succeeded in obtaining a colleague. The blind majority in Quebec has lost none of its former bigotry."

"John A. relies on a working majority. But the day of honest Government cannot be far off."

"Tupper and Mitchell are reported to be in great glee. The Nova Scotia subsidy and the commission to New Brunswick have deadened all sense of honour in the Maritime members. Nevertheless, the advent of honest men to power cannot be far off."

But the worst symptom of all is contained in the following paragraph which is going the rounds of the "Reform" organs:—"The Local Reform Association of Ottawa intends to give a great "banquet to the members of the Opposition on the 23rd inst." We take it that politicians never hesitate over a beefsteak nor dawdle with blancmange when their embrasure upon office is imminent. "Our soldiers," said a Latin historian, "never stop to eat even their "meals when the foe awaits their onslaught. They first of all achieve victory, and then feast and banquet at the "Triumph." The Ottawa "Reformers" foresee another Session of uphill and useless fighting, and are preparing by anticipatory banquets to inspire their chieftains with the Dutch courage which is aroused by heavy quaffing.

The majority of the people of Canada will not grieve for the disappointment of the "Reform" Party. No country proud of its past history, contented with its present connections and hopeful of its future, would care to be ruled by men like the Nova Scotia Antis or the Quebec Rouges, who long to see our fair Dominion merged into the neighbouring Republic and cut adrift from the great Empire of which it is now no insignificant portion. No man of honour would like to submit to the rule of those who have violated every principle of honour, and employed arts the most despicable in their efforts to oust their opponents from power. How would Mr. JOHN YOUNG fill the Postmaster-Generalship, or Mr. HUNTINGDON with his MCMULLENS and NORRISES keep the closest secrets of State! And, judging from past conduct, what would be the frightful extravagance would the Ontario section of the "Reform" Party handle the public purse! It has been the study and labour of the present Government to develope in all its details the scheme of Confederation which they were chiefly instrumental in bringing about; but the country has never yet been favoured with a sketch of the policy of the Reform Party for they have none to offer. Nothing but a common desire for office keeps the ranks of the "Reform" Party together. In Ontario they are free-traders, and profess to be loyal to the Crown. In Quebec they are annexationists openly avowing their preference for independence or Annexation; while in Nova Scotia, where they have wielded extra Provincial power for the dissolution of the Union and the disintegration of the Empire. Good Government by such a heterogeneous Party would be impossible. The 23rd will come and the 32nd will go, and the members of the Opposition will fill their old position, for which Mr. GALT has confessed they are best suited. They will take no part in scandals, employ menspies and informers, and perhaps persevere in the infringement of the Post Office Act, but the country will steadily support those who, by their patriotism and ability, can serve its interests in the best possible manner.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

HARROWING accounts still come to hand of the destitution consequent upon the dreadful outbreak of fever in some of the Southern States along the Mississippi Valley, which seems to have attained to its climax in the City of Memphis, Tennessee. To read the descriptions of what our cousins have to endure there, is like turning up some account of the ravages of the great plagues recorded in European history, when whole populations were swept away at a blow, and scarcely enough men were left to bury the dead. Something like this though fortunately on a comparatively small scale, is now witnessed in these smitten cities of the South; and the latest accounts give the fearful picture of an early disappearance of the epidemic. But while a very large proportion of those who are exposed are attacked, there is good reason for the belief that if efficient medical treatment and proper nourishment and comforts in sufficient scale can be provided, the progress of the plague may be arrested, and very many lives saved. This will involve a heavy outlay of much money, and the local funds available for such purposes have been exhausted, and the appeal for outside assistance has become absolutely necessary.

In addition to the misery directly caused by the sickness, the destitution arising indirectly from its ravages is most appalling. Many thousands of poor children are left orphans without food or home; and the charitable organizations are at their wits' end to know how to meet the emergency. By the sudden cessation of business of all kinds, the mechanics and laboring population are suffering district has been at once reduced to poverty; and thus those who have escaped the fever are subjected to its effects. Unless speedy and effectual aid is given, there will undoubtedly be a still further aggravation of the terrible scene of destitution during the coming months.

Among the local Relief Associations which have done noble work in combating the attacks of the disease, and in alleviating its effects, the St. Andrew's Society of Memphis has deservedly earned a strong claim upon the sympathy and assistance of Scotsmen and kindred spirits throughout the Dominion. The secretary of that Society, Mr. J. C. FORBES, has telegraphed for aid to Mr. W. R. Ross, of the Bank of Western Railway, who has consented to receive subscriptions, which will be forwarded to Mr. FORBES at Memphis.

LEGITIMACY AND THE REPUBLIC IN FRANCE.

IN France the contest thickens, and the crisis rapidly approaches. The expectant HENRY V. has taken up his residence near Geneva, so the cable informs us, but we are geographically confused by the further statement that four members of the Committee of the Right in the Assembly have gone to meet him at Brussels. The last piece of information may be taken as correct. Brussels has been the headquarters of legitimist and clerical operations all through the present movement, and what has been done in Paris and Versailles has really been directed from Belgium. So much seems the case, that it almost seems as if Brussels were disputing with Rome the leadership of the Roman Catholic world. With Rome the spiritual leadership remains, of course, but the political leadership has been in Brussels these three years past, if not longer, and it may be a question whether even monarchical and clerical Europe, if such reconstruction be her destiny, would be able to shift the direction from where it has now been established. The leaders of the Left are not idle, meanwhile; the revolutionary GAMBETTA makes such an overflow of political discretion, astonishing in a Frenchman—most of all in a French Republican—and loyally submits himself to the guidance of THIERS. More astonishing still, perhaps is, that his followers appear to take very quietly to the same course, which seems to show that in France the constitutional practice of Parliamentary Opposition is beginning to be understood. Nor is the virtue of Parliamentary prudence unappreciated or unpracticed by the other side—by those who have fought and bled for Monarchy. Instead of making the Court de CHAMBORD King, His most humble, obedient, loyal subjects, they, which is more astonishing still, with great deference and earnestness combined, the policy of being moderate, of defeating the Republic by showing that the welfare of the Republic shall appear almost without an object. We must say that this outburst of moderation is very pleasant, and very far France; it seems to show that the old and homely and, withal, eminently practical maxim, "give an inch, you will take an ell," is not yet lost which we ourselves are so familiar, is really coming to be understood by those who have to grapple with it. We can but hope that the tendency will be further developed, and that it may appear that France has really learned the lesson which a hundred years of revolutions ought to be sufficient to teach.

That the struggle is now between Legitimism and the Conservative Republic, and that Imperialism has been driven to lurk in corners and wait for a chance it may have had a few months ago for the Empire, seemingly, the Bazaine trial. Under certain circumstances of Imperialist incompetency, it was thought that trial by court martial would be a means of enlightenment for France. Bazaine is dragged out as by a deluge of contempt, and the Old Monarchy, sure to follow, if not, after, before, the Imperialists. May, may we hope, that the Bazaine trial will be the last time that such a thing will be seen in France? Napoleon III. is now, at all events, proved to be a gross calumny, uttered either in the ignorance of the facts or in defiance of the plain and palpable lesson which they teach.

If Sir HUGH ALLAN purchased the charter, as has been alleged, he must have intended it before he agreed to contribute to the Election Fund. His contributions were mostly, if not altogether, made during the month of August. Is it not a little singular that in the month of October we find Sir JOHN MACDONALD himself in Toronto endeavouring, by every kind of persuasion, to induce Senator MACPHERSON to consent to an amalgamation of the Interprovincial with the Canada Pacific Company? At the time that Sir HUGH ALLAN is declared to have purchased the charter, there were two Companies, separate and distinct, and hostile to each other, striving to secure it. If the allegation be true that, in July or August, the Government sold the charter to Sir HUGH ALLAN and his associates, how is it possible to account for the fact that, some months later, he was so unconscious, or indifferent, as to the sale which he had made, as to be labouring earnestly in favour of amalgamation? The charge will not bear a moment's fair examination. But to pursue the alleged corruption of the transaction a little further. Suppose that, in October or November, Mr. MACPHERSON had yielded to the Premier's desire, would it have still been in order to urge the allegations contained in the Opposition resolutions? Would it have been said, with propriety, or within the bounds of truth, that the Company improperly formed and purchased the contract? Sir HUGH ALLAN's election contributions had been already made, had been made long prior to the event. It could not have been said in such a case that the charter had been bought. And, though Mr. MACPHERSON remained out, and did not consequently, come into competition with the Hon. the Premier, it is obvious, it is no more fair, no more honest, no more just, to say that the charter subsequently given—given many months later—was purchased by Sir HUGH ALLAN, or sold by the Government. It is, in our opinion, the most outrageous belief by any man who carefully considers all the circumstances.

The Grits have had their one solitary triumph. They have prevented the bargain made with British Columbia being carried out to the letter. They hope they like their handiwork. We have no doubt that the British Columbians will hold them to a strict fulfilment of the compact which has taken place. The difficulty is only for the moment, however. Our friends on the Pacific Coast may be assured that during the present session it will be bridged over, or that the Government will be forced to carry out built within the time appointed for its completion. Faction may have a momentary triumph; statesmanship will triumph in the end.

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PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

It will be admitted, we suppose, that the words "Protestant Alliance" convey a correct idea of the primary aim and object of the Association whose Conference in New York, which closed with the present week. As was observed by Bishop BEDELL, of Ohio, the term "Alliance" is well chosen. What some people call "Christian Union" is a good end in view, but the Bishop, distinguishing between "unity" and "union,"—two terms not synonymous, by any means—says that while "union" embraces the idea of organization implying more or less of human agency in its formation, "unity" conveys a purely spiritual idea without relation to any such agency or visible form. And a great purpose for which the Conference came together has been, if we understand it, to affirm that the latter may exist, and yet be powerfully influence both conscient and belief though the former be wanting. Different Christian sects and denominations there probably will be, until a time, too far distant to affect present action; but an immediate alliance of all for a common object is possible. When the Rev. NEWMAN HALL was in this country a few years ago, he startled some people by saying, in substance, that much of the effort now made to do away with what are called sectarian differences was really wasted, and that not in the doing away with such differences, which he looked upon as an impossible task this side of the millennium, but in the alliance of the various organizations for common objects, lay the best hopes of the Christian Church. In one case, he considered, we were pursuing an *ignis fatuus*, which would always keep receding, and would continually elude our grasp; in the other we had a solid reality within our reach. And this idea, which has without doubt been, through years of preparation, the guiding idea present to the minds of the promoters of the Conference, is to-day, the very *raison d'être* upon which it takes its stand before the world—the foundation of its claim to be heard.

It is something worthy of remark, and probably not wholly accidental either, that the two most faithful appeals in favour of unity of aim and action, as consistent with diversity of organization, were made by dignitaries of Protestant Episcopal Churches—by the English Dean of Canterbury, and by the American Bishop of Ohio. Which should, of course, we take it, that the churches represented by these distinguished men are those most recognized Protestants who dispense with Episcopacy. The indication, if a true one, and rightly interpreted, this, is of importance; for it is notorious that the disinclination of the Anglican Episcopal Church to acknowledge, and to act upon, the principle of Christian Union has been the chief obstacle to united Protestant action. The Archbishop of Canterbury recognizes this inherent fact in the light of the one great fact, now proclaimed to the world, that the Canadian Episcopal Church has been, practically repelled, by reason of the inadequacy of the terms of their charter, to surrender it to the Crown, is its not a gross perversion upon the ponderous declaration of the *Saturday Review*—which is, after all, but an echo of a like declaration in the Senate of Canada—that Sir HUGH ALLAN's payments to the Election Fund were made in the expense as a bribe, long prior to the expectations were fully justified by the "event." Where is the single fact which justifies the allegation? It is, now, at all events, proved to be a gross calumny, uttered either in the ignorance of the facts or in defiance of the plain and palpable lesson which they teach.

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THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE

The Proceedings Continued.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—After devotional exercises, Prof. W. Knight, D.D., of the University of Bonn, Prussia, read a paper on Papal infallibility and all Catholicism. He said the true dogmas of the Catholics are that of universal jurisdiction and the infallibility of the Pope. Prof. Kraut pointed out the inconsistency of the doctrine of infallibility, utter disregard to law, right and decency, and the shallowness of the Papists. Government of the Catholic Church. Dr. Schoff gave a few items, recounting the action of Congress, among which were the establishment of Evangelical preaching in the Catholic Church; the abolishment of the confessional; allowing of priests to marry, and the extending of privilege to females of having a voice in the government of the Church. In closing, Dr. Schoff said that the old Catholic Church now had fifty-nine congregations, 5,000 members, and forty priests, and that next winter six students would be admitted in the college at Bonn.

New York, Oct. 9.—The delegates of the Evangelical Alliance were entertained last evening by the Brooklyn branch at the Academy of Music. Addresses were made by Dr. Schenck, Henry Ward Beecher, the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Storrs and Lord Alfred Churchill. In his remarks Mr. Beecher said he did not believe the sun shone on a more intelligent body than this, and that the spirit of Christ manifested at the several sect meetings.

Prof. Kraut, of the Dean of Canterbury: "All of us from England will remember with great delight the cordial and hearty feeling toward this country, and that the meeting of the Conference was the means of strengthening those ties which now bind both peoples. We felt in the uppermost thought in all our hearts that the spirit of Christ was at the meeting. Our various sects have been most sweet, and evidently been an awakening of the spirit. But will this Christian spirit stay with us? Will we go forward full of faith? For his part, he would stake his life on the Bible. Even the condemnation came of Christ's prayer. He did not come in the ministry, to the world or to being. He had not to this hour cared to a single soul. He came, when Jesus of Nazareth his name, when He would leave the judgment, but with mercy. But after all did not the Saviour speak the words of the most solemn warning that; now, while time, they should come to Christ? Unless we do, the Scriptures say with Emmanuel's love, Christ will cast out the sinner. He will reject.

A portion of the hymn, "Jesus My Soul," was next sung, after which Prof. Leasing, of Rutgers College, read a paper on Eclecticism. He had gone from another meeting, where there were 4,000 present, to discuss the subject of these two meetings were the same. He could not understand why so many of whom, even in all charity, it said that they were all earnest Christians, should come to take the object of which was manifest to all, and yet, in the discussion of these meetings should not be all in the mere expression of feeling such even as arise in a social meeting be allowed to pass by without other fruit than the mere delight of the moment, and that they should them to resolve that they would carry out the spirit of the Lord.

Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of London, dressed the meeting, and in doing so he was followed by Dr. John Hall, Rev. T. White Keller, Rev. L. Berkeley, of Ireland; Gen. Clinton, B. Fiske, of Missouri; Rev. T. H. Miller, of Cincinnati; Mr. Wilkes, M.P., of Canada and others.

FAREWELL ADDRESSES BY BRITISH DELEGATES.

The New York Academy of Music was crowded on Sunday evening to witness the closing services of the Alliance, addresses of farewell were delivered by distinguished clergymen. We have, however, for those by British delegates.

Dr. Cooke, of Quebec, said, on behalf of the delegation from Canada, that they to this city with great expectations had not been disappointed, and that he would, he hoped, return to the of labour strengthened, and determined to do better for the cause in the future. Conference had been a practical of the presence of the love of Christ its members. He was, asking God ing upon this great work, that children for the kingdom. ed toward the Christian dispensation bidding New York farewell.

Rev. Dr. Arnott, of Scotland, good-bye to the Alliance on behalf Scottish delegation, repeated the sentiments he had uttered at Stein as reported elsewhere.

Rev. Dr. Berkeley, speaking on the delegates from Ireland, briefly ed his gratification at the reception received, and the trust Christ manifested at the several sect meetings.

Prof. Kraut, for the Dean of Canterbury: "All of us from England will remember with great delight the cordial and hearty feeling toward this country, and that the meeting of the Conference the means of strengthening those ties which now bind both peoples. We felt in the uppermost thought in at this meeting. Our various sects make of this meeting. Our various ing have been most sweet, and evidently been an awakening of the spirit. But will this Christian spirit stay with us? Will we go forward full of faith? For his part, he would stake his life on the Bible. Even the condemnation came of Christ's prayer. He did not come in the ministry, to the world or to being. He had not to this hour cared to a single soul. He came, when Jesus of Nazareth his name, when He would leave the judgment, but with mercy. But after all did not the Saviour speak the words of the most solemn warning that; now, while time, they should come to Christ? Unless we do, the Scriptures say with Emmanuel's love, Christ will cast out the sinner. He will reject.

The meeting at Steinway Hall was crowded. Dr. T. D. Anderson presided. Speeches were made by the Rev. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Arnott, of Dublin; Prof. Leeds, of London; the Rev. Dr. Lemuel Moss, of Philadelphia, presided at the Tammany meeting. The speakers were Messrs. Dr. John Hall, Rev. T. White Keller, Rev. L. Berkeley, of Ireland; Gen. Clinton, B. Fiske, of Missouri; Rev. T. H. Miller, of Cincinnati; Mr. Wilkes, M.P., of Canada and others.

PORT OFFICE EXPLORATION.—The curiosity which is attributed to lovely women, and which she fairly enough retorts is an attribute of the eternal sex, is an inconvenient as criminal when exercised upon correspondence passing through the post office. An inquisitive person in a post office is by no means the right person in the right place, as has just been illustrated by a young lady named Catherine Peterson, employed to the hospitalities which were so kindly extended them here. President Woolsey read a paper on the Constitution and Government in the United States as a model for others. Ex-President Mark Hopkins, of Williamstown, Mass., read a paper entitled, "The Sabbath made for man—his consequent right to legislation for securing its ends." After listening to two foreign speakers, the session adjourned till two o'clock.

The afternoon session of the Evangelical Alliance at the Association Hall was devoted to the free discussion of the general topic of the day, and the relation of the Church to the State. The Rev. Mr. Bruno, of Pittsburg, was the first speaker. Then the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, made some remarks. The Rev. Geo. M. Grant, of Scotland, followed, after which the Dean of Canterbury expressed the idea that what was practicable in this country is not so in England. The Bishop of Cashel of Ireland, and the Right Rev. Bishop Simpson then spoke. The latter said that the Alliance had not assembled to make a constitution for the United States or the Church for England, Ireland, or Scotland. The Rev. Mr. McCook, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Gen. H. Fisher, of Philadelphia, concluded the list of speakers.

The second section met at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Dr. George R. Crooks presiding. The general topic for the day is christianity and Religious Liberty. Prof. W. M. Campbell, D.D., of New Brunswick, N. J., read the first paper, entitled the Influence of Christianity on Civil and Religious Liberty.

The Hon. J. L. M. Curry, LL.D., of Richmond, Va., followed. Dr. Campbell upon his same subject. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, delivered a brief address, after which a set of resolutions were offered by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, the substance of which was that the American Branch should establish a permanent Secretaryship for the cause of the Christian Congress, and that their meetings should be held bi-annually.

New York, Oct. 10.—The large hall of Cooper Union was filled with Germans to listen to the successive addresses of the German delegates of the Evangelical Alliance. Prof. Schaff presided. Prof. Kroft, from the University of Bonn, was the first speaker. Dr. Noel, Berlin, and Dr. Krummacher, from Brunswick, spoke of the mission of the Prussian Church. Dr. Dorner, of the German Missionary Society, in all parts of the world. Dr. Flidner Madrid, gave his experience in that Catholic country where Protestantism is rapidly spreading.

The Academy of Music was crowded tonight. Dr. Cooke introduced the speaker, Dr. Armitage led in prayer. The hymn "Come then Almighty King" was then sung and followed by prayer from the Rev. Dr. Fisch, of Paris. Dr. Cooke, of Quebec; Prof. Gaussen, of Lausanne, Switzerland; Dr. Cooke, of Paris; Dr. Bracket, of Italy; Dr. Arnott, of Scotland, and the Rev. Marjaran Shashadri, of India, gave brief addresses. A hymn being sung, the Rev. Dr. Christlie, of Germany, Dr. Berkely, of Ireland, and the Dean of Canterbury, of London, spoke briefly. The congregation then sang, "I love thy kingdom, Lord," when the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, of Brooklyn, delivered the farewell address to the delegates. He said that for the first time in the history of the world had Christians gathered in Catholic Council upon the western continent. He said the Conference was historic; it had received a benediction from the old Catholics of Europe. The Conference has a political character; it has been recognized by the Emperor of Germany. It is such a power that its influence is dreaded by all oppressors. Christianity. Addressing the Romanists, he said, "You have not come to propose a profane Mecca, but with disinterested impulses, all the love of God in Christ. From China, India, France, Mexico, from every latitude, you come to tell us of Christ, and you work for Him. The Alliance has a prophetic character." The speaker said that the time was near when the world shall have but one civilization; that the dissonance of Babel will be lost in one common language. He had now to speak the good-bye of America, which was "God bless you."

The Rev. Mr. Adams offered a closing prayer, and Bishop Cooper pronounced the benediction.

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posed of such men, all of whom ...s about as fit for their respective ... Mr. JOHN YOUNG would be for ...master-Generalship!

THE "PRIVILEGE" CRY.

...y fair consideration of the Pacific ... inquiry, the expressed will of ...ent, that the evidence should be ... oath, must be kept steadily in ... The Parliamentary Committee ...the power to examine witnesses ...

A writer in *La Revue Critique ...slation et de Jurisprudence* sums ... examination of the points involved ...disallowance of the Oaths Bill in ...words: "It is evident that the ...tish Commons could not confer ... a Committee of Inquiry a power ... it did not itself possess; neither ... it call upon Parliament to adopt ... which, like the Oaths Bill, was ...ded to great privileges which did ... exist in the English Commons in ... The Oaths Bill passed by the ...dian Parliament is, therefore, ... unconstitutional, null and ... Politico-legal authorities in ... have ventured to sneer at the ... law officers, because of their ...ance of the bill; but, we are ...d, the public has long since come ... settled conclusion that the politi... than the lawyer was behind ...er. Eager in their efforts to make ... capital out of the QUEEN'S disal... and father upon Sir JOHN MAC... an act which the Governor-Gen... signed the Commons' deputation he ... half wholly responsible to the ... authorities urged that the difficulty ... by the disallowance of the bill ... been avoided by the interfe... of members of the House of Com... who might also be Justices of the ... They, it was said, could have ... oath to the witnesses. The ... from whom we have already ... shows that this practice could not ...rded with favour. During the ...nth century the English House of ... was feeling its weakness in this re... and recourse to the expedient ... a course, says MAY, "manifestly ...gal, if not illegal." There can be ...bt, indeed, that the practice was ... illegal, seeing that the oath in ... would be administered in a ... which did not come within the ... of Justice of the Peace. ...e adds that "since 1797 the most ...rtant inquiries have been conducted ... any attempt to revive so an... and questionable a practice." ...ar, therefore, that the inquiry ... have proceeded before the Par... Committee; and it was use... that Committee to appeal to Par... to confer upon it the power it ... The British North American ... not be changed before such a step is ...

SIR JOHN MACDONALD stepped ... the Oaths Bill had been ...ed, ignored the Committee, and ... the Governor-General to appoint ... of fairness that he was interfering ... High Court of Parliament. He ...do this. He offered the Commis... the five members of the House ... been appointed by his opponents, ... made solely with a view of ... the evidence to be taken on ... Had Messrs. DORION and BLAKE ... the Commission on 3rd July the ...sion of Judges would never have ...ted. The English press is ...nous on the point, that their refusal ...urd, and their reasons for refusal ... The subsequent proceedings ...rtainly upon the obstinacy displayed ... DORION and BLAKE at an in... juncture in the investigation. ...rorogation followed as a matter of ... in order to give time for the evi... to be taken; and the Hamilton ... stepped together within the period ... is the very best justification of the ... which his Excellency saw fit to ... Under the circumstances the cry ...privilege is an absurd one, and ... will be received with favour by a ... of the House of Commons.

...meeting of the Ontario Legislature ...mmence with a bloody struggle for ...ent Speakership. SIR THOMAS DY... has thrown down the gauntlet, ... RUTHERFORD M. WELLS and MR. ...NSON have convulsively picked ... Mr. ISAAC CLEMENTS stands ...ingly in the background. We can... for Mr. CLEMENS on the princi... that "he who keepeth his cow... shall have a good cow." ...ess is the best man the Government ... from extinction, in either case his ... would of course be easy. Constables Arch... and Corbett were jocularly asked ... the passage on the third flat to keep guard. ... five o'clock a third attack was repulsed ... by a party of constables charging quixotic... with a short ladder before them in order to ... drive their lances home. In the heat ... of the ladder had scarcely appeared above ... the stairs, when Connolly rushed out of his ... room, and in a few seconds totally destroy... it, his blows falling with wonderful ra... pidity, precision and force. The strategists ... having proved abortive, Archibald armed ... himself with a boat-hook, and P. C. Mitchell ... with a large iron hook ... from the Fire Hall, and by this ... means they managed to drive Con... nolly back into his room. The door of the ... room opposite was then opened in order to ... allow the constables room to make their ... retreat, and a vigorous attack commenced. ... Connolly being hard pressed, made a furious ... blow with his axe at the boat hook, and ... missing his aim, fortunately over-balanced ... himself. Archibald, on the instant, drove ... his weapon and throwing himself upon the ... madman seized him by the throat. The ... long engagement, anger of the constables ... their allies now burst forth; a simultaneous ... rush was made upon the prisoner and his ... captor; they were borne to the ground by ... the press; blows fell as thick as hail; a pistol ... bullet went crashing through the Council ... Chamber, and the fight became desperate. ... If such is to be the view taken, ... a row would be done to a number ... and simple minded people who have ... hands on the warranty of a tradition... handed from time immemorial in the ... family. This not to be supposed; ... that this wrong will be perpetrated, ... for while the practice to which the law... object be discontinued, some enactment ... no doubt provide for legalizing the cere... to hitherto performed.

...N UNHAPPY CITY.—Washington is called ... "City of magnificent distances," which ... is, that, laid out on a vast scale, the ...g up process has been in no sort of pro...

CURRENT TOPICS.

...AS A REFORMER.—One of the sub... for domestic reform raised by the late ... France is the neglected internal water... communication of the country, and a ... ittee of experts, appointed during the ...ency of M. Thiers, has recently made ... laborate report. The committee con... its labours, plainly but forcibly stating ... of railways has nearly reached its ... traffic both in regard to revenue ... for carriage and the amount of goods ... ported. On the other hand, the mem... committee admit that water conveyance ... ance admits of almost boundless devel... at a moderate cost, and suggests it ... therefore as the best means of improving ... communication of the country ... commercial centres. There are already ... miles of canals in France, with 2,500 ... navigable rivers, on which a sum of forty... millions sterling has been expended dur... the present century, and which can be ... maintained at the moderate total charge ... third of a million per annum. The ... points to the extreme cheapness with ... bulky goods are at present transport... and concludes by urging the making ... definite recommendations. The exist... lines of navigation should be perfected, ... those existing in the same natural basin ... country should in all cases be connected ... completed throughout. A central free... and administrative control should "... by Government over the whole sys... which is at present split up among in... able companies and agencies. And, ... an improved service of barges should ... organized and introduced throughout. ... these conditions, the report is confi... the traffic would immediately increase, ... afford a very large margin for profit.

...RICKED ON DECK.—Who does not remem... the stories of sailors' marriages on deck, ... the H. M. navy captain, in all the ... and gold, makes Jack and his ... Polly one and indivisible, amid the ... cing crowd of jolly tars? The privilege of ... making lovers happy is one the legality ... which has never been disputed until now, ... while highly prized by the captain him... has no doubt proved a bond of sympa... between many a gallant fire-eater and ... crew. A change has come, however. ... lawyers—Jack's intimate aversion—, ... says the *Telegraph*, have overshadowed ... hymeneal joy lately. The fact of several ... under-deck marriages having been cele... has come under the notice of the Ad... ality, and they have taken high legal ad... on the validity of such contracts. The ... officers of the Crown have reported ... the legality of the practice, and ... Lordships have, in consequence, issued ...ular directing that no marriage shall in ... be solemnized on board one of her ... sty's ships by the commanding officer. ... tatement were sitting, this action on the ... of the Admiralty, which is much more ... tract than at first sight it may appear, ... d once be made the text for a search... question in Mr. Goschen. How does it ... with the weddings already confessedly ... ormed? Is Lovely Nan, united in seem... legal bonds to Jack by an obliging ... captain, to be considered henceforth as ... first at all? are the children who may be ... of these marriages to be held illegiti... ? If such is to be the view taken, ... d wrong will be done to a number ... and simple minded people who have ... hands on the warranty of a tradition... handed from time immemorial in the ... family. This not to be supposed; ... that this wrong will be perpetrated, ... for while the practice to which the law... object be discontinued, some enactment ... no doubt provide for legalizing the cere... to hitherto performed.

A PRETENDER DEAD.—Europe, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has got rid of another ... Pretender since the decease of the Ex-Duke ... of Brunswick. An old man of eighty has just ... died in a shabby house of the Rue Vaugirard, ... at Paris, who was known to his friends by ... the title of the Prince of Crony-Chassel ... Hungary, and acknowledged to be chief of that ... kingdom. These titles he had inherited ... from his father, one of the emigrant nobles ... who fled before the Reign of Terror, and ... whose son, now deceased, was born at Cob... lentz, the chief seat of the emigration, in ... 1793. How the family had originally got ... into France is not stated; but it is certain ... that for some generations the Prince's ancestors had used the title by which he called ... himself, and maintained the royal claim just ... ended by his death, which they affected to ... derive by direct descent from Arpad, the ... last native King of Hungary. Taken into ... Louis XVIII.'s service after the restoration, ... the late Prince left it after a few years to ... take part in the Greek revolution. He is ... said to have been concerned later in Napo... leon's unsuccessful attempt at Strasburg, and ... was probably a dependent on his bounty ... during the Second Empire, since the fall of ... which he had lived in almost abject poverty. ... His pretended claims extended to be for ... merely independent Duchy of Modena, and ... those existing in the same natural basin ... country should in all cases be connected ... completed throughout. A central free... and administrative control should "... by Government over the whole sys... which is at present split up among in... able companies and agencies. And, ... an improved service of barges should ... organized and introduced throughout. ... these conditions, the report is confi... the traffic would immediately increase, ... afford a very large margin for profit.

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The Rev. Drs. Hall, Shenkland, and others followed.

The first session was convened at the Association Hall yesterday. The Rev. W. H. Freeman, of London, read a paper on "The Church and the Nation."

The Rev. Mr. Tarbet, of England, offered a resolution, which was carried, of thanks for the hospitalities which were everywhere extended their guests. Professor Krant read a paper on the Constitution and Government in the United States as related to religion. Ex-President Mark Hopkins, of Williamstown, Mass., read a paper entitled, "The Sabbath made for us—his consequent right to legislation for securing its ends." After listening to two foreign speakers, the session adjourned till two o'clock.

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The second section met at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Dr. George R. Crooks presiding. The general topic for the day is christianity and liberty. President W. H. Campbell, D.D., of New Brunswick, N. J., read the first paper, entitled the Influence of Christianity on Civil and Religious Liberty.

The Hon. J. L. M. Curry, LL.D., of Richmond, Va., followed Dr. Campbell upon the same subject.

Prof. D. R. Goodwin, D.D., of Philadelphia, was then introduced, and spoke upon the effect of civil and religious liberty.

New York, Oct. 10.—At the Association Hall to-day, after devotional services, a paper was read by Rev. J. P. Angus, D.D., Regent's Park, London, on the duty of the churches in relation to missions. The speaker said the success of the last half century to give the Bible to the world than to force the Gospel upon them, and that the conversion of the world was being enforced by the extent of the work done and the success of the work. He said the ministerial divisions of missionary fields or labour and success, was then written by the Rev. Rufus Anderson, D.D., Boston, was read by the Rev. Dr. Clark. Fifty-six missionary societies at work in Europe, intending to make a issue, which he said he could throw over Connolly's head, if Archibald would open the door a little. Archibald thought that any attempt of the kind would be useless, but Flannigan persisting he acquiesced, and fetched a coopers' adze to pry the door off the hinges, and a mattress to prevent himself from the dreadful axe. The mattress was brought to the door, and held against it by Archibald and Hammond, while the constable with the adze slowly forced it off the hinges. The door cracked and bent, and Flannigan rashly approaching too near with his cherished issue, the axe of the madman descended with terrible force upon his head, cutting upon his skull, and bearing him to the ground, as every one thought, a corpse. Dr. James Newcombe was sent for, and on his arrival pronounced Flannigan to be living, but in a very dangerous condition. He ultimately dressed the wound in the unfortunate man's head, after extracting no fewer than seven pieces of splintered bone.

It was finally agreed to wait till daybreak before making a third attack, and in the interim that probably Connolly would either be pacified by that time or would fall asleep from exhaustion, in either case his capture would of course be easy. Constables Archibald and Corbett were jocularly asked to take the passage on the third flat to keep guard. At five o'clock a third attack was commenced by a party of constables charging quixotic with a short ladder before them in order to drive their lances home. In the heat of the ladder had scarcely appeared above the stairs, when Connolly rushed out of his room, and in a few seconds totally destroyed it, his blows falling with wonderful rapidity, precision and force. The strategists having proved abortive, Archibald armed himself with a boat-hook, and P. C. Mitchell with a large iron hook, obtained from the Fire Hall, and by this means they managed to drive Connolly back into his room. The door of the room opposite was then opened in order to allow the constables room to make their retreat, and a vigorous attack commenced. Connolly being hard pressed, made a furious blow with his axe at the boat hook, and missing his aim, fortunately over-balanced himself. Archibald, on the instant, drove his weapon and throwing himself upon the madman seized him by the throat. The long engagement, anger of the constables and their allies now burst forth; a simultaneous rush was made upon the prisoner and his captor; they were borne to the ground by the press; blows fell as thick as hail; a pistol bullet went crashing through the Council Chamber, and the fight became desperate. If such is to be the view taken, a row would be done to a number of people who have hands on the warranty of a tradition handed from time immemorial in the family. This not to be supposed; ... that this wrong will be perpetrated, ... for while the practice to which the law... object be discontinued, some enactment ... no doubt provide for legalizing the cere... to hitherto performed.

THE NATHAN MYSTERY.

ARRIVAL OF IRVING IN NEW YORK.

(From the New York Times.)

John T. Irving, the burglar, self-accused of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, the banker, on the morning of the 29th of July, 1870, arrived from Montreal yesterday morning in charge of Capt. Irving and Detective Jamieson, of the detective force. The prisoner was at first taken to the Central Office and kept up the strong cell formerly occupied by Tweedy. A guard was placed at the door and all communication with the prisoner rigorously prevented. During the afternoon Irving's wife came to see him, but under permission by the officers in charge. To-day, in all probability, Irving will be brought before the District Attorney, and if his guilt is freedom is guaranteed, he will make an important statement, and show by inefficable facts who the murderer of Nathan was. This story has yet to be told, and Irving has yet to produce the vaunted proof in the shape of Mr. Nathan's watch and $10,000 worth of bonds, which he claims were taken from Mr. Nathan's safe by the murderer of the banker. Sufficient, however, has been gleaned by the *Times* reporter, in connection with facts all safe in his possession, to form a fair estimate of what Irving's story will be. It is evident that the statement should be thoroughly sifted before it is put in full, but it seems plain in all its bearings, it is necessary to review somewhat in detail not only the history of Irving's life with his present present circumstances connected with the case, the murder of Mr. Nathan was committed by professional thieves, at 2:15 o'clock on the morning of July 29, 1870 in the Nathan mansion, Fifth avenue, a man of mien to Jews at Damascus, addressed the convention. The latter put in a word for the tribes of Israel, and testified to the benefits of American aid to the mission in Palestine. Rev. Mr. Wilkes, of Canada, said God that there are Christians among Hindoos. Some of the best of native preachers are Brahmins.

A large audience assembled in Madison Square Church this evening. The Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Boston, presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Jessup, of Syria; Lansing, of Tyre; Gibson, of Sidon; Talmage, of Amoy, China; Eddins, of Japan; Bliss, of Constantinople; Labaree, of Persia; Kalopothakes, of Greece; Dobbie, of China; Grant, of South Africa; Jones, of Ceylon; Hall, of Ceylon; Carpenter, of British Burmah, and Yore, of Madras. The exercises closed by the congregation singing "All hail the power of Jesus' name," last verse being sung in all the various languages represented by the missionaries, and the congregation in English.

Dr. Dorner, of Berlin, spoke upon the influence of German theology upon the Protestant Christian Church. Dr. Krant, of Bonn, he said America will be the great stronghold of Protestantism.

New York, Oct. 11.—The seventh and last day of the General Conference of the Evangelical Churches, was an extremely busy one. Prof. Harris Jones, Trevecca College, Wales, read a paper on "Christianity as a Reforming Power." The speaker showed the failure of false religion and the success of Christianity in contrast to set up the most perfect standard of morality and reform not only in social and domestic life, but even in arts and sciences.

At the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Foss presided. The general topic of the day was "Christian Philanthropy." The Rev. Mr. Thomas A. Aveling, London, read the first paper entitled "Hospitals the Church of the Poor." Dr. Muhlenberg, D. D., of St. Luke's Hospital, of this city, read the second paper entitled "The Lord's Support."

At the Association Hall, the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Dublin, read a paper on "The working power of the Church, and how to utilize it."

After the adjournment of the Evangelical Alliance this afternoon, the American branch held a meeting in the Tabernacle. The Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., of New York, presided. The Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, delivered a brief address, after which a set of resolutions were offered by the Rev. Dr. Sommerville, the chairman of the closing services of the Alliance. Many brief addresses were delivered by distinguished clergymen. We have only room, however, for those by British delegates. Dr. Crooks, of Quebec, said in behalf of the delegation from Canada, that they had come to this city with great expectations and had not been disappointed, and the delegation would, he hoped, return to their spheres of labor strengthened, and determined to do better for the cause in the future. This Conference had been a great exhibition of the presence of the love of Christ among its members. He then, asking God's blessing upon the Alliance, and upon the children for the kindness they had displayed toward the Christian delegates, who were bidding New York farewell.

Rev. Dr. Arnot, of Scotland, in saying good bye to the Alliance on behalf of the Scottish delegation, repeated the words and sentiments he had uttered at Steinway Hall, as reported elsewhere.

Rev. Dr. Berkeley, speaking on behalf of the delegates from Ireland, briefly expressed his gratification at the reception they received, and said the truly Christian spirit manifested at the several sections and meetings.

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A portion of the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," was then sung by request of the Rev. Prof. Leathes, of England, addressed the meeting. He had just come, he said, from Scotland, and he had felt that there were 4,000 persons present. The old Tabernacle was a meeting place much the same. He could not understand how they had all been moved in such a manner, and he could find no other explanation. He could not understand how so many people of whom, even in all charity, it could not be said that they were Christians, Christians should come to take part in these meetings, unless there was a supernatural power. He was very glad that it may be so; that the people of this great country may rise up to the duty of the duty they owe to Christ; that the love of Him may be the motive which shall sway all hearts on this continent, and that we may look to this land not as the land of Christian liberty and liberty, but as the land of love to Christ our Lord."

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FAREWELL ADDRESSES BY BRITISH DELEGATES.

The New York Academy of Music was crowded on Sunday evening to witness the closing services of the Alliance. Many were unable to gain admittance. Addresses were made by the distinguished clergymen. We have only room, however, for those by British delegates.

Dr. Crooks, of Quebec, said, in behalf of the delegation from Canada, that they had come to this city with great expectations, and had not been disappointed, and the delegation would, he hoped, return to their spheres of labor strengthened, and determined to do better for the cause in the future. This Conference had been a great exhibition of the presence of the love of Christ among its members. He then, asking God's blessing upon the Alliance, and upon the children for the kindness they had displayed toward the Christian delegates, who were bidding New York farewell.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

EUROPEAN.

M. Rane has been tried by a Council of War in France, found guilty, and the death sentence passed upon him.

The person claiming to be Arthur Orton has arrived in London.

The funeral of the late Sir Edwin Landseer took place on Saturday, at St. Paul's Cathedral. The remains were removed from Burlington House by a procession of the members of the Royal Academy. The Queen and the Prince of Wales were represented.

There was an immense open air demonstration at Cork on Sunday in favour of Fenian amnesty, home rule and rights of what is called the Irish nationality. In order that the statement should be thoroughly understood, it was read in full and then seen plainly in all its bearings, it is necessary to review somewhat in detail not only the history of Irving's life with his present circumstances connected with the case. The murder of Mr. Nathan was committed by professional thieves, at 2:15 o'clock on the morning of July 29, 1870 in the mansion, Fifth avenue, a man of mien to Jews at Damascus, addressed the convention. The latter put in a word for the tribes of Israel, and testified to the benefits of American aid to the mission in Palestine. Rev. Mr. Wilkes, of Canada, said God that there are Christians among Hindoos. Some of the best of native preachers are Brahmins.

A large audience assembled in Madison Square Church this evening. The Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Boston, presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Jessup, of Syria; Lansing, of Tyre; Gibson, of Sidon; Talmage, of Amoy, China; Eddins, of Japan; Bliss, of Constantinople; Labaree, of Persia; Kalopothakes, of Greece; Dobbie, of China; Grant, of South Africa; Jones, of Ceylon; Hall, of Ceylon; Carpenter, of British Burmah, and Yore, of Madras. The exercises closed by the congregation singing "All hail the power of Jesus' name," last verse being sung in all the various languages represented by the missionaries, and the congregation in English.

Dr. Dorner, of Berlin, spoke upon the influence of German theology upon the Protestant Christian Church. Dr. Krant, of Bonn, he said America will be the great stronghold of Protestantism.

New York, Oct. 11.—The seventh and last day of the General Conference of the Evangelical Churches, was an extremely busy one. Prof. Harris Jones, Trevecca College, Wales, read a paper on "Christianity as a Reforming Power." The speaker showed the failure of false religion and the success of Christianity in contrast to set up the most perfect standard of morality and reform not only in social and domestic life, but even in arts and sciences.

At the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Foss presided. The general topic of the day was "Christian Philanthropy." The Rev. Mr. Thomas A. Aveling, London, read the first paper entitled "Hospitals the Church of the Poor." Dr. Muhlenberg, D. D., of St. Luke's Hospital, of this city, read the second paper entitled "The Lord's Support."

At the Association Hall, the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Dublin, read a paper on "The working power of the Church, and how to utilize it."

After the adjournment of the Evangelical Alliance this afternoon, the American branch held a meeting in the Tabernacle. The Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., of New York, presided. The Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, delivered a brief address, after which a set of resolutions were offered by the Rev. Dr. Sommerville, the chairman of the closing services of the Alliance. Many brief addresses were delivered by distinguished clergymen. We have only room, however, for those by British delegates.

Dr. Crooks, of Quebec, said, in behalf of the delegation from Canada, that they had come to this city with great expectations, and had not been disappointed, and the delegation would, he hoped, return to their spheres of labor strengthened, and determined to do better for the cause in the future. This Conference had been a great exhibition of the presence of the love of Christ among its members. He then, asking God's blessing upon the Alliance, and upon the children for the kindness they had displayed toward the Christian delegates, who were bidding New York farewell.

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COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of Toronto Wholesale Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15.

PRODUCE.

The market has been very whole, fairly active since our last. Some checks have occurred in trade by, taking all things together, a pretty good week's business, and, on the whole, a satisfactory week in both flour and grain, and close at a considerable decline on those of last week. The cause is to be found in the cessation of the demand from Montreal and Montreal having declined heavily, and an opened and keen competition by Montreal having been readily checked. It is maintained by some parties that nearly the whole of the Canadian barley crop in this locality will have been bought up by the end

HERO WORSHIP.

"He is not what Fame publishes of vulgar fellows,
Can we see the man Shakspere? or our own
Within our bosoms, where all the souls are prime
Shall sit in person, and in state defy
What malice if it would, and envy, if it durst,
Shall not come near to touch the glories, which
As laurel-wreths, do go that time
Unblasted, and unsing'd, to honour them we love?
Yet reason is unreasonable choice,
The two or three, possess with authentic voice;
Not thing that Shakspere wrote, but every voice
Proclaims the man; and his pen speaks
To mankind, in all ages, by virtue he rose
To believe what this and that poet hath spoke,
To love where souls seem full of loyalty.
To smile beneath where souls sell; shaping
Of shadows of his life, the form, the time,
The war, the court, the city, the country, the camp,
Not by Gods, but by men, he lives alone.
We do not modly think of him, and pass
The world wonder by, darkly; but have another
We view the man, and see the shadow there to him;
Before we can, we must let reality we know.
Then, whose shadow this is; seek we the substance
A crown to bright this, the world can view;
But is it not a Jubilee to join
The having heart's joy in hope?
Should our praise fall to all our hope and trust,
Should our fair market's rate be common deal,
Silent we lay the nail over the mouth,
And from our temple bear our dead away.

What is one false apology a thousand true—
A thousand confidences ere well begun?
He is no hero, who hath thing's say you.
Who, for a mistake, or two, can make him one.
Back, judge, to meet more of weighing, slow,
The dead ye judge to Fame's square above!
But leave ye to worship men below
With faith and hope, the living whom we love.

—CONSTABLE F. WOODSON, in *Harper's Magazine for October.*

READY-MONEY MORTIBOY

A MATTER-OF-FACT STORY.

CHAPTER IX.

He left Dick Mortiboy fast asleep at madame's the blanchisseuse, in Greek street, Soho, at a late minute yesterday morning, on Thursday morning—slipping with his purse, his pistol, his bowie-knife, with the great too of his right foot commencing with the handle of the door. But his ingenious device was wrecked by the sudden slam of the second-floor chamber of madame's house as he would have been in the strong room of the Bank of England. The people were honest conspirators, not burglars, frequenters of the place.

Dick got up at half-past ten; breakfasted with Ladbury at eleven, at the Sablonnier, on oysters, grillades, watercresses, black coffee, and the little glass of white brandy. Then came the time of business. He completed his cabinet of specimens, and finished up the map of his Madagascar estate. Dinner at seven, at the Cafe Jacob Freres, just out of Leicester Square. Smoke till bed-time—winning instead of losing. On Friday, having completed his business in town, he took the afternoon train to Market Basing.

Saturday he whiled abroad, and found himself bankrupt.

His father had parted reluctantly from his long loan—from the money he had lent. Nothing but the urgency of Dick's London business reconciled the old man to his going.

When he came back after his short visit, old Ready-money allowed more delight than he had done when his son came back, and first introduced himself after a twelve years' absence.

Then, Richard Mellishy Mortiboy was as a shadow.

Now, "My son Richard," was a reality.

The old man showed his pleasure in many ways. He had—Dick's father—loved as good, all he told him: his name was for ever on his father's lips:

"Richard come back again to his old father. A credit to me. What things he's seen! Nobody likelier."

These were the things he said. And he would place his hands on Dick's shoulders, a dozen times an hour.

The sense of touch assured him of his reality.

He walked from Derngate to the bank that morning with his father. It was market day, and the little town showed its wonted busy aspect—an appearance it put on only once a week. Everybody stopped at him as a wonder. People had passed the time away in the town to look after old Ready-money and his newly-found son.

Dick's return was likely to be a wonder on Market Basing for much longer than days.

At the bank, Grimes and the old clerks welcomed him as the prince come back to his father's kingdom.

They bowed down their necks before the heir.

And Dick had a pleasure in their friendly recognitions, and, grasped all, whom he remembered in his mark kindly way, graciously acknowledging the homage they paid him.

After an hour's talk with his father, he said—

"It would be just as well if I looked up a few people to-day, and in the afternoon I shall go over to Bedford, and spend the evening with the Parkside people, I think."

"Very well,—Dick—very well. It's Grace's birthday, by-the-bye, Richard. I'm afraid Cousin Lydply isn't very glad you've come back. She's a fine, high, proud woman, and she might have had it perhaps; for blood is blood, my boy. Where else are you going, Dick?"

"Well, father, I shall look up Uncle Mellishy as well. I never had any grudge against him."

"Well—no. He is your uncle. But pride's going to have a fall, Dick—pride's going to have a fall; and peacocks' tails are going to lose their feathers."

"What do you mean, father?"

"Patience, Richard—patience. Not that I could help it if I would."

Dick did not question his father further.

The old man seemed to be the family, and his son spent an hour with Grimes. He showed himself so quick-witted, so ready and apt to comprehend, that Mr. Mortiboy's manager was startled.

"A pity, Mr. Richard—what a pity you did not stay at home, and be your father's right-hand man."

"Perhaps you fancy I'm better by going abroad."

"Perhaps you have. You know best. Anyhow, stay now you have come back. Your father's not so strong as he was." As sixty-five, head weight begins to tell upon a man. And I will say this for Mr. Mortiboy—he has never hankered after what he never knew. As for pleasure, he doesn't know the meaning of it."

"Pardon, pardon, Mr. Grimes—he does know the meaning of it. Every man must have pleasure in life, or he dies—or goes mad. You will do well to remember that when you have to deal with your clerks. My father's pleasure has been the money growing. It isn't a bad sort of pleasure, perhaps; though it isn't mine."

Old Ready-money had his pleasure—had driven to the foundry and the brewery in Sunset carriage; humbly up his beasts, harried his mortgagees, and enjoyed himself every day after his pleasure.

"My own life," Dick went on, with a sort of sigh, "has been one chiefly of hard work. But it has had some of the pleasure of one thing. There are vicissitudes—vicissitudes in business, Mr. Grimes. And over there" . . . he jerked his finger over his left shoulder, in the direction of the Apollo Pole, but Mr. Grimes understood, "there are vicissitudes" "over there the vicissitudes are very frequent."

"So I suppose."

"Yes. Fancy having your estate confiscated once a year, like the Apollo Pole, which only lasts till the old one picks up strength enough to spike opposition in, fancy riding down to the port with a caravan of silver, and seeing yourself stripped in a day of six months! Why, Mr. Grimes, there's pleasure, there's excitement in that."

Dick slapped him on the back, and laughed, showing all his white teeth, like a jolly good specimen of the slaughters the cattle beasts for mere pleasure and profit sport.

"You must be a fine fellow, Mr. Dick, in the West," said Mr. Grimes.

"So I will. You shall come in one evening. We are despitefully fine in those parts, the governor and I. . . . You drink gin?"

"Mr. Grimes—Mr. Grimes—Everybody in Market Basing knew of Mr. Mortiboy's weekly bottle of gin.

"Come and see me," he said, "and I'll get Frank Mellishy. By Jove! I have quite forgotten that boy. What sort of fellow is he?"

"A capital fellow," said Grimes, with enthusiasm. "Full of life and energy, and of cleverness too—though not, perhaps, like his father. One that will swipe the old bank, and double its work as sure as he goes into it."

"Yes! . . . Well, I'm off. Remember, Mr. Grimes, that you are to come to me."

"Not so well" . . . Grimes spoke on timidly. "But that will spoil the joke, Dick. Your uncle's proud. Hell thrive you back in his favour."

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Then he said to himself, "I see Emily again to-day."

"Looking for fortune."

"Looking for fortune. How comes it, as Horace asks, that no one is content with the lot which the gods have assigned him?"

"The gods assigned me a pound a week," said Dick, "as I somewhat derelicted, and made my way without further help from them."

Which was true—his path said that laid down for mortals by the Olympians having strayed from it.

"Have the Fates, then—you know we are all under the Will of the Fates—been kinder than they promised at first?"

"Yes—that is, I have forced my way."

"Like the old myth of the Titans' war. You know they defeated the gods."

"Indeed, sir, I know nothing of the sort."

"Well—I suppose your reading has been neglected in your travels. You really have done well! You are immensely improved—if you will permit an impertinence—more like your poor mother. You will dine with us this evening?"

"Not to-night, sir. I have another engagement. Next week, I shall be very happy. Here is Frank!"

"Well—he is over at Hunslope. And yes! I do nothing for you Dick? Do you want any money?"

"None, sir—none, thank you."

"Your father put a fine sum, unfortunately, on the best terms possible. Between ourselves, the bitter feeling is all on his part. Yes, sir, Dick!"—here Mr. Mellishy drop'd and whispered—"from jealousy at my superior good luck."

Dick started. What could this mean? He had heard from his father of his uncle's strange conduct on the day of the funeral.

"The years roll on, and bring only success to me, Richard. I am proposed—I am encumbered with my wealth. See here" . . . he opened a drawer in a safe, and showed a full of bonds. . . . "But that's nothing—nothing. This is but a trifle. But, my dear nephew, I am quite old, and I have no time. I have to negotiate with my agents in London about a loan which demands all my energies, and really nearly all my resources. Good-bye, my dear nephew—good-bye. And remember you are to dine with us next week."

Dick went away in a sort of amazement. What did his father mean by those mysterious hints about impending misfortune? Hard cash—a sum approaching £100 to a missionary society, offering him money, talking of his wonderful success, and mixing up with foreign loans.

In the afternoon he walked over to Hunslope, along the well-remembered road. Not a tree seemed changed in all the years he had been away.

For a mile Lord Hunslope's park wall skirted the road.

At a little door Dick had often ridden under in his hunting days, a young man was trying in vain to reach the latch with his whip-handle. His horse was shy and fresh, and troubled the young man. But the rider persevered without success. Dick pitying the young man, said—

"You are Lord Hunslope's son, I know," said Dick to himself.

But he was a stranger to Lord Lanston, who thanked him, apologized for his horse's impatience, and rode through the gate into the park.

In twenty minutes more, Dick was at Parkside. His uncle's house was in the winter's day was closing in. The door was opened by a tall, comely woman of twenty and thirty. The lamp was lighted in the hall, and as Dick came into the light—for it was now dark—he saw a flush on the fair face. The woman gave a little cry, and laid her hand on her heart. The flush became her fall in the face, and started back, mutt ering in his breath—

"Dick! Dick! Dick!—the same—"It's Polly?"

"Yes, Dick—it is you! I heard you were back again, and I knew you would come to see us long before you would be coming to look after your poor—"

"Shut the door, Mary," cried a voice from within. "The wind is blowing right through the hall. Who is it? Is Mr. Richard?"

"Meet me on Sunday," Polly had time to whisper, in his ear, "Sunday morning, at home. I'm going to Market Basing to see my cousin."

"The old place?"

"Ay, the old place. There will be nobody there. . . . Mr. Richard, I knew he gave his hand a wet, slobbering kiss, and opened the door for Mr. Richard's patron . . ." Master Dick Mortiboy, sir."

"Cousin Dick!" cried Mrs. Heathcote, emerging from the hall. "Dick's little Dick, indeed, Mary, to a big man like this!"

Dick believed a cousinly kiss alike on mother and sister, and greeted Frank Mellishy; then sat down by the fire, and they began to make much of him.

Years before, when Dick was a bright young lad of 17, he used to hear his mother Hunslope Farm was the place where alone he seemed to be free from the cold and hardness of a father with whom everything that was good or did was said or done wrong. But there was a time when Dick was a wild, reckless lad, who had run through his money, and she might have had it perhaps; for blood is blood, my boy. Where else are you going, Dick?"

"Well, father, I shall look up Uncle Mellishy as well. I never had any grudge against him."

"Well—no. He is your uncle. But pride's going to have a fall, Dick—pride's going to have a fall; and peacocks' tails are going to lose their feathers."

"What do you mean, father?"

"Patience, Richard—patience. Not that I could help it if I would."

Dick did not question his father further.

The old man seemed to be the family, and his son spent an hour with Grimes. He showed himself so quick-witted, so ready and apt to comprehend, that Mr. Mortiboy's manager was startled.

"A pity, Mr. Richard—what a pity you did not stay at home, and be your father's right-hand man."

"Perhaps you have. You know best. Anyhow, stay now you have come back. Your father's not so strong as he was." As sixty-five, head weight begins to tell upon a man. And I will say this for Mr. Mortiboy—he has never hankered after what he never knew. As for pleasure, he doesn't know the meaning of it."

"Pardon, pardon, Mr. Grimes—he does know the meaning of it. Every man must have pleasure in life, or he dies—or goes mad. You will do well to remember that when you have to deal with your clerks. My father's pleasure has been the money growing. It isn't a bad sort of pleasure, perhaps; though it isn't mine."

Old Ready-money had his pleasure—had driven to the foundry and the brewery in Sunset carriage; humbly up his beasts, harried his mortgagees, and enjoyed himself every day after his pleasure.

"My own life," Dick went on, with a sort of sigh, "has been one chiefly of hard work. But it has had some of the pleasure of one thing. There are vicissitudes—vicissitudes in business, Mr. Grimes. And over there" . . . he jerked his finger over his left shoulder, in the direction of the Apollo Pole, but Mr. Grimes understood, "there are vicissitudes" "over there the vicissitudes are very frequent."

"So I suppose."

"Yes. Fancy having your estate confiscated once a year, like the Apollo Pole, which only lasts till the old one picks up strength enough to spike opposition in, fancy riding down to the port with a caravan of silver, and seeing yourself stripped in a day of six months! Why, Mr. Grimes, there's pleasure, there's excitement in that."

Dick slapped him on the back, and laughed, showing all his white teeth, like a jolly good specimen of the slaughters the cattle beasts for mere pleasure and profit sport.

"You must be a fine fellow, Mr. Dick, in the West," said Mr. Grimes.

"So I will. You shall come in one evening. We are despitefully fine in those parts, the governor and I. . . . You drink gin?"

Mr. Grimes—Mr. Grimes—Everybody in Market Basing knew of Mr. Mortiboy's weekly bottle of gin.

"Come and see me," he said, "and I'll get Frank Mellishy. By Jove! I have quite forgotten that boy. What sort of fellow is he?"

"A capital fellow," said Grimes, with enthusiasm. "Full of life and energy, and of cleverness too—though not, perhaps, like his father. One that will swipe the old bank, and double its work as sure as he goes into it."

"They haven't been doing well lately?"

"Not so well"—Grimes spoke on timidly. "But that will spoil the joke, Dick. Your uncle's proud. Pride's going to have a fall."