

LETTER FROM THE VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON OF KINGSTON.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston has sent us a rejoinder to Mr. Pyno's correspondence, which appeared a short time since in our columns. As we then gave only extracts from the correspondence, we must beg permission of our venerable brother to deal in like manner with his communication, in full assurance that this arrangement will not preclude us from honestly giving the substance, and fully expressing the design of his communication.

The Venerable Archdeacon states that out of 48, the number of the Clergy in the Archdiocese, there was a majority of 8 in favor of Dr. Bethune; and, in answer to Mr. Pyno's inquiry, why "he should have solicited the votes at all, when not disposed to be influenced by the majority," he replies: "I solicited the votes of the Clergy in the Archdiocese, in order to ascertain the position and standing of the Archdeacon of York when placed in competition with the appointment of a Bishop from Home."

In regard to the Delegate's appointment, the Archdeacon writes: "The Delegate or Agent was appointed, commissioned, and sent by the Churchwardens and congregation of the several Churches in the City of Kingston and vicinity, and in the country, and he was entrusted with a counter petition, and that said document did not emanate from the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdiocese."

Mr. Pyno suggested that, after eliciting the votes, the only consistent course was to appoint a Delegate to inform the authorities at Home of the result of those votes. To this the Venerable Archdeacon objects that it would identify him with the canvass in Dr. Bethune's behalf.

We give the conclusion of the Archdeacon's letter in full. "The counter petition you allude to was not sent by me to England or proposed by me to the Clergy of the Archdiocese, but the document emanated from, and urged to counter action the laity, members of the Church and Churchwardens of several congregations in the city of Kingston and vicinity, and of others in the country, and it became a matter of duty with the Clergy who voted against Dr. Bethune, to give a donation when solicited, and to their credit, and consistently with their sentiments, they, with others, contributed, with the exception of yourself and several others."

Upon the announcement of the endorsement of the new See of Kingston, I rejoiced at the sure prospect of receiving a Bishop from the Fatherland, and also felt grateful to the authorities at home for the endorsement of the new Bishopric; leaving two additional Sees to be formed and endowed from a fund contributed by the congregations of the Churches in the Diocese of Toronto. For this increase of Bishops, the Bishop of Toronto has made an appeal to the public in the country for this endorsement. When the fund has been raised and realized, the appointment of Bishops from among our Colonial Clergy will be secured to us as our privilege and right."

I am, Reverend Sir, Your obedient servant, GEORGE O'KELLE STUART, Archdeacon. The Rev. Alexander Pyno.

ensuing year, together with the Incumbent and Churchwardens, ex-officio—Mr. Harman as Secretary, Messrs. Arnold, Bovell, D. Burns, R. Denison, Fleming, McCleary, Roberts and Rowell."

On Sunday the annual collection for the interest on the debt fund was made. A forcible and telling sermon was preached by the incumbent the Rev. Dr. Lett; after which the large sum of \$287 was contributed. The sermon in the evening, marked by much power and eloquence, was preached by the Rev. J. G. Armstrong. The sum of the collections on both occasions exceeded one hundred pounds.

DIocese OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS, ON THE HALF OF THE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS FUND, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 19TH OF MARCH 1854.

Table listing church collections for the Theological Students Fund, including St. John's, St. Paul's, St. George's, etc., with amounts.

87 collections, amounting to... £128 6 1

Previously announced... £383 8 0

Previously announced... £245 15 4

Previously announced... £204 5 10

Previously announced... £208 16 10

Previously announced... £217 12 6

Previously announced... £5 8 7

Previously announced... £13 0 0

Previously announced... £13 0 0

Previously announced... £13 0 0

Brought forward... £406 12 9

OMITTED IN LAST PAPER, ACCOUNT NAGARA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

Rev. T. W. Beck... £1 5 0

Rev. J. G. Giddens... £1 5 0

Rev. J. W. Blackman... £1 5 0

Rev. J. H. Hebble... £1 5 0

Rev. J. M. Stewart... £1 5 0

Rev. J. R. Salter... £1 5 0

Rev. J. L. Alexander... £1 5 0

Rev. J. G. McKenzie... £1 5 0

Carried forward... £400 12 9

ARRIVAL OF THE "BALTIC."

The Baltic left Liverpool on Thursday, the 25th ult. She arrived on the 16th ult., having been 21 days on the passage, which took her 300 miles to the south-west. She was the Sarah Sands bound, and the Atlantic took east.

The Paris correspondents say that the czar's refusal to telegraph to Berlin on the 18th, to the French government, and so soon as known to the British minister, sent a notification of the fact overland to Sir C. Napier.

The Danish ministry retain office. Exchange on London has fallen to 210. Bills on Prussia were unsaleable in London.

Stock exchange, after official hours.—Consols for money 89 1/2 and 89, and for American Consols 89 1/2 and 89, and an impression prevails that the Board will advance the rate of interest, but the Board adjourned to-day, without resolving on any definite plan.

The publication of the secret correspondence had increased good feeling in France towards England.

Business generally dull. Russian produce excepted.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BANKLIN."

The Franklin arrived at p.m., bringing 82 passengers. The Canada reached Liverpool on the 12th.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BANKLIN."

Carried forward... £400 12 9

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies.

This Establishment is composed of, besides the Principals, two highly educated resident English Governesses, and one French.

The high patronage and support experienced during the eight years Messrs. and Madame Deslandes have resided in Toronto, and the entire satisfaction expressed by the parents of the pupils who have been and now are under their charge, induce them still to hold out the same advantages which they have hitherto done.

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, postpaid) to the Rev. the Secretary of the Church Society, Toronto.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION FOR MATRICATION AND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1854.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD MILLINER, to assist in the selling of millinery in the general management of the Millinery business.

WANTED, A TALENTED MAN, to assist in the selling of millinery in the general management of the Millinery business.

WANTED, A GOOD SALESMAN, for a wholesale and retail Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Store.

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Bells! Bells! Bells!!!

For Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years.

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Messrs. BETLEY & KAY

EG to inform the Ladies of Toronto and its vicinity that they have succeeded in engaging the services of

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Family Reading.

PATTY OF TANJORE.

Most of our readers are acquainted with the name of the Rev. G. U. Pope, the Society's Missionary at Tanjore, South India. Attached to Mr. Pope's mission is a school, in which Hindu girls are taught and boarded. Provisions and clothing for the natives are very cheap in India; and the whole expense of each child is not more than three pounds a year.

Some young ladies at a school in England, knowing this fact, resolved to save a part of their pocket money, and raise one more child from heathen darkness and place her in a Christian school.

As soon as they had saved the money, they gave it to a clergyman who is acquainted with Mr. Pope, and it was sent to Tanjore. There it enabled Mr. Pope to provide food and clothes for another little girl, who was soon added to his school.

The clergyman through whom the money was sent, asked for some account of the little maiden; and the young ladies in England soon afterwards had the gratification of receiving the following letter from Mr. Pope:

TANJORE, August 1st 1853.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS,—Your friend and mine, the Rev. Mr. [name], has asked me to write and tell you about the little girl whom you support in our Mission School. I really ought to have written to you before this, but there are so many things that a Missionary has to do, that sometimes he does not know what to do first, and sometimes (which of course is very wrong) he forgets altogether to do things which are of importance.

"Little Patty is young and very fat; has, of course, very black hair and eyes, and skin about the colour of a copper kettle. But her teeth, which she shows very often, as she is very fond of laughing, are as white as they possibly can be. She was found under a tree, deserted by her parents, but is evidently of high caste. She is very well-looking and intelligent. The English magistrate kept her for a time and then sent her to us. She was baptized on the 17th October, 1852, by the name of Martha, though always called Patty, and her sponsors were Mrs. Morris, the lady of one of our English civilians, Mrs. Pope, and Mr. H. Pope. She behaved very well, and I think she feels the importance of the solemn sacrament by which she was made a Christian. I do not know that I can tell you much more about her. She is in the third class in the school, and learns to read, write, sew, spin, and work gums. I suppose she is six years old. A few years will make a great change in her. And we hope that she will be, through God's mercy, spared to be a good woman. As soon as she can write well enough, she shall write you a letter, and I will send it with a translation, if God spares us."

"I wish I could write you something more interesting; but it is enough to think that one little girl is here taught from day to day to know, and love, and fear the God whom you worship, and that she is supported by your self-denial and zeal. I never see her in school or in church, but I think of you, though I do not know you personally, and pray God bless you and guide you in His holy way. It will not be long before Him who hath said that a cup of cold water given in His name shall not lose its reward."

"I must tell you, too, that we are building, with monies from England, a large Girls' School, on the same plan as many of the English National Schools, with Gothic windows, and made to look as much as possible like an English school. When it is finished it will hold 120 girls, and I hope to have it full. It is difficult to get the little heathen girls to come to school, for their parents think that it is quite a disgrace for a girl to learn to read and write; but I trust we shall succeed in time."

"And now, as we all pray for you and your teachers and friends, so pray for us, and especially for the little Patty, that she may have grace to serve Christ faithfully, and through His merits may obtain everlasting life."

The clergyman through whom the above letter was sent to the young ladies, received from them a letter in reply, in which they said:

"When you have the opportunity, will you do us the favour of thanking Mr. Pope for his very kind letter. We shall all be delighted to receive one from 'Patty' herself, as soon as she can write; and you kindly send her our love, and tell her that although we are unknown to her, she has many young friends who feel a great interest in her, and who will always be made very happy by hearing that the little girl can do towards giving her an opportunity of the Christian instruction so freely bestowed upon herself, is not without its good effect."

If our readers feel interested in the perusal of these letters, we hope they will reflect that there might be a great many more "little Patties" in Tanjore, if there were more people in England willing to practise self-denial and set apart a small portion of their money for this special service of God.

AN IRISH MOTHER.

The following story we heard from a young woman in humble life—an emigrant from Ireland. During the recent, the expression of her fine intellectual face—her fast flowing tears, attested a truth we all admit—that warm hearts and gentle sympathies may exist when the refinements of polished life are wanting. "The steerage of our ship was crowded with passengers of all ages, and before we had been long at sea, a malignant disease broke out among the children on board. One after another sickened and died, and each was in its turn wrapped in its narrow shroud and committed to the deep, with no requiem but the bursting sigh of a fond mother, and no obsequies but tears of fathers and brothers and pitying spectators. As they suddenly plunged into the sea, and the blue waves closed over them, I clasped my own babe more strongly to my bosom, and prayed that Heaven might spare my only child.

But this was not to be. It sickened, and day by day I saw that its life was ebbing and the work of death begun. On Friday night it died, and to avoid the necessity of so seeing what was once so beautiful and so dear, given to gurgling monsters of the deep, I concealed its death from all around me. To full suspicion, I gave evasive answers to those who enquired after it, and, as if I were in my arms, and sang to it, as if my babe was only sleeping for an hour, when the cold long sleep of death was on it. A weary day and night had passed away, and the Sabbath came. Like others, I wore my neatest dress and put on a smiling face—but no! it was a heavy task, for I felt that my heart was breaking.

On Monday, the death of my child could no longer be concealed, but from regard to my feelings the Captain had it enclosed in a rude coffin, and promised to keep it two days for burial, if in that time we should make land. The coffin was placed in the boat which floated at the ship's stern, and through the long hours of night I watched it—a dark speck on the waves, which might shut it from my sight forever. It was then I thought of my dear cottage home, and my native land, and of the kind friends I had left behind me, and longed to mingle my tears with theirs. By night I watched the coffin of my babe, and by day I looked for the land—rising my heart in prayer to him who holds the winds' hand, that they might waft us swiftly onward.

On the third morning just as the sun had risen, the fog lifted and showed us the green shores of New Brunswick. The ship was laid to, and then the Captain with a few men left, taking the coffin with them. It was not permitted to go, but from the deck of the vessel I could see them as they dug the grave under thick shades of the forest trees, on the edge of a sweet glade, which sloped down to the water—and in my heart I blessed them, and prayed that God would reward their kindness to the living and the dead. When they returned on board, the Captain came to me and said—"My good woman, the place where your son is buried is Greenville, on the coast of Brunswick. I will write it upon a piece of paper, that you may know where his remains lie." I thanked him for his care, but told him the record was already written on my heart, and I should meet in a brighter and happier world.

"THE IDIOT'S PRAYER."

[From the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.] Have you, my poorer readers, ever heard of a "cretin"? Many, possibly, have not; and many who are raised above the poor, have never probably heard of the "Asylum for the Cretin."

England is a happy land, and a privileged land too. Though biting frost and chilling winds visit her from time to time, yet oh! the comforts of an English home; the well-latched cottage, the little garden, the warm fireside, the good supply of pure water, are blessings which the poor in happy England are apt to overlook. Let them hear of other lands—of the burning sun, or the eternal snows, the parched ground, the earthquakes, the avalanche, the impure waters, which travellers tell of—and surely the labourer in his cottage, the mechanic at his work, the tradesman in his shop, will lift a voice of grateful praise to the Giver of all good, for English blessings and English homes.

But what have these remarks to do with the "Idiot's prayer"? I will tell you. Who has not heard of lovely Switzerland and sunny Italy, of the surpassing beauty of the valleys of the one, of the rich vineyards and orange groves of the other? Yet in these very spots a fearful disease rages. It is called "cretinism;" arising, it is supposed, from the impure water of the valleys, beside which the peasants live, and of which they drink. It brings on a species of idiocy. The poor "cretin" is hideous to behold, even when afflicted but mildly by the disease. He may be seen standing by the roadside stunted in his person, with his tongue extended, and will gaze at the traveller as he passes, with a vacant, idiotic stare. But when the disease is in a more aggravated form, the wretched being at the age of thirty or forty, is in size more like a child of seven or eight. He may be seen lying by the roadside, or placed at his cottage door almost immovable, resembling some huge, unshapely vegetable.

It is reported that the soldiers of Napoleon's army, when they saw these poor objects basking in the sun, actually fell at them, thinking so disgusting a sight ought to be removed. Alas! it has been calculated that in Switzerland alone, there are upwards of ten thousand "cretins!" Has nothing been done for these poor afflicted beings? Blessed be God, He has inclined the heart of one of His faithful servants to pity and help them. Just ten years ago, an eminent physician was travelling in Switzerland. One day his attention was arrested by the sight of a poor cretin, who was kneeling by the roadside before a large crucifix, and uttering a prayer? Who do you think had said this afflicted one to pray? His mother. She had taught her helpless idiot boy to lisp a prayer! English mothers! you who are blessed with joyous, healthy children, do you do likewise?—do you take your little ones to your knee, and tell them of a Saviour's love?—and then, placing their infant hands together, do you teach them the sweet accents of prayer? Do you lead them to kneel beside you, and call upon the Saviour, who has commanded the little children to come unto Him? If so, happy mothers! You will pray with your children on earth, and praise with your children in heaven. But to return to my story. This devoted man of God could not sleep for thinking of the poor "idiot's prayer!" He passed many a sleepless night in devising some method by which he might teach and shelter the poor "cretins;" and he soon determined to consecrate his talents, and devote his time to this object. He, in consequence, went to reside in one of the Swiss valleys, the very spot where this fearful disease was raging. And for two years he remained there, making every observation and inquiry which might enable him the more effectually to carry out his blessed object. After

some time, his attention was directed, in the providence of God, to a large tract of land, on which was a wooden cottage. This he purchased, and there, with six poor cretins, he began his labours. And God has abundantly blessed the work.

Two buildings have now been added to the original cottage, capable of holding thirty patients. Three hundred cretins have been received during the last ten years; about a hundred out of this number have been completely cured, and others greatly benefited. And it is related that, in many instances, these forlorn beings have returned home not only recovered in body, but with their hearts changed by Divine grace, to testify the power of a Saviour's love to their ignorant and superstitious relations and neighbours.

My dear readers, remember the poor afflicted cretin's prayer. His mother, probably, was too ignorant to teach him how to come simply to Jesus. She had not the privileges which you have. Oh! beware lest the poor cretin rise up in judgment and condemn you. "Seek the Lord," while you have health and strength, and teach your children to seek Him, and pray so to live here that you may, after this short life, rise in glory. E. S.

From our English Files.

On Friday morning the 93rd Regiment were inspected by General Sir HARRY SMITH, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, who had gathered round the barracks. They were afterwards formed into square and General Sir Harry Smith then addressed them as follows:—"Highlanders, on Monday you will embark for the purpose of meeting the enemies of your country. Soldiers have nothing to do but to fight, and to win; and you will be no exception in this instance. You have a most noble cause to fight for. I mean the protection of the weak by the strong. This is the cause that you will fight for, and nobly will you and the rest of the army do your duty. You will be led by Lord Raglan, a man who was on the right side of the battle of Waterloo, and who knows how to lead you to glory as well as you know how to fight to attain it. One thing I desire to impress upon you, and that is to be good comrades to our gallant allies, the French. I say 'gallant' most truly, for they were once our foes; now you are to fight along with them and any other soldiers in the world, because they will never desert you. Your conduct, Highlanders, under my command, has been like that of every British regiment, and I never saw a British regiment more united than yours. I shall be glad to see you. We soldiers are well provided for by our country, but the unfortunate inhabitants of the country where war is carried on are ever in a state of misery. Let no man's hand be turned against the people of the country, but protect the weak against the strong. Colonel Ansell, the weak against the strong. As soldiers, as well as the army generally. If I am not with you, my heart is with you, and it beats to that impulse which may be felt now by every British soldier who has to fight in the cause of the Queen and glorious England. I then gave Sir Harry three times three cheers."

Seventy-three thousand rounds of ball cartridges left the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich for Southey, on the 17th inst. The Guards, and an order has been received to have 6,000,000 of ball cartridges ready packed for being sent to the East within the next fortnight.

Recruiting in Dublin has so signally succeeded that, in order to check the military ardour running so high, the standard of height has been raised. In the course of a fortnight about one thousand recruits have been sworn in before the magistracy of that city.

The Emperor of Russia replied to the following letter to the Emperor of the West:—"We received the blessings of Christianity from the Greek Empire; and this has established and maintained ever since a link of connection, both moral and religious between Russia and that power. The ties that have thus united the two countries have subsisted for ages, and the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, was as explicit as the former ones in this respect. Turkey, on her part, recognised this right of religious interference, and fulfilled her engagements until within the last year or two, when, for the first time, she gave reason to complain. I will not now advert to the parties which she principally injured, but to the duties which she owes to it. It became my duty to interfere, and claim from Turkey the fulfilment of her engagements. My representations were pressing but friendly, and I have every reason to believe that matters were generally settled by the committee room. It is my duty to say that I would construe their honestness and enthusiasm into violence and insanity. This picture of the interior of the Anti-Reserve Association is a very mild one."

"We do not pretend to describe the meeting at which the latest manifesto was concocted, if indeed there was any meeting at all. We pretend not to say; the next thing was to procure signatures. And how, does the reader imagine, was this end compassed? The document was hawked round the city, and by fraudulent representations of its contents, signatures were generally obtained. The list of signatures had been fraudulently interpolated; and the fact is now established beyond the possibility of cavil."

A SIGNIFICANT PROLOGUE. Alluding to the connection between Church and State, Mr. George Brown observes in the *Globe* of the 3d current:—"Permitting the connection on one point, how can you forbid it on any other? If Protestants keep the State as a benefactor, how do they retain the State as a benefactor? If the Church of England denied to Romanists all public emoluments, how shall the Church of Rome be deprived of her enormous emoluments?"

Surely the Roman Catholic members of the Canadian Legislature must be groping in the darkness of utter demerit, if they do not keep the warning of the *Globe*, and be above most signally the purport and power of the words "most public emoluments." Drilling words must they be, if they imagine that the fierce polemical platforms of Canada West will confine their assaults to the public emoluments of the Roman Church. The slogan "Anglican Church" will be applied by thousands and tens of thousands, whose zeal will not permit them to examine deliberately the charters

and title-deeds of ecclesiastical property!—The game which that unprophetic "danger doom of Popery," John Knox, enacted in Scotland, will be repeated in Eastern Canada, and, the chances are great, with corresponding results!—Hamilton Gazette.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. The following return of the business of this road, from its opening in November last to the 31st instant, shows a satisfactory state of affairs in every department, particularly in that of the "passengers killed," and contrasts rather favourably with the bills of mortality weekly disised up on the other side of the line 45°—

Actual Business of the Great Western Railway. Receipts of G. W. R. per day, £1,000. Loss, except by injury to locomotives, £1,000. Average passengers daily, 10,000. Aggregate number carried over road, 62,000. Engines and tenders now in good order, 19. Do. requiring extra repairs (one of which is the Ontario, damaged by collision, and the Windsor, damaged by running on the rails, £250 will repair both locomotives), 2. Engines requiring trifling repairs, 3. Number of miles run by engines, 27,480. Do. passenger cars, 86,710. Do. freight cars, 47,758. Passengers killed, 2. Employed on the road, 2,000.

Six new locomotives (says the *Spectator*) were placed on the road last week; and these, we hold, will be kept in constant play to keep down the accumulating quantities of freight being sent through from the West.—St. Catharines Constitution.

MINERAL WATER BATHS AT ST. CATHARINES. From the *Hamilton Gazette* we extract the following notice of the St. Catharines Mineral Spring. Mr. Stephenson, we learn from another quarter, has got his bath-house in first-rate order, and there being about 50 bath-rooms now fitted up, and his new hotel adjoining the baths is rapidly advancing. It is expected that there will be a large influx of visitors during the approaching summer. The new steamer to run between St. Catharines and Toronto, will be on the route about the 1st of May, under the command of the late popular captain of the *Maceppa*, Mr. Donaldson.

"We have alluded in some of our back issues to the mineral Spa and Artesian well at St. Catharines. We recur again with pleasure to the subject, our anticipations being realized by the public appreciation of an insimulable bath to the invalid. The spa was carefully analyzed by Dr. Chilton of New York, and Professor Croft of Toronto, and was found to contain a great quantity of the various alkaline salts in solution, than similar mineral spas in the old world; and we but quote the results of tests, when we assert that the Spa contains more than ten and a half ounces of salt to sixteen ounces of water, together with the other powerful remedial agents, Bromine and Iodine. No distant day will see invalids congregating at St. Catharines from the States and Europe, as heretofore in different parts of the continent of Europe. Theological situation of St. Catharines is admirably adapted to the admirers of the picturesque,—being situated a little below the head of Lake Ontario, twelve miles from Niagara Falls, and accessible to the Lake steamer, which, with its other natural advantages, will stamp upon the Chertleburn of North America. The enterprising proprietor of the mineral springs, Mr. Stephenson, is creating a hotel, with the convenience of baths, &c., second to none on this vast continent."

John Strachan, Esq., Mayor of Goderich, has announced his intention of running for Huron and Bruce at the next election. He is brother-in-law to Messrs. Jones, Esq., a gentleman much popular in the County, and is son of the Bishop of Toronto.—*Colonist*.

Advertisements. LEONARD SCOTT & Co's. LIST OF British Periodical Publications. Delivered in all the principal Cities and Towns of the Empire.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative). 1. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig). 2. The North British Review, (Free Church). 3. The Westminster Review, (Liberal). 4. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory). 5. Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above intimated, yet but a small portion of their character is devoted to party politics. It is their literary character which gives them their value, and in that respect they are all equally deserving of our attention. They are a standing quarrel with mankind in general and with governments in particular. They resolve upon a manifesto. The next step in the process is to call together some ten or a dozen others in a bar room, and there, with a bottle of wine in each hand, they assemble to take upon themselves the name and style of the Anti-Reserve Committee. The clerical element generally predominates. There is an old saying that "when gentlemen meet, compliments do pass," and certainly the compliments of the most highly seasoned body are generally of this nature. To the credit of these gentlemen be it said, they conduct their proceedings without a single policeman to keep order; preferring rather to do without that commodity; and we are not aware that an actual passage at arms has ever taken place in the committee room. It is true that some of the members would construe their honestness and enthusiasm into violence and insanity. This picture of the interior of the Anti-Reserve Association is a very mild one."

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