

Miscellaneous.

THEODORE'S BARBARITY.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a communication from Lieut. Pridoux, one of the Abyssinian captives, which shows a degree of barbarity in King Theodore, it is to be hoped, without parallel at the present day, even in uncivilized countries.

His Majesty seems now to set no bounds to his cruelty and ferocity. When I last wrote he was on a plundering expedition against the small island of Matraho, in the Lake Tana. Every inhabitant of that place he consigned to the flames, with the exception of three Gondar merchants, who had fled thither for security, but who unluckily reckoned without their host, for they were plundered of their property, and are now lying in chains in the camp of the tyrant, and are frequently tortured for money.

It is said there is not a single man, woman or child alive between Debra Tabor and Emfras on the borders of Dembea. In the camp his Majesty has been playing the same game. It was reported to him that two thousand of his soldiers wished to desert; they were surrounded by the others, and their throats cut like cattle. For two days the camp resounded with the reports of fire arms; the mothers, wives, children, and nearest relations of these wretched men were being pistolled by the soldiery. Ladies of good family, the wives of the chiefs, were stripped naked and tied to posts, where they were exposed to the noontide glare of the sun; afterwards they were tortured with rods, etc., until a pistol shot put an end to their sufferings. Unmentionable barbarities have been perpetrated on the miserable women; 250 chiefs of districts have had their hands and feet cut off, and then been left to die of starvation.—Still the King's disposition does not improve; desertions continue daily.

To be a prisoner in the hands of such a monarch as this is certainly not an enviable position.

AMERICAN FISHERMEN CAUGHT.—The Essex Record, published at Windsor, gives an account of a descent by the Canadian fishery officers on American fishermen in Lake Erie. There is a cluster of islands near the mouth of the Detroit River, some of which are in Canada and others in the United States. From the shelter of these latter places Americans sail forth and set labyrinthine nets in the channels among the British islands, and the track of fish seeking the river about spawning time. It is stated by our contemporary that these sometimes are thirty miles of nets down, owned and worked by Americans. This raiding business has been going on for some time. The fisheries on the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers are said to have been much injured by it. But the adventurers have at last burnt their fingers. Having ascertained how they were situated, Mr. Whiteher, of the fisheries office, took steps to secure them, and a heavy seizure was effected. We doubt, however, if even this lesson will deter marauders, and think there is force in the suggestion of the Record that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries might employ the gunboat on that station to pay occasional visits to the grounds trespassing upon, and protect the fishermen of Ontario from such wholesale depredations.

An extensive fire took place at Ottawa on the night of the 13th ult. It broke out in the warehouse of Bates, Bros., on the canal basin, and destroyed property to the value of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The building was filled with the winter stock of groceries and liquors, nearly all of which was consumed. The fire raged fiercely for several hours and was extinguished only when everything combustible in the building had been destroyed, leaving the stone walls alone standing. The building was constructed with great care, so as to be proof against fire, and the origin of the conflagration is a matter of uncertainty. Bates, Bros., although insured for a considerable amount, are heavy losers.

A GOOD STORY.—The Duke of Argyll tells a good story. He was travelling with the Duke of Northumberland in a first-class carriage on the North-eastern railway. At one of the stations a little commercial traveller got in. The three chatted familiarly until the train stopped at Alblwick junction. Here the Duke of Northumberland got out, and was met by a train of flunkies and servants. The commercial traveller said to his remaining companion, "That must be some great swell." "Yes," said the Duke of Argyll, "he is the Duke of Northumberland." "Bless me," exclaimed the bagman, "and to think that he should have been so affable to two little snobs like us."—London Letter.

GREAT SALT WELL.—Goderich, Nov. 21. There is great excitement in this city, caused by the complete success of the new salt well near the Station. The boring was suspended at the depth of 1,100 feet, where they came upon twenty-three feet of salt, and three layers of shale, and ten feet pure salt. The value of this well to Goderich can hardly be over-estimated, as it proves that the whole site of the town overlies a formation of the purest salt in the world. Capitalists and land-owners are on the qui vive to-day, and salt territory has risen fifty per cent.

INNOUENS.—The only grocer in Hastings, Michigan, that persists in the selling of intoxicating beverages, has fixed a sort of wheel lettered with the initials of the liquor desired, as B for brandy, W for whiskey, and so on, ad infinitum. The drinker places his tumbler upon the letter of the drink he desires—not forgetting to place the money there also—then turns the wheel. It goes behind the screen, is filled, rolls round to the drinker, and no one is seen to sell or take pay, and the law is evaded.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION IN THE MIXING DISTRICTS.—We learn from the Newcastle Daily Journal, that a man, 79 years of age, died suddenly at a public-house, and an inquest was held on his body. His widow was not present; one of the witnesses said she had been asked to come, but replied that the distance was too far to travel, and "besides, what's the use of a dead man to me?"

The Maine ship yards are nearly all idle. The Boston Advertiser says the long list of launches we were formerly accustomed to regard with pleasure as evidence of the rapid growth of our merchant marine no longer appear in our exchanges from that State, and we now find only occasional announcements that here and there a vessel is on the stocks. It is hardly too much to say that the extraordinary depression is being felt in the construction of vessels.

A celebrated dentist says that in the United States in a population of thirty millions of teeth lost annually by decay—are caused by the use of bolted wheat, which deprives the system of the lime needed in the human teeth.

Sad revelations are being made in Paris of the Mexican expedition. The second regiment of Zouaves was four days without food. Out of 21,800 composing it, only 11,000 returned to France. Of a company of the 99th regiment Vera Cruz, all but 12 men perished of yellow fever.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—A man at Lindsay, Canada, was fined \$5 for cursing the Queen. "What a tremendous internal revenue," says the Chicago Post, "would accrue to the United States if this sum could be collected from every man (Democratic and rebels included) who should vent a curse upon the President! The proceeds of a single day's swearing at Andy would well nigh extinguish the national debt."

PIERCE SARCASTIC.—The secret of Dante's struggle through life was in the reckless sarcasm of his answer to the Prince of Verona, who asked him how he could account for the fact that in the household of princes the court fool was in greater favor than the philosopher.—"Similarity of minds," said the fierce genius, "is all over the world a test of friendship."

TOOTHACHE.—For the benefit of the whole family of toothaches, it may be useful for us to state that at a meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake, a distinguished practitioner, said that he was able to cure the most desperate case of the toothache, unless the disease was connected with rheumatism, by the application of the following remedy: Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms; mix and apply to the tooth.—Portland Press.

A ROMANCE OF DIPLOMACY.—Baron Henri Van Havre, Secretary to the Belgian Legation at Washington, a member of an old, wealthy and aristocratic Belgian family, has married a Washington Treasury Clerk in the person of Miss Cennilla Webb. The event has made quite a sensation in Washington. An exchange paper says:

"Three days ago the wealthy and aristocratic Baron, accompanied by his intended bride, Miss Webb, attended by party of friends, proceeded to the Catholic Church of St. Aloysius and had the nuptial ceremony performed. The Baron is a Catholic and his wife an Episcopalian. To-day the Episcopal ceremony of marriage was completed, in presence of a select and fashionable congregation. The bride, who is about twenty years of age, was dressed in pearl colored silk, and with her wreath of golden tresses, bright blonde complexion, and delicately chiselled features, created no small degree of admiration."

We were not aware that the absurdity of two nuptial ceremonies, arising out of denominational differences, was required or practised in the United States.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The MIRROR, NUMBER 665.—A correspondent writes: "Mr. Disraeli's bill that the recent banquet to the mathematical chairman in the number of 658 reminds me of an anecdote related by the Pall Mall Gazette, which I quote for the benefit of your readers: 'Whenever the subject of scriptural fortune-telling came up in Lord Macaulay's presence, he was pretty sure to relate an anecdote of his sojourn in India. He arrived one night, late and tired, at the house of the chaplain of a somewhat unfrequented district, and desired to get to bed as soon as possible. But his host was not going to throw away the rare opportunity of eliciting some valuable information from a guest of such rare ability and scholarship. "Mr. Macaulay," said he, "I positively cannot let you retire till you state your opinion as to the Number of the Beast." "I was driven into a corner," said the statesman rather than theologian, "and I answered on the spot, 'I have no doubt as to what was foreshadowed by the mystical number—the British House of Commons! The members elected (658) the three clerks at the table, the sergeant-at-arms, and the deputy-sergeant, the librarian and the two doorkeepers, making 665; and I rushed to my couch.'"

The Spanish government has made its annual estimate of the revenues of Cuba; in other words, the estimate of how much bleeding Cuba can stand this year. It is taken for granted that the island will produce \$31,162,853 while the expenditure will be \$25,629,834, leaving a snug little balance of \$5,532,819. The total revenue from Cuba and Porto Rico is estimated at \$34,558,133, and total estimated surplus \$5,714,503.

A merchant who was absent from home, received a telegram informing him of the death of a little girl, who he had just sent a letter to his partner advising him that a draft had been presented for \$5,000 and the signature seemed rather doubtful. The merchant replied to both letters, but misdirected them.—The astonishment of the wife may be imagined when she read: "I know nothing about it: it's a swindle." The partner received a hearty congratulation upon his safe deliverance.

TELEGRAPH BLENDERS.—A gentleman at Albany, N. Y., who is somewhat envious for his social culture and chivalry recently has occasion to telegraph to some lady friends in New York city, as follows:—Miss goes down this evening to complete her bridal trousseau." Instead of rendering it as above, the careless operator makes it read in this way:—"Miss goes down this evening to complete her bridal trousers." The scene among the ladies on receiving this despatch can be better imagined than described.

ADVERTISING.—Forney's Press, one of the shrewdest and ablest of newspapers, has the following sensible idea on advertising: "We have for many years studied the art of advertising, and still it remains to us a marvel that there is not one hundred times more of it. We never knew a man to advertise his wares liberally and steadily, that it did not pay, yet there are thousands of manufacturers and tens of thousands of men having articles which they declare ought to be, in every household in the country who advertise as if the careless operator makes it read in this way:—"Miss goes down this evening to complete her bridal trousers." The scene among the ladies on receiving this despatch can be better imagined than described.

Mr. McKenzie, the proprietor of the Prince Albert Confectionery, died on Sunday morning. Though in ill-health for some time from a wasting disease, his death was very sudden. Mr. McKenzie will be much regretted in the city and throughout the Province, as he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of a very large circle, who will deeply sympathize with his family in their bereavement. His remains will be interred to-morrow afternoon, when the Caledonian Society will assist in the obsequies.—H. Col.

[The deceased was an uncle of Mr. Alex. McKenzie, Confectioner, of Charlottetown.]—Ed. Jour.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN NEW YORK.

The courtesan Fanny Wright who killed officer McChesney on the 20th October, is said to have come from Lowell originally.—The deed was one of great horror. The woman was drunk, and flourishing the knife over her head at the corner of Mercer and Canal streets. As McChesney approached her he said, "You have got a knife." "No I ain't!"—and with this reply she sprang with the rage of a maniac at the officer, plunging the blade of the knife into his neck, one inch below the left ear. The blow, driven by the arm of the desperate and infuriated woman, maddened by drink, severed the jugular vein. Evidently frightened, but still with presence of mind, officer McChesney immediately gave the alarm rattle, when officer Seaman, of that post, instantly arrived upon the spot. "Seaman," said the wounded man—the blood gurgling from the ghastly cut,— "I have been stabbed by this woman; arrest her!"

The man so wounded, who at this time was surrounded by an excited crowd, and attempted to take her into custody, but she quickly drew back, raised her hand, in which she held the bloody knife, and attempted to renew the deadly assault; stepping back, officer Seaman quickly struck her on the wrist with his club, and the knife fell on the sidewalk. Pinioning her arms, he, with the assistance of the citizens, conveyed her to the eighth precinct station house, where she was once again surrounded in the darkest cell. McChesney, with a feeling that his life was fast ebbing away, the blood spurting in a thick red stream over his coat and saturating his shirt, rushed frantically up Canal street to Broadway, through that street to the upper side of Howard street, and a block beyond, followed by an excited crowd, and, on stopping a moment, began to sink upon the sidewalk, when officers Kane and Dickman, hearing that she had been stabbed, rushed to the spot and prevented the dying man from falling. While taking him in a carriage to the hospital McChesney died, and his body was taken to the station house.—He had been appointed to the force only on the 11th of last month, and had just been commissioned a patrolman in the 8th precinct. He was a fine-looking man, six feet in height, and well proportioned; he had been married but a few days previous to his being placed on the police force.

An interesting literary project is proposed in the South. A picked corps of the most gallant officers and soldiers in the late rebel army is organized for the purpose of exposing the shortcomings of those in authority. They intend to pick many a bubble reputation, to show how quartermasters and commissaries plundered, how generals exhibited the utmost favoritism, how the soldiers and high officers sheltered themselves in bomb-proofs. It is said that the projectors of this history are "through rebels," but they mean nevertheless to expose in the most unmerciful manner the way in which certain men obtained positions of honor in the army, and their behavior when they had got their places. It will be "spicy" reading, and if the work is done thoroughly and no favors shown, it will be a volume of considerable bulk.—Boston Advertiser.

A young lady of extreme beauty drowned herself in the River Loire the week before last. She left a letter to a young man, whom she was much attached to, saying that she would not marry him because he was subject to epileptic fits. She had therefore done the next best thing, drowned herself!

THE POPE IN THE FORTRESS.—The Pall Mall Gazette of October 23rd, says: "Yesterday (October 10) the Pope went to Fort St. Angelo, and presented himself to the Garibaldian prisoners, who received him on their knees in profound silence. Looking round on the party, about two hundred in number, the Holy Father said:—'Behold him whom your general calls the vampire of Italy. It is against me you have all taken up arms? And what do you see? A poor old man? The Pope then drew nearer and addressed several of the prisoners personally, saying:—'You, my friends, are noble, brave, and you are your shirt, and you your coat, and you your hat. Ah, well, I shall see you are provided, and then I shall send you away to your own homes; only I shall ask you first, as Catholics, to make a spiritual retirement, for my sake. You, know, my dear friends, that it is the Pope himself who asks you this.' The Garibaldians were deeply moved by this address, and pressed forward, when the cross bearing the Pope's robes, which the Holy Father gave them his benediction."

A German named Ellerhausen, who a few years ago erected large establishments on the line of railway near Windsor for the manufacture of lumber, has been established in the foundation of quite a village there bearing his name,—recently discovered means by which iron ore could be converted into cast steel, by a simple process, making it cost no more than refined iron. A company has been formed in Montreal, and patents are being taken out, the company preferring to do so rather than accept the millions of dollars offered for the discovery by a New York firm. This will to a great extent, revolutionize one of the greatest trades in the world.—Aberyst. Gazette.

At the burning of a two story house in Montreal on the 10th inst., four persons were killed, and a man named Shaw, his wife, and two children, one aged three years the other aged nine months. When the bodies were rescued from the flames, they were burned to a crisp, and presented a sickening sight. Shaw and his wife had been intoxicated.

The Bridgewater Times learns that the gold-bearing quartz from the mines at Gold River, Lunenburg County, are exceedingly rich. Fourteen men are employed night and day at the diggings, and a steam crusher is to be erected and in operation by next spring. Silver has also been discovered. It is probable that the mill run at Gold River in the Province, as it is impossible to break some of the quartz in any direction without finding gold.

An editor says his attention was first drawn to Antrim in the skillful manner in which a pretty girl handled a broom, whereas a brother editor says, the manner in which his wife handles a broom is not so very pleasant.

Charles Dickens does not use any scenic auxiliaries in his readings; but he has a peculiar arrangement of lights, and carries with him his own gaslights. He has his own plan of lighting the platform on which he reads; and in the United Kingdom a gasfitter always travels in his suite for the purpose of fixing these lights.

An individual who advertised for the carriage of ladies, with a view to matrimony, received the following reply from a spirited young lady:—"I do not, as requested, enclose my carte, for though we are told there is an excuse for putting a carte before a horse, I know of none for placing one before an ass." The correspondent of the New York Tribune concludes his description of the Dickens' farewell banquet with these words:—testifying to the extent of the Lord novelist's popularity:—"I saw a noble Lord shake his hand at the door as he was departing, and I saw, too, when he had got outside the door, an old woman of the people grasp his hand, and stooping she kissed it."

Latest from Europe.

London, Nov. 26. Much excitement among the Fenians throughout England and Ireland on Sunday. No open riots. Several formidable bread riots in Belfast recently.

Reported prisoner Kelly recaptured. Garibaldi's health is improving; despatches state that his illness was caused by harsh treatment of Italian prison officials, who took that course with a view of driving him to the United States.

London, Nov. 26th—eve. Advice from Shanghai stating additional particulars of the disastrous inundation with which the Island of Luzon was visited last month are received, besides the great damage done to the shipping and crops.—Whole villages were overwhelmed, and the loss of human life is computed at 10,000.

In the House of Commons this evening Hon. Mr. D'Israeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a vote to supply £2,000,000 for the expenses of the Abyssinian war. He supported his motion with a Speech, in which he recalled the various pacific efforts made in vain by England to obtain the release of the British captives, and justified the final action of the Government in sending a Military Expedition to Abyssinia. He thought that should it be found necessary to replace the Indian troops sent on the expedition, the amount of supply required by the Government might be increased to £3,500,000.

A debate ensued. Mr. Lowe made an attack upon the Ministers, to which Lord Stanley replied. Jacob Bright has been elected to Parliament from Manchester. Garibaldi has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be considered by his medical advisers able to support the fatigue of travel, and by permission of the Government he will immediately set out from Varigno for his home at Caprera.

Reports that Italy had agreed for the proposition for a General Conference are premature. The Italian Government has not yet signified in any way its intention of joining the proposed Congress. Consols 94½; 2½'s 70¼; Corn 48s. 3d; Peas 30s. 6d; Wheat 13s. 3d. to 16s. 9d.; other articles unchanged. Gold (N.Y.) 140s. London, Nov. 26.

Late despatches received here from Shanghai announced that several vessels of the United States squadron had departed for the Island of Formosa to punish the perpetrators of the outrage on the crew of the American Bark Zouze. The United States Consul General at Amberg was to accompany the expedition with a body of Imperial Troops which had been tendered for the occasion.

The merchants of Berlin interested in American securities propose to send an address to Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, making inquiry in regard to the payment of bonds in gold by the U.S. Government. Gold 139½.

Address to Mr. D. A. Cameron.

DEAR SIR: We take much pleasure in expressing our utmost satisfaction with your conduct, and the high appreciation we entertain of your valuable services as Teacher of our School; and though we deeply regret that circumstances should have conduced to separate you from us, yet we most sincerely hope and wish that the lines of your future lot may be cast in pleasant places, and that you may enjoy those noble powers of mind and noble traits of character which so aptly fit you for an educator and instructor of the youthful mind.

And you may be assured that we remain your friends in truth and sincerity. SAMUEL WAUGH, GEORGE M. CLARK, ROBT. MC. STAVERT, THOMAS CAIRNS, JOHN HECKBERT, and others.

Wilmot Creek, Nov 28, 1867.

REPLY: To Messrs. Samuel Waugh, Geo. M. Price, Robert Mc. Stavert, Thomas Cairns, John Heckbert and others.—GENTLEMEN, I thank you sincerely for the very flattering Address which I have received at your hands, altogether unexpected and unsolicited on my part. It is indeed a matter of much pleasure to me to learn of the friendly feelings which exist between you, on the eve of your leaving our school; and regret very much that circumstances could have induced me to leave. It affords me great pleasure to learn that my services, however imperfect, have been so well appreciated by you.

I am not ignorant of the fact that the profession of a teacher may be regarded by some as being a very humble one, still I trust that I am not insensible to its high responsibility and importance. While we readily acknowledge the benefits conferred on a country by Colleges and Universities, we should not lose sight of the fact that the masses of the people constituting the bone and sinew of society, are educated in our common schools. If such then be the case, educating the youth does not imply merely the cramming of the intellect with so many pages of book knowledge, but that of educating them physically, intellectually and morally. The intellectual and moral training will in a great measure depend on the character of the teacher. His worth is considered law, and his actions protection by the scholars. He stands as a model for them to follow, and the impressions daily made on the minds of our youths, while at school, should arouse the teacher to a deep sense of his duty and position.

In conclusion, my dear friends, allow me again to thank you for the very friendly expressions which you have uttered respecting my future career; and be assured wherever Providence may cast my lot, that I shall not forget your kindness which I experienced in your hands during my stay among you, and trust also that my successor will be a more competent man.

I remain, dear friends, Yours very truly, D. A. CAMERON.

Wilmot Creek, Nov 28, 1867.

ADDRESS Of the Catholic People of Grand River, Lot 14, to Very Rev. James McDonald, on the occasion of his retirement from the office of their Pastor.

REVEREND SIR: We, the undersigned, on behalf of the parishioners belonging to St. Patrick's Church, Lot 14, being aware that you are about to be succeeded as our Pastor, take this opportunity of tendering you our warmest wishes, and expressing our feelings towards you for the Christian, charitable and gentlemanly manner in which you have discharged your duties as our spiritual adviser.

which is but a small tribute compared with what we would willingly give, were our means more ample.

In conclusion, dear Father James, we sincerely thank you for the many trials and troubles through which you have passed in serving our spiritual wants and in ministering to our sick and dying. Rest assured, Rev. Sir, that you will carry with you our warmest wishes for your future welfare.

We remain, Reverend Sir, Yours with the most profound respect, MILDRED MCKINNON, JAMES L. GILLES, JAMES GORMAN, Wm. A. McDONALD, DONALD McLELLAN.

Grand River, Lot 14, Nov. 4, 1867.

REPLY: MY DEAR FRIENDS,—

Allow me to thank you for the expression regard and attachment contained in your Address. I cease to be your Pastor with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret,—pleasure at seeing you have a regular Clergyman; regret at severing those ties that have so long and intimately bound us together. I afford me real pleasure to think that my ministry, however imperfect, has not been unacceptable to you. In attending the sick and serving your spiritual wants, for the last twenty-five years, I have only feebly endeavored to discharge duties freely undertaken, and I would feel happy, indeed, could I resign them with the conviction that I had faithfully discharged them.

In accepting this parse, generously tendered by warm-hearted friends, rather than merited by any deserts of mine, I need scarcely assure you that I prize it more for the sentiments it symbolizes, than for its intrinsic value, and that I shall ever cherish it as a memorial of parting friends.

In bidding you farewell, my dear friends, allow me again to thank you for the many acts of courtesy received at your hands during the last quarter of a century, and to express my best wishes for your future welfare—temporal and spiritual.

Your old, and humble servant, JAMES McDONALD.

To Messrs. Mildred McKinnon, James L. Gilles, James Gorman, Wm. A. McDonald, Donald McLellan.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guarantee of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of the New Dominion has now been sitting for some time. There has not as yet been a great deal of work done. The address in answer to the Governor General's Speech was made the occasion of a good deal of talking on a great many subjects. It is said that the speaking on both sides of the House and from all parts of the Dominion was very good. The men of the Maritime Provinces as we fully expected, are not one whit behind those of Ontario and Quebec. As long as those Provinces send to the general Parliament such men as Howe, Tupper, Campbell, Savary, Tilley, Gray, Anglin, and Smith, there is not the slightest fear of their being slighted or treated with injustice by the Government of the Dominion. The Statesmen of Ontario and Quebec dare not treat such men with contempt. They will make themselves heard and respected. Mr. Howe and the Nova Scotia members do not act like men who went to Ottawa merely to protest against their country being included in the Confederation. One would imagine that men who took their seats in Parliament under protest, and whose sole business it was to show the people of Canada that they had no right to sit there at all, would, after having said their say, stand or sit aloof and take no further part in its deliberations. If, as the anti-unionists of Nova Scotia declare, their country has been sold, betrayed, and in a most unconstitutional manner has been dragged into the Confederacy; it follows in strict logical sequence that the members elected under this unconstitutional act of Confederation are quite as constitutionally unsound as the act itself. It strikes us forcibly that the unsoundness of the act of Confederation vitiates all proceedings taken under that act. We are not a lawyer, however, and state our opinion with considerable diffidence. We would like to hear what the great legal luminary Martin I. Wilkins, has to say on this point. What does he think of Mr. Howe's going to Ottawa, not merely to take his seat in the Dominion Parliament to declare that he and his eighteen or nineteen followers have been brought there against their will, and to demand that they should be sent home again free men to a free country with as little delay as possible, but actually to busy himself in the affairs of the Dominion, to take an active part in all its debates, and to identify himself with such a traitor as Tupper, and with such tyrants as McDonald and McGee? He and others of the Anti-union Party of Nova Scotia, to be consistent, should be horrified at the conduct of their leader, and should forthwith denounce him as the falsest of political Judases. But the fact is that Mr. Howe is too much in his element in the Dominion Parliament to play the part of a sulky obstructionist. He no doubt feels that there is the proper field in which to exercise his splendid talents, and in his heart regrets that it was not years ago open to him, when he was in vigor of manhood, when a long and a glorious career would have been before him. In the questions there to be deliberated upon, he finds subjects worthy his great powers of mind, and when contending in debate with the best men of British America, he must be fired by

"The stern joy which warriors feel, In foemen worthy of their steel."

While Mr. Howe by his acts and in a great measure by his language, indirectly accepts the situation, Mr. Stewart Campbell does so without hesitation or disguise. He is determined to make the best of Confederation, and in our opinion he is very wise and very patriotic in so doing. All the able men of the Confederacy, and a great many of those who cannot by the greatest stretch of charity be called able, have made speeches in the Parliament. As is usual in such cases each party thinks that its champions have won the day. The Anti-

unionist Party in Nova Scotia is quite confident that Howe has given Tupper fits, while the Unionists of that Province declare that Tupper has not left Howe a leg to stand on. One party says that Anglin and Smith have altogether eclipsed Tilley and Gray, while the other party boasts that Tilley and Gray have knocked Anglin and Smith into a cocked hat. The champions themselves in the meanwhile bear their fate, whether it be victory or defeat, with commendable philosophy, and are quite as ready for the fray to-day as they were three weeks ago.

There was a very lively debate in the House of Commons about members who are ministers of the Crown holding seats in Parliament. It seems that many members of the local governments hold seats also in the General Parliament. There is a law in Canada still in force that no Minister of the Crown is eligible to sit in Parliament unless he is a member of the Executive Government. By this law it is contended many of the members of the local legislatures are excluded from sitting and voting in the General Parliament. The controversy is somewhat like that carried on on this Island about admitting office holders on the floor of the House of Assembly. There was also a sharp debate about a very small matter. It appears that in some official document the members of the Legislative Council of Ontario or Quebec, we forget which, received the title of "Honorable." This some declared to be an infringement on the prerogative, as by the Federal Constitution the only dignitaries who had a right to be called Honorable are the Senators of the Dominion. It will be an awful thing if the future legislative councillors of the provinces are to have no finer handle to their names than plain Mister. We hope that with-holding honor in this cruel way, where honor has hitherto been due, will not be the cause of an untimely dissolution of the Union. While on the subject of titles we may as well state that it came out in debate that a large party in Canada think Mr. Cartier slighted by the Imperial Government, because as high a title was not given him as was bestowed upon Sir J. A. McDonald. From what we read in the Canadian newspapers we conclude that Mr. Cartier merits quite as much at the hands of the Queen as Sir J. A. McDonald or any other Canadian Statesman.

There is a good deal of work to be done by Parliament ere it close. Among other matters which are to claim its attention is a Postage Bill. It is proposed to lower the postage on letters from five to three cents, and to charge a postage of one half a cent per copy on newspapers. Every one is of course pleased to hear that the postage on letters is to be lowered, but a great many others, newspaper proprietors in particular, are very much displeased to find that postage will hereafter have to be paid on newspapers. The Press of St. John have energetically protested against the new tax on knowledge, and it is most likely that the Press of Halifax have by this time done the same thing. We hope that the Dominion Ministry will not carry out their design of charging even the most trifling postage on newspapers. Very little money will be raised by the proposed rate and a great many poor people whose only literature is the weekly newspaper, will, if the tax be put on, be obliged to forego their solitary means of instruction. The spread of knowledge, so far from being checked by the Government, should be by them facilitated in every possible way. An intelligent newspaper reading nation is much more easily governed than one which is ignorant and uneducated.

A numerous, well compacted, and an able Opposition is what is most wanted in the Dominion Parliament. It never does for any government to remain long without this salutary check. That such an opposition will be organized before the second session is over we have no doubt. Economy in the public expenditure, and fairness in the distribution of government patronage, are two things that would be forced on the attention of the Ministry by a strong opposition, and a strict and careful attention to these is of the first importance to the infant Dominion.

MR. HOGG'S LECTURE ON PALESTINE.

As announced in our last issue, the Rev. Mr. Hogg gave an address on his travels in the Holy Land, in the Presbyterian Church here on Monday evening last. Though the evening was somewhat unfavorable, yet there was a large and attentive audience present. The lecturer, who appears to be a close observer of many things, gave very interesting sketches of the places of interest which he visited in Palestine. He had stood at Jacob's well where the woman of Samaria conversed with the Saviour. The lecturer remarked that this is the only spot on which the traveller can feel with certainty that he is now standing where the Son of God once stood. The well is nine feet in diameter and about seventy-five feet deep. The top is covered with large stones containing a very small aperture, through which the water is drawn by means of a string and pitcher. He had also stood on the Mount of Olives which overlooks Jerusalem on the East where the Saviour often retired, and from whose summit, which is about 700 feet high, nearly every house and street in the city can be seen. He had likewise walked beside the sea of Galilee, which is associated with so many events in the Saviour's life, had bathed in the Jordan and Dead Sea, and had tasted the "Apples of Sodom," which grow on the shores of the latter, and which turn to ashes on the lips.

The lecturer remarked that the traveller who visited these countries must be forcibly struck with the exact fulfillment of the many of the prophecies of the Divine Word. Ages ago it had been predicted that Mount Zion should be ploughed like a field, that Tyre should be as the top of a rock, a place for fishers to spread nets on, these prophecies he had seen literally fulfilled. He concluded by