something like this, that he thought it would be the best investment that ever I made in my life. I then went to the bank and put a mortgage of $5,000 on my house. I took a check which was given me by the bank's lawyer, and put it into the bank; and on Moulton's suggestion that it would be better than to have a check drawn to his order. I drew the money in five hundred dollars or one thousand dollars bills, I have forgotton which; but I know that they were large, for I carried the roll in my hand, and these I gave into his hand from time to time. He spoke in the most glowing terms, and said that he was feeding it out to Tilton, and he said at the time of the first instalment he gave Tilton $500 at once, and that he sent with it a promissory note for Tilton to sign, but that Tilton did not sign it and sent it back to him saying that he saw no prospect in the end of paying loans, and that he could not honorably, therefore, expect them, and refused to sign any note; and Moulton laughed significantly and said that Tilton subsequently took the money without giving any note.

Q. Did you receive any note of security whatever, or evidence of debt from Mr. Moulton, or has there been any offer to return the money to you? Nothing of the kind; it was never expected to be returned by either party.

Q. Has Moulton said anything to you about money in a comparatively recent period? About the time of the publication of the Bacon letter, I think. I had been given to understand that he had offered $5,000 in gold to Tilton if he would not publish that letter, and that at the then stage of affairs, Moulton felt profoundly that Tilton could not come out with a disclosure of all this matter without leaving Moulton in an awkward position.

Q. Tast you had better give your whole fortune to Tilton? A. Yes rather than have Tilton go into the fight.

Q. Was that before or after the publication of the Bacon letter? A. I am not certain about that. It was about that time.

Q. Did Moulton ever question you in regard to this matter, whether you had ever spoken of that to any one or expressed any anxiety in your mind about it? A. He did.

Q. Since the publication of that Bacon letter? A. Yes; I think it was on the Sabbath day after the appointment of his committee. I preached but once on that day, and on the afternoon of that day he saw me, and said to me in a conversation, "You have never mentioned about that five thousand dollars?" I said "Yes, I had, to one or two persons. I mentioned it to Oliver Johnson for one because he was saying something to me one day about what some of Tilton's friends were saying, and I accidently mentioned that to him, which he never repeated, I suppose to anybody. Moulton said, "I will never admit that; I shall deny it always."

Q. Have you any objections to state what Tilton's friends were saying to Oliver Johnson and others, and what did Oliver Johnson say to you? A. On one occasion he reported to me that among the friends of Tilton he heard reproaches made against me that I neither was endeavoring to help Tilton in reputation or in any other way, and that the expression was this, that I had been the instrument of his being cut the track in life, and that I would not reinstate him. I replied in substance that so far as reputation was concerned I not only longed and tried to do what I could for Tilton, but that his association with Mrs. Woodhull was fatal to him, and I could not make any head against it, and with regard to the other I said to him that I had been willing to help him materially, and that recently I paid $5 000 to him.

Q. Did you see and have a conversation with Tilton soon after the payment of the $5,000? A. On the Sunday or Monday following the payment of $5,000, as I was going to church in the morning, I met Tilton standing right opposite the house. He put his arm through mine and was in his most bestial mood. While walking along down to the church he was talking all the way of grace, mercy and peace to me, and at that time I recollect thinking that $5 000 is very mollifying.

Q. (By Mr. Claffin.) Did you at any time receive the note of which the committee have evidence as follows, signed H.W.B.: "Grace, mercy and peace, signed, T.?" A. Yes sir, he sent it on Sunday morning by his wife who had it laid on my pulpit stand.

Q. (By Mr. Cleveland) if your mortgage was dated about May 1st, 1873. The money of course was paid to Mr. Moulton after your mortgage was made? A. Yes, sir, I did not keep the money an hour. I went with it directly from the Mechanic's Bank where I drew it, and put it into Moulton's hands on the same day, and within a few hours.

Q At his house? A I do not know.

Q Did you have trouble with Tilton during the latter part of the month, before the first of June 1872? A I do not know the month in which I have not had trouble with him, but he made a special outburst at the end of the month of May 1873, on account of the publication of the tripertite agreement which led to my letter to Moulton of June 1st 1873.

Q Here is a letter dated May 1st, 1874, in which Tilton refers to some story of Carpenter's about your offering money. Did you receive that letter? A I did, Sir, it was a magnificent humbug. I knew that Tilton knew that he had been tinkling my gold in his pockets for months and years, and he wrote that letter to be published as a sham and a mask.

Q What did you understand by Carpenter's relations to the money matter? A. My first knowledge of Mr. Carpenter was that he was putting his nose into this business which did not concern him, that was also Moulton's impression. I asked Moulton one day what under the sun is Carpenter doing around here and meddling with this matter? He summarily damned him and represented him as a good natured and well meaning busybody. I suggested why didn't he tell him distinctly that his presence was not wanted? He said, well he serves us some useful purposes. We hear of things going on in the clubs or any place in New York, we put Carpenter on track and he fetches all the rumors and so we use him to find out what we could not get otherwise, and I did find that he not only did, that but Carpenter was one of these good natured men whose philanthropy exhibited itself in trying to settle quarrels and difficulties by picking up everything he could hear said by for or against a man and carrying it to the parties where it would do the most harm possible. He was a good natured fool, and in all this matter he has been a tool more than a helper. He has never once done anything except in the kindest way, and never once did anything in the whole of this matter from beginning to end that was not a stupid blunder. I made up my mind from the beginning that I was silent to everybody in this matter. I would be specially silent to him, Carpenter. I recollect but one interview with him that had any particular significance. He came to see me once when the Council was in session, and our document was published. There was a phrase introduced into it that Tilton thought pointed to him, and Tilton that night was in a bonfire flame, and walked up and down the street with Moulton. I was in at Freeland's, and in comes Carpenter with his dark, mysterious eyes. He sat down on the sofa, and in a kind of sepulchral whisper told me of some matters. Said I, "that is all nonsense, that it meant blank," and Carpenter was rejoiced to hear it, and then went out. On another occasion he came to me and in a great glow of benevolence said, there was to be a newspaper established in New York, and that I was to take the editorship of it, and a half a million was to be raised almost by the tap of a drum. I was greatly amused, but said to him gravely, "Well, Carpenter, if I should ever leave the pulpit, I think very likely I should go into journalism. It would be more natural to me than anything else." That was the amount of the conversation. One other conversation I have some recollection of in April, and that was when Mr. Moulton had a plan on foot to buy the *Golden Age* from Tilton and send him to Europe, and Carpenter came in and talked with me about it. I recollect very distinctly that conversation, my eyes were beginning to be enlightened, my education was beginning to tell on me a little, and I said to Mr. Carpenter distinctly. "Mr. Carpenter that is a matter which I can have nothing to do with, I don't know about that, if Tilton wishes to go to Europe with his family and live there for some time, his friends would be willing to raise that amount of money, but that is a matter you must talk of with somebody else and not with me."

[To be continued.]

TILTON'S STATEMENT.

Tilton was asked to-day if he should answer Beecher's statement, and replied, "It is answered already. It needs no other answer than the one which was written by Mr. Moulton a week ago, and which, for the sake of peace, Moulton withheld from the Committee." The suppressed statement must now come forth, all faith demands its publication; Moulton can no longer, with self respect, withhold it. If ever one man tried faithfully to serve another, Moulton has tried faithfully to serve Beecher for four years. Frank Moulton holding the documents in his hands has compelled me to compromise my case in Beecher's behalf, and now his attack upon Moulton is base beyond parallel. Moulton has only to tell the plain facts, just as I suppose he has written it in this full and complete statement, and the result will be to annihilate Beecher's denials of adultery, and to leave him in the attitude of a desperate man, who, to save himself from the truth, has resorted to an array of falsehoods which I cannot characterize by any other word than infamous.

DOW'S CELEBRATED ALE.

MOLSON'S CELEBRATED ALE.

MOLSON'S CELEBRATED PORTER.

COSGRAVE'S CELEBRATED ALE (in prime condition.)

BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT.

BASS' ENGLISH ALE.

WM. YOUNGER'S EDINBURGH ALE,

and a full list of

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S London Goods.

AT CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

88 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, July 28th, 1874

New Advertisements.

Card—T. C. Courselle.
Real Estate Bulletin—J. Bermingham
Partner Wanted—Box 25.
Lecture—Temperance Hall.
American Invoices.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1874.

Referring to the letter of Solicitor General Chapleau to the Quebec Premier, in reference to the Tanneries Land Swap, the *Chronicle* says: "Mr. Chapleau disclaims all connection with the transaction, save wherein he shares the responsibility of his colleagues in voting the Order in Council agreeing to the transfer of property, and energetically repudiates the accusations which have been brought against him." Further on in the same article, the same authority adds: "We commend his declaration to the attention of our readers." Can it be that all the *Chronicle's* good resolutions are thus oozing out at its finger ends. Let us hope that these symptoms of a change in its policy are not indicative of what is really going to take place. Even at the risk of being designated renegades, as those who preferred to stand by their country before their party when the late Government of the Dominion outraged all sense of public decency are called by some of the Opposition press, we had hoped that both the *Gazette* and the *Chronicle* would stand out against the great public wrong of which the Ouimet Government has been guilty. The *Gazette* indeed continues to display all the bitterness and violence of a renegade in discussing the disgraceful transaction, and there does not appear any possibility of reconciling it to the present Provincial Administration; but the *Chronicle* verily appeared to be getting shaky again.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The London *Times* published some time ago a Reuter's telegram from Canada, representing that the Dominion Board of Trade, at their recent meeting in St. John, approved of the Reciprocity Treaty. Forthwith the Tory press set up one of their model howls, charging Mr. A. H. Dymond, M. P. for North York, with being the writer of the despatch. Mr. Dymond, it appears, is Reuter's agent in Canada, and a Belleville Tory organ having, in defiance of all recognized rules of journalism, challenged him to admit or deny the authorship of the despatch, he has, needlessly we think, furnished that newspaper with the desired information. We say needlessly, because Reuter assumes, in the same way as the managing editor of a newspaper does, all responsibility for the correctness or otherwise of his telegrams, and unless an unfair and unprofessional use is made of knowledge obtained privately, nobody has any reason to know who his agent is. In his letter to the Belleville organ, Mr. Dymond admits being Reuter's representative, but denies having sent any despatch of any kind with reference to the decision of the Board of Trade, regarding that decision as not of sufficient importance, and as being so vague in terms as to make it impossible to compress it into an intelligible expression of opinion. Unless Mr. Dymond thought it necessary as a member of Parliament to clear himself of the imputations which were being cast upon him personally, it is difficult to understand why he should have taken any notice of the charges. Whenever Reuter's correspondent is willingly guilty of furnishing false information, no doubt his employer will call him to account. Reuter may fairly be supposed to have no little solicitude and regard for the character of the information supplied through his agency to the public. In fact, reliability and brevity have been the two great distinguishing features of this enterprising Baron's despatches, and it needs no argument to show that he may reasonably be much more concerned for the maintenance of his reputation than the organists who have been heaping abuse on his agent in Canada. That agent is responsible to Reuter, and Reuter is responsible to the public, with whom he must either keep faith, or else make way for some one who will. If Reuter finds that the public are likly to suffer or have cause of complaint on account of any agent, no doubt he will see to it that the cause is removed. Therefore, unless for the reason we have suggested, we think Mr. Dymond should have treated with scorn and silent disdain the silly and contemptible accusations of his political malligners. But his denial serves one good purpose, in so far as it adds another to the many existing proofs of the utterly reckless principle upon which the organs of the Opposition are conducted and the mean despicable falsehoods which they are in the habit of manufacturing for the purpose of injuring their political opponents. The day for the discussion of principles is past with them for ever, for they have no principles—no good principles of their own at least—to discuss; and their only hope now lies in being able, by throwing filth at humanity generally, to make other people appear as black and as devoid of good principles as themselves. Nobody knows this better than the member for North York, and we cannot help thinking he would have best consulted his own dignity by leaving his reputation in the hands of the public. The simple fact of his possessing the unqualified confidence of the enterprising Israelite whose representative he is, is a far higder tribute to his reliability and judgment than any letter he could write, or any explanation he could offer in self-defence; and the continuance of that confidence gives him a claim to be regarded as a man of probity and honor which no charges of unprincipled organs could diminish, and no publicity they could give to his letter would strengthen. That any considerable number of them will reproduce it now that it is published, he need not expect. Their code of honour requires them to make no such reparation, unless, indeed, there is the probability of a libel suit. Then obsequiousness is no name for the humility with which they bend the knee and retract; rather would it be correct to call it the cowardice of the bully or the braggart, who threatens loudly and throws his arms wildly in the air when nobody is near to oppose, but is as meek as May frog if his challenge is accepted.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Right Rev. Bishop Cheney, D. D., of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Chicago, now on a visit to this city, preached yesterday afternoon in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Wellington Street, to a large and interested audience. We give elsewhere a report of his sermon, which we exceedingly regret space does not permit being published *verbatim*. The Rev. Dr. Morley Punshon was perhaps accustomed to greater flights of fancy, perhaps painted brighter word pictures; but his style was less vigorous, his language less fervid, his manner less impassioned. There is an originality in the ideas of Dr. Cheney which is refreshing—all the more so that originality is a rare quality in the average modern preacher. It would scarcely accord with our refined folks' idea of pulpit etiquette to fling the Bible at the head of a persistent slumberer and tell him if he refused to hear the word of God there was a way of making him feel it, as a Scotch minister of the olden time gets credit for having done; nor yet are there many who would be satisfied with Spurgeon's style of illustrating things. The latter gentleman upon one occasion preached to his vast congregation on the easiness with which a man glided down to hell, and the comparative difficulty of climbing up to heaven, and in order to give them an illustration of both, he first slid down the pulpit railing on the palms of his hands, saying "This, brethren, is how people go to hell," and then he hauled himself back the same way, hand over hand, saying "This brethren, is the way men have to get to heaven." They would look upon the Scotch divine and the Baptist orator as vulgar and buffoonish, although of course they could not deny the striking originality of the idea which prompted both. But Dr. Cheney's style is singularly free from rant or declamation, and characterised by no unnatural or ungraceful muscular exertion. His English is sufficiently pure to please the most fastidious lover of "English undefied," he refuses to make use of even the more pardonable and convenient Americanisms, and his accent if not as pure as his English is at any rate pleasing and far from marked. If the cause he has espoused does not succeed, it will not be for want of able advocacy on his part. He confirmed, three young men and ten young ladies (there's surely hope for the cause in this preponderance of sex), thus administering the rite under the Reformed Episcopal dispensation for the first time in British North America. Whatever may be the result of the movement in the future, there can be little doubt that yesterday will be looked upon as an important period in the history of its operations in Canada. If persecution be an element of success in any new religious agitation, it certainly cannot be said to exist in this case, for what may be called the great initial proceeding in the establishment on an acknowledged basis of this new denomination in Canada was accomplished under the roof of one of the most magnificent churches in this city, and was witnessed with approval by a large concourse of respectable and influential citizens. The Bishop, in the evening spoke in the Court House, regarding the differences between the Reformed Episcopal Church and the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, the latter corresponding in most respects to the Church of England. Having no desire at present to enter into that controversy, of course we forbear commenting upon the explanation offered of those differences, which will be agreed to or dissented from exactly according to the favour or disfavour with which the reader looks upon the new movement.

Canada Official Gazette.

The official *Gazette* of to-day contains the following appointments:

Patrick Collins, of Little Bras d'Or, to be a Preventive Officer in the Customs.

Murdoch McDonald, of same place, to be a Sub-Collector in the Customs.

Paul Daly, of St John, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in the Customs.

John Humphrey, of St. John, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in the Customs.

Joseph Malleur, of St. Valentin, Quebec to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in the Customs.

Charles William Gauthier, of Sandwich, Ont., to be a Preventive Officer in the Customs.

William Wright, of Sandwich, Ont., to be a Preventive Officer in the Customs.

The Militia Orders contains the following:—In order to arrange for the better care and preservation of articles of equipment and clothing, issued for use by corps of active militia, officers commanding such corps will, immediately after the completion of the annual drill for the current year, see that all arms, accoutrements, uniforms, great coats and other articles of equipment, are returned into their respective Company or Battalion Armouries, as the case may be, for safe keeping, and to insure proper equipment being available for use whenever occasion may require.

CITY AND VICINITY.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Collegiate Institute reopens this morning after the six week's vacation.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.—The Steamship *Polynesian* arrived off Father Point at 11 o'clock a m. on Saturday.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.—Visitors this week—Directors: Messrs. W. Mills and A Mann. Clergy: Revds. C. Kaapke and Wm. Armstrong. Physician: Dr. P. A. McDougal.

ST. ANDREW'S COMMITTEE.—The Committee of the St. Andrew's Society entrusted with the management of the late Picnic meet to-night to wind up the affairs connected with the recent annual games.

BISHOP CHENEY'S LECTURE.—Go and hear the Right Rev. Dr. Cheney's great lecture on "John Wickliffe and his Times," to be delivered to-night at eight o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, Rideau street. James Johnston, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, will take the chair. Admission, 25 cents. 2648.1

THE SAPPERS' BRIDGE.—The work on this structure is progressing rapidly, but is yet in a very dangerous condition. Most drivers avoid crossing it with their vehicles. Foot passengers still persist in crossing, but they are subject to danger in the narrow part should the street cars come along. Another fortnight will no doubt place this bridge beyond all possibility of danger.

ALARM OF FIRE.—On Saturday night shortly after nine o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded in Lower Town. Both steamers were quickly out and had steam up; supplementing them were the other companies of the fire brigade with their appliances. It however turned out to be a false alarm. A good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed, from the fact that the steamers were put to the expense and trouble of getting ready for nothing.

FIRE.—About half-past four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a shed at the rear of Mr. Chantelle's dwelling, near the St. L. & O. Railway Depot, and soon communicated to Mr. Chantelle's house and a new house alongside, owned also by him. The Conqueror was quickly on the ground and in a few moments subdued the flames. The Chaudiere and Rideau engines with the water obtainable did good service The fire was confined to the shed and dwelling. The origin of the fire we could not ascertain. No insurance.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A very sudden death occurred on Saturday morning in a house on York street. A woman named Elizabeth Young was taken ill by vomiting and cramps in the lower limbs about 4 o'clock in the morning, and by 11 o'clock she was a lifeless corpse. The suddenness of her death, coupled with the fact that she had always been in apparently good health, gave rise to various surmises as to the immediate cause of death. Consequently Mr. Ackroyd, in whose house the deceased had resided, communicated with Dr. Beaubien, Coroner, who held an inquest on the body in the afternoon of Saturday in the Commercial Hotel. The only witnesses examined were Mr. and Mrs. Ackroyd, who testified to the deceased being taken ill on Saturday morning with vomiting and pining and other symptoms of Canadian cholera. According to their testimony she had always been in good health, was strictly temperate in her habits, was of a quiet and retiring disposition. She was unmarried, and about from thirty to thirty-five years of age. They knew nothing of her antecedents, but they understood that she came from Quebec, and appeared to be a person who had seen better days. Dr. Robillard assisted by Drs. Gibb and Mc Dougall made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and after examining the several organs, including the brain, heart, lungs and kidneys which they found in a healthy condition, discovered that the immediate cause of death was "Pulmonary Embolism." The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony. On examining a trunk belonging to the deceased, there were found therein a quantity of clothing, a bundle of letters addressed to Miss Young at various parts in Canada; also several photographs, two locks of hair, scraps of poetry clipped from newspapers, and two or three lines of manuscript in a very passionate and loving strain. A gentleman residing in Rockland who apparently was acquainted with the deceased, was telegraphed for to that place on Saturday, and is expected in the city to-day, when it is probable that he will be able to throw some light on the antecedents of the deceased.

Base Ball.

The match between the "Mutuals" and "Ottawas" for the purse of $35, the amount of the prizes offered at the tournament on the 1st of July and St. Patrick's pic-nic, took place on Saturday afternoon, on the Base Ball Grounds, foot of Elgin street, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The "Mutual" nine were the best they have as yet brought on to the field and the prevailing opinion was that the "Poney Team," as some choose to designate the "Ottawas," owing to their being much smaller than their adversaries, did not stand a ghost of a chance.

THE GAME.

The "Ottawas" having won the toss, sent their opponents to the bat, retiring them shortly after with one run to their credit. The "Ottawas" then went in, but only obtained a like number. The playing on both sides now became very exciting, and the second innings concluded with a blank each. On the third the "Mutuals" succeeded in getting five and the "Ottawas" ten. On the fourth the "Mutuals" four and the "Ottawas" one, making the game an even innings twelve to ten, in favor of the "Ottawas." On the fifth the "Mutuals" scored one. At this juncture Kennedy took Cass's position as pitcher, but the "Ottawas," who by this time, had got down to good work batted him for nine runs. Darkness preventing the game from being played out, it was called at the seventh innings by the Umpire, Mr. Chalmers, of the "Ottawas," whose decisions were fair and impartially given. Subjoined is the score:—

OTTAWAS.

	R.	PO.	1ST B
H. Cluff, s s	3	1	4
W. Mason, c f	4	2	3
Jas. Smith, 3rd b	5	3	5
C. Walsh, 2nd b	6	1	3
T. Cluff, 1st b	3	4	2
W. Allan, r f	3	4	3
W. McMahon, p	4	2	3
R. Lang, l f	4	2	2
J. Blyth, c	3	2	2
	35	21	27

MUTUALS.

	R.	PO.	1ST B
P. M. Duffy, c	4	1	3
E Cass, p	3	9	2
W. Hickey, 1st b	3	1	0
B. O'Brien, 2nd b	2	3	0
W. Crosby, 3rd b	3	2	0
W. Kennedy, s s	1	3	0
G. Trembly, l f	1	2	0
L. Adams, c f	0	4	1
W. Driscoll, r f	1	3	1
	18	21	7

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ottawas	1	0	10	1	9	4	10	—35
Mutuals	1	0	5	4	1	2	5	—18

Umpire, W. Chalmers.
Scorers, Jas. Parker and J. Kehoe.
Base hits, Ottawas 27, Mutuals 7.
Time of game 2 hours and 5 minutes.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Discourses by Bishop Cheney.

The Right Rev. Dr. Cheney, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church of Chicago, preached yesterday morning to the congregation of that faith in the Court House.

In the afternoon he preached and held confirmation and communion services in St. Andrew's Church, which was kindly placed at his disposal by the pastor and managers. He chose as the subject of his discourse the following words from Isaiah XXII and 45. "Look unto me and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth, for I am God, and there is none else." He remarked that in the old days of the Reformation, it was the custom of Protestant preachers to preface the reading of their text with what was known as a prologue or introduction. Brave old Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, who fifteen years later suffered as a witness to the gospel amid the fires of Smithfield, was asked upon one occasion to preach before Henry VIII. Before reading the passage of Scripture upon which he founded his sermon, it was told of him that he said, as if he were addressing himself, yet in a voice sufficiently audible to be heard, "Now, Hugh Latimer, remember that thou art in the presence of the great King of England, and if thou speak of that which pleaseth him not he will have thy head off; but, Hugh Latimer, remember also that thou art in the presence of the great King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who, if He kill thee, hath power to destroy both soul and body in hell. Fear God, therefore, Hugh Latimer, fear God." Dr. Cheney said he never heard what was the passage in the word of God which these noble sentiments introduced, but he knew of none which would be more suggestive of such a soliloquy than the passage which he had just chosen as his text. He pointed out now necessary it was for a Minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, in these days of warfare between the interests of the Church and the interests of the world, to make his choice and make it boldly, as brave old Latimer did and serve God, and God alone, instead of endeavouring to please two different masters. He remarked upon the analogy existing between the position occupied by Isaiah the prophet, surrounded as he was by King Ahab and the prophets of Baal ministering to their false gods, and threatening with vengeance all who refused to do likewise, and the position of Bishop Latimer, preaching in the presence of the erratic Henry VIII. He commented upon the frailty of human nature, and the tendency of fallen man to look anywhere and everywhere rather than to God for the salvation of his soul. He recited an instance in his own experience where a friend of his was unable to distinguish one of the most extraordinary sights of the Yosemite Valley, which was nevertheless one of its most prominent features and visible to every one else in the company. So, he said, men look for salvation. Commenting upon the unwillingness of men to admit the perilousness of their spiritual position, he remarked, that we all start back with repugnance from the words of the Bible, that our souls are lost. We could hardly believe it, yet nevertheless it was true. The question for men to consider, since the soul was immortal, ought to be how shall the soul be saved. It was impossible for human reason to suggest, or human ingenuity to devise the means of doing so, for after God had given them four thousand years in which to accomplish the work, there yet came wailing down from the mausoleums of the dead the cry of the soul that it was but ruin to look for salvation thus. He remarked that neither literary nor poetical genius, nor yet the most profound scientific skill had been equal to the work of saving men's souls, and he recited many well known instances where the confession was wrung from the lips of most gifted men that all these things availed them nothing in the hour of death. Speaking of music, and the intricate variations which great composers and skillful artists had been able to methodically introduce into complicated positions of themselves simple, he remarked that to his unprofessional ear, they sounded like a meaningless jargon until the notes of some song his mother was accustomed to sing to him when he was a child were repeated. Take out of the Bible everything that referred to human salvation, and what was left would be to mankind what the grand musical composition would be to him without its childhood ditty, simply without meaning. The Bible was the machinery by which God exercised his project for saving man. It was for the purpose of saving man that Christ came into the world. The repetition of this simple story was the great theme of apostolic preaching. It might be asked of him why, did he dwell upon this point with so much persistency, and to the exclusion of others. His answer to this was, that it was the prevalent belief among men that Christ did not come into the world to save them. In a loose and general way the majority of men professed to believe in the Bible, but if their professions were to be studied to all the consequences which the statement involved, it would be found that on the most vital and important point they had no active living faith. He remarked, by way of illustration, that when you saw a ship on the dry dock you at once took for granted that she required repairs, probably sails, or spars, or caulking, or painting, but the idea of saving her never suggested itself to you. It was when the hurricane was upon one side, and the fearful rocks upon the other, it was when timbers were being shivered, and men were being cast into the sea, that the idea of salvation and rescue pressed itself upon the beholder. In the fourteenth century an English criminal, pursued by the officers of justice, could set them at defiance if he only succeeded in getting within the gates of a cathedral and securing the good graces of the Abbe. Like a ship in the storm, the human soul was in imminent danger, but like the favored criminal the salvation of Christ was sufficient to protect them from the results of their offences against God. But the prevalent idea in these times was that the church itself brought salvation, and so the word of God was interpreted. Let them call back the Prophet from his bloody sepulchre, and tell him that he was mistaken when he told men to look to God and be saved, and that he ought to have told them to look to the Church instead! To speak about the membership of any church which it was possible for us to join by any outward membership as the means of saving an immortal soul, was trifling with the solemn religion of God. You could no more save your soul by the mere fact of joining any church than you could by joining any insurance society or any other earthly organization. Yet this was the way that many churchmen expected to be saved, an expectation which was nothing short of a solemn mockery. This brought up the question of how may men obtain salvation. He reminded his hearers that during the time the beautiful city of Paris was being besieged by the Prussian hosts from without, and plundered by the Communists vandals within, the British and United States flags were the means of saving many lives. Nobody would contend for a moment that there was any virtue in the painted bunting which floated in the breeze,—it was only effectual as representing the dignity and the majesty of Great Britain and America. So it was with the Church. It could not of itself save men's souls. What men had to do was to look to God. He drew attention to the simplicity of the simile. Looking was the simplest action of which the human organization was capable. The illustrations used in the Bible were as a rule equally simple. For instance, St. Paul, speaking of the rapidity with which the Last Day shall come upon us, did not say that it would be like the lightening flash, but the twinkle of an eye. He could think of nothing so quick. We caught the same idea in our business transactions. When the creditor came to your door asking for payment and your rich neighbor interposed on your behalf, and said to him, "look to me for payment," that was sufficient to satisfy the creditor, for it meant that your neighbor would pay the debt. The text asked the sinner to look to Jesus. Could there be anything simpler than this? There were weak, doubting ones who would tell us that they had endeavoured to look to Jesus and had failed to find him. To such his reply was, simply turn your eyes towards him and trust to him to enable you to see. He pointed out also the absurdity of waiting till all the doubts which suggested themselves to the mind regarding various points in Scripture were cleared away, and compared it to endeavouring to save one's house from destruction by lightening, and yet refuseing to put up the lightening rod. He concluded an eloquent and impressive sermon by warning his hearers against placing themselves in a position to be tempted to sin, and reminding them that the further they kept away from temptation, so much safer would they be, and so much nearer the straight and narrow path in which God desired his children to walk.

At the conclusion of the usual exercises three young men and ten young ladies receive the rite of confirmation at the hands of the Bishop, being the first that has been administered within the pale of the Reformed Church of British North America.

EVENING SERVICE.

The Court House was crowded in the evening to hear Bishop Cheney's third discourse for the day. After devotional exercises, he took for his subject the points of difference between the two Episcopal Churches. He began by descanting upon that wonderful power of cohesion by which not only the very stones of our buildings, but the various social organizations were held together, and turning to the subject of disintegration or desertion of establishments or communities, observed that those left behind might naturally be expected to ask themselves the cause of such movements with a view to a remedy. The Bishop then assailed with great vigour the theory of apostolic succession, with its related notions of episcopal grace and transcendant authority. The theory he denounced as false and arrogant, fraught with great injury to the lower clergy, who had no redress from episcopal tyranny, and also to the laity, whose rights were ignored. He argued that the proper, scriptural view of a bishop was that he was simply a presiding presbyter, and not the exclusive channel of grace to the believer—not the controller of a man's spiritual destiny. He mentioned some of the grievances under which Bishop Cummins and other members of the new body had labored, and for which in the Episcopal Church there was no redress whatever. He commented also upon the exclusive but erroneous idea of the Episcopal body that those whom they pleased to call dissenters were not on an equal platform with themselves; that on the contrary they had no surety of the privilege of the believer in Christ owing to the character of their church government. He condemned in strong terms the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, showing what he contended were the absurd conclusions to which it led in view of the subsequent life of many who had received it but who wholly falsified by their life and conduct the theory of infant regeneration. He stated that the Reformed Church resembled the other in its attachment to the Liturgy, which was a noble means of worship and a devout expression of the devotional feelings of the Protestant, a service, in fact, which had done a great deal to attract other believers to the Episcopal Church, and to maintain the church itself in health and vigor. He pointed out what he claimed to be the glaring inconsistencies existing between the language of some of the Prayer Book service and that of the Thirty-nine Articles The service had an element of Roman Catholicism introduced into it by Arch-Bishop Laud, while the Thirty nine Articles were produced from the mine of Holy Scripture by the great preceding reformers. He advocated a revision of the Prayer Book, so as to make the service wholly consonant with the Thirty-nine Articles, and commended in the warmest terms the propriety of communion with other Protestant churches which possessed the truth, and were laboring for the advancement of Christ's cause He discredited the High Church practice of extolling the church in season and out of season, and of magnifying it as an institution, while they lost sight of the claims due to its great Founder and Head. He said the Reformed Episcopal Church did not place Christ at the door, but in the foreground, and made use of the church only as subsidiary to bringing souls to the Saviour. He concluded a most able address, which was listened to with rapt attention, with an able *extempore* prayer, after which the benediction was pronounced.

Caledonia Springs Railway Enterprise.

A public meeting was held at L'Orignal on Friday, to consider the project for the construction of a railway from that place to Caledonia Springs. Mr. Johnson occupied the chair, and Mr. Steele, Public School Inspector, acted as secretary. The attendance at the meeting was very large, and every person seemed more or less enthusiastic respecting the enterprise. Originally it was intended to construct a horse railway as a small an expense as possible, but the project met with such general encouragement that an iron railway was immediately projected. The distance from Caledonia to L'Original is about seven miles, and the surveyed road offers no obstacles. The road being on low level ground from end to end the stock asked for is $50,000, and the road can be very cheaply constructed. Light rails, costing about £350 sterling, will be used, and corresponding cheap locomotives will be purchased. These facts were explained to the meeting, when Mr. Miller of L'Original offered to take the whole of the stock in less than four hours, should he be given an equal amount of stock in the Ottawa River Navigation Co. at par. It is needless to say that this liberal offer was not accepted. Resolutions were passed unanimously, one approving of the project, the second calling upon the Township to take some of the stock, and the third appointing a committee to dispose of the stock. A meeting will be held at Caledonia shortly when the project will receive a further impetus, and it is thought the construction of the road will be begun this fall, and completed by the 1st of June next. It is not necessary to wait for the obtaining of a charter, as it is said the protection and privileges of an old charter will suffice. The Ottawa and Coteau Landing Company will build a branch line from L'Original to Hawkesbury, a distance of five miles, and from thence to Roy's Corner, to connect with the main line, a distance of seventeen miles. This will enable visitors to reach the Springs by rail from Ottawa and Montreal, having, of course, the option of taking the boat if they choose to do so. It is also expected that the Caledonian and L'Original Line will ultimately be extended south to connect directly with the Ottawa and Coteau Landing Railway, at Kenyon Town Hall or at Alexandria, a distance of about fourteen miles. Considerable interest has been ordered in respect to these projects, and there seems to be no doubt that the line from Caledonia to L'Original will be commenced and completed at an early day. The line has been surveyed by Mr. Hans Syenkerad. The work on the new hotel at Caledonia is going on briskly.

Mr. Daniels obtained a Diamond Ring worth $75 for 50 cents. 2647-6i

There are more Gold and Silver Watches all of which may be had for 50 cents each. Call at Moore's Burlington Hair Cutting Rooms 2642-6i.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, has just introduced a feature that will commend itself to all prudent travellers. Those who are willing to take upper, medium-sized rooms will make a saving of $1 per day, and enjoy the same excellent table for which this hotel has so long been noted. The Passenger Elevator makes all rooms equally accessible. 2633

Mr. Chalmers obtained a splendid Gold Watch worth $50 for 50 cents, and six persons obtained Silver Hunting Case Watches for 50 cents at 72 Sparks street, T. E. Moore.

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT GUELPH.

Two Persons Shot by Mistake.

A SAD STORY OF CRIME.

From a Globe Reporter.

GUELPH, Aug. 14.

Yesterday morning a rumour reached Toronto that a most determined attempt at double murder had been made in this ordinarily quiet town, and much interest was felt to know the full particulars, as it was said some circumstances of a peculiarly painful nature was connected with it.

Upon reaching here, it at once became evident that something of an unusually startling character had taken place. Knots of people were standing round all the principal street corners and in the stores, discussing in a most earnest manner some subject which appeared to engross all their attention. The excitement, in fact, was such that on all sides nothing else could be heard but expressions of sympathy with the victims and conjectures as to the whereabouts of the perpetrator of the crime, and the unfortunate cause of the frenzy which led to its commission. The facts, as gleaned from all available sources appear to be these:—John Hazle, a shoemaker, who has lived for several years in town and raised a family here, has for some time been very seriously troubled by the wayward and vicious disposition of his daughter, a girl of about sixteen, and has made repeated efforts to reclaim her, but to no purpose. She seems to have been suffering from what would certainly appear to be a premature attack of nymphomania, and was certainly tainted with insanity, as the following facts will fully establish:

The sorrow and disgrace which the girl had brought upon her family so far affected Mr. Hazle that to reclaim her from the vicious course she was pursuing, took advantage of the trace of insanity which was apparent in her actions to have her placed in the Guelph gaol as a lunatic, the certificate having been signed by Doctors Herod and Worsfold, and there can be no doubt from the report of these gentlemen that she was somewhat seriously affected. An application was shortly afterwards made to the proper authorities for her admission to the Lunatic Asylum, but no notice was taken of the appeal, probably on account of the crowded state of the Asylum at that time. Mr. Hazle thereupon placed her in the Madalen Asylum in Toronto, where it soon became evident that she was suffering from disease contracted in some unaccountable way, and she was removed to the Hospital, from which she shortly afterwards made her escape, and for some time it was not known where she was.

A few days ago, however, her father heard that she had been seen walking on the track of the W. G & B. Railway in company with some young men whom he had months ago wanned her not to associate with. He became exasperated and repeated the threat he had frequently made to the girl herself when she home, that if he caught her he would kill her and anybody whom he might find with her. For some days he continued in this frenzied state, and symptoms of the insanity, which is believed to be an hereditary disease, began to show themselves. On Thursday last he heard that she had been wandering about the country since her escape from the Magdalen, and that she was then somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Catholic Cemetery, in company with some youths whom he had personally threatened some months ago. He gave no intimation as to what his intentions were, but armed himself with a seven chamber revolver, and started up the track in search of her.

About three quarters of a mile up the track is situated the Union Cemetery, of which Mr. Calver is