DOW'S CELEBRATED ALE.

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At CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

88 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, July 28th, 1874

New Advertisements.

Rink Music Hall—Hollyhead.
Advertisement—Babcock Manufacturing Company.
Parliamentary Notice—C J Gillmor.
Dog Lost—TIMES Office.
Board of Separate Schools—L Tasse.
Payson's Indelible Ink.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1874.

Edward Jenkins, M. P. for Dundee, Scotland, and Agent General of Canada for Emigration in Great Britain, arrived in the city on Saturday, and is staying at the Russell House.

The Toronto *Nation*, the organ of the "Canada First" party, after discussing the political aspects of the Reciprocity Treaty in a perspicuous and dispassionate spirit, declares that it contains nothing which in either principle or practice would tend to the ultimate merging of our interests with those of the neighbouring republic, or to the sacrifice of one grain of our individuality as a nation; and it asserts that it cordially accepts the Treaty, on the supposition that it can be amended in several particulars it has already alluded to.

The programme of the matches of the Dominion Rifle Association, published by authority of the Council, is now before us, containing the usual full and complete information. We notice with pleasure that there is a very great increase in the number of entries as compared with last year. Last year the number was 115, this year it has just increased by 100, footing up to the handsome number of about 250. The grounds will be magnificently fitted up with six marquees and a flower garden. The Governor-general's foot-guards will form the guard of honour on the opening day; the guards' band will discourse the music, and the members of the Government and the principal citizens will be invited to be present. Three more butts are to be added to the ranges, in order to afford greater facilities for shooting, an arrangement which has been rendered necessary by the greatly increased attendance. One of the targets will be erected on the Wimbledon system — a canvas target—which will be tried as an experiment. The first shot will be fired by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin.

We reproduce in another column an article on the Reciprocity Treaty, from the Summerside (P. E. I.) *Journal*, from which—and we commend it to the careful consideration of our readers—it will be seen, that in its capacity as mouthpiece of the Opposition in the youngest province of the Dominion, it speaks of the "Tory Protectionists" of these parts in a tone which is nothing short of contemptuous, and which can bring bring but little comfort to its confreres here. Our Tory contemporaries hail with unbounded and unconcealed delight any apparent deflection from the ranks of the Liberal party, from whatever cause, although it must be confessed that they have had but little opportunity for exultation on this ground. Here, however, we have not a deflection from their ranks, we admit, but a journal sticking to its principle, notwithstanding the example of its less scrupulous confreres in other portions of the Dominion, and in defiance of the relentless lash of the party with which, in an evil hour, its leaders allied themselves.

We are glad to see that we have not been alone in condemning the secresy with which it has been determined to conduct the proceedings of the Council of Public Instruction. The Hamilton *Times* also speaks in the plainest language in regard to the matter, and in an article from the *Nation*, entitled "a Model Catalogue," which we reproduce elsewhere, it will be seen that that journal looks with the greatest disfavour and suspicion upon the remarkable resolution. It would indeed be surprising in this age of enlightenment and progress if an outrage of the kind, marked as it is by that tyrannical spirit which characterized the laws and governors of the dark ages, should fail to elicit sentiments of profound repugnance and unyielding opposition from the entire press of the country. We may here remark that so far as appearances go, the *Nation*, beyond its claim to public favour from being a high class well conducted, and ably written journal, will soon lay the Province of Ontario under a lasting obligation for its fearless exposition of the fraudulent cantrips of the Department of Public Instruction.

We desire to be understood to repeat what the Hamilton *Times* accepts as our "flat contradiction" of its statements relative to the Cornwall election. What our contemporary treats as the sworn evidence is not the sworn evidence, but the very inaccurate report of it telegraphed to the Toronto papers. We expressly repeat with reference to the affair of the special train that we stated some days ago, that a train was provided to enable certain voters to vote for Mr. Macdonald who were passing *en route* to vote elsewhere. The sworn evidence of Mr. H. S. Macdonald, and of Mr. Beaufort, one of the voters in question, if not the reported evidence, supports this statement. Moreover, the writer has the fullest personal knowledge of the evidence given, and of the circumstances connected with the affair of the special train at the time of their occurrence. The Beauforts voted for Mr. Macdonald early in the morning, they having arrived in Cornwall the night before, which they did on condition of such arrangements being made as would enable them the same day to vote at Prescott and Kingston. The incident that our Hamilton contemporary recalls to our memory is utterly untrue in every particular. The *Times* alludes to our want of courtesy, but we are bound to say that courtesy towards a journal that so recklessly disregards the truth would be quite out of place. If our contemporary would know something about Cornwall politics, which it certainly does not, it will find the subject admirably discussed in an article quoted in another column from the Seaforth *Expositor*.

THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.

There is unusual stir in political circles all over the country in consequence of the forthcoming election for the Ontario Legislature, which is not unlikely to take place early next year. We notice that the Tory journals have every now and again astonished their readers by announcing with a frightened air that the Legislature was to be dissolved immediately, and that, to use their own words, the elections were to be "sprung" upon them. It does not take any great amount of insight into hidden motives to understand what all this is for. The organs have played so many tunes upon this instrument, and they are individually so little in harmony one with another, that even their most ardent admirers and sympathizers must have their feelings somewhat outraged by their jarring noises. The truth unquestionably is that there is apathy in the Tory ranks, that for all the piping we have had for the past three years, there has verily been precious little dancing. And who shall blame an honest Conservative if he refuses to grow gay over the ribald ranting of the quartette which heads the Opposition in Toronto. They commenced badly, and they will end badly. From the time when they fished the "speak now" paper out of the spittoons or water-closets of the Parliament Buildings, up to the time when Charlie Rykert, like a little weasel that he is, surreptitiously or otherwise—which we know not—entered the bed-room of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and, apparently, finding nothing which he thought worth carrying away—at least so far as we have yet been able to learn—nothing which would help to decorate his own palatial residence—nothing which would bring a decent sum at a pawnbroker's—he crept out again cat-like, and proceeded forthwith to manufacture the silly "Mrs ——" slander. That he had examined everything pretty closely, that he searched every corner with the discerning scrutiny of an experienced old clo' man, we are assured from his own testimony, for he has proclaimed to the world that upon Mr. Mackellar's bed he found a counterpane on which the country had a clear loss of fifty cents. Let the "honest yeomanry," the "hardy sons of toil," ponder over that—a dead loss of fifty cents, upon a counterpane! It is not by any means surprising, we repeat, that decent men of any shade of politics should refuse to follow in the lead of such characters as Boultbee, Lauder, and Rykert. When the Administration of any portion of the Dominion of Canada devolves upon men of such questionable antecedents, it will indeed be time for us to gravely consider whether, after all, the London *Times* is not right in suggesting some improvement of our federal system of government. In the mean time, however, there is not the slightest probability of any event arising which will cause us seriously to ponder that suggestion. On the contrary, every indication points to a decrease in even the small following of the present Ontario Opposition, and to the entire exclusion from public life of all the present leaders. Lauder can never get elected again by the constituency which twice within two years returned Dr. Landerkin; Boultbee has not the ghost of a chance in North York, where he had only a majority of eight in the first instance, and where less than a year ago Mr. Dymond was returned by a majority of over two hundred; Charlie Rykert can never be returned again for Lincoln; and Mr. Cameron, the only decent man in the lot, whose exclusion from public life would be a positive loss, admitted in the Legislature last year that in opposing the solution of the Orange Bill difficulty, proposed by Mr. Mowat, he was practically ensuring his own defeat in case he offered his services to the electors of East Toronto again. Mr. Cameron, although an able and successful lawyer, and a man of acknowledged personal probity and honesty, has never been successful as a politician—indeed, has been a positive failure, especially as a leader. His manner and utterances are characterised by that acerbity and insincerity which a long experience at the criminal bar is apt to create, and his public speaking partakes so much of the character of special pleading that it must perforce ruin the political reputation of the man who resorts to it. It is said that sad experience has brought him to declare himself that his failure in public life has been complete, that his ideas are too conservative and reactionary for even the most genuine Tory of the present day, and that, having sacrificed himself on the altar of his party in East Toronto, he will disappear for ever from the political arena, devoting the remainder of his life to his extensive and lucrative practice in the Court of Queen's Bench. As for the other three who have associated themselves with him in leading the Tory forlorn hope in Ontario, the sooner they step "down and out" the better for their party. They have hung like a millstone about Mr. Cameron's neck, and about the neck of every decent Conservative, and although their absence from the House would be a numerical loss, the net result would be a great gain, especially in honesty and respectability. When the Tories of Ontario have purged themselves of questionable characters of this description, when they have learned that their only hope of success is to wait until they can take issue with the Liberal Government upon some point of public policy, and when they have ceased to expect to rule into power by throwing unfounded and blackguardly insinuations against the reputation of their opponents—then, and not till then, need they hope that the respectable portion of the people of the Province, be their politics what they may, will put that trust and confidence in them which would entitle them to rank as competitors for public office. We have every faith in the forthcoming election that its result will be a denunciation in the plainest and most unmistakable manner of the system of espionage to which the public men of Ontario have of late been subject—a system which has degraded the functions of a Parliamentary Opposition from the exalted and patriotic status contemplated by the British Constitution to that of the common detective, the eaves-dropper, and the retailer of private scandal. For the credit of the Province it is to be hoped our faith has not been misplaced. The legitimate duties of an Opposition under our constitutional form of Government are high, honourable and necessary to the perfect working of the administrative machinery. A strong, honest, upright, vigilant Opposition, able to command the respect and confidence of Parliament and the country,—able, moreover, in case their opponents have, in the inscrutable course of political events, ceased any longer to command a majority in the Legislature and among the people, to conduct the administration of public affairs—is a consideration only secondary in importance and only very little less necessary than a talented and honest government. Of the performance of these legitimate and honorable functions, the quartette in opposition to Mr Mowat's Government have shown themselves completely incapable. It was sufficient for them to know that the Government proposed a particular legislative measure, and their most factious and unreasoning opposition was ensured. For the sound, far-seeing policy of common sense men, who were willing to wait, and make use of the opportunities which are always open to a wide-awake opposition they substituted a course of unreasoning and unreasonable obstruction, wasting the country's time and money in silly squabbling about that which involved neither a defect in principle nor a loss in practice, and in attacks, not upon the public policy of their opponents, but upon their private character—behaving themselves, in short, as if they were assisting in legislating for the thieves, robbers and murderers of a penal colony, rather than in making laws for the government of a province exceeding in population, wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, all the other States of this great Confederation.

If there is one thing more than another in this wide world in which we have unbounded faith, it is in the high morality of public sentiment in Ontario and throughout the whole of Canada. We believe that no man, or set of men, can with impunity keep up a practice or practices by which that morality is outraged, without sooner or later being soundly punished therefor by the united condemnation of the people. The electors of Ontario have borne with such petty tricksters as Lauder and Rykert long and patiently enough, but the day is not far distant, we believe, when they will condemn them to that oblivion from which it would have been well for the country had they never emerged. That better men will rise up to lead the Conservative party we both hope and believe, and when such men do arise, our system of government will not deny them their turn at the helm of State. They must be content to wait, however, until the memory of pettifoggers and characterless politicians, like Lauder and Rykert, has been blotted from the records of their party, until the buffoonery of a Boultbee has become a thing of the distant past, until an ever-changing public sentiment has turned in their favour of its own accord, and they have ceased to make the scurrility of Billingsgate and the Smithfield market do duty for the logic of statesment. We note with pleasure the fact that the Liberal Party throughout the Province are taking care to name such standard-bearers for the coming contest as will, both in point of ability and personal standing, command the respect of right thinking men of both parties. The Reformers of Ottawa have not as yet formally announced any particular action so far as the selection of a party candidate is concerned, although it is pretty well understood who will carry the Tory flag. We are authorized to state, however, that Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, our present representative, will offer himself for re election, not as the candidate of any political party, but trusting to the character for independence and honesty, which won for him the suffrages of the electors upon the occasion of his first coming forward, and to which his record during the time he has been in the Legislature justly entitle him to lay claim.

Canada Official Gazette.

Saturday's Official *Gazette* contains the following appointments, together with other items of public interest:—

Marc Aurele Plamondon, of the City of Quebec, advocate, to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

William Warren Dean, of the town of Belleville, Ont., barrister-at-law, to be the Judge of the County Court of the County of Victoria, vice Mr. James Smith, deceased.

Joseph McIntyre, of the town of Barnia, Ont., to be a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

The circulation and specie report of this week shows an excess of specie of $284,309 95.

The authorized discount on American invoices, 9 per cent.

The Revenue and expenditure account for the month of August, shows the following result. *Revenue*—Customs, $1,632,264.74; Excise, $315,321.58; Post Office, $103,980 02; Public Works, including railways, $150,691.42; Bill Stamps, $23 154 47; Miscellaneous, $127,366 74. Total, $2,352,768.97. *Expenditure*—$1,797,672.87; Excess of Revenue, $555,096.10.

CITY AND VICINITY

City Council.—A special meeting of the City Council is called for this evening at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed new fire by-law.

Police Court.—On Saturday only one case appeared for the adjudication of the Police Magistrate, that of John Gaffney, for disorderly conduct on the By-Ward market. He was remanded until this morning.

Protestant Hospital.—The visitors this week are: Directors: Messrs. James Rochester and Richard Bishop; Clergy, Revs. J. Johnston and William Hall; Physician, Dr. James A. Grant.

Withdrawn.—The Brockville *Recorder* announces that John Moles, the petitioner against the return of J. D. Buell, has given notice of his intention to withdraw said petition on the grounds of insufficiency of evidence to sustain said allegations.

Advertisement.—The "Babcock" Manufacturing Company purpose showing the capability of a large engine of their make of putting out a fire, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon on the Exhibition Grounds, Bank street—a house 15x20 built purposely, filled with all kinds of inflammable material, will be fired, and on being directed to extinguish the fire, the operator will endeavour to do so. 3781in3

Evangelical Alliance.—At a meeting of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Evangelical Alliance, held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. Association, on Friday evening last, the following persons were chosen delegates to attend the annual meeting of the Alliance, to be held in Montreal on the first of October:—The Revds. Messrs. Hunter, Gordon, Cameron, Sanderson and Gavin, together with Messrs. James Johnston, George May, A. Mutchmor and George May, as lay delegates.

Base Ball.—A match between a picked nine from the "Flyaways" and "Huron" base ball clubs and "Ottawas," was played on Saturday afternoon, resulting in a victory for the latter by a score of 44 to 6.

Personal.—The Right Rev. Bishop Cummins, who has been in the city for some time, leaves this morning for New York. The Rev. Mr. Reid of Brooklyn, also starts for home, and will accompany his Lordship on the journey.

The Turf.—A trotting match between two horses belonging to Messrs. A. Stewart and George Thompson took place on Saturday afternoon, on Mutchmor Park at four o'clock, for $100 aside. Mr. Thompson's horse won the race.

Times are Changed.—Last year and the year or two previous, fabulous prices were asked by men to go to the woods to take out logs and square timber. The minimum ranged at about twenty-six dollars per month per man, while not a few attained the maximum of forty dollars. At present there are any quantity of men to be had at the usual places of rendezvous in Lower Town, at prices ranging from sixteen to twenty dollars per month.

Sad Accident.—On Saturday morning last a French Canadian, working in E. B. Eddy's mill, Hull, met with a serious accident whereby he lost his right arm. It would seem that the man was extinguishing some fire in the vicinity of a coal oil lamp beyond a circular saw, with which he was at work, when the saw took hold of the arm, cutting it completely off a little below the elbow. He had the wound immediately dressed by Dr. Beaudin. He is a young man and unmarried.

The Lost Found.—Young Mr. Futroye, who disappeared rather suddenly from this city three or four weeks ago, has at last been heard from. His wife received a letter from him on Saturday, written on board a steamship, and evidently mailed at Queenstown upon landing at the South of Ireland. It will be remembered that he was said to have gone up the Gatineau on a fishing excursion, a story which is altogether unlikely. His friends are at a loss to account for the strange freak of his taking a trip across the Atlantic.

Arrivals at the Russell House.—E McLennan, A M Perkins, Miss Perkins, W T Cumming, J Inglis, J A Perkins, Montreal; J Dimbleby, Oxford, England; E L DeBellefeuille, Dr Starke, Pembroke; S N Cram, Sherbrooke; A Leitech, Bryson; E Jenkins, London, England; S C Farmer, Buffalo; Major Cocker, J D Hemsworth, England; W Irving, Perthshire; C Skinner, New York; Captain A Bland, England; Mr and Mrs Pellew, New York; L Thomas, Melbourne; J A Gemmell, Almonte.

Errata.—In Saturday's issue it was stated, through some misunderstanding with an informant, that the young lad, son of Mr. Frederick Prodrick, who had fallen from a window in Sussex street a few days previous, had died from the effects of injuries received by said accident. It is with pleasure we correct the mistake made and announce that the boy is entirely out of danger, and able again to be around. The mistake originated from the fact that Mr. Frank Prodrick, of Clarence street, lost a boy, and the one incident was in some way associated with the other.

Temperance Meeting.—The usual Sunday temperance meeting was held in the Temperance Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Wm. Porter presided, and on the platform we observed the Rev. Mr. Farries, of Paris, Ont., Rev. Mr. Knowles, and other gentlemen, who usually attend these meetings. After the usual opening services of singing and devotional exercises, the Revs. Messrs. Ferries, Knowles, and Mr McLean addressed the audience. The meeting then, after the singing of the Doxology and the pronouncing of the Benediction, was brought to a close.

Closing of the First Chaudiere Mill.—The lumbering establishments of Captain Baldwin were closed at the Chaudiere on Saturday night, throwing upwards of two hundred men out of employment. This is the first shutting down at the Chaudiere, but others will close during the ensuing week. Some hope was entertained that our merchant princes in the lumber trade would regulate the closing on a more gradual scale, or perhaps work partial time. Had there been any signs of revival in the trade, this would doubtless have been done; but owing to the dullness of the market and there being no demand, lumbermen were left no alternative in the matter.

The Public Schools.—A writer in Saturday's *Free Press* in a dissertation on the Public Schools makes a great many mis-statements, and for one so cognizant of school affairs as the writer apparently is, such errors are entirely inexcusable. In the matter of cost of Central Schools, the price is under estimated, and it is very imprudent to raise unnecessary alarm as to the condition of the Central School East, when the writer well knows, or at least ought to know, that an efficient inspection of the building was made and it was pronounced perfectly safe. Another very serious blunder made is, assuming because teachers have recently succeeded in getting certain certificates that they are entitled to a corresponding increase in their salaries. Salaries for the year have been estimated for and will be paid the teachers employed, and it is not right to mislead the public as to the amounts paid for this service. The schedule of prices will not go into effect till the commencement of another year, and until official effect is given to such schedule it is time enough to give such intelligence to the public.

Real Estate.—The following sales of real estate were effected during last week, viz: Lot No. 3, west side of O'Connor street, sold to Mr. Hayes for the sum of $1,025; Lot No. 53, south Nepean street, sold to Mr. Crain for the sum of $1,150; Lot No. 42, south Nepean street corner of O'Connor street sold to Alex. McRae for the sum of $1,350; Lot No. 41, north Nepean street and corner of O'Connor street, sold to Mr. Mills for the sum of $1,350; Lot No. 52, north Biddy street, sold to Mr. Woodcock for the sum of $1,100; Lot No. 53, north Biddy street, sold to Mr. Keir for the sum of $1,050, Lot No. 52, south Nepean street, sold to Mr. Young for the sum of $1,150; Lot No. 39, south Nepean street, sold to E Bure for the sum of $850; Lot No. 1, sub-division of block 12, Sherwood Estate, sold to J. Dorange for the sum of $220; Lot No. 2, sub-division of block 12, Sherwood estate, sold to Thomas Dennis for the sum of $220; Lot No. 52 on the Sherwood estate, with house thereon, sold to Mr. Stewart for the sum of $1,050.

Rink Music Hall.—Saturday eve terminated Mdlle. Ravelli' engagement, but the management, ever alive in securing novelties, has made an arrangement with the talented and beautiful Ellen Star, Miss Jennie Morton, who has just terminated a six weeks engagement at Woods Museum, N.Y., to appear for six nights only, commencing this evening. The piece she has chosen for her *debut* is Maggie Mitchell's speciality of "The Pearl of Savoy," known also as a leading moral French drama by the name of "Grace de Dieu." She is well and favorably known as a Protean actress, having played her own drama of "Idlewild" at Woods', N.Y., Philadelphia, Boston, and principle western cities. The N. Y. *Herald* says of her: "The advent of a new Star, when she has genuine talent, must be hailed with delight. That Miss Jennie Morton has artistic merit none can deny. She is of the Lotta-Mitchell school, being *petite* in figure, sprightly in action, lively in demeanour, and also charming in person. She combines pathos and comedy in a rare degree, has a captivating manner and a certain amount of dash and *espiegle* that completely fascinates the audience. Her acting and drama may boto be classed as successes." With an endorsement of such a glowing character from the leading New York city paper we doubt not but that her visit to Ottawa will prove remunerative alike to her and the manager.

Looks Like Business.—The store of Mr. Charles Bryson, on Sparks street, gave evidence of an extensive business on Saturday night. The store was literally crowded, sales were prompt, and those employed in the establishment were kept constantly on the *qui vive*. The windows were fitted up in the most attractive manner; in one were some handsome slipper patterns that were greatly admired, in the other a fine assortment of dry goods recently imported. Those in need of anything in this line had better give Mr. Bryson a call. New winter goods are fast arriving in endless variety. Call and examine for yourselves.

Cricket Match.—A scratch match between the "Ottawa" and "Civil Service" clubs, came off on Saturday afternoon on the Rideau Hall grounds. There were only a few spectators present, and contrary to expectation, but very little interest was manifested in the game. The Ottawa eleven went to the bat, and succeeded in staying in during the whole of the afternoon preventing their opponents from getting a show. The batting, especially that of the Rev. T. D. Phillips, was very good, and the fielding of the 'Civil Service' men, much above the average. The fine band of the Guards was present during the afternoon, and played a choice programme of music. His Excellency visited the field and watched the progress of the match for a short time.

Our Future Fire Brigade.—In view of the early completion of the waterworks, and the organization of a paid fire brigade, the following paragraph may not be uninteresting to the people, showing as it does the high standard of efficiency which the Montreal brigade has been brought to. The *Gazette* of Friday last says: "Yesterday afternoon about half-past three o'clock a part of the brigade was called out for the purpose of enabling a number of gentlemen connected with insurance companies in this city to see our appliances for saving property. The alarm was given by W. W. Reed, Esq., the manager of the Scottish Imperial at Glasgow, who is now in the city, and with their usual celerity the brigade from the Centre Division were at the Victoria Square. The Skinner Ladder was out, and a stream from the top of Messrs. Linton & Cooper's factory (the old St. James' Hotel) was sent up from the roof. Afterwards, Mr. Reed, with a number of other gentlemen, visited No. 2 Station, and were shown the very admirable arrangements under the charge of W. McRobie of the Salvage Corps. The horses are loosened from their stables by an electric arrangement attached to the alarm, the doors of the station opened by the same operation; and so well trained are the horses that on being loosened they immediately take their places, one at the poles of the Salvage waggon, and another in the shafts of the horse-reel, and are out in an incredibly short space of time. The fire alarm room in the City Hall was also visited, and the whole arrangements explained to the visitors by Mr. Chief Bertram. The visitors expressed themselves greatly pleased, and complimented the Chief on the very perfect organization under his command.

Proposed Terms of Union of the Presbyterian Churches throughout the Dominion.

On Wednesday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, the question of Presbyterian Union again comes up for consideration before the congregation of St. Andrew's Church in this city. As some slight opposition is anticipated, it may not be amiss to lay before our readers the remit on union as finally adopted by the high courts of the different churches shortly about to enter into union. This union once effected, a prestige will be given to the Presbyterian body in the Dominion that cannot prove otherwise than of incalculable advantage to the welfare and success of the entire Church.

PREAMBLE.

The Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, the Canada Presbyterian Church, the Church of the Maritime Provinces in connection with the Church of Scotland, and Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, holding the same doctrine, government, and discipline, believing that it would be for the glory of God and the advancement of the cause of Christ that they should unite and thus form one Presbyterian Church in the Dominion, independent of all other churches in its jurisdiction, and under authority to Christ alone, the Head of His Church and Heir over all things to the Church, agree to unite on the following basis, to be subscribed by the Moderators of the respective churches, in their name and on their behalf.

BASIS.

1. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, being the Word of God, are the only infallible rule of faith and manners.

2. The Westminster Confession of Faith shall form the subordinate standard of the Church; the Larger and Shorter Catechisms shall be adopted by the Church, and appointed to be used for the instruction of the people—it being distinctly understood that nothing contained in the aforesaid Confession or Catechisms, regarding the power and duty of the Civil Magistrate, shall be held to sanction any principles or views inconsistent with full liberty of conscience in matters of religion.

3. The government and worship of this Church shall be in accordance with the recognized principles and practices of Presbyterian Churches, as laid down generally in the "Form of Presbyterian Church Government," and in "The Directory for the Public Worship of God."

The aforesaid Churches further agree to the following resolutions:—

I.—RELATIONS TO OTHER CHURCHES.

1. The Church cherishes Christian affection towards the whole Church of God, and desires to hold fraternal intercourse with it in its several Branches, as opportunity offers.

2. This Church shall, under such terms and regulations as may from time to time be agreed on, receive ministers and probationers from the Churches, and especially from Churches holding the same doctrine, government, and discipline with itself.

II.—MODES OF WORSHIP.

With regard to modes of worship, the practice presently followed by congregations shall be allowed, and further action in connection therewith shall be left to the legislation of the United Church.

III.—FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MINISTERS.

Steps shall be taken at the first meeting of the General Assembly of the United Church, for the equitable establishment and administration of an efficient Fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Ministers.

IV.—COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS.

The aforesaid Churches shall enter into union with the Theological and Literary Institutions which they now have; and application shall be made to Parliament for such legislation as shall bring Queen's University and College, Knox College, the Presbyterian College, Montreal, Morrin College and the Theological Hall at Halifax, in relations to the United Church similar to those which they now hold to their respective Churches, and to preserve their corporate existence, government and functions, on terms and conditions like to those under which they now exist; but the United Church shall not be required to elect Trustees for an arts' Department in any of the Colleges above named.

V.—LEGISLATION WITH REGARD TO RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

Such legislation shall be sought as shall preserve undisturbed all rights of property now belonging to congregations and corporate bodies, and, at the same time, not interfere with freedom of action on the part of congregations in the same locality desirous of uniting, or on the part of corporate bodies which may find it to be expedient to discontinue, wholly or partially, their separate existence.

VI.—HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY OPERATIONS.

The United Church shall heartily take up and prosecute the Home and Foreign Missionary and Benevolent operations of the several Churches, according to their respective claims; and with regard to the practical work of the Church and the promotion of its scheme, whilst the General Assembly shall have the supervision and control of all the work of the Church, yet the United Church shall have due regard to such arrangements through Synods and Local Committees, as shall tend most effectually to unite in Christian love and sympathy the different sections of the Church, and at the same time to draw forth the resources and energies of the people in behalf of the work of Christ in the Dominion, and throughout the world.

VII.—GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

In the United Church the fullest forbearance shall be allowed as to any difference of opinion which may exist respecting the question of State grants to Educational Establishments of a Denominational character.

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE DISPOSAL OF THE TEMPORALITIES' FUND

The Temporalities' Fund shall remain, as at present, in the hands of a Board, the membership of which shall be continued after the consummation of the Union, by the remanent members having power to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise; and the administration of the Fund shall continue on the same principles and for the same purposes as at present, until the vested rights of all Ministers and Probationers shall have lapsed; and these rights shall be held to be the following: (1) The annual receipt by Ministers now receiving four hundred and fifty dollars ($450), four hundred dollars ($400), or two hundred dollars ($200) of the same amount during their lifetime and good standing in the Church. (2) The annual receipt of two thousand dollars (2,000) in perpetuity by the Treasurer of Queen's College; and (3) the annual receipt of two hundred dollars ($200), by all the Ministers who shall be on the Synod Roll at the time of the Union, and by all recognized Probationers and Licentiates engaged in active service, during their lifetime and good standing in the Church:—All salaries of two hundred dollars ($200) to be increased to four hundred ($400) each, when the recipients of them shall have retired, with the consent of the Church, from the active duties of the ministry. The Temporalities' Board shall, if necessary, draw upon the capital of the Fund, in order to meet the aforesaid requirements. As soon as the Fund or any part of it shall no longer be required for these purposes, it shall, with the exception of the aforesaid annual payment to Queen's College of two thousand dollars (2,000), or the same capitalized, be appropriated to a Home Mission Fund for aiding weak charges in the United Church.

NAME OF THE UNITED CHURCH.

It was further agreed by the Synod to suggest that the United Church be styled "The Presbyterian Church in Canada," and the Clerk was instructed to intimate this to the Churches in the Lower Provinces and to respectfully ask their concurrence.

Cornwall Politics.

(From the Seaforth Expositor.)

It is somewhat amusing to peruse the comments indulged in just now, by journals on both sides of politics, on the Cornwall controverted election case. As appeared by the evidence given before the Court, an immense amount of bribery had been practiced at the last election in the constituency of Cornwall. The object of the prosecution was, of course, to unseat the sitting member, Mr. A. F. Macdonald, and the only evidence produced before the Court was such as would tend to secure that object. Consequently, the corrupt doings of Mr. Macdonald's friends and supporters were all brought to light, while those of his opponents were not looked into at all. On this account, it would seem to a reader unacquainted with the facts that all the bribery and corruption had been practiced by the Macdonald party, which every one conversant with the facts knows to be very far from the truth. Mr. Macdonald has been a supporter of the present Government, and Bergin, his opponent, was also a supporter of the same political party. But Mr Macdonald is a brother of the late Sandfield Macdonald, and belonged to the party in Cornwall which supported him. On the present occasion the Conservative journals wish to cast discredit on the Reform party, on account of the bribery practiced by Mr. Macdonald's friends, while the Reform journals claim Mr. Macdonald's opponent, Mr. Bergin, as the Reform candidate, repudiate Mr. Macdonald as a Reformer, and proclaim his supporters, and those who were guilty of the corrupt acts as shown before the Court, Conservatives. Well, both are right and both are wrong. Politics in Cornwall are a strange mixture, and it is difficult for any person unacquainted with the constituency to understand them. The differences between the contending parties there are not of a political, but of a purely personal and local nature, and neither of the parties have continued long in their allegiance to either political party. In each party will be found Grits and Tories fighting side by side. Sandfield Macdonald was the dividing line between the parties. Whichever way he went, the local party which claimed him as its chief was sure to follow, and whatever political party he supported, to that party would they yield their allegiance. In like manner the opposing local party opposed whatever political party Sandfield supported, entirely irrespective of political considerations. And now that Sandfield is gone, his brother, the present Postmaster General, has the chieftainship of the party formerly led by Sandfield. Mr. A. F. Macdonald, the recently unseated member, belonged to the Sandfield party, and his opponent, Dr. Bergin, belongs to the anti-Sandfield party. This is the principal difference that exists between them in a political point of view, as both gentlemen, with their parties, have, in turn, supported both Reform and Conservative administrations. Now, the Sandfield party support the present Government in its entirety, while the anti-Sandfield party support the present Government, minus the Postmaster General. It will be seen, therefore, from this, that politics in Cornwall are considerably mixed. Postmaster General Macdonald, of Glengarry, the present leader of the Sandfield party, has, however, always been a consistent Reformer, and it is to be presumed that that faction will hereafter become thoroughly and permanently identified with the Ontario Reform Party. But the leaders of the opposing party have been everything by turns, and nothing long, and as they are now partially in opposition to the present Government, judging by their past career, one is pretty correct in predicting that they will shortly be entirely over the fence. Dr. Bergin and his party were for years steady friends and supporters of Sir John Macdonald and Sir George Cartier, and they only abandoned that friendship and support because Sandfield Macdonald linked his fortunes with those of these gentlemen. So that, in claiming Dr. Bergin and his party as Reformers and disclaiming Mr. Macdonald and his party, the Reform journals of Ontario are not pursuing exactly the proper course. The latter are by all odds the more respectable and creditable, and the Reform party of Ontario need not be ashamed to own them while the former, so far as their *personnel* is concerned, at least, would be no acquisition to any party. So far as Mr. Macdonald and Dr. Bergin are personally concerned, there is a wide difference between them. The former is a gentleman of respectability, and is an honorable, upright and straight-forward man, while the latter, although possessed of some ability, is not a person who would do honor to a constituency in Parliament, and the people of Cornwall did well to rid themselves of him. It should not require the lavish expenditure of money indulged in at the last Cornwall election to secure the return of a candidate of Mr. Macdonald's standing and respectability, in opposition to a person of the Bergin stamp, and it is to be hoped that the lesson his friends have received will be a warning to them in future to be more judicious in their manner of canvassing.

A Model Catalogue.

(From the Toronto Nation.

The Department of Public Instruction for Ontario have just issued a work bearing the comprehensive title: "A General Catalogue of Books kept for sale at the People's Depository of Ontario, in every Department of Literature, for High and Public School Libraries in Ontario." The title page is graced by a wood-cut of a coat of arms—presumably of the Department, surmounted by a beaver, and underwritten with the legend, "Religio, Scientia, Libertas." On the same page also it is stated that the book was printed in Toronto "for the Department of Public Instruction for Ontario, by Hunter, Rose & Co.," in the year 1874. The title page further informs us with minute and laudable particularity, that the work is "sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction, under the Authority of the Consolidated Law of 1859 (119th Section, 5th Clause; and 120th Section, Clause D)" By what Council this was done, whether the present or some former one; when and in what manner the sanction was given; whether the work was submitted to the Council for examination, and what sort of scrutiny it underwent; why the sanction was given under an Act which was blotted from the Statute Book nearly six months ago: all these things are matters of merest conjecture. The Council hold their meetings in secret session; the public have no means of knowing what is done there; even the bodies who send representatives have no means of finding out whether these representatives are faithful or otherwise to the trust reposed in them. Whether or not this was the intention of the Legislature, it is difficult to say. To say that it is contrary to the dictates of common sense is not so difficult. There is no body at present known to Canadian law, upon the doings of which it is more desirable to let in the light of public opinion.

Premising this much in regard to the Council, let us turn to the catalogue itself. It is a work of about seventy royal octavo pages. It was commenced, we believe, in the year 1855, and is consequently the result of sixteen years labour—arduous or otherwise. In the Prefatory Note it is announced somewhat grandiloquently that "as now revised [it] contains works in every department of human knowledge;" that, with certain limitations, "the selections made have been as full and varied as the resources of our English and American literature would admit;" and that "through the medium of these books the sons and daughters of our land may contemplate the lives of the good, the wise, and the great of both sexes and of all ages; survey the histories of all nations; trace the rise and progress of all sciences and useful arts; converse with the sages and bards of Ancient Greece and Rome, as well as with the philosophers, poets, scholars, discoverers, inventors, artists, travellers, and benefactors of mankind of all times and countries—exhaustless sources of instruction and entertainment." Verily, these are brave words, though they smack somewhat of the auctioneer's rostrum. With praiseworthy anxiety to aid "the sons and daughters of our land," in their desire to "contemplate the lives of the good, the wise, and the great of both sexes," &c., &c., the local authorities are informed that if they "would select to the amount of their appropriation such books as they desire, and leave to the Chief Superintendent the selection of the rest, with such suggestions as they may think proper to make, he would be able to fill up their lists with such books, as would for the most part be new as well as useful and entertaining." Really there is something almost pathetic in this paternal solicitude on the part of "the Chief Superintendent." The Prefatory note also informs us that, with certain specified exceptions and limitations, "it is the opinion of the Council that as wide a selection as possible should be made of useful and entertaining books of permanent value, adapted to popular reading in the various departments of human knowledge." On reading these extracts one is almost inclined to say with the Queen in Hamlet: "The lady doth protest too much, methinks." Whether it can be said of the Department as Hamlet said in reply, "Oh, but she will keep her word," we now proceed to enquire.

The catalogue contains the names of over 3,100 different works, classified into some sixteen different departments, which are again divided into various sub-headings. Notwithstanding the assertion that "the selections have been as full and varied as the resources of our English and American literature would admit," there are some extraordinary omissions from the list of departments, such as Mineralogy, Biology, Psychology, Sociology, English Language and Grammar, Philology, Mythology, and Metaphysics. The classification, too, in many instances, is peculiar. Thus there are three departments for Natural Phenomena, Physical Science, and Natural Philosophy, although these are only three names for one and the same thing. Geology is put into a separate department by itself, while the cognate subjects, Meteorology and Physical Geography, are put into the department of Physical Science, in company with Political Geography, which is not a Physical Science. Then again, for no imaginable reason, Fiction is constituted a separate department, and Literature [of which, of course, Fiction is a part] another. In fact, from beginning to end, the classification is such as to set at defiance the simplest rules of logical method, and of common sense.

In details, the work is not less remarkable. The number and character of the omissions are astounding. It is no exaggeration to say that nearly all the latest and best books on nearly every subject, are conspicuous by their absence. It almost seems as if the catalogue had been