SCALE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR A YEAR.

A column 35; half column 19; one-fourth of a column $10; small cards $4.

FOR SIX MONTHS.

A column $20; half column $12; one-fourth of a column 6.

FOR THREE MONTHS.

A column 12; half a column $7; one-fourth of a column 5.

OCCASIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Four cents per line for first insertion, an two cents per line for each subsequent insertion

Wants, Situations Vacant, etc., will be inserted for 20 cents first insertion, and 10 cents each subsequent one.

Those who advertise a whole column or half a column can have their advertisements changed once every six months if they desire it.

New Advertisements.

Promised News—J. Milne.
Notice of Application—F. Cubitt.
For Sale—J. Muir.
For Sale—Enquire at the MERCHANT office.
Wanted—A situation as Tailor.
Rhyme and Lime—T Bowden.
A Rare chance.
Bible Christian Book Store.
Just Published—A Miller, Toronto.
Notice for Tenders.
Perfected Spectacles.
Cow for Sale—J. Muir.
A. J. Martin, Veterinary Surgeon.
House for sale, or to let—F Y Cowle.
Notice—J Fowler
Medical—H R Reid, M.D.
To Let—F. Y. Cowle.
Notice—J. Fowler.
New Fruits at T Darlington's
Dr. Davidson's Card.
To Let.
For Sale.
Strayed—T. Robins

The Merchant.

BOWMANVILLE, MARCH 31

DO YOU

Want a Cook,
Want a Situation,
Want a Servant Girl,
Want to sell anything.
Want to buy anything.
Want a boarding place.
Want to borrow money,
Want to sell Groceries,
Want to sell Dry Goods,
Want to sell Millinery Goods,
Want to find a Strayed Animal,
Want to find anything you have lost,
Want to advertise anything to advantage,
Want to find an owner for anything found.
Want a large return, for a small investment.
Advertise in the "MERCHANT."

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the reported discussions, relative to the Manitoba Act, the Goverment appear in a very humiliating position. 1st. In answer to a question Sir. G. Cartier said:—

"A draft of a Bill had been approved by the Governor-General in Council, and was immediately sent to the Imperial Parliament. The Imperial Government was asked to pass the Bill on account of the action of this House on the matter last session."

2nd. On Thursday week Mr. Blake moved a series of resolutions, among which we find the following:—

"That it has been made to appear to this House that the Canadian Government has requested the Government of the United Kingdom to submit to the Parliament of the United Kingdom a Bill touching said North-Western territories, or some part thereof; and that the Government of the United Kingdom, in consequence of such request, has proposed to the Canadian Government to submit a Bill, a draft of which it has forwarded to the Canadian Government.

"That in the opinion of this House the sense of both Houses of the Parliament of Canada should be taken as to what should form the basis of such proposed legislation."

Sir. G. Cartier did not choose to meet Mr. Blake's resolutions with a direct negative but moved the following in amendment:—

1st. That this House, after full consideration, passed an Act to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba.

2. That the said Act has received the sanction and approval of the Imperial Parliament.

3rd. That, for the removal of doubts as to certain provisions of the said Act, the Government of Canada has requested the Imperial Parliament to pass an Act in the Imperial Parliament confirmatory of the said first mentioned Act.

4th. That the Imperial Government have agreed to introduce a Bill to amend the aforesaid Act, *and defining also the power of the Parliament of Canada to create other provinces in the vast territory of the North-West, now forming part of our Dominion, and to give them a constitution on the same footing, as to guarantee of pormanence and otherwise, with the constitution of the other provinces.*

5th. That a draft of the said proposed Act has been communicated to this House.

6th. That the provisions of the said draft Act meet the approval of the House, and are in concordance with the will of this House, as expressed in the most formal manner in the said Act relating to Manitoba.

3rd. With the view of testing the House, Mr. Dorion moved in amendment to Sir G. Cartier's amendment:

"That on inspection of the measure proposed by the Government of Canada to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of confirming certain Canadian legislation, depriving the Parliament of Canada of certain existing powers, and altering the British North America Act of 1867, this House would be wanting in its duty if it did not express its decided opinion that no such Imperial legislation should be asked for by the Government of Canada, except after the details of such proposed legislation shall have been submitted to both Houses of Parliament of Canada for their judgment, and addresses of such Houses to the Queen, praying for such legislation, shall have been passed."

At the adjourned debate, on Monday last, this amendment to the amendmeet was lost: Yeas, 55; Nays, 77.

Sir G. Cartier's amendment to Mr. Blake's resolutions was carried; Yeas, 78; Nays, 57.

4th. When the Speaker was about to put Sir G. Cartier's amendment, as a substantive resolution, Mr. Anglin addressed the House with great force against the Government, and Mr. Holton moved to add the following to Sir G. Cartier's resolutions:—

"That this House is of opinion that no changes in the provisions of the British North America Act should be sought by the Executive Government without the previous assent of the Parliament of the Dominion."

This rider was accepted!

That the position of the Government may be clearly seen, it will be necessary to note resolution three in Sir G. Cartier's amendment, it was as follows:—

"That for the removal of doubts, as to certain provisions of the said act, the Government of Canada HAS REQUESTED the Imperial Government to pass an Act in the Imperial Parliament confirmatory of the said first-mentioned (Manitoba) Act."

Mr. Holton's, rider, accepted by the Government, reads:—

"That this House is of opinion that no changes in the provisions of the British North America Act should be sought by the Executive Government WITHOUT THE PREVIOUS ASSENT OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE DOMINION."

Resolution three, sets forth what the Government had done, and the rider censures them for having done it.

BEARING FRUIT.

In the division on the motion by Mr. Blake for the second reading of the Bill to secure the Independence of the Senate, Yeas, 57; Nays, 58. Messrs. Ault, Bowell, Gibbs, Lapum, Little, Merritt and Monroe, voted with Mr. Blake against the Government. This is some of the first fruit of the Ontario elections.

On Tuesday last Sir G. Cartier moved the House into committee of the whole to consider the resolutons respecting the admission of British Columbia into Confederation with the Dominion. After referring to the importance of the scheme and expressing his willingness to listen to anything the hon. members might please to say, they were distinctly told that no amendment would be accepted; a single amendment would defeat the whole scheme, and would, therefore, be deemed inadmissable. The terms were in the nature of a treaty. Surely the House must have felt itself greatly honored, they were asked to accept a scheme involving an expenditure, for a railway project alone, of one hundred millions of dollars; they might talk about it as much as they pleased, and as long as they liked, but they were to note this fact that, no amendment would be accepted, no, not one.

Speaking of the Railway, Sir George said:—(We quote from the *Globe*.)

"The Government of the Dominion undertake to secure the commencement simultaneously, within two years from the date of union, of the construction of a railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected east of the Rocky Mountains towards the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada; and farther, to secure the completion of such railway within ten years from the date of union. And the Government of British Columbia agree to convey to the Dominion Government, in trust to be, appropriated in such manner as the Dominion Government may deem advisable, in furtherance of the construction of the said railway, a similar extent of public lands along the line of the railway throughout its entire length in British Columbia, not to exceed however 20 miles on each side of the said line, as may be appropriated for the same purpose by the Dominion Government from the public lands in the North West Territories and Province of Manitoba; provided that the quantity of land which may be held under the pre-emption right or by the Crown grant within the limits of the tract of land in British Columbia to be so conveyed to the Dominion Government shall be made good to the Dominion from the contiguous public lands; and provided further that until the commencement, within two years as aforesaid from the date of the union, of the construction of the said Railway, the Government of British Columbia shall not sell or alienate any further portions of the public lands of British Columbia in any other way than under the right of pre-emption requiring the actual residence of the pre-empter on the land claimed by him. In consideration of the land to be so conveyed in aid of the construction of the said railway, the Dominion Government agree to pay to British Columbia, from date of union, the sum of $100,000 per annum, in half-yearly payments in advance." He said there was a good deal of misapprehension with regard to what the Government intended to do respecting this railway. The Government did not intend to build the road themselves, but by means of companies that would have to be assisted principally by grants of one dollar lands. (Hear, hear.) The land which British Columbia would contribute for this purpose was valued at one dollar an acre, which would amount to $15,360,000. For this the Government would undertake to pay $100,000 a year to British Columbia, which was the interest at five per cent. on two millions of dollars. That was to say that, in the purchase of these two millions of acres, Government would be a gainer to the extent of $13,360,000 with which to assist the railway that would be undertaken. The Government insisted upon that as a *sine qua non* condition. The land must be under their control in order to aid the railway. It was estimated that the length of the road to be built from Lake Nipissing to Victoria, was about 2,500 miles; twenty miles on each side of the road would give 64 millions of acres to be used in aid of the line. About 600 or 700 miles of the line would be within the Province of Ontario; and he had reason to believe the Government of that Province would have the liberality to give them, not twenty miles on each side, but at least every alternate block on each side. That would be a contribution of about nine millions of acres. Lake Nipissing would be a junction where the lines both for Ottawa and Toronto could meet. The contribution of land itself would be almost enough to build the railway. If any money subsidy was to be given, the Government would never go so far in that direction as to necessitate any increase of taxation in this country. (Hear, hear.) The Government stated its determination that for the building of this railway land grants would principally be relied on. If any subsidy would be given, it would be a moderate one, and one that would not require any further taxation on the tax payers of the Dominion. Our railway would be 2,500 miles in length, and it could not cost more than double that of the Central Pacific, or a hundred millions of dollars. (Ironical hear, hear.) He would now pass on to the next point, namely, the case of the Indians. The clause ran as follows:—"The charge of Indians and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the Union. To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose shall from time to time, be conveyed by the Local Government to the Dominion Government in trust, for the use and benefit of the Indians, on the application of the Dominion Government; and in case of disagreement between the two Governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies." This resolution was in accordance with the policy always followed by Canadian and British Governments with regard to the Indians. These were all the principal points in the resolutions that were not in the original scheme of confederation, but which were peculiar to British Columbia. He concluded by again referring to the importance of the scheme before the House, particularly instancing the importance to a nation of the maritime element. The union of British Columbia would give Canada double maritime strength, and would lay the foundation of a maritime power that would be second only to England. He felt that this country was destined to be a great power, and the admission of British Columbia was a great and necessary step towards reaching our ultimate destiny. (Loud cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Hilton, Sir F. Hincks, Sir A. T. Galt, Hon. Mr. Tilley, Messrs. Mackenzie, Grant, Masson, Cartwright, Young, Blake, and Bolton, took part in the discussion.

On motion of Sir G. Cartier, the debate was adjourned. The House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

ON WEDNESDAY,

when Sir F. Hincks moved the adoption of the report of the Committee of supply, after concurrence in several items, objection was taken to the appropriation of $200,000 for Post Office Custom's House and other public buildings in Halifax.

Hon. Mr. Dorion moved that the item be not concurred in, but that it be resolved, That the Province of Nova Scotia having recently erected suitable buildings for a custom house and post office at Halifax, it is inexpedient to appropriate the sum of $200,000 for the same purpose till some other attempt has been made to effect a settlement with the Government of Nova Scotia, with reference to their claims for 66,000 expended since 1st July, 1867, that will secure to the Dominion Government the possession of the buildings.

At first Sir G. Cartier declared that the motion as a matter of course must be resisted by the Government. In the course of his speech he gradually gave way, and closed by moving in amendment that, all words after "that" in the motion be struck out and the following words substituted, "That the said resolution be referred back to committee of supply for the purpose of inserting therein, after the words Halifax, the following words, "or the payment of such amount not exceeding $66,000, as may be awarded by arbitration as partly due to the Province of Nova Scotia in case the new Provincial building is made available for this purpose."

Seeing that the amendment embodied the principle for which the opposition contended, the amendment was accepted.

Sometime was spent in debate on the Manitoba Act which was again adjourned.

Mr. Donald A. Smith, Manitoba, has taken his seat in the Commons House of Parliament.

HORTICULTURAL.

The annual meeting of the Bowmanville Horticultural Society, was held on Monday last. The report of the Directors, a document far from cheering in its character, was received and adopted. The Treasurers account showed a small balance in favor of the Society. An effort was initiated for giving a new impetus to the association, which, we hope, will prove a great success.

The following gentlemen were elected to office for the current year:—

President—P. Coleman.
Vice-President—John Murdoch.
Secretary—W. R. Climie.
Treasurer—M. Porter.
Directors—D. Fisher, F. Cubitt, John McClung, Geo. S. Shaw, T. T. Coleman, H. O'Hara, John McLaughlin, John McDougall, John McLeod.

It has been said that we have too many of these small societies, and that a much greater amount of good would be secured by one large one, instead of so many small ones. We confess that we have been rather inclined to adopt that view; we think, however, that the weight of the argument is in favor of the local societies, not to the neglect of the central organizations. One thing is certain, if our local societies are not better sustained they must eventually die out. No one will dispute that they are calculated to develope a taste for the useful and the beautiful, to make us at home with nature, and to show us (upon a small scale it may be) how nature will repay the practical, zealous student for his toil. The rivalry it calls forth is wholesome in its character, and if the exhibitors are honest, and the judges impartial, the public will be benefitted thereby. An united effort, and our Horticultural Society need be next to none, in this section of the Province.

PROGRESS.

The Reformers of South Ontario have opened their eyes to the fact that, they have labored and do still labor under serious disadvantages in the absence of a Local newspaper. The press of that Riding is in the hands of the Conservatives. The Reformers have resolved to supply the missing link, and have a Reform press—this is as it should be. We understand that three new presses have been purchased from the Oshawa Factory; that our Brother of the *Statesman* had the honor of making the selection, and A. Farewell, Esq., M.P.P., of assuming the responsibility of the purchase. Offices have been secured in the same block as that in which the *Oshawa Vindicator* is published. Other necessary preparations have been made, and are still making, and in less than a month from this date we may expect to see the *Ontario Reformer* printed upon new type, on new presses, under the management of the Editor of the *Statesman*, who, we understand, will have a branch office in Oshawa. The past history of the *Statesman* may well be accepted by the Reformers as a satisfactory guarantee that, the principles they hold so dear, will be fearlessly advocated, and defended if need be, in the columns of the forthcoming *Ontario Reformer*.

THE CENSUS.

Let every householder be prepared to assist the numerators, in their endeavors to secure correct returns for the first decennial Census of the Dominion, to be taken on Monday next. In former issues we have called attention to the importance of this census, and therefore have only to reiterate, let every one help to make the returns as correct as possible. In due course the Department will publish such information as will conduce to the public good.

BOYS, BEWARE!

We understand that one day last week a stone thrown, as is supposed from a sling, struck Mr. W. Wakeley (who was at work in Mr. Levi Morris' Yard), on the head. The injury is so severe as to necessitate the daily attendance of Dr. Reed, and for some time his life was dispaired of. Boys, beware! and cease slinging stones in or near the Town.

MOUSTACHE.

We understand that a teacher in the Township of Darlington, who has long cultivated a moustache, recently received the present of a Rasor, from some unknown friend, with a polite note wishing him to make good use of it, before examination day; for which the sender will please accept his sincere thanks.

Bowmanville Division Sons of Temperance, intend holding a public meeting, or open Division, on Tuesday evening next, April 4th, commencing at 8 o'clock. A programme consisting of speaking, singing, and recitations, is being prepared, and an interesting meeting is expected. The public generally are cordially invited to be present.

AN APPEAL.

We repectfully appeal to Messrs. Johnson and Neads, to kindly put an end to the present confusion, relative to the hour of the day. The inconvenience arising from the difference in the time of blowing their respective whistles, is especially apparent in the attendance at our public meetings; both on the Sabbath-day and week-day evenings. Nor is the evil confined to ourselves, for the people from the country take home what they regard as the correct time. The Sabbath arrives, and on going to church the minister is, say some, ten minutes behind; not at all says another, on time to the minute. You are wrong, is the reply, I was in Bowmanville yesterday, and heard the Factory whistle. And so was I in Bowmanville yesterday, and corrected my watch by Nead's whistle; hence the confusion. We venture to suggest that the time kept at the Post Office be the standard time for the Town of Bowmanville.

We understand that a gentleman (!) so far forgot himself on our streets yesterday, as to justify two young ladies in calling Chief Constable, Coleman's attention to his ungentlemanly conduct. He subsequently visited the "Farmers Exchange" where his course was somewhat erratic, and where Mr Coleman paid him his best respects. On their way to the lock-up he struck the Chief, and behaved in a most boisterous manner. Needful help was soon at hand, and the lock-up received its visitant. This morning (Thursday) His Worship, the Mayor, occupied the judgment seat, and inflicted a fine of $20 and costs.

FRANCE.

The latest news from France shows the Reds to be (for the present) masters of Paris. They have proclaimed the Commune. Paris is quiet. M. Thiers is massing troops at Versailles, and when he thinks himself strong enough will march upon Paris and re-assert the authority of the Government at any cost.

On the Editor's Table.

THE FIRESIDE FRIEND. The April No. of this first-class literary Magazine, is to hand, presenting an extensive bill of fare. The table of contents invite you to read articles under about forty different headings. This magazine, ($2.00 per year) will doubtless work its way into public favor. R. Leonidas Hamilton, Box 4952, New-York City, U. S.

PORK.

We clip the following from the *Patriot*, Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, that our readers may have an idea of the trade in pork, at the Port of Cha. Town

Last week Mr. Bridges paid Mr. Miller, Covehead, £94 11s.; Lauchlan McMillian Esq., Brackley Point. £77; Mr. Duncan McLauchlan, £56; Mr. John McMillan, Brackley Point, £57 6s., and Robert Stevenson, Esq., £49 8s., for pork. Mr. George Deacon, North Wiltshire, sold four pigs, 10 months and one week old, which averaged 341 lbs. weight. Mr. Bridges laid out £2500 for pork during the last fortnight; Mr Connolly about £4500 in that article with the same time. Benjamin Wright, Esq., sold him £89 11s. worth in one day. The amount paid by Mr. Connolly to the farmers ranged from £75, £66, and £64. On Tuesday last, Mr. Theodoric Abbott, Union Road, brought in six carcasses of pork, which he sold Mr. McCormack for £75. They weighed 2576 lbs. or nearly 430 each.

Yesterday Mr. Connolly paid Mr. John Way, Malpeque Road, £34 2s 6d for two pigs which weighed 585lbs. each. Mr. Bridges disbursed the following sums for pork the same day:—James Laird, Esq., New Glasgow, £65 17; W. D. Lawson, Esq., Covehead, £36 8s; Mr. Murdoch McLeod, West River, £52 6s, and Mr. Alex. McMillan, Covehead, £103 2s.

By the way the Islanders are greatly excited over a Railway project. Some of the people accustomed to look a few feet beyond their nose, fancy that they see looming not very far in the distance, as one of the natural outcomes of a Prince Edward Island Railway Confederation with Canada. For fear of the latter, if for no other reason, they oppose the former.

To the Editor of the Merchant.

SIR,—Will you kindly inform the Hampton subscribers why the MERCHANT has not come to hand for last Friday? Also we wish you to know that three weeks since we did not get the paper until the Tuesday after publication.

Yours truly,
A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.

The papers on both occasions referred to, were despatched from our office as usual. We will enquire at the Post Office.—ED.

(To the Editor of the Merchant.)

SIR.—Allow me to call public attention to the third and fourth clauses of the Amended School Act, passed 15th February 1871. These clauses enjoin that all children between the ages of seven and twelve years, shall have the right to attend some school for four months in each year, unless otherwise educated.—The Act also provides, that any parent or guardian who wilfully neglects to fulfil this requirement of the law shall be subject to certain penalties. It is often said that this part of the law will be a dead letter; but it should not be. Our school law seeks to educate the people through the people. And since all public schools in rural sections are now made free by law, it is only an act of simple justice to those who are compelled to support a free school system, that the youth of our land should enjoy the liberal and bountiful provision which the law furnishes. And if parents through negligence or parsimony debar their children from the blessings of an education, a moral obligation, as well as a lawful duty rests upon trustees to see to it, that this part of the law is faithfully carried out. I would therefore earnestly request the trustees throughout the County to notify all parties in their several sections, of the passing of this compulsory clause, and to warn those who are exposing themselves to its penalties. If this be done in a kind and judicious manner I am sure the attendance at our schools will show a marked increase. The strong will help the weak; many children that are now growing up in ignorance, will obtain at least some education, and this part of the Act instead of being a dead letter, will be accomplishing its noble purpose, in not only providing a free common school education for every child in our land, but also in not allowing any one to deprive the child of this right with impunity.

JOHN J. TILLEY.
Sup't of Durham.

Bowmanville, March 22, 1871.

Derby Short-Cake.—Rub half a pound of butter into one pound of flour, and mix one egg, a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar, and as much milk as will make a paste. Roll this out thin, and cut the cakes with any fancy shapes, or the top of a wine-glass. Place on tin plates; strew over with sugar, or cover the top each with icing, and bake for ten minutes.

BOWMANVILLE PULPITS.

SUNDAY, APRIL 2ND.

Canada Presbyterian,—At 11 a.m., and 6:30 p.m., Rev. Mr. Smith.
Kirk,—At 10:30 a.m., Rev. Mr. Spencer.
Episcopal,—At 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Macnabb.
Congregational,—At 10:30 a.m., and 6:30 p.m., Rev. Mr. Reikie.
Wesleyan Methodist,—At 10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Rev. Mr. Dickson.
Bible Christians,—At 10:30 a.m., Mr. Guard; and at 6:30 p.m., Rev. W. S. Pascoe.
Primitive Methodist,—At 10:30 a.m., Mr. Fielding; and at 6:30 p.m., Rev. R. Boyle.
Disciples,—At 10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. to be supplied.

The B. and B. Railway.

We give in another column an article from the Bowmanville *Merchant*, which journal is anxious to know what the Peterborough *Examiner* means by speaking disparagingly of Mr. John Fowler in one issue and praising him up in a subsequent one. We can tell him. It simply means that when Mr. Fowler engaged in an enterprise likely to be of advantage to Bobcaygeon—which is to some extent a rival of Peterborough's—the *Examiner* tried to throw cold water on the undertaking by speaking ill of that gentleman and affecting to doubt the purity of his intentions; but now that Mr. Fowler propounds a railway theory, which, if carried into effect, would benefit Peterboro', the editor of the *Examiner's* confidence in him is restored, and he is ready to help the project with all his might, undeterred by the danger of its leading to an increased consumption of whiskey. We are glad to observe that the *Merchant* appears in no way alarmed at the new schemes, nor is there any reason why he should be. Mr. Fowler being by profession a Railway Contractor, and having found it a profitable one, is of course willing to start as many new lines as he can get municipalities, men of means, or the Government to engage in, hoping to make money out of all of them; but he stands pledged first to the B. & B. Railway, which, however, we believe would be proceeded with even if Mr. Fowler—who, it must be confessed, appears somewhat fickle—should see fit to drop it. Still, as our Bowmanville contemporary says, 'we must not relax in our efforts, but push the question with a will,' and, if this be done, there is no doubt that our efforts will be crowned with success. The only difficulty we see at present arises from the doubt expressed by the Hon. John Simpson as to whether the Harbor Company will sell out to the town; but as this depends in a great measure upon Mr. Simpson himself, and as he has an earnest desire for the prosperity of Bowmanville, we have no doubt that, upon his return home from Ottawa, the difficulty will be overcome in some way that will meet the wishes and interests of all concerned.—*Bobcaygeon Independent.*

Railway Meeting.

Pursuant to a requisition presented to the Reeve of Minden, a meeting of the Ratepayers was held in Sawyer's Hall, Minden, on Saturday, the 18th inst. The object of the meeting, as stated in the requisition, which was largely signed, was to get Railway matters into good shape, and to secure, if possible, unanimity in action. Quite an interesting discussion was held, of which we will not attempt a report; but the general sense of the meeting was, that owing to the passing of the Government Resolution, there was a possibility of obtaining, if not an iron rail, at least a properly graded and permanent way, suitable for laying an iron rail at any time; and the feeling was, that for this object they would do all in their power. At the close of the meeting the following resolution was moved by J. A. McIntosh, and seconded by James Lunan, "That Messrs. Noice, Baker, Mason, S. S. Peck, and G. Andrews, be a Committee to confer with the delegates appointed by the municipalities of Snowden, Galway, and Harvey, for the purpose of deciding on the route of the road, and to take such action as they see fit for the best interest of the Township, and to report from time to time to the ratepayers as they think necessary."

At a meeting held in Snowden, on the same date, a similar resolution was passed, and a Committee appointed, and we believe that a Railway Committee is also appointed.—*I bid.*

Children whose brain development is unusually large in comparison with the body are most frequently singled out for a prematurely final resting place. Why is this? Simply because the functions of the body are too frail to supply the waste going on in the brain, consequent upon active intelligence. FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES is so prepared that it imparts the vital principle directly to the brain, while it assists in developing a vigorous and robust body.

Price $1.50 a bottle; 6 for $7.50. Sold by apothecaries and by F. Cundill & Co., wholesale agents, Montreal.

A Poor Man's Church.

Not many congregations connected with what used to be designated 'The Poor Man's Church' can, we should imagine, lay so genuine a claim to that title as the one over the Thames. the report for which now lies before us. In the printed record of 1870, the pastor of the Borough-road Congregational Church (the Rev. G. M. Murphy) says:—'It may be interesting to state that since the formation of the Church in December, 1866, 590 members have been admitted, of whom 160 have died, been transferred, emigrated, or been lost to us in various ways. Of the 330 remaining, 212 are women, 126 married, 50 unmarried, and 36 widows; of the two former classes, 74 are wives, 14 are daughters of members. Of the 118 men, 19 are laborers, 7 porters, 6 carmen, 6 smiths, 3 carpenters, 4 excavators, 3 brass-finishers, 3 boot and shoemakers, 1 clerk, 3 builders' foremen, 2 engineers, 2 carvers, 2 fitters, 2 painters, 2 plasterers, 2 printers, 2 machinists, 2 ostlers, 2 messengers, 2 stationers's assistants, 2 warehousemen; the rest are one accountant, an asylum-keeper, an artificial florist, a book-seller's assistant, a bargeman, a brush-maker, a chairmaker, a cooper, a costermonger, a compositor, an engine-driver, an envelope-machine maker, an engraver, a foreman painter, a foreman of laborers, a French polisher, a gasman, a gateman, a hatter, an indiarubber worker, an iron-plate worker, a lithographer, a lacemaker, a manglemaker, a mason, a musical instrument maker, an oilman, a railway porter, a railway signalman, a ropemaker, a sawyer, a sawmill manager, a scalemaker, a traveller, a timber-merchant, a waiter, and a watchman, beside the pastor. This has a genuine stamp, but there is much we fear among churches which especially claim the sympathies of the poor that will not bear strict investigation, though they may receive no small sum from the benevolent public. We know two Episcopalian churches, both in densely crowded districts, not far from each other, in the parishes belonging to which huge printed posters are displayed, inviting the working people to choose sittings, or whole seats, gratuitously, and they will be apportioned them on application; the one also has a staring invitation to lay helpers, from the superintendent of a Sunday-school downwards, to choose in what department they would like to work, any idea of fitness ness for the post, or proofs of personal godliness, apparently not being required. The converts, attendants, and lay helpers, however, do not come. But the report from which we have already quoted, proves that there is no difficulty in getting lay helpers for carrying on chance work if the people are first interested in the Saviour, for in an epitome it is stated that the Sunday-school has 300 names upon the books, with an average attendance of 200. The Tract Society has almost every house in the vicinity of the church under Christian visitation. The Evangelical Association has some of the most eligible spots in South London well occupied in the summer months in open air preaching and tract distribution. The Dorcas Society aided fifty-five poor mothers during the past year in their hour of need. Two Bands of Hope, and an adult Temperance Society, are doing efficient service against the bitter curse of drunkenness. A well-conducted Savings Bank is teaching habits of thrift to the poor around. Over 134*l.* was deposited temporarily during the past year. Several members of the church are engaged in the Ragged Schools of the neighborhood, and assist in the labors of the Surrey Chapel Christian Instruction Society in the lodging-houses in the Mint and Kent-street. The Officer of Literature distributed some 5,000 periodicals during last year. At the Lambeth Baths, New Cut, also, meetings of a religious, moral, social, entertaining, and instructive character are held nightly all the winter; the attendance is chiefly men. These meetings are held under the superintendence of the pastor of the church, who is kindly assisted by Christian brethren and friends. We also gather that liberal pecuniary help has been afforded, especially towards the latter effort, by one who need not be mentioned, and that some of the suburban churches who have few, if any, poor in their neighborhood, have permitted collections to be made on behalf of the missionary work of the church. This is as it should be, the strong supporting the weak; and if church organisations are to be sustained at all amid the masses of the poor in the interior of our large cities and towns At the same time, it ought not to be regarded as other than almost a spiritual calamity that different sections or classes of society should meet together in the House of God well-nigh exclusively. It is neither good for the rich or the poor, the mechanic, or the merchant to worship alone. How it is to be avoided may be a problem; but, if it be possible to break down this among other middle walls of partition, it will throw light upon many things that now seem to loom darkly upon the ecclesiastical horizon.—*Nonconformist.*

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times* special despatch says—Paris has nearly resumed its usual appearance.

It is expected that M. Blanqui will be President of the new Government, and that its powers will centre in Flourens, Pyatt, Delesauze, Le Franc and Vendome.

Four generals are occupied at Versailles with the question of the military reorganization of the country. The *Times'* special also states that the Prussians daily ask the Versailles Government to agree to the German occupation of Paris, and are as frequently refused.

PARIS, March 27.—*La Verite* say the Deputies from Paris to the National Assembly have determined to resign, and merely await the opportunity. The same journal says that the new ministry will soon be formed, which will include Duc de Broglie in the office of Foreign Affairs, and Marshal McMahon in the Ministry of War.

The Conservatives were successful in Sunday elections only in the arrondisements of the Bourse, the Louvre and Passy. The rich generally abstained from visiting the polls, and the merchants voted the Conservative ticket. The individuals elected are obsure, with the exception of Flourens, Blanqui, Pyatt, and Gambon. The barricading continues, and the utmost vigilance is manifested by the insurgent nationals. The Place Vendome has the aspect of a camp. It is said that the Versailles Government is negotiating with the Prussians to allowan increase of the number of French troops on this side of the Loire. Rumor says Gen. Cremer is suspected by the committee, and has gone to Versailles.

The *Official Journal* of the Central Republican Committee, in an editorial to-day, says the first task of the newly-elected municipality of Paris will be the compilation of a charter that will secure the rights of the people and prevent the representation of large towns from being swamped by the country. Another article in the same journal demands that all matters essentially Parisian must be within the domain of the commune. *La Nouvelle Republique* advises the commune to pronounce the dissolution of the rotten Assembly, and to impeach the members.

VERSAILLES, March 27.—Thier's made an eloquent though brief address in the National Assembly to-day, in which he defended the wisdom of his policy, and took a solemn oath that he would not betray the Republic.

VERSAILLES, March 28.—Marseilles continues tranquil. At Lyons the regular authorities have resumed the administration of affairs, and at St. Etienne, where the Reds obtained control for a while, the Government officers have been restored, and order now prevailes. The army of Prince Frederick Charles, occupying France, which has been in motion for a few days past, is now stationary.

PARIS, March 28.—The *Official Journal* contains an article signed "Vaillant," advocating the assassination of the Duc d'Aumale.

BRUSSELS, March 28.—The Plenipotentiaries of France and Germany met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the French Legation. The opening proceedings were wholly formal. Credentials were exchanged and preparation made for future meetings.

BRUSSELS, March 37.—The *Nord* says the initiative proceedings taken by the Cabinet of the Hague towards the neutralization of private property at sea, has been entirely successful. The *Nord* adds, that a proposition similiar to that of the Dutch Government was made by Austria to Prince Bismarck.

LONDON, March 27.—There is great excitement in Paris. The insurgents have obtained possession of the gunboat *Fenamela*. The elections are proceeding slowly. Admiral Soisset has arrived at Versailles in disguise, his troops having deserted him.

Thiers is threatened for his inaction, and Duc D'Aumale is mentioned as his probable successor. Thiers says that when he has 100,000 troops he will march against Paris; he will give the insurgents two hours time to surrender the city, and if the city is not surrendered at the end of that time, he will commence coercion.

The Prussian outposts have advanced to the gates of Paris at Vincennes.

The meetings of the Assembly at Versailles are stormy.

A RETROSPECT.

(From the Albion.)

The Emperor Napoleon warned the French people in his address on joining the army, that the war would be long and hardly contested. The statement showed that he fully appreciated the magnitude of the contest, and was not unmindful of its possible consequences. That he possessed the confidence of the French people was sufficiently evident, notwithstanding the persistent hatred of the Red Republicans; but how far he was able to prove to Europe that the infraction of peace resulted, not from his own personal ambition, but from causes of which war was the natural and inevitable sequence, remains with many an open question. Was there anything in the conduct of Prussia that provoked interference? Would remonstrances have been of any practical effect? And was Prussia, herself, in any way the aggressor, by pursuing designs that could only end in one way?

The history of Prussia, for the last thirty years, is full of anomalies, taken in detail, but the general and final result is not difficult to estimate. Previously to 1840 the people, ruled by an exacting and crushing despotism, saw no hope of deliverance, save in the accession of a Prince whose liberal opinions, learning, and social popularity seemed likely to guarantee a better order of governmental administration. They were, however, doomed a disappointment. The constitutional reforms which the people had long desired, and which, when Frederick William, in 1840, became King, were thought certain to be realized, were withheld. He speedily showed himself an absolutist of the extreme sort, and surrounded himself with advisers who aided him in carrying out the most odious system of repression. Political liberty, struggling for life before, ceased to exist. Representation was denied. Education was restricted and its character essentially lowered. The teachings of religion and philosophy were subjected to ridicule and contempt. But we need not trace the event which led to the revolution of 1848, with its vain attempts to reconcile the impossible, its humiliations, and its proscriptions. It is enough to say that the new constitution extorted from the King in December of that year, appeared to mark the commencement of an era of liberty and progress. But it was only this in appearance. The new constitution was a step in advance, inasmuch as it approached more closely to a true parliamentary system than anything which had previously been conceded. But the Minister of the day, M. Manteuffel, was far from accepting the co-operation of a popular assembly in a candid and honest manner. He was the servant of the King, and the King was little disposed to give full effect to the new reforms. The two together, aided by the anti-Liberal Party, obstructed further progress, and in April, 1849, the Parliament was dissolved. Before a new one could assemble the King issued a royal edict, by which the elections were to be controlled, and this in clear violation of the Constitution, and the democratic party retired hopelessly from the contest. The new Chamber was consequently of a reactionary, anti-Liberal complexion, and its first work was to recede from the position of 1848, a new constitution being prepared for that purpose. The King consented to this Constitution; and thanked its framers for having diminished the dangerous liberalism of the former instrument.

After this, the reactionists continued to gain strength, and the liberal cause became virtually hopeless. The same state of things continued to the end of 1857. The advent of the Russian war then brought with it new issues. There arose three parties in the Kingdom—the Liberals, who desired an alliance with France and England, the feudal section of the Conservative party who wished to side with Russia, and the Manteuffel section of the party who called for strict neutrality. But as regards the internal politics of the nation there was no change for the better. Little or nothing of constitutionalism was left. It is true that some feudal exactions had been swept away, but that was all. And when, in October, 1858, the illness of the King caused the Prince to be summoned to the regency, the national political affairs were much in the same condition as 1848. The Prince had been a bitter enemy of the revolution of that year, and it would have seemed natural that as Regent he would not be less Conservative. But he had for many reasons become disgusted with the reactionists, and the first result of his sway was the fall of Manteuffel. New elections followed, and for the first time for several years the assembly contained an immense Liberal majority. For a short time matters appeared likely to proceed without serious difficulty. But after the King's death there followed the coronation, the ceremonies of which exhibited an important trait of character in the new monarch. The Feudal Party in Prussia had insisted upon the right upon that occasion to do feudal homage, which the Liberals strenuously opposed. There was a compromise, but the King's mind became more deeply impressed with the doctrine of divine right than it had ever been, and this disposition was observed with some anxiety. Still this might have led to no particular result had not a new question arisen by which the future course of the nation was soon to be largely influenced. King William is by instinct a soldier, and one to whom the formation of military systems is a favorite study.

A new military system was devised by which the regular army should be immensely increased, and the influence of the Landwehr diminished. This gave rise to much discussion, the Liberal Ministry opposing it upon the score of expense. At this juncture the more advanced Liberal party, which had kept out of view since 1849, once more issued a programme, of which economy in the army, and the adoption of a firm line of policy with a view to placing Prussia at the head of a united Germany, were the chief clauses. The Deputies on this side were numerous and unyielding, and they opposed the expensive plans of the King, and with such effect as to cause a dissolution. A new election only strengthened his opponents, and the demands of the Government were absolutely rejected in September. A portion of the Ministry retired and for the first time the name of Bismarck became known to fame. He was made President of the Council. His first act was characteristic of the man. He withdrew the virtually defeated Budget 1863, and sent that of 1862, with the military portion which the Lower House had rejected restored, to the Upper Chamber, by whom it was passed. The act was unconstitutional and the Lower House protested, and was prorogued for its pains. And thus the King and the popular representatives were at variance, with M. Bismarck, a strong reactionist, the chief adviser of the King. During the course of all these events the relation of Pruss