REPORT OF THE COUNTY OF GREY, (S. R.) SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION, HELD IN THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DURHAM, AUGUST 27TH and 28TH, 1870.

In compliance with invitation by circular the ministers and teachers of the county of Grey, met in the Canada Presbyterian Church, in the village of Durham, on the afternoon of the 27th of August, 1870, to organize themselves into a S. S. Convention, for the South Riding of Grey, and to discuss questions having a direct bearing on Sabbath School work.

The following delegates were present:—J. Turnbull, D. Hunter, R. Reid, T. Binnie, W. Scott, J. Furnew, Revd. J. Scott, O. S.; R. Watson, Rev. W. Millard, general Sec. S. S. Association of Canada; Rev. E. Barker, President Co. Wellington S. S. Association; J. Woodland, J. Vaison, J. W. Armstrong, M. Richardson, D. Smith, D. McDonald, Dr. Gun, Revds. N. S. Burwash, J. G. Weaver, W. Park, Isaac, W. B. Evans, W. Wesbroom, Missionary of the Ontario S. S. Miss. Union; Mr. Hazzard, T. Brown, A. McGirr, J. McKechnie.

WEDNESDAY 27TH.

FORENOON SESSION.

This session commenced at 10:30. Mr. T. Binnie having been chosen as chairman *pro tem.*, one hour and a quarter was spent in devotional exercises. After which a nominating committee was appointed and the meeting adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2:15 the meeting was opened by devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. N. S. Burwash. Mr. T. Binnie in the chair. The Nominating Committee being ready to report, moved that the following brethren be the officers for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. J. G. Weaver; Vice-President, Rev. W. B. Evans; Sec. & Treasurer, Mr. J. Rogerson, Durham; Executive Committee, Revds. W. Park and N. S. Burwash, Durham; Revds. C. Cameron and Frazer, Priceville; Rev. Crozer, Holstein, and the officers of the association. In the absence of J. Rogerson, through illness, W. Wesbroom was chosen secretary *pro tem.* Business Committee, Rev. J. Scott, O. S.; W. Scott, J. McKechnie, J. Woodland, T. Brown, Mr. Turnbull, R. Reid and Mr. Hazzard. This report having been adopted the President took the chair. The Business Committee then retired to arrange a Programme for the rest of the day. Until their return the time was occupied with five minute speeches from delegates on S. S. work in their respective localities. The Business Committe reported as follows:—1st. That the first topic for discussion be "The object and importance of Sabbath School Conventions," to be opened by an address of 20 minutes by the Rev. W. Millard, and to be followed by five minute speeches from delegates. 2nd. That this be followed by the discussion of the question, "How should Sabbath Schools be conducted?" to be opened by Rev. E. Barker, followed by five minute speeches from delegates.—These questions having been fully discussed the Business Committee again reported as follows, viz:—"That this session close at 5 p.m., to re-assemble at 7:30 p. m., when the following be the business for the evening, viz:—open with devotional exercises, after which W. Wesbroom open the subject, "Sabbath School Hymns and music, their character and place," after which the subject be discussed by the Revds. Barker, Evans, Millard and Scott. The meeting then closed with singing and prayer.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting having been opened with devotional exercises, W. Wesbroom then opened the subject "S. S. Hymns and music, their character and place." He gave examples by reading and singing some appropriate specimens. The Rev. W. Millard made some interesting remarks regarding the harmony of the words and the music, and the explanation of hymns so that the children may understand them. The Rev. J. Scott made some appropriate remarks on the singing we want, and the singing we don't want. Rev. W. B. Evans, on the importance of the S. Schools, and dwelt at some length on the proper music for them. The remarks of all the speakers upon this subject were more or less judicious and instructive. The Business Committee reported the following to be the order of the a.m. session, of the second day. The meeting to open at 9 a. m., Devotional Exercises to be conducted by the Rev. J. Scott, to be followed by the following topic, "How to organize Sabbath Schools in destitute localities?" to be opened by W. Wesbroom. This to be followed by the Rev. E. Barker, opening the subject, "Are Teachers' meetings for the study of the Scriptures desirable, and how should they be conducted?" It was then moved that the following brethren be a Committee on Resolutions: Revds. E. Barker, N. S. Burwash and J. Scott, whose business it should be to gather the substance of the remarks made on the various topics discussed, and present them at the proper time for the Convention's adoption. A collection of $2.56 having been taken up and the doxology having been sung, the Rev. W. B. Evans pronounced the benediction.

THURSDAY.

At 9 a. m. the Convention re-assembled and proceeded according to the programme recommended by the Business Committe last p. m. At the close of the discussions of the above questions the Business Committe suggested that, We re-assemble at 2 this afternoon; that the devotional exercises be conducted by the Revds. W. Park and Crozer, to be followed by a "Specimen of Infant Class Teaching, and the use of the Black Board, and this being closed, the children of the village be addressed by the Revds. W. Millard, E. Barker and J. Scott." Singing and the benediction closed this session.

AFTERNOON.

After devotional exercises W. Wesbroom gave a specimen of his method of conducting and teaching Infant Classes. TOPIC—Jesus, Busy. SUBJECT—"Jesus in the Temple searching God's Word." This was followed by interesting and appropriate addresses to the children of the village and surrounding Sabbath Schools, by Revds. E. Barker, W. Millard, J. Scott and W. Armstrong, in which many excellent suggestions were given. The meeting then closed with singing and prayer.

EVENING.

The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. W. B. Evans, who also presided during the evening. The Rev. W. Millard then gave a specimen Black Board Lesson, and exhibited several diagrams illustrative of the use of the Black Board. Constitution was then presented and adopted. The Committee then presented the following resolutions which were adopted by the Convention. (See group A.) The answers to the Question Box were then given by the Rev. E. Barker, Sec.

1. Is it desirable to require children to commit to memory a large number of verses?

ANSWER.—They may commit as many as are safe or salutary to them, but the parents must hear the recital at home; there is no time in school.

2. Should boys and girls compete for a large number of verses?

ANS.—The Sabbath School is not a day school or a race course.

3. How many verses should be the maximum?

ANS.—None of the order or time of the school is to be interefered with hereby; half a dozen otherwise the maximum.

4. The best way to distribute the library?

ANS.—If the children themselves choose them, they must either have printed catalogues to select therefrom, or each teacher must be supplied with a certain number of books to allow his children a choice, or the scholars must all scramble to the library, "confusion worse confounded," the first plan is more orderly by far.

Does much Spiritual good result from pic-nics, and if so, how are they to be conducted?

ANS.—Spiritual food is seldom intended to be provided by pic nics, they rather serve as a reward or recreation to the children, but why may not "work" be mingled with the play, spiritual food singing hymns with the sweetmeats.

How often should the officers of the school be changed, and in what way?

ANS.—At the Annual Meeting of the School all necessary things should be made, but good teachers should not be changed.

How should the Superintendent review the lesson?

ANS.—In a five or ten minutes' address, intermingled with questions; bring out the leading idea of the lesson, and apply it in such a manner that the children will take it home with them.

What is the best way to increase the Sabbath School?

ANS.—Make the school as attractive as possible, without sacrificing the great aim of the school. Let teachers and scholars, reapers and sowers, "Go out in the byways and search them, all the wheat may be there though the weeds may be tall,"—

"Then search in the highways and pass none by,
But gather from all for the home on high."

What is the best way to study the lesson?

ANS.—Pray and study, study and pray, the whole week before; find out the central idea of the passage, and how the others hang upon it; burn the lesson into the soul. For understanding and illustrating the subject, use all the means God has given you, and get all the help possible from your fellow-teachers.

What is the best way to have punctual scholars?

ANS.—They are punctual at pic-nics, and because they love them; try to make the school equally attractive, and the scholars will be equally punctual.

What are the principal advantages of a uniform lesson for the school, from the infant to the Bible class?

ANS.—The Teachers can help one another in preparation; no time is lost in selection of the lesson; also the singing, prayer, reading of Scripture, and address of Superintendent, can bear upon this one lesson.

What should be done with a Teacher who is frequently late or absent?

ANS.—Love him, pray for him, visit him, and remonstrate with him; if still unreformed, be prepared to sacrifice him or he will sacrifice his class.

What is the best method to be adopted to teach a school a uniform lesson; at the same time to give the school the best geographical and historical knowledge of said lesson?

ANS.—Teachers should study the lesson together. One of the many excellent series of lessons now published should be supplied to all the teachers, who thus would have the lesson given for the particular day.

Should the teachers be satisfied without trying to point the children to Jesus for Salvation?

ANS.—No more than a Minister without pointing his congregation to Jesus.

What can be done more to awaken this County of Grey to Sabbath School interest and work?

ANS.—Our Saviour's words: "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few, pray, aye, therefore, &c., &c., and let each one then go and labor as he is bidden."

The Constitution was then read, and after some slight alterations was adopted. The following resolutions were then moved and carried: 1st. That the thanks of the delegates of this Convention be tendered to the friends of Durham who have so hospitably entertained them during their stay. 2nd, That the thanks of the delegates and the friends in this meeting be given to the managers of this Church for the use of this building during the sittings of the Convention. A collection of $3 45 was then taken up. The Convention was then brought to a close by singing, prayer and pronouncing of the benediction.

The Sabbath School friends who have put forth their efforts to get up this Convention, feel that although the numbers that attended the meeting during its earlier sessions were small, yet they feel from the known difficulties by which they were surrounded, and the interest taken in them by those who did attend, and especially by those who took part in them, that they need not despise the day of small things, but rather take courage and continue to pray and hope that this Convention will yet be as a grain of mustard seed, a tree in whose branches many an earnest worker for Jesus will lodge with pleasure.

JAMES ROGERSON,
Sec. Treas.

CONSTITUTION.

1. This Association shall be called the County of Grey Sabbath School Association.

2. It shall be composed of the Officers and several schools holding what are usually regarded as Evangelical doctrines. Ministers holding the same, and approving of the objects of the Union are *ex officio* members. The reporting of the state of their schools by the officers or teachers, shall entitle them to membership; but neglecting to report for two successive years, they shall forfeit such privilege. Any persons who in former years were engaged in Sabboth school teaching are eligible as honorary members upon application.

3. The Annual Meeting shall be composed of the Ministers connected with the Association, and delegates from the Sabbath schools of the Association.

4. The object shall be the formation of Township Sabbath School Associations, the strengthening of Sabbath Schools, and the organizing of the same where there are none. It may make free grants of S. S books, furnish them at reduced prices, employ a S. S. Agent, or by any others means advance the interests of Sabbath schools. *It shall in no way interfere with denominational control or teaching.*

5. The geographical boundaries are the boundaries of the County of Grey; but Ministers and Teachers of Sabbath Schools not within the County, whose convenience is consulted by uniting with this Association, may be received as provided in Article 2nd.

6. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a committee of eight persons, who shall be elected annually. Three of said committee shall form a quorum. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be *ex officio* members of the committee, also the Secretaries of the Township Associations. Presidents of Township Associations shall be Vice-Presidents of the County Association.

7. The Secretary shall submit to the Annual Meeting a summary of the statistics as reported to him, and the Treasurer shall report of the receipts and disbursments of the funds.

8. The Committee of the Association shall manage its business between the Annual meetings, and make the preliminary arrangements for their recurrence.

9. The Vice-Presidents shall have the general supervision of the Sabbath Schools in their respective precincts; collect Sabbath School statistics, and report to the County Secretary at least ten days before the Annual Meeting.

10. Each Annual Meeting shall decide the month and place for the succeeding meeting. The committee of the Association fixing the day for its assembling.

11. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the delegates present at any Annual Meeting.

STANDING RULES.

1. The President shall call the meeting to order at the appointed time, having it opened with prayer and praise.

2. A nominating Committe shall then be appointed, consisting of 5 persons nominated by the presiding officer.

3. Half an hour shall then be occupied with devotional exercises.

4. Minute Secretaries shall then be appointed by open nomination and vote, and the secretary of the Association shall then read the Constitution and Standing Rules and call the Roll.

5. The annual meeting shall commence the first day at 10 o'clock, a.m., and adjourn at noon; assemble again at 2 p.m., and adjourn at 5 o'clock, p.m., and assemble again at 7 o'clock, p. m.

The morning session of the second day shall commence at 9 o'clock; adjourn at noon; re assemble at 2 o'clock, p.m.; adjourn at 5 o'clock, p.m., and meet for closing services at 7 o'clock, p.m.

WAR NEWS.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

EMPRESS EUGENIE IN ENGLAND.

PARIS ALMOST SURROUNDED.

ALL ROADS INTO THE CITY CUT OFF.

DESPATCHES FROM THE KING TO THE QUEEN.

Horrible Carnage in Strasbourg.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE PRUSSIAN FIRE.

MARSHAL M'MAHON WOUNDED AND A PRISONER—GARIBALDI OFFERS HIS SWORD TO FRANCE—THE ORLEANS PRINCES REQUESTED TO LEAVE.

Paris, Sept. 9, (6 p. m)—Marshal McMahon is severely wounded in the leg and is a prisoner at Bault, near Sedan.

General Garibaldi has offered his services to the French republic.

Paris, Sept. 9.—M. Jules Favre has declined the services of the Orleans Princes and begged them to quit the city for fear of complications.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—After a protracted conference among the members of the North German Confederation it has been decided that the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are to be annexed to Germany and not to Prussia individually.

London, Sept. 9.—The Imperial family are now all securely out of France.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* the life of the Emperor would not be worth a moment's purchase in France, so intense is the indignation at the surrender of Sedan, when the army was confident of victory.

London, Sept. 9 (afternoon).—The Empress Eugenie is with the Prince Imperial at Hastings.

A Paris correspondent says he hears upon good authority that the Emperor's mind has been affected for some months.

London, Sept. 9.—The *Morning Post* counsels the Prussians to stop and offer peace to the republic on terms that shall reimburse Prussia and yet leave no rankling source of hate among the French. Otherwise the *Post* hopes that the French will hold their own.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

DESPERATE CONDITION OF THE CITY—HORRIBLE SCENES OF CARNAGE—HEAVY GUNS IN POSITION.

Strasbourg, Sept. 8, *via* London, 10.—The siege of Strasbourg continues with great vigor, and the Prussians are making great efforts to secure its reduction. Four thousand Baden troops are working day and night in the third line of trenches, under constant fire from the defenses. Over 2,000 citizens have been killed. The scream of shells can be heard five miles. The beautiful cathedral is partly destroyed. There are now over 500 cannon bearing on the citadel, and 40,000 Baden troops ready to enter as soon as the walls are broken. Over 200,000 refugees are within the walls suffering the terror of bombardment. The fortifications are slowly burning. Germans are threatened with having their heads cut off. Hundreds of Germans, expelled from the city, have been killed between the fires of the two parties. The city is in flames in twenty different places, and the rabble are pillaging houses and making the destruction of everything they can lay hold of. There are daily thunder storms, and the Rhine has risen, driving the inhabitants from the cellars. People are fighting for places in the sewers, to escape destruction from the shells, poured by hundreds into the streets. Six hundred citizens have been buried by falling buildings. Every night the horizon streams for miles with the light of a mimic sunset, caused by the blaze of batteries. Horse-flesh is the only meat to be obtained, and the inhabitants are on the verge of starvation. Awful scenes are witnessed. Many citizens are killed in bed, and the commander shoots, at once, all who talk of surrender. The mob are rioting nightly and demanding surrender. The city has not fired a gun since the sixth. It is under fire from three sides. The sluices, which furnished the city with water, are destroyed, thereby adding to the sufferings of the people. It is known that 200,000 chasepots are stored in Strasbourg. Immediate surrender is predicted. There are only 7,000 regular troops in the city.

New York, Sept. 12.—A special correspondent of the *Herald* says:—

"Paris, Sept. 11.—The Prussians entered Laon yesterday. Sortly after their entrance the magazine exploded, blowing up a portion of the citadel.—The Prussian staff and several hundred soldiers were killed."

"The fortress of Thionville still holds out. The garrison makes frequent sorties.

"The defence of Metz still continues. Marshal Bazaine is well provided with provisions and ammunition."

Paris, Sept. 12.—The Ministry has just made public the following news:

"The Prussians attacked Toul on Saturday at 5 a. m. and persisted until 9 p. m. They were, however, constantly repulsed and many of their batteries were dismounted. More than ten thousand Prussians were placed *hors du combat.*

"Verdun continues to hold out against the enemy.

"At Montmedy on Thursday the garrison splendidly repulsed a Prussian attack.

"The Prussians have surrounded Meaux. They have arrived in force at Crecy and are approaching Noisy Legrand.

"Paris is cheered this morning by a rumor that Russia is insisting on an armistice; also that the United States has interposed and sent three decided despatches to Berlin. It is said the Prussian advance has been stopped in consequence."

The Prussians were at Melun last night.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

THE EMPEROR'S ARRIVAL AT CASSEL—RECEIVED WITH IMPERIAL HONOUR—THE EMPRESS STILL AT HASTINGS.

New York, Sept. 12.—A special to the *World*, dated Ostend, says:—

"The *Morgan Zeitung* of Hesse Cassel gives particulars of the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon at Cassel. He was accompanied by Generals Felix Douay and Le Brun as prisoners on parole, and by a brilliant staff of French officers on parole. The Prussian civil and military authorities of Hesse were in full uniform, and received him at the station with a company of Prussian infantry as a guard of honor and a squadron of hussars keeping back the people. The Emperor, who was received with an Imperial salute, wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, but no sword. His breast was covered with orders and he wore an undress scarlet kepi. He is quite corpulent and looked very gray, but browned in complexion and well. As he stepped out of the royal railway carriage on the platform, the drums beat and the guard presented arms, by order of King William. Two chamberlains of the Court of Prussia are in attendance upon the Emperor.

Brussels, Sept. 12.—The Empress Eugenie while on her way to England remained concealed three days in the environs of this city.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—Disapprobation is expressed at the consideration shown Napoleon. A cook, chamberlain and retinue of servants have been sent from Berlin to Wilhelmshone, to minister to the comforts of the captive Emperor.—He has, in addition, sixteen officers and forty servants. His own people regard this force as sufficient for the wants of the prisoner. The Hesse journal admonishes government and people to show practical sense. The silence of death should surround the prisoner, as around the graves of the legions who have fallen during the war. In the vast apartments once tenanted by his uncle Jerome, and containing many relics, he may ponder on his fallen greatness, and the failure of his insane hopes to ruin and enslave Germany.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The Prussians found in the Emperor's desk a detailed statement of the Prussian forces—numbering 1,000,000 men, 1,600 cannon and 16,000 horses.

AN ARMISTICE DEMANDED.

Brussels, Sept. 12.—Italy, Austria and Russia are agreed in principle and have authorized Russia to ask Prussia for an armistice. A despatch to that effect was sent by telegraph to Berlin. No answer has yet been received.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The *Gaulois* reports that England, in the name of the Neutral Powers, asks the King of Prussia for fifteen day armistice. No reply has been received, but there are fair prospects of assent.

Paris, Sept. 13.—An idea has been started in Berlin of converting Alsace and Lorraine into an independent republic and it is regarded with favor in London. It is looked on as a condition to which both belligerents can agree.

DURHAM CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1870.

"Circumstances alter Cases."

While the universal indignation which was evoked by the unprovoked and unwarrantable declaration of war made by the Emperor of France against Prussia, remained unrelieved, Napoleon was held to be entirely execrable, but now that he is a prisoner, his wife and son exiles, a modicum of commiseration for fallen greatness is extended towards him. It is well that even in the worst of men we are enabled to discover a germ of goodness, and to feel assured, notwithstanding the teachings of theorists, that none are entirely depraved.—We do not suppose that in the judgment of posterity the Napoleonic *regime* will be regarded as little less than a public calamity, yet Louis Napoleon has given abundant evidence that he is, or was, a man of research, industry and discrimination; and that in early life he distinguished himself by preparing for scenes of more than ordinary vicissitude and importance to be developed in the uncertain future. In 1835, in refusing to accept the hand of Donna Maria, the young and beautiful Queen of Portugal, he said, "My father" (the King of Holland) "has proved to me by his own example, how much to be preferred my country is to a seat on a foreign throne. I feel in effect that habituated from my childhood to love my country above all things, I can prefer nothing to the interests of France. Convinced that the great name which I bear will not always be regarded by my countrymen as a ground for exclusion, reminding them as it does of fifteen years of glory, I wait calmly, in a free and hospitable country, until the people recall those exiles which were banished in 1815. The hope of one day serving France, as a citizen and as a soldier, strengthens and consols me in my retirement, and in my eyes is worth all the thrones in the world." These sentiments, as illustrated by his practice on the occasion referred to, do credit to the utterer, and we have no doubt that when the history of the man is fairly submitted to intelligent criticism, that premature judgments will be modified. We remember a notable instance of reconsidered judgment. After the usurpation, commonly called the *Coup d'Etat* of the 2nd December 1850, the tone of the English press was abusive and derisive in the extreme. Louis Napoleon was stigmatized as a despicable *parvenu*, a worthless debauchee, as a stupid and silly adventurer, as devoid of all talent and force of character.—Four years afterwards the Emperor and Empress visited the British Queen in her own dominions. On that occasion the ancient Corporation of Windsor addressed him in these words: "We are sensible, Sire, that to the wisdom and vigour of your Imperial Majesty's Counsels, and to your unceasing endeavors to promote the true interests of the powerful and generous nation which Providence has committed to your care, may be attributed that prosperity and happiness which your country now so freely enjoys;" and the address of the London merchants contained these words: "We fervently rejoice in the advancing prosperity of France, in the consolidation of order, in the establishment of confidence, so eminently manifested under your Majesty's reign." The London *Times*, which had formerly led the abusive forces, said on the occasion of his Majesty's visit and in justification of the popular applause which greeted him in England, "They honored the wisdom and probity which occupied a mighty throne, and honored the thousand princely qualities which had won it; they honored the great man who had retrieved the prosperity of France; they honored the good Sovereign; and in the greetings offered to Napoleon we may truly add, there was love for the nation which he had restored to its legitimate place amongst the powers of the earth at a moment most critical to its destinies."

It will be neither new nor suprising if the prompt sentence does not admit of some amelioration in the judgment of the future. The deposition of the Emperor and the removal of every vestige of Imperialism is quite in keeping with the historic precedents of French political versalility. For seventeen years Napoleon the First was supreme. Seventeen years the restored Bourbons reigned. Seventeen year Louis Phillipe occupied the throne. On the 20th December, 1848, Louis Napoleon was inducted into the Presidency. On the 1st January, 1852, the re-election for ten years to the Presidency was celebrated in the ancient church of Notre Dame in Paris. The Te Deum was chanted by the Archbishop amidst all the pomp and grandeur of the Catholic service, and one year thereafter the Empire was announced, or proclaimed.—Five years as President and seventeen as Emperor make the sum of the years of his rule. The existing Republican Government will have but a short existence. It is a usurpation of power inevitable, perhaps, under the circumstances. The delirium of democracy is terrible in its collapse. The characteristics of democratic sovereignty are ignorance and numbers. These two requisites exist, in a large measure in France. The vessel of State of France is now drifting nobody knows whither. The most discerning human prescience is unable to place a limit to the close of the tragedy that is now being enacted in France. Accessions may be made to the ranks of the principle actors.—Russia seems to be uneasy. Italy seems to be indulging in the anticipation of absorbing the patrimony of the Pope, and the most peaceably disposed of European powers may see a signal of danger in the threatened disturbance of the "balance of power."

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, and only give them publicity for the information they contain.

BENTINCK, Sept. 13, 1870.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

DEAR SIR,—I, in common with very many of your readers, have been looking out for the complete report of the Auditors' accounts of this township. A few week's since you snowed very clearly, I thought, that the statement published by the Council did not afford the information which an efficient audit would give, in fact it does not profess to be anything more than an inspection and examination of the *Treasurer's account* with the township. I have asked a member of the Council if there is a balance over due to the County Treasury, and if so, how much? He says that he does not know anything about it. I asked him if he could inform me whether any or what arrears of unpaid taxes for 1868 and 1869 existed, if the rolls had been examined and balanced? I understood him to say that a committee had been appointed to examine the rolls at Hanover but that a final settlement had not been made. I am anxious to know how much the township is liable for on account of School Debentures, and whether the sum paid for debentures and interest by the township has been repaid by the school sections. All this information would be furnished by a proper audit. I have heard that Mr. Privat and Mr. Stephens did furnish all this, and that the Council withheld it. I hope that this is not correct. Statements such as I have referred to must be produced. I am unwilling for one to pay rates without such information. It will not be very long before the Collector will again commence to pay his yearly visits, and if this and such other information as the law requires to be given should be withheld, the Councillors will be held to account, and probably the Auditors too, if they, by their silence, admit that they have received the pay without doing the work. The township is very much indebted to the *Chronicle* for having noticed the irregularity, and I can tell you that a good deal of dissatisfaction exists at the way in which matters are managed.

I am, yours,
A RATEPAYER.

Brantford By-Law Carried.

The by-law of the Town of Brantford appropriating as a bonus $75,000 to aid the Great Western Company in building a branch railway from Harrisburg to Brantford, and $32,000 to aid the Grand Trunk in erecting additional workshops at Brantford, was voted on on the 13th, and was carried almost unanimously. At its close the vote stood —571 for the by-law, and 4 against it.

The Latest War News.

The neutral powers who endeavored to induce the King of Prussia to agree to an armistice, have failed to accomplish their object, and all efforts to secure peace seem to have been abandoned. The King of Prussia is pushing on to Paris as fast as possible. His advance guard has succeeded in cutting off all communication with Paris, and supplies to the besieged city have been stopped. A fight occurred on Tuesday near Paris, between a body of Prussians who were reconnoitering, and the French. The former are reported to have been repulsed with heavy loss. A decree has been issued by the French Government prohibiting any person leaving Paris without a permit after six o'clock on the 16th; but such a decree seems somewhat unnecessary, as the Prussians will doubtless take care of that little matter. 200,000 troops are reported in the city of Paris. Metz is said to have surrendered, but the news lacks confirmation.

☞ The Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway was opened to Fergus on Tuesday last. Great rejoicing in consequence.

☞ We publish this week, by request, a report of the doings of the Sabbath School Convention recently held at this place. Although somewhat late we have no doubt it will prove of interest to many of our readers.

☞ Official notice is given that after this date, letters and newspapers addressed to Fort Garry, or other places in the Province of Manitoba, will be forwarded by way of Pembina. The postage—six cents per half ounce letter must be prepaid. Newspapers must bear a two cent stamp.

☞ Mr. Angus McEachern's barn, with its contents, on lot 5, con. 7, Egremont, was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. Cause of fire unknown. It was insured for $450.

☞ A farmer in Normanby, has grown this season, from one pound of Early Rose potatoes the enormous yield of 138lbs.

☞ Two Republican meetings have lately been held in London, England, to express sympathy for France. The names of the Queen and Prince of Wales were received with hisses. The meetings were no doubt composed of the rabble of the great city.

The Prince Imperial is now in Hastings, England, near the scene of the battle in which the Norman King overthrew the Saxon Harold. A despatch says that the Empress Eugenie has joined him there, both living in retirement. Commander Duprez who acts as governor of the young Prince, absolutely prohibits all conversation with him except, of course, by his own household, and denies introduction on the ground that extreme quiet is necessary after the exciting events he has passed through during the past few weeks.—The Prince looks careworn, but is apparently in good health.

(COPY.)

Beaver and Toronto Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Wellington Street, Toronto,
Aug. 11, 1870.

R. J. DOYLE, ESQ., District Agent,
Saugeen District:

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed by the Managing Directors to convey you the thanks of this Company for your prompt action in reference to the misconduct of your sub-agents, Messrs. W. A. Doyle, and C. T. Doyle. It is well known to you that the Board of Directors has no confidence in W. A. Doyle as a business man of integrity since he so greatly abused his trust when agent at Almonte, several years ago. His recent conduct, we regret to say, has but strengthened the opinion then formed. It was not without great hesitation that our Board then consented to his acting for you as travelling clerk; and nothing but our entire confidence in your supervision and responsibility for his acts, and our firm conviction that you would prevent any injury to the interests of the Company or its members arising therefrom, could have induced the Board to consent to your employing him.

With regard to C. T. Doyle, we fear it is but too evident that he has persisted for some time, contrary to instructions, in collecting moneys from Members of the Company, and applying them to his own private use, without accounting therefor until compelled to do so.

We are pleased to add that the Board have the most entire confidence in your personal ability to conduct our business in your District, as also in your integrity; and we have to thank you, not merely for your exertions during the last eight years in our behalf, but especially for your renewed activity the present year, during which you have largely increased our business in your District.

It is much to be regretted that any of your employees should have so acted as to render their dismissal imperative; but that the interests of the Company and its Members required you to act as you have done, there can be no doubt.

We are, Sir, yours, obed'ly,
(Signed) W. T. O'REILLY,
H. HANCOCK,
Secretaries.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER.

[CIRCULAR.]

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BEAVER AND TORONTO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY:

GENTLEMEN,—MR. R. J. Doyle, our duly authorized Agent for the Counties of Grey, Bruce and Simcoe, has lately been compelled to dismiss C. T. Doyle and W. A. Doyle, who acted for him as Travelling Agents.

These young men having published a notice to the public, denying what they are pleased to term our "covert insinuation," that they have acted in such a manner as to demand their dismissal, in order that you might be protected from imposition, we desire to put you in possession of the following Certificate of the Book-keeper in the Owen Sound Office, as to Mr. C. T. Doyle's conduct; as also of Mr. W. A. Doyle's manner of doing business. We also beg to hand you a copy of a letter, relative to Mr. W. A. Doyle's former dealing with other Insurance Companies, saying nothing of his transactions with us.

CERTIFICATE.

I, THOMAS BOARDMAN, Accountant in the Office of the "Beaver & Toronto Mutual Insurance Company," at Owen Sound, certify as follows:—

That in looking over the Books of this Office, and comparing the Notes therewith, early in February last, I discovered that the following Notes were missing, viz: James S. Crosby, Osprey, No. 7143; Robert Laternall, St. Vincent, No. 7228, and James Ross, Glenelg, No. 6363. I at once advised Mr. R. J. Doyle, the General Agent of the District, of the fact, who took steps to trace these missing Notes.

On the 19th of April, last, Mr. R. J. Doyle handed me the following statement, in the hand writing of C. T. Doyle:

"C. T. DOYLE, "To R. J. DOYLE, Dr.,

"Notes collected and not yet entered up:

"James S. Crosby, Osprey,	$9 60
"Robert Laternall, St. Vincent,	8 00
"James Ross, Glenelg	5 00
	$22 60

"Owen Sound, April 19, 1870."

Relative to the above-mentioned Notes, the following is a true extract from a letter of C. T. Doyle to R. J. Doyle, dated July 20, 1870:

" " "I am and was free to acknowledge that I took the money from the parties, went to the Office on my return, a few days after the receipt of the last payment, and took the Notes from the parcel lying on the desk, and mailed them to the parties. " "

(Signed) "C. T. DOYLE,"

The following parties, in answer to demands for payment from this Office, claimed to have paid C. T. Doyle, some time prior to receipt of said notice, which payments had not been accounted for by C. T. Doyle, and he only acknowledged the receipt of these moneys when notified that we had knowledge of the fact: Findlay McRae, Durham; James Hogg, Meaford; Wm. Bowler, Artemisia; Daniel Dick, Orillia. There are also other transactions of a similar nature.

According to the last Cash account—received from C. T. Doyle just after his dismissal—he had in hand cash amounting to $41.00, the whole of which belonged to the Company. Of this amount he only paid into this Office $11.00, retaining the balance—$30.00—which amount has not yet been paid by him, notwithstanding Mr. R. J. Doyle has paid the same to the Company.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. R. J. Doyle to C. T. Doyle, containing the latter's dismissal:

"Owen Sound, July 27, 1870.

"Mr. C. T. DOYLE,

"MY BROTHER,—In reply to your telegram for blanks to-day, as also your abusive and insulting letter of a late date, in which you make use of language that no gentleman could use in his correspondence, I beg to say that you will receive no more blanks from this Office, and that no further business acts of yours will be recognized by me. You are no longer authorized to do business for this Office; and I beg to refer you for detailed answer of your letter, to mine of 21st inst., mailed to Cornabuss by your directions.

"Yours, faithfully,
(Signed) "R. J. DOYLE."

On referring to Ledger account of C. T. Doyle, I find the balance due by him to this Office to be over $250 00, the whole of which is moneys collected by him; and although belonging to the Company was kept by him. Mr. R. J. Doyle has, however, paid the amount to the Company, and has succeeded in securing himself.

The following is a true copy of a letter fyled in this Office, signed by Taylor Brothers, Managers of "The Home and Colonial Insurance Company," in reference to W. A. Doyle's conduct as agent of that Company:

"Home & Colonial Assurance Coy. United,
"Montreal, 28th Dec. 1866.

"RD. DOYLE, ESQ., Owen Sound, C. W.,

"DEAR SIR,—We have your letter of the 24th inst., relative to your Brother's accounts, before us, and note the demand to stay proceedings and pay costs, etc. In reply we have to state that the matter is in Mr. Deacon's hands, and settlement must be made through him. Any errors in the accounts furnished from this Office can easily be rectified, and if shown, we would wish to correct them; but you are in error. The accounts furnished from this Office agree with one another, and are correct.—Mr. Deacon has probably laid the amount at $200, probably in obedience to our wishes, to cover items which were not reported to us by your Brother. Of these four have been discovered. They are as follows: Robert Bell, M. P. P., $300 premium—$3 37; Robert Bell, M. P. P., $2,000 premium—$22 50; W. J. Warham; $175 premium—2 45; and John Stephens, $800 premium—$8 00—making a total of $36 32. These gentlemen have been notified that the Company is not on the risks; but as the premiums were paid to the Company's Agent, the Company is bound to return it, therefore, these amounts, and any other which may yet be discovered, must be added to the amount of the balance of the account, viz: $162 62, as shown by our accounts—making the amount now $198 94, less the Twenty-seven Dollars remitted by Wallace. And if other amounts, not reported to this Office by your Brother, are discovered, they also will have to be added.

"We do not think your Brother reported the above amounts, as letters do not now go astray; besides which, as he appears to have induced some of the parties to pay Renewal Premiums (some of the amounts are Renewal Premiums,) some weeks before the first Policy expired, he would at once have been reproved for so doing, had he reported the items. We mention this fact, as it adds to the suspicious character of the transactions.

"Regarding the term to be applied to your Brother leaving the country, we may say that his own letter to us, written from the States, supplied the term, or justified it. In conclusion, we have only to say that your Brother is well off in that we do not class the above four transactions differently from the regular items of the account, which we might well do; and if there are any other non-reported items yet to be discovered by us, we would candidly advise your Brother to inform us of them, in order that we may now put them in the account, for if once settled, newly discovered items will be treated differently. In regard to the costs, they are a necessary result of your Brother's error, and must of course fall upon him who is in fault.

"We are, dear Sir,
"Yours very truly,
(Signed) "TAYLOR, BROS., Managers."

I further certify that the Books of this Company have been tampered with, and in the case of Richard Dunseath, in the handwriting of W. A. Doyle, some time before his dismissal, the effect of which was to secure to himself double fees; and that the fee was actually credited to him in this Office, (although he had personally collected the same from Mr. Dunseath,) and would have been paid him the second time, had not the alteration in the Books been detected.

Shortly after entering the Office, I received special instructions from Mr. R. J. Doyle not to allow either W. A. or C. T. Doyle the use of my key, to prevent their access to the Books or Safe in my absence.

THOMAS BOARDMAN.

Dated at Owen Sound, this 30th day of August, 1870.

It will be remembered that our business was established in the Saugeen District by our present Agent, Mr. R. J. Doyle, and that C. T. Doyle and W. A. Doyle were simply travelling in the employ of our Agent, while in that Agency. In our late published letter to our Agent, we desired to state no more than was absolutely necessary to protect the interests of the Members in the District, and have to regret that the cool effrontery of those dismissed persons, courting investigation, makes it necessary to publish this Circular; and we deeply regret that the efforts of our Agent to assist and instruct these men have been repaid with the basest kind of ingratitude.

These persons having been instructed by our Agent in Insurance business, can now travel among our Members, in the service of Companies who are not very particular as to the character of their Agents, trading us as a Company. Yet we are content to leave the matter with the public, and doubt not that our business in the hands of Mr. R. J. Doyle, will steadily increase, as it has always done.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) W. T. O'REILLY,
" H. HANCOCK,
Secretaries.

A GREAT CATASTROPHE.

LOSS OF A BRITISH IRON-CLAD.

Five Hundred Sailors Perish.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL MILNE.

18 SURVIVORS OF THE WRECK.

London, Sept. 9 (morning).—The city has just been startled with a report that the new iron plated steamer Captain has been lost. No details.

London, Sept. 9 (afternoon).—It is confirmed that the iron-clad ship Captain has been lost off Cape Finisterre with all on board, numbering five hundred.

London, Sept. 9, (evening).—Captain Cowper Coles, Lord Northbrook, and a son of Mr. Childers, first lord of the Admiralty, went down in the iron-clad Captain.

New York, Sept. 10.—A London despatch says:—"Private telegrams received state that eighteen of the iron