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The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

We are glad to note the excitement which has been stirred up regarding coppers and cents, and the anomalous state of our copper currency. With the newspapers active in referring to this subject, and with the people alive to the desirability of establishing a change, there will be the greater likelihood that Ministers will turn their attention to the matter and devise a comprehensive plan that will put the whole coinage of the country on a system of unit unity.

In discussing this matter with us, the Montreal *Herald* maintains that we wrongly accuse the *Globe* of inconsistency in demanding the interference of government in the matter of the copper coinage, and in trusting to the associated efforts of individuals to rectify the evil of depreciation flowing from the influx of American silver. This is entirely a minor affair; and while abating nothing from our position that it is the duty and within the power of government to regulate satisfactorily the whole matter of currency, we may simply amend our statement by remarking that in dealing with the question of copper coinage the *Globe* has neither argued for nor against the interference of government with American silver. In former articles, however, the *Globe* has maintained the sufficiency of associated effort to abate what is known as the "silver nuisance." The complete failure of the combined in Upper Canada, we take to be a sufficient answer to this end that have been attempted. Combinations of merchants are not applicable to meet the difficulty.

We therefore fall back upon the government and legislative authority, and take our stand, that it is desirable that government should fix the value of copper and silver coins and make them legal tender in restricted amounts.

There are two positions which a government may assume with regard to coinage, and by acting fully upon one or the other of these positions, a satisfactory result may be obtained. For instance, our government might undertake to supply Canada with an appropriate coinage, and in such case it would be perfectly justified in taking strong measures to prevent a departure from this system by prohibiting the circulation of foreign coin. The government of Canada does not yet appear to be in this position, nor anxious to assume it, for the announcement has been made that there was no intention to establish a Mint in this country, and it has been affirmed that we have no authority to undertake the manufacture of coinage in Canada. Moreover, it has acceded to no proposition for the removal of American silver.

The other position would be for the government to take advantage of the coinage of foreign mints, and give to foreign coins a specified value, at which they should be legal tender for small amounts. A government may well take such a position when the coins are of copper and silver. In Canada our authoritative standard is that of gold, with which it is impossible that relative standards of copper and silver should at all times agree. Now, while it is of the utmost importance that gold coins should have an intrinsic value corresponding with their designations, it is of less concern that smaller coins, used for convenience only, should have the same rigid fractional value. This fact has been long recognized, and is acted upon by all governments issuing a coinage of their own.

The action of the Canadian government thus far has been to impose a duty of fifteen per cent on the importation of American silver coin, and to pass an act looking forward to the establishment of American coins as legal tender at their face value in this country. There is no unity in these two actions, and therefore it is not to be wondered at that the currency remains in an unsettled condition.

Suppose the American quarter dollar were declared a legal tender at its par value in sums say of one dollar or five dollars, will it be maintained that it would be to the disadvantage of this country? What silver we have would be appreciated in value, and no more would come in without produce, which it is our interest to dispose of, going as an equivalent. It would be as good as signing a new Reciprocity treaty for our government to legalize the value of American silver coin, fixing it at its face value or as near thereto as may be deemed most advisable if it should be feared that we should get too much American silver in this country.

Again, the government might fix the value of the American quarter dollar at twenty cents and make it legal tender in large amounts, say ten, twenty, or fifty dollars. In that case holders of the coin who have taken it at current values would suffer a loss; but the loss would be at once and for all, and would be far less than the consent loss which is now being incurred in brokerage and exchange.

Definite action by the government in the matter of the currency is loudly called for by the people and by the trading classes, and in the coming session of Parliament a demand will be made for legislation on this matter.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 28.—Rev. Mr Cordner, of the Unitarian Church, has been presented by his congregation with a complimentary address, and two thousand dollars donation, commemorating the completion by him of a quarter of a century in the ministry.

Le Pays Printing Company is composed of Messrs. Laframboise, Y. P. W. Dorion, Joseph Doutre, C. F. Papineau, and Alexander Dufresne.

The daughter of Hon. Mr Archambault was married this morning to Mr Achille Archambault of L'Assomption.

Mr Charbonneau lost $14,000 by the fire yesterday at his premises, and Dufresne & co. cabinet makers, $800.

A French Canadian, Alphonse Vauncer, carried off the first prize at County Hochelaga ploughing match.

A meeting took place in Zion's Church last night for the purpose of welcoming seven new preachers and colporteurs who have come from Europe as French Canadian missionaries.

The officers who were said to have insulted ladies at St. Patrick's Bazaar state that these ladies slipped sugar plums into their hands and clearly desired to enter into conversation with them; that this displeased an attendant gallant, and the officers went away to avoid a brawl.

A man named Timothy Murphy was killed by a load of timber he was driving falling over on him.

Dr. Lacerte is elected for the county of St. Maurice by a majority of 250 over Gerin.

A number more military changes are mentioned. The 69th to move from London to Montreal about the 10th of November, the wing of the 39th to replace them. The 1st battalion Rifle Brigade at Cobourg and battery of artillery at Montreal to go to Quebec about 12th November, and the wing of the 18th now at Quebec, to come to Montreal on 10th November.

MEETING OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Ontario commenced on Tuesday, and representatives from the lodges of various parts of the Dominion were in the city in goodly numbers, and their accommodation was promptly cared for by the officers in Kingston to whom that office had been delegated.

The public meeting of the Division took place in the evening in the city hall, and some time before the appointed hour for its commencement had arrived, the seats were filled, and in a very short time every available space of the large hall was filled, while very many, unable to gain admittance, were obliged to leave disappointed. Half-past seven o'clock was appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, but a half hour elapsed after that time before the large crowd had sufficiently quieted down to admit of its procedure with anything like comfort and regularity. At least one thousand persons were present last night, and the utmost attention and decorum were observed by them throughout the evening, although many occupied positions sufficiently uncomfortable to warrant a display of weariness had the programme of the evening admitted of such a feeling being entertained. Upon the platform were seats for the delegates of the various lodges, which were soon occupied and the tier of seats in the rear were also completely filled. Our national flags along with those of the neighbouring Republic draped the front of the platform, while a good-toned piano was present for the accommodation of the Kingston Glee Club, who had promised to lend their aid to the success of the meeting. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. S. Youmans, G.W.P. of the Division, while among those occupying the other seats we noticed E. Carswell, Esq., P.G.W.A., Rev. Archibald Duff, P.G.W.P., Rev. John Finch, Rev. Mr Hay, and a large number of other well known advocates of the temperance cause, all wearing the badges of the order, and public speakers.

It was expected that the Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B., Minister of Customs, who is an officer of the Division, would have been present, but a telegram was received from him by the Grand Scribe in the afternoon, containing an apology and explanation, that business connected with the government prevented him from being there, which that gentleman read to the audience at an early stage of the evening's proceedings. S. B. Hance, Esq., American Counsul, had expressed an intention of being present, and the volume of condolences on the assassination of the late President, A. Lincoln, received from the United States Government through Mr Seward, in answer to the receipt of the sympathy of the Division on the national bereavement in the assassination of the lamented A. Lincoln, was expected to have been formally presented to the Division by that gentleman, but a letter from him was also read containing the announcement that important business had unexpectedly demanded his presence in the United States, and he was therefore unable to be present.

The Rev. R. V. Rogers opened the meeting with prayer, after which the chairman briefly addressed the meeting, sketching the programme of the evening, and expressing surprise and pleasure at seeing so large a concourse of people present, which feeling was, he gallantly remarked, only alloyed by seeing so many ladies standing, for whom it was impossible to furnish seats. He would occupy none of their time in introducing the purpose of the meeting, as the day, he was happy to say, had long passed when that was considered necessary, but would introduce to them without loss of time the first speaker, A. B. Harvey, Esq. Each speaker was restricted to ten minutes' time in speaking, with the exception of the two last.

Mr Harvey occupied his time in vigorously advocating the importance and necessity of saving the inebriate, and was followed by the Rev. John Finch, who, in an able and eloquent speech, set forth what he considered the best methods of attaining that end. A few brief remarks from the Rev. Mr Hay preceded the appearance of one of the great guns of the occasion, the Rev. Archibald Duff, P.G.W.P. of Quebec. That gentleman after introducing himself as representative of the Quebec Division, and shaking hands with the chairman, preceded his remarks by paying a high tribute to the efforts of the Glee Club, whose talents, as a musician himself, he was well able to judge. He advocated the cause of the evening ably and eloquently, and dwelt at length upon the importance attached to his subject, and the various methods most advisable to advance it, and particularly insisted upon the absolute duty of ministers of the Gospel to embrace total abstinence principles, and wondered at the man in that position who would dare tamper with intoxicating drinks or tolerate their use directly or indirectly. The gentleman was listened to throughout with great attention, and repeatedly and enthusiastically applauded.

The Reverend Mr Young then spoke of the awful and evil effects of the use of intoxicating drinks as exemplified by instances in the speaker's knowledge as a gaol visitor and traveller, and lecturer in the Temperance cause. His oration was interspersed with interesting anecdotes illustrative of his subject, and his whole effort was a decided success.

Upon the last speaker taking his seat, and the glee club having given another instalment of their beautiful music, the orator of the evening Edward Carswell, Esq., P.G.W.A., was introduced to the audience. It is impossible to convey by any newspaper report an idea of the speech of this gentleman. He is one of the very few speakers whose efforts are not properly conveyed by the newspaper reporter, and it is absolutely necessary to be present to hear and see the speaker to form a proper idea of his powers. His fine voice, beautifully controlled, and modulated to serve the varying scenes portrayed by him, his inimitably told anecdotes, all admirably pointed and abounding in humour, and his great powers of acting, and frequent changes from the pathetic to the comic without the least approach to buffoonery or bombast, must, to be appreciated, be seen and heard. His appeals in behalf of the degraded and downtrodden of poor humanity were full of soul and feeling, while his humourous anecdotes and descriptions somewhat reminded one of Charles Dickens' best. It appears to us that the cause of temperance has secured in Mr Carswell a champion not often to be met with—one whose heart is in his work, and whose soul goes out and finds ready response in the hearts of thousands who listen to his magic words. The audience last night were completely carried away by the speaker, and so wrapped were they in his words that they appeared willing to sit and listen hour after hour during the whole night without the slightest wish to dissolve the spell with which they were bound save for the brief space necessary to give vent to their pentup feelings in long and repeated cheers, and even the man who had come there last night "a little tight" for the avowed purpose of interrupting and finding fault, lost all thought of his purpose, and could be seen during the speech clapping and cheering as loudly as the staunchest teetotaller in the room.

The proceedings of the evening terminated with a motion of thanks to the Kingston Glee Club for their admirable efforts during the evening, which was carried by the cheers of the audience, and the singing of the National Anthem. It is only justice, and no mere complimentary flattery, to notice the splendid manner in which the members of the Kingston Glee Club, led by Signor C. Mora, acquitted themselves last evening, the pleasure of which would have been sadly curtailed by their absence. Those acquainted with the gentlemen composing the club were prepared for some excellent amateur singing, but the performance last night was so far ahead of what the most partial friends of the club had expected, at their most sanguine, that they were completely taken by surprise, and displayed the same pleased and astonished admiration as the numerous visitors present from a distance. It was nearly eleven o'clock before the termination of the meeting, and some time passed before the dense crowd had passed out of the building.

Remember Professor Fowler's free lecture this evening in the City Hall on Phrenology applied to the self-education, intellect, managing children, &c., and his Phrenological consultations at the British American, this week only.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—The time of the court was occupied this morning with investigating the case of Sylver, one of the men implicated in the late brutal assault at Sydenham, who was arrested in the market-square yesterday. There was no proof against the man other than that he was in company with the Houstons at the time of the assault, and the evidence thus far seems to point towards Robert Houston as the guilty party, that person harbouring a spite against Collins, who had once taken out a warrant against him. The assaulted man still lies in an insensible and dangerous condition.

The Illustrated Times for October has been received at the City Book Store. It contains many continental sketches and illustrations of events passing in Great Britain, the yacht race, the great railway disaster, the continual improvements going on in London, the new pieces at the theatres, etc.

Montreal, Oct. 27.

Mr Tandy, chief of the Grand Trunk Fire Brigade, was presented with a complimentary address by the men, previous to his departure to take charge of the Kingston Locomotive Works.

The London *Star* has fallen into the error of stating that the "branding iron" is commonly used in the army by the assistant surgeons, for marking offenders with the letters "D." or "B.C." as the case may be, and many papers, English and Canadian, are writing truculent editorials denouncing the practice. We believe we are correct in stating that the operation is performed with a common needle and gunpowder,—that it is almost if not entirely painless, and that it is generally done by the drum major or hospital sergeant, for a trifling fee, charged in the regimental accounts. We may add that several instances have been known of the marks having been obliterated within a short time after their infliction.—*Montreal News.*

The terrible accident on the Hudson River railroad, near Albany, on Friday night, again brings vividly to mind the dangers attendant upon winter railway travel. A defective rail had been allowed to remain down until the metal, crystallized to rottenness, gave way with disastrous consequences. The locomotive driving wheel of the Cincinnati express from New York broke the rail in pieces, the cars parted, and three coaches and two sleeping cars, the rear part of a long train, were sent whirling and crashing down the embankment. Several persons were killed, and many others more or less injured. With a sigh of relief the telegrapher adds: "Fortunately, the stoves held to their fastenings, and thus the wreck was saved from conflagration." Truly a most fortunate escape! But will the stoves always "hold to their fastenings"? Or may we any day look for a repetition of the fiery horrors of Angola and Shobola? The season is at hand when the danger from broken rails and red-hot stoves will be greatly aggravated. Surely we have had warnings enough of these perils of the rail. What have railway managers done to mitigate them?—*New York Sun.*

RITUALISM AT BRIGHTON.

(From the Times.)

Not long ago "Brother Ignatius" paid a visit to Brighton, and the fact that when there he preached at the ultra-ritualistic chapel of St. James's, in St. James's street, has drawn to that somewhat obscure building an amount of attention which it never obtained before, although for the last two years it has been the headquarters of advanced ritualism in that highly-favoured town. Our watering places, as a rule, have always been favourite resorts of what the Roman Catholic Missal calls "*devotus formineus sexus*;" and Brighton though remarkable for religiosity rather than for real religion, forms no exception to the general rule. Whatever our opinion on ritualism may be, there is no good in disguising the fact that the young people of Brighton, almost to a man or woman—or rather, we should say, almost to a boy or a girl—are ritualists, either actually or in tendency. Evangelicalism, except with the old folks, is as dead as a door nail; the old easy-going High church party is not in much better plight; and, with holy water at the door, and incense and gorgeous vestments to dazzle the worshippers within, the æstheticism of "young Brighton" finds an object which satisfies it in the services of St. James's chapel, which are conducted, not according to the Book of Common Prayer, but the "Directorium Anglicanum."

The chapel itself, which was built in 1810, is as dreary a specimen of architecture as can well be imagined—a sort of cross between a Dissenting conventicle and a fashionable Pump-room. The late Duke of Marlborough, who was residing at Brighton during and before the Regency, when asked to subscribe to its erection, instantly gave £100, expressing a hope that "the playhouse method of paying shillings at the door for admission would not be followed." The Brighton public took up the idea which fell from ducal lips, and the chapel was built in shares, which long were in the hands of a small clique; but, a large portion of the congregation having dissented from the Established Church, the other shares were bought up by the late Mr Nathaniel Kent, of Ovingdean, who, thus becoming sole proprietor of the chapel, had it consecrated or licensed by the bishop. The late Rev. C. D. Maitland, a respected and moderate Evangelical of the better school, was incumbent of St. James's from 1828 down to his death, about three or four years ago, when, after having stood closed for several months, the building was bought by the Rev. John Purchas. This gentleman had been for some years curate of the parish church of Brighton, and had taken his first degree in ritualism at St. Paul's church, under young Mr Wagner, whom, it must be owned, he has now fairly and easily distanced in such matters; for St. Paul's, which ten years since was the *ne plus ultra* of rubrical correctness, has given place to St. Michael's, where "things are carried out in a far more Catholic way," as the young ladies say; and now St. Michael's in its turn is at length fairly eclipsed by the greater glories at St. James's.

Such is the state of religious matters at Brighton. The congregation of St. James's has been steadily increasing for these two years past; and when Brother Ignatius preached there a few Sundays ago a crowd of several hundred persons had to be turned away from its doors unable to obtain even standing room.

On Sunday last, however, there was a grand function there, the day being set aside as a "harvest festival." Some hundred years ago it is quite possible that such a proceeding might have been strictly appropriate there, for on that very spot, as an old print shows, the reapers then were busy; but at present the line of Ovid is reversed which says:

"Jam seges est ubi Troja fuit."

Troy is there in all its glory, but the cornfield is gone. On the previous Sunday, when he gave notice of the harvest festival, Mr Purchas had said there would be a solemn function and procession, and that all gifts of fruit, flowers, &c., would be gladly received if sent to the chapel by a certain hour on Saturday.

It is only fair to say that his congregation responded admirably to his invitation. There was no "pig's head" put upon the table, or altar—we beg pardon—as at Haydock; but when we entered and took up our places a little before eleven we saw abundant proofs that fair ritualistic hands had not been idle in the way either of floral decorations or of ecclesiastical millinery. The sacrarium, or space round the altar, used for the surpliced choir in the absence of a chancel, was tastefully wreathed on either side with ferns and laurel leaves and wild flowers, among which were mixed garlands of hops, boughs of apples, and bunches of grapes, while some graceful ears of corn were here and there worked into the shape of crosses, Italian and Maltese. Even the standard gas lights, in the galleries and below them, were wreathed with hop-vines, and really the entire scene was worthy of a good and effective photographer.

At eleven some candles were lit, the organ sounded, and at the same moment there issued from the vestry, or sacristy, the head of a long procession, consisting of about thirty persons; first came ten little chorister boys with scarlet tunics under white surplices, and eight or ten surpliced singing men, with blue hoods around their shoulders; then acolytes with lighted candles in their hands, then the thurifer, two "lectors," two "cantors," the cross-bearer, and, last of all, the deacon and sub-deacon, and the officiating priest himself, Mr Purchas. The processional cross and banner were carried round the aisles, and censors were swung by the acolytes, and sweet incense ascended while the following hymn was sung:

"Come the Day of Rest once more
To the pilgrims travail sore—
Cross and lights go on before,
Our banners glitter free;
Rises from the censer fair
Mystic perfume on the air,
Clouds of incense with a prayer,
Father of Heaven, to Thee."

Returning to the altar, Mr Purchas began the service by intoning one of the "sentences" with which Morning Prayer usually begins, and then, omitting the exhortation altogether, he went on to the Confession, accompanied by the choir. He pronounced the Absolution sitting instead of standing. The *Venite* and the Psalms were chanuted to simple Gregorian tones, the *Te Deum* to more elaborate music. During the reading of the Second Lesson two acolytes disappeared into the sacristy, whence they came forth with lighted candles and censers of incense, which Mr Purchas used pretty freely about the altar and its accessories, while the *Benedictus* was sung. During the Creed we noticed that many of the congregation knelt at the words "And was made man," and crossed themselves like devout Roman Catholics at the concluding words, "the life of the world to come."

The sentences which followed were given in monotone by Mr Purchas, who was seated, and who, having read the three collects, quietly disappeared from the scene of action, leaving the State Prayers" to be read by one of his choir—a gentleman who, we believe, is not in orders, but is employed in business in the town. After the third collect, we should add, was sung a hymn, from Hymns Ancient and Modern—

"Come, ye thankful people, come;
Raise the song of harvest home."

At the end of the State Prayers was sung an *Introit*, during which all the candles around the altar, to the number of about four-and-twenty—tall and little ones together—were lit by an attendant. Mr Purchas then came once more upon the stage—this time with a rich chasuble over his surplice, and preceded as before by acolytes, thurifer, &c., and having again incensed the altar, commenced intoning the Communion Service, out of which, by the way, quietly he omitted the Ten Commandments altogether. George IV. used to say that there was one of the ten to which he never liked to make the customary response—we will not say which that was—but the incumbent of St. James's, Brighton, takes a shorter and simpler way, and ignores them altogether.

Then followed the Epistle—read alone in monotone by the lay deacon already mentioned—then the Gospel was read by Mr Purchas with all the accessories of lighted candles and clouds of incense. Then followed the Nicene Creed, most powerfully and effectively sung to the same music to which we have often heard it sung in Latin in Roman Catholic churches, and then the sermon, 11 minutes in length. Mr Purchas, who is an eloquent and fluent preacher, but who spoils the effect of his oratorical powers by delivering written instead of extempore addresses, took his text from Psalms lxv, 9, "Thou visitest the earth and blessest it: thou makest it very plenteous."

The sermon, which he delivered in a sitting attitude, contained nothing very striking, except a comparison of England in the nineteenth century with Israel under Jeroboam, and a parallel between the idolatrous worship that he established in Bethel and of which Christians are guilty, he said, when they worship God's gifts instead of the Giver, and set up "Nature" and "natural laws" and "Providence" as objects of their adoration instead of the personal God of whom they ought to witness. A sly bit or two at our national Erastianism and the "Godless" literature of the day lit up a somewhat tame and dull discourse, and brought the service on to the "Offertory," during which a "sequence" was sung effectively by the choir. Next followed the "Prayer for the Church Militant," during which, at the words "our alms and oblations," it was observed that Mr Purchas lifted the consecrated wafers here, not bread, and the wine above his head, in order the more positively to enforce the doctrine of a real and material sacrifice.

At the end of this prayer about half the congregation filed quietly and slowly out of church, the rest remaining in their places. The usual exhortation was omitted, and a good deal of the remainder of the service was performed in dumb show, the choir singing sundry "sequences" and "suffrages" as before. A little bell was rung three times at the elevation, just as it is done in Roman Catholic churches. Four members of the choir and about twelve members of the congregation communicated, the only difference between this act and the parallel act in a Roman Catholic chapel being that they communicated "in both kinds" and not in one kind only, and that the consecrated wafer was placed on the recipient's open palm instead of in his mouth. The sign of the cross was made as each person communicated.

With the singing of "Glory be to God on high" in the Post Communion, the service was brought to an end, and, the benediction having been given by Mr Purchas, the long line of acolytes, ministers, choir, and clergy retired into the sacristy, in the same solemn and processional order in which they had entered the church. The service concluded at about one o'clock—the result of the Commandments and the Litany being short. We should add that at each of the doors of St. James's Chapel are holy water stoups of the most approved pattern, and that the "devout female sex" seem to take the greatest delight in plunging into them a dainty lavender kid glove or a still daintier forefinger on entering and quitting the sacred building. "Et studio incessam videas questrie lavandie."

Mr Purchas gave notice that at the evening service there would be another solemn procession in honour of this harvest festival; and that on Tuesday, being the (black letter) Feast of St. Jerome, the Holy Eucharist would be solemnly celebrated at 11 a.m.

On Sunday evening the "Harvest Festival" service at St. James's chapel was celebrated with the same ceremonies as in the morning. The "exhortation" was omitted; and the chief difference we noticed was the fact that there seemed, if possible, to be a larger blaze of candles than in the morning, and that Mr Purchas stood while he pronounced the absolution. He preached an eloquent sermon from the passage in the Prophet Daniel about the "man's hand writing upon the wall" at Belshazzar's feast; in the course of it the preacher drew a not very complimentary parallel between Babylon of old and Brighton of the present day in their glories, their pride, their pleasures, and their sins. The length of the evening sermon fully made up for the brevity of the morning discourse; and it was listened to with great interest by a very large and, as it struck us, a very fashionable congregation, among whom we noticed a venerable dean, an archdeacon, and several country clergymen who had been attracted, no doubt, by the report of the grandeur of the morning "function." It is only fair to Mr Purchas to add that unlike many of the Brighton chapels, no "shillings" for seats are taken at St. James's, which is wholly dependent for its maintenance on the offertory and the voluntary contributions of its congregation.

The Fredericton *Reporter* records the pleasurable feelings of the inhabitants of that city when the first locomotive came snorting through the very centre of the capital, on the branch railway just completed.

It was reported by several that the Queen of Spain had for some months past sent away large sums of money for investment in foreign countries, especially in England. This, however, can hardly be true, if what is stated is correct. She is said to have claimed from M. Madez a variety of valuable objects, in gold, and silver, and precious stones, which she left at Madrid, stating that being without money, she had been obliged to borrow at St. Sebastian 25 millions of reals (£120,000).

A very interesting collection of old Puritan books has just been deposited with the Boston (Massachusetts) Public Library. It belonged originally to the Rev. Thomas Prince, who was ordained pastor of the Old South church in that city in 1718, and by him left at his death (1758) to the society, who put the books into their steeple during the revolutionary war. A small memoir, just printed in Boston, shows the collection to consist of 1,519 books and manuscripts. Among the titles of the books there are some additions to those whose quaintness has already been referred to as characteristic of the early Puritans, both in England and America; *e.g.* "Riddles Unriddled; or, Christian Paradoxes broke open, smelling like a Sweet Spice taken out of Boxes;" "A Choice Drop of Honey from the Rock, Christ;" "The Case of Satan's Fiery Darts in Blasphemous Suggestions and Hellish Annoyances;" "Early Piety Encouraged—a discourse occasioned by the death of a young woman, a Maiden, of the throat distemper."

MODERN SUPERSTITION.—A Paris editor travelling in the provincial cities of France writes to his paper: "It is high time to force upon Frenchmen elementary education. It must be obligatory, or I do not know to what degree of fanaticism and ignorance our population will reach. I have seen Fecamp. In this place after they have talked of codfish, of herrings, and other material subjects, they inform travellers of their good fortune in possessing a glove impregnated with the blood of our Saviour. I asked them how they came in possession of such a precious relic. They related that one of the disciples, Joseph of Arimathea, was in the habit of wearing gloves, and had the presence of mind to dip it in the blood of Christ. On his death bed he gave the glove to his nephew Isaac, who, in order to save it from the searches of the Romans, enclosed it in a leaden box, and placed it in the trunk of a fig-tree, which he threw into the sea. The winds pushed the trunk to the coast of France, where children found it. They carried it to their father, who was going to burn it as ordinary wood, but an explosion took place, and a pilgrim who was passing exclaimed, 'This stump contains the precious blood of Christ, and it must be preserved.' An angel, six feet six inches high, appeared, took out the glove, and deposited it upon the altar of the church. Two proprietors of shore lots have competing signs, claiming to be the true spot where the stump landed. They sell miraculous water from a spring near by, and draw from the sale much larger yearly incomes than the wine-growing property in the neighbourhood. It is stated that more than twenty thousand believers in the healing virtues of the glove and water visit the place every summer."

EVANGELIZATION OF SPAIN.

A large meeting was held last Sunday night in the Collegiate Reformed Church, New York, at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, under the auspices of the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and the American and Foreign Union, to consider the subject of the evangelization of Spain. The Rev. Dr. Dewitt, pastor of the church, presided. Bishop James, of the Methodist Episcopal church, offered prayer. Rev. Dr. Prime, of the New York *Observer*, then spoke of the religious and moral condition of Spain, and in course of his remarks he stated that there is no such thing as social morality; that in a classification of the women of the country they were divided into four classes, representing the degrees of vice among them, and that there were no women classed as virtuous. He considered that the time had come to introduce the Bible into Spain, and concluded by offering a resolution recognizing the present revolution as the work of God, in overturning the Romish church; congratulating the Christians of Spain on their release from their bondage, and declaring that the Protestants of the United States would embrace this opening, which gives access to fifteen millions, to give the Word of God to emancipated Spain.

Bishop McIlvaine, of the M. E. Church, of Ohio, spoke next.

Rev. Dr. Buddington (Congregational), of Brooklyn, made an earnest and eloquent appeal in behalf of the movement.

Rev. Mr Robertson, formerly United States Consul at Valencia, gave a picture of the present condition of Spain, in which he expressed unlimited confidence in the honesty, industry and perseverance of the Spanish peasants. They were compelled to be temperate and industrious in the barren mountain regions, in order to gain a subsistence, and in the more productive regions in order to meet the heavy demands of the Government for taxation. The interests of Protestantism would be greatly subserved if the United States Government would appoint as consular and diplomatic agents in Spain, men who had an interest in religion, instead of political hacks who scoffed at the religion of Christ, and were in many instances the scandal of the locality to which they were sent. The Minister at Madrid ought to be a man in whom the Church had confidence. If he had been as earnest in the cause of the Church as he was in intriguing to get the Secretary of Legation out of office; and the Secretary, instead of intriguing against the minister had been earnest in the cause of the Church, the power of the United States would have been felt on the side of the persecuted Protestants. Other speakers followed, and after the adoption of the resolutions the meeting was closed.

The irrepressible George Francis Train having been notified by cable despatch of his nomination to Congress in the Fifth district of this city, has replied to the committee, accepting the nomination. He adds, however, that although he had offered the money to pay all claims against him, it had been refused, as his imprisonment is for purely political reasons. John Morrissey, the candidate for re-election to Congress in the Fifth district, will thus have the advantage over George Francis Train so long as the latter remains in durance vile. A high old district is the Fifth, and there can be no lack of aspirants to represent it in Congress. Johnny Allen, for instance, might be put up for it, notwithstanding his modestly avowed reluctance to intermeddle with politics. The State Prison and the penitentiary might supply "representative men" for the post. Or if, like Sterne's starling in the Bastile, they "can't get out," a search for the "wickedest man" down South or West as a suitable candidate might prove successful. If, however, no vagabond can be imported for the purpose, and if Train, Morrissey and Johnny Allen should all retire from the contest, why should not Miss Susan Anthony seize the opportunity to become a candidate for the Fifth district? 'Come one, come all!"—*N. Y. Herald.*

BIRTH.

On the 28th instant, Mrs G. W. Andrews of a son.

On Tuesday, the 27th October, at Battersea, Ontario, the wife of Cornelius Vanluven, Esq., of a son.

ARRIVING
Ex Ship Chaudiere, from London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS—
Bbls Mixed Pickles
Bbls Imperial Hot
Bbls Chow-chow
Bbls Onions
Bbls Gherkins, etc., ete
Cases Calvesfoot Jelly
Cases Red Currant Jelly
Cases Black Currant Jelly
Cases assorted Jelly
Cases assorted Jams
Cases Potted Ham
Cases Potted Beef
Cases Potted Tongue
Cases Harvey Sauce
Cases Mushroom Catsup
Cases Cherries, in Quart Bottles for Tarts
Cases Greengages, " "
Cases Strawberry, " "
Cases Raspberry, " "
Cases Assorted, etc., " "
FOR SALE BY
W. R. McRAE & Co.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Our HALF DOLLAR TEA meets the expectation of all who try it.
Our HALF DOLLAR TEA commands a large sale by the force of its own merit.
Our SIXTY CENT TEA combines great strength with true natural flavour.
Our SEVENTY-FIVE CENT TEA is the most frugal Tea any family can use if infused thirty minutes.
The Price, Quality, Strength, and Flavour of our GREEN and BLACK TEAS will meet the wants of the rich and the poor.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!
Try our Coffee at 1s 3d per lb.
Try our Choice and highly Flavoured at 1s 6d.
Try our Mocha and Java Mixture at 1s 9d.
Roasted and Ground on the Premises.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

We keep the best Sherry Wine
We keep the best Port Wine
We keep the best Burgundy Wine
We keep the best Sauterne Wine
We keep the best Malaga Wine
We keep the best Champagne
We keep the best Hock
We keep the best Moselle
We keep the best Claret
We keep the best Ginger Wine
We keep the best Brandy
We keep the best Rum
We keep the best Gin
We keep the best Irish Whiskey
We keep the best Scotch Whiskey
We keep the best Old Rye Whiskey
We keep the best Morton's Family Whiskey
We keep the best Proof Whiskey
FOR SALE BY
W. R. McRAE & Co.,
BROCK & PRINCESS STREETS.
October 22.

JOHNSTON & KING
HAVE REMOVED to the Premises lately occupied by George Offord & Co., and now opening a complete Stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
September 9.

REMEMBER
YOU can buy READY-MADE CLOTHING cheaper than at the cheapest Tailoring establishment in the city.
GREENFIELD'S LIVERPOOL HOUSE is the place to leave your Orders if you want a proper fitting suit of Clothes, and a perfect fit is guaranteed.
IF you want a fine suit of Black Cloth, or serviceable suit of Tweed, or a good overcoat, any of which will be made better and lower than the lowest, go to GREENFIELD'S before purchasing elsewhere.

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.
J. GREENFIELD has just reduced his stock of DRY GOODS as follows:
Fancy Dress Goods, sold at 1s per yard, reduced to 7½d per yard; at 1s 3d per yard, reduced to 1s per yard; at 1s 6d per yard, reduced to 1s 3d per yard; at 1s 9d per yard, reduced to 1s 6d per yard.
French Merinoes are still lower in price.
A splendid Linen Damask, half bleached, is 10½d per yard.
Linen Huck Towels, at 7½d each.
Linen Glass Towels, at 5½d each.
Plastique Hoop Skirts, is 9d each.
All Wool French Delaines at 1s 3d.
36-inch Factory Cotton, at 6½d per yard.
Paper Collars at 6½d per box.
We have a few more pairs of soiled

BLANKETS!
at a still greater reduction in price.
JAS. GREENFIELD.
October 16.

WOOLEN HOSIERY
SPECIAL ATTENTION
IS directed to our LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of
WOOLEN HOSIERY
Which is offered at very low prices, as the stock must be cleared out.
Children's Wool Hose and Half Hose;
Merino, Cashmere, and Lambswool Hose, plain and fancy; Gentlemen's Lambswool Hose
ALSO,
A large Stock of Gentlemen's Lambswool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of Canadian and English manufacture.
FERGUSON BROS.
PRINCESS STREET.
October 7.

GREAT EXHIBITION
OF
NEW FALL GOODS
AT THE STORES
OF
Macnee & Waddell
PRINCESS STREET.
THE GOODS have all been bought for cash direct from the leading manufacturers of the British Markets, and they are thus enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.
New Dress Goods.
New Empress Cloths.
New All-Wool Repps.
New Glace and Gros Grain Silks.
New Mantle Velvets.
New Velveteens.
New Winceys.
New Hosiery.
New Fancy Wool Goods.
New Grey and White Cottons.
New Duchess Kid Gloves.
New Josephine Kid Gloves, first class, every pair warranted.
Special attention is called to our large stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, MASKS, TABLE LINENS, and TABLE NAPKINS.
A large Stock of CARPETS, in Brussels, Tapestry, Imperial, and Wool.
MACNEE & WADDELL,
PRINCESS STREET.
Kingston, 19th September.