the question, *cui bono?* mean by that question —what sum will be added to their stores of material wealth? And I confess that, when I hear the question asked in this sense with reference to the pursuit of any branch of useful and elevating knowledge, I feel myself compelled to entertain towards the person who asks it, sentiments of the most unutterable contempt. The man who cannot appreciate and admire truth, apart from the material pleasures and advantages which it brings to him, is unworthy of the name of man. And the country or the province which is actuated by this mean utilitarian spirit, in the aid which it gives to its institutions of learning, will soon discover to its sorrow that it has been neglecting its best and highest interests, and overlooking those elements which are most essential to national prosperity.

There is, however, a sense in which it is perfectly proper and legitimate to ask the question, *cui bono!* It is right that before entering upon any course of activity, we should have some idea of the results after which we are striving, and the advantages which, we should hope, will accrue to us. We think it appropriate, therefore, to point out some of these advantages upon the present occasion.

We may remark, first, that the study of philosophy is fitted to instruct man in the proper use of the faculties of his mind. All men are born philosophers of one kind or another. Lives there a man with soul so dead, who has never looked around him upon the wonders and beauties of the material universe, and enquired into the origin and causes, and ends of the marvellous things which he beheld; who has never looked within him at the strange thoughts, and feelings, and principles, of which every man must be conscious, and sought to discover the nature and design of that mysterious being which he calls himself; or who has never turned his earnest gaze from nature and man upwards to some Being whom he must think of as superior to both, and groped with lame hands of faith after the unseen God! All men, we repeat, are by nature, to a greater or less degree, endowed with all the faculties, and principles, and desires which have constituted the genius of Plato and Aristotle, Descertes and Locke, Kant and Hamilton. These faculties and desires are given to us for a wise and important end; upon the employment which we make of them depend our usefulness in life and the degree of perfection to which we shall attain; it is, therefore, a matter of the highest importance, that they should be so disciplined and instructed as to perform most perfectly their proper functions. Objects of thought and reflection, every day and every hour, are presented to your minds; it is by the power of thought and reflection, chiefly, that you are separated from the brute creation; learn, therefore, to think well and properly; learn to think of those things which are of the highest importance, and which will fit you best for fulfilling the great end of your existence; and, as a means of doing this, make yourself familiar with the problems and questions which have occupied the thoughts of the best and wisest thinkers who have appeared amongst men.

We should ever bear in mind the end which we ought to keep in view, in the acquirement of a liberal, as distinguished from a professional education. The latter is designed to fit a person specially for the practice of some particular calling or profession; the former is intended to develope and bring to perfection his faculties as a man, and without reference to any particular sphere of duty. And it is not difficult to decide which is the more important of the two. Next to the glory of God, the perfection and harmonious development of all the faculties of our nature, constitute the highest end after which we should strive. And we claim for philosophy one of the highest positions amongst the circle of the sciences, when considered with reference to the influence which it is fitted to [illegible] which presents before the mind problems of greater interest, or objects of superior dignity; none which is better fitted to train the faculties of the mind to perform their functions with greater energy or precision; none which is more likely to elevate the moral tone of the whole nature, and free it from degrading and vicious tendencies.

The next advantage which we would point out as accruing from the study of philosophy, is its utility in enabling us to understand the principles of the various scientific and social movements of our own day. The present age of the world is preeminently one of change and progress. In every department of social, and political, and scientific life, the old landmarks are being gradually pulled up, and a new condition of things inaugurated. The minds of men, in their investigations of truth, are not now so completely trammelled by conventional opinions and long-standing prejudices as they were in former days. There is an increasing desire, on the part of scientific men, to seek for and attain to the truth, without any regard to the social, or religious, or sectarian prejudices, which the knowledge of the truth might have the effect of overthrowing. The geologist examines the structure of the rocks, and the various fossil remains which are found in them, and proceeds to draw the inevitable conclusions, with reference to the age and history of the earth, without having the slightest regard to any theories which are supposed to be founded upon other authority. The comparative ethnologist, aided by the comparative anatomist, pays close attention to the character and circumstances of the different races of men, compares them in their description and history with one another, and with other races of animals, and is not prevented, by any doctrines of supposed superior authority, from deducing those conclusions to which the principles of his science lead him. Throughout the whole circle of the sciences in the present day, a spirit of freedom from authority of every kind is manifested; men refuse to be trammelled, in their investigations of truth, by dogmas of church, or political power, or scientific coterie, and claim the right of pursuing, to their legitimate conclusions, the premises which they have assumed. In social and theological science, as in all the others, the same spirit prevails. Doctrines which were supposed to have been established upon an immovable foundation centuries ago, are now in process of being overthrown and superseded. Men are thinking over again more carefully, and it is to be hoped in a more liberal spirit, the problems which agitated the minds of our ancestors, and which they thought they had finally settled. Now at the bottom of all this commotion, and change, and progress in the thinking world, there must be some grand underlying principles. Nothing takes place arbitrarily, or without a sufficient reason. Men do not follow one another merely for the sake of being imitators; they must have some common ground upon which they work.

There are great philosophical principles at the foundation of every science, and consequently of every movement which is made in the scientific world. It is by the force of these underlying principles that any true progress can be made, and every system of knowledge, worthy of the name, must be founded upon them. And, if we would desire to understand the commotions and upheavals which are at present going on in the world of thought, we must penetrate beneath the surface, and endeavor to grasp the philosophical principles which lie at the foundation. If we succeed in accomplishing this, we shall be able to perceive order and regularity in the conflicts and commotions which we behold; if we do not, everything will present the appearance of confusion and senseless strife.

There is yet another motive which I would desire to present to you as an incentive to the careful study of philosophy. It is within the sphere of philosophical science chiefly, that the conflict in the interests of truth, and virtue, and religion in the present day must be carried on. And if you would wish to do service in that cause which ought to be dearest to every true-hearted man, the cause of truth, you must make yourself familiar with the principles which are at stake and the consequences which flow from them.

Putting aside minor differences and peculiarities, we may say generally that the world of philosophical thinkers has ranged itself in two different and opposing hosts, and under two different banners. On the one hand we have the advocates of what has been called the Transcendental Philosophy, claiming for man and for the principles of his nature, an origin and dignity higher than earthly. They look upon him as drawing the first beginning of his existence from some glorious spiritual nature, infinitely perfect in its powers and eternal in its duration. They regard him as being possessed of principles of truth, and beauty, and goodness, which confer dignity upon his nature and enhance its worth. These principles they cannot regard as springing from the earth, as being in any way the product of mere sense or feeling. They are universal; they are necessary; they are immutable; they are the most sacred endowment of our nature; and those who desire to vindicate for them their proper dignity and value will refer them to the nature of the great first cause of our being who has made us what we are.

On the other hand, we have the supporters of what has been denominated the Positive Philosophy, who refuse to recognize any such thing as power or cause in the universe; who cannot perceive anything in the nature of man which does not originate in sense; who detract from the dignity and value of our principles of truth and virtue by denying to them any superior origin or universal authority; and who are so intent upon examining the mere phenomena of nature, to the excluding of objects which do not and cannot belong to nature, and they never elevate their thought to the Great Supreme who is our all. Those thinkers who take this position, or one approaching to it, are at present numerous and influential. They are busily engaged in every field of scientific research: they are indefatigable in their exertions to extend and consolidate the cause to which they have devoted their energies; they bring into the field extensive learning, talents of a high order, devotion to their cause, minds well equipped with everything which is fitted to ensure success in the contest, and unmixed animosity and contempt for these principles which by their opponents are held most sacred.

The contest which is at present going on between these two opposing parties ought to awaken the most intense interest in our minds, inasmuch as there is involved in it the cause of truth, and morality, and religion. It is necessary that all who would desire to do service in the sacred cause of truth should make themselves familiar with the position, principles, and aim of those who are engaged in the struggle. And as a necessary means of doing so, they must become acquainted with the great philosophical principles which are involved in every movement of the thinking world. Time would fail me, upon the present occasion, to enlarge upon this subject to such an extent as its importance demands. I trust that enough has been said to awaken in your mind an interest in the subject to which we are henceforth to devote a large share of our attention.

There is just one word of counsel which I would desire to address to you before concluding. Always endeavor to keep a high aim before you in the prosecution of your studies. You are possessed of faculties and talents, for the proper improvement of which you must be held responsible. The perfection of your nature, by the harmonious development of all its faculties and powers, is the highest end of a liberal education. This end can never be attained, by making random, spasmodic efforts, or performing your duties in a careless perfunctory manner. Let your motto ever be "Excelsior"; let your labors be conducted upon a systematic principle and with some definite and worthy end in view. And when you have sought after truth for its own sake, [illegible] educated and disciplined the city, you will have discovered also that you have been fulfilling another great end of your being, in providing yourself with the most ample means of personal enjoyment, of benefitting your fellow men, and of serving the cause of truth.

Communications.

[To the Editor of the "Head Quarters."]

Dear Sir,—Amongst the improvements that are to grace our City and ameliorate our condition, after the completion of the Railroad, an Academy for young Ladies is, I observe, to be one. Since the worthy President of the Railway Company, with whom the idea seems to have originated, has not informed us under whose auspices it is to be erected, or what are to be its peculiar features, he cannot be aware, we must assume, that there is and has been for several years in the City of Fredericton, an Academy for young Ladies, in which all the branches of a liberal education are taught, irrespective of creed or class.

Hoping this information will, in the meantime, relieve the anxiety of the zealous President and all others interested,

I am, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
A PUPIL
Of St. Dunstan's Academy.

Fredericton, 11th Nov., 1867.

The Head Quarters.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

Fredericton Branch Railway.—The ceremony of turning the first sod,—which passed off so successfully last Wednesday noon—was followed up at 3 o'clock by a capital cold collation in the Barker House, which was served up by mine host of that ilk, and it may be stated as something rather extraordinary that the conviviality was kept up without further stimulus than the good spirits of the company. Fortunately or unfortunately—just as you please—the Managers and Directors of the Fredericton Branch are Temperance men, and as obedient Sons to their order, they could neither taste themselves nor offer to their friends. About seventy guests in all sat down at the transverse tables, amongst whom were His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Judge Wilmot, Hon. J. S. Saunders, Hon. J. A. Beckwith, Hon Richard Sutton, Dr. Jack and Professors of the University, Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rev. Mr. Coster, Rev. Dr. Spurden, Rev. Mr. McDevitt, Rev. Mr. Lathern, Rev. Dr. Hurd, George E. Fenety, Esq., Queen's Printer, and other members of the Press, W. H. Needham, Esq., Mayor of Fredericton, and the Aldermen, Mr. Henry, Warden of York, Mr. Harding, Warden of Sunbury, and County Councillors, Dr. Alward, Mayor of St. John, and many others. During the course of the afternoon, J. Richards, Esq., read a letter from Hon. A. R. Wetmore, Attorney General, excusing his absence, and wishing all success to the Branch Railway, and J. L. Inches, Esq., Vice President, read a telegram he had just received from Bangor, from the Contractors, to the effect that they were ready to proceed with the work at once, which announcement seemed to infuse additional cheerfulness into several of the company. Mr. Inches also stated it as his opinion that there could be no doubt but that the contract would be faithfully carried out.

For several reasons we do not intend to give an extended notice of this festive gathering. We have not the space to spare and we did not take very particular note of the sayings of all the speakers, &c. Many sentiments appropriate to the occasion were expressed by several of the speakers, some of whom rose on the wings of imagination and pictured the time when Fredericton would be a flourishing City, having railway connection with the whole vast continent of America, when her branch would form a link of the great railway that would connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The toasts followed each other in quick succession—"Her Majesty the Queen," responded to with great enthusiasm; "the New Dominion," by Rev. Dr. Hurd in a weighty speech; "the Lieutenant Governor," by His Excellency; "the Government and Legislature," by Hon. J. A. Beckwith; "the Bench and the Bar," by Judge Wilmot; "the Press," by G. E. Fenety, Esq, in an interesting speech; "the Army and Navy," by His Excellency Colonel Harding; "Our Guests," by Dr. Alward, St. John; "the Mayor and Aldermen of Fredericton," by W. H. Needham, Esq; "the President and Directors of the Fredericton Railway," proposed by the Governor, responded to by the President, Sheriff Temple; "the Contractors of the Fredericton Branch," by Julius Inches, Esq; "the Municipalities of York and Sunbury, by Mr. Henry and Mr Harding; "the Fair Daughters of New Brunswick," by Dr. Dow; "the President and Directors of the Woodstock Railway," by Mr. Hay of Woodstock.

His Excellency Colonel Harding, in reply to the toast of "the Lieutenant Governor," made an interesting and appropriate reply, which ran, as far as we can remember, something to the following effect. He thanked the assembled company for drinking his health as Lientenant Governor so very heartily. He had that morning congratulated the City of Fredericton on the auspicious commencement of an enterprise that would connect it with Western Extension, and thereby give it direct railway communication with the other Provinces and with the United States. He repeated those congratulations. He looked upon the commencement of this undertaking as the beginning of a new era, as the opening up of a new system of communication, which must lead to great results. Railways were now a necessity of the age. What, he might say, signified all the resources of the Province if there were no means of carrying them directly and rapidly to the proper market. Without railways they were of little or no avail. Unless they had railways to carry the produce of the farm and the field to the mart, their cattle would eat the heads off in their stalls, the corn rot in the fields. Let them not rest satisfied with this one branch, but push railways through the whole Province, and, his word for it, wealth and prosperity would follow upon their track. Railways were not only necessary to commercial undertakings, but, in a military point of view, they were in these days indispensable. No military operation of offence or defence could be conducted with success unless the basis of supplies of an army was connected with its line of operations. He referred, as an illustration of this principle, to what had taken place in the Crimea. After the battle of the heights of Alma, the allied upon Sebastopol, making Balaclava the basis of supply, and took up its position on the plateau between the fortress and the harbor. But they failed to keep open a communication between the line of operations and the basis of supply, and though they had cattle in abundance, and stores of all kinds in the ships in the harbor, there was no meat to put in the bellies of the unfortunate men, who died of starvation. But as soon as a railway was constructed from Balaclava to the trenches, their miseries were at an end, and they left the country victorious. His Excellency concluded by wishing success to the undertaking, hoping that the stockholders would find their pockets replenished.

It seems invidious to particularize when so many spoke well. Hon J. A. Beckwith, who replied to the toast of "the Government and the Legislature," enlarged upon the policy of his Government, promising economy and some useful measures, aimed a hard hit at his predecessors, for he assured the company that the interests of the Province would now be more closely looked after than it was possible they could have been by the late Government, the members of which had been too much occupied by mere politics, had gone on too many delegations to give their minds steadily to local affairs.

Judge Wilmot, in his eulogium upon the Bench, paid a very eloquent and just tribute of respect to the late Judge Robert Parker, and to Sir Jas. Carter and Judge Neville Parker, whose legal knowledge and ability would have done credit to any judicial bench in the world. He also highly eulogised the Directors of the Fredericton Branch, and did homage to nature's noblemen.

Sheriff Temple, in answering for the President, Directors, &c., entered into some particulars about the Branch Railway. He thanked the City and County for nobly responding to the call made upon them. He hoped Sunbury would do something yet. $40,000 were still required to finish the work. If Sunbury would only give $20,000, in fourteen months the railway whistle would be shrieking through the streets of Fredericton. He was determined to hold on until the work was accomplished, then he would take in hand the Water Works, and after that he would not rest until there was established in Fredericton an Academy for young ladies.

Warden Harding of Sunbury, while personally wishing success to the undertaking, was quite dubious about the co-operation of his county, the people did not seem to take with the railway; however, the best thing the Directors could do would be to keep on trying, and perhaps they would respond in the end.

The company broke up little before 6 o'clock, many, we have no doubt, hoping that it would not be very long before they were called upon to celebrate the completion of the Fredericton Branch Railway.

☞ It is generally supposed that the present Session of Parliament will be short, a proclamation in the Canada *Gazette* of the 4th inst., notifying the members of the Ontario Local Legislature that their presence will be required in Toronto on the 13th December, would seem to prove it. Several members of the General Parliament for Ontario are also members in the Local Assembly.

☞ By recent quotations deals have advanced about five shillings a standard in Liverpool.

Ecclesiastical.—The consecration on the 31st ult. of the new Church of "All Saints," St. Andrews, is worthy of especial record. About eighteen months since the foundation stone of this Church was laid, and within that short space of time, the Parishioners of St. Andrews, by their laudable and self-denying efforts, with assistance from abroad, which they thankfully acknowledge, have succeeded in erecting a building, which, in point of architectural beauty, and propriety for the celebration of our offices, cannot be surpassed by any in the diocese.

It has a tower at the west end, with nave and aisles, and an apsidal chancel. The effect of the latter is particularly pleasing to the eye, and the arrangements are spacious and commodious for the choir and officiating clergy. The roof is truly grand in appearance, and some of the material of the old Church has been ingeniously and ornamentally used in the interior lining of it. The windows are nearly all filled with stained glass from England, of a choice description, the gift of different persons in New Brunswick, in memory of departed friends. There is one from the children of the Sunday School, evincing their interest and zeal in the work. May they grow up to adorn the Church by their lives and be an intelligent attachment to the faith. We must not forget to mention that there is a good Bell, the gift of Mrs. Rankin of Liverpool.

On the day previous to the consecration, the Clergy, who were then in St. Andrews, with a few of the Parishioners, assembled in the old Church at ten o'clock, A. M., where the Litany was said by their Bishop, in the simple raiment of the Priesthood. They could not part with the old building without regret—consecrated in 1786 it had some history to tell. It was still dear and sacred to many from the memory of prayers and praises oft said therein, and of relatives and fellow citizens removed from mortal sight, but not from "the communion of saints." All felt it was good for us to be there—God's spirit still lingered within those walls, and as our intercessions went up for one another and the Church universal, we rejoiced that we belonged to a dispensation that was *not* old nor ready to vanish away.

On the day of consecration the Clergy, to the number of fourteen, with the Bishops of Maine and Fredericton, and the members of the Church Corporation, assembled in the Madras School Room, adjoining the old Church, and thence marched in procession to the new building, singing as they approached it the beautiful and appropriate words of Hymn 164 in Monk's Selection. The request to consecrate was read by one of the Church Wardens at the entrance, and after the usual prefatory Collect by the Bishop, the procession entered the building, chanting the 24th Psalm, the Choir joining at the words "Lift up your heads, oh ye gates." The usual service of consecration was then said, with the Morning Prayer, and the appropriate Psalms and Lessons. The sermon from the Bishop of Maine was a truly evangelical discourse on the opening verses of the 84th Psalm, and the subject of it "Love for the House of God growing out of our love to God Himself," was commended to a large number of assembled [illegible] The appointed songs of praise were well rendered by a small, but zealous and effective choir. A large proportion of the congregation remained to the celebration of the Lord's Supper. In this highest act of our worship the two sister Churches of England and America were represented by two of their respective heads, assisted in the administration by a Presbyter from each. May those Churches ever be united in faith and good works.

At the evening service the large Church was literally crowded, and all seemed attentive not only to a powerful discourse from the Bishop of the Diocese, but to the whole service, and to the order of confirmation, which seems more touching and instructive each time it is witnessed or joined in. A class of twenty-three were confirmed, a goodly number for the Parish where it is stated, that last year forty-three received that Holy Rite. There was this, and other evidence of the growth of the spiritual fabric with the material. In a well organized Sunday School, in the large number of candidates for confirmation, in the unanimity with which the Building Committee had pursued their work, in the zealous efforts of the Church Corporation and the Parishioners in general, an observing eye could not fail to see proofs of the faithful pastoral labors of their worthy and esteemed Rector. May God's blessing rest still more abundantly on him and his flock.—*Com.*

Consecration of Christ Church, Woodstock.—For some time past the Rev. Lee Street and the members of the English Church in Woodstock have been engaged in the erection of a new Parish Church, to replace the old one, which through age and decay has become unsuitable for divine worship. The building recently erected is in every way, both in appearance and fitness, far superior to the one now disused; and at once, both externally and internally, makes known its character and object —that it is a place reared for the honour of God and for the celebration of the offices of religion.

The new Church at Woodstock stands by the road side, in the old burial ground which has served for so many years as a peaceful resting-place for the faithful departed; and although the growth of the town has necessitated the erection of a larger Church, two miles higher up the river, yet the Church-yard round the old, but small, Parish Church, has been and is the only place of burial. The erection of this new Church will help to bind together the past, the present, and the future generations of churchmen.

The Church lately built is in the first pointed style, and consists of nave, chancel, porch, and vestry. The length is about sixty feet; the width twenty-two feet. The windows are all filled with stained glass, in memory of departed friends. The altar, which is well elevated above the floor of the nave, is a conspicuous object, as it ought always to be; the chancel is filled with seats arranged choir-wise for the singers, and with a reading-desk for the clergyman; the pulpit, on the north side of the chancel arch, is quite unique, being made of a beautiful combination of maple-wood and walnut. The seats of the nave, of a solid character and appearance, are of ash, and certainly prove that this wood can be most advantageously used for Church purposes. The building, as a whole, has been admirably modelled from the beautiful Chapel of St. Anne, Campobello, which is in its turn an adaptation from the Parish Church of Fredericton. It would not be right to omit stating that the successful completion of this new Church is due, in great measure, to the skill and loving care of Mr. C. W. Raymond, to whom the task of erecting it had been committed, and who has shown really great ability both in its construction and in carrying out the details of the plan.

Thursday last, the 7th inst., was appointed by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton for the consecration, and at half-past ten, the Bishop and Clergy, nine in number, having robed in the old Church, preceded by the Churchwardens and Vestry, walked in procession to the new Church, singing the beautiful hymn "We love the place, O Lord." At the Church door the Wardens presented the request for consecration, when the Bishop began the appropriate service; and then, followed by his Clergy, proceeded up the Church chanting the 24th Psalm, antiphonally, which was joined in by the Choir as the procession gained the chancel steps. The special prayers were then offered by the Bishop, asking the blessing of God upon the various parts of the Church, and upon all who should draw near in faith to seek Him in the ordinances of religion; after which the sentence of consecration was read by the Bishop's Registrar, and the new Church was declared to be set apart from all common uses, and to be now the House of God, "so to remain forever and throughout all generations."

The ordinary morning prayer was now said, and an able sermon delivered by the Bishop, suitable to the occasion; after which the Holy Communion was celebrated, in which a large number remained to partake. After the reverent consumption of the consecrated elements the Bishop and Clergy retired, singing the doxology.

It gave much pleasure to all present to notice the great care bestowed upon the proper rendering of the musical portions of the service by the Choir, under the able management of their conductor and organist, Mr. Bourne. The canticles, hymns, and anthem were exceedingly well peformed; and it is only right that the members of the Choir should know that their exertions for the honor of God and the dignity of His worship were thankfully recognized and appreciated.

One other matter deserving special mention is the beautiful altar-cloth, worked by the daughter of the worthy Rector of Woodstock. For beauty of design and execution it probably cannot be surpassed in any Church in the Province out of Fredericton. It is of crimson, and consists of frontal and super-frontal. The sacred monogram is several times worked on the frontal in gold thread, surrounded by embroidery of various colours. As we looked upon this beautiful specimen of needlework, we could not help feeling that, notwithstanding what some may say to the contrary, there are amongst us loving hearts and skilful hands, which delight in offering to the Lord God, not that which costs them nothing, but the result of many weeks of labour and thought. May we not say, in the words of the holy man of old, of all who have helped in any way in the erection or adornment of this House of God, "Remember them, O God, concerning this, and wipe not out the good deeds that they have done for the house of their God, and for the offices thereof."

In conclusion, we congratulate the Clergy and people of the Parish of Woodstock upon the successful completion of this house of prayer, which may well serve as a model for other country Churches; and it is our earnest hope that it may ever remain to the honour of God, and be an instrument for the salvation of men.—*Com.*

Parliament.—From half a dozen sources we learn that the first Parliament at Ottawa was [illegible] Wednesday last. The members of the House of Commons elected as their speaker the Hon Mr. Cockburn, formerly Solicitor General of what is now the Province of Ontario. Correspondents of papers here not in the Confederate interest, intimate that the Hon. J. H. Gray came very near being appointed Speaker, for, say they, the Government decided for Cockburn only by a majority of one; had they left it to the House he would assuredly have been elected. On the contrary the *Freeman* laughs at the idea Hon M. Cauchon is appointed President of the Senate, but the appointment, it is said, gives general dissatisfaction. Various reports and rumors are industriously telegraphed here It is announced that the Hon. Mr. Galt has resigned his seat in the Cabinet as Finance Minister, that Howland is acting temporarily, and that Tilley will be appointed in Galt's place. The reason for Galt's resignation as explained by himself on Friday the 8th September, is, that his private affairs, disarranged by the suspension of the Commercial Bank of Canada, must be attended to. It would certainly be unreasonable to expect that when his own finances are in a very bad way, Mr. Galt could prosperously manage those of the new Dominion. It is evident, from the tenor of their telegrams, that the correspondents of papers here are in a state of lively excitement, catching at every rumor, and seemingly determined to glorify the representatives of New Brunswick. It seems absurd (however flattering some may think it to the subjects thereof,) to gravely telegraph such a statement as the following:—"New Brunswick Senators are considered the most respectable delegates present."

As for the speech from the throne, our readers can peruse and judge for themselves. It contains nothing but what had been anticipated; but it is a grave and dignified document, befitting the occasion, and shadows forth many important measures, which will demand much time and deep consideration. On Thursday, at three o'clock, the Governor General, attended by a brilliant suite, entered the Senate Chamber, and being seated on the throne, commanded the attendance of the Commons, who, with their Speaker, being come, His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate.
Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

In addressing for the first time the Parliamentary representatives of the Dominion of Canada, I desire to give expression to my own deep feeling of gratification that it has been my high privilege to occupy an official position which has made it my duty to assist at every step taken in the creation of this great confederation. I congratulate you in the Legislative sanction which has been given by the Imperial Parliament to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled and which has laid the foundation of a new nationality that I trust and believe will ere long extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

In the discussions which proceeded the introduction of this measure in the Imperial Parliament between the members of Her Majesty's Government on the one side, and the Delegates who represented the Provinces now united on the other, it was apparent to all those who took part in those Conferences that while Her Majesty's Ministers considered and pressed the principle of Union, as a subject of great Imperial interest, they allowed to the Provincial representatives every freedom in arranging as to the mode in which that principle should be applied, in a similar spirit of respect for your privileges as free and self-governed people.

The Act of Union, as adopted by the Imperial Parliament imposes the duty, and confers upon you the right of reducing to practice the system of Government which it called into existence; of consolidating institutions, harmonizing its administrative details, and of making such Legislative provisions as will secure to a constitution in some respect novel, a full, fair and unprejudiced trial. With the design of effecting those objects measures will be laid before you for the amendment and assimilation of the laws now existing in the several Previnces relating to Currency, Custom, Excise and Revenue generally; for the adoption of a uniform Postal system; for the proper management and maintenance of the public works and properties of the Dominion; for the adoption of a well considered scheme of militia organization and defence; for the proper administration of Indian affairs; for the introduction of uniform laws respecting patents of inventions and discovery; the naturalization of aliens and the assimilation of the criminal law and the laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

A measure will also be submitted to you for the performance of the duty imposed upon Canada under the terms of the Union Act of immediately constructing the Intercolonial Railroad.

The great work will add a practical and physical connection to the legislative bond which now unites the provinces comprising the Dominion, and the liberality with which the guarantee for cost of construction was given by the Imperial Parliament is a new proof of the hearty interest felt by the British people in your prosperity.

Your consideration will also be invited to the important subject of Western Territorial extension, and your attention will be called upon to devise the best means for the protection and development of our fishery and marine interests.

You will be also asked to consider measures of defining the privileges of Parliament and for the establishment of uniform laws relating to elections and the trial of controverted elections

Gentlemen of the house of Commons.

The circumstances under which the Act of Union came into operation rendered it impossible to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government. The expenditure since the 1st of July has, therefore, been incurred on the responsibility of Ministers of the Crown. The details of that expenditure will be laid before you and submitted for your sanction. I have directed that the estimates for current succeeding financial years shall be laid before you.

You will find that they have been formed with all attention to economy which is compatible with the maintenance of efficiency in the different branches of the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

The general organization and efficiency of the Volunteers and Militia has been greatly improved within the last year, and the whole Volunteer force of Ontario and Quebec is already, by the liberality of the Imperiol Government, armed with the breach-loading Rifles.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which it has pleased Providence to bless the country, and on the general prosperity of the Dominion.

Your new nationality enters on its course backed by the moral support, the matured and the most ardent good wishes of the Mother Country.

Within your own borders, peace, security and prosperity prevail, and I fervently pray that your aspirations may be directed to such high and patriotic objects, and that you may be endowed with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause you to render the great work of Union which has been achieved, a blessing to yourselves and your posterity and a fresh starting point in the moral, politi[illegible] [illegible] Canada.

Mr. Chas. Fisher moved the Address, closing on Friday afternoon, M. Desaubiers of Quebec seconded it. On Saturday Mr. Howe descanted eloquently on the grievances of Nova Scotia; he then intimated he would move a resolution expressing regret that the wishes of Nova Scotia had not been consulted, but has since declared that he would not. Dr. Tupper followed, defending his policy, and showing up the inconsistencies of Howe. Several of the Nova Scotia members have spoken and expressed their determination to obstruct the Union. Messrs. Grey Smith of New Brunswick have spoken, and the address is now probably safely passed.

☞ The thickest fog that ever enveloped Fredericton enshrouded it all last Sunday. From no day, hardly, could the Sun be more deeply hidden. Nobody remembers anything like it, though he may go as far back as 1813. It was a fog that might be seen and felt, into which people disappeared as if plunging into outer darkness. We know the people of St John often enjoy such a fog, but the like of it never crept so far up the river before. It was something really remarkable and worthy of putting on record.

The two steamers, the *Rothesay* and *Olive*, started for St. John at half-past nine that morning, but had to lie by when they got about a mile or so down the river. The *Rothesay* fouled on a sand bank at the mouth of the Nashwaak, but was got off with a little trouble, but could not get further down than off Estey's Mills, at which point, along with the *Olive* at a little distance, she lay in the fog, sounding the whistle, the *Olive* answering all through the day. About five, when the fog cleared off, on Monday morning both boats started for St. John. The Woodstock boat, the same morning, met with a similar mishap.

From all appearances the boats will be able to make several trips yet, and the merchants of the City will, of course, take advantage of the open weather, that has succeeded the threatening frost, to bring up the balance of their winter stores.

☞ We find by the *Royal Gazette* of Nova Scotia, that the Local Government is as follows:—Hon. W. Annand, Member of the Legislative Council, provisionally, President of the Executive Council, and Treasurer of the Province; Hon. W. B. Vail, Secretary; Hon. B. Robinson, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines; Hon. Martin I. Wilkins, Attorney General; Hon. Messrs. M. Heffey, Flynn, Troop and Ferguson, members of the Cabinet, without office. E. M. McDonald, Esq., Queen's Printer.

☞ We are obliged to lay over the communication of A. B. C., on Economy and Retrenchment, until next week.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Saturley, who was ordained in the Cathedral last Sunday, will, during the absence of the Rev. E. S. Meadley, supply his place in Christ Church, St. Stephens.

At the late annual meeting of the Rifle Association the President and Treasurer were re-elected, and Captain T. Barclay Robinson chosen Secretary in the room of Col. Jarvis, resigned. The following five gentlemen were elected Members of Council; Majors Ferguson and Stevenson, Messrs. Robert Reed and William Elder, and Lieut. S. J. King.—*Journal.*

The work of laying down the rails on the Eastern Extension line commenced on Monday last. The cuttings on the section near Palmer's mills, Dorchester, have been taken by Contract, by Mr. Poole, who has already commenced the work and will proceed vigorously with it.—*Borderer.*

Some few weeks since we mentioned the fact of a female child having been born on board the steamer *Highlander* while on her upward trip from Fredericton. It appears that the mother of the infant, through gratitude for the kindness of Captain Wood on that occasion, christened her baby "Elizabeth Highlander." We have now a pleasing episode to to record in connection with the same affair. On Wednesday evening last Capt. Wood, accompanied by a few ladies, waited upon the mother, Mrs. Murphy, and presented the child with a very nice Silver Cup, manufactured in Fredericton for the purpose, and bearing the following inscription:—"From Capt. C. A. Wood and crew of steamer *Highlander*, to Elizabeth Highlander Murphy; October 16, 1867." This graceful act of the Captain and his crew came quite unexpectedly to the delighted mother, and she could only look and act the feelings of thankfullnes, which the fullness of her heart prevented her lips from giving utterance to.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

We understand some of the leading capitalists of St Stephen have recently purchased the Railway Lands along the route of the N. B. & C. Railway, which embrace a belt of ten miles broad, extending nearly the whole length of the road.—*Courier.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches are widely known as an established remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness*, and other troubles of the throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, and similar preparations represented to be the same, which are generally injurious. Obtain only *Brown's Bronchial Troches.*

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the Prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

A young woman in Lawrence, Mass., lost her life by using chloroform to remove spots on her face; had she been wise, a box of *Grace's Salve* would have caused the trouble to disappear, and her life would thereby have been saved.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is the most deservedly popular medicine of the present day. Its usefulness is not limited to any people or sect,—but it is used alike by the rich and the poor, the educated and the ignorant.

Difficulty in passing urine, or thick water. The horse strains in attempt to urinate; the effort is painful, and he is able to pass only a small quantity at a time. Give Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

Telegraphic News.

London, *Nov. 7.*—Garibaldi is now in prison at Vigvano, in Piedmont. He claims that he is a citizen of the United States, and demands his privileges and rights as such under the law of nations. The American Minister, Hon. George P. Marsh, has left Florence for Vigvano, to visit the General. One division of the French troops which entered Rome has already been withdrawn from the city, and the rest will follow them soon. The whole expedition for the relief of Rome will remain at Civita Vecchia, there to await the action of Italy.

The feeling on the Paris Bourse to-day has been animated, but the cessation of warlike preparations and a general disarming are necessary to restore confidence. A call for a general conference of European powers will [illegible] Cialdini is in command of the Italian forces acting as an army of observation on the Papal frontier. He has located his head quarters at Pisa. Of the prisoners who were tried at Manchester before a Special Commission yesterday and to-day, Nugent, Bramon, Featherston Caffy and Martin, have been acquitted.

Disturbances caused by want of employment and scarcity of food continue in Devonshire. Riots are reported at Torquay, Exmouth, and other places in the country. The London *Times* of this morning has an editorial on the Alabama claims in which it comments with much severity on the last despatch on the subject addressed by Secy. Seward to Mr. Adams. Life guardsman O'Donnell, who was shot and badly wounded in this city by an unknown assassin, died to-day from his injuries. The official returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £364,000 in bullion.

Paris, *Nov. 7.*—The *Moniteur* of to-day says that the embarkation of soldiers at Toulon has ceased, and that no more troops will leave that port for Italy.

London, *Nov. 7.*—The Italians assert that 5000 French troops under Gen. Pohles came to the assistance of the Papal forces during their last engagement with the insurgents, and the timely arrival of these reinforcements turned the battle, and caused the defeat of Garibaldi.

Paris, *Nov. 7.*—Information has been received from Rome that the Pontifical authorities intend to prosecute those citizens who voted in favor of union with Italy. The French government has made representations to the Pope advising him not to allow this purpose to be carried into effect.

Florence, *Nov. 7.*—Accounts of the last engagement near Rome have been received. During the battle on Sunday Garibaldi brought into action 10'000 men at one time. During the day the Papal troops were beaten and Garibaldi was gaining ground when the French came up and turned his victory into a defeat. It is now reported that the insurgents lost 800 killed and wounded and 2000 prisoners.

St. Petersburg, *Nov. 7.*—It is reported here on good authority, that the Sultan of Turkey is making unusual military preparations. In support of this report it is stated that 50,000 needle guns have recently been purchased by the Turkish War Department, while large shipments of rifled guns have been made to the Turkish forces in Asia. It is also known that the Government has been restoring the citadel, completing the wall and strengthening the fortifications of Kars.

Havana, *Nov. 7.*—At Port Au Prince on the night of the 12th ult. the Assembly demanded of the Ministry that Leon Montes should be liberated, maintaining that he was unconstitutionally kept in shackles at Cape Haytien. A mob of 6000 armed men and women surrounded the Assembly, who, however, managed to make good their escape. The mob kept firing on the place, cheering all the time for Salnava, at whose instigation they threatened to sack the city. Salnava is taking every measure to secure himself in the permanent occupancy of the Presidential Chair.

Pittsburg, Pa, *Nov. 8th.*—The greatest calamity that has befallen our community for a long time occurred here about half past eleven o'clock this forenoon, at which time the citizens of the ninth ward were startled by a loud explosion which occurred in the mill building of Messrs Reese, Graff & Dull. Upon visiting the scene of the catastrophe it was discovered that a part of the building was blown to atoms and about twenty persons killed and many wounded. The explosion occurred in the forge a portion of the mill and the building was soon in flames. The cause of the explosion will probably never be known as the engineer and fireman were the only persons who could have given any information as to it, and they are among the killed. The loss of property will probably reach $10,000.

Washington, *Nov. 8.*