on such matters, which are almost as pol

most solemn and sincere belief in their

f American produce on our position in

England. 1 may remind you that we have

Decaying Races.

The native difficulty in New Zealand

BRAWL BETWEEN SAILORS.

Brutal Attack Upon the Captain of a Schooner.

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o quarter ; by the

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN A GROG SHOP

KINGSTON, Oct. 4.-Last night Ontario street was the scene of one of the most brutal and disgraceful fights that has ever taken place in our otherwise quiet city. It was a repetition of the old time brawls which were consequent upon the great activity in the harbour. In the old days, is ex-feuds and fights were an hourly occurence the con-among sailors, but for the last few years nothing of much moment has occurred.

Last night, however, a re-opening of the old sieges took place and was followed by what may result fatally to one rough at least. It appears Capt. George Brooks, of the other part of the second of the control the schooner Augusta, from Chicago, owned at St. Catharines, arrived in the harbour a few nights ago and yesterday morning had of the schooner Erie Belle, in regard to of the schooner Eric Delie, sailors' unions. In the evening, Capt.
Brooks was called into Mrs. Gee's grog set upon by six men, who abused him teribly, and, as he avers, attempted to rob him of \$600, which he had on his person He, however, escaped and was foll a hooting crowd of roughs, who were in. toxicated. At Mrs. Hogan's, another grog shop, he was attacked afresh by Thos. Rough, a notorious rough, whose the Kingston is bad. He picked up a Rrocks' brains out with, bough, a notorious rough, whose record in when Brooks drew a revolver and told him if he attempted to throw it

he would shoot him. Gough threw it, and Brooks fired. The ball entered Gough's groin on the right side. He was carried into the house, and a doctor sent for, who ronounced his injuries to be dangerous. Brooks, as soon as he fired, was set upon by the infuriated mob, who kicked him ntil he became insensible. Brooks, as seen this morning in the police station, is a mass of bruises, his face being literally beaten into a jelly. Murdocks, Morrissy and Rory Finlayson, who were identified by Brooks, were arrested this morning as his assailants. They were caught on their vessel, a tug with the Mayor and five policemen, going out to capture them.
They were found in the chain-locker, and were taken without any resistance. A man named Jones, from Port Dalhousie, mate of the schooner Augusta, was also cut about the face. James Grey, of West port, an ex-policeman, also fared badly He is a mass of bruises and cuts, and is unable to get out of bed. The police are ferreting out the gaing who were con-cerned. The case will probably be tried on Monday. At noon, Gough was very low, and there is hardly any hopes of his recovery,

STON, Ont., Oct. 5.—The shooting case will be tried to-morrow morning before the police magistrate. Gough is in a very low state. Three doctors have been at work, trying to extract the ball, but up to nine o'clock this evening their labours have been futile.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

1 Terry

to rescue

grain and Life was

the altar

by a cry

e alarm.

The assessment of Ottawa for 1880 is \$10,295,635, as against \$11,053,437 for the present year. Mr. Robert Romans, the Usher of the Black Rod, of the Nova Scotia Legislature, celebrated his golden wedding last Satur-

Perkins & Sons, New Baltimore, Mich., was in Chatham last week, contracting for a quantity of ash, which will be banked box conon the Thames during the coming winter. Mr. Thomas Alexander, of the Interna Revenue Department, is removing from Waterloo to London. Mr. Alexander during his four years' stay in the former lo-cality has made hosts of friends, whe

deeply regret his departure. While an old gentleman residing in Aurora, named Moses Wilson, was paring his nails about two weeks ago, he accidentally cut his finger. The cut was so slight that no attention was paid to the matter, there being no blood drawn; but, strange to relate, erysipelas has set in to such an extent that his life is despaired of.

A short time since, in the county of Bruce, a man named James Wilson, from Amabel, and Miss Isabella May, from Keppel, were united in marriage, Miss May being but 15 years of age. The licence was obtained without the parental consent, and Mr. May has had Wilson arrested for perjury. The case is to be tried

at Wiarton. The reports of the fishing from the Northern Shore are quite encouraging. The catch of mackerel, and herring is said to have been larger than for years past. The latter fish was a slow sale at the for twenty-five cents per barrel, and the catch so great that the fishermen have not sufficient means of saving them. - Chatham

k under The family of Mr. Donald MacArthur. iew engiof Tyron Road, was attacked by diphtheria a short time ago. He had five children be-tween the ages of fifteen and two years. ed on the The dreadful disease, within ten days after the first was attacked, took them all, and he and his wife are now left childless. This is one of the most melancholy cases that we have heard of .- P. E. I. Patriot.

The Victoria, B.C. Standard announces that Mr. F. N. Gisborne, superintenden of the Telegraph System of Canada, has arrived from Ottawa via last steamer from California, for the purpose of reporting upon and suggesting improvements in con-nection with the telegraph service of Brit-ish Columbia. Mr. Gisborne will leave for Cariboo, inspecting the line en route. return will visit Nanaimo with a similar object in view; leaving for Ottawa within four or five weeks.

The Amherst Sentinel gives an account of the shipbuilding in Cumberland, N.S. At Port Greville, Capt. Jas. Pettis is building a vessel of 400 tons. At Spence's Island, Mr. D. M. Dickie, of Canning, is finishing the 1,200 ton ship he bought from the Payzant & Bigelow estate. At Advocate, Mr. M. B. Norris and others have a barque of 900 tons on the stocks. At Shulee, Mr. J.
T. Smith, of Amherst, is building a brig of
250 tans. At Eatonville, Messrs. D. R. &
C. F. Eaton have a ship of 1,300 tons on

the stocks. A large number of citizens of St. Catharines, the majority being young people, visited Niagara Falls, N.Y., Wednesday, to be present at the wedding in the afternoon of Miss Ella Wells, only daughter of Mr. Mark Wells, and Mr. John Charles. Rykert, ir., second son of J. C. Rykert, Esq., M.P. The wedding was a grand event, over three hundred invitations having been sent out. The happy couple were united at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. Mr. Batten and Rev. Mr. Ingals officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Emma Rykert, Miss Kate Morris, the Misses Stoddard and Miss Ware. Mr. Alf. Rykert, Mr. Pettibone, Mr. Robertson and Mr. A. Jukes acted as applied. were united at the residence of the t the in-

shers.
Seven members of the Rodgers family re down with small pox at St. John, seven members of the Rodgers laminy are down with small pox at St. John, N.B. Three of these it is feared will prove fatal. The malady also got a pretty good footing in the Creadno family, who lives in a wing off the Tyne House. A woman from Halifax with three children was on a visit to Mrs. Creadno when the disease visit to Mrs. Creadno when the disease broke out in the latter's household. The Board of Health authorities would not then allow the visitors to return to their home. They were firm, and, although a despatch was received from Halifax stat-ing that the woman's husband had been seized with a sudden and dangerous illness, she was not allowed to leave the Tyne tendance continually, and every possible means to keep the fearful disease usubjection are being put into practice.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Scotland at present in liquidation or in the hands of trustees, and thus keep together the men who were employed by these firms. The delegates adopted the proposal of restriction advocated, and promised to use their efforts to have it adopted in all districts. Interesting Summary of News.

REV. NEWMAN HALL. On the 14th, at the morning service at Christ church, Kennington road, the Rev. Newman Hall appeared in the pulpit for the first time since the late trial in the the first time since the late trial in the Divorce Court, which attracted so large a share of public attention. The rev. gentleman looked very well, appearing to have much benefited from his tour on the continent. Mr. Hall, after uttering a prayer, in which was expressed thankfulness for having been permitted again to take part in the worship of God in that church, said that he was hardly able to express the feelings with which he appeared again in that pulpit as their pastor for the first time since the trial, which had taken place under circumstances which gave rise to questions on which had depended his continuance in the position of their pastor, and even his continuing in the exercise of the ministry, which had ever been to him as dear as life itself. Much as personal explanations which he declares must shortly have killed him, seem cruel indeed when we bear in mind that all the time the man was undergoing punishment for no fault of aded his continuance in the position of at Pentonville, and then, after five months were to be deprecated, some such vindication was necessary, in consequence of charges which had been made, and which would have been continued and extended to the such that the should have been sentenced ever, that he should have been sentenced to the such that the should have been sentenced to the such that the such that the should have been sentenced to the such that the such tended, if the opportunity which had offer ed of fully disposing of them under legal advice had been neglected. He wished not to say a word more as to the main questions at issue. These had been determined by the tribunal. But other questions had arisen, which would have been also fully explained during the trial but for the course which was then taken which

the course which was then taken which precluded their being gone into. He was, in saying this, speaking to the congregation of the church, addressing alone his own special flock. If any member of that PROTECTION IN AUSTRALIA. flock required an explanation of these circumstances he referred them to the trus tees and elders, who would be able fully to satisfy them. Saint Paul had on one occa sion thought it right to appeal to those to whom he had ministered, saying, "I have coveted no man's silver or gold," &c., and he (the preacher) might now take occasion to appeal to the congregation as to whether any mother, or sister, or brother had ever had reason to complain of his conduct or bearing towards any relative. As much as this he had felt to be due to the congregation which had honoured him with the MERCANTILE CRUISERS. The Daily News observes :- "There

one point about the new steamship Orient h deserves attention from others besides intending passengers to Australia. She is, if we mistake not, the first steamer which has been definitely built in accord ance with the requirements of the Admir alty for ships which might in case of war be turned into cruisers. Her compart ments have been arranged with this view her ports are cut so as to be suitable fo great guns, and she is in other ways fit fo ce, if not for defiance. It need hardly be said that the utilization of a mercantile deet for war purposes is no novelty. But there are certain special circumstances about the navies of to-day which make such an arrangement especially desirable. The enormous cost of modern war ships of the most approved pattern makes almost impossible for any power, unless it is prepared to expend almost unsums, to keep up a fleet of great strength in the three departments of large armoured ships, gunboats, and swift cruisers. Accordingly some Powers have elected to devote their attention mainly to the first or the first two departments, some to the second only, and some to the third. to maintain our supremacy all round, except in the gunboat class. This, of course, involves a tremendous expense. If the Admiralty could count supremace. If the Admiralty could count supremace. could count upon a mercantile reserve fit to act as cruisers or armed transports in time of war, it would be a iderable relief to the estimates; while, on the other hand, shipowners might look forward with much less apprehension to the losses incident to war."

A TERRIBLE MARCH. The official narrative of what happened to the Peshawur Valley Field Force during its return march to India, shows that the information published respecting the terri-ble losses from cholera that befell some regiments was, in the main, perfectly accurate, if somewhat late. Every precaution seems to have been taken by the medical authorities to safeguard the health f the troops, and the length of the marches did not average quite ten miles. But the fierce heat in the narrow gorges through which the troops had to pass, the absence of any better shelter than tents, and the want of a plentiful supply of pure water so lowered their systems that when cholera came it found plenty of ready-made victims. Then the medical staff, overworked apparently from the first, broke down to a certain extent. through the severe illness of many mem-bers and three deaths. The total losses of the 1st Division among the Europeans alone amounted to six officers and 121 men, nearly all of whom were carried off by cholera. The native soldiers did not suffer quite so severely, but even in this branch of the force no fewer than 44 fatal cases of cholera occurred. The 2nd Division fared rather better, the cholera cases among the European and native soldiery amounting to 74, with 51 deaths. But among the camp followers of this force among the camp followers of this force there was an exceptionally great mortality, 151 cases of cholera having occurred, with 95 deaths. It is stated, however, that only 13 of the cholera casualties in the 2nd Division happened "during the course of the return march." This admission, therefore, tands to authorize the state of the course of the return to authorize the state of the course of the return march." tends to authenticate the alarming infor-mation we published some time back on the authority of a private telegram from India.
At the time it was asserted that the details could not be correct because troops had got back to our territory some troops had got back to our territory tails could not be correct because the time before, and must have then reached shelter. It now appears, however, that the cholera followed them up even after their escape from the suffocating defiles of the Khyber, and committed far more havoc in their ranks than while the column was on the ways. on the march through the mountains. A Goorkha regiment was found to be in such a condition, even when it reached Jhelum, about 150 miles from Jumrood, that it had

RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCTION. Oldham cotton factory owners to reduce the production. It was the only method for obtaining a fair return for their labour. It was looked on in this light by the iron-masters of Scotland, who had already parially carried out their threat to put out tially carried out their threat to put out one-third of the eighty-nine furnaces then in blast, and thus send a large quantity of coal into the market, with the view of forcing the coalmasters to take back the advance of 6d. so recently given. No doubt that was an alarming prospect, but he (Mr. Macdonald) pointed out that even if 20,000 men took half a ton off their day's production that completely did away with the action of the ironmasters, and actually put nearly 5,000 tons less coal into the market than was done at present. He therefore advised the same time to make an earnest and determined effort to raise the wages in the other districts of Scotland to the rates obtained He also pointed out that the policy of re-striction would also save from utter bank-ruptcy thirteen of the largest coal firms in

WRONG CONVICTIONS. Recent cases of unjust convictions have produced a very disagreeable impression on the public mind, the narrow escape of

finement for nine months in a cell to twelve years' penal servitude by one of the most experienced judges on the bench for a crime which he never committed, and that he should now be discharged without apparently any satisfactory compensation being made to him, shows that there is need for much more care and consideration in cases of circumstantial evidence than are now, apparently, accorded to them.

At the last mail advices the legislative bodies in the Australian colonies were occupied with projects of constitutional re-form. The Government of Victoria had submitted a bill making extensive changes in the constitution. The measure gives to the Assembly the sole power of the purse, and the gradual substitution of a nominee Legislative Council in place of the present elective body. It is also proposed that a plebiscite shall be resorted to in the case of pills which shall have been twice rejected by the Legislative Council after having passed the Assembly. The Treasurer's Budget showed a considerable deficiency, which the Government proposed to meet by increases in the land tax, by the imposi-tion of new Customs daties, and by the augmentation of the existing scale. The easurer dwelt upon the advantages to be derived from protection. Business at Melarne was greatly depressed, and large

country for the French army. As the animals are bought they will be sent off in batches to different French army, depots. The relative cost of the rival great guns is an important factor in the gunnery problem, and it is as follows:—The Krupp steel gun of 70 tons, £22,000; the Armstrong 100 ton coiled wrought iron gun, £16,000; the Woolwich (Fraser) wrought iron coil gun, 80 tons, £10,000. Therefore

rivals, and leave £2,000 to the good. Italy, Germany and France are examples of the devotees of ironclads; China has a fleet of gunboats such as no Power in the world possesses; Russia has latterly been to take to their homes about 60,000 men.

In the second only, and some we the time. It is estimated to the amount he paid for the last quarter-section; and at 4 per cent. he writes off interest. What is that but rent? Now, there is another very curious circumstance.

ish Court has been regarded by a portion of the Russian press—by the Agence Russe in particular—as a very remarkable political event. The impression sought to be conveyed is that the journey was undertaken in order to secure Sweden's neutrality, if contrary, confined their remarks on the contrary, confined their remarks on the presence of the Czarewitch in Stockholm to a few hearty words of welcome, quite ignoring any political import in the circum-

A great deal of dissatisfaction has been felt recently by several large English trad-ing firms in regard to the manner in which the importation of their goods is treated by the Japanese Government, and more par-ticularly in the case of medicines, which are imported to Japan in large quantities. The feeling of dissatisfaction increased to such an extent that a short time since a nemorial was drawn up on the subject and transmitted to the Marquis of Salisbury. His Lordship has replied to say that before arranging for a deputation he will telegraph to her Majesty's Minister to investigate the

complaints and furnish him with informathe provincial postal and telegraphic service in Turkey has been made by Mr. F. I. Scudamore, C.B., Director-General of the Ottoman International Post, who lately undertook, at his own expense, a tour of inspection of the offices at Smyrna, Aden, Beyrouth, Damascus, Tripoli, Alexandretta, Mersina, and Rhodes. Mr. Scudamore found, of course. that there were many defects to remedy in the provincial postal administration, but he observes that they are just the same as those which formerly expenses. undertook, at his own expense, a tour of inspection of the offices at Smyrna, Aden, ministration, but he observes that they are just the same as those which formerly existed in England. Unfortunately, whenever he has suggested the abolition of certain vicious usages, he has been met, he says, with the answer that they were "customs of the country." In other words, that

CREEK CENTRE, Warren Co., N.Y., DEAR SIRS,—I am happy to be able to write to you. I was troubled with Asthma for four years before using your Eclectric Oil; and for many nights after retiring, I to be halted and placed in cholera camp had to sit up in bed, my sufferings being intense, while the Cough was so severe that the bed-clothing would be wet and satu-At a conference of delegates from the miners in Scotland, held in Glasgow on the 16th September, Mr. Macdonald, M.P., delivered an address. He combatted the opinion expressed in many quarters against the action of the miners, and compared it to the resolution of the Blackburn and Oldham cotton factory owners to admit the control factory owners to admit the confinence in drugs, and so for some time it lay without being tried. At last my wife insisted on my using it, and I was persuaded to do so. The first does without my wife insisted on my using it, and I was persuaded to do so. The first dose relieved me considerably, and I continued taking it in small doses for a few days. I took two bottles in all, which effected a complete and perfect cure, as I have not had any attack now for nearly a year. I have recommended the Eclectric Oil since to many friends who have been benefitted by it in a remarkable degree, and all speak highly of it as a medi-

Yours, truly, E. H. PERKINS. -Bunale Commercial Advertiser. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Northrop & Lyman Townson Ont

Scotland at present in liquidation or in the BEACONSFIELD ON CANADA. I consider the variety of the soils in this

English Agricultural Interests as Affected by Canadian Competition—The Prospects of Emigration to the Great North-West.

Lord Beaconsfield presided at the annual dinner of the Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Association, held in the Corn Exchange at Aylesbury, on the evening of the 18th ult. We make the following extract from his speech in reference to Canadian competition with British agricultural interests. After referring at length to the depression of agriculture in England and the remedies auggested, he said:—I do not deny the great difficulties we have to encounter, and I should have been glad at once to have adverted to them; but, with your permission, I would make some brief reglish Agricultural Interests as Affected permission, I would make some brief remarks on the American question. We hear every day that it is impossible to compete with America. (Hear, hear.) There may be other causes which have prostrated our energy at the present but I will not give any decided moment; but I will not give any decided opinion on that matter. It is a singular ircumstance that at this circumstance that at this moment the greatest apprehension is felt in the United States that they cannot compete with Canada. (Laughter.) The taxation in America is so high, the rates of wages are so high, that it is impossible, according to some of the best American anthorities, that they can any longer continue to successfully compete with Canada. What is the position of Canada? If we are to be fed by Canada, it is at least satisfactory ted by Canada, it is at least satisfactory that we shall be fed by our fellow-subjects; but let us look for a moment at the situation of Canada, which is most peculiar. Since the surrender of the Hudson Bay Company and the settlement of their affairs, the Dominion of Canada became possessed of what I might almost describe as an illimitable wilderness and wilderness. what I might almost describe as an illimitable wilderness, and a wilderness of fertile land. Now, it is a peculiar circumstance, but to be noted, that the Dominion of Canada is not in favour of peasant pro-prietorship. What the Dominion of Can-ada is anxious for is a great yeoman class. It has legislated with that purpose. Its legislation is now an influence for that purpose, and let us see what is their legislation. Every harvestran average and set of the set Every harvestman, every man of fair character who comes to Canada has right to apply to the Government agent, to claim and to obtain what is called a quar-

when even money is made quickly; and for his part, he would not be surprised, ter section of land. That quarter section with the impulsive character of humanity those 160 acres on condition that at the which now so alarms us is not soon or end of three years he will reduce them to end of three years he will reduce them to perfect cultivation, and that in the inter-val he will raise a substantial and real. I say that it is not wise at this moment to val he will raise a substantial and real attempt to take into precise considera-tion the influence of those markets. building upon the land. At the end of bourne was greatly depressed, and large numbers of men were out of employment. A constitutional reform bill was also before the Assembly of South Australia.

ITEMS.

The French Government have recently instructed well-known horse dealers in England to purchase 6,000 steeds in this country for the French army. As the dollar an acre; and no greater payment, even if the value of land in the interval have been wished by the owners of land. had greatly increased. You will observe We have, alas! heard that their interests from the first moment that this is not a scheme of small peasant proprietors : it is and the tenant there were feelings of renot likely that a man will be able to regard and affection, and I have always had duce 320 acres to cultivation and put buildings on the land through his own efforts.
He must begin and proceed with hired labour. What is hired labour in Canada? which that sympathy should be shown, is the present. It would be not merely Hired labour is not less than hired labour two 80-ton guns of the Woolwich type can in the United States. The rudest labourer be built for the cost of one of their German | will get 12s a day, and a skilled labourer 16s or 18s. The first thing that the new yeo-

The small loan made by the Ottoman man does—what I say I say on the highest authority—is to calculate the value of his make one more remark upon the position in Bank to the Porte is for the purpose of disbanding a part of the army for which freehold. The value of his freehold dewhich we are placed, with reference to the there is no need, but which the Government has been obliged to keep under arms six years in hired labour, in buildings, and by a Royal Commission, sent to the United States and Canada two men of your own class, men of considerable ability, men who portunity in the House of Commons for occasion, because I have heard it from as high an authority on the subject as can be conceived, and that is the sudden cultiva-tion years ago of the extreme Western States of the United States, which first, I think, alarmed this country and drew its attention to it, and, no doubt, affected prices—that in that country the production in order to secure Sweden's neutrality, if which was extreme at the commencement not co-operation, in case of a war with has been reduced one-third, generally speaking, and in some provinces one-half, and that the chief pioneers who advanced so greatly the cultivation of the extreme Western States of the United States have all sold, or to a great degree have sold, their farms, and have sold them, allow me

The native difficulty in New Zealand again calls attention to the fast-dwindling Maori people, one of the most remarkable races of savages with which Europeans have been brought in contact. The race will vanish because there are not enough children born to supply the gaps caused by death. It is a curious fact that this tendency to die out, observable in se many savage races, does not depend upon their capacity for civilization. nor even upon to say, at \$30 and \$40 an acre, showing as an essential thing that there was a basis of rent included in the arrangement inseparable from the tenure. They have sold their farms and they are now repairing to the illimitable wilderness of Canada. You will ask me, what is my inference? My inference is a practical one. It may not be an ence is a practical one. It may not be an interesting one, it may not be a satisfactory one; but I think you will, on reflection, deem it a wise one—that where you are, as far as foreign competition is concerned, it is wise not to take—I speak to the landlord and the occupier equally—it is wise not to take precipitate steps. But take care that you do not conclude that that is permanent which is only transitory, though upon that subject I give no opinion, because I think it would be presumption in any one of us to give any opinion; but still I feel convinced that where you have to deal with new circumstances, that where once numbering many millions, have van-ished, leaving only a faint trace here and there of petty communities formed by escaped negro slaves who married Carib women. The allied races in Central and South America have also dwindled at a tence of death which seems to lie on whole branches of the human race appears to issue from the action of some unknown physical law, and not to be avertible by with the answer that they were "customs of the country." In other words, that things are as they are because they have always been as they are, and that they ought always to remain as they are, because they have always been as they are, because they have always been as they are. Mr. Scudamore believes that the abolition of the foreign postal services of Turkey is only a question of time—assuming that the reforms he indicates are carried out.

Further Evidence in Regard to the Merits of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

The mas' Eclectric Oil.

The mas' Eclectric Oil. any imprevement in their condition. We have a striking illustration of this law under our actual observation. Leaving out have a striking illustration of this law under our actual observation. Leaving out of con ideration our own aborigines, it is evident that the whole Polynesian race is likely to succumb under the same mysterious blight that destroyed the Caribs. As a people they are remarkably ready to accept the lessons of civilization, not merely with the parrot-like acquiescence of the African negro, but with the intelligent appreciation of men who understand what they learn. The Maoris illustrate our meaning, but the Hawaians give a more striking instance of it. The short history of this interesting little people since Captain Cook discovered their group of islands discloses an adaptability never before displayed by any community; no such complete change from utter savagedom has ever been made in so short a space of time, and in no other instance has a race taken the initiative in self-improvement in so marked a manner. Yet the civilized Hawaians are dying out as swiftly and surely as the more barbarous Maoris. That school of social philosophers which is so often and so greatly troubled by the probable future overcrowding of human beings on the face of the globe, does not give sufficient attention to the rapid process of depopulation which in one quarter of the world equals the increase in the other, * Yet we may be allowed an occasional short pause in the hymn of self-laudation which we are eternally chanting, in order to consider for a moment the fate of the millions of our fellow-creatures who are withering and dying away before our boastful advance; more particularly as that for five years the farmer has sought in vain for a quick and matured produce for his labours? We have had bad harvests, we have had as bad harvests as

any men have had to encounter, but we have not had a lustre of bad harvests. we have not had a lustre of bad harvests. You have gone on and on, fairly hoping that nature would reassert itself, and if you had one or two bad harvests you have always believed the time would naturally come in which you would find a remedy. Well, that is not the case, but it is necessary that we should be conscious that there is a strain upon the proprietors of the land which they have not in our experience ever endured. Well, what is the natural course we should take—what is the step we should pursue in such circumstances? I cannot doubt what is the course we ought to take. The rents of England have been calculated upon a fair average of nature to take. The rents of England have been calculated upon a fair average of nature and our experience of the results. What has happened during the last five years has been entirely contrary to those calculations, and to my mind it is the duty—and for all I hear it may be the willing duty—of the proprietors of the soil to come forward, to stand by that class with whom there had never been any want of affection and duty and devotion. (Cheers.) I say that I believe the landlords of England are prepared to do their duty on this occasion: who are withering and dying away befo prepared to do their duty on this occasion; but what I want to impress upon you.

our boastful advance; more particularly a the process in Queensland is accompanie by so little trouble and expense.—Brisban but what I want to impress upon you, and, if I may presume to do so, upon numbers of the agricultural interest who are not present in this hall, is that it is of vital importance that they should thoroughly comprehend the present state of affairs. (Cheers.) Now, I do not want to take refuge in general expressions. Courier. DEWARE OF IMPLATIONS.—ASK for Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Nerthrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. 367-eow

There is considerable excitement at Goldenville, N.S., over a new gold discovery.

DEWARE OF IMPLATIONS.—ASK for Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the agricultural interest who are not present in this hall, is that it is of vital importance that they should thoroughly comprehend the present state of affairs. (Cheers.) Now, I do not want to take refuge in general expressions. I say, for one, that reduction of rent calculated on the uniform percentage of the rent does not appear to me to be a panacea for the evils which we have to encounter, or the collectric Oil. See that the signature properties which are not present in this hall, is that it is of vital importance that they should thoroughly omprehend the present state of affairs. (Cheers.) Now, I do not want to take refuge in general expressions. I say, for one, that reduction of rent calculated on the uniform percentage of the rent does not appear to me to be a panacea for the evils which we have to encounter, or the calculated on the uniform percentage of the rent does not appear to me to be a panacea for the evils which we have to encounter, or the calculated on the uniform percentage of the rent does not appear to me to be a panacea for the evils which we have to encounter, or the calculated on the uniform percentage of the rent does not appear to me to be a panacea for the evils which we have to encounter, or the calculated on the uniform percentage of the rent does not appear to me to be a panacea for the evils of the appear to me to be a panacea for the sults of Habstral Constructions are just the opposite; they restore the discount of the propear to me to be a panacea for the evils of the pre

CETEWAYO'S CAPTURE.

country, the variety of climes, even, I would say, in this island; when I remember the peculiar circumstances of districts—I would even say the peculiar circumstances of estates; when I mention what funting Down the Fallen Monarch—The Dusky Bespot in the Palmy Past-Recol-

lections of the Royal Runaway.

(From the London Telegraph)

The fat king has run well; but he is neither fat nor king now. Cetewayo, the portly autocrat who would not let white men "share the sun with him," is now lean and a prisoner. l know is a fact, and which many of you must know, that in the same districts, with the same conditions, with the same soil, with the same climate, with the same amount of labour, that the rents are very different as to the rate at which they are apportioned its seems to me there is called men "share the sun with him," is now lean, and a prisoner. He will have to be put by for a while to fatten, or Bishop Colenso will dispute his identity, and, if their late King is shown to the Zulus in his present reduced condition, they will never believe in his capture. A delicate task is, therefore, before Sir Garnet Wolseley yet, for, if he does not rapidly and satisfactorily inflate Cetewayo beyond all possibility of his denying his own individuality, fat pretenders will be started all over Zululand, and the "hunting of the Snark" would be a mere bazatelle to apportioned, it seems to me there is only one conclusion to arrive at—that we should examine every individual instance, and that the aid which landlord and tenant should give each other should be from reciprocal acquaintance of each other's duties and acceptable. ties and necessities. Ten per cent. reduction of rent may be, in some instances, a very agreeable Christmas box if it comes at the time; but I know instances in which 10 per cent. reduction of rent would be utterly insufficient to meet the circumstances of the case. (Cheers.) I consider the Snark" would be a mere bagatelle to the hunting of every able-bodied im-poster whom the wily Mnyamane poster whom the wily Mnyamane chose to set going across country as the veritable King. We should have to export celebrated pedestrians, for it would be absurd to think of wasting the myself, however, in a judicial position, and therefore you will permit me to say that there are some cases in which even 10 per cent. reduction of rent is not necessary. (Laughter and cheers.) Gentlemen, this is the spirit in which I think the Dragoons for some years to come at hide-and-seek with these acrobatic Zulus. In present state of affairs ought to be encountered. I would not too curiously inquire into our camp, however, there is no doubt as to Major Marter's capture being the royal stion of the competition of America, and I will tell you why. I have had an opportunity lately of some conversation on this subject with one who may probably be considered the highest living authority fore, expect to have an exact description of this famous African. But it will, after all, only be a portrait of the captive, and not of the King, and we shall never have known on such matters, which are almost as political, I may say, as statistical, and he told me that he was quite perplexed, after the deepest and most minute inquiry as to what would be the result to Canada of 200 millions of the acres of the wilderness being gradually brought into cultivation. He said he saw there were some who believed, and he shared that opinion, that, under all circumstances, the market of the United States would be destroyed; but as regards Canada itself, he said, if the influx of population were to go on as it is going of the King, and we shall never have known the appearance of Cetewayo in the days when he sate at the gateway by the royal kraal and saw his ebony battalions rush by him on their way to battle, holding up their assegais and shields with both arms high as they could stretch them, and shouting "Bayete!" to their king. No Zulu had ever put such an army into the field as he, and all the victories of Chaka, "the scourge of Africa," paled to nothing before the horrible splendour of Isandhlawans. THE KING OF THE ZULUS

of population were to go on as it is going on now—but that we cannot expect—in consequence of these fertile acres being placed at their disposal, he could not tell was then a king indeed, and his grand reusal to let any other crowned head share the sun with him must have seemed to what might be the consequence. That population would demand itself, not only sustenance, but extravagant and extreme the sun with him must have seemed to a people who speak in tropes and explain in similes, a justifiable and quite natural expression of superiority. The white men had till then been the greater race, and in their legends the Zulus somewhat pathetically confess it. All races, they say, came out of the earth, and the black men warm. sustenance, as always happens in California out of the earth, and the black men were the first to appear. But they were a simple-witted folk, and brought away with them only the mealie, and the assegai, and the shield. Then the white men came, and they were wiser than the black. They left nothing behind them, scraping up all they could find : and so, for the si of their first parents, the races of Africa have never been able to cope with the people of Europe. Cetewayo, in his humiliation, will, perhaps, remember the national tradition; but there was a time when he had forgotten it. In those days Cetewayo—so say the few Europeans who that never was anticipated and never could have seen him-was A KINGLY BARBARIAN were identical, that between the landlord

enough, and both in appearance and demeanour showed among his subjects as something better than the rest. In stature he stood a head above the others, and in intellect also he rose superior to all around him. Over six feet in height, he could operation; but if ever there were a case in carry off his great girth well, and those who at one time doubted his physical activgreat danger for ourselves, but it would be a great danger for England, that the farm-ing class should be reduced either in in-fluence or in numbers. (Cheers.) I would ity were in error. In appearance there was otherwise little to distinguish the King from his people. His hair was closely trimmed, his head ringed after the ordinary fashion of the married men, and his dress consisted of a small apron of white goat or leopard skin. His face was clean shaved, and of the darkest shade of Zulu com-plexion, while the broad forehead, intelliwant of precise information as to the effect gent eyes, short upper lip, and coarse African jaw were none of them features to make him marked among his subjects. Considering his weight, Cetewayo has always been an active man, and, remembering how prodigious obesity had been the fate of his predecessors, and having in his brother Oham's elephantine proportions an ever-present warning of what he might look forward to if he was not careful, he took regular exercise and moderated his beer. Every morning when the weather permitted it, the Zulu King was wont to take a long walk. Before starting he fortified himself with, sometimes, a mighty draught of "Jowali" beer, more often tea or ceffee, and then, long staff in hand, his Considering his weight, Cetewayo has almany years to become acquainted with those principles on which a State ought to be governed. These two men—two great ornaments of the farming class in this country—are visiting America, and I await with confidence and interest their communications. or coffee, and then, long staff in hand, his attendants carrying his arms, Cetewayo strode forth from his kraal. Behind him An actress, named Mdlle. Gabrielle Morales, whose photographs in fantastic costumes are familiar to Boulevard idlers, streamed out a long following of indunas and their retinues, some of them old men—grumbling at the pace the King liked to walk at, and puffing laboriously was murdered on the night of the 10th inst., at ten o'clock, in her lodgings in the savage races, does not depend upon their capacity for civilization, nor even upon willingness to abandon the life of hunters and to cultivate the soil. Certain branches and to cultivate the soil. Certain branches of the human race have a robust vitality, rendering them capable of withstanding any change in their condition of life, and causing them to send up fresh shoots, like hardy plants, under the most disadvantageous conditions. Of such races are the African negroes, who cannot be exterminated, and who are so rapidly increasing in all countries to which they have been brought as slaves, as to threaten in some

in all countries to which they have been brought as slaves, as to threaten in some instances to swamp entirely the white and coloured population. The Caffres also, when brought under British rule in such a colony as Natal, show a distinct tendency to increase. Other races lacking that robust vitality pine away and die. The Caribs of the West Indies, Saating himself he cave the order for Seating himself, he gave the order for ablutions to commence, and while one man ished, leaving only a faint trace here and there of petty communities formed by escaped negro slaves who married Carib women. The allied races in Central and South America have also dwindled at a rate which cannot be accounted for by any amount of war and massacre. The sentence of the people, but inside the "isgodhlo"—the enclosure which separates the Royal huts from the rest of the kraal, and is itself subdivided, the innermost distance of the sentence of the sentence of the subdivided the innermost distance of the sentence of the subdivided the innermost distance of the subdivided and is itself subdivided, the innermost di-vision having a passage leading to the vision having a passage leading to the King's private apartments. It was while thus employed that Cetewayo used to receive, unseen, such as might have court to pay or favours to thank him for. As soon as the splashing of water assured them that their chief was within hearing, the visitors approached the wall of the "isgodhlo," and, waving their staves and striking them on the ground, executed a sort of laudatory dance, stamping with their feet in time to the recitative in which they expressed their thanks for a Royal bounty of beef or other favour conferred upon them. All chaunted together, and Cetewayo must have had keen ears if and Cetewayo must have had keen ears the meaning reached him. Meanwhile

seeing the performance, would approach. This functionary, though valued also for the facility with which he turned passing events into subjects for mirth, was chiefly esteemed for the skill with which he improvised on whatever might be happening. He tried his hand at once upon the saltations proceeding before him, and the strength of lung acquired, no doubt, by long practice, often enabled him in time to drewn the voices of the dancers and to sing them all down, Cetewayo enjoying the contest vastly from within. The jester, however, would continue his monologue, keeping up, it might be, a long-drawn narrative of the great deeds of previous heroes, until the King appeared again in public. But it was only for a few moments, unless some question of im-THE "COURT JESTER," again in public. But it was only for a few moments, unless some question of im-portance arrested his attention, and then Cetewayo withdrew again to his morning meal. While he was eating, a dead silence prevailed throughout the Royal quarters, a young girl passing swiftly from apart-ment to apartment with her finger on her lins—

lips— Not a cough nor a sneezewas permissible until the meal ended, and then the multitudinous Babel of a Zulu kraal broke out afresh. Cetewayo, after an interval, would come out again, and hear in due state all cases brought before him. Appeal to such a high tribunal was not however common, for where life is held cheap, and a little thing may turn judicial attention into promiscuous and fatal impatience, appellants are naturally few. The administration of justice over for the day—this man fined, and that man beaten, the other perhaps

ordered off to death—a military spectacle of some kind would succeed. passed in the Royal kraal without one regiment or another having detachments under review, and at these Cetewayo always presided in person, and it seemed as if he would never tire of war dance and evolution, song, and sham fight. But on a sudden the order would issue for the proceedings to cease, and as suddenly would the King leave the scene. His Majesty had retired for a nap, and his subjects, most probably, did not see him again till next morning. But Cetewayo has now taken his last exercise on the breaser Illural hills and the did interest. breezy Ulundi hills, and the old indunas who used to puff after him through the dew-soaked grass can lie late abed for the rest of their days. Lord Gifford has hunted the old regime out of Zululand. Cete-wayo personified the military Zululand of

the past, a presence dangerous to our colonies, a government stained with many great Old World crimes. In the chase of "THE FAT PHANTOM," a colonial paper grotesquely described the agile runaway—the comic side will always thrust itself upon the mind. It is not given to many to have run after a king

a black king, too—and stark naked. The

Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. The le
yesterday issued an address assuming Royal form, glancing through the tall tambulation office.

Buki grass, or whisking nimbly round a A young man in Paris won at the lettery Major Marter's capture being the royal fugitive himself, and we may soon, therefore, expect to have an exact description of this famous African. But it will, after all, sued and pursuer-every feature of the last franc; then suicide followed. episode abounds with delightful impossibilities. And how he ran, that unclothed king! The chase commenced just a month ago to-day, when Cetewayo, with his followed head of the commenced for th latter pillage tranquillity were killed. The Comn the kraal of Muyamane, his Prime Minister. But Gifford was soon up to him, and away again, across his him, and away again, across his own kingdom, went the man with-out breeches, the prince without panta-loons, "larding the lean earth" as he ran, and dragging at each remove a dwindling chain. Looking behind him from the crest of each swell of land, the nunted king must have marked with in-

after him round aloe clump and rock grew shorter and shorter. At last he had only "two or three." Was the jester still with rouching in the wildest corner of his kingom, where lions disputed habitation with men, waiting for the inevitable pursuer. On Aug. 28 Major Marter came upon the lair, and Cetewayo was MADE A PRISONER. Whether there was resistance or not, the

telegram does not tell us, but it is more likely that the wretched man was weary f his misery, and content to surrender On August 18 the first intimation was re-ceived of a force under Lord Gifford having been despatched by Sir Garnet Wolse ley in pursuit of the King, and his speedy hiding in the kraal of his Prime having become a fugitive from the time of the defeat of his army at Ulundi, and naving during that period been reduced from extreme obesity to moderate girth and weight. Meanwhile Lord Gifford had kept up a hot pursuit, and having on August 21 captured a native, he was pro mised information as to Cetewayo's hiding place in the Umvolosi bush, Acting on this statement Lord Gif-ford detailed Colonel Clarke, with 300 men, to surround this locality, while the pursuing party was divided into several detachments, one being commanded by Major R. J. C. Marter, of the 1st King's sistant Quartermaster-General in Ireland. These parties traversed the country in all may attain that object by continuing directions. Major Marter, who came into the path upon which it has entered." camp with a troop on Aug. 22, had to report that he had lost during his march three horses, which had been killed by lions. Soon after this date the major again started in quest of the runaway monarch, and on Thursday, the 28th ult. when on the north-east of Zululand he overtook and secured the fugitive. Major Marter entered the King's Dragoon Guards in January, 1851, and has served with con-siderable distinction abroad. Shocking Murders in Paris.

Rue de Berri. The murderer's name is Eugene Riaudet. He followed Mdlle, Morales last week from Nice, dogged her about, and on Wednesday night called on her to make her explain why she had cut him. On her refusing (says the Daily News' correspondent) to receive his visits he took out a revolver and aimed at her heart.

While the maid, who had been listening in of the past four years. Of this total onean outer room, and who on hearing the re-port of the pistol shot had locked in the murderer, was going to fetch a commissary of police, Riaudet blew his own brains out. Billoir, whose notorious case caused a sensation four years ago, has found an imitator among the police. On the morning of the 12th a woman named Levy, in walking along the Boulevard de la Chapelle, observed a man in a blouse, with waxed moustaches, emptying out of a basket pieces of what appeared to her to be fresh meat, and kinding them. basket pieces of what appeared to her to be fresh meat, and kicking them into a sewer. When he observed that her curiosity was aroused, he took to flight, throwing down the basket. She approached the sewer's mouth, when, perceiving a human arm, she fainted. A crowd immediately gathered, and a commissary of police was fetched. The pieces were collected and put together by a surgeon, who pronounced the contents of the basket to be a human corpse. The head alone of all the members was missing. An inquiry was set on foot, and the woman inquiry was set on foot, and the woman Levy was sent for by the commissary. On entering his office she knocked against an agent in uniform, which led her to turn round to look at him in order to apologise. She suddenly cried out, "There's the assasin." The persons who were with her thought her mad from emotion, but were astounded, when she repeated the accusation, to see the policeman grow pale, tremble and rush out of the room. He was arrested on the stairs and brought back, when, falling on his knees, he avowed the crime. The murdered man was a traveller

Garde, and being remarkably fine looking used to be posted at the door of the Throne-room. He has been ten years in the police, which he entered under M.

Murder Will Out.

A few years ago "Angust Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. A few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Grenn's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer and another, until without advertising, its sale became immense. Druggists in every town in the Canadas and United States are selling it. No person suffering from Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Low Spirits, &c., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. 387

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

Suleiman Pacha is reported to have died

The French Government has indirectly advised the Greek Commissioners on the frontier question to adopt a conciliatory attitude.

The Austrian Government contemplates imposing a tax of fifty kreutzers, or about 10½d, on every Bourse operation, thus raising something like 5,000,000f.

Advices from Antwerp report the death

Baron von Reinach, cier. The fortune of the deceased is estimated at nearly £2,400,000 sterling. Sames, Barber, Son & Co, bankers and merchants, London, have failed; habilities, £50,000. The failure is owing to osses in the East and West India trade. The Italian revenue for the coming year estimated to amount to 1,402 000,000

lire, thus showing a surplus of seven mil A son of Prince Bismarck becomes Secretary to Field-Marshal Manteuffel, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. The latter

lire, and the expenditure to 1,395,000,000

The Commission for the delimitation of

the Montenegrin frontier has terminated its labours. The Commissioners have submitted the question of the delimitation of Playnitza and Bolcim to the decision of the Powers. A fistic street encounter occurred on

Monday in London between Mr. Lawson, dignation—impotent now—how his older indunas and fatter wives were dropping off one by one, dead beat, and every time he dived into the screening bush must have seen with wrath that the tail that wound after him roung also olders and screening bush must have seen with round also olders. Industry in London between Mr. Lawson, of the Daily Telegraph, and Mr. Labouchere on account of certain paragraphs in Truth. Not much damage was done.

Dr. Petersen, a German tourist, lately reached the highest point of the Jungfrau, 12,828 feet. He was rewarded by an hour him? He had a splendid theme. So he of clear sky. He declares that he could crept, with his faithful few, into hiding, see the woole chain of the Alps. from the furthest Tyrol to Dauphine, Mont Blanc and the other southern giants. A Paris paper hears from Luchon that the scandalous gaming-tables established on the Spanish frontier, which have proved the ruin of several families, have been suppressed by the vigorous action of the Governor of Lerida. The roulette establishments of Portillon and Pon-du-Roi have disappeared.

The Admiralty have given instructions r making a handsome piece of furniture from the timbers of the old Arctic exploring ship Resolute for presentation to the capture was predicted. A week later the parsuers ascertained that Cetewaye was York, who fitted out at his own expense two expeditions for the search afte

> The demolition of old houses and walls about the Tiber in Rome is progressing rapidly by order of the royal engineers engaged in rectifying the bed of the river, but at every step along the shores a photo the picturesque landmarks. Like the new Lung Arno of Florence, Ro have her Along-Tiber, with fine palaces.

The North German Gazette replying to an article in the St. Petersburg Golos, which declared Russia independent of any attempt to isolate her in Europe, says:—
"If the Golos wishes to repel the only strong and trustworthy friend upon whom

Of the six hundred Communists who respondent has ascertained that more than two-thirds have found employment, and he remarks that the remainder, if willing and able to work, cannot remain long out of employment, judging by the number of advertisements that appear daily in the Radical press, asking for amnestied work-

A young girl of sixteen has died in Brussels of hydrophobia. In the month of May last she was bitten on the hand by a dog belonging to one of the lodgers in the same house. She was taken to a doctor a short house. She was taken to a queen a cuter-time after the accident, and was cauter-ised, and since then was supposed to be completely cured. Four months after-wards the first symptoms of the frightful malady appeared, and four men were required to take her to the hospital, where

Austrians, five-tenths twentieth French and twentieths Americans and other nationalicreased, but the English have diminished

A discussion in the London newspapers about domestic favourites, brings out many a publican in St. Giles. This bird plays on the cymbals in perfect time, and holds a lighted splinter in its talons while a customer is enkindling his cigar. In the Strand is a mountebank who has two cats spar like prize fighters.

For the Relief of Pain we firmly bewill more surely quicken the blood, and heal—whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly relieve pain, whether chronic or acute—than any other pain alleviator. It is warranted double the strength of any other medicine for similar uses. Sold by all dealers in medicine. 25 cents a bottle.

thought her mad from emotion, but were astounded, when she repeated the accusation, to see the policeman grow pale, tremble and rush out of the room. He was arrested on the stairs and brought back, when, falling on his knees, he avowed the crime. The murdered man was a traveller for a Paris jeweller, and had several boxes of jewels which he was to have taken to the provinces as specimens. The murderer, one Prevost, inveigled him, under the pretext of wanting to buy a watch chain, to his ledging. There he offered him a glass of wine, and while the two were hobnobing, suddenly struck him with a hammer on the forehead, and killed him instantaneously. He proceeded to cut up the body on the spot, and next morning he went to the La Chapelle sewer to hide the evidences of the murder. It was his intention by boiling the head to render identification impossible. The jewels found in Prevost's frooms were not worth more than £12. This man had been a Cent Garde, and being remarkably fine looking used to be posted at the door of the gas he had attained an altitude of went to bed and slept until six o'clock. At seven he had prepared everything for a new start, and only awaited the sun's rays to dilate the gas a little when he again ascended, amidst the acclamations of the whole commune, who had turned out to see him. After four hours' progress, during which he observed seme extraordinary phenomena of dilatation and concentration of the gas, he had attained an altitude of 5,600 metres, travelling for an hour without having seen the earth, he suddenly noticed through a break in the clouds that he out having seen the earth, he suddenly noticed through a break in the clouds that he was only a kilometre from the sea. He immediately descended, and so rapidly that he passed through 1,000 metres in three minutes. There he encountered a breeze from the sea, to which he owes his life in all probability, for had the superior current soatinued in the lower region he would infallibly have been blown some miles out to sea. He took off all his clothes and threw them overboard, with his instruments, money. &c., and reached the earth and threw them overboard, with his instruments, money, &c., and reached the earth
physic naturalisms. The shock was formidable, and he was seriously bruised, but
was immediately assisted by the fishermen.
He had alighted at Lombartzied (Belgium),
at 500 metres from the sea. In ten hours,
after a stoppage of five hours, he had
travelled a distance of about 700 kilometres,—Galigani.