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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, by Martha Jemima Hawkshaw Holiwell, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, married woman, for a divorce from Charles Edwin Holiwell, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Army Stationer, her husband, on the ground of adultery. Dated at the City of Toronto this 29th day of June, 1876.

MARTHA JEMIMA HAWKSHAW HOLIWELL. 223-26

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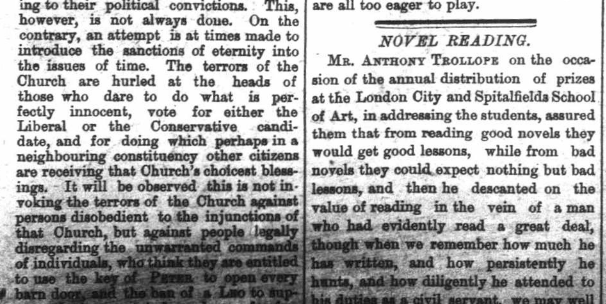

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Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by *THE MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY*, at their offices, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto. T. C. PATTESON, Manager.

[illegible]

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 24. TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

TRETHEWAY—In Stratford, on Thursday, 14th inst., the wife of Mr. W. H. Tretheway, G.T.R. Locomotive Department, of a daughter.

BARRICK—At 97 Bond street, ... inst., the wife of ... of a daughter.

ROSS—At Montreal, on the 18th inst., the wife of D. W. Ross, of a son.

HILL—At Grove Lodge, in Ottawa, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. H. P. Hill, of a son.

RODEN—In this city, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at No. 26 Gerrard street east, the wife of Mr. E. P. Roden, of a daughter.

DIXON—At Shepperton, Middlesex, England, on the 29th ult., the wife of Capt. W. A. Dixon, of a daughter.

BUTLER—On Friday, 22nd December, 1876, the wife of Samuel Butler, Chatham, of a son.

LITTLE—In Brantford, on Wednesday, December 20th, the wife of Mr. Adam Little, of a daughter.

MACDOUGALL—At Ottawa, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Alan Macdougall, Esq., of a son.

SPRY—On the 25th inst., at No. 78 Bond street, the wife of Daniel Spry, Post Office Inspector, of a daughter.

GARDEN—On the 24th instant, at 40 Mercer street, the wife of E. G. Garden, of a daughter.

MUSSEN—On the 23rd instant, at 329 St. Urbain street, Montreal, the wife of W. Whitehead Mussen, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NICHOLL—TURNER—On Tuesday, Dec. 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Charles Martin, of St. Jude's church, Richard Ellis, eldest son of the late Richard Nicholl, Esq., of Tregresson, Cornwall, England, to Ida Gertrude, eldest daughter of Robt. Turner, Esq., merchant, all of Brantford. No cards.

FLOWERS—PLUM—On the 20th inst., at the Parsonage, Haysville, by Rev. E. Softley, Geo. D. Flowers, of New Hamburg, to Bella, sixth daughter of W. R. Plum, Esq., Haysville.

MILNE—HARVEY—At St. Paul's church, Palmerston, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. W. R. Clark, incumbent, James G. Milne, to Isabella M., second daughter of Alexander Harvey, Esq., of Kinn..., Fergus.

SMITH—WIGGINS—At Harriston, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. Bakie, Mr. James Ervine Smith to Miss Margaret Wiggins, all of Wallace.

MILNE—ROBERTSON—At Guelph, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. John Hogg, D.D., Mr. William Milne, to Miss Mary Ann Robertson, both of Acton.

McCARTHY—KEMP—At Toronto, on the 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. H. Dewart, Peter McCarthy, of St. Catharines, barrister at law, to Jennie, daughter of Capt. John Kemp.

TOUGH—HAMILTON—On the 22nd, by Rev. John J. Leach, Methodist minister of Arnprior, at the residence of the bride's father, William Tough, of McNab, to Catharine, daughter of William Hamilton, of the same place.

HILL—SPENCE—On the 20th of December, by the Rev. John Potts, M. E. Hill to Mary Spence, eldest daughter of James Spence, Queen street, Toronto.

MITCHELL—MONKMAN—At Hamilton, ... [illegible]

DEATHS.

HUSSEY—At her residence, No. 26 Teraulay street, Mary Ann, wife of William Hussey, aged 77 years and 9 months.

BURGESS—At Lucknow, on the 19th December, Mary Jane, beloved wife of Mr. Mark Burgess.

GORDON—At Whitby, on Monday evening, Mr. William Gordon, of Bayside, in the eightieth year of his age. He was one of the oldest and most respected residents of Whitby.

HAMILTON—Suddenly, at Glasgow, Scotland, on the 10th inst., Thomas Hamilton, Secretary Northern Railway Company of Canada, aged 71 years.

HOPE—On 1st December, at Bordlands, Peeblesshire, Scotland, George Hope, Esq., formerly of Fenton Barns, East Lothian, aged 65 years.

TAYLOR—At his residence, Robyst House, Stewart street, Ottawa, John Fennings Taylor, the elder, late Clerk of the Senate of Canada, aged seventy-six years.

HARPER—At North Chatham, on Head street, on Monday, the 18th December, James Harper, aged 40 years.

SNIDER—At Aurora, on Tuesday, December 19th, William Snider, aged 71 years and 5 months.

DICKSON—At Springbank, St. Catharines, on the 19th inst., Matilda, the dearly beloved wife of J. Geale Dickson, Esq., aged 30 years.

GIFFORD—At his father's residence, 99 Sumach street, on the 21st inst., John Gifford, only son of Andrew and Margaret Gifford.

WHYMEN—On the 20th inst., Harry Whymen, late of Bury St. Edmonds, Suffolk county, England, aged 27 years.

GOOD—At his residence, in the Township of Brantford, on the morning of the 21st of December, 1876, Allen Good, Esq., a native of Cork, Ireland, aged 77 years, 1 month, and 7 days.

GREENWOOD—In Kingston, Dec. 20th, Ann, the widow of the late Mr. John A. Greenwood, aged 66 years.

MOORE—Suddenly, in this city, on the 22nd inst., John Moore, aged 63 years.

BROWN—In this city, at 59 Teraulay street, on Sunday, 24th inst., Mr. William Brown, aged 68 years and five months.

WELSH—On Monday, the 4th December, in York Township, Mrs. Ann Welsh, relict of the late Henry Welsh, aged 75 years.

CHASE—At Brantford, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., Susan B. Chase, the beloved wife of Mr. Ira Chase, aged 58 years.

PURSLOW—At Shrewsbury, England, on Nov. 22nd, at the age of 69 years, Mr. A. Purslow, sr., father of Mr. A. Purslow, High School, Port Hope.

McCAFFREY—On the 21st inst., at her daughter's residence, No. 315 Rideau street, Ottawa, Mrs. Owen McCaffrey, aged 76 years, widow of the late Patrick, and mother of Captain Wm. McCaffrey, of that city, late of Quebec.

MURRAY—In this city, on the 24th December, Mr. George Murray, aged 65 years, of apoplexy.

GRAHAME—Suddenly, at Augusta, Ga., U.S., on the 23rd instant, of congestive chill, John Grahame, fourth son of the late Wm. Grahame, Esq., of the Mont, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and formerly of Maidrum, Township of Vaughan, in his 33rd year.

SPRY—In this city, on the 25th instant, Edith Isabella, infant daughter of Daniel and M. E. Spry, aged 1 year.

[illegible]

This threat had the effect of preventing many voting for the Reform candidate. The fact that undue influence was used on our own side cannot blind our eyes to its nature. The defendant was present in the church when the threat was made. It was pronounced at the end of the mass. Immediately M. BEAUCHESNE went out and addressed the people, whose ears were yet vibrant with the menace, reminding them that he was the candidate of the clergy, but for whom he would not have come out. This is something very like what the candidate appealed against in the Galway case did. M. BEAUCHESNE repeated the words of menace again and again, and he is therefore responsible for it, because he heard it, adopted it, and dinned it into the ears of the electors. The Judge supposed the parallel case of a shipbuilder threatening his workmen with dismissal and a candidate immediately going out to these same workmen and reiterating the piece of capitalistic terrorism. But what is being turned out of employment compared with being deprived of what the Catholic fervently calls the "consolation of the sacraments"? The claim to use such terrors would, if admitted, destroy free institutions and establish a theocracy, for it is a claim to the right to nominate the Legislature. [illegible] way interfered with, by restating such a claim is clear from the very nature of the case, and it will be remembered that not very long ago Archbishop LYNCH went so far as to say that no clergyman in his diocese was permitted to electioneer, which might, to an "outsider," well seem an interference with the rights of the clergy. Our point in referring to it is, that if such a rule can prevail anywhere, it must follow *a fortiori* that to prevent a clergyman threatening to deprive an elector of the sacraments if he votes in a given way, or (for the personal immunity of the priesthood was not raised) voiding the election of a candidate who avails himself of such a threat, is no interference with religion, still less is it a degradation of the clerical character, which, however, is certainly lowered when the priest is swallowed up in the partisan. The decision in the Charlevoix election has been appealed against, and we do not want to discuss it further than to point out that there is a wide difference between it and the judgment in the Bonaventure case. With respect to this latter case, it is only necessary to add that it was concurred in by the three Judges, all Roman Catholics, and while reviewing fact and law sustains the views all along put forward in these columns.

POPULAR WAR.

"WAR is a game at which, were subjects wise, kings would not play." So wrote SHAKSPEARE, some three centuries ago, at a time when it was undoubtedly true that kings decreed war with but little regard to the wishes of their subjects. The same thing had been true, indeed, more true, in older time—"in the days when earth was young." Mr. GLADSTONE'S *Juventus Mundi*, the Scriptural records of DAVID, BENHADAD, and HEZEKIAH, and what we read of XERXES, NEBUCHADNEZZAR, CAMBYSES, and DARIUS, all give us the idea of kings who decreed war, and of subjects who implicitly obeyed. Even in much later time the court has determined what should be done in the camp, and brave soldiers have been but as pawns in games played by courtiers. Such is what has been; let us consider whether something different is now going to be.

Among all the Powers of Europe, which is the one that most conspicuously ... [illegible] ... it used to be said that if France was at peace, Europe was at peace, but—we have changed all that. [illegible]

"Good books" is what the veteran novelist advised them to read, and amongst good books he specified good novels. And who can doubt that a good novel is a good thing? People talk about their weakening the mind. Have they weakened CARLYLE'S? Did they weaken MACAULAY'S? Was Mr. HILLYARD CAMERON less of a lawyer because he was an omniverous novel reader? A correspondent complained recently that a rev. gentleman, the editor of a religious newspaper, in a lecture recently delivered by him here, condemned all novel-reading, and we ourselves once heard a divine in this city lament over the fate of the "unfortunate DICKENS," a fate consequent on his numerous literary crimes. To have perpetrated "Pickwick" was monstrous. To write "David Copperfield" we suppose approached the unpardonable sin. And when we consider the fertility of DICKENS, of what a cumulative wickedness ... [illegible] ... would be, if they perused the essays and pondered the sermons of ... [illegible] ... heaters. What are the parables but little novels? Is not the Book of Job a sacred drama? It would be an unhappy thing indeed if in a novel "reading" so this powerful means of reaching the human mind was abandoned to bad men. Nor is it necessary to add that at a time when the highest gifted of the race are novel writers, a great wrong is done to docile minds by warning them off from this noble field of recreation with its rich mines of instruction. In that field there are pit-falls as well as veins of rich ore and breezy heights, and the pure function of the preacher is to point out the pitfalls, warning his flock away from these to lead them to the spots where healthy enjoyment may be had, or where the precious gold of wisdom can be found.

A MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

THERE are misrepresentations made for Party purposes which, however frequently exposed, always keep cropping up again, and that appear to be endowed with even more than the cat's traditional nine lives. One of this sort has been observed by the St. Mary's *Journal* in the columns of a Grit sheet up in that neighbourhood, which breaks forth as follows: "There is a newspaper in Guelph (meaning, we suppose, our friend the *Herald*) which still thinks the price of sugar in Canada could be lessened by raising the duty." A more audacious misrepresentation of the position of Protectionists on the sugar question could scarcely be framed. ... [illegible]

inducement to fraud. When once again we are supplied with sugar refined at home, as we were a few years ago, the quality we are sure will be found unimpeachable, as it was in time past. The circumstance of the article being manufactured *at home* gives the buyer a most efficient guarantee against having inferior or adulterated stuff palmed off upon him. Suppose that in any case a Toronto or Hamilton retailer found that he had received a barrel of bad sugar, say from either Montreal or Halifax, proof of the fact shown to the representative either of the refiners or of the wholesale firm from whom he had purchased it would bring him speedy redress. But if the barrel of bad sugar, or a dozen barrels of it, have come from New York or Greenock, no redress can he get at all, because the really responsible party is beyond reach. We know as a fact that retailers were well pleased with the quality of the Montreal refined sugar, while it was in the market, and if by any mishap a particular lot was not exactly as ordered, prompt rectification of the wrong was easily and quickly to be obtained. It is well known among the trade that this advantage—that of having the manufacturer at home, accessible and accountable for any failure to supply goods of quality as ordered—is counted a most valuable ... [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. McCARTHY ... [illegible]

WHO KILLED THE NATIONAL POLICY?

In our reference elsewhere to this question we show that the late Government carried the amendment of the tariff imposing duties upon certain products of the United States coming into competition with those of Canada by a very small majority, after a very severe struggle—that at the succeeding session, after a gallant fight, in which every member of the Government voted against the repeal of these duties, they were beaten by a majority of twenty-eight, and unable to maintain them in opposition to the ... [illegible]

objects in view is regarded as a "contemptible farce." Nothing but out and out Free Trade pushed to its utmost limit will suit this organ of the Party in power. Perhaps the organ will condescend to explain how under such circumstances it so zealously supported Mr. EDGAR, who in South Ontario was out-bidding his opponents in his pledges to support a protectionist policy? Was it because they found their Free Trade nostrums unpalatable to one of the finest agricultural districts in all Canada? Will the *Globe* tell a puzzled people why it was so eager to elect Mr. BOLTON a few days since in Cardwell after his open avowal on nomination day that he would support a readjustment of the Tariff so as to protect Canadian industries against the unfair competition to which they are subjected, and, so far as we could do so, retaliate upon our American neighbours? The *Globe* reporter was there and heard these declarations from Mr. BOLTON, yet we looked in vain in the *Globe* of the following morning for any denunciation of that gentleman for having avowed himself in favour of a policy which the *Globe* now considers a contemptible farce. We suggest a little reflection upon these matters to our contemporary when inclined to lecture anybody upon consistency or hypocrisy.

[illegible]

[illegible] ... always competent for their duties, ... They are often mere rough landsmen whom the offended requirements of society draft into the forecastle. They have little skill at the helm, or the rigging, nor have they any pride in their work because it is of so uncongenial to their tastes, and a spirit of insubordination is frequently rampant among them.

But these evils do not ... the British Mercantile Service ... [illegible]

THE EAST.

A Peaceful Solution Still Possible.

The Interview Between Lord Salisbury and the Sultan—The "Pall Mall Gazette" on Misleading Despatches.

By Cable Telegraph.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.—The Plenipotentiaries are said to exclude from the term "Bulgaria" all localities where Mussulmans are in a majority. The Porte is still firmly resolved not to make any concession which is contrary to the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire, nor to grant broad administrative authority to the provinces, nor the disarmament of the Mussulmans.

The Porte does not appear to have decided to reject the proposals of the European Powers. Midhat Pasha visited the ambassadors and plenipotentiaries, and during a conversation foreshadowed that Turkey would raise objections especially in relation to the guarantees and foreign gendarmerie, but did not speak of absolute refusal.

The Marquis of Salisbury to-day informed the Sultan that the Powers were unanimous in insisting upon the adoption of their propositions, and in the event of refusal, the ... [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

European.

Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., M.P., for Sligo, died last week.

The sentences of sixty-one French communist convicts have been remitted or commuted.

A railway collision took place near Hitchin, Hertfordshire, on Saturday. Five persons were killed and thirty injured.

A fire broke out in the French Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, during a debate, which obliged that body to adjourn. The flames were soon extinguished.

The British Postmaster-General announces the discontinuance during January of the mail heretofore despatched from London every Thursday evening for the United States.

A disastrous fire occured in Toko, Japan, Nov. 29th, lasting eight hours. Over 5,000 houses were burnt down, and it is believed that fully 50 lives were lost. The loss of property is estimated at $10,000,000.

Marajah Lela and six others implicated in the murder of Mr. Birch, the British resident, in the Malacca settlements some months ago, have been sentenced to be hanged. It is probable the sentenced will be commuted.

A Dundee correspondent telegraphs that it is certain that at least one hundred persons were drowned on the north-east coast of Scotland during Friday and Saturday. ... [illegible]

possession have arrested Geo. Graves, Harry Graves, and Wm. Dougherty, of Hull, on a charge of being implicated in his mysterious disappearance. For reasons best known to the officials, it was not considered advisable to arrest Kelly. These arrests have been made at the demand of the general public and more especially of the friends of the missing man. Supt. O'Neil, of the Government Police Force, has taken the case in hand.

On Saturday evening P. C. Keene was sent to the residence of one Poole, a farmer residing upon the West Flamboro' Mountain, near Dundas, who had during the afternoon palmed off two bogus gold watches upon a party named Samuel King, from Port Nelson, in exchange for a valuable horse. Being overtaken upon the road, Poole and his son whipped up their team and threatened to shoot the policeman, who returned to Hamilton for help, and returning with P. C. Spence, handcuffed Poole and went to Hamilton with the prisoner and the disputed property.

On Monday evening a fire broke out in the grocery and provision store of W. Wilkinson, Napanee, about half-past nine, and entirely consumed everything. Mr. Wilkinson was attending church at the time. The following are the losses and insurance:—Wm. Wilkinson, insured for $1,900 on stock, $400 on furniture, and $200 on horses and harness. Mr. McBean, insured on the building; loss not known. Miss Derby, millinery, goods saved in a damaged condition. ... [illegible] ... fire is not known. The building belonged to T. Beeman, and was totally consumed, nothing remaining but the walls.

On Friday night three ruffians fired three shots through the window of Rev. Dr. Armstrong's residence, Onondaga, the balls passing near the Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong, and lodging in the wall, where they were afterwards found. The Doctor rushed out, and succeeded in catching two men, Douglas Oliver and Fred Lundy, the only two men near, and who, by their appearance and close proximity to the place, are no doubt the guilty parties. Oliver is under arrest, and in Brantford gaol. Lundy is yet at large, but a large force is in search of him. The village is notorious for crime of every kind, and the doctor has much done to expose and denounce crime there; hence the attack.

In the Academy of Music, Montreal, on Monday evening the play "Naiad Queen," dedicated to the Countess of Dufferin, drew a tremendous house. Over 2,000 persons were in attendance, every available space ... [illegible]

TERRIBLE DISASTER

The Convent of St Elizabeth, 45 Miles from Montreal, Destroyed by Fire.

An Old Lady and 12 Young Children Perish.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—Last night, at about a quarter to nine, the Sister Superior of the Convent of St. Elizabeth made her usual visit through the whole convent, and neither saw nor suspected fire. The little community was in bed when at twenty minutes past nine the whole convent was in flames. The nuns as well as children had only escaped in their night clothes. It is believed that the fire originated between the floors, but the cause is not known. The building burned till this morning, and there is still much smoke coming from the ruins.

Thirteen persons are missing and have perished in the flames. Their names are Angele Dauphin, an old maiden lady, aged 63 years, kept there by charity; Elizabeth Gravel, 19; Marie Louise Geffroy, 10; Pamelie Desmarais, 9; Maria Drolet, 10; Leo Guilbault, 7; Georgiana ... [illegible] ... Delima Masse, of St. Thomas, and Malina Joly, of St. Felix.

The property was insured to the amount of $24,000. Nothing was saved.

The boarders in the convent were forty-eight in number. The Sisters of this convent belong to the Providence Community, and the convent has existed over twenty-five years.

St. Elizabeth is nine miles from Joliette, and forty-five from Montreal. The building was wooden, of two stories. The village of St. Elizabeth contains about twenty-five houses and no fire apparatus of any kind. When the fire broke out, it was seen at once that it could not be stopped, and all that could be done was to save the neighbouring buildings.

At one o'clock eight bodies had been found and taken from the ruins. ... [illegible]

VETERINARY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

On Friday last the annual meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Association was held in the lecture-room of the College, the President, Dr. Smith, in the chair.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:—Prof. A. Smith, V.S., Toronto, President; Mr. J. H. Wilson, V.S., London, First Vice-President; Mr. J. T. Duncan, V.S., Goderich, Second Vice-President; Mr. Cowan, V.S., Galt, Treasurer; Mr. Sweetapple, V.S., Brooklin, Secretary; C. Elliott, V.S., St. Catharines; A. G. F. Coleman, V.S., Ottawa; J. Bond, V.S., Toronto; T. Lloyd, V.S., Newmarket; E. A. A. Grange, V.S., Guelph; J. S. Caesar, V.S., Port Hope; Mr. Anderson, V.S., Elora; Mr. Sanderson, V.S., Richmond Hill, were elected Directors.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Goderich, who was appointed to represent the Association at the meeting of the United States Veterinary Medical Association held in Philadelphia in September last, gave a highly interesting account of the proceedings which took place in New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Duncan, on behalf of the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association, gave a cordial invitation to the members of the United States Association to visit their professional brethren in Ontario during the coming summer.

After several important cases had been brought up and discussed, a paper was read by the President from Mr. Alexander Harthill, V.S., of Louisville, Ky., (who had graduated at the Ontario College), on the treatment of extreme cases of flatulency by puncturing.

It was resolved by the Association, with the view of stimulating veterinary education, to give a gold and silver medal at the next examination of the College, in April.

The winter examination of the students was then held, and the following third year students were awarded the diploma of the Agricultural and Arts Association:—J. B. Wright, Colchester; —. Golding, Weston; and J. R. Ross, Lucknow.

The next meeting will take place in April.

ANOTHER PIANO WAR.

To those not familiar with the American press or musical publications for the past year, the above will be somewhat of an enigma. We do not propose to speak of the ... [illegible] ... After nearly twenty years in the piano trade, having sold thousands of instruments throughout the Dominion, principally at wholesale, ... [illegible] ... such hands we would say:—That of the *Mathushek* Piano, which has always, in competition with the best, been awarded first honours, there are over sixty thousand in use. Of the *Fischer*, it was established by the grandfather of the present firm over a hundred years ago in Italy, who was allowed to proclaim himself maker to the King; he taught his sons the trade, and they, the firm now in New York, have themselves turned out over 20,000, and can give better value in a piano than any other makers on the continent. Of *La Belle* make there are over 30,000 in use, some thousands having been sold in Canada during the past dozen years, and some of the first purchasers think them unsurpassed and good as now in tone and action. Of the *Prince Organs* there are over 56,000 in use, and whatever opinions there may be as to tone (and they vary as do ideals of beauty), there is but one among the informed as to durability, and that is that a "*Prince*" is the Prince of its class. Such manufacturers who have hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in their business, with whom it is a life study to perfect their instruments, and in the keen competition going on have sold so many thousands of them to satisfied purchasers, do not depend for a reputation on the interested assertions of opposition agents, travellers, or others; and because we are disposed to sell them to all and do a safe business at even lower prices than we sold them before to agents is no argument against them but a saving of $100 to $300 to the purchaser.

We can refer to a hundred sold in this city where comparison is most convenient and criticism severe, and we repeat our *instruments are constantly being improved, are better now than ever before*, and cost us more now, as gold ranges, than before this reduction in prices, and that we keep on hand about a hundred to select from. If, after this assurance, purchasers will waste their money on inferior instruments at Shylock prices, they must blame their own want of perception. To recapitulate, when an opposition agent or dealer tells you our instruments are too cheap to be good, or that they were good but are not so now, or that they are a job lot, or that we are going out of the business, please remember that it is their interest to misrepresent us and so foster the old system of high prices, and we advise that you see our stock before believing such stories. We shall be pleased to send price lists, &c., free to any address, and guarantee satisfaction in any orders we may be favoured with.

NORRIS & SOPER,
8 Adelaide street east, Toronto.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DEC. 29, 1876.

BONAVENTURE ELECTION TRIAL.

The judgment of Mr. Justice CASAULT in the case of the Bonaventure (Local) election has just been made public. The limits to a clergyman's interference in elections must be as wide as his citizenship, which is as full as that of a layman. Some have sought to make special rules for clergymen, which would be tyrannical towards them, while we occasionally see from within the clerical body claims put forth, the admission of which by a free people would be suicidal; claims which, with whatever motive, have been endorsed in quarters where something very different might be expected. The duties of a clergyman in the pulpit or at the altar are sufficiently clear. In speaking to the people he must teach them their duty to GOD and their neighbour as he understands it. In doing this he may give point to the principles he enjoins by illustrations; may allude to special cases; may refer, if he so pleases, to an election actually taking place. Outside the church he is at liberty to express his political convictions and seek to persuade his fellow-citizens, members of his flock, to adopt them. In doing this he would be reprehensible if he were to press into the scale his sacerdotal character. But you can never separate the individual from his status, and, without offending against the law, the priestly influence will necessarily reinforce that of the citizen, who is not merely, be it observed, a clergyman dealing with a flock, whose spiritual welfare he guards, but an educated man dealing with men sure to be, for the most part, uneducated, and in many cases illiterate. His legitimate influence must surely be vast enough. There are cases, however, in which notwithstanding all, men will prefer a political course opposite to that taken by their clergyman, whose plain duty then, as a minister of a heaven open to men of all shades of politics, is to express his approval of their acting according to their political convictions. This, however, is not always done. On the contrary, an attempt is at times made to introduce the sanctions of eternity into the issues of time. The terrors of the Church are hurled at the heads of those who dare to do what is perfectly innocent, vote for either the Liberal or the Conservative candidate, and for doing which perhaps in a neighbouring constituency other citizens are receiving that Church's choicest blessings. It will be observed this is not invoking the terrors of the Church against persons disobedient to the injunctions of that Church, but against people legally disregarding the unwarranted commands of individuals, who think they are entitled to use the key of PETER to open every barn door, and the ban of a LEO to suppress the innocent independence of a few peasants, or a handful of fishermen.

It has been argued in some quarters that if a clergyman refused to pervert his office to improper functions he would be degrading it, which is equivalent to saying that it is elevating in a religious teacher to break the law. For the assertion that the law only contemplates "material" intimidation does not rise to the dignity of a quibble. The language of the law could not be fuller; no ingenuity of draughtsman or rhetorician could make it more expressive. The language is copied verbatim from the Imperial Act, of which Mr. Justice FITZGERALD, a devoted son of the Church, says it was calculated "to embrace every "case of improper influence, whether by "physical intimidation or otherwise." And the law is as reasonable as it is clear. It has frequently been put in force in Ireland, and the reader will recall the memorable Galway case, in which Mr. Justice KEOGH used language which, while enforcing what was the undoubted law, departed somewhat from judicial calmness. Yet no priest or bishop or Catholic member of Parliament had ever asked for its repeal. The law agrees entirely with the Treaty which is the Magna Charta of Lower Canadian Catholicism, and so far from interfering with religion, may be said to guard its dignity, by suppressing abuses which ignorance might identify with it.

In the Bonaventure election the Rev. Messrs. THIVIERGE and GAGNE told a lot of "illiterate fishermen and farmers" they must not vote for the Reform candidate on the penalty of being refused the sacraments. The Bishop's authority was in a vague way connected with the threat.

either a new nationality or reviving an old one, according as we may view it. Now, the unity of Italy and the unity of Germany being accomplished, these Powers have nothing more to fight for, except to defend possession of what they have attained. France wants war, we know, but she does not want it now, she is content to wait several years for her revenge. Germany is content to wait, too, always ready to defend what she has acquired. England seeks no more territory, everybody knows that—but who does? The answer is at hand—Russia is the great disturber of the peace of Europe, the Power that wants a war by which she may profit.

Now when we say that Russia is disturbing the peace of Europe, do we mean the Czar, or his family, or the Russian people? It has to be answered that the Czar has certainly been on the side of peace; if he had not been, war would have broken out long ago. The heir to the throne allows himself to be considered the head of the war party, but he is not really the head of it; it has other heads than he. The war party in Russia is, in fact, the whole people, and for once, perhaps as an indication of the new times that are to be, it is subjects and not kings who enforce war. In Russia, just now, it is the people who are driving for war, and the king who is doing his best to preserve peace.

In Turkey, too, it is the popular clamour for war that renders it so difficult for statesmen to preserve peace. The Sultan or the Grand Vizier may wish for peace, but the fanatical Softas cry for war. It could be wished, and a most righteous wish it would be, that those who cry loudest for war should be put in the fore-front of the battle, and made to risk what they so vehemently persuade others to try. On both sides there is a popular cry for war, which kings and statesmen appear to be vainly trying to moderate. It is not now as it was in SHAKSPEARE'S time, or, rather, in the times of which he wrote. To-day VICTORIA and ALEXANDER, and we suppose the Sultan, too, would gladly make peace but for the war-loving peoples who have to be consulted. The popular cry for war, both in Russia and Turkey, is the danger of the time. And if war is now to be averted, it will be because kings and queens have been able to "veto" a game at which their subjects are all too eager to play.

NOVEL READING.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes at the London City and Spitalfields School of Art, in addressing the students, assured them that from reading good novels they would get good lessons, while from bad novels they could expect nothing but bad lessons, and then he descanted on the value of reading in the vein of a man who had evidently read a great deal, though when we remember how much he has written, and how persistently he hunts, and how diligently he attended to his duties as a civil servant, we may well wonder how he found time. Perhaps the secret may be found in the advice of an old lady, a relative of his, given when he was about to proceed to London, a lad of nineteen, to enter a public office. "My dear ANTHONY, when you leave your "office always go home, drink tea and "read good books." Mr. TROLLOPE held that with or without tea the reading of good books ought to be the recreation which they should propose to themselves for their future life. But could they read? Not merely could they spell out certain letters, but could they put their feet on the fender and take a book and have what the Americans called "a good "time?" In truth, a more important question could not be raised in a young man's mind. For the power of reading a book so as to go on and enjoy it for hours and never put it down until as a Professor at an English university said, "you have "torn the heart out of it"—this power must be acquired. Reading nourishes our youth, and delights our old age, is an ornament in prosperity, and a consolation in adversity, can always be with us at home and abroad, in bed and at the desk. Mr. TROLLOPE compared reading with other rivals, merely as an amusement. Before one could go to the theatre he must have a ticket, and must live in a town, and must be content to have it at a certain hour; the pleasure of looking at pictures required a leisure hour in the day time and residence in a capital; before they could have cricket a great deal was required, a field, bats, balls, and friends; to hunt, a horse and a pack of hounds were necessary, but even with these a man might not always find his fox; but a man fond of reading never failed to find his fox. Finally Mr. TROLLOPE impressed upon his young friends the lesson that, unless they made reading the pursuit of their early manhood it could not be the delight of their age. If they did not read from twenty to forty they would not be able to read from forty to sixty.

and doing our own refining at home, contention has been that it was reduction and not increase of the duty on sugar that was wanted. What has been argued over and over again in our own columns has been simply this, that the percentage of duty, according to value, should be less on raw sugar than on refined, making our practice with regard to this article conform to what it is with regard to most others—to what is in fact the general practice both at home and abroad. We hold it utterly unreasonable that, with our general tariff figure at $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the duty on a raw product of tropical countries should stand at enormously high figures, ranging from 40 to 50 per cent. And the reason that Protectionists give for admitting sugar into Canada at a low rate of duty is of the very essence of the system which they advocate. It is because it competes with no product of our own that we desire to see it admitted at the very lowest rates of duty that the requirements of the public exchequer will allow. Were it practicable, we should be in favour of admitting, entirely free, not only sugar, but *all* other products of tropical regions which do not come into competition with anything that we can produce at home. We would say to Free Traders here: "Why not be "consistent, follow the example of the "Mother Country, and make a free "breakfast table at once?" We, as Protectionists, would be overjoyed to see this done, and we assert further, that it might be done with all ease, did not the fanaticism of what is miscalled "Free "Trade" forbid.

All this is, of course, on the supposition that from natural causes Canada is and must remain incapable of producing her own supply of sugar. Were it shown that we could produce at home all the sugar we require, then we should be in favour of such a duty on imported sugar as would develop the home production. The prospect of this has been much discussed, but that the thing can be done is yet far from being established. That we can grow the sugar beet of large size, and many tons to the acre, is proved, but in this case quality as well as quantity has to be considered. In some parts of the States where beet sugar making has been tried, and where a large crop per acre was easily secured, the experiment failed because the root did not in process of ripening develop enough saccharine matter per ton to make the thing pay. Some have said that the soil and others that the climate was at fault; but what at all events actually happened was that with a very heavy production of beets per acre, all of apparently healthy growth and well ripened, the percentage of sugar in them was found far below the customary yield in France and Germany, and for this reason the experiment has in several cases had to be abandoned. It has never yet, we believe, been fully and fairly tried in Canada; but, whenever it is, and when the production of beet sugar is proved economically practicable here, then we are willing to see a good round duty put upon cane sugar. But, until this be shown, we want to see *raw* cane sugar admitted either at a very low duty or at no duty at all. This is, we believe, the correct position of Protectionists on the sugar question; and now let us hope that the misrepresentation we have had again to expose will keep below the ground for a twelvemonth at least.

The Hamilton *Times*, we observe, is informed on what is alleged to be good authority that as a matter of fact American refiners are in the habit of adulterating their hard white sugars to a considerable extent; and that the special inducement for them to do so lies in the large gains which the bounty brings them on all they export. Having in the first place paid duty on the proportion of pure sugar contained in say 100 lbs. of raw, every adulteration by which they can add to that quantity when it comes to be exported brings them so much more bounty. The bounty is on such a scale as to favour them enormously even were they to keep within the strict letter of the law, and to export only the purest sugar that their art can produce. But not only are they enabled to make large profits on export through the operation of the bounty law without any adulteration—the same law further holds out to them a standing inducement to seek through adulteration still larger profits. Somebody in the trade, we suppose, informs the *Times* that this is the case; but for our purpose it is not necessary either to believe it or to discredit it, all we have to say at present is that it may be the case and still not affect our argument in favour of sugar-refining in Canada. For the establishment of this industry permanently amongst us no bounty on export is asked, or anything else that might operate as an

The *Globe* admits that statement to be quite correct, yet it reiterates the assertion that the late Government killed the national policy. It admits that the late Government did all that was possible to preserve those duties, which protected our own people against the free importation of American products in competition with our own—that they entreated the House to vote down Mr. HOLTON'S motion to repeal them—that they all voted against the proposal of the Opposition to repeal any of them; and yet it stultifies itself by the absurd declaration that the late Government are responsible for the repeal of those duties, which they fought to the utmost to maintain! We are glad this discussion has taken place. It will, in respect of this matter of consequence as of many others, show the public the real value of the statements of the Government organ. It will bring to the recollection of the readers of that paper the story of the witness who, having sworn that a horse was fifteen feet high, the judge asked him if he meant fifteen hands high or fifteen feet. He asked the judge what he had noted him down as saying. "Fifteen feet," said the Judge. "Then, "by JOVE, I'll stick to it."

The *Globe* need not go to Cardwell for Dr. TUPPER'S indignant denial of the impudent misstatement that he had voted against the national policy. When on the floor of Parliament, Mr. MACKENZIE, last session—as will be seen by reference to the 419th page of *Hansard*—ventured to say to him, "You voted against it," Dr. TUPPER replied, "That is not true. "I brand that statement as inaccurate. "I voted and struggled for that policy to "the last hour, and I only surrendered "it in the face of overwhelming opposi- "tion which compelled us to abandon "it." The organ of the Government contends that the late Ministry showed their hypocrisy by not resigning when thus defeated, but it fails to show how that would have sustained the policy they were striving to maintain—the fair protection of the products and industries of Canada. The very bill in question, to which Mr. HOLTON succeeded in carrying his amendment to strike off these duties, provided increased protection for our manufactures by authorizing the Government to place in the free list articles required for manufacturing purposes, and that, like every other effort to foster the industries of Canada, had been carried despite the efforts of the Opposition to prevent it.

The facts being now admitted, the organ is driven to the position of asserting that the late Government are responsible for the defeat of the national policy, and are branded with hypocrisy because when unable to maintain it they did not resign office. We need not cross the Atlantic for the means of hoisting the Party in power with their own petard. Have they forgotten that the present Minister of Finance came down to Parliament with a great flourish of trumpets, to announce a new fiscal policy for the present Government? The *ad valorem* duties were to be advanced only to $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A large amount of revenue was to be obtained by increased duties upon articles not manufactured in Canada, and one of our most important industries, that of ship-building, was to be seriously crippled by duties amounting to about one dollar per ton on the articles entering into the construction of vessels. This policy was attacked in Parliament and out of it so vigorously that the Government dare not submit it to a vote of the House until it was completely remodelled and about thirty changes made in it. All the policy it contained was surrendered, and the Finance Minister begged favour for his changed policy by assuring the House that he had gone back as nearly as possible to that of his predecessors. All this is fresh in the recollection of everybody; but we do not remember any charges from the *Globe* that the present Ministry were guilty of hypocrisy or undue love of office, because they abandoned and changed their policy in the face of the opposition it met. We do not remember that they were called upon to resign because they could not carry their tariff until they had changed it in thirty particulars, involving a complete abandonment of all the policy it contained.

The organ assures us, however, that in thus attempting to fasten on the late Government the sacrifice of the late national policy and to exonerate the Party in power from that charge, it is not inspired by any desire to foster our agricultural, mineral, or manufacturing industries. Any policy having such

made up of foreigners. The fair-skinned natives of the north of Europe in forecastle parlance are classed together under the general name of "Dutchman," and though they are tractable and brave they are often ignorant of the language in which the orders are given, and they have not the pride in their work which nationality stimulates in Englishmen. The swarthy natives of the Mediterranean are similarly classified as "Jagoes," but recent mutinies have, it is stated, now diminished the frequency of their employment on board British vessels. These men are about the most worthless and most troublesome who can be received into a ship. They are turbulent, disobedient, and uncleanly, and the officers placed over them have to contend with the perils of villany as well as the perils of the deep. Then there is a third species of modern seaman grouped together as "blacks," who embrace negroes and other dark-skinned races from every quarter of the tropics. These are a scourge to any shipmaster who has to receive them as his crew. Yet they are largely employed, sometimes almost exclusively. The forecastle under their dominion becomes worse than a pigsty. They keep neither themselves nor their bunks clean, and it is no wonder if scurvy makes it appearance when sanitary conditions are ignored. But unhealthiness is not the sole evil attendant on their employment. For the most part, they are incapable sailors and arrant cowards, who fail at the first sign of danger, and aggravate the captain's trouble when he needs every nerve to carry him through in safety. "The worst stories of ill deeds at sea, of "insubordination, and, at times, of mur- "der, we have had during the past year "or two, are to be set down" (says the *Times*) "to the presence of foreigners on "board our vessels." It is notorious also that foreigners, and especially negroes, are not as safe a reliance on board ship as are British seamen. Probably shipowners would prefer Englishmen, but the competition compels or induces them to take the cheapest and most abundant labour with all its attendant risks. But the fact seems to be indisputable that the foreign element now so prevalent in the British marine is a serious detriment to *morale*, seamanship, and safety. This is a point to which ship reformers, now that they have set the ship owner to rights, might devote their energies. The forecastle wants looking after as well as the merchant's office and the captain's cabin, and constantly recurring calamities at sea are making this necessity painfully evident.

BELFORD'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The January (Holiday) number of this new magazine is ample evidence of the determination of the publishers to give it rank with the best magazines published anywhere. There is no superfluous poetry this month. The New Year's Greeting by Dr. Jakeway, Stayner, and the Christmas Carol, are both good. Mr. Lesperance, editor of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, contributes a Walloon legend in verse, styled "Marche-les-Dames," which, barring a few defective metres, is admirable. In prose matter we find the Departments of the Topics of the Time, Olla Podrida, Educational, Scientific, and Musical had to suffer shrinkage before the exigencies of lighter reading more suited to the holiday season—which for this number at all events is an advantage to the general reader. Mr. Payn's and Dr. Holland's stories are continued, and both are developing well. "Rose-Leaf Lips" is a charming story of Love and Art, Monaco—the well-known gaming place of Europe—being the pivotal point of the incidents related. Mr. George Stewart, jr., has another "Evening in the Library," Emerson being treated of this time, and with much cleverness. The main feature of the number is the Christmas Story "When the Ship Comes Home?" by Messrs. Besant and Rice, authors of "Ready Money Mortiboy" and the "Golden Butterfly." We doubt if anything better in this line has seen the light this festive season. Written in the first place for *All the Year Round*, it has much of the Dickens flavour about it, while free from the eccentricities of style which were peculiar to the great master of novel writing. Though it extends over eighty pages we could wish it were eighty more. The illustrations are both numerous and good. This is a new feature in magazine literature in Canada, and it deserves every encouragement. The double page Christmas plate would do credit to the most pretentious magazine in England; and we doubt if *London Society* ever had anything better of its kind. We have but to add that the paper on which the number is printed is strong and bright, and that the type is full and clear. So splendid a production ought to be a grand success; and we are glad to learn that already the publishers' expectations have been more than realized.

mania numbers 90,000. Austria's attitude, however, has proportionately encouraged the Porte in its disposition to resist the reforms."

BELGRADE, Dec. 27.—The newspapers here publish the following:—The Russian General Nikitin arrived here on Monday to take command of the Servian army *vice* Tchernayeff. At a review of the Russian division, General Nikitin declared he had come to Servia by order of the Emperor of Russia to assume command of the army. He said all foreigners serving in the Russian corps in Servia would be considered part of the Russian army. Orders have been issued to corps commanders of the Servian army to proceed immediately to their posts. All volunteers are ordered to proceed to the Drina army.

This afternoon's *Globe* asserts that Russia has ordered her whole fleet to rendezvous at Otachakoff, as apprehensions are entertained of active measures by the Turkish fleet.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this afternoon, in a leading article, says the telegrams on the Eastern question are eminently misleading, and warns its readers not to believe the despatches about the British ambassador, Sir Henry Elliott, retiring, the Marquis of Salisbury's ultimatum, and the departure of the English fleet from Turkish waters, &c.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Sir H. Elliott will leave Constantinople when the Conference is ended for a period of rest. Besika bay is no place for large and heavy ships at this season, and the Marquis of Salisbury's business with the Sultan yesterday was not to present the proposals of the Conference, as an ultimatum. Likely enough his Lordship told the Sultan that the rejection of the Conference proposals would put an end to all discussions, and should war ensue, he must not expect a word or act of support from the British Government, but between a declaration of that kind and the presentation of a threatening ultimatum, there is a wide difference. The talk of agreement between Russia and England goes a great deal too far if it is held to signify that England will impose Russia's demand on the Porte. For the sake of peace we may wish to see their proposals accepted. If they are refused we shall not quarrel with the Porte, but watch the outcome of its refusal with a steady view to the protection of our own position in the world.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 27.—It appears certain that the Porte will not reject all the proposals of the Powers, but only make objections to several points. Although the Turkish war party is strong a peaceful solution is considered possible.

Midhat Pacha and Serfet Pacha seem personally to favour the maintenance of peace.

The plenipotentiaries, in order to meet the resistance of the Porte, appear disposed to discuss certain details, provided the principles are maintained.

It is believed in diplomatic circles that there is ground for hope that no rupture will occur. An interview between the Marquis of Salisbury and the Sultan on Tuesday appears to have produced a favourable result.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 27th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* considers the memorial of the Greek population of Turkey against the proposed recognition of Bulgaria, south of the Balkans, as a serious affair for those who side with Russia. The *Gazette* adds:—"It is unlikely perhaps that the attitude of the Greeks will influence the policy of St. Petersburg, but it serves to show what a fool's paradise has been the abode of those Englishmen who have supposed the whole world, excepting their own selfish and obstructive country, was united in aspirations for the welfare and protection of the oppressed Bulgarians."

A Constantinople special says the first Turkish Council under the new constitution was held yesterday, and voted for war. Another Council will be held to-day.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The Austrian Ambassador has been summoned to Vienna by special command of the Emperor. It is believed Austria is about to take important resolutions with regard to the Eastern question.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—On Tuesday 500 Russians, mostly armed cavalry, crossed the Danube from Thurnsoveren. The Emperor Francis Joseph, M. Tisza, the Hungarian Finance Minister, Count Andrassy, the Austrian Minister of War and Foreign Affairs, and the Imperial Finance Minister will be present at the Cabinet meeting to be held to-day on the Eastern question. The first three come to Vienna expressly to attend the meeting.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 27.—It is rumoured the Turks will present counter propositions to the Conference to-day.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—The news from Bessarabia is that the Russian army is so little fit for a long campaign, that Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed unless he receives a considerable reinforcement of picked troops he cannot commence serious operations beyond crossing the Pruth and taking up-quarters in Roumania.

BELGRADE, Dec. 27.—Russia is sending money to enable Servia to recommence hostilities.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A *Daily Telegraph's* special despatch from Pera says the Sultan in answer to Lord Salisbury's friendly representations, declared his personal safety would be compromised if he conceded all the Powers demanded. No threats passed at the interview between the Sultan and Lord Salisbury.

... valley, on the Southern Central railway, was burned on the 22nd. Thomas Hines, the night watchman, perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at $60,000; partially insured.

Brent, the forger, having been surrendered on the 21st and having sailed from Liverpool, the Department of State has notified the British Minister that the President is prepared to respond to and to make requisition for the surrender of fugitive criminals under the Treaty of 1842.

During the matinee performance at the National Theatre, Washington, on Monday, a man in the gallery was seized with a fit, the disturbance causing cries of "fire" and a small panic ensued. Three or four persons were more or less bruised, but none seriously. Order was restored and the play went on. Kate Claxton was on the stage at the time.

A despatch from Hudson, N. Y., says the wife of Jno. W. Kiere surrendered herself to the police, and stoutly asserted that she shot Hermance. Her story is not believed, as several witnesses testify to having seen her husband do the shooting. Threats of lynching Kiere are so loud that the police are constantly on the alert.

Hugh McClellan, clerk for Wm. Webb, shipbuilder, New York, was arrested on Friday, and arraigned Saturday at the Tombs Police Court, charged with embezzling between $30,000 and $40,000 belonging to his employer. The defalcations have extended over a number of years. An examination of the books of the firm disclose a large number of erasures and alterations. The accused is a Scotchman, and was trusted implicitly by his employer.

Edward Condon, a messenger in the American Exchange Bank, New York, went with a light into the basement of the building to fix the gas meter on Monday, an explosion followed and Condon was knocked senseless to the floor. All the windows in the building which were of plate glass, were broken; loss $10,000. The furniture was also injured to a great extent. The concussion smashed 40 valuable plate glass windows in the Equitable building nearly opposite. Condon the messenger is seriously but not fatally injured.

The house of M. L. Heller, Ravenswood, L.I., was entered on Saturday morning by five masked robbers, who compelled the ten inmates, three men and seven females, to arise and go into one room, pistols being held to the heads of the men. The robbers then proceeded to ransack the house. They removed every portable article, including the money, jewellery, clothing, and ornaments. What they could not carry away they destroyed. Mirrors and other valuable articles were smashed to pieces. For an hour and a half the robbers remained in the house, which they gutted from attic to cellar. The house is close to the water, and the robbers when they had collected the stolen goods, carried them to a boat, and rowed away. They did not even leave their victims necessary clothing, even boots and shoes were taken. The value of the stolen articles is about $3,000.

Canadian.

Vanalstine's fine residence, Parkhill, was burnt to the ground on Monday night.

Vennor predicts a great deal of snow, a cold snap, and a general thaw in January.

Whitaker's block and the Farmers' Hotel, Jarvis, were completely destroyed by fire on Monday night.

On Saturday evening the woollen mills of Tanner & Harris, Mount Forest, were totally consumed by fire.

John Burn, an aged farmer, living near Tilsonburg, fell down stairs a few evenings ago, and broke his neck.

The Premier is at Sarnia, and will remain there for some days. Nearly all the Ministers are absent from Ottawa.

The men employed on the Aylmer branch of the Northern Colonization railway have struck for nonpayment of wages.

Davis Bros' store, Prescott, was recently robbed of a large quantity of goods. An employee of the firm has been arrested on suspicion.

A fire occurred on Sunday about six o'clock in a house owned by Charles Leduc, of Hull, and occupied by Raymond, on Kent street. The building was completely destroyed; loss $500.

Mrs. Rowe, of Beaverton, was found drowned in a well last week. At the inquest held on Saturday by Dr. McKay, Coroner, the verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to her death by drowning herself while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

A woman of bad character sent her newly born babe to the Good Shepherd's Convent, Ottawa, and on a messenger being sent to her to ascertain what she wished the Sisters to do with the child, she replied they could send it to —— if they liked. The infant will be sent to the Foundling Hospital, Montreal.

A man named Carmody was robbed of $40 in Kelly's saloon, Hull, last week. A man named Baptiste Caurrall made a deposition before the Police Magistrate to the effect that he saw the proprietor of the saloon take the money, that Carmody was drunk, and that he afterwards offered him a dollar to say nothing about it.

In regard to Hutchinson, the missing man, the Hull authorities from evidence in their

... politan Police there. The Republicans say the Democratic programme is for Wiltz, the Democratic candidate for Lieut.-Governor, to take possession of the Senate Chamber, which has already been guarded against, and that failing in this, the next step will be to organize the Democratic Senate in another building; but that this cannot be accomplished, as there are six Democratic Senators who will not consent to this, and that the result will be that Gen. Nichols will simply be inaugurated and then go home.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 27.—Before the House, of the sub-Committee of which Blackburn is chairman, a variety of evidence was given to show the throwing out of Democratic polls by supervisors for insufficient reasons. One witness, the supervisor of a poll, testified it was held at a point a mile from the original designation by the supervisor of the parish, and that eighty-six votes cast there were all Republican. The witness refused to vote.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Speaker of the House has caused a subpœna to be issued against Mr. Orton to appear forthwith before the Morrison investigating Committee at New Orleans with the required telegrams.

Cronin, the Tilden elector of Oregon, to-day delivered the electoral vote to Vice-President Terry, who declined to give a receipt of the two returns from that State, as in the case of Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 27.—The notice from the Secretary of State to the other members of the canvassing board to meet this morning to re-canvass the returns was withdrawn to-day. McLin and Cawgill refused to obey the order of the court and will fyle a motion to vacate the rule and set aside *mandamus*. Attorney-General Cocke will obey the mandate of the court by making a canvass himself, and filing the same in the clerk's office this afternoon as directed by the court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Advices received here to-day by the National Republican Committee from their counsel and other prominent Northern Republicans now in Florida, are to the effect that the re-canvass ordered by the State Supreme Court applies only to votes for Governor, etc., and does not refer to votes for Presidential electors.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The committee appointed at the meeting of merchants, bankers, etc., held a week ago at the residence of Wm. E. Dodge, have prepared a memorial to Congress expressing great satisfaction at the appointment of Committees of Conference to consider the proper mode of counting ballots for President and Vice-President, and praying that all mere party considerations may be thrown aside and pure and unselfish patriotism guide legislative action. The memorial is signed by most of the great business houses of New York, representing all political affiliations.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—E. W. Barnes, telegraph manager, was to-day placed under arrest, and left for Washington to appear before the Bar of the House on the charge of contempt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Senate branch of the Joint Committee on counting electoral vote had a session of several hours' duration to-day. It was confined principally to the interchange of views and suggestions in regard to the subject. The House branch of the Committee has not yet held a meeting.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 27.—Attorney-General Cocke made a canvass of the vote this morning, after the other members of the Board refused to canvass. This gives Drew 497 and Tilden 94 majority. This canvass he filed in the Clerk's office in obedience to the orders of the Court. Subsequently the other members of the Board agreed to recanvass and the full board met at 4 p.m. They have just concluded their canvass and have given Drew a majority of 195, and Hayes' electors 206. Cocke files a protest. The Court reassembles to-morrow.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Read what the people say in regard to the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills.

LEVI JONES, Markham, says:—"I had a very severe attack of Bronchitis. I was so bad that I could hardly get my breath. I sought for a quick remedy, and seeing the 'Shoshonees Remedy' so highly recommended, I procured a bottle, and am happy to say, that by the time it was taken, I was entirely well and have remained so, although I was much exposed through the winter in travelling."

REV. F. B. STRATTON, Demorestville, writes:—"I have found your remedies particularly beneficial for liver complaint, dyspepsia, and bronchial affections, and would advise all similarly affected to give them a trial."

JOHN FINLAYSON, Athol, says:—"When travelling one of my feet got sore and broke out. I could not cure it and had to return home. It became better and afterwards much worse. I finally purchased a bottle of the 'Remedy' and a box of 'pills,' and before they were half gone I commenced to improve, and before they were finished my foot was completely cured. It is now seventeen months since, but have had no further attack." Price of the Remedy in pint bottles $1; Pills 25 cents a box.

Hing Lee, the richest Chinaman in Montana, was recently murdered at German Gulch. His murderers got about $50,000.

A peddler recently stopped a funeral procession in Connecticut, and tried to sell mourning goods to the folks in the carriages.

[illegible] JUDGES.

The following has been sent to us for publication:—

"BARRIE, 25th Dec., 1876.

"*To the Editor of The Globe.*

"SIR,—I do not propose, as a general rule, to notice comments that may be made on me or on what I say. But your pretended report of what I said at Charleston, and your attack on me in to-day's issue of the *Globe*—although based not on what I said but on what I 'nearly spoke'—representing me as having made remarks personally offensive to those whom I am glad to be able to consider as among my personal friends, and whose position ought to render them sacred from abuse at the hands of public men as well as of public journalists—makes it in my judgment incumbent that for once I should depart from a rule that I would gladly adhere to.

"I did not say anything respecting the *personnel* of the Judges of either the Supreme Court or of the Court of Appeal at the meeting held at Charleston, where your very veracious informant pretends to have heard me. This, however, is but a trifling inaccuracy in comparison with the many serious misrepresentations which the report contains. I did, however, discuss the matter of the appointment of the Judges of the Court of Appeal at a small meeting held during the canvass at Cataract.

"I may at once say that throughout the contest I never opened my mouth with respect to the Judges of the Supreme Court or of any of them. What I said of Mr. Fournier was solely with reference to his conduct as Minister of Justice in carrying through (?) the Supreme Court Bill, on which you, sir, and your party set such store as evincing the Legislative wisdom and the general capacity of the Government.

"As to the Judges of the Court of Appeals, I did contend that it was unfortunate that the gentlemen who had been appointed had had no judicial training; and were inexperienced in comparison with the able and eminent jurists—and I instanced, if I mistake not, Mr. Chief Justice Hagarty, Mr. Justice Wilson, and Mr. Justice Gwynne—on whose judgments they sat in appeal.

"I illustrated my meaning by informing my audience that Mr. Justice Moss was a man of about my own age—a remark I believe almost literally correct—and to prevent misapprehension I jocularly added that the comparison went no further as I was not of the same standing at the Bar, or that his (Mr. Justice Moss') standing was better, or words to that effect. I did this eminent Judge, therefore, the injustice of accusing him of being guilty not exactly of 'the atrocious crime of being a young man,' but of being, comparatively speaking, a young man!

"Of Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Patterson I merely remarked that perhaps they were not so widely known to the general public as Mr. Justice Moss was; and had not the elevated position at the Bar which, in my opinion, could alone justify the Administration in placing them over the heads of the many able jurists who had won a well earned fame for themselves on the Bench. But I most certainly did not say they were 'obscure,' or that 'they had little or no standing at the Bar.' On the contrary, I spoke of their abilities just as I felt and feel: in substance, that they were able and painstaking lawyers, both occupying high and honourable places in their profession—men estimable alike for their public worth as for their private virtues.

"Nor did I assail the Government for the appointment of any of the Judges to either the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal, or accuse them of having appointed to the judiciary on political grounds. Nor did I say or very 'nearly say' that the 'country could not be expected to have a high respect for decisions given by Judges such as those.' I could not have uttered a sentiment so foreign to all my convictions.

"My objection was to the appointment of lawyers—no matter how eminent, necessarily without judicial training—to supervise the work of men of such standing and experience as the Judges of our Superior Courts. And I thought it was another of the many administrative blunders chargeable against the Government.

"I may add, my speech was made in presence of Mr. Oliver, M.P. for one of the ridings of Oxford, who fought the battle of his party well and ably throughout the campaign. He did find fault in answering that my address was all taken up with matters of interest in legal circles only, and not to the general public. But he *did not* complain of my remarks, or of the tone of them, as being unfair to the Judges, or any of them, as he most assuredly would have done had I said one half I have been misrepresented as having said.

"If not impertinent to the matter in question, I may be permitted to say that it is a pleasing feature, if the only one, in your onslaught on me, that it plainly indicates that recent events have not been without a salutary effect. The editor of the *Globe* is now the defender of the honour and good fame of the judiciary, though but erstwhile he was its virulent and unrighteous assailant.

"I have the honour to be, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"D'ALTON McCARTHY."

A public meeting is called for the organization of a live temperance society in Brussels

DISTINCTIVE MARKS UPON ARTICLES OF EXPORT FROM CANADA.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—Upon several occasions during the last few years I have called the attention of exporters in Canada to the above subject.

To a small extent only has my request been conceded, and the immense importance of the same forces me to again claim the indulgence of your columns.

A case in point: One of our agricultural implement manufacturers ships a vast quantity of his goods to Europe, with other things hay forks. Some of these found their way to Antwerp. The forks were of superior quality, but the prices a shade higher than the Yankee goods, in consequence of commissions of the several agents through whose hands they had passed. A large purchaser in Belgium tried in vain to discover the manufacturer's address. The agents would of course not give it, and the label only showed Oshawa, ONT. Now, in Canada, we understand these abbreviations, Ont., Que., N.B., N.S., &c.; but in Europe and elsewhere they are entirely unknown. N.B. might, indeed, be taken for North Britain.

After an immense amount of trouble the address was found by writing to the printer of the label, whose imprint bore, *Buffalo, United States*. A large and profitable direct trade has now resulted.

I merely relate this to show you the vast importance not only to country but to the producer, in having every article of export legibly imprinted with "Canada."

A nobleman at present travelling in the East says in a letter to one of the London daily newspapers:—"In a remote Arab village between the Lebanon and anti-Lebanon, I found goods exposed for sale in boxes which had come from the works of English and American manufacturers. *If fame means the spreading abroad of one's name, then I am inclined to think that certain of the makers of these articles are the most famous men who ever lived.*"

Now, if the last remark be true, why should not our country be advertised in this manner. Sewing machines, reapers, hay forks, spokes, hubs, doors, sashes, flour, cheese, pork, meat, preserves, in fact everything we export should in same manner bear the mark *Canada*.

What kind of argument can possibly be more impressive to the poor agricultural labourer of Great Britain or the intending emigrant that Canada is a good country to go to than to see one of our splendid Canadian cheeses or barrels of apples exposed for sale at the village grocer's store, and at prices which enable them to purchase. At present, through an oversight on the part of the Canadian exporters, the impression is that all our goods are American.

Yours obediently,
JOHN DYKE.
Canada Government Emigration Agent,
Liverpool, England, Dec. 9th, 1876.