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The Free Press.

Monday, August 5, 1878.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN IN PARLIAMENT.

Hartington's name has gone as all saw it must go under the circumstances, Beaconsfield has the heart of the Empire with him, and in this instance right and popular sympathy, the interest of the nation and the interests of the Government go hand in hand. The debate both in the Chamber of Peers and the House of Commons has called forth some pretty forcible speaking, and given occasion to the indulgence in personalities with an infusion of asperity not very common in either branches of the British Legislature. The passage at arms between Salisbury and Derby, Beaconsfield and Gladstone, and between those of lesser note, occasioned a pretty ripple on the surface of Parliamentary debate rather unusual among these staid, disciplined and dignified magnates of the British Senate. It is but fair to suppose that the Liberal party are a little chagrined at the result of the whole matter, and the conclusion arrived at regarding the Eastern question. Their political rivals have gained a more decided advantage over them in the estimation of the electorate, than did Beaconsfield and Salisbury over Gortchakoff and his allies in the Congress. In fact, if the Government appeal to the country now, they will be sustained by such a majority as assures the Conservatives in power for another Parliamentary term, perhaps two, provided they govern with ordinary judgment and fair ability. A majority of 143, against two to one, is a very decisive verdict in favor of the Government policy, and the longer the debate continued the greater would have been this majority. Home or foreign affairs, Liberals openly proclaimed their determination to support the Government policy on this question, and as the debate progressed and England's attend position before the world became clearer, the national pride became excited and enthusiasm began to spread among the assembled legislators. It is not surprising that this feeling should show itself within the walls of Parliament. It is difficult to conceive how it could be otherwise, when the whole kingdom was in a state of ferment, and burning with a desire to evince their gratitude to, and their high appreciation of, the First Minister and his associates in the British Congress, and the valuable services they had rendered to Great Britain and the world. With a feeling like this burning in the hearts of the citizens generally, it would have been strange indeed if the same subtile influence had not made itself felt in the Houses of Parliament. To have kept down the national enthusiasm after Beaconsfield's great speech in the House of Peers on submitting the Protocols of the Congress of Berlin was circulated through the country, would have been an impossibility. An sher defence—if defence we ought to call what only prevent the indebtedness of the country to the man who speaks—of the English plenipotentiaries and their course in the Congress, and of what they accomplished on behalf of Turkey, of Great Britain, of the world and universal peace,—if we may throw out the sacrifice of honor—has never been delivered in the British Senate. From the extracts called for in this country we were prepared for something of a brilliant kind, but now, having read the speech in its entirety, we pronounce it quite worthy of the diplomatic achievements of which it is intended to be both an expositive and defence. It meets adverse criticism at every point, and proves its worthiness; it contrasts in a masterly style the deplorable condition of Turkey as determined by the Treaty of San Stefano, and that in which she stands under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin; it points out how the latter restores to Turkey about thirty thousand square miles of territory and two and a half millions of inhabitants; it shows that these were not only the wealthiest, but the best of the people of the Turkish Empire; it shows that the former Bulgaria was extended down to the northern shores of the Ægean Sea, cutting off Constantinople from the greater part of the remaining European territories of the Sultan, leaving him no line of defence, whereas by the present arrangement Turkey secures the impregnable barrier of the Balkans, with a compact territory within this range. It deals in equally explicit terms with the projected reforms in Turkey, and points out the true position which England now occupies in the East—a position that gives her a commanding influence in Europe and the world, places peace almost within her power, and restores her to the rank among the nations which she had lost.

..Victim:—"Sing—aw—nursey wymes! Good gwacious! What is a nursey wyme? Can't you suggest a mething appwopwiate? First Partner (with emphasis)—"Yes—Goosey goosey." Second Partner (more emphatically)—"Gander." (The victim as a dim notion that somehow there is something personal somewhere.)

SOCIALISM IN THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The German elections just closed will furnish Bismarck with food for thought. The fiendish attempts lately made upon the life of the old Emperor William has, no doubt, aroused a feeling of bitter animosity against the Socialists and their principles, and prevented them from attaining to any great strength in the legislature, but still the vote shows how very numerous they must be. Though not successful at the polls in proportion to their numbers, the vote polled would represent a very large section of the community. So far as we have obtained reliable statistics, it would appear, that about 124,000 votes, evidently representing Socialists, have been polled, and how much this number may fall short of the absolute vote cast cannot yet be accurately determined. One despatch from Berlin says that six Socialists have been elected, while many have yet to be settled by the results of second ballots. It is plain that this element in German society has suffered, and justly suffered in public estimation, by the barbarous attempts on the life of the reigning monarch, but their principles are spreading and their numbers are increasing notwithstanding the ill odor in which they stand. It requires great judgment to deal with social distempers in the body politic, as any undue severity exercised in the application of repressive measures is likely to defeat its own object, and by creating a sympathy with the sufferers, increase the virulence of the evil which it was intended to abate. There is some reason to believe that this has been the case in Germany, and if the accounts we have of it reach us are to be credited the administration have passed far beyond the line that ought to limit government interference with individual right and liberty. If the Berlin Executive counsellors such acts as have been lately laid at their door, then the increase of socialism is accounted for by the past, and second in the future, unless the teachings of history go for nothing in this instance. If these dangerous principles should spread with the same rapidity for a few years more the results will be felt in urban constituencies would be more marked and important, as in the many cases in which a failure has been made through a small defect in the number of voters of this ticket, the progress made in converting the working classes to embrace socialistic views would turn the scale and throw the balance on the other side. Germany requires to be governed at the present time in accordance with the dictates of sound wisdom, liberal views, and impartial justice, and any departure from such a code, even on account of the wickedness of individuals, will only intensify the evil which severe measures propose to remedy. The German Reichstag, so far as can be gleaned from the returns made, will not be materially affected by the elections just closed. The united Liberals and Conservatives combined will still have a majority, and while these act in concert the other political sects can effect nothing. How the negotiations with the Vatican may eventuate is not known, nor will the result materially affect politics as at present constituted, whatever influence it may have on German politics in the future. Germany, like other nations, will learn the lesson in time that the wisest course in the government of a State is to ignore all sectarian differences and exclude all sectarian influences by placing all classes of subjects on the same common platform. With some churches this is difficult to accomplish, but it should any labor during the time that the country of Governments more plain and its performance more easy of accomplishment.

Alessandro Franchi, Cardinal, Pontifical Secretary of State, and Archbishop of Thessalonia, died in Rome on Thursday. He was born June 15, 1819, in Rome. The age of 59 is not very advanced for a man of that profession after his admission to the priesthood, being exceedingly methodical, yet clever, affable, witty, making many friends, yet never losing a single enemy. For a time he was the Papal Nuncio at the Court of Queen Isabella of Spain. While he was attached to this Court Isabella gave him many presents of great value, and bestowed royal honors upon him with a lavish hand. He was made a Bishop in 1860, and shortly after he entered active episcopal equipment—a mitre, episcopal cross, chain, alasp, ring—all mounted with costly pearls and diamonds. But Bishop Franchi was not a favorite alone of Queen Isabella. Pope Pius IX. regarded him with great favor, and in 1873 conferred a Cardinal's hat upon him. The following year Cardinal Barnabo died, and Cardinal Franchi was appointed to be his successor as the head of the Congregation of the Propaganda. In this position, having supervision of the missions of the Roman Church, he was brought into contact with American bishops and priests, and thus became the best known to them of the College of Cardinals. At the time of Pope Pius's death his name was mentioned as that of a person eminently qualified to wear the triple crown. Not only was his name mentioned by the busy gossipers who tried to predict what the result of the Conclave would be, but his name was actually voted on. Cardinals Franchi, Simeoni, and Bilio being the only candidates besides Pecci who had votes enough to entitle their followers to the name of a party, and Cardinal Franchi was among the first to cast their votes for Pecci and ensure his unanimous election. After the accession of Leo XIII., he became Secretary of State, and Cardinal Simeoni was transferred to the Prefecture of the Propaganda. He has been ill for some time, and it was supposed that his sickness would result fatally. For several days he has been at the point of death. Having passed a sleepless and fervent night on Tuesday, he received the sacrament of extreme unction on Wednesday morning, and rapidly sank until one o'clock Thursday morning, when he died. His death is deeply lamented by Pope Leo, who was attached to him personally, and had had the utmost confidence in his sagacity and discretion. To his skill as a diplomatist is attributed the resumption of negotiations with Prince Bismarck and the appointment of the Papal Nuncio at Munich to be sent to Berlin.

The Journal des Débats lately published a note with a strong official flavor about it, to the effect that a claim is made by France on the British Government for a share of the sum awarded by the Arbitration Commission as an indemnity to the Canadians for infringement on their fishery rights by citizens of the United States. The demand is based on the pretension that by the treaties of Utrecht (1713) and Paris, (1763,) the rights of French subjects to fish on the coast of Newfoundland were recognized, and that one of the co possessors of such fishery rights cannot alienate them without an understanding with the power that shares them with it. Lords Derby and Salisbury have refused to admit the claim, but the French Government nevertheless persists in it.

The British inhabitants of San Francisco intend presenting Lord Beaconsfield with a gift that will at once show their appreciation of his talents and prove a peculiar remembrance of their present home. At first it was intend it to send the Premier a gold brick, suitably inscribed, mounted on a silver stand; but the present intention is to let the presentation take the form of a gold casket, containing specimens of gold quartz, mounted by the Beaconsfield coat of arms. At either end will be a British and Indian soldier grasping hands, and the base will be inscribed with the mottoes "For Defence not Defiance" and "Ready, Aye Ready."

THEY DONT LIKE IT.

The Ottawa *Herald* (Independent Reform) thus remarks upon a recent incident in this city:—"At a recent gathering of the "Reform party at London, Mr. Warren "Rock, Q.C., a life long Reformer, was invited to be present and occupy a seat on "the platform. He declined the honor in "a note, which indicated that he felt the "neglect and indifference with which old "Reformers had been treated of late. Of "course, Mr. Rock may have had a per"sonal grievance, but it cannot be denied "that there is a feeling abroad among those "who were Reformers before the Pacific "Scandal discovery, who toiled and suffer"ed for their party in its days of darkness, "that they are not held in the same "esteem as those who leaped the fence "when Sir John Macdonald was tottering "to his fall." Very true. And nowhere is this feeling so general or warranted as in this city, where such men as the Walkers and Glasses, who were ardent "Tories" so long as it suited their own convenience, are seen thrusting themselves forward as representative Reformers now that that party is temporarily triumphant. Life-long adherents of the Reform party in this city are supercilious set aside, the men who bore its burdens and fought its battles in the days when such work was done with no little personal sacrifice and discouragement, are coolly relegated to the background, or, at best, only permitted to sit at the feet of the great turncoats who now seek to monopolize attention, and bask in the sunshine of official favor. Is it not a stigma upon the Reformers of London that a man like Colonel Walker, a service in their ranks, the acknowledged Reformer of yesterday, should be able to boast, as he did at the late meeting in the Mechanics' Institute, that our old friend Mr. Robert Reid, a man who has spent a lifetime in consistent adherence to his party, is indebted to his influence for the position he now holds? Let no the Colonel tried to make it appear. No wonder such a feeling as that referred to exists; but great wonder that the state of affairs the Forte lodging its influence lowed to continue. Some may swallow it with as little grimace as possible, willing to endure what they cannot cure, however disagreeable it may be to them. But it is evident that Mr. Warren Rock is not one of that kind. He is not afraid to speak out.

Says the New York *Times*:—Colonial Governorships, which for a long time were chiefly held by military officers, influential but impecunious, Irish members of Parliament, &c., are evidently looking up, and likely to become prizes for a different order of men. New-Zealand has a Marquis to govern it, and Canada is to have a semi-royal occupant of its vice-regal throne. Victoria (Australia), which is regarded as the blue ribbon of Australian Governorships, will be filled shortly by a distinguished occupant for its throne on the next vacancy. So far as climate is concerned, the Australian Governorships are far preferable to the Canadian and Indian. Government House at Sydney, for example, is for eight months in the year about as delightful a residence as the world can produce—a spacious manor sumptuously furnished, with its lovely gardens sloping down to a harbor admitted to be surpassed only by that of Rio. The Government House at Hobart Town, Tasmania, is an even finer abode—far too fine, in fact, for so poor a colony. It was built by convict labor during the time that the colony was a penal settlement. The salary at Sydney is £7,000. That at Melbourne £10,000, but certain allowances bring the salary at the former very nearly up to the latter. The utmost that a Governor in these two colonies can save, if he maintains the style and hospitality expected, is $5,000,that is, out of his salary, but no man is expected to touch or his private purse, and besides Lord Dufferin, who has really been unnecessarily liberal, probably very few ever have done so. The Indian Governorships are much more valuable than the colonial, and admit of large savings. It is considered that a Viceroy there can, without any difficulty, put by $250,000 after 18 years' service Colonial Governors of first-class colonies receive $5,000 a year pension. This is the highest pension awarded to those in the service.

It is a matter of general remark among those who have interested themselves in the subject that the opening of certain Canadian colleges to both sexes has not been attended by the results which were expected. In fact, the young ladies do not appear to be at all anxious to take advantage of so opportunity for which they formerly clamored so loudly. This is particularly the case in New England, where the subject has excited most discussion. In the Boston University, for instance, which has been freely opened to women, there are only 31 female students, and all but six of them are from the immediate neighborhood of Boston. The Colby University contains but 10 young ladies, and 5 of them are from the village in which the institution is situated. In the Wesleyan University, only 3 young ladies pursue their studies, and they are all related to the professors. In the University of Vermont there are only 11 female students, and neither in that college nor in the Wesleyan University have any young ladies entered this year's Freshman Class. This manifest indifference to an opportunity which at one time was so much sought and sought in vain, seems to be but another illustration of the old German adage that "what we can't get we want, and what we have we don't care for."

During the minority of the Marquis of Bute hundreds of thousands of pounds were spent by the Trustees of his estate in executing magnificent docks at Cardiff. Many considered the outlay demanded as so great an expenditure of a minor's money in what they persisted in regarding as more or less of a speculative investment, and the sequel has shown that their misgivings were right. Unless some unforeseen event occurs, Glamorganshire has seen its best days. The iron works are dead or dying, the sound of wheel and hammer is no longer heard at Cy-farthia, and there is not the faintest prospect of Mr. Crawshay's resuming his gigantic work. The port of Cardiff taps this wonderful iron and colliery county, and, of course, when mines and works are doing nothing, will be proportionately affected. Two years ago a line of packets was established by Lord Bute's agent to run between Cardiff and New York, but it did not pay, and was perforce abandoned. "Lothair" is in no danger of starving, but his income falls very far short of what it was reported to be ten years ago.

A young New Yorker who has been travelling in the East could not resist the temptation of journeying to Bagdad, which had long appealed to his imagination through the "Arabian Nights" and their roseate descriptions of the Saracenic capital. He has written home a letter expressing his bitter disappointment at the Bagdad of his fancy as compared with the Bagdad of fact. Instead of finding a beautiful and wonderful city, the centre of Arabic civilization and refinement, possessed of 200,000 picturesque inhabitants, he found a shrunken town of 60,000 ignorant and republic Mussulmans, with narrow, dirty, unpaved streets, full of ruts, and strewed with carcases which would make perpetual pestilence but for devouring dogs, the only scavengers.

The Earl of Beaconsfield on the Berlin Treaty.

The following is an extract from the speech of Lord Beaconsfield in the House of Lords on the 19th instant:—

"For the last two or three years we have listened to no appeal which involved anything like an acquisition of territory, because the territory which might have come to us would have been territory which France would see in our hands with suspicion and dislike. But I must make this observation to your Lordships. We have a substantial interest in the East; it is a commanding interest, and its behests must be obeyed. But the interest of France in Egypt and her interest in Syria are, as she acknowledges, sentimental and traditionary interests, and although I respect them, and although I wish to see in the Lebanon and in Egypt the influence of France fairly and justly maintained, and although her officers and ours in that part of the world are acting with the utmost confidence and trust, we must remember that our connection with the East is not merely an affair of sentiment and tradition, but that we have urgent and substantial and enormous interests which we must guard and keep.

"Therefore, when we find that the progress of Russia is a progress which, whatever may be the intentions of Russia, necessarily in that part of the world produces such a state of disorganization, and want of confidence in the Porte, it comes to this, that if we do not interfere in vindication of our own interests, that part of Asia must be either the victim of anarchy or the possession of Russia. My lords, I have ventured to review the chief points connected with the subject on which I wished to address you—namely, what was the policy pursued by us both at the Congress of Berlin and in the Convention of Constantinople. I am told, indeed, that we have incurred an awful responsibility by the Convention into which we have entered. My lords, a prudent minister certainly would not recklessly enter into any responsibility, but a minister who is afraid to enter responsibility is in my mind not a prudent minister. We do not, my lords, wish to enter into any unnecessary responsibility. There is no responsibility from which we certainly shrink; we shrink from the responsibility of handing to our successors a diminished or weakened empire.

"Our opinion is that the course we have taken will arrest the great evils which are destroying Asia Minor and the equally rich countries beyond. We see in the present state of affairs the Porte losing its influence over its subjects; we see a certainty, in our opinion, of increasing anarchy, of the dissolution of all those ties, which, though feeble, yet still exist, and which have kept society together in those countries. We see the inevitable result of such a state of things, and we cannot blame Russia sufficiently for it. But yielding to Russia what she has obtained, we say to her, 'Thus far, and no further.' Asia is large enough for both of us. There is no reason for these constant wars or fears of wars between Russia and England. Before the circumstances which led to the recent disastrous war, when none of those events which we have seen agitating the world had occurred, and when we were speaking in another place of the conduct of Russia in Central Asia, I ventured to express a hope that Russia would be unjustly attacked, and I said then what I repeat now—there is room enough for Russia and England in Asia. But the room that we require we must secure.

"We have, therefore, entered into an alliance—a defensive alliance—with Turkey to guard her against any further attack from Russia. We believe that the result of this convention will be order and tranquillity. And then it will be for Europe to see if we ask for no privileges or commercial advantages—it will then be for Europe to assist England in availing ourselves of the wealth which has been so long neglected and undeveloped in regions once so fertile and so favored. We are told, as I have said before, that we are undertaking great responsibilities. From these responsibilities we do not shrink. We think that with prudence and discretion, we shall bring about a state of affairs as advantageous for Europe as for ourselves."

A Russian Slavophil on the Berlin Treaty.

M. Aksakoff, a prominent Russian Slavophil, recently delivered an address before the Moscow Slavophil Society, of which the following is an extract:

"Are we to credit the telegrams issuing from Berlin in all the languages of the world? Are we to believe that Russia is making concession after concession? That the painful intelligence of our acquiescence in foreign demands is correct? Blushing with shame we are struck dumb with astonishment at what we hear. Can it be true that victorious Russia allows herself to be thus degraded, to pay the cost of the defeated party, now that the accounts of the war being worked out and the sum total is drawn? Is it possible to imagine that the votes passed by Congress will be sanctioned by the Russian government? Have we been beaten by the Turks? Have we sustained a worse defeat than the one suffered by France at Sedan? Are we the party routed, and has the Turk gained the upper hand? Nothing of the kind is the case. All that has occurred is that Lord Beaconsfield has frowned, and stamped the ground with his foot. Russian diplomacy has been frightened by the angry exhibitions of the great foreigner, and is making concessions. Has anybody also been frightened by the British Premier? Certainly not. With this alliance which is a sure indication of strength, Lord Beaconsfield has given our diplomacy to understand that he regards it as his business to prevent the recurrence of Russian victories in Turkey. In other words, Lord Beaconsfield has made notification to telling us that the Congress is neither more nor less than a conspiracy against the Russian people, and that Turkey must be upheld, no matter what the Balkan Christians may suffer. Now it stands to reason that the notion of an anti Russian conspiracy, in which the representatives of the Russian Government take part, is almost too absurd to be contemplated. And yet it seems to be true. The Balkans, the alleged insuperable obstacle in the way of our troops, have been promptly surmounted by our victorious columns, that mountainous ridge is now but a mere molehill, and the passes held by English engineers, assisted by English troops, are the invincible mountain fortresses to be constructed are to be garrisoned with Turkish troops, a *bona fide* barrier being thus created between ourselves and our national adversary.

"We do not know what to say at the incredible conduct of our diplomatists in yielding to this impossible demand. Here stupidity must have combined with excessive servility to cause them to consent to such a proposition."

Russian Prophecies on the Results of the Treaty.

Paris Letter to the Pall Mall Gazette.

An eminent Russian is said to have expressed his discontent with the work accomplished in the congress in the following terms:—"A hundred years after the last partition of Poland the Congress of Berlin has pronounced the partition of Turkey. That Empire, founded by valiant conquerors, but ill-governed by their successors, has succumbed, not to the blows struck by Russia, but to those struck by England. It was Lord Beaconsfield who, by his perfidious counsels, encouraged the Turks to accept war with Russia—a war which has forever broken their power in Europe. By imposing its protectorate, England now reduces Turkey to a state of vassalage. It is England who will rule over Anatolia, as she already rules over the Khedive of Egypt. Without having fired a single cartridge she has seized on the lion's share, the isle of Cyprus; and, to the great astonishment of the world, the powers which have vital interests in the Mediterranean permit England, by the fortification of Larnaca, to dictate the law at once in the East and the West. And what has been the conduct of England toward the Greeks? Lord Beaconsfield deceived them as he deceived the Turks. He hindered them from conquering the Greek provinces of Turkey when the Russian armies were victorious. On his side, Lord Beaconsfield has obtained all he desired. He hindered the Russians from taking Constantinople and from forming a powerful and independent Bulgaria; he ceded to us Batoum, but only as a free port; he forced us to restore Bayazid, for which we paid our blood; he prevented us from obtaining a pecuniary indemnity from Turkey, to which we had a right. In fact, Lord Beaconsfield has damaged the interests of France, Italy, and Austria; by the position England has assumed in Cyprus, she has annihilated Turkey, and has hindered Greece from claiming the provinces inhabited by their compatriots." According to the same authority, the following will be the consequences of the congress:—"Bulgaria and the two Roumelias will declare their freedom; Bosnia and Herzegovina will become Austrian; Albania may possibly fall to Italy; the isles will sooner or later be united with Greece; Egypt, Tunis, and Tripoli will detach themselves from the Porte, and England, by promises of railways, &c., will establish herself in those countries. As for the Sultan, he may be able to hang on for another century at Stambouli, thanks to the jealousies of the various European powers who will maintain him there."

Conversions to Christianity in India.

The Madras *Athenæum and Daily News* says: The report for the past year of the American Arcot Mission shows that Timmelly is not the only part of Southern India where considerable numbers of the lower castes are inclined to give up heathenism for Christianity. The Madras paper says:

"During the last year (we read) between 800 and 900 families, numbering about 6,000 souls, and residing in 60 different villages in North and South Arcot, have renounced their idols and formally accepted Christianity. The movement, although principally among the pariah castes, is by no means confined to them. Pastor John states that of the 18 villages he has received, two are composed of caste people, one including the nonagar and 41 families. These have broken the sacred thread from their bodies, taken off the linguni from their arms, and eaten with me. In one village in South Arcot seven families, representing three different castes, together with eight families of pariahs, form a new congregation." Although there have been some accessions from caste people, the great majority, it is plain, have come from the out caste pariahs, who are as a class the most ignorant and degraded of all sections of the population. The higher ethical aspects of christianity accordingly which lay claims upon their conscience and their conduct they are not in a position to appreciate, but the beneficent side of it, as bestowing, not requiring, and as bestowing present temporal benefit, they can understand and yield themselves to. It is a common modern objection to Christianity that it sacrifices this present life to the future, and is more careful to secure salvation hereafter than to promote the comfort and happiness here. This objection can hardly be advanced in the present case; the very opposite, in fact, is more likely to be brought forward. That those poverty stricken, degraded, and despised people are seeking something better than can be at their disposal, in their social advantage; most promingnt with them is most likely also true; but we also believe that they recognise in Christian ity a spiritual power and a higher moral standard, to which they are prepared to submit. It would be very interesting and instructive to learn from the report what is their state of mind, and what sort of moral process they have gone through in coming to the resolution of joining the Christian society. Very little light, however, is thrown on the matter, although it is plain that the missionaries recognise the purity of their motives. They do not indulge any of the converts in their statistical table, because they "wish to test their motives before calling them Christians. It would probably be a more correct expression if they said that they wished to secure salvation and purify their motives. Although many of those who have come, the report goes on to say, may desert us when the famine is over, yet a large number will doubtless be true, and whatever may have been their original motive in joining us, we believe it was the Lord only who gave them the mind and the courage to renounce the faith of their fathers and accept a new religion. This is not the first time that God has made famine a means of subduing men's hearts, and leading them to forsake their idols and to serve Him. These people are at first, of course, very ignorant, and catechists must be sent to teach them. It is a great step gained when a renounce idolatry and declare their intention to become Christians, but unless they are carefully instructed we cannot hope for any satisfactory results. These sentences show that while the missionaries recognise in the movement a good impulse coming from the source of all good, they are fully alive also to the ignorance and imperfections of the converts, and know that the main work has to be done by a regular course of Christian instruction and discipline. But we agree with them that it is a great step gained when a people renounced for Christianity, although the latter may be at first little more than a very vague aspiration and desire for better things. Everything depends for the ultimate result on the skill with which the ministries, and the moral force and spiritual life already in the Church.

A Gorilla to be Dissected.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of July 31 says:—"About two weeks ago, Dr. Thomas Morton, one of the attending surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, received from Rev. R. H. Nassau a male gorilla, killed at Baraque Hill, Ogove River, West Africa. The skin was being worked up and the total is drawn? Is it possible to imagine that the votes passed by Congress will be sanctioned by the Russian government? Have we been beaten by the Turks? Have we sustained a worse defeat than the one suffered by France at Sedan? Are we the party routed, and has the Turk gained the upper hand? Nothing of the kind is the case. All that has occurred is that Lord Beaconsfield has frowned, and stamped the ground with his foot. Russian diplomacy has been frightened by the angry exhibitions of the great foreigner, and is making concessions. Has anybody also been frightened by the British Premier? Certainly not. With this alliance which is a sure indication of strength, Lord Beaconsfield has given our diplomacy to understand that he regards it as his business to prevent the recurrence of Russian victories in Turkey. In other words, Lord Beaconsfield has made notification to telling us that the Congress is neither more nor less than a conspiracy against the Russian people, and that Turkey must be upheld, no matter what the Balkan Christians may suffer. Now it stands to reason that the notion of an anti Russian conspiracy, in which the representatives of the Russian Government take part, is almost too absurd to be contemplated. And yet it seems to be true. The Balkans, the alleged insuperable obstacle in the way of our troops, have been promptly surmounted by our victorious columns, that mountainous ridge is now but a molehill, and the passes held by English engineers, assisted by English troops, are the invincible mountain fortresses to be constructed are to be garrisoned with Turkish troops, a *bona fide* barrier being thus created between ourselves and our national adversary.

"We do not know what to say at the incredible conduct of our diplomatists in yielding to this impossible demand. Here stupidity must have combined with excessive servility to cause them to consent to such a proposition."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Patent Right for Sale.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT keepers, Butchers, Confectioners and Private Families will do well to call at 232 Dundas street, next door east Scarrow's Temple Depot, and inspect my new Refrigerator. It is superior to anything in America used.

Agents can buy right of territory.

H 19 GEORGE H. AIRD.

CANADA

Life Assurance Company.

The Agent of this old and reliable Canadian institution earnestly desires those intending to insure, or those seeking a change from companies in which their past experience has been unsatisfactory, to call upon him and get a full explanation of its rates and profits, and many other advantages it offers to the insuring public. He will now be, he is anxious that they should be put in possession of facts before deciding as to which they may select.

F. S. CLARKE, Agent.
46 Richmond street, London. eod

Any Person Having a Claim

AGAINST THE LATE

A. T. CHAPMAN, ESQ.,

of this city, will present it at once for settlement to

SMITH, CHAPMAN & CO.

All persons indebted to the undersigned must settle at once.

SMITH, CHAPMAN & CO.

TO CLOSE BUSINESS,

we are offering our

STOCK OF HARDWARE

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Stock must be sold, and purchasers for cash may rely upon finding bargains.

☞ We are open to an offer for the purchase of the entire stock.

SMITH, CHAPMAN & CO.
London, August 1, 1878. daf

ROBERT WALLACE

Will, in two weeks, remove to the premises on Dundas St., nearly opposite to Market Lane and next door to Reitz's Hat Store, which are now being fitted up for him.

In the meantime we will offer our whole stock of Tweeds, Cloths and Ready-made Clothing at Cost Price.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at tremendous reductions.

166 DUNDAS ST.

TENDERS

for the Purchase of Estate and Effects

of

The George Morehead Furniture Manufacturing Company.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875

AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of The George Morehead Manufacturing Co., Insolvents.

The undersigned will receive tenders up to MONDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF AUGUST, for the purchase of the Estate and Effects of the insolvent company, consisting of the property comprises the valuable

2-Best Patent Steam Engines, Machinery and Fixtures of Factory and Showroom.

1 Stock of first-class Finished Furniture, accounting to about $5,000.00.

2 Stock of Rough Lumber, Goods, about $7,500.00.

3 Stock of Walnut and other Lumber, about $12,000.00, and

4 Unfinished stock about $20,000.00.

Tenders may be for the estate and effects as a whole, or for any one of the above lots, stating in cents on the dollar of the Assigned values, and value of the security offered, and the terms of payment, which must be cash, the balance of the security.

Parties making tenders for the whole must state a condition that they have a lease of the premises for a term, and on terms to be found to be reasonable terms.

The property may be seen, and all particulars obtained by application to the undersigned.

Tenders to be addressed to

THOS. CHURCHER, Official Assignee.
London, Ont., July 18, 1878. G1561

London Water-Works.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE received at this office up to noon, on

MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST, 5th,

for the erection of

HOUSE FOR THE PUMPING MACHINERY,

Tender to include Wood, Stone, Brick and Ironwork.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Water-Works Engineer's office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

I. DANKS,
Secretary W. W.

G1561

HORSES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL BE AT his Stables, back of Robinson Hall, Dundas street, every Friday and Saturday, Friday and Saturdays, to purchase Horses of Mares from 5 to 7 years, to weigh from 10 to 1 ts. and 1 hands high. Also extra fine Geldings, suitable for carriage or saddle.

DR. WM. SOMERVILLE, V.S., AGENT.

The highest price will be paid for Horses of the above kind. Parties having Horses to sell will receive prompt attention.

JAMES COLLIER, Beachville.
GEO. A. HAUGHTON, Bradford.
VICA. BIRKETT, Ilderton.
M. A. McKAY, Ingersoll.
C. R. LAVE, Aylmer. G1561 eow

GOTHIC HALL,

Established 1846.

TRUSSES, English, French and American
ELASTIC STOCKINGS
ELASTIC KNEE CAPS
SHOULDER BRACES for Ladies, Gents and Youths
SUPPORTERS and every appliance for the sick room.

B. A. MITCHELL & SON,

114 Dundas street, north side.

LACROSSE.

St. Thomas vs. London

TUESDAY, AUG. 6TH.

☞ BASE BALL GROUNDS. ☜

Game to commence at 4 o'clock sharp. Admission 25 cents. Grand stand free.

H19 F. H. BUTLER, Sec.

ANOTHER LOT

FINE EMBROIDERIES

(over 3,000 yards) received yesterday.

From 4c. to 10c. yer Yard

These Embroideries are very superior to those usually sold.

—AT—

BRUNTON'S,

Corner Market Lane.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

MANVILLE & BROWN, INSTRUCTED by a person leaving the city, will sell at 393 Richmond street, near Dundas, on **Monday, August 5,** the entire contents of a fully furnished house. Lounge, cane chairs, rocking chairs, parlor tables, fancy tables, fine curtains and cornices, rich and plain carpets, bedsteads and mattresses, bureaus, wardrobes, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, enclosed washstands, chamberware, base burner and cook stoves, kitchen and outdoor effects. Sale at 11 a.m. Terms cash.

MANVILLE & BROWN,
HIGGINS, Auctioneers.

Chancery Sale

—OF—

LANDS

IN THE

Township of McGillivray.

IN CHANCERY—ARCOAT vs. CORBETT

PURSUANT TO THE DECREE made in this cause, and with the approbation of James Shanly, Esquire, the Master in Chancery at London, there will be sold by public auction, by Mr. Peter C. Barnard, Auctioneer, at his auction rooms on Richmond street, in the City of London, on Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1878, at noon, the following property, that is to say:

LOT 1.—Lot number 12, in the 8th concession of the Township of McGillivray, east of the Gravel Road, containing 100 acres more or less. This is an improved farm, of which about 75 acres are cleared.

PARCEL 2.—Part of the south half of lot number 13, in the 14th concession of the said Township of McGillivray, containing 41 acres, more or less, and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the south-westerly angle of the south lot, thence north 20 chains and 50 links, thence east 19 rods parallel with the south boundary line, thence south 20 chains and 50 links parallel with the eastern boundary line, thence west 19 rods parallel with the south boundary line to the place of beginning. This parcel contains good pasture land. There are no buildings upon it.

PARCEL 3.—Part of the south half of lot number 13, in the 14th concession of the said Township of McGillivray, containing three-quarters of an acre, more or less, described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the centre of the said lot, thence south 2 rods parallel with the south boundary line and three quarters of a rod, then south parallel with the eastern line 3 rods 9 feet 9 inches and three-eighths of an inch, then east parallel with the south line of said lot 12 rods and three-quarters of a rod, more or less, to the place of beginning. There are upon this land a good house and a stone shop.

Each parcel will be sold separately, and each parcel will comprise one lot, and will be sold subject to a reserved bidding.

The purchaser of each parcel will be required to pay down at the time of sale a deposit of 10 per cent. of his purchase money, and the balance of it within one week thereafter, without interest.

In all other respects the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale, and may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Cameron, Cameron & Lewis, Solicitors, London, or to the Auctioneer.

Dated this 24th day of July, A.D. 1878.

J. SHANLY,
Master in Chancery at London.

W. R. MEREDITH,
Vendor's Solicitor.
Edward Vanderlip, 74 Dundas street west, London.

Wonderful Discovery.

EMPRESS RELIEF!

THE FRIEND OF MANKIND.

An Internal & External Remedy

A Balm for every Wound

It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and bitter ache pain instantly.—Take it inwardly.—It is the only known remedy for Rheumatism on the "American Continent, proved by Scientific Men.—Acts as applied it gives instant ease to the afflicted sufferer. It is rapidly absorbed, penetrates to the very bone, clears the circulation, and treating all "Rheumatic Poison" consequent on the cause, and expelling from the system through the natural outlets.

IT CURES

Toothache, Earache, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, Inflammation, Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Pains in Side, Pain in Back, Pain in Joints, Pain in Shoulder Cramps, Colds, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Diarrhœa,