The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1873.

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THE ARREST OF LEPINE.

ARE the bones of THOMAS SCOTT never to be allowed to rest? *The Globe* is again shaking them before the people of Ontario, and calling upon the Dominion authorities to do an impossibility by arresting criminals for committing an offence in the North-west Territory, at a time when it had no mere connection with the Dominion than with Mexico. On the other hand our contemporary's friends in Manitoba are endeavouring to prejudice the Dominion Government in the eyes of the French by declaring that Sir JOHN MACDONALD was at the bottom of LEPINE's arrest. Here, the Premier is being abused for not doing what he can and ought to do, for having done what he did not do. We learn from the Manitoba papers that the "Rebellion" Mr. FRANK CORNISH, one of the many Grits whom Mr. CARLING has laid low, instigated the arrest and assisted in procuring the warrant. In the interest of his Party, he fancied that the apprehension of LEPINE would excite the half-breeds against the Local Government, and could be used to excite the Orange vote of Ontario against the Federal Government. But we believe that the two irons thus cunningly put into the fire will never gold hot. Our "Reform" friends handled the death of poor SCOTT to their own admirable advantage in 1871, but this miserable trick may be successfully re-played.

If the Grits are anxious to see LEPINE brought to trial, let the Ontario Government take $5,000 out of the Unforeseen and Unprovided Account and repeat the sham offer which Mr. BLAKE advertised in 1872. Had Mr. MOWAT and his colleagues treated the murder as anything but an exceptionally atrocious crime, they would not have voted down Mr. MASSON's motion last session to keep the $5,000 reward standing as the entitled. HUNT and LEPINE were then in Manitoba, and for $5,000 a good detective would have ventured much; but our "Reform" friends had done with the dead SCOTT, and the living SCOTT was factory that Mr. HUNGERFORD is right in refusing to appear before it. Our "judicial" compurgators seem scarcely sure of its footing. Besides this—what right has a "current Events" to declare that Ministers "declined to confront the only tribunal which could have instituted a searching inquiry into the case"? Is it whilst admitting that they were, as we all know is the fact, ready to appear before some such tribunal as a Royal Commission? Would the ability of those gentlemen to institute a searching inquiry have been affected by the additional facility of examining witnesses on oath?

4. We are told, p. 294, that:—"There "is no danger so long as the appeal to "Parliament is sure and speedy; danger "begins with attempts, like those which we "have witnessed, to set the judgment of "Parliament aside;" and, again, "Take "away from Parliament its power of in-"quiring into the abuse of Government "and there is no check to these abuses." Quite right; but, pray, who is the mighty Samson who could thus strip Parliament of its powers! We were of opinion that Parliament itself would have a word to say on the question. Are not Ministers as much responsible to it now as prior to the appointment of the Committee? Can the Ministry flatter itself on pleases on its next sitting, even though the Commission should "whitewash" them into a new-colour? Is it not this rant and cant about "setting the "judgment of Parliament aside," when it has yet to pronounce its judgment? No, this is not the fact, as "Current Events" well knows. The fact is that if Parliament had been summoned to pronounce judgment on the 13th of August it would have done so while profoundly in the dark as to ignorance of the facts of the case; and, therefore, could scarcely have failed to arrive at an immature decision. Now, new light has been let in on the subject and it can act with its eyes open. Here are the reasons why the Opposition desired a judgment at the former date and shrink from it now.

5. We cannot stop before noticing our contemporary's "judgment" on the subject of the stolen letter. The problem set of it is mildly condemned, but we are told that "Mr. YOUNG, however, cannot be "greatly blamed for reading a letter "addressed to him by one who pro-"fessed to be his friend, and in the con-"tents of which he was, in fact, deeply "interested;" and again that in the letter "a project is disclosed for inducing a "member of Parliament to vacate his "seat under the temptation of a place." We thought that a regard to facts was an essential characteristic of the judiciary. If we are right, "Current Events" is eminently wanting in it. Do not the members of the Opposition know that Mr. YOUNG's own letter shows that the "project" was disclosed for inducing a member of Parliament to vacate his seat under the temptation of a place." We thought that a regard to facts was an essential characteristic of the judiciary. If we are right, "Current Events" is eminently wanting in it. Do not the members of the Opposition know that Mr. YOUNG's own letter shows that the "project" was disclosed for inducing a member of Parliament to vacate his seat under the temptation of a place."

ANOTHER DAMIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

THE other day it was the *Times*. Now it is the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The Grit organ has thought the utterances of the latter journal worth sending across the wires from Father Point. One may well wonder that any newspaper in Canada could fancy a point gained by the printing of an article which is based upon an entire misconception of the facts, and involves a consequent reflection upon Canadians and their country that is wholly unjustified for. Here is the *corpus* of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* article:

"He (Sir John Macdonald) has admitted before the Royal Commission that he received from Sir Hugh Allan sums amounting in the aggregate to $45,000 in gold, or about £9,000. It will probably be urged that this money was merely a loan, and Sir John says it was spent as it was intended to be spent, upon the election of the Ontario in the interest of the Conservative Party. The same thing may be said of the $52,000, which Mr. Langevin, the leader of the French Canadian Conservatives of Quebec, admits that he obtained from Sir Hugh Allan, at the instance of the late Sir Geo. Cartier. *It, like him, he it remembered, the concession of the contract had been promised to Sir Hugh Allan and his partners*, but of course this was open for the Dominion Parliament to reject that arrangement when proposed at the commencement of the following Session.

"It is astonishing that writers for the London press will undertake to discuss colonial affairs when so utterly ignorant of what they are writing about. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is entirely wrong. The very opposite of its statement is the truth. Instead of the contract having been promised "to Sir HUGH ALLAN "and his partners" at the time referred to, Sir JOHN MACDONALD had expressly and emphatically repudiated the agreement made with Sir HUGH ALLAN and Sir GEORGE CARTIER, declaring in the most positive terms that he would not "consent to it at all." Sir HUGH ALLAN and his then partners did not get the contract; but the contract was long afterwards allotted to a Company of which Sir HUGH was made president, and which included many of those before associated with Mr. MACPHERSON in opposing him. The article is full of inaccuracies while, at the same time displaying some intimacy with the subject. The writer evidently proceeds on a knowledge of Canadian affairs, more than that possessed by an average specimen of London journalism. It is a pity that which might educated Canadian could bring to bear on his task. It comes to a Dominion that it is the production of some visitor to Canada, who sent a lucubration over the water before he was well grounded in the matter he was writing of. The expression "*in gold*" is a funny one in the month of a man writing in London for publication in a manner to injure the Minister of a colony. It will strike a thoughtful reader as a sufficient indication of the knowledge where ignorance is the writer's chief stock in trade. It has been our own, as that of the *Globe* for the many previous occasions, to point out the prejudice and inaccuracy which too often colour London editorials upon Canadian affairs.

A MONTHLY SCOLD.

Our eminently "judicial" contemporary, the *Canadian Monthly*, has again mounted the bench. Events are progressing, and criticisms of a loftier nature than can be furnished by any of "our "gutter-organs" in Canada are necessary to save the country from the fearful abyss yawning before it. These the author of "Current Events" undertakes to supply. We have no objection in the world that he should do so. But we have every objection that more rampant Reformers should be figuring in the columns of the *Globe* should be held up as being a more noble and elevated form of discussion than any to which Canada has been accustomed; and we have every objection to a periodical claiming this character when it is "not in right hand know what its left "hand doeth" so completely that the words of one month contradict those of another. The Parliamentary Article in "Current Events" for October would require a couple of two-column articles, fifteen days apart, in our daily journals, so we shall endeavour merely to indicate some of them in a condensed form.

1. "Current Events" complains of violations of the "impersonality of editorship" (personality is, it seems, when treated the above series of papers as the work of a distinguished English Professor, suggests a transfer of the Grits into the Canadian line. By this route the distance between Toledo and Buffalo is considerably shortened and a saving is secured, the only drawback being the delay and inconvenience of ferrying across the Detroit river. With the completion of the International Bridge at Buffalo at the end of the present month, the Canada Southern will probably be definitely established as a main highway of traffic.

GRIT HYPOCRISY.

MORE than eighteen hundred years ago, a Pharisee, standing in the Temple at Jerusalem and lifting up his eyes to Heaven, thanked God that he was not as other men. A denunciation more terrible than aught ever penned by inspired or uninspired writer fell on those to which this "whitened sepulchre" belonged. Ages after, ROBERT BURNS, in words which seared like hot iron, held up to public scorn the self-righteous hypocrite:

I listen and praise thy matchless sin so,
When thousands thou hast left in ruin;
That I am here afore thy sight,
For gifts and graces,
A burning, and a shining light,
To a' this place.

Yet I am here a chosen sample,
To show thy grace is great and ample;
I'm here a pillar in thy temple,
Strong as a rock,
A guide, a buckler and example
To a' the flock.

What was I or my general is,
That I should receive such mark and token?

In all ages and in all climes hypocrisy has been branded as the most repulsive and shameful of vices—as one least entitled to human charity. A TURPIN or a BARABBAS may bring from us a certain kind of respect for his daring yet misdirected courage, but for the religious or political hypocrite who steals the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in, who holds up to public reprobation the very vices of which he himself is guilty, there is only unqualified scorn and contempt. In this self-righteous class, the organ of the Grit Party has ever been a high and unenviable rank. Swallowing G. W. MCMULLEN as a palatable morsel, without even a fare fee; receiving and publishing stolen letters and telegrams of a private and confidential nature; defending with a dark and hateful sophistry the robbery of the public mails; his own pain itching with the gold stolen on his pilfering canvass, the Editor-in-Chief of the *Globe* newspaper shrinks sensitively back in holy horror at the spending of money for purposes opposed by the Liberal Conservative Party. Well aware of the fact that in one or two of the constituencies the Grits spent an amount equal to the whole of Sir HUGH ALLAN's contribution to the elections in Ontario, he yet sees in that contribution only gross corruption. This happy forgetfulness of the sins of his own Party would be very enabling in the simplicity if it were not very suspicious. For sudden conversions from sin to purity are suspicious, when the recognized motives are place and power. The Grit print strangely forgets that assumptions of sanctity and purity by those who have violated all the conventional ties which bind together honourable men, and have outraged all sense of public and private morality, are far more calculated to excite distrust than to inspire confidence. If a thief or a receiver of stolen goods should found a claim to our weapons, our purse, and our confidence, on his professions of sanctity and purity, we might wonder at his unblushing effrontery, but we should certainly decline his moral support.

The real object of the *Globe*, hidden under an assumption of exclusive purity is apparent to any Conservative, or even Grit who possesses the least share of mother wit. The Grits are out. The Grits want to get in. With a native principle, sanctified they have hitherto only conceived that the readiest means of attaining their object was to imagine their political foes with a manufactured filth drawn from their Chicago depot. They found that plan of no avail. They, in the excitement of this kind of warfare, that the peculiar nature of this filth would inspire, forgetting a stale which soap and water would scarcely erase. They over-estimated the credulity of the public in the sewer-like instinct, and, in the increasing popularity and circulation of *The Mail*, as they evinced the appreciation of the manly and honest course of that journal in our power to gratify a large and important section of the country. The Grits have underrated the intelligence of the Canadian people, who never tired of abusing the Grand Trunk, on Saturday had an opportunity of learning its views on the subject of dispensing with the Grit sheet which has been the principal vehicle of Grand Trunk misrepresentation, and of direct interference with the Grand Trunk service, caused by its change of pages, has without a word of warning or complaint, our trade and travel these few days past. People along the line are probably more competent than the Grit organ to judge of the Grand Trunk than we ourselves, living in a city whence many other lines of communication take their departure. An opportunity has been given them at the same time of discovering that, on the Grand Trunk, the Grits are represented by the *Globe*. We can have no possible objection to either of these discoveries.

HENRY V.

IF the Comte de CHAMBORD has not already made known the irrevocable decision which France awaits from him, and sended his own doubts by taking a bold plunge, he is probably at this time the most puzzled man in Europe. We said yesterday that the constitutional programme published by the monarchists might be the foreshadowing of his manifesto, it would have been more correct to say that it is what his friends wish he should make it. They dare not be too confident that he will say it. The proposal to appoint a Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom now appears, not as a part of the programme for restoration of monarchy at Paris, but rather as a last resort to stave off the Republic in case the present attempt should fail. If HENRY V. is proclaimed there will be no need for the Lieutenant-General, if not, this will be resorted to as a means of perpetuating for a while longer the existence of provisional Government in France, and of delaying as long as possible the establishment of anything other than Monarchy. The Bonapartists, it is said, are in favour of proclaiming the Prince Imperial, because they think that their own chances would improve with time. Of the three Parties, the Orleanists are the most anxious to force an immediate decision; but it has not escaped the notice of the London press that their ablest managers are leaning behind them open doors which will admit of their return to the Republic, should this King-elect prove impracticable.

From the latest English papers to hand we learn that there is a strong impression rumour, which the managers of the cable have never thought it worth while to send us, though they have wire from Quebec by enough with the merest trash of no account whatever. The rumour is that the Comte de CHAMBORD will cut the Gordian knot of difficulty personal to himself, as claimant of the French throne, by abdicating in favour of the Comte de PARIS immediately after having been duly enthroned, and having received the homage of all the Estates of the Realm as the King of France. The rumour is a startling one, but things more unlikely have occurred of late years, and it must be remembered that the Comte is childless, without expectation of an heir, and that he has far more on the "turn" of an ecclesiastic than of a statesman. At the date of the last Republican papers to hand, the Assembly was in midst of apparent triumphs, and with all seemingly going well for them, were almost panting for the inhalation of the fresh air of Paris. His conduct in keeping them so long and painful suspense in the face of all they were risking for him, was rather severely commented upon then, and now, more than two weeks afterwards, their anxiety is still unrelieved. His expected manifesto may have been issued ere this reaches you, but, meanwhile the impatience of his friends is accompanied with much anxiety. It has been said that if now, after having lived so long, he is still unprepared to answer the question which France asks of him, it is reasonable to ask what he has lived for. Will he accept the throne on the conditions on which alone the throne of civilized nations are now occupied? or will he flatly refuse it unless on the conditions of a hundred years ago? There can be little doubt that, were he to say "yes" to the former question, his path to the throne would be short and easy, if, so far, no one is able to give even fair promise that he will say it.

The reported assurance that he would not seek to disturb Italy, whether authentic or not, is wholly unsatisfactory. It is France, even more than Italy, that wants assurances as to the real character of the Government he would establish. Italy, indeed, appears to be quite sure of herself, and to be determined not to trust to French uncertainties. She has made her peace with Prussia, Germany and Austria, and the compact is one of the most important that Europe has witnessed for many a day. As the *Times* well remarks, the visit of King VICTOR EMANUEL to the Protestant Emperor of Germany, who, like himself, is engaged in fighting the Papacy, is not so much to be wondered at. But that he should visit the Emperor of Austria, and that the latter, a Catholic sovereign of orthodoxy unquestioned, should make common cause with him, is something startling indeed, and fitted to make us question whether we have not entered upon a new age, when the relations of the Pope to the great crowned heads of Europe are greatly changed from what they were in the days of our grandfathers. It does not appear, so far, as if the Comte de CHAMBORD would consent to enter into that combination of European Sovereigns to which our own QUEEN and Royal Family visibly belong, and to which the King of Italy is the latest to mention. But, if he cannot do this himself, does he mean to step aside and let the Comte de PARIS do it? That is one of those questions which we may ask, but cannot yet answer, and meantime the civilized world is waiting, with anxiety a few words from the man who calls himself King of France by Divine right.

We shall get an insufficient and an also gether misleading view of the situation if we look at it through the Ultramontane lens as having had one foe to conquer in Catholicism—the giant of French Democracy and Insurgent Socialism. There is another Power, outside of France, with which he has to make his peace ere he can be restored, and that the combination of crowned heads above alluded to. Of this Power, Bismarck is the representative, Prussia representative, and, however distinctly particular parts of his policy may be disapproved of, the Italian Government, Vienna, in Rome by the Italian Government, or even in Berlin, not the less true is that BISMARCK's central idea, that the Church as well as the Democracy must be battered into the Crown, is the ruling idea which binds together the great league of European Sovereigns. To do the work of internal problem, as regards France herself, that the Comte de CHAMBORD has to solve, but also the problem of external relations; and, until this fact is recognized, the difficulties he has to cope with are not sufficiently estimated. Whether he will endeavour to cope with them in person, or whether he will retire and leave to the Comte de PARIS a task which to himself is difficult or almost impossible, but to the latter very easy, is what we now wait to see.

CANADIAN SHIPPING.

IT is no exaggeration to say that never in any country were the several departments of Government more efficiently administered than those of the Ottawa Government at the present time. The political heads—and this is not always the case—are men of energy, ability, good business habits, and large administrative power. This is true hardly without exception, we might indeed safely say, without exception. If at this moment we make special reference to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, it is because we have recently called to our notice in a report of the King's County (N. B.) Board of Trade, which appears in a late number of the St. John *Telegraph*. From the report we make this extract:

"The President (Mr. James Domville, M.P.) was called to the chair. Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stating that his Department would be glad to receive any suggestions from the Board in regard to the Act passed last Session relative to the classification of ships, and which will come into operation on 1st January next. Mr. Marshall very clearly explained the effect of the Act of registration of shipping, and after considerable debate, the Board, were unanimously in favour of the steps about to be taken by the Government towards establishing a Dominion Lloyd's. They felt that this national undertaking is calculated to place our shipping in a favourable position before the world. The Dominion is now about the third largest shipping power. The Government, under existing circumstances, cannot more important boons would give to our vessels almost as much prestige as the imperial guarantee does to the Intercolonial Bonds, and that, although English Lloyd's and French Veritas stand in a very high position, it must be borne in mind that they are only private enterprises."

The remarkable men of New Brunswick are peculiarly qualified to express an opinion upon this subject. They are deeply interested in all shipping interests in the shipping trade. When they approve of Mr. MITCHELL's bill for the establishment of a Dominion Lloyd's, it may be safely taken for granted that the bill is calculated to be of service. This is one of the many admirable measures which stand to the credit of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Possessed of a clear head, a kind mind, indefatigable energy, and a large knowledge of trading and general business matters, he has been enabled to do much permanent service of good for the great shipping interest of the Dominion. In his hands there need be no fear but that the important national scheme of a Dominion Lloyd's will be anything but a success; and having the Government at his back he may safely prove to be an example to other and older countries. The Dominion is certainly abreast of the times.

SEALING THE PRISON DOORS.

THE ragged, semi-idiotic remnant of the O'MAHONY swindle in the States has been indulging itself in the luxury of a farcical drama. According to the *New York Herald* of recent date, its movements have been meeting in "convention," and from early dawn till close on the still and solemn midnight hour, the "delegates" were "delibe-"rating" on a proposed "reform" in the constitution of the "organ-"nation." The session, says the *Herald*, was "a secret one," and the decisions arrived at, as the same paper mentions, "*for obvious reasons*, as a gentleman stated, "*should not transpire*." The "reforms" of the Irish people, at home and abroad, have come to understand pretty plainly of late years, not what they want, but what "rules" and "conventions" have proved to be. They were, all along, nothing but dupes of designing knaves, and, in the credulous patriotism of the Irish in America, the whole concern has been made to pay, with interest, the cost of the vile proprietary—of whom, O'MAHONY himself is one, the only one—who are scrambling, with great but impotent energy to gather together some of the scattered fragments by which to lift themselves into notoriety again, and to put a few dollars into their pockets. Independently of the injury committed that they should be placed with the goats in the Dominion Parliament, while they should have gone to Congress, and be the American Government, greedily hungry, and, therefore, greedily selfish, these men have committed a crime in attempting to seal the prison doors against the moment when a heartfelt appeal for a generous amnesty is being made by the people of Ireland. It is well does it matter to them that their bunkum and their bray may fasten still closer the prison doors on those who are still in captivity—if only that bunkum and that bray can reduce more greenbacks into their pockets. Let the Irish people, who are lots of honesty in their hearts, or of sympathy with the political prisoners among their countrymen, be assured that we have chosen this precise time for their malicious parade. We are well aware how deeply rooted in their minds is the belief in no way lessens the wickedness of their purpose. We know, moreover, that the Government, and the Queen herself, are anxious to see the pardon of the prisoners will take advantage of the monthing at the "Convention," and prefer to do it, if possible, that pardon should not be granted. But we are sure the English Government appreciates at its full value the political advantage of the "high-fallutin" of the "delegates," and that the amnesty will not be withheld because of the folly and wickedness of the deliberations and decisions of the "Convention." In Ireland they are unfortunately regarded, and the political prisoners longer or shorter in captivity because of the doings or sayings of the idiots and knaves who recently met in the shift with which he disguises the material force upon which base his power rests. Then the money of dupes supplied his work for nearly the same part, and it is only when this process has failed, as it did in Longford last year, that he appears to be—and when you remember how cunningly he covered his tracks, you will wonder at it—a coward.

Mr. BLAKE's views as to what is now the real ruling power in the United States, and the influence of the Orange order, are worthy of serious consideration.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ELECTION.

BOTH parties in Prince Edward Island being now friendly to Confederation and to the Government which has made it an accomplished fact, it is difficult to see upon what grounds Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, reluctantly acknowledged leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, can hope for any support from the immediate followers of either Mr. POPE or Mr. LAIRD. It is a point, however, upon which we are not called to argue. In such cases argument does very little good. We are, consequently, content to offer to our Grit friends the following paragraph from the *Prince Edward Islander*, published at Charlottetown:

"The *Halifax Chronicle*, with the ability and self-complacency otherwise known as belonging to that journal, commenting on the half-year but for the steps which they took to compensate it. "The results "of the Dominion elections have disappointed the Government. We would like to know what sins the three four gentlemen who committed that they should be placed with the goats in the Dominion Parliament, while the Pope and Alexander O'McDonald have places with the sheep. The *Chronicle* has been making mistakes during the year, and, as this trifling one will be, we opine, but another added to the account."

THE ASSAULTS UPON THE PRESS.

ALTHOUGH bereft by death of the witness who would have cleared him from the McMULLEN charge in five minutes, Sir JOHN MACDONALD succeeded in establishing his innocence in the sight of every unbiased man in the country. And surely it is high time to leave him alone for a season. While he was completing Confederation, he was harassed by the disaffected in the Lower Provinces, and, although the "Reformers" of Ontario pretended to favour the scheme, they opened fire immediately on its consummation upon its chief author, and from that day to this they have never ceased to calumniate him. Of civilized Party warfare he, of all men, is not afraid. Since his entrance into public life a quarter of a century ago, he has never flinched from a fair encounter in the open field; and to day his courage is as high, his intellect as vigorous as ever. But what man of honour could meet an Opposition like that now raging here on the one hand in the Commons, composed of elements of Confederation in their desire to embarrass the Premier, and hostile to the Dominion Government, and of public security if they think that the blow will reach their hated mark, and, on the other, a press which, if political trick fails them, employ spies and thieves to dog his steps and steal his letters—tactics at which common decency revolts.

The Opposition will fall next month to gain office, as they have failed in times past, and, should it succeed, it will be only a repetition of the fearful revelations of the world for fraud, scandal, sectional hate, sectional jealousy, and floods of corruption, all to no purpose. The interests of Canada require something more than political brawling. During the last four years the Government have been necessarily hampered in their work of legislation by the constant presence of the Grits, and the wonder is that they have accomplished what they have, in the way of developing and building up the country. A vast amount of labour is yet required, in fact we have hardly begun to use the wonderful gifts which have been showered upon the country. Great schemes, necessary for the advancement of trade, commerce and population, have been projected; and the men who have to carry them out ought at least to be allowed to sit about the task without perpetual molestation and annoyance. Since 1867 the "Reform" Editors of Ontario have acted as though they were anxious to break up the Union; in few instances have they assisted in making Confederation a success. The Confederation of the Provinces had hardly been accomplished when down came the "Reform" Press, and, with unnerous motion on the Irish Church question with the intent to set the country in a tumult, and, in the Province, on the question the Opposition have tried to set sound against sound, and Provinces and elected Grits were themselves triumphed over by those whom they followed. And the Grits are now trying the same game on the people blindly following these leaders, the leaders, in their turn, being the mere tools of the Opposition in the Ottawa White House, whose slightest beck or nod they had to obey.

There is one (and is) one fact of vast importance, which gave a plausible appearance to this theory of the situation, viz., that the Opposition in the country of Federal office-holders, who hold office subject to the President's pleasure. When the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Canada does it matter to them that their bunkum and their bray may fasten still closer the prison doors on those who are still in captivity—if only that bunkum and that bray can reduce more greenbacks into their pockets. Let the Irish people, who are lots of honesty in their hearts, or of sympathy with the political prisoners among their countrymen, be assured that we have chosen this precise time for their malicious parade. We are well aware how deeply rooted in their minds is the belief in no way lessens the wickedness of their purpose. We know, moreover, that the Government, and the Queen herself, are anxious to see the pardon of the prisoners will take advantage of the monthing at the "Convention," and prefer to do it, if possible, that pardon should not be granted. But we are sure the English Government appreciates at its full value the political advantage of the "high-fallutin" of the "delegates," and that the amnesty will not be withheld because of the folly and wickedness of the deliberations and decisions of the "Convention." In Ireland they are unfortunately regarded, and the political prisoners longer or shorter in captivity because of the doings or sayings of the idiots and knaves who recently met in the shift with which he disguises the material force upon which base his power rests. Then the money of dupes supplied his work for nearly the same part, and it is only when this process has failed, as it did in Longford last year, that he appears to be—and when you remember how cunningly he covered his tracks, you will wonder at it—a coward.

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THE PROTESTING SEASON.

WHEN our "Reform" friends get through with their 12th of July ploughing, their picnics, and picnic, and picnic and picnic, against somebody or something. In times past they often found it difficult to choose a subject for the protesting process, but this year they are very happy. From Sandwich to Cornwall the country is ringing with protests. At Clearville Mr. DAVID MILLS is protesting in the name of the Constitution against all unauthorized taxation, and against any wholesale coercion of the Dominion; while Mr. THOMAS HODGINS is in West Elgin protesting against the Law of the Land. His person represented, against all breaches of the statutes appertaining to criminal conversation, and against the robbery of post letters. While these lights and many more are blazing away, the Grits hideous with their whining Protests, other members of the Party are content to protest in silence, but with equal force. Mr. MCMULLEN is thus protesting against the Canadian law bearing on perjury; and Mr. NORRIS is slipped over to Albany to announce the injustice of the Dominion Parliament in not at once seeking to know how much he got for stealing the Canadian mails. We hear, too, that the most earnest Protestant of their all is the Montreal letter thief, who sees in the Pope, not the Christian Pontiff, but a stalk on the liberty of the good "Reformer."

It is pleasant to see the leaders of a great political Party thus working in unison for their own and the public good. The Grits, we remain, have proved themselves a most disinterested Party. Sir JOHN MACDONALD, the Government, the Dominion, the Constitution, and the Criminal Law, the objects of the Party's wrath, have not been the objects of theirs. It is true that the "Reform" Party has been carrying on these Fall Manœuvres for many years, and, it may be conceded, but it must be remembered that they have now that formidable and hitherto unknown element of success in their embraces McMULLEN, NORRIS, and the letter thief. To use the words which the Grits have taken from Scripture immortal: "There is every indication that the efforts of the Reform Party will be crowned with success in the "east." And then again perhaps they won't.

FIGURES FOR THE ELECTORS OF SOUTH HURON.

THE electors of South Huron will soon be called upon to elect a representative in the Local House in the room of Mr. GIRDWOOD, who has gone to assist the Governor of Manitoba has concluded a most satisfactory treaty with these tribes, and that the grand country of the North-west Angle was brought to a happy termination on Saturday. Governor ADAMS has been remanded on the great success of this meeting.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL QUESTION.

ALL of the St. John papers have reference to the visit to New Brunswick of M. MASSON, M. P. It is not only declared that his visit has reference to the school question, but it is alleged that he is a perplexing subject in that Province, but that, actively participating in it, he has proposed the basis of a settlement between the contending parties. An interview between M. MASSON and the Attorney-General of the Province was published by a Fredericton correspondent of the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John, Messrs. KING, WILLIS and STEVENSON, members of the Provincial Government, and Mr. MASSON himself. The whole editor is one of the gentlemen named:—

"It is understood that all the sensible and quiet opinions were against the school half of the Separate School party. If we are rightly informed, there were somewhat at odds on the question, Catholic Brothers and Sisters should be licensed to teach in the public schools on examination and examination, conducted in a special manner, in which test papers furnished by the Board of Education, to which the Catholic Bishop should be certified by their Bishop as having been written by the parties thus professedly examined; that to the schools taught by Christian Brothers and Sisters, then Catholic Grants should be paid, when permitted to send their children from any parts of the city in which they happen to reside; and that, in such schools, there should be used no books objected to by the Catholic Bishop, and that, also the instruction in subjects on which books are deemed objectionable have been furnished by the Board of Education, the books of Christian Brothers should be used.

"These propositions were not, we understand, offered as the basis of a permanent settlement of the school difficulty, but only as a means of meeting the immediate urgent pension of hostilities on one part of the field of battle, which, it was said, it was apprehended that, if these proposals were favourably entertained, the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council would be abandoned, or that the war against our noble Free School system would not be hereafter renewed.

"The interview was, we understand, very courteously conducted on both sides, and, of course, the proposals or demands made will be considered by a full Council."

The News, without pretending to say what the results of the conference will be, is on the whole disposed to be conciliatory. Hitherto fierce and uncompromising in its support of the Common School System, the character of its remarks now appear to be quite the reverse. The MASSON's mission of peace is not unlikely to be productive of fruit. The *Tribune* says:

"This is a very easy solution of the difficulty. Practically, it is to make our school system as it is in Nova Scotia, and that should be satisfactory to all parties. We think, however, that the Catholics should accept this as a *final* settlement of the school question. Let them not be tempted to adopt any retrograde policy, which might prove fatal to the best interests of the country, political and educational."

The Freeman, Mr. ANGLIN's paper, and the special organ of the Roman Catholics, says:—"The eloquent appeals to reason and tyranny, and suffering for conscience sake, and hints that "one hundred thousand Catholics in this Province" will never consent to give up the fight until justice has been done them."

M. MASSON, it must be confessed, has undertaken no light job. We shall be glad to hear of his success. We have never hesitated to say that the Catholics of New Brunswick have not, in our opinion, been fairly dealt with by the new school law; and if M. MASSON should succeed in bettering their position he will be deserving of all praise and their special gratitude.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

WE find in a recent number of the London *Economist* an analysis of the accounts of the principal English railways for the first half of 1873. The analysis is more than ordinarily interesting, inasmuch as this was the first complete half-year in which the Companies had made the experiment of raising their charges to meet "an unprecedented increase of "working expenses," and the result is that, "so far, they have generally had "complete success."

The entire traffic for the first half year of 1872 was £15,959,000; for the first half-year of 1873, £17,415,000, an increase of £1,456,000. Much of this is due rather to an increase of business than of charges. One-third of it is from passenger traffic, arising from the addition of third-class passenger trains on the principal railways of the Kingdom. The greater portion of the increase is in goods traffic, which is presumably attributable to an increase of charge, and would have constituted a dead loss to the Companies if the half-year but for the steps which they took to compensate it. "The results "of the Dominion elections have disappointed the Government." Mr. MCMULLEN is thus protesting against the Canadian law bearing on perjury; and Mr. NORRIS has slipped over to Albany to announce the injustice of the Dominion Parliament in not seeking to know how much he got for stealing the Canadian mails. We hear, too, that the most earnest Protestant of their all is the Montreal letter thief, who sees in the Pope, not the Christian Pontiff, but a stalk on the liberty of the good "Reformer."

It is pleasant to see the leaders of a great political Party thus working in unison for their own and the public good. The Grits, we remain, have proved themselves a most disinterested Party. Sir JOHN MACDONALD, the Government, the Dominion, the Constitution, and the Criminal Law, the objects of the Party's wrath, have not been the objects of theirs. It is true that the "Reform" Party has been carrying on these Fall Manœuvres for many years, and, it may be conceded, but it must be remembered that they have now that formidable and hitherto unknown element of success in their embraces McMULLEN, NORRIS, and the letter thief. To use the words which the Grits have taken from Scripture immortal: "There is every indication that the efforts of the Reform Party will be crowned with success in the "east." And then again perhaps they won't.

FIGURES FOR THE ELECTORS OF SOUTH HURON.

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The Medium and Daybreak of that city gives an account of a banquet provided the other day by spirits, who placed the table on air, hanging the cloth, clearing away the things, and making themselves generally useful. The entertainment consisted of tea, cake, and bread and butter, and was given to a select party at the house of Mr. Gepp, Hickbury-hill Park. The guests had no idea of the feast that was in store for them, and after sitting in darkness for a few minutes were agreeably surprised to find that food, cups, saucers, napkins, and plates were being supernaturally chucked about the room, and that the spirits evidently intended to "stand treat." A kettle of boiling water being thrust into the hands of a gentleman present, it was wisely determined by the medium to strike a light, when, to the amazement of all present, "there was revealed the spectacle of a covered table richly loaded with all the essentials for making a hearty tea." There were two cakes, a loaf of bread, about two or three pounds of grapes, butter, milk, a pomatorum of bacon, Dundee, Madeira, and "Economizer" double grate, which heats two rooms at once, if desired. N. R. Robbins, Hamilton, shows the ordinary integrate, of superior finish. J. R. Hinds, Hamilton, shows his patent stamp cooker which, with boiling water under it, cooks five different dishes at once. The Hamilton Stove Works make the usual large and tasty display of japanned and heavy tinware, shining assortment. John Lamb, of Hamilton, have a most effective machine, in small compass, for cutting iron and boiler plates. William Kennedy, Hamilton, contributes a number of new inventions, all of the really useful class. Mr. Kennedy, of Hamilton, have their usual leading display in wire work, fanning mill web, and their specialty, in the shape of wire rigging for vessels, and wire cable for transmitting power. James Warnock & Co., Galt, show here the same unequalled assortment of machine knives, cooper's tools, draw knives, chisels, knives, axes, hatchets, and tinsmiths' &c., that they had at London. J. B. Armstrong & Co., Guelph, make a good display in carriage steel springs, and have been successful this year at Guelph, London, and Hamilton, taking a first prize and an extra every time.

FURNITURE.

The remark is made that the show of furniture, taken altogether, beats that of the Provincial Exhibition. I have to repeat a selection of the exhibits of Messrs. Rowsnuville Furniture Company, which so attracts the eye and delights the judgment to look at it, and for which a diploma was given at London. Mr. James Reid, Hamilton, has lately appointed agent for Ontario of the Inland Company, exhibits Hedley, Hamilton, has a brass bedstead of beautiful appearance, with a canopy, and a spring mattress of superior make; also a spring mattress shown separately. Jacob Zingheim, Hamilton, shows two very fine drawing-room tables, one of walnut, the other in blue, the latter with a brown border; a combined reaper, the "Ayr Combine," Hamilton, shows the "Diamond" wire steel bed bottom, for which the merit of great strength and elasticity is claimed, and, we opinion, "mysterious disappearance." Fraser, exhibited at London, and which attract more attention than any other, and not be, as is too often the case, attributed brought to the attention of the reaper, but the missing persons, on the same principle that they confound apoplexy with mortification.

OBITUARY.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

The death of the celebrated painter, Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A., is announced. He died on Tuesday at the age of seventy-one years. He was the third and youngest son of the late John Landseer, A. R. A. and F. S. A., born in London in 1802, excelled in the painting of animals while a boy, and became a student of the Academy in 1816. He began to exhibit when little more than fourteen years of age, and has contributed to these living unnecessary. Frank Gabel, Artist, Howard, Brantford, a sailor, Alex. Howard, Brantford, a sailor, Jas. Wilson & Sons, Brantford, Brier's Engraving Plant, Wm. Russell & Co., Dundas, show they sell the California Fruit Cleaner, which operates either with without the fanner, and for wheat, barley, and oats, it does great work in clean it.

Paris comes to the front with straw-cutters. D. Maxwell, of Paris, has straw-cutters, both for horse and power; straw-cutters the same, and, of elegant design and workmanship.

A Whitelaw, also of Paris, has wood straw-cutter, both for horse and power, both hand and horse-power. He exhibits a fine display of hay and straw cutters, which operates either with or without the fanner, and for wheat, barley, and oats, it does great work in clean it.

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