but may easily cause another. Suppose Mr. Mackenzie, by discounting the future, were to obtain a majority in the Senate, and then be ejected from office at the expiration of a year or so. His successor would be powerless to remedy, on his own behalf, the very same grievance which vexes Mr. Mackenzie; for until six vacancies had occurred, even the Crown could do nothing for him. It is also worthy of notice that similar difficulties would arise were the Senate elected, as we know from the history of the United States, and then there could be no remedy. Certainly our Senators were quite justified in censuring the course of the Government; nothing has occurred to justify the attempt to swamp the majority, and it will be time enough to make it when a serious emergency shall have arisen.

Two judgments lately delivered in our Courts deserve fuller attention than can be given to them here on the present occasion. We refer to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Charlevoix case, and to that of the Ontario Court of Appeal, on the copyright question in Smiles *v.* Belford. By the former it was authoritatively decided in the highest Court of the land, that clerical intimidation, or, as the judgment terms it, undue influence, is an offence against the election law sufficiently flagrant to void the election of any candidate on whose behalf it is employed. The Hon. Mr. Langevin owed his return for Charlevoix to the illegal exertions of five clergymen whose names are set forth in the judgment, and was unseated in consequence. The semi-ecclesiastical law of Judge Routhier, and the specious but scarcely ingenuous pleadings of the *Globe*, have thus been dissipated in the clear light of judicial scrutiny. It would not become us to revert to the consistent and unwavering line of argument always maintained in these pages; yet it is satisfactory, considering the dogmatic positiveness of the Quebec hierarchy and its Ontario backers, to see it definitively settled that the influence of the clergy in elections, put forth from altar or pulpit, is as contrary to law as it is repugnant to the eye of reason and commonsense. Henceforward it must be understood that clerical intimidation only differs from other forms of intimidation by being more heinous and offensive than any of them.

In the Chancery suit of Smiles v. Belford finally adjudicated upon by the Court of Appeal, a clear case has been made out for an immediate application to the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Justice Burton's judgment against the publishing firm leaves no doubt that the Act of 1842, as subsequently amended, is in full force in the Colonies, and that nothing our Parliament may do can vary or affect its provisions. Canadians are at the mercy of the American publisher, to whom, so far as they are readers, they are sold or thrown into the bargain, like a flock of sheep. There is no pretence that the British author cannot obtain adequate protection either by the imposition of a royalty on the sales, or on each edition. Indeed he is actually a loser by the prevailing system, from which also the publishing business of Canada, with all the trades employed in connection with it, suffers heavily. Here is a case in which foreigners are actually protected against this country; for the American publisher is the only gainer, and although he holds no copyright in his country, he actually owns one here. At the same time Canadian interests are totally disregarded, and our publishers, who are quite willing to pay the author of any works they may desire to reprint, are obliged to open printing offices at Rouse's Point or somewhere else across the border, employ foreign workmen and foreign paper, and then import their books for sale within the Dominion. The Messrs. Belford have acted with spirit in testing the question thoroughly, and we only venture now to express the hope that Mr. Blake, who has done so much for Canadian self-government already, will bring his great abilities, as well as the weight of his official influence, to bear upon this serious grievance.

The result of the Presidential struggle in the United States was no longer a matter of doubt from the moment the Electoral Commission, by a strictly partisan vote of eight to seven, refused to go behind the State certificates. It then became evident that Hayes would be declared elected, notwithstanding gigantic frauds in Louisiana and Florida, clearly and conclusively proved by the Congressional Committees. That the Republican candidate was not legitimately elected is as certain as any fact depending on human testimony can possibly