FUJI MICRO SAFETY ▲ N

While some of the American papers continue to talk in very warlike strains, and meetings of sympathy and indignation are held about the Virginius massacre, it is evident that moderate counsels will prevail, and that there will be no war, for the very good reason that none of the parties engaged in the dispute have the slightest wish for any such mode of settlement. Certainly Britain has no desire to try her hand in the embroglio, and as little has the United States; while Spain's difficulties are already sufficiently formidable without needlessly rushing into another conflict. When all are anxious for a peaceful settlement, the likelihoods are all in favor of its being arrived at. The more the matter in dispute is enquired into, the more it will be seen that the United States have very little ground indeed to justify either bellicose words or actions. However deplorable the slaughter, it would be something worse than folly to rush into war either to avenge the dead or to punish the living. The indiscriminate slaughter committed by the Spaniards was a great mistake—nay, it may even be described as brutal, but that it will lead to international complications and bloodshed we cannot believe. The Spanish Government will make all reasonable concessions, and after a great deal of fuss the President will accept these, and there, it is to be hoped the matter will end. Whatever may be the actual merits of the struggle going on in Cuba, and however much mediation in the interests of humanity may be necessary, or at least desirable, it would be a foolish and unwarrantable proceeding to find a *casus belli* in the Virginius tragedy, and the United States authorities are too wise and too moderate, as well as too prudent to do anything of the kind. Every man on board that vessel took his life in his hand when he went on the expedition, and they who play so high a game must be contented, when that game goes against them, to pay the forfeit, while onlookers can say, "It was a pity, but it was not unnatural."

The announcement is again made, on what would seem to be reliable authority, that the Russian Steamship and Railway Company has found the use of naphtha for steam generation with locomotives very advantageous. The material said to be employed by the company for this purpose is the crude oil from the Caucasian and Volga regions, and, compared by weight, the amount consumed is represented as about one-half that of coal. Furthermore, the announcement is made—an important one, certainly, if to be credited—that the company's arrangement for burning naphtha is of such a nature that no difficulty will be experienced in substituting one for coal consumption in place of it should it be found desirable so to do.

SUEZ CANAL. There has been a steady increase in the number of vessels taking this route, since the opening of the canal for the transit of vessels, though the expectations of the projectors of the undertaking are still, it is understood, unrealized. During the month of August, 1871, the number of vessels to pass through the canal was 60; in August, 1872, the number had increased to 82, while in August, 1873, the number was 83. During the same time the revenue arising from tolls had increased from $148,581 in 1871, to $333,554 in 1873.

A letter from Havana states that the people there would not permit the "Virginius" to be given up to the United States Government, or any reparation to be made for the execution of her crew, even if the order were sent from Madrid.

The round-house of the Central Pacific Railway at Rocklin, California, was burned on Friday with all its contents; the town narrowly escaped destruction.

Canadian Politics have sunk into a comparative calm. The new ministers are getting re-elected, and the new Opposition is doing pretty well in the way of abuse. That is about all.

An immense Home Rule demonstration took place in Dublin, 60,000 people being in procession.

On Friday, the Hon. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was elected by acclamation by the electors of Westmorland, N. B.

The Hon. Alex. McKenzie was elected by acclamation, at Sarnia, on the 25th ultimo.

Mr. Cartwright has been elected for Lennox County by a majority of 808.

On the 7th inst. there was only one ship in port in Boston, although there were plenty of schooners and other small vessels.

News from Washington states that the condition of affairs between Spain and the United States is more hopeful.

The insurgents of Cartagena are making a desperate defence; the bombardment of the town was continued yesterday.

The American Navy yards are showing great activity; work on the various ships of war is being pushed on vigorously.

The sentence of the Court in the Ingersoll case is, that the prisoner be confined in the States prison at Sing Sing for a term of five years.

Mr. Welsh of, Charlottetown, has been elected to a seat in the House of Assembly, vacated by Mr. Laird taking his seat in the House of Commons.

Kingston, Nov. 28.—A high handed proceeding was carried on here this week; two men followed a lady from Detroit, and charged her with embezzling or stealing $12,000; They either coaxed or compelled her to surrender the money and return with them.

BEEF FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.—There is no doubt but that ere long some system will be found by which fresh meat can be shipped to the mother country in good condition. Already several lots have been sent both from American ports and also from this city, but not in sufficient quantities to enable one to determine whether the enterprise would be profitable or not. If there is a chance of success it is for Canadians to endeavour to attract, what might prove a large and daily increasing trade, to our ports. Why should we wait for Americans to show us whether the exportation of cattle to the British is practicable or not; they have already begun to consider the matter, and if we delay we may lose whatever what might turn out to be of the greatest advantage to the country at large. Under circumstances let our shippers and breeders of cattle meet together to work out some plan by which this trade may not be lost to the Dominion. The following extract from the *Turf, field and Farm*, will give some idea of what our neighbors over the line think of this subject which is at present attracting considerable attention on this continent as well as in England:—

"That beeves can be sent across the ocean in favorable weather, and that with the present high rates of meats in England, Scotland and Ireland, such a venture could be made profitable, is possible. That any cattle raiser in the centre States could forward to the seaboard four year old steers at a cost of $75 per head, transit included, then if proper arrangements for ocean transit were made, an additional cost of $25 per head ought to land them at any one of the British ports frequented by ocean steamers. If these animals were prime grade steers that would obtain 60 lbs. allowance on gross weight, and would realize from 9 @ 12 cwts. net, they would sell in England from £28 @ £35 per head, allowing a clear profit of from £5 @ £10 sterling on every animal, and, besides, a liberal margin for out side expenses. Such a trade as this could only be carried on for the months of June, July and August, during which time smooth and rapid passages of the ocean may be expected, and the cattle would lose weight while at sea. These herds should be landed in Ireland and there pastured for some weeks, and afterward reshipped for England and Scotland. Such is the easiest and most lucrative mode of conducting this traffic for the Summer months. During the other nine months of the year this same quality of beef should be slaughtered on its native pastures, cooled in refrigerator tanks then forwarded to the sea board, and in the same tanks shipped to Europe. That this can be effected there is no doubt as we find that in Australia, meat was preserved in a most perfect condition for eighty-five days. The ship "Norfolk," from Melbourne, was freighted with a large supply of beef placed in refrigerator tanks, but from insufficient care of the tanks, the entire cargo was lost.—The ice taken on board melted more rapidly than it should have done, owing to the leakage in the tanks. Not alone Australia and the Northern portion of the American continent are competing for this new trade, but even the Argentine Republic has entered the field: To be successful here, as elsewhere, a merchant must know his market, and the nation that shall be the one to supply England with beef must deal exclusively in prime, four year old, high quality grade steers, for, be it borne in mind, that English and Irish paupers in Poor house Unions have refused to eat canned meats from Australia, and those same paupers have carried their point and do not eat of it."

Whether the prices quoted by our contemporary would hold good in Canada, we must leave those engaged in raising stock to determine; the point on which we chiefly differ is the advisability of landing beeves in Ireland, and then re-shipping them to England after recovery from the sea voyage, this surely would entail unnecessary expense and trouble, and any difference in the price of pasturage would be counteracted by the expense of re-shipping to another port.

The disaster of the cable steamer "Robert Lowe," last week of the coast of Newfoundland, following so closely upon the burning of the "Bavarian" on Lake Ontario, should have the effect of bringing into earnest and vigorous discussion the most serviceable and effective means of saving life at sea. Although the circumstances that attended the loss of the two steamers were very different, there can be no doubt that the loss of life in each case might have been largely diminished, if not wholly avoided, had the proper apparatus been at hand.

It appears that the principal objections entertained by some persons to the new Premier, are that he is a working man, that the cut of his clothes is not beyond criticism, and that his household belongings are not on a scale of extreme magnificence: Had those who cling fondly to these defects in Mr. Mackenzie's status and appearance had the good fortune to have received their education at Westminister they would bear indelibly impressed on their mind the maxim "manners make ye man."

Both the United States and Spain are to be congratulated on having arrived at a peaceful solution of a question that threatened to plunge them into a fratricidal and ruinous war which would have interrupted the financial convalescence of the former and caused a relapse into the high taxation that followed the civil war, while very probably causing the overthrow of the infant Spanish Republic and giving over the peninsula a prey to the clerical and reactionary elements it had with such pain and suffering at last succeeded in casting out. May serene skies follow the dark and gloomy war cloud.

Lanark, Nov. 29.—Mr. Adam Craig, one of the old pioneers of this section of the country, and a much respected citizen, dropped dead suddenly in his own house at noon to-day, aged 75.

Smith's Falls, Nov. 29—A fire occurred here at 7 o'clock this morning, completely destroying the drying-house filled with barrel staves and heading, connected with the factory of Mr. Graham. Loss about $400, partly insured in the Provincial of Toronto.

WHOLESALE POISONING CASE.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.

SIX VICTIMS.

A horrible and appaling tragedy happened yesterday in Tabb's Yard, behind No. 15 Hermine Street, by which six persons lost their lives. This locality has long been known as a nest of low drunken characters, and the tenements are of the worst possible description, being two-story wooden houses, with a balcony all around reached by rickety stairs, the whole forming three sides of a rectangle. A great many of the inhabitants have come into collision with the police for drunkeness and assaults.

It appears that on Monday or Tuesday Evans, Mercer & Co., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, 41 & 43 St. Jean Baptiste Street, sent out by Bancroft's Express Sleigh a Winchester blue bottle, containing half a gallon of "Vinum Colchici," to J. E. Bourque, M. D., V., of 47 St. Antoine Street. That gentleman having got a sufficient quantity before, sent it back that evening by the same vehicle. The next morning Archie, the carter, reported that his bottle was missing, and said that it could not have dropped of the sleigh, but must have been stolen.

One of the residents of Tabb's Alley, named Flaherty, was out on the same night with a little boy named Billy Hawkins, and

STOLE THE BOTTLE OF LIQUOR,

while on St. Catherine street, afterwards taking it home. The stuff smelt like sherry, or, as several of the men said, like port wine; and pouring, some of it out in an old teacup its colour proved as rich as its smell. Whether the deluded people drank any of this death-dealing liquid then is not known, but it is certain that during Wednesday many "treats" were handed round, some drinking as much as two or three gills. Some of it was kept till yesterday morning, and it is probable many more would have partaken of it, and thus surely imperilled their lives, had not a little boy, named Benjamin Thayer, who had been given a mug full, been taken ill and died after much agony, a few minutes after noon.

Consternation spread, which increased tenfold when it was discovered that five or six more were stricken with the sickness. Medical aid was called, and a great many gentlemen promptly responded. Drs. Major, Dugdale, and Laroque, were unremitting to their attentions, and did everything possible to alleviate suffering and prevent death, if possible. Valuable assistance was also rendered by some Nuns.

The second victim was Mary Jane Drennan, *alias* Canning, who died a little before three o'clock. It was next seen that the man who took the liquor to the place, Flaherty, could not recover, and so the Holy Sacrement was given to him by a Roman Catholic clergyman present. After receiving the sacred ordinance he was reminded of his solemn position by the Coroner, and asked from where he got the stuff. Flaherty stated positively that he found it on St. Catherine street. This unfortunate man died shortly before four o'clock. The fourth to the list of deaths was a woman named Mrs. Edward Hawkey.

Our reporter visited the scene shortly before six o'clock and it was of the most sickening heart-rending description. Knots of curious people were standing in the court, conversing in whispers of awe, and looking up with eagerness into the lighted windows around them. On climbing up the outside stairs and gaining admittance to the first door, with one of the indefatigable medical gentlemen, there is a reeking odour, and bare and dirty walls meet the eye. Round an old stove in the centre of the room, supplied with fuel by some charitable person, is clustered a throng of shivering children, some of whom said they had taken a small quantity of the liquor, but were recovering from the effects. In an inner room, quite as intolerably dirty as the first, one saw that he was in the chamber of death; for there stretched upon an old bed, covered with dirty clothes, lay the little boy Thayer, with white and rigid face, two pennies being put over his eyes to keep them shut, but seeming to be nothing beyond the ordinary appearance of death. The mother was loud in her moanings and lamentations. Turning from this with a heavy heart, the next place visited was the house at the farther corner. Here, two Sisters—those "angels of mercy"—were gliding about noiselessly, and performing their duties to the sick tenderly. In one room lay a powerfully built young man named Wm. Drennan. He was in a cot or bunk upon the floor, and happened to be slightly conscious, although then death was gaining the mastery over him. His feet were getting cold, and the doctor ordered liberal potations of brandy; his wife was the second who died. In another room were a man named Hawkins and his wife, the latter complaining of the pain she suffered. The stench in this house also was almost unbearable, and it is a marvel how people live in such dens, for they are nothing better. These three last were nearly drunk before they took any of the poison, and that had warded off its effects for a time. Mrs. Hawkins, however, died shortly afterwards, and it was not expected that Drennan would last out till morning.

Hawkins, the husband of this last woman, gave away some of the liquor to his brother, who lived in the rear of 94 Sydenham street, Quebec Suburbs. This man was taken sick about the same time, and although receiving every care from Dr. Leusier, of St. Margaret street, he died at six o'clock yesterday evening. He was about 30 years of age. The sixth death occurred at nine o'clock last night, being a widow woman named Mrs. Dunn, and of Tabb's Court. She appears to have been of rather more respectable connection than the others, and leaves eight children, three of whom she had adopted. The symptoms of the attack were constant vomiting and purging; pulse weak, but high; going up to 120 and 130; there was a consciousness nearly all the time up to the point of death. The primary effect of the attack was to paralyze the muscular structure of the heart.

The poison, being mistaken for wine, seems to have been taken in large quantities, and by many persons and it is very probable two or three more deaths will result.

An inquest upon the bodies will be held this morning by Coroner Jones, between nine and ten o'clock.

—*Montreal Gazette*

New York, Nov. 29.—All the Washington specials in the morning journals unite in asserting that Spain has conceded to our demands, and peace is assured.

The *Times'* despatch says this announcement was received through Admiral Polo last evening, after the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting. Spain promises to deliver up the "Virginius" the flag and papers; to restore the survivors, and to bring to punishment the Santiago butchers.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Nov. 28th, 1873.

Present the Reeve, and Coun[illegible]llors Graham, Morphy and Taylor. The [illegible] were The minutes of the last meeting read and and confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Graham, se[illegible]nded by Mr. Taylor, the by-law to [illegible]mend by-law No. 5, defining the duties [illegible]f the Street Commissioner was read [illegible] first time. On motion of the same [illegible]entlemen the same by-law was read a [illegible]econd and third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Morphy, second[illegible]d by Mr. Taylor, that the account of R[illegible] Bell, Esq., for drawing by-laws, bonds, &c., for this Council, be paid, and th[illegible] the Reeve grant an order on the Tre[illegible]surer for the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, second[illegible]d by Mr. Graham, that the account of [illegible]illies and McLaren for lumber be pai[illegible] and that the Reeve grant grant an or[illegible]er on the Treasurer for the same.—C[illegible]rried.

Moved by Mr. Morphy, second[illegible]d by Mr. Graham, that the account [illegible] Mr. Wm. Taylor, for nails, glass, putt[illegible], &c., be paid, and that the Reeve gra[illegible] an order on the Treasurer for the s[illegible]e.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, second[illegible]d by Mr. Taylor, that the account [illegible] Mr. Findlay McEwen for auditin[illegible] the accounts of this municipality be paid, and that the Reeve grant an or[illegible]r on the Treasurer for the same.—Car[illegible]ed.

Mr. Allan McDonald was he[illegible]d before the Council, and his [illegible]count, amounting to $6, for commuta[illegible]on of Statute Labor money for the yea[illegible] 1873, in full was ordered to be paid.

The Council adjourned until Thursday the 11th December ne[illegible] at 7 o'clock, p. m.

TYPHOID FEVE[illegible]

It is unquestionable that th[illegible]s disease has become epidemic in Mo[illegible]treal at least in the higher levels; and [illegible]f we may take reports from the town of St. John's as a sample, its prevalence se[illegible]ms to be widespread in the surroundin[illegible] country. We believe it is held by ma[illegible]y doctors that typhoid fever is not [illegible] infectious. However that may be the ty[illegible]e of the disease which is among u[illegible] has laid whole families low, and th[illegible] in cases where there would be the le[illegible]st suspicion of the ordinary causes, suc[illegible]as defective drains, etc. Although sel[illegible]m fatal its course is long and painfu[illegible] sometimes prolonging the agony for mo[illegible]ths. Besides the immediate cause, nam[illegible]y, the presence of decaying organic [illegible]atter, it is necessary to imagine some[illegible] other reason the occasion of the speci[illegible] prevalence of the disease at the presen[illegible] time. This reason is said to be unusu[illegible] absence of ozone in the atmosphere. [illegible] If such be the case it cannot, we supp[illegible]e, be altered, but as the sanitarians [illegible]e proposing energetic measures for th[illegible] limitation of the small-pox plague, t[illegible] portion of the community which is [illegible]ast liable to the ravages of that horrib[illegible] disease will be waked up by this less[illegible] evil at their own doors to a symp[illegible]hy with all sanitary movements and [illegible] active efforts to purify the surroundin[illegible] of their own abodes.—*Witness.*

MANITOB[illegible]

The mounted police in [illegible] Manitoba are to be known as the Domi[illegible]ion police.

The Local Legislature [illegible] the Province stands adjourned till the [illegible]econd of February, 1874.

There were no less th[illegible]n eight marriages in Winnipeg in o[illegible] week, and a local paper says "there a[illegible] lots more to come."

The drawing of t[illegible] half-breeds' reserves is now progressi[illegible]g rapidly, and will probably be soon com[illegible]leted.

The contract for [illegible]upplying the Mounted Police at the [illegible]one Fort has been awarded to the [illegible]udson's Bay Company.

Another doctor from [illegible]ntario is now added to the list of pro[illegible]ssional gentlemen who have chosen W[illegible]nnipeg as their place of residence.

Flatboatmen are busil[illegible] engaged tcam[illegible] their goods into tow[illegible] from the boats that were frozen on the [illegible] River. Flat boat goods, therefore, a[illegible] not likely to be as cheap as they we[illegible] during the summer.

The following are the [illegible]ates at which some of the essentials of [illegible]he table sell in Winnipeg:—Potates[illegible] [illegible]c to 80c per bushel; milk brings 10[illegible] per quart, and scarce at that, while but[illegible]r can scarcely be obtained at any pri[illegible]. Fresh fish, frosen hard as rocks bro[illegible]ght to the city and meet with ready sa[illegible]

Assaults by drunken [illegible]ldiers are get[illegible]ting frequent of late. [illegible] One attacked Mr. Lynn, proprietor [illegible] of the *Nor' Wester*, two others assau[illegible]ed and brutally maltreated a man nam[illegible]d Holmstead, whom they mistook for [illegible]nother person. For the credit of the for[illegible]e we hope to see this put a stop to by [illegible]he military authorities.

We understand that M[illegible]ssrs. Chisholm & Bubar, at Lake Manit[illegible]ba, are making preparations to send a la[illegible]ge quantity of fish to the Winnipeg ma[illegible]et this winter. There are also one or t[illegible] parties engaged in the fishery bus[illegible]ness at Lake Winnipeg with a view t[illegible] supplying this market. Fish will likely [illegible]e plentiful.—*Manitoban.*

On Wednesday, the [illegible]h, a party of new settlers arrived in t[illegible]ms. It consisted of Mr James [illegible] Broadfoot and family, nine in all, from [illegible] Morris Huron, Ont.; Mr. Thomas [illegible]nderson and family, twelve in all, fro[illegible] Paisley Block, near Guelph; and Hr. [illegible]Villiams, wife and two children fro[illegible] Elora. The whole of these started f[illegible]om Moorhead on the steamer, but it fr[illegible]ezing in they were compelled to hire t[illegible]ms and drive to their destination. [illegible]They endured considerable hardship f[illegible]m cold, &c., upon the trip, but are [illegible]ll in splendid health and spirits. [illegible]r. Broadfoot settles at Palestine, and [illegible] Mr. Anderson at Kildonan.—*Free Pre[illegible]s.*

The *Free Press* afford[illegible] the following explanation of the cause [illegible]f stopping the surveys in Manitoba, [illegible] Considerable excitement was caused i[illegible] the city the day after the receipt of [illegible]he news of the downfall of the Ottawa [illegible]overnment, by circulation of a report [illegible]hat in consequence the Dominion la[illegible]d surveys had been stopped. Some wh[illegible]wanted something to say against Mac[illegible]nzie made the best possible use of thi[illegible] Enquiry at the Land Office, howeve[illegible] shows matters to stand in this way. [illegible] week or two ago Col. Dennis telegra[illegible]ed the head of the Department here, [illegible] Mr. Witcher, enquiring what amount [illegible] would require to complete the survey [illegible] under way. The reply showed that i[illegible] would exceed the appropriation for th[illegible] year, whereupon an order was receiv[illegible] to give out no new work. This ord[illegible] was a day or two in advance of the [illegible]Governmental change. The delay is e[illegible]y temporary. It might be further s[illegible]ed that the expense of the survey has [illegible]een unexpectedly heavy, this season, b[illegible] reason of its being more than usually [illegible]pon timbered lands.

THE QUEEN AND THE DEAN.

(From Montreal Gazette.)

We inserted in yesterday's issue, as a piece of passing news, the report of the Queen's having sat at the Communion table at Crathie, and having partaken of the Lord's Supper according to the Presbyterian form, thereby recognizing the validity of the orders of the Church of Scotland. There is, as we stated, nothing very surprising in this circumstance, judged in the light of her Majesty's course towards the Established Church of "the North," throughout her whole reign. Neither in itself, perhaps, are we to judge of the Queen's act as inconsistent with Her Majesty's relations to either the one or the other of the Established Churches of Great Britain. For, as we suggested yesterday, the Queen, who is the Queen of Scotland as truly as the Queen of England, is temporal head of the Church of Scotland, and there seems in this view, perfect congruity in Her Majesty's late act. Yet, we do not disguise from ourselves that the Queen's recognition of the validity of the Christian sacraments as Presbyterially administered, will of necessity prove a stumbling-block and ground of offence in some of the most influential Anglican circles; and that it may, as it should lead to a public and official review of the relation of the Church of England to the other Churches of the Reformation. Such a review we are persuaded would end in the discovery that the Anglican Church of to-day is not, in the matter of ecclesiastical recognition, the Anglican Church of the seventeenth or even the eighteenth century. In this latter half of the nineteenth century, things that were done in the Church of England sixty years ago, would be regarded as dangerous concessions. The employment e. g. of non-Episcopial clergymen as Missionaries by the S. P. G., down to the year 1835; the reception into English pulpits of French and Dutch ministers, by a simple letter of commendation from the Archbishop of Canterbury; the recognition by the Bench of Bishops of the Continental Reformed Churches through a committee of their number; these official acts of the Church of England, are of comparatively modern date. There are known to many people among us yet alive; and without doubt, are to be accepted as in harmony with the earliest traditions of the Church. This kind of recognition is illustrated by a most interesting fact stated the other day by the Dean of Canterbury, namely, that there is held in his Cathedral, as there has been for more than a century, a stated Presbyterian service presided over by a Hugenot pastor. This Presbyterian pastor, we may add, was present in his robes, as one of the ministers of the Cathedral, when Dr. Tait was installed Archbishop of Canterbury. What we are coming to is this, that the Queen by her course at the Parish Church of Crathie the other day, did no more than the Church of England has been doing for the last three centuries with greater or less consistency.

The Queen's taking the sacrament at the hands of her Presbyterian Chaplain, Dr. Taylor, lends significance to the Dean of Canterbury's course at New York, in taking official part in a Joint Communion service held under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance. We are aware that this step on the part of the Dean has occasioned great searchings of heart in many quarters; and we are sure that we have not yet heard the last of it. As public journalists, and chroniclers of passing events, it is not for us either to endorce or to condemn the act. But we may remind those who denounce it, that the Primate of all England had previously extended to the Alliance very marked countenance. We refer to the letter in which His Grace sent Christian greeting to the conference. This letter was at the time published in the *Gazette*. It is difficult to detect any such difference between the Dean and the Archbishop, as should warrant the denunciation of the one, and the approval of the other. In our secular eyes, both these dignitaries are "sailing in the same boat," and with all respect we say it, Her Majesty with them.

We have a strong conviction that a grand opportunity opens to the moderate men of the Church of England in the present day (we speak especially of the Church at Home) of promoting a better understanding between the churches of Protestant Christendom than now exists; and so of strengthening and extending those principles of faith and liberty, maintainance of which, in the early days of the English Church, involved the suffering unto martyrdom of her noblest sons. It is not by any exclusive policy that the Church of England will maintain her eminence in Christendom, or that she will prove true to her grand, noble, Catholic traditions. It is rather by following the steps of her founders and their near successors, who, while they held to their Episcopal principles, gloried more in their Protestantism, because it separated them from what they deemed a corrupt Church, and embodied the common doctrines of an Evangelical Faith as symbolized in "the Apostle's Creed." May not this ancient creed form the basis of inter-ecclesiastical communion? Yet it has a place in the formulary of every distinct Church of the Reformation? We cannot see any reason why this grand old creed might not become the central point around which our common Protestantism might acknowledge a common faith. But then we have to be trained to detect the niceties of Theology, or the minute shades of ecclesiastical order and authority.

A Nevada paper contains the following account of the slaying of an Indian witch; At sunset on the evening of the 31st inst. Az-sup-pocan-wy-pah, an aged witch, was stoned to death a short distance beyond Smith's ranch in Pine Nut Valley. This woman, who was between forty and fifty years of age, and who leaves a husband and many descendants in the tribe, was accused of having caused the death of many of her relatives and others by witch-craft. No one could dream of her but sickness and death were the speedy results. Her son-in-law died from the effects of such a dream some five years since, and but for the earnest entreaties of Johnson Sides and others at the time, she would have been hurled from the top of a lofty cliff. A year ago a young niece of Sam Nappio, of Genoa died from the witch-craft of this old woman, and she would have been dispatched by that distinguished warrior at the time but that she sought safety in flight. Another Indian died at Pyramid lake from her fatal influence, and an attempt was made to capture and kill her, but she eluded the pursuit of the enraged warriors. The matter was taken up and discussed in the grand council in Pine Nut Valley last Friday, and the result was the appointment of a large detail to stone her to death, which was done, the unfortunate woman being placed in the centre of a large ring, formed by the detail armed with stones. She was beaten to a pulp and left unburied. At first her husband felt somewhat outraged, and threatened to clean out the whole tribe," but on being told the whole circumstances, and it being intimated to him that "he'd better let the job out," he cooled down and joined with the other relatives of the deceased in expressing statisfaction with the killing, all of them saying that it ought to have been done long ago.

A FACT FOR DARWIN.—Among the papers presented to Parliament relating to the South Sea Islanders is a report by Captain C. H. Simpson, of Her Majesty's ship "Blanche," giving an account of his visit last year to the Solomon and other groups of Islands in the Pacific Ocean. While at Isabel Island, from which seven women and three men were kidnapped in 1871, Captain Simpson, with a party of officers, went a short distance inland to visit one of the remarkable tree villages peculiar, he believes, to this island. He found the village built on the summit of a rocky mountain rising almost perpendicular to a height of eight hundred feet. The party ascended by a native path from the interior, and found the summit an enormous mass of rocks standing up like a castle among which grow the gigantic trees, in the branches of which the houses of the natives are built. The stems of these trees rise perfectly staight and smooth, without a branch to a height varying from 50 to 150 feet. In the one Captain Simpson ascended the house was just 80 feet from the ground; one close by was about 120 feet. The only means of approach to these houses is by a ladder made of a creeper, suspended from a post within the house, and which, of course can be hauled up at will. The houses are most ingeniously built, and are very firm and strong. Each house will contain from ten to twelve natives, and an ample store of stones is kept, which they throw both with slings and with the hand with great force and precision At the foot of each of these trees is another hut, in which the family reside, the tree house being only resorted to at night & during times of expected danger. In fact, however, they are never safe from surprise, notwithstanding all their precautions, as the great object in life among the people is to get each other's heads. Captain Simpson, in returning visited a chief's house on the beach and found a row of 25 human heads, captured in a recent raid, fastened up across the front like vermin at a barn door. It was acknowledged that the object of the raid was to get the heads and to eat the bodies, which is always done. The heads of men women and children are all taken, and the wonder is that the whole island is not depopulated. The people of this and other islands are not, a courageous people. Such a thing as a stand up fight is almost unkown, but prowl about for prey, attacking whenever they have a victim without risk to themselves. In some of the islands, Captain Simpson observed, the men have long hair, which they wear in fashions like those adopted by the other sex in Europe, this favorite modes being the ordinary chignon or loose down the back; the women whose hair is shorter than the men's, wear it loose and undressed. In clothing there is not at present opportunity for European or other fashions.

Smiths Falls, Nov. 27.—A young boy named Johnson, residing about a mile from this place, was killed by the upsetting of a sleigh load of cordwood on Tuesday.

For a few days past a Coroner's jury has been investigating the case of the death of Mrs. Halliday. She was found at her residence dreadfully mangled and cut, and in a dying condition. Her husband claims that the wounds were received during a runaway, but there was evidence pointing very strongly to himself as the cause of death. A verdict was returned that Mrs. Halliday had come to her death at the hands of her husband, and he was committed to Perth gaol for trial.

A WONDERFUL OLD SHIP.—The barque "Truelove," arrived in the docks at Hull, yesterday, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of petroleum, and flying a flag twenty feet long American colours, with the following on the white stripes; "The Truelove, built in Philadelphia, 1764." The flag is a present from the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, for which Company the "Truelove" carried a cargo of kryolite from Greenland, and it was the fulfilment of this engagement which sent her back to the place of her nativity after an absence of over a century. It appears that the "Truelove" was built for the merchant service in 1764, and proving a handy, swift sailing craft, she was employed by the Americans during their first war with England as a privateer, but being captured by a British cruiser, was purchased in Hull, from the English Government, about the year 1780. She was then employed in the wine trade between Oporto and Hull, and during the war with France was fitted up in true man-of-war style, so that she could run without waiting for an armed escort. In 1784 she was transformed into a whaler, being strengthened and fortified to encounter the dangers of the icy north. This wonderful vessel has made not less than 80 voyages to Greenland, crossing the Atlantic and Polar Oceans 160 times without any serious mishap. Her last voyages as a whaler were in 1866 and 1867. During her career the "Truelove" brought to port between 300 and 400 whales. Although little or perhaps none of the original timber is in the "Truelove" her register states that she was built in 1764. She is a round or barrel sided ship.—*Liverpool Albion.*

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THAT HORSE.—We had a good deal of difficulty with our horse last summer. He was a bob-tailed horse and it seemed to annoy him so much that he couldn't reach the flies which fastened on his ribs, that it occurred to us to fix him up a kind of an artificial tail to relieve him of the situation, as it were. So we procured three feet of half inch rope, unravelled about eighteen inches of it, and spliced the other end to the horse's tail. This would have enabled him to switch a fly off his nose as soon as he acquired a little practice. But our Irishman seeing the rope and not understanding our motive precisely, concluded that we were trying some new kind of hitching strap to be used in the rear, so he tied the horse to the stall that night by his artificial continuation. By morning the feed box was kicked to kindling wood, and the horse was standing on three legs, with the other caught in the hay rack, while he chewed up four of the best boards in the stable in front of him.—Then we got him another rope tail, and explained the theory to our man. But the tail bothered the hostler so much while currying the horse that he tied half a brick to it to hold it still. The consequence was that the horse in a moment of excitement, jerked the brick around and mashed in the Irishman's nose, and he sued me, and we spent three hundred dollars trying to settle the case. Then we bought a bunch of horse-hair and spliced that on very neatly. When our new man came in he began to curry that tail, and it came off in his hands. He thought it indicated a diseased condition of the horse, and gave him a huge dose of some patent powder to improve the animal's health, and in half an hour the horse had convulsions, during which he kicked down the stable door, battered the stall into splinters, hammered four boards out of the partition, dislocated his off hind leg, and died in frightful agony.—Now we have a horse with a long tail, and when we see a pedler coming with horse medicine we send a dog out to interview him, and bombard him from the front window with a shot gun.

An Indiana jury recently returned a verdict of "blode to pieces by a biler busting.

A Wisconsin horse harvested his hind leg while running away with a reaping machine.

An Ohio soldier who was a prisoner in Libby for a year is now foreman of a tobacco factory in the building.

A negro women in Charleston, Indiana, whose husband was hung by a mob two years ago, has begun a lawsuit against his murderers.

An old woman's obstinacy in smoking while crossing a Kansas prairie started a fire which swept over four counties.

The calico department of Garner & Co.'s print works at Wappinger Falls, N. Y., resumed work on Monday, giving 250 men employment.

New Orleans never had so many high way robbers as now, and the police are charged with shielding them and dividing the proceeds.

One of the effects of the panic was the throwing out of employment of at least 20,000 working girls from the different factories in New York

A thief in Madison has actually robbed the hen roost of the chief justice. This is considered to be not only larceny, but contempt of court.

A man who thinks Western railroad tariffs exorbitant recently rode from Chicago to Laporte, Indiana, about 100 miles, roosting under a car.

A Rhode Island jury were five days debating on a hog case involving seven dollars, and then recommended both men to the mercy of the court.

The Board of United States Engineer Officers appointed to deliberate upon the feasibility of the proposed Fort St. Philip ship-canal have arrived at New Orleans.

A Pekin, Ill., coroner's jury rendered a verdict that a man, whose body was found in the river, came to his death by a blow on the head, "which was given before or after drowning."

HOW A PRINTER GOT HIS PAY.—A circus company in Iowa owed an editor a bill for advertising and refused to pay it. Thereupon the editor called upon the sheriff, who attached the Bengal tigar and brought him around to the newspaper office in his cage. He was placed in the composing room, and during the first two days he not only consumed fifteen dollars' worth of beef, but he scratched six dollars' worth of trowsers from the leg of a local reporter who endeavored to stir him up with a broom-handle to make him roar. On the third day the tiger broke loose, and the entire force of compositors descended the staircase with judicious suddeness. The editor was alarmed to find his exit through the composing room cut off, and that the latch upon the sanctum door was broken. So he climbed out of the window and sought safety upon the roof. The paper was not issued for a week, and even after the tiger was shot the editor had to slide down the water spout because he was afraid to descend by the route by which he came.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Beef	4 00	@	4 50
Pork	7 00	@	7 50
Mutton, per lb	0 07	@	0 08
Veal, per lb	0 07	@	0 08
Fowls, per couple	0 60	@	0 70
Turkeys, each	1 00	@	1 25
Geese, each	0 50	@	0 00
Ducks, each	0 25	@	0 30
Feathers, per lb	0 60	@	0 70
Fowls feathers, per lb	0 30	@	0 00
Eggs, per doz	0 20	@	0 22
Butter, per lb	0 20	@	0 22
In prints, per lb	0 22	@	0 25
Potatoes	0 35	@	0 40
Tomatoes	0 40	@	0 00
Onions, per bus	1 00	@	1 10
Turnips, per bus	0 50	@	0 00
Carrots, per bus	0 40	@	0 50
Parsnips	0 40	@	0 50
Corn per dozen	0 10	@	0 00
New Onions, per barrel	5 00	@	6 00
Hay, per ton	16 00	@	18 00
Oat Straw, per ton	7 00	@	0 00
Oats, per bus	0 35	@	0 36
Peas, per bus	0 60	@	0 65
Beans, per bus	1 50	@	0 00
Buckwheat, per bus	0 50	@	0 55
Barley, per bus	0 00	@	0 00
Apples, per barrel	3 50	@	4 00
Cabbage	0 05	@	1 10
Wool	0 60	@	0 65
Peaches	4 06	@	4 00
Bears	18 00	@	24 00
Deers	6 00	@	10 00

BROCKVILLE MARKETS.

Flour—Extra, 100 lbs	$3 00	to	$3 25
No. 1 Fall	3 50	to	3 75
Buckwheat Flour	2 00	to	0 00
Buckwheat per bushel	0 35	to	0 40
Oatmeal, @ 100 lbs	3 00	to	3 25
Wheat—Fall, @ bush	1 10	to	1 20
Spring	1 00	to	1 10
Rye per bush of 56 lbs	0 60	to	0 60
Corn	0 45	to	0 50
Peas	0 50	to	0 55
Oats	0 30	to	0 35
Barley per bush	0 50	to	0 75
Potatoes	0 30	to	0 30
Pork per 100 lb	5 25	to	6 00
Beef per 100 lbs	4 00	to	5 00
Mutton per lb	0 06	to	0 07
Lamb per qr	0 50	to	0 75
Veal per lb	0 05	to	0 00
Butter in rolls, per lb	0 20	to	0 23

RENFREW MARKETS.

Wheat, Spring	$1 10	@	$1 20
" Fall	1 20	@	1 30
Oats	0 35	@	40
Peas	0 50	@	00
Beans	1 50	@	1 60
Flour	6 50	@	7 00
Butter, roll	0 15	@	0 20
" keg	0 15	@	0 20
Cheese	0 12½	@	0 00
Pork, Mess	18 00	@	19