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WEDNESDAY..... SEPTEMBER 8, 1886

LEARNED persons are now calculating the amount of connection which existed between the recent earthquake and the eclipse of the sun which took place last Sunday. In South Carolina the eclipse was not wholly visible, though we presume the philosophers will not consider that of paramount importance. But as there have been eclipses of the sun every year, with no earthquakes, the general run of scientists will probably see nothing but a coincidence in the events.

THE announcement made in the Imperial Parliament last night by the l'oatmaster-General to the effect that the establishment of a mail route "from Ireland by way of the Federation League had for their object the British North America and the far east," may mean via Queenstown or Lough Foyle. | nal arrangements as to postal convenience It is probably too much to hope that the and telegraphic affairs. Each section or part administration intends to put the magnificent of the empire is designed to give its quots. harbor of Galway into a position of "working order." Speed, convenience and nature independence, so far as home rule is conall combine to make that port the proper terminal point for such a service. Probably of accomplishing the scheme would have to the Liverpool influence would be too strong be the extension of Home Rule for Ireland. to permit the Government to take so bold We do not anticipate the suscess of self into the country, neaded by a "Captein" and salutary a step.

France Nouvelle," and commemorating old times and the old regime were recently ordered to be renamed. It is pleasing to learn that owing to representations by Canadians to Gen. Boulanger this needless piece of vandslism has been avoided. France has yet much to learn from her whilom colony, and it is to be hoped that the interference by some of the people of Canada on the present occasion will remind her of the fact. In faith and morals the sometime New France stands a striking light and example to the mother country.

THE Ottawa Free Press is horrified at the conduct of Mr. Baskerville, M.P.P., because he did not propose the health of the Queen at | of Archbishop Bourget was a bold one, but a private luncheon given to the Irish lacrosse team, and says: "It seems as if the provincial member went deliberately out of his way | slow but steady growth of the church. to wound the feelings of the guests present at the banquet." Mr. Baskerville has explained and most people will agree with him, "that it is not necessary on all such occasions as that referred to to propose Her Majesty's health." It is not customory in England to have these "customary loyal toaits" at every little hole-and-corner bun-feed. Why should it be here?

Italian had exhibited a method by means of and had to take for that purpose the money which electric communication could be kept | placed to our credit at Ottawa—the interest up between two points wholly unconnected. Two instruments dealt with in accordance that time the Dominion has undertaken to and positive, and the several known laws of | waited till now we might have had our railelectricity were said to have worked admirably, though many miles apart. The relations of electricity to the earth are, to some extent, known, and it is only to be hoped that Signor Pietri will develop his scheme. What a great thing it will be when every one will be able to have an instrument in his house, by which he will be able to communicate with anywhere! But what a much greater blessing for the newspapers. Farewell then the wretched cables and cooked up news. Farewell, associated press, and farewell, a long farewell, to telegraphic monopoly !

good opinion of themselves and to estimate of value than the citizens. The Council realdermen" did not and at that point and cer that ere long we shall see many Singh. That Prince has thrown off the mask been kicked out of Bulgaria at the instance ment has, even in face of what tificates have been engrossed at the public statues of our great men. But of all the pro- he so advoitly wore for a number of years of the Russian Emperor and called back by has been said to amount to a bad breac; and not merely verbal complaint,

expense, describing the change, and sent to sometimes disastronely, it would perhaps be be put up by an admiring posterity. The city of Rochuster was convulsed with mirth present position. not long ago by a citizen who erected a status of himself. The two cases are not very dif

THE secret history of such affairs as are now in progress on the Balkans is never known until many years after their taking place. If the true inwardness of the present political game were known it would probably be amusing as showing the "wave that are dark" in diplomacy. On the surface the matter is amusing. But it is serious in so far as it indicates that the smouldering sparks of war always tound under the Lastern Question," no matter how peaceful the surface may appear, are about to burst into flame again. Then there will be a fresh arrangement of the political chess board and the same old process commenced again.

THE sudden supercession of Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Constantinople, at the present juncture is very significant. Sir Edward Thornton is a good diplomatist, but his chief sphere of work has been in Western Europe, and much of it in the United States, where diplomacy, if its called into play at all, does not require to rive above mediocrity, and where, if it does, is generally handed over to "high joints." Oriental diplomacy is a different matter, and the transfer of Sir William White to Constantinople means that the present Government expects to have to meet some rude shocks. Sir William, who was long Consul-General at Warsaw, is well acquainted with Russian methods. Lord Dufferin and Sir William White are at present the most able "Eastern statesmen" in the British service, and have both attained to a position in Turkish confidence only held by Lord Strattord de Red-

Extremes always meet and those ultra Unionists who contend in favor of what they term "Federation of the Empire" are perhaps unconsciously greatly aiding the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. Oddly enough the journals who oppose Home Rule are strong advocates of "federation." This is utterly inconsistent, and those who persist in advocating federation must be led up to conceding the justice of the claims of Ireland. The proposals made to Lord Salisbury by defence of all ports and commerce, and inter-Such a plan must necessitate entire cernd, and the very first step in the direction the League at present, but the federation Schaaf. The notions of this individual conland, are of infinite value to Ireland just at religious seem to be a grade above those of

Province is interested. But, naturally, the greatest amount of practical support must be looked for from the city, and therefore the plan of holding a gigantic bazaar in aid of the building is a very wise one. So far as the and the infirm." His "orders" caused quite scheme can be seen in its initial stage a sensation and almost an insurrection. Two it promises to be an overwhelming success. The majority of our readers are acquainted by the way, by a young officer of the femiwith the general designs of the magnificent pile, and we teel sure that they will do all in chale, being sent to investgate decided that their power to aid in the completion of the noble copy of the great historical Catnedral Church of the Holy Father. The proposition that it was not too bold and strictly in accord with the spirit of his people is proved by the

THE Halifax Chronicle announces that there are four hundred houses under sale for taxes in that city. It sums up the provincial position as follows, and it alludes very strongly to one grievious cause for complaint Nova Scotia has against the Dominion :-"One reason why this province is in such financial straits is because it began building Some time ago it was stated that an its railways in advance of the other provinces. on which was our provincial revenue. Since roads and our full subsidy as well. That is the position in which the other provinces are. We ask as a simple matter of justice that we be put in as good a position as they are in, and that the money which we spent on railroads be returned to us. If you wish to effectually kill all chance of our ever obtaining that money then vote for the Tories" says the Chronicle to its readers.

THE unveiling of the statue of Joseph event in a double sense. He certainly was a brave and faithful Indian, and bore, in his THE Toronto aldermen seem to have a very own way, no small part in the history of the country at a critical time. At the their rublic worth at perhaps a higher rate same time something might be done to commemorate the life and gallant death of Tecently passed resolutions re-naming various cumseth. He sleeps mysteriously in streets in the city after themselves. This an apparently unknown grave, but his take a pride. was done in direct opposition to the judges of actions merit some public recognition. the High Court, in consequence of the trouble | The event is also interesting, inasmuch as it | such a proceeding would necessarily cause to shows that the idea of "putting history into secretly circulated in the Punjab inciting the property owners with their titles, and also in | bronze," as the late Prince Consort said, is | the Sikhs to insurrection is highly probable chancery suits. But the vanity of the "worthy growing in Canada, and it is to be hoped in view of the recent vagaries of Dhulcep Czar, printed elsewhere, is unique. Having In spite of all this expense, good manage-

vinces, this is the one that ought to be each of them as an heirloom. In view of the studded thickest with them. The ball has uncertainty of mortal career, which ends been set rolling at Three Rivers, but when are we to see in Montreal well to leave this kind of commemoration to Quebec and elsewhere the effigies of those great men of old to whom Canada owes her

> The sea serpent has appeared again. This time he has turned up in the Hudson river, and his aprearance was of the conventional order, with "devilish" eyes and the usual tendency to spout something dreadful. The very interesting and long telegraphic despatch on the subject says it looked like " shavings," but evidently it must have been sulphurous flames. It would be interesting to connect the appearance of the serpent, so of repentance can restore to him in the eyes far up the Hudson, with the earthquake, if time and space permitted, but this will no doubt be done in due course by the scientists. But there is oriental affairs. this much to be said. If our friends across the border allow the sea serpent to get out of the cul de sac he has entered without solving the mystery, they will be blameable. Here is a splendid opportunity of putting that wonderful submarine boat, "The Peacemaker," of which so much has recently been printed to a practical test. It is going to do for all the navies of the world and surely must be equal to searching for and tackling the sea serpent now reported cruising off Kingston and Rondout.

LORD SALISBURY is a distinguished scientist and especially an electrician. His ancestor was Prime Minister, or corresponding official, to Queen Elizabeth, and his mansion, Hatfield House, so often visited by that virago, is lighted on an electrical system of his own invention. Now, it is reported, he has been occupied for some time with an invention that is to "cut, bind, cart and thresh" a field of wheat by electricity. We are further told that his invention, tested a few days ago, did not come up to the stage of cutting, owing to the machinery being out of order, though the other part of the work was satistactory. The wire through which this was accomplished was a mile and a half long. This is, no doubt, a good labor saving invention, but why does not the British Premier give a little more attention to Irish affairs and not leave so much to that young tiger-cub Churchill? Labor saving is one thing; immediate suffering is another. Let Lord Salisbury turn his attention to this latter. Very probably some of his farm laborers do not regard with pleasure equal to his own pride an invention which threatens to do the work, for which they are paid, by means of a key touched perhaps in his lordship's study.

A RATHER funny quarrel, or as it is de cribed" "internecine dissension." has been taking place in the ranks of that abominable nuisance the Salvation Army. Notwithstanding the fact that the Swiss are naturally a quiet peaceful people, the rabble constituting the Army has seen fit to intrude ithis associates, and he told them that "Pray themselves to the care of the sick, the aged, people, a "Colonel" who was accompanied, nine persuasion, who calls herself la marc. the "Captain" Schaaf was wrong and must go. But the rank and file stood fast, and now are told, that an independent Swiss Salvation Army is to be formed which is to be "free from all the ciap-trap (hokue-pokus) the English Salvation Army is affected by." What a blessing it would be if the "Army " in Montreal were detailed to go and suppress this insutrection,

In the history of missionary work there is no nobler record than that of the martyrs de Brebeuf, Lallemant and their companions. The terrible, but fascinating, story of their glorious deaths is one familiar to all and needs no recapitulation. In fact, the pen halts on approaching the subject. We are glad to be able to announce that the corner stone of the Memorial Church to be erected at Penetanguishene to the honor of the great missionaries will be laid on Sunday next by the Archbishop of Toronto. This church will be in every sense a national offering, and it is pleasing to see that not only will the John A. Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. W. Laurier, Mr. W. R. Meredith, the Quebec Ministry, the Montreal, Dr. J. C. Taché of Ottawa, Dr. of Father De Brebeuf, L. P. Morton (then U. S. Ambassador to France), members of the French Academy, Senators, and other distinguished persons. This is an undertaking in which the whole country may well

THE rumor that a proclamation has been

Prophet's faith, but in a modified form. He is in fact a " reformer" who would have delighted the heart of a Luther. He abhors the "abuses" of Mahomedanism, and must not be deprived of any of the sensual luxuries forbidden by the Koran. His effeminate conduct, no doubt learnt during his contaminating contact with the Feringhees, is enough to make the cones of his father, the old Lion of the Punjab, Runghest Singh, turn in his grave, if he had one, but his body having been burnt this operation could not well be accomplished. But Dhuleep Singh has lost what no amount of the Sikhs, and that is caste and prestige. There is no doubt that he has not been well treated, but politically he is a dead duck in

and Mr. Chagnon's tales of immorality in the Ottawa departments be true, then it would seem that there are those at Washington who desire to flatter us. or perhaps we ought to say our system of departmental economy. It appears there has recently been some fluttering in the governmental dovecot at Washington in consequence of the complaints of a Mrs. Charlotte Smith, who has recently assumed the presidency of the Woman's National League, having quitted the public employment a sadder and disgusted, but a wiser woman. She has a terrible tale to tells and, alluding to the departments, says that the appointment of women to office leads to most disastrous results, and she adds, on behalf of her Society, "that all the League asks is that a certain class of women be classified where they belong. If they are a recessary for legislation even on the Jeffersonian or any other plan, the League wants s separate appropriation for pretty women. She " protests against the appointing powers being furnished with mistresses at the expense of the general Government." In a letter to President Cleveland she declares that materials for worse exposures than those of the Pall Mall Gazette might be found at Washington. This is a sad state of things. and her description of the male portions of the U.S. Civil Service might certainly have been written at Ottawa. She speaks of the male clerks as "broken-down politicians and played-out partisan bums," as "political dudes," and " ornamented figure-heads."

PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

The fate of Mr. Parnell's amendment in the House of Commons, last night, shows more conspicuously than ever that no real dependence can be placed on many of those who profess to be friends of Ireland at a pinch. Sir Wm. Harcourt found it "expedient" to oppose the amendment, which was, as we pointed out yesterday, a plain, unvarnished statement of principle and fact. Mr. Parnell was, We think, a little over indulgent to the gentleman in question, and he very reasonarguments, which are gaining force in Eng. | cerning the duties of those who affect to be | ably pointed out that it was only by a persistent assertion of these principles that the party he represented ever had anything given ers and processions are all very well, but them at all. "Try and try again" must be THE completion of the great Cathedral of those who do nothing else lay themselves their maxim. This is practically a repetition St. Peter is a work in which the whole open to the charge of being mere brawlers and of the tactics of O'Connell, and the necessity loafers. I insist upon the soldiers of both and value of following them was seen sexes doing some useful work as well, and by in the concession made by the Govway of an instalment I want them to devote ernment, after which Mr. Parnell withdrew his amendment. But the main point arrived at was obtained notwithstanding the weak-kneed friends of the cause. It will be a singular example of that strange revenge which time brings around if the government is seen accepting Mr. Parnell's land bill as the basis of its own legislation, and this is highly probable.

PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

The rules of Parliament have become so fossilized by precedent piled on precedent that it is impossible for any government to ride rough shod over a minority of it is a de | could have had no sectarian bias against termined one. Thus the motion of Lord the Orangemen, especially in regard this city will afford sufficient proof Randolph Churchill that the supply bills have ferred to the Minister of Justice, precedence in the Imperial Parliament with a stating his opinion, and the latter view to passing them and then adjourning, is merely concurred therein, but never at least not going to be carried without a debate and some explanations. Mr. Parnell's amendment is to the point and asserts | the penetentiary would want to be off every a principle. It runs :- "The necessity for whipstitch. It is also equally apparent that measures to ameliorate the condition of the chis feigned indignation is merely assumed for electioneering purposes. people of Ireland is so urgent that this House declines to surrender to the Government the usual facilities enjoyed by members of the House." This is a plain declaration and a fair challenge to the Government. It will be upon the Grand Trunk and the organized for the latter, not only to vote the amend attempts to decry it and injure its standing in ment down, but to prove it untrue. The England and its business here, it is able former can, no doubt, be done, but certainly to announce a credit balance of £80,000 worthy object be subscribed for by Catholics not the latter. Although there is but little for the past fiscal half year. This, in but by Protestants also. Among the sub- to add to what is already known of the de- face of opposition and competition such scribers are the Lt. Governor of Ontario, the plorable condition of Ireland, no harm as was never anticipated when the road Mayor and Council of Penetanguishene, Sir will be done by a repetition of was built, is an encouraging sign. The fact and argument, by the Irish representa. Grand Trunk has done so much to protives, on the subject. No doubt this will not | mote the commercial and social advancement be very pleasant for the Government, but of this country that it is really unpatriotic Mayor of Quebec, the Mayor of Montreal, | until it endeavors to deal with the great | and ungrateful to speak ill of it. Its advance Hon. P. J. C. Chauveau, L'abbe Vereau of problem now before it, and demanding im- in the face of almost insuperable difficulties mediate solution in a more definite manner and obstructions has been more rapid than Scadding of Toronto, the Marquis of Lorne | than it has shown signs of doing, nothing else | the circumstances of its birth would have Brant on Monday will be an interesting and the Princess Louise, Cardinal Manning, is to be expected. Mr. Gladstone has led the justified any person in ever expecting. Sir Charles Tupper, the Archbishop of Rouen | people too close to the promised land for | To some extent those who thought and the Bishops of Normandy, the country | them to rest easily until they obtain an en | that the work was one altogether ahead trance.

BULGARIA.

The "Bulgarian Atrocities" of which we used to hear so much seem to have been succeeded by Bulgarian political pantomines. The recent escapade of Prince Alexander is decidedly comical, viewed on stock and way, and branch roads had to be from certain standpoints. The correspondence between Alexander and the lines were threatened, by way of blackmail.

when he posed as an English "country his "affectionate; and grateful" subjects, of taith or the part of the public in subside gentleman" at Elveden Hall. He has re he immediately pens a letter, counhed nounced Christianity and returned to the in terms of humble sarcasm to his persecutor, thanking him for his action, and promising "unalterable devotion." The Czar does not seem to appreciate "chaff," and answers with decided anger. The fact is that Russia has not gained very much by her last war with Turkey, so far as atrengthening her position on the Balkans is concerned. She finds the barrier against her becoming stronger even than when the "unsreakable Turk" was there all alone. It is easy to see, therefore; some of the motives for provoking the recent peaceful revolution, which turned out too is a pity that the Government cannot born peaceful for the requirements of Russian a Prime Minister who is at present serving ambition.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The whole course of Canada goes to show that what she wants is a new treaty, by the terms of which the United States might pay a good round sum for the privilege of shipping men and landing cargoes in Canadian ports, Ir imitation be the sincerest kind of flattery and the Canadians would have the right to sell their fish in our ports free of duty. The of affairs, which were, in fact, not at all the seizing of our vessels, the strict espionage of like those existing in Ireland, though, our fishers, the many vexatious delays and annoyances to which our vessels have been subjected, have all been undertaken and im posed with the idea of forcing us into the regotiation of such a treaty as they want. -N. Y. Evening Mail.

Canada wants nothing of the sort. Sup pose that the United States were to put the question to a fair test and propose an ordinary treaty, based on equitable principles-Then it would be seen that Canada desires nothing more than such a negotiation, but German ascendency in Bohemia similar certainly nothing less. If the Evening Mail really believes what it says as quoted in Ireland. The Bohemian State Parlians; above, it is in error, and if it Prepresents the ideas on the subject held by the American people they are in error also. But this is not the case, as is shown abundantly in the controversy that has been going on for months past. The present Governmen at Washington seems inclined to be just and being oppressed. It was the Orange a honest in the matter, but faction, as represented by the Mail, bars the way. The cause of the obstruction, as seen in the Senate, threatens to become a serious matter for the sides alike. In due time the clamour subst consideration of the constitutional reformers of the Union, who are every day making for he had taken good care that it should a themselves heard and their influence more be broken. It is true that

THE BRETHREN SQUABBLING.

The "County Master" of the Orangemen in Frontenac had a grievance. He and his friends imagined they had discovered a dreadful conspiracy aimed at their rights and which his ancestors had been exiled, wo liberties, and a blood or fire resolution was to be sent to the Minister of Justice stating that | Austria might profitably exchange press "the Government servants in the Kingston for a time. Better still, the former min Penitentiary, who belong to the Orange throw Lord Randolph Churchill in said order, had been forbidden by the department to wear their regalia, and march in procession," and threatening all sorts of evil things The Minister of Justice answered :-

The warden at Portsmouth stated, on June 26th, that during the previous year he had taken exception to officers of the penetentiary asking leave of absence to join in the public celebration of July 12th and asked instructions in the premises. He was told in reply that in my opinion 'the officers should not have leave of absence for such purposes.'

This, the minister added, was a question of discipline only, and no infringement of rights jurors clapped into prison immediately at or liberties, civil or religious. But this is not satisfying to the soul of the Rev. Brother Gallagher, and he lifts up his voice with a great cry of lamentation that the unfortunate prison officials were not allowed to march on the "glorious twelfth," and he demands with touching bathos:-"Would Penitentiary officials have been rendered unfit for duty among convicts by marching with the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell or have been contaminated by listening to the words of wisdom that gushed from his Protostant heart that day?" Here's richness-as the late Mr. Squeers said! But there comes another Orangeman, who proves the delightful unity that must prevail among that rancorous fraternity, who sits on his friends, as follows :-

It is patent to the meanest comprehension that the warden, (a Methodist in religion.) authorized or ordered any compliance therewith. Why if all these "thegium thoo" rackets are to be celebrated, the guards at

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Notwithstanding the systematic attacks of the requirements of the country were correct, and heavy and discouraging losses were necessarily the first results. But its enemies seem determined it shall never make them up. Then savage attacks, for political reasons, for years injured the road. Next, competition necessitated heavy outlay acquired to complete the system, and parallel

ing opposition, and in spite of other change of competition, the road has stood firm. the result, as announced, is very gratifying We have no doubt that the public will, we ourselves, hope that the present improvement will continue.

A HINT FOR THE BRITISH. An American once undertook to gover

Ireland well and make it a peaceable an prosperous island by contract, if the Britis would let it out to him. How far this scheme would have succeeded we cannot say, but the Emperor of Austria and put the affair, of Ireland into his hands. Count Tax is one of the most distinguished statesmen Europe, and is an Irishman by descent, F seven years past he has been at the head the Austrian Government, succeeding Princ Auersperg. He succeeded to a sea of troub and difficulty, in consequence of the position course, differing in degree. The Poles Gallicia and the Tckeks in Boher in a state of incipient rebelling and complained that they were copress by the dominant though numerica ly smaller element of the population. H plan of remedy was sharp but effective, at was based on the principle of equal right His course is thus summarized. Up to t time of his taking office there had beer the English ascendency which used to ear was a fraud and a sham. The 1,500,000 Ge. mans enjoyed more political power than t 3,600,000 Slave. Count Teaffe took mea for securing a representation pro rata. I Germans, finding they could lord it no lots over the Tcheks, exclaimed that they re over again. Count Taaffe appreciated the position and took no notice of the clamar and enforced the law which was just to ed, and peace did not require to be restored case of ireland presents greater & ments of wrong and oppression than existed either of the two Austrian cases cited. B we venture to say that Count Tuafe, who his dealings with the case doubtless reme bered the sufferings of the country in be quite equal to the occasion. England r require his return.

THE JURY SYSTEM IN PERIL. That great " palladium of public liberty, the jury system, seems falling into and dury pute. While it is very properly made it subject of the severest criticism, eventuly quently take place which show that a only can a jury fail to protect, but that it of also prove a channel of the gravest iniquit In a recent trial in New York we find cert ment then made that each juryman h throughout the trial, been watched by t detectives, and, as probably the latter we deemed as untrustworthy as the jurors, the were unconscious of each other's present Many of the most eminent jurists baropenly questioned the desirableness of min taining the system at least in its presen dominating form. It does not indeed requi a jurist to see that the system open to the grossest abuses. The try of England shows that some the most atrocious acts of injust have been caused by juries, though, as rule, the judge has received the credit of a that was bad in connection with the subject Here in Canada there seems to be gra reason for believing that the jury systemis menace rather than a security to the court of justice. The Court of Queen's Bench this. It is not long since Judge Rams found it necessary to threaten to dimi the entire petit jurors on the par in consequence of manifest non-attention the evidence taken in certain cases. B severe as he was, his remarks were by means so severe as those of Mr. Justice B vesterday in his charge to the grand jure The learned judge said :-

You have heard it stated that you are: to act on the one hand, through envy, half or malice, and on the on the other, neith from fear, favor or affection, gain, reward hope thereof. To do otherwise, you mu feel, would be the reverse of your duty. is not necessary for me to add any more this point, I believe. However, let me con your attention to an obligation to whi Grand Jurors are sworn, but which, vel often, is considered and treated with ma levity; I mean the secrecy with which the deliberations ought to be conducted. communicate outside what has passed your room is an extremely grave offence. T Grand Juror who wittingly becomes guilty the same casts his oath under his feet a renders himself guilty of perjury. Unjor nately this sacred engagement is too often #

gotten, I am bound to say. Here is a very serious charge, and we thin that if the knowledge of this frequent P jury is so evident to the hanch, it is the some example was made of the offends A commission of the judiciary should the cognizance of the matter for the purp either of reforming or establishing a syst which, under the guise of conserving pul safety, can, it seems, hide such abomina iniquities. If perjury is "too often" ce mitted in connection with the oath of a jur those depending on the system for a fair the may easily see that such matters as "et hatred, malice, fear, gain reward or bo thereof" are items that may seriously of tate against them. When judges speak the manner indicated, it is time for action