SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY CUNARD STEAMER.

From Liverpool, Nov. 3rd.

THE UCHATIUS GUN.

The *Daily News* says :—"The Uchatius gun scandal at Vienna has terminated in the committal to prison for two years of the three principals concerned therein. The charge made against the men was that they conspired to sell the secret of the Uchatius invention to a foreign Government, and no doubt the punishment awarded would have been much more severe had their purpose not been frustrated at the outset. That there is a secret connected with the manufacture of the Uchatius cannon is beyond a doubt, and that the Austrians have a perfect right to keep to themselves what is theirs is equally manifest. General Von Uchatius has produced a gun which is as durable, apparently, as the steel weapons of Herr Krupp, and which is moreover as accurate and efficient as those well-known arms; yet the new Austrian field-piece costs but thirty-five pounds sterling, whereas that of the Prussian artillery comes to upwards of a hundred. No wonder the Austrian Government is jealous of its secret, and means to keep it if it can. Some say that Uchatius uses phosphorus in his melting pots to ensure a better blending of the copper and tin; but if he does so, the former is certainly burnt away in the process, for chemical analysis, we are told, fails to give evidence of the presence of phosphorus. It is certain, however, that Uchatius possesses the secret of making solid bronze guns hard enough to withstand rifled projectiles, and he has a right to keep this knowledge to himself if he can."

THE MASONS' STRIKE.

Matters in connection with the strike are without much change. The London masons have held a meeting in the Cambridge Hall, Mr. Henry Broadhurst in the chair. Many of the foreigners brought over by the Masters' Association were present. The Chairman stated that subscriptions from all trades were increasing every day. He had ascertained that when the strike commenced there was sufficient work contracted for to employ all the masons for four years to come. The contractors for the Law Courts, he said, had had notice eighteen months ago that a demand for increased wages would be made. A resolution was passed expressing confidence in the Strike Committee.

A Master Builder writes to a London journal:—"In a certain building there were a large number of window heads to be worked, all of the same pattern, and a price of £5 each was allowed by the architect. In order that there might be no mistake one was worked as a pattern for approval, and the cost of the labour was found to be within the £5. When the others were executed the labour was found to come to nearly £8 each, and on the employer remonstrating it was admitted by the man who did the sample that the other men were of opinion he had worked too quick, and the best men must 'hang on' to eke out their time. On further remonstrance, the men demanded their money and left work. This will, I think, show to the public the sort of thing employers have to put up with from the Masons' Union."

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

Capital and Labour publishes the following form of contract recently adopted in some quarters:—"A. B. undertakes to work for C. D. from November 1st, 1877, to October 31st, 1878. A. B. is to receive for said service, house, garden, 15 poles potato land manured, 400 faggots of furze, half a ton of coals, all free, and 11s per week; 15s extra in lieu of beer for hay-time; £2 extra in lieu of beer for harvest-time; 1s 2d extra for such days as he may be employed haymaking by the day; 1s 2d extra per day for one month in harvest, 6d extra per day threshing with steam-machine, 6d extra per day drilling turnips, 9d extra per day sowing corn or manure broadcast. That the 1s 2d extra per day for hay and harvest will not be paid when working by the piece. Piece-work, such as hedging, hoeing, mowing grass or corn, will be let at the discretion of the bailiff. That if it be necessary to employ the said C. D. to feed stock, or other work by which he will be employed on Sundays, he will receive 1s per week extra during the time he is so employed. That no regular hours be kept in hay or harvest-time. That the ordinary working hours will be from six in the morning till six in the evening, allowing half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner, except from November 1 to February 1, when he will be required to breakfast and be at work by seven o'clock in the morning, one hour for dinner, from twelve to one o'clock. It is also to be understood that all labourers, when employed in connection with horses, will be required to breakfast and be at work by six o'clock in the morning; in such cases they will be allowed half an hour for lunch at ten o'clock, and the usual dinner hour when the horses leave off work. Voluntary absence from work any day or days will be considered a sufficient reason for stopping the day or days' wages."

NEW ATLANTIC LINE.

Under the above heading the London correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* writes:—"A scheme originated by Mr. William Vanderbilt, the American capitalist, to create a new line of steamers between Liverpool and New York is, if not abandoned, at all events postponed indefinitely. The steamers were to be constructed specially for the carriage of two commodities—grain and immigrants—and the line was intended to give development to the traffic of the New York Central railway, in which Mr. Vanderbilt is largely interested. During his recent visit to this country Mr. Vanderbilt obtained plans and estimates from both Messrs. Harland and Clyde shipbuilders for the six steamers that were to compose the Company's fleet. Now that he has returned to New York he seems to have laid them before Mr. Roach, the shipbuilder there. Mr. Roach contracted for the ships and subscribed to the Company, towards the capital of which Mr. Vanderbilt is said to have given half a million dollars. But the Company has not yet been constituted, and now it is known here, not only that Mr. Vanderbilt has withdrawn from the project as a purely American scheme, but that he has been in communication with capitalists in this country to join in the formation of a different company for a purpose not yet disclosed."

HOLDING ALOOF.

At a numerously attended conference of clergymen and laymen, held at Glasgow, to consider the question of holding aloof from Church connection, the Rev. David Russell stated the following objections which he conceived working men were in the habit of stating in defence or explanation of their not attending divine ordinances, to wit, that while they heard much about Christian fellowship from members of the churches, yet they saw very little of it in their conduct and actions; that their chief enemy was intoxicating drink, still there were no men more opposed to the total abstinence movement than ministers; that from the discussions on essential doctrines of Christianity which proceeded, they were in doubt as to whether ministers believed what they preached on the Sabbaths; that Sabbath school teachers were not trained as to their work, and the children were not properly taught; that the church seat rents were too high, and that 1s. 6d. per head was sufficient to charge annually, the balance being made up from voluntary contributions; that they were puzzled by the references which were made in the pulpit and the objections stated to scientific men; that ministers, while dwelling on points of doctrine and the Jews, ignored present toils and cares; that society was being divided into classes, and ministers generally sided with the moneyed capitalist; that competent men should be appointed to preach in the open-air, where working men could be reached; and that the charge of infidelity made against working men was not justified by the facts of the case.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK'S WEDDING.

A London correspondent writes:—"It has been surmised that the intended bride of the Duke of Norfolk must have become a convert to the Roman faith as a consequence of her alliance with the chief representative of the Catholic aristocracy in this country. This assumption is erroneous and unjust. Of course it was not imagined that the Duke could have forsaken the ancient faith of his ancestors in order to ally himself with a Protestant wife, for the force of family tradition is too strong on his side, and it was certain he could not espouse a heretic without causing a painful shock to Catholic Christendom. I am informed that Lady Flora Hastings was received into the Church of Rome about two years ago, and that the Duke of Norfolk was not at that time a suitor for her hand. The match was made quickly. The Duke met Lady Flora a few months ago, and a proposal of marriage resulted immediately. The wedding preparations are remarkably sumptuous. The Norfolk family jewels, which are of immense value, are being re-set for the young duchess. The Sheffield tenantry are arranging to send a very handsome wedding present to the bride."

THE AMERICAN CATTLE AND MEAT TRADE.

The new number of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England" contains among other articles, one on the cattle trade, by Professor H. E. Alvord, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and another on the same subject by Professor Sheldon, Agricultural College, Cirencester. Mr. Sheldon comes to the conclusion that meat can be sent quite as safely over the seas in summer as in winter, but at a little more expense, and that it is probable that the American meat trade will stimulate the production of meat in Britain, if it should lead to the prohibition of the import of live cattle from those foreign countries which are the homes of the contagious diseases that have for so many years seriously interfered with this branch of English farming. Professor Alvord gives it as his opinion, based upon personal knowledge of the great resources of America, that American beef will be profitably sold before long in Liverpool and Glasgow at 4½d. per lb. (3s. per stone) by the carcase; that the supply at this price can be brought to meet demands not yet thought of; and that the quality will in time be such as to satisfy the most discriminating British public. Professor Sheldon declares that there is no reason whatever for assuming, although temporary fluctuations in the exports during hot weather have occasionally been noticed, that the American dead meat trade will not rapidly increase and before long become a very important one. He shows that the regular trade commenced in October, 1875, with a total for the month of 35,000 lb., and went on gradually increasing until, for the month of April, 1877, it reached the large total of 5,578,210 lb., from the ports of New York and Philadelphia.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM OF BIRMINGHAM.

For years and years, says the Birmingham *Gazette*, "the jewellery trade has been carried on upon the most unsound commercial principles that could possibly be devised. Among other evils of the system, that of giving long credit is undoubtedly the worst. Credit is given for twelve months, eighteen months, and even two years almost as a regular custom of the trade, thus giving every advantage to the unscrupulous trader. The one idea of the shopkeeper appears to have been the length of credit he could obtain, and in order to catch the large profits that must be affixed to credit transactions, the merchant was induced to run the greatest risks, thus reducing the trade to rash speculation and a dealing in discounts simply. At length a circular has been issued by one of our leading firms, in which their customers' attention is drawn to the growing evils of long credit and the mischief attending the pernicious bill system. Messrs. Abrahams Brothers, merchant jewellers, of Vyse street, state in this circular that as wholesale jewellers of twenty years' standing they have ever regretted the ready facility with which "men of straw" have obtained credit, to the loss and injury of legitimate dealers. Statistics show that the losses incurred among provincial jewellers for the last five years have reached the enormous sum of two hundred thousand pounds per annum, which amount has to be made up from the profit of those who struggle against unfortunate or dishonest competitors, as in no other branch of the trade are the losses so disproportionately large to the returns. Messrs. Abrahams have found a remedy for this, and a remedy which every man of straightforward commercial principles will hail with gladness. They have determined not to extend their present credit connection, and to execute all future orders intrusted to them upon strictly net cash terms, charging manufacturers' prices, allowing their discounts, deducting same from invoices, and charging only, after such deductions, five per cent. as merchants' commission and profit. It is the credit system which has sapped the life and energy of the jewellery trade."

THE TRIAL OF THE DETECTIVES.

This case is still in full hearing, and will probably last a week or two longer. A London correspondent writes:—Benson, even in his convict's garb, strikes one as being a gentlemanly witness. He is provided with a chair, but whenever the judge asks him a question he invariably stands up and answers very respectfully, never omitting to say "My lord." When counsel resumes his examination he sits down. In his general manner he is very polite. He speaks English exquisitely, but with rather the intonation of an English dandy, and with a slight trace of the French accent. On hearing and seeing him one ceases to wonder at his success in passing himself off on his dupes as a person of distinction. He is of the type of the little French *gandin*. One of the witnesses has deposed that Benson kept two horses, three men servants, a housekeeper, and housemaid, and two carriages. Kurr has the air and the twang of a low cockney blackguard. Both, therefore, are to some extent typical representatives of Paris and London.

THE FENIANS.

The *Standard*, in connection with an editorial notice of a book recently published giving a history of Fenians and Fenianism, has the following remarks on the causes of the failure of the movement and on its prospects for the future:—"Recent wars have shown to us of how little avail are numbers, enthusiasm, and courage, when undisciplined, against a well-organized force. But the Irish peasantry are less fitted than most others to cope with regular soldiers, because they are—wisely, as this conspiracy abundantly proved—not allowed to drill or bear arms. They had, consequently, no weapons to fight with, and were at once dispersed by a few volleys from even a handful of constables. To give an insurrection in Ireland a chance of sustaining itself for any length of time it would be indispensably necessary that a regular force should be landed in the island sufficiently strong to maintain itself against the troops that could be put in the field until the multitudes that would flock to it could be armed and given some kind of organization. General Hoche, at the close of the last century, showed his estimation of the difficulty of the task by taking with him to Bantry Bay five-and-twenty thousand men; and if this number was required when contrary winds in the Channel might prevent reinforcements from being sent from this country for weeks together, and when, besides, there existed neither railway, nor telegraph, nor steamboat, we may safely estimate that less than twice as many would not suffice now. In other words, the separation of Ireland from the Empire presupposes the loss by this country of the command of the sea, at least for a time. The Fenian lodges, however, refused to admit this. They counted on winning over the police and the Irish soldiery, upon causing demoralisation by frequent desertions, and upon the surprise of important points. Above all they reckoned on getting trained officers, a nucleus of men, and arms from America. But with the possibility of war the last chance for Fenianism of making even a serious fight disappeared. In addition to all this the leaders of the movement were utterly incompetent. Stephens himself, indeed, was a man of considerable power in organizing a conspiracy, but beyond that his abilities did not go, and he had no lieutenant to supply his deficiencies. In America the men were even more incompetent than in Ireland. And very soon dissension, suspicion, and recrimination put an end to all united action. This was a natural consequence of the situation. Irishmen in America had undertaken to supply the means of breaking up the British Empire. As the United States remained at peace with Great Britain, their Government could not allow expeditions to be fitted out and sent from their ports. The undertaking, consequently, was impossible. The rational course would have been to have recognized the fact, and allow the conspiracy to end; but, instead of this, the leaders fell to mutual recrimination as an excuse for doing nothing. Yet Fenianism is not now quite dead. The funeral of Col. O'Mahony, the American Head Centre, is proof that it still has a hold on the minds of many people, and in America, though secret, it is not inactive. The prospect of a serious revival in Ireland appears, however, highly improbable. During the past ten years Ireland has made a great advance in material prosperity, and in this prosperity the peasant farmers have a full share. The Land Act has given them a property in their holdings, and the better feeling which now prevails between them and their landlords has prevented an increase of rents. They are not likely to risk their own prosperity by engaging in wild insurrectionary adventures. Of course there are other classes less prosperous, and more easily led astray. But if the conspiracy cannot count upon the peasant farmers it will not be a very formidable affair.

THE WAR SITUATION.

There is little interest in connection with the war. This is attributed by the London press partly to the fact that no newspaper correspondents are allowed in either of the camps, and partly to the wet weather. With roads knee deep in mud, and altogether impassable for artillery and transport waggons, operations in the field become impossible, and officers as well as men devote their whole energies to the task of feeding the fires, and endeavouring to keep the stagnant blood in motion as they shiver in their sodden garments. The *Daily News*, however, contains a three column account of the battle in Asia resulting in Mukhtar Pasha's defeat; but telegraphic accounts have forestalled the chief of the details.

A correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on October 24th, from Turn Magurelli, says:—"The attack of the 19th made by the Roumanians on the smaller Grivitza redoubt reveals the new dangers which await any aggressive action of the army before Plevna. The Turks have been working silently and unperceived before their earthworks, and the ground which has to be covered by the storming parties before they can arrive at the enemy's redoubt is cut with parallel trenches, which have already proved the grave of many hundred Roumanians. It seems that the troops were unaware of the new danger which awaited them when they attempted the assault on Friday evening, and the result has proved terribly disastrous to the 4th Division of Gen. Cernat's army, to whom the attack was entrusted. Four regiments and a battalion of Chasseurs were so roughly handled that it was found impossible to renew the assault, and when the attempt was abandoned some five hundred Roumanian dead lay between the two Grivitza redoubts, and three times that number of dead and wounded had been retired within the lines. The remains of the 4th Division were at once recalled, and the 2nd Division sent from Verbitza to replace them. A ghastly calculation is suggested by the last unsuccessful attempt of the Roumanians. If two regiments are lost in an hour in assaulting a position which lies only thirty yards from their foremost parallel, how many would fall in storming the Bucova redoubt, which lies a mile distant?

The Vienna correspondent of the *Telegraph*, writing on the 2nd, says that the war is estimated to cost over a million of roubles a day. Add to this the frightful sacrifice of human life through the severity of the winter season, and the necessity of attaining a speedy result will be understood. At a council of war at Gorny Studen it was declared that Russian prestige demanded the capture of Plevna at any cost, and the veteran Todleben was consequently given full powers. The Turkish commander would have hard work to cut his way out towards Widdin in the face of Gourko's cavalry and over bad roads. Every important position on the Sophia road excepting Orkhanie is occupied by Russian infantry. Still the Russians and their friends should not be too sanguine; they have not got Plevna yet. The gallant Turk has decided to hold his mud walls till the end, and trusts in Allah, perhaps, quite as much as in the efforts of his Constantinople friends. He adds: "What is to become of the mighty hosts whose very existence is staked on immediate and overwhelming victory, if Plevna proves impregnable and Suleiman Pasha holds his own against the Czarevitch? Where will the Russian commanders seek shelter for their troops till next spring? A hasty retreat along bad roads and rotten bridges would be equivalent to a disaster in the field, yet there is no alternative between such a course and the prompt destruction of two hitherto unconquered armies. Nor are the reinforcements said to be marching daily to the front calculated to influence the turn of events. The Russians have already as many men in the field as can be safely employed in the task they have before them. All further aid can be of very little use, and would only served to throw panic and disorder in the ranks of a retreating army. Moreover, with the inferior means of transport mentioned in my friend's telegram, it will be a miracle if a large number of the troops now in Bulgaria do not suffer from want of provisions."

ITEMS.

It is said that Gambetta has just come in for a legacy of one million sterling.

The Sheffield *Telegraph* says that the competition between the iron-masters of the North of England and of Belgium is unusually severe. Bars from the latter country are being offered for delivery in London at less than £5 7s. 6d. per ton, whilst the lowest quotation in the same market for English bars is 7s. 6d. above that figure.

Iceland, it is said, is again prosperous, and emigration has virtually ceased. The sheep disease has apparently disappeared.

A good story is told about Cleopatra's Needle, according to which Professor Wilson was haranguing, in a most enthusiastic manner, to a friend not noted for antiquarian tastes on the desirability of having so interesting an object of antiquity as Cleopatra's Needle. When the Professor had finished, his friend dryly replied, "The best thing would have been to have had it photographed in Alexandria, and then had it made to order over here. The public would have appreciated it as a piece of British workmanship."

The great Whistler-Ruskin libel case, says the *Examiner*, has been fitted by report with a peaceful conclusion. The great art critic and the great painter happened to be in Venice a few weeks ago, were brought together, and over a friendly cup of tea discussed the *casus belli*, and quietly agreed to let the matter drop.

The Judge of the Banbury County Court has stated that he looked upon the Bankruptcy Act as a legalized robbery, for it was very often the division of a man's goods between solicitors, auctioneers, and accountants.

Mr. Ruskin continues his crusade against things in general. The current number of *Fors Clavigera* contains the following:—"A *tolling* machine has been erected at Ealing cemetery at a cost of £80, and seems to give universal satisfaction. It was calculated that this method of doing things would (at 300 funerals a year) be in the long run cheaper than paying a man threepence an hour to ring the bell. Thus we mourn for the departed!"

It is stated that a projected revolution in ladies' dress, or at least in the material of which it is composed, is now agitating the town of Barrow-in-Furness. A local firm claims to have discovered the art of spinning jute into a fabric combining the gloss and fineness of silk with the softness of wool, and singularly capable of taking the most delicate dyes. In order fittingly to introduce the new texture to society, a great jute ball is in preparation for a day in January next, when local patriotism counts upon a decisive demonstration of the boasted superiority of the new competitor for the favour of the world of fashion.

A London paper censures the Local Government of Newfoundland for its remissness in dealing with the Newfoundland wreckers.

Little Russian monitors, built expressly for the Danube service, are making their appearance on the river.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. propose to issue, under the title "Men of Letters," a series of short books, edited by Mr. John Morley, which shall tell people what is most worth knowing as to the life, character, works, and position in literary history of some of the greatest writers in English.

The Queen, it is said, having recommended "Edgar and I; the Story of a Home," published by Messrs. Remington & Co., for perusal to the Empress of Russia, the latter has accordingly sent to England for a copy of the book.

The judges in the superior courts of law are about to memorialize the Government respecting the extraordinary and unmanageable block of business in the courts at Westminster Hall and Lincoln's Inn, and to ask for the appointment of more judges.

Bristol seems bent on regaining its maritime importance. At a special meeting of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of considering the question of converting the river Avon into a floating harbour by placing dock-gates at its entrance, and thus creating a dock of 700 acres, with seven or eight miles of wharfage, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favour of this proposition.

The *Gazette* contains the following order from the Admiralty, dated October 30th, 1877:—"In pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the following change is to be made in the uniform of the undermentioned officers, as regards the distinguishing lace on the cuff of the coat: Lieutenants and navigating lieutenants of eight years' seniority and upwards, paymasters of eight and under fifteen years' seniority, secretaries to junior flag officers, secretaries to commodores of the first class, secretaries to captains of the fleet, chief engineers of less than ten years' seniority, and naval instructors of eight and under fifteen years' seniority, to wear two rows, with a narrow strip of gold braid between, similar to that worn by staff surgeons. Assistant-paymasters of eight years' seniority and upwards, and engineers of eight years' seniority and upwards, to wear two rows (like lieutenants of less than eight years' seniority)."

Hares are among the latest American importations to the London market.

The Bermudas.

Speaking of *Lefroy's Memorials of the Bermudas*, the *Saturday Review* says:—It may seem paradoxical to speak in high term of praise regarding a book, and at the same time to assert that very few persons will ever read it through. Major-General Lefroy was at one period of his career Governor of the Bermudas, and he has turned his position to account in arranging old records which give the early history of the colony, and, to use his own words, in presenting readers whose knowledge of the Bermuda Islands is derived from the *Tempest* or Andrew Marvel's celebrated Ode with a "picture of English life and society in the seventeenth century." This he has done very successfully; but the volume is so bulky, the details are so copious, the spelling so antiquated, and several of the topics so purely departmental, that the work must ever remain one to be consulted by the historian or prized by the settler, rather than sought after by the general public. We can, however, promise to all who are fond of rummaging into family, county, or provincial histories, an entertaining account of the manners and customs of our forefathers in the days of Elizabeth, the first two Stuarts, and the Commonwealth. We may mention that to track, disinter, collect, and decipher the manuscripts out of which this volume is in the main compiled, seems to have been as hard a task as the original discovery of the islands, and General Lefroy and his associates deserve much credit for the pertinacity with which they followed up the scent of hidden treasures, and the skill with which they collated them and got at their meaning when found.

The Bermudas, or Bermoothes, were discovered soon after America, but at what precise date or by whom is not known for certain. One Juan de Bermudez, however, managed to stand godfather to the colony; but, beyond an abortive attempt by a certain Herrera Camelo to colonise the place for Spain, nothing was really done for nearly a century, when Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked there on his outward voyage to Virginia, lived for ten months on "fishe, hogges, and fowle," and built "small barkes" to carry himself and the survivors away. From that date, the report of the shipwrecked mariners being favourable, the settlement of the islands was taken up in earnest, and in a few years more we hear of a colonisation by the Virginian Company, which transferred its rights to a second company, which last made them over to the Crown. From narratives drawn up by companions or contemporaries of Sir George Somers in a quaint style, which reminds us of Defoe's splendid fiction, we learn that extravagant expectations were raised by the enthusiasm of the discoverers and the apparent plenty and productiveness of the islands. Tortoises were abundant, yielding "very good meate," and "great store of oyle as sweet as any butter." Sea-fowl of various kinds laid eggs in enormous quantities, and, with shocking tameness, perched on men's shoulders, or allowed themselves to be knocked down with sticks. There was ample store of pearls, and there were huge masses of ambergris. Cedars and palm trees flourished in abundance, and mulberries supplied the food of silkworms. Hogs, probably escaped from shipwrecked vessels, swarmed in every direction, and hooks and lines had only to be flung into the sea to catch more fish than a whole ship's company could consume. There were no rats, or venomous creatures, or plague of flies, except for two or three months in the year, though these deficiencies have since been amply supplied; and as for evil and wicked spirits, with which the islands were popularly said to be peopled, the first colonists declared such reports to be "false and idle," and in a reverent spirit of self-depreciation could only say, "God grant that we have brought no wicked spirits with us, or that there come none after us, for we found none there so ill as ourselves." How soon the plenteous stores of fish and fowl were cleared off by the increase of settlers may readily be imagined; and, though the islands are still purified by the sea breezes and enjoy a good character for salubrity, and though the earth produces potatoes, fruits, and arrowroot in plenty, the latest returns of the settlement only show a revenue of £25,000, an expenditure rather above the revenue, a debt of £12,000, and imports from the United Kingdom enormously in excess of the exports. The total population is now set down as rather above 15,000 souls.

A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—An interesting case, reported from Germany, in which hydrophobia was, according to the statement, cured by the use of that terrible drug, curare, which paralyses the motor nerves, though without affecting the sensitive nerves, and so stops muscular convulsion, is given in the London *Times*. The somewhat daring experiment was made by Dr. Offenburg, who treated the case at Münster, in Westphalia. The patient, a peasant girl, was bitten by a mad dog on 23rd July, 1874, but the symptoms of hydrophobia did not come on till the 16th October, when morphia and chloroform were tried in vain. Dr. Offenburg then injected three centigrammes of curare, an injection five times repeated, though not always in quite equal quantity, during the next 4½ hours. The convulsions began to diminish after the second injection, and soon disappeared; but then began the paralysis of the muscles of the chest, so that the woman had to be kept alive by artificial inspiration; but after nearly nine hours from the first injection the paralysis diminished, and from that time the recovery was rapid, except one slight drawback, treated by a new injection, and in a fortnight she was quite well again. The remedy, says the *Spectator*, is a terrible one, but the disease is still more so, so that the success of any remedy will be to the public a relief.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

European.

Mr. Gladstone has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, defeating Sir Stafford Northcote.

The King of Abyssinia has written to General Gordon accepting the terms of peace proposed by the latter.

A Council of the Vatican has decided that no Power can veto the Conclave's selection of a successor to the Pope.

The latest news from the Caffre rising in South Africa is altogether satisfactory. The Galekas, who were in revolt, have been completely defeated.

The Blackburn, England, spinners have resolved to resist the proposed reduction. A general strike, as far as Lancashire is concerned, is regarded as certain.

A Pole has been arrested in Berlin on suspicion of intending to attempt the assassination of the Emperor and Prince Bismarck, and a judicial investigation has been instituted.

At a Consistory to be held in Rome in December the following will be created Cardinals:—The Papal Nuncios at Vienna and Paris, and the Archbishops of Venice and Palermo.

The British Post Office has concluded a contract whereby the Cunard, Inman, and White Star steamship lines have the sole carriage of mails to the United States from December 1st.

It is expected the German Government will ask Parliament for permission to contract a loan of $37,500,000, a third of which is represented by loss on the resumption of gold currency.

The weavers of two large mills in Oldham, England, have struck against a proposed reduction of wages. The masters throughout the district threaten a lockout, which would affect nearly 10,000 operatives.

The chief of the new Catholic hierarchy in Scotland will be styled Archbishop of St. Andrew, and reside at Edinburgh. There will also be bishops at Glasgow, Lismore, Aberdeen, Whitehorne, and Dunkeld.

The Austrian Supreme Court rejected the appeal of Henry Perrean *alias* de Tourville, English barrister, against the capital sentence for murdering his wife in the Tyrol. It is expected the Emperor will commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

American.

Oakey Hall will soon start on a lecturing tour.

Major Reno says he has very little confidence in the truthfulness of Sitting Bull, or any other Indian.

The New York *Sun* rumours that Theodore Tilton and wife are to be reconciled, but Mrs. Tilton's friends positively deny it.

The Pittsburg, Pa., grand jury has returned indictments against 100 persons engaged in the recent railway riots.

Candee & Co's rubber works, in New Haven, Conn., were completely destroyed by fire on Monday evening. Loss, $500,000.

The ceremonial of unveiling the tablet to the memory of the late Bishop Jones, of the M. E. Church, in John street church, New York, took place on Sunday.

The General Missionary Committee of the M. E. Church has appropriated about $37,000 for missions in the United States. It has thus far appropriated $676,507.

Chaplain Spiear has been removed from the Massachusetts State Prison by Gov. Rice, because he opposed Catholic worship there and had a difficulty with the warden.

The New York Sunday *Mercury* reports the importation into that city of leprosy by the Chinese from California. The Chinamen are stopped coming to New York, and the consul is sending all he can back to China.

A vigilance committee has been formed in North Pennsylvania for protection against tramps. A number of stores in Lehigh and Bucks counties have been plundered. Tramps found a rendezvous in Thomas Widfrife's house, near Coopersburg. The place was captured Saturday, and several thousand dollars' worth of stolen goods recovered. The Vigilants had a desperate encounter with another body of tramps, four miles from Coopersburg, on Saturday, and captured ten, including three severely wounded.

Canadian.

The residence of Maurice Evans, Warwick, was burnt down last week.

John Peters, of Vermillion, committed suicide in Port Dalhousie on Saturday.

James Carmichael has been appointed postmaster at Oshawa, *vice* Smith, deceased.

Rev. Mr. Dondiet will lecture in Ottawa shortly on the "Hackett Murder and the Great Orange Uprising."

A thief entered the vestry of St. Paul's church, Montreal, on Sunday evening while the Rev. Dr. Jenkins was in the pulpit, and stole the rev. gentleman's overcoat and silk umbrella.

The preliminary examination in Montreal into the charge of forgery of a medical certificate against Drs. Fenwick, of Montreal, and Worthington, of Sherbrooke, was commenced last week, and is still in progress.

The young actress who committed suicide in Ingersoll a few weeks ago proves to have been Mrs. Frances Alexander. Her husband is in business at Mount Clemens, Mich. She eloped from there with an actor named Dale, a member of the troupe with which she travelled.

R. Thompson, of St. John, before the Fishery Commission on Wednesday commenced the closing argument on behalf of Great Britain. He is said to have made a capital case, and sharply criticised the arguments of the United States counsel. He will not likely conclude before Monday. The decision of the Commissioners in the matter will probably be given next week.

News has been received in London by a private letter from New York that a dry goods salesman, named Robert Lunnie, formerly of Guelph, and for some time employed in Eaton's store, London, committed suicide in a New York theatre while the play was in progress, being prompted to the act by some suggestive parts of the stage dialogue. While in London he was engaged to a lady in Aylmer, but was disappointed in the match in some way, a result which caused him to lead a reckless life, ending as described.

On Friday afternoon as Mr. Hilliard, editor of the Waterloo *Chronicle* was sitting in the office of the county attorney in Berlin, conversing on business with a member of the firm, Mr. John King, barrister, entered the office and struck him a violent blow in the face with his fist. He continued striking and kicking for some time, but no other blow took effect. Mr. Bowlby and Mr. Clement ended the affray by throwing King out of their office. The excuse for this assault was founded on a newspaper controversy between the parties. The case came before Mayor Springer and Justices Devill and Moore on Saturday when King admitted the offence and was fined $10 and costs.

The Grand Trunk and the Great Western.

Referring to explanations given at the Grand Trunk semi-annual meeting recently, the London *Railway Times* (Nov. 3rd), says:—

"Although the well-intentioned efforts of Sir H. Tyler and Mr. Childers have failed in establishing—if not a fusion of interests—that close and permanent alliance which their respective constituents so earnestly desire, they have, it appears, resulted in the establishment of more friendly relations, which, so far as the two Presidents can control the course of events, we may believe will continue. The Grand Trunk, as represented by Sir Henry Tyler, desires that, by some arrangement with the New York Central and the Erie, all through traffic shall be 'pooled' and divided. Mr. Childers, as representing the interests of the Great Western of Canada, will consent to a fusion only of the local competitive traffic, leaving himself free to deal independently for the long traffic with the competing American lines, of which practically the Great Western forms a link in the through route between east and west. The parties being thus in direct and irreconcilable opposition upon the main principle of a permanent alliance, the best that was under the circumstances practicable has been done, in the issuing of instructions under the presidential authority 'to the executives of the two companies with a view to the agreement and maintenance of rates for competitive traffic,' and in the arrangement for forming 'a joint committee from the London boards for dealing with all points of differences which might arise.' The particulars narrated by Sir Henry of his interviews and consultations with the Presidents of the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvanian Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio amply bear out his view of the better sense that is at length beginning to prevail in the management of the American trunk lines, while upon another sore subject—the Intercolonial—a prospect is held out that a more favourable arrangement with the Dominion Government may result in profit instead of loss from the Intercolonial traffic worked over the line from Chaudiere Junction to Riviere du Loup. Altogether, the President seems satisfied with the results of his Canadian tour, and the improved prospects of the undertaking, for the good government of which he has consented to become responsible, and believes that with fair rates and moderate remuneration for the work to be performed a reasonable measure of success is yet in store for the Grand Trunk."

A COMPLIMENT TO MR. GLADSTONE.—A Turkish newspaper, called the *Zemour and Baissiret*, has discovered that Mr. Gladstone is the son of a Bulgarian pig-dealer named Trozadin, and that he himself was a pig-dealer in early life, and ran away to Servia at the age of sixteen, whence he was sent to London to sell pigs; that he stole the proceeds, changed his name from Trozadin to Gladstone, and became Prime Minister; finally, that he was offered five thousand pounds by the Ottoman Government to put their finances in order, and that the withdrawal of the offer vexed him so much as to embark his bad Bulgarian nature in his anti-Turkish policy. And no doubt the Turks believe the legend invented to gratify their fury.

A boy of thirteen has hanged himself from the window-sill at Bernau, near Berlin, after drawing up a kind of will.

Grandma says she wished she had known Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer 20 years ago. Yes! but it is of only recent date, my dear, and is the result of most scientific researches and study, a most valuable balsamic preparation in every sense beneficial to the scalp and hair. You can use it with perfect confidence. Sold by all chemists.

CANADIAN.

During one week recently the Hagersville grain buyers took in over 60,000 bushels of barley.

Rev. Mr. Freshner, of the Baptist Church, Tilsonburg, has accepted a call to Garrettsville, Ohio. He preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation on Sunday, 11th inst.

Judge McDonald finding that Welland does not agree with his health, has removed his residence to Clifton.

Says the Woodstock *Review*:—"Two young men of East Nissouri, who started for Muskoka some time since have returned. The description of that district, as given by them, is that it is totally unfit for agricultural pursuits."

Mr. Thomas Todd, of Galt, shipped during the month of October, flour, oatmeal, barley, butter, and cheese, to the amount of $125,000. This stuff all went to the Maritime Provinces, United States, and England.

A sixteen year old son of Mr. H. Sewrey, is constructing a four horse-power engine to cut the wood for the family.

Mr. A. Martin shipped at Woodstock recently 520 lambs for the Buffalo market, all within the space of a fortnight.

Of late barley has been coming into Kingston at the rate of about 2,000 bushels per day average.

Several of our Western exchanges speak of typhoid fever prevailing to a considerable extent, not only in the towns and villages, but in the country, and among farmers' families.

The Perth *Courier* (County of Lanark) says:—"Mr. James Donald passed through town on Monday last (12th inst.), with another drove of 800 sheep and lambs for the front. Sheep raising has become one of the main means of money making among our farmers, especially in the hilly districts, which make capital sheep and cattle runs."

The Hamilton *Spectator* says:—"The Chief of Police, Mr. Alex. McMenemy, (risen from the ranks), is without exception one of the most successful who has occupied that position in Hamilton, and although blunt in his manner at times has a good heart withal. He is a perfect terror to thieves come from whence they may."

The Guelph *Herald* sums up what has been done there in the building line these four years back, thus:—

1874, 115 buildings erected at a cost of			$252,000
1875, 130	do	do	246,000
1876, 150	do	do	223,000
1877, 145	do	do	202,000

The large quantity of coal sold this season by dealers in Galt promises to make wood rather a difficult article to dispose of this season. So far the supply is small, and prices are ranging much lower than is usual at this season of the year.

The Galt *Reporter* says of the November Fair in that town:—"Our fair on Wednesday last (14th inst.) was very poorly attended, cattle being very scarce. Of good beasts we did not see one, and the few offered were very middling in quality. Milch cows were offered, and in a few cases disposed of at figures ranging from $30 to $35."

Deliveries of wheat at Glenmorris Mills are reported large at present. The mill is being run to its fullest capacity, night and day, exclusive of custom work. The flour manufactured at this mill is shipped by Mr. Harvie direct to Glasgow, where it commands the highest price on account of its superior quality.

An Eastern paper says:—"Judge Johnson, of the Halifax County Court, has decided that he has not power to discharge insolvent debtors. Judge Savary has just given a decision at Digby, in which he reviews the judgment of his learned brother and comes to an opposite conclusion. And now the newspapers ask that the question be referred to the Supreme Court for settlement."

Denis Sullivan, of the Rocky Mountain tavern, near Arthur, seems a hard man to beat in a court of law. He was twice sued in Dundas on a note for $65.03, the price of a barrel of whiskey; but on each occasion the plaintiffs were defeated through the action having been brought in the wrong court, or on account of some other informality. On Tuesday (13th inst.) he was again sued on this note in Elora, where the note is payable, but the case was once more dismissed, the action being entered in the wrong court.

The Carleton Place *Central Canadian* says:—"A fancy rooster with a polished address and fine airs came to town about six weeks ago as the reputed agent of Frank Leslie. He offered *Leslie's Magazine* and a handsome chromo for $4. About two weeks after he stepped around again, delivered the chromo, and pocketed the $4, stating that the *Magazine* would come shortly. A gentleman here wrote the publishers in New York, and they returned the expected answer, that the man was a fraud. Moral, beware of American roosters of the above pedigree."

A Western paper says:—"At a congregational meeting of Knox church, Woodstock, held in the basement on Wednesday night last (14th inst.), after a lively discussion and some good speaking on both sides, it was decided by a vote of 138 to 74 in favour of the introduction of an organ into the church. The matter has caused considerable stir among the Presbyterians there, with great warmth of feeling on both sides. Some of the most prominent members of the church signify their intention of leaving. In fact, we have it from good authority that there is a number of these already left, whilst rumour names a number of others intending leaving. Some of the anti-organists are highly displeased with the stand the pastor, Rev. W. S. McMullen, has taken in this matter, he being strongly in favour of an organ."

The Fergus *News Record* says:—"Some little time ago Mrs. Cook, jr., of East Garafraxa, went across the concession to get something at Murdoch Craig's store. On her way back about dusk in the evening, while passing through a small piece of bush near home, a large lynx got into the path before her and gave her a terrible fright. The lynx did not attack her, but simply stood and watched her until her cries brought her husband, when the brute made off. Mrs. Cook got a horrible fright, from the effects of which she is still suffering severely."

The Caledonia *Sachem*, 14th inst., says:—"Messrs. McQuarrie, Thorburn, & Munro, Caledonia, received a large order last week to ship direct to Glasgow 2,000 barrels of first quality of flour, of which quantity they shipped on Saturday 1,000 barrels, and purpose shipping the balance of the order this week. This must certainly be very gratifying, not only to the above enterprising firm, but also to the village, as the large amount of money laid out by these gentlemen must greatly benefit the community at large."

The Dundas *Banner* says that one day recently Mr. J. Albert Smith, of Hamilton, and formerly of Ancaster, appeared before Mr. Mayor Wilson to answer a charge preferred by Mr. Joel Kellogg, of Ancaster, of obtaining goods from him by fraud. It appears that Smith took a note from Kellogg; that the amount due on the note was to be paid in wood; that Smith passed the note out of his hands to the Canadian Bank of Commerce; that after it had passed out of his hands he asked for the delivery of the wood, and that Kellogg delivered a considerable portion thereof, and was afterwards sued by the bank for the full amount due on the note. Smith was committed for trial, bail being accepted for his appearance.

The Montreal *Star* says:—"At a meeting of creditors of Messrs. Mulholland & Baker, held at the Consolidated Bank yesterday afternoon, the firm, as represented by Mr. Mulholland, accepted the advice of the creditors, to go into insolvency for the purpose of quietly liquidating. The greatest sympathy is expressed for Mr. Mulholland in business circles, on account of the unfortunate position he finds himself in. He has acted throughout in the most honourable and unselfish manner, and has, we understand, during the last few months drawn enormous sums of money from his own private means, and used it for the purpose of meeting the firm's obligations, and now proposes to hand over his private estate until such time as every dollar of the firm's liabilities is discharged. The firm assigned this morning (9th instant) to Mr. John Fair, official assignee. Mr. Mulholland, however, will have the liquidation in his own hands."

Some people go to look at Muskoka and the Free Grant district, and return home saying that the land there is not worth taking as a gift. Others tell a different story, and speak highly of that part of the country. A contemporary says:—"The land in the immediate neighbourhood of Commanda is almost all taken up, and settlers are penetrating six, seven, and ten miles into the bush east and west. At the present rate at which this township (Gurd) is filling up, it will very soon behove the Government to take steps to bring it into the market." And the correspondent of the *Free Grant Gazette* writes as follows:—"Settlers are already getting anxious to know what is going to be done with this (Gurd) and the adjacent townships, as rumours have been circulating to the effect that it is intended to charge them for their land. To do this would be a manifest injustice to people who have left their homes in the front and gone through such an amount of hardship and toil to provide a homestead for themselves and families in what they thought was, or was to be, made free grant territory. Although comparing favourably with most of the free grant lands, there would be little inducement to people to settle here if it were known, or even suspected, that any difference would be made between them and free grant settlers in the neighbouring townships, and it is to be hoped that this will not be done."

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The standard remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, hoarseness, asthma, whooping cough, croup, sore throat, diphtheria, difficulty of breathing, quinsy, phthisic, pain in the side and breast, spitting of blood, liver complaint, bleeding of the lungs, and all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest, including even consumption. It seems hardly necessary to dilate at length upon the virtues of this favourite remedy for all diseases of the lungs, throat, and chest. It was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar nearly a half a century since, and by the wonderful cures which it performed, gained an immediate and enviable reputation, which to this day it has fully sustained. From the Gulf of the St. Lawrence to the shores of the Pacific, and in many countries abroad, there are few villages or hamlets without "living testimonials" to the rapidity and certainty of its curative effects. The proprietors, mindful of their responsibility to the afflicted, exercise the utmost care in the selection and compounding of the various ingredients of which the BALSAM is composed; and the sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which its popularity is based, will always be maintained.

Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A NEW SAINT.

Mother Marie de l'Incarnation

A grand triduum was held last week at the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, in celebration of the canonization of Mother Marie de l'Incarnation, the first saint, it is believed, directly connected with the New World. The following particulars, gleaned from the official records, are of interest in this connection:—Marie Guyart was born at Tours in 1599. In her seventeenth year she married, though much against her will, for she desired to consecrate herself to Heaven. Two years afterward, however, she was left a widow, and at once entered the Ursuline Convent at Tours as Sister Marie de l'Incarnation. The old chronicles say that she was directed in a vision to come to Nouvelle France. Accordingly in 1639 she took ship with several companions, and landed here on the 29th September after a tempestuous voyage of twenty-three weeks. Sister Marie at once began the education of the young, and was among the very first to carry Christianity to the Indians; indeed, it may be said that she was the apostle of the Hurons, for she converted that tribe from paganism. She founded the Ursuline convent here, and, after a blameless life devoted to good works, died in 1671, and was buried beneath the altar-stone of her convent. She left many writings of great historical interest. With Laval, whose contemporary she was, she was the pioneer of the Catholic Church in these regions. Bossuet calls her "la Therese de la Nouvelle France;" Fenelon, "a light of the seventeenth century," and Emery, a "heroic soul."

In 1876 steps were taken to bring about her canonization. The Sacred College appointed commissioners to enquire into the case, Father Paquet, of the University of Quebec, being the advocate of her cause, while Father Laurent Salvati, of the Vatican, "appeared for the devil," as the old chronicles have it, in other words contested her claim to canonization. A vast quantity of evidence was submitted by Father Salvati, including a letter addressed to his Holiness by the Huron Indians, of which the following is the translation:—

"Most Holy Father—the greatest of all Fathers save He who is in Heaven—we are the least among your many children, but you are the representative of Him who said 'Suffer little children to come unto me.'

"Most Holy Father, we, the chiefs and warriors of the Huron nation, entreat you to hear the cause of Mother Mary of the Incarnation.

"It was she who taught our people to turn from their gods and worship the Master of Life.

"She was indeed a good Mother to the Hurons. In those days, for many moons have been counted since she went to Heaven, we were a powerful people. Now, alas! our nation threatens to disappear.

"Most Holy Father, we are but few in number to-day. The heart's blood of the Hurons is now as but a few drops, but those few drops we would gladly shed if we thought we could aid the cause of Mother Mary.

"She loved us. We loved her.

"Most Holy Father, we, your children of the Canadian forests, beseech you to hear her cause."

On the 15th September last the Commissioners met at the Vatican when Father Salvati threw up his brief, and agreed to a decree for canonization. On the 29th September (the two hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the Saint's landing at Quebec) a decree was accordingly issued by the Congregation de Rites Sacres in the name of the Holy Father. It was signed by Cardinal Billo, prefect of the congregation, and countersigned by Cardinal Rialli, the secretary. After the usual formalities it was forwarded to the Archbishop of Quebec.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 1 2 3

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

A special despatch to the New York press dated London, November 17th, quotes from English papers of Saturday the following review of the financial situation in England during last week:—"The money market assumed a distinctly firmer tone to-day (Friday) and the quotations for three months' bills advanced to 3¼ to 4 per cent., with not much discussion, in some quarters, to take them at those figures. Whether the Bank of England is borrowing upon its securities in the open market, with a view to diminishing the supply, or not, some exchange agency has been at work. For there is no perceptible increase in the number of bills offering. Gold was withdrawn from the bank to-day, for transmission to Canada by way of New York, an operation which is not due directly to the New York exchange being at $4.80½. At $4.80 the transmission of eagles would not pay, unless the bill involved in the operation could be discounted here at 3 per cent. The remedy which the bank must apply, and probably is applying, is to make such operations unfavourable by keeping the open market rate well above that figure. On 'Change all exchanges, with the exception of Russian, were in favour of this country." The *Economist* says:—"The market rates of discount this week have tended further upward, and to-day (Friday) there was a sudden jump, the quotation for three months' bills being now 3¾ to 4 per cent. The bank is reported to be taking money out of the open market against consols and other securities, the apparent motive for such action having been the withdrawal of $100,000 worth of gold eagles to-day. The New York Exchange is now at a point which allows of the export of bar gold from the outer market, and the abstraction from the bank of eagles, the stock of which is believed to be large. The renewed and somewhat stiff export of gold for Egypt, besides withdrawals for the continent, has assisted the rising tendency of money. Excepting a decline in Russian stocks and in some home railways, unusually slight movements have to be recorded on the Stock Exchange this week. The settlement engrossed attention at the opening; the issue of a new Russian loan and a temporary weakness on the Paris Bourse were the next incidents; subsequently a further and somewhat general fall relieved to some extent on Thursday afternoon by the issue of the bank return, which was stronger than had been looked for, left the markets without much change on balance, the tone at the close being dull on a decided tightness in the money market. Business at present is dull, constrained, and clogged."

MINCING LANE MARKETS.

A cable despatch of the 10th inst. to New York reviews the London grocery trade during last week as follows:—In the Mincing Lane markets business this week, if possible, has been duller than in the preceding one, and, where there has been any pressure to sell, prices show a further reduction. There are no speculative demands, even at current low quotations, as stocks continue large, and the general state of trade, both here and on the continent, is still unsettled. Sugar has become extremely dull. Brown East India has nearly reached the most depressed point of last year. Tea is inactive. Fair to medium Congou went at the lowest prices hitherto accepted. Deliveries reached 5,000,000 pounds in the first half of this month. Coffee remains dull. Common quantities can only be sold at a further reduction. The last of the Dutch sales for this year, fixed for the 21st inst., will amount to 98,500 bags of Java—a moderate quantity by contr st with the previous season. There is still demand for salt, petre at the recent low rates. Spice is generally slow.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Nov. 20th, 1877:—

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal	..	161½	......
Toronto	..	141	......
Ontario	99	97	......
Merchants'	97½	96½	......
Commerce	120½	119½	......
Consolidated	..	..	......
Dominion	122	121	......
Hamilton	99	..	......
Standard	75	75	......
Federal	..	100½	......
Imperial	..	105	......
Molson's	..	..	......
Loan and Savings Co's.			
Canada Permanent	175	174	......
Freehold	..	140	......
Western Canada	..	144	......
Union	..	133½	......
Canada Landed Credit	..	124	......
Building and Loan	122	121	5 at 122¼
Imperial	..	102½	......
Farmers'	..	109	......
London and C. L. and Agency Company	132	131½	......
Huron and Erie	..	..	......
Dominion Savings and Investment Society	..	122½	......
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Soc.	..	125	......
Hamilton Prov. and L.	..	..	......
Insurance, &c.			
British America	116	..	......
Western	139½	..	......
Isolated Risk	25	..	......
Canada Life	..	..	......
Consumers' Gas	..	136½	......
Dominion Telegraph	89	..	......
Railways.			
Toronto G. & B. Stock	..	..	......
6 p.c. 5 yrs. Bonds	..	..	......
T. & N.S. p.c. 5 yr. Bonds	..	..	......
Debentures, &c.			
Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p.c.	..	104½	......
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p.c.	..	99½	......
County (Ont) 20 y. 6 p.c.	101	..	......
Tw'p (Ont) 20 y. 6 p.c.	99½	..	......
City Toronto 20 y. 6 p.c.	99	98½	......

English Markets.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, at opening, the market seems firmer; corn, steady; cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat, at opening, unaltered; corn, firm. Quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs., tale quale, less usual 2½ per cent commission, 30s to 30s 6d. Liverpool—Wheat, on the spot, at opening, fair enquiry; corn, steady; red American spring wheat, range of No. 2 to No. 1, per cental, 10s 6d to 11s 1d. London—American extra State flour, per bbl of 196 lbs, 28s 6d to 29s 6d. Liverpool—American extra State flour, per bbl of 196 lbs, 28s 6d to 29s 6d.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20, 1877.

PRODUCE.

The market has manifested increased activity since our last; a better enquiry has been heard for nearly all sorts of flour and grain; the downward movement of prices has been stopped, and a reactionary tendency has set in, prices closing firmly to-day and at an advance in almost every instance. Possibly the near approach of the close of navigation may be one cause of this tendency, but otherwise it is rather difficult to account for, save in the case of barley, which shows a considerable rise across the lake. Stocks in store on Monday morning were as follows:—Flour, 9,002 barrels; fall wheat, 37,894 bushels; spring wheat, 163,661; oats, 17,049; barley, 156,731; peas, 16,301; rye, 48, and corn, 13,970. Outside reports have shown markets quiet in the latter part of last week, but since improving. Chicago stood to-day at $1.10½ for November, against $1.08½ on last Wednesday. English markets have generally been steady, notwithstanding large arrivals of cargoes off the coast during the week. Quotations show a fall of 1d on red wheat and an advance of 1d on white during the week. Markets to-day are reported to have been rather firmer for cargoes. Cable advices report supplies for the week ending on the 10th inst. to have been equal to 237,503 to 215,835 qrs, against 405,000 to 411,000 qrs consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption of 231,600 to 271,835 qrs. The supply of maize for the week was equal to 930,000 to 1,000,000 bush., against an average weekly consumption in 1876 of 1,330,000 bushels, against 771,675 bushels in 1875. The amount in transit for the United Kingdom; Nov. 15, 1877, as per Beerbohm's London cable of same date, was 1,414,000 qrs of wheat and 324,000 qrs of maize, but this does not include steamer shipments from American Atlantic ports or sail and steamer shipments from Trieste. The total exports of wheat from the States to the United Kingdom from September 1 to the latest dates were 13,990,000 bush. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports at the undermentioned dates:—

	1877. Nov. 10.	1877. Nov. 3.	1876. Nov. 11.
Wheat, bu.	8,815,765	9,515,205	11,336,601
Corn, bu.	8,260,919	9,563,848	8,751,583
Oats, bu.	3,606,662	3,543,369	3,112,473
Barley, bu.	3,343,364	3,041,729	4,810,263
Rye, bu.	653,444	674,328	842,093
Total, bu.	25,672,425	26,334,875	28,861,046

The following table shows the top price of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets for each market day during the past week:—

	Nov. 14.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 20.
	s. D.	s. D.	s. D.	s. D.	s. D.	s. D.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Winter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Club	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Stocks have increased largely during the week, and offerings have been of fair amount, but the downward tendency has been checked and the market has been fairly active at firm prices. Superior extra sold on Friday at $5.60 and $5.75 f. o. c. Extra has been active; round lots sold daily at $5.30 f. o. c., or equal to that price here. Fancy has been quiet but steady, and sold on Friday at $5.15 f. o. c. Spring extra has been fairly active and firmer; large sales were made on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at $4.90 f. o. c., or equal to that price here, and on Friday and Saturday choice on the spot brought $4.95 f. o. c. The market today was active and firmer. Superior extra sold at equal to $5 70 here; round lots of extra changed hands at equal to $5.30 and $5.32½; fancy sold at $5.20 on the track, and spring extra brought $4.95 f. o. c. and $5 on track.

BRAN—Has been quiet and unchanged, and sold on Friday $10.50 on track.

OATMEAL—Seems steadier; a lot of choice sold on Saturday at equal to $4.25 here; small lots are advanced to $4.50 to $4.75.

WHEAT—The movement has been small, but prices have been firm with an upward tendency. No. 2 fall has been quiet, but sold in car lots last week at $1.25 and $1.26 f. o. c. Spring has been the more active than fall, and advancing. On Thursday a cargo sold at $1.12 for No. 1, and $1.10 for No. 2, inspected, f. o. c., but some cars of No. 1 went off at $1.10 and $1.11 f. o. c. On Saturday No. 1 brought $1.11 on track and $1.12 f. o. c., and No. 2 sold to the extent of 3 cars at $1.07 f. o. c. On Monday cars of No. 1 sold at $1.11; a lot of 4,000 bushels at $1.13 and a cargo of 10,000 bushels on p. t. The market to-day was firm. No. 2 fall sold to a small extent at $1.26 f. o. c., and spring was active, with sales of several car lots at $1.12 for No. 1, and $1.08 and $1.10 for No. 2 inspected. London—2 to get No. 1 f.o.b., but the latter price was paid for No. 2 in order to get No. 1 also. On the street fall sold at $1.23 to $1.26, and spring at $1.05 to $1.12.

OATS—There has been scarcely any business doing in the grain all week, and prices were purely nominal until to-day, when a car of American sold at 35c on the track, but we should regard this as an exceptionally high price. Street receipts have been small; the last on Saturday sold at 36c.

BARLEY—The market has been active with large sales at an advance. On Thursday a lot of 20,000 bushels of No. 1 inspected sold at 66c f.o.b. On Friday No. 1 brought 70c f.o.b., and large sales of No. 2 were made at prices ranging from 55c on the track, up to 60c f.o.b. On Saturday No. 1 sold at 70c, and a lot of No. 2 lying outside at equal to 58c here. On Monday there were sales of No. 1 at 70c, and of No. 2 at 63c f.o.c. The market to-day was firm but with little offering; cars of No. 1 sold at 71c f.o.c. and of No. 2 would probably have found buyers at 62c. On the street to-day from 60 to 73c was paid.

PEAS—Have been more active and in improved demand at firm prices. There were sales on Friday of a round lot, and some cars, of No. 1 inspected at 65c, and small ones of No. 2 inspected at 63c f.o.c. These prices would have been repeated for cars to-day, and from one to two cents more would have been paid for round lots of No. 1. Street receipts have been small, and prices firmer at 64 to 70c.

RYE—Sells at 60c on the street.

HAY—Prices of all sorts have remained firm; pressed has sold at $16 on track. Street receipts have been of fair amount, but all offering wanted, and prices firm; the range to-day was from $11 to $20, and the general run from $17 to $19.

STRAW—The supply has been on the increase, but all offering has been wanted; prices have been firm at $11 to $12 for rye-straw; at $14 to $15 for oat-straw in sheaves, and about $8 for loose.

POTATOES—Have been fairly active; cars of early rose have sold at 65c on track, and choice at 65c, and small lots at 68 to 70c delivered. Street receipts have been small and prices firm at 65 to 75c per bag.

APPLES—Offerings have been small and the demand active; one lot of 70 barrels of choice winter quality sold at $2.75, and the same would readily be paid for car lots. Street receipts have been small and prices firm at $2 to $3.

POULTRY—There has been no change in the market; receipts have been large but all taken at former prices. Fowl range from 30 to 45c. Ducks usually sell at 45 to 60c. Geese, range from 30 to 55c. Turkeys bring 75c to $1.25. Dressed lots sold at 7½ to 8c for ducks and turkeys, and 5¾ to 6c for chickens and geese per lb.

FLOUR, f.o.c.

Superior Extra, per 196 lbs.	$5 60 to	$5 75
Extra	5 30	5 35
Fancy and strong bakers'	5 15	5 20
Spring Wheat, extra	4 90	4 95
Superfine	4 25	4 30
Oatmeal, per 196 lbs.	4 15	4 25
Cornmeal, small lots	3 00	3 05

BAG FLOUR, by car lot, f.o.c.

Extra	$5 00 to	$5 10
Spring Wheat extra	4 65	4 75

GRAIN, f.o.b.

Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs.	1 27	1 28
" No. 2	1 25	1 26
" No. 3	1 20	1 22
Red winter	none.	
Spring Wheat, No. 1	1 12	1 13
" No. 2	1 09	1 10
" No. 3	1 05	1 06
Oats (Canadian) per 34 lbs.	0 33	0 34
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs.	0 71	0 72
" No. 2	0 62	0 63
" No. 3	0 55	0 56
Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs.	0 65	0 67
" No. 2	0 63	0 64
Rye	0 58	0 60

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Wheat, fall, per bush	$1 23	$1 26
Wheat, spring, do	1 05	1 12
Barley, do	0 60	0 73
Oats, do	0 36	0 37
Peas, do	0 64	0 70
Rye, do	0 60	0 00
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.	none.	
Beef, hind qrs, per 100 lbs.	none.	
Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs.	none.	
Chickens, per pair	0 30	0 45
Ducks, per brace	0 45	0 60
Geese, each	0 30	0 55
Turkeys	0 75	1 25
Butter, lb rolls	0 25	0 27
" large rolls	0 20	0 22
" tub dairy	0 18	0 22
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 20	0 22
" packed	none.	
Apples, per bbl	2 00	3 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 65	0 75
Onions, per bush	0 75	0 80
Tomatoes, per bush	0 00	0 25
Turnips, per doz	0 20	0 25
Carrots, per doz	0 15	0 20
Beets, per doz	0 20	0 25
Parsnips, per doz	0 20	0 25
Hay, per ton	11 00	20 00
Wool, per lb	0 30	0 31

FREIGHTS.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Rates remain unchanged at 2c for wheat to Kingston, and 2c for barley to Oswego, and from an outside port 2½c has been paid. Rates for propellers to Montreal stand at 5c for wheat.

RATES BY STEAMER—Rates on flour to Kingston, Prescott, or Brockville, 15c; and to Montreal 25c per barrel; grain, in bags, to Kingston, Prescott, or Brockville 4c, to Montreal 5c per bushel. Merchandise to any one of the above points 10c per cental.

GRAND TRUNK RATES—On flour and grain have been advanced this week and stand to-day as follows:—Flour to Kingston 25c per barrel; Gananoque to Prescott 30c; Edwardsburg to Montreal 35c; St. Lambert to St. Johns 45c; to St. Hyacinthe 50c; St. Leboise to Lennoxville 55c; Waterville to Coaticook 60c; Danville to Duckett's Landing 55c; to Point Levis 55c; Cacouna to Metapediac 75c; to St. John, 75c; all other points on the Intercolonial, including Halifax, 80c; to Miramichi for Newcastle and Pictou, 80c; to Dansville and McAdam junction,—; to St. John, *via* Portland, 75c. Rates on grain one-half of the above per cental.

THROUGH RATES TO ENGLAND—Through rates *via* Allan line were again advanced this week and reported as follows:—Beef and pork in barrels, boxed meats, tallow, and lard 67c to Liverpool and — to Glasgow, per cental; butter and cheese, in lots not under 15,000 lbs, 75c to Liverpool, and — to Glasgow; and to London, *via* the Allan line, —. Oil-cake, 63c to Liverpool, and — to Glasgow. Oatmeal and malt in bags to Liverpool, 64½c.

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Has generally been quiet since our last.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to report; the market remains demoralised. Offerings of inferior qualities have been large, and consignments also have been coming forward, but without finding buyers; anything else than choice for local consumption is simply unsaleable. Fine dairy and selections for local use are steady at 18c, but there is not very much wanted. The fact is that Canadian butter-makers if they want to find a sale for their product must set to work to produce a better sort of goods than they have been doing. Box-butter has begun to offer to a small extent; prices vary widely according to quality; some has sold at 16c, and one lot of very choice clothed brought 20c; the general run seems to be 16 to 18c. Street receipts have been fair; pound rolls are easier at 22 to 24c; large at 18c, and tubs at 18 to 19c. English advices report the market unchanged, with free offerings and few buyers; the finest Canadian is quoted at 95s to 102s, and all other sorts at 65s to 90s.

CHEESE—Remains quiet and unchanged, with prices of small lots ranging from 13½ to 13¾c, which are the only sort selling.

EGGS—All offering have continued to be wanted and have sold readily at firm prices, the general price being 17c, but some few bringing 18c. Our street receipts have been small and prices firm at 19 to 20c.

PORK—Has been selling rather more freely and firm in price at $15.50 to $17 for lots of ten barrels and under.

BACON—There is now very little old in the market and the little offering usually sells at 8c; new goes off quietly at 8 to 8½c, and smoked at 9c. New rolls and bellies are rather easier at 11c. Shoulders are almost out of the market; but some old and inferior quality have been offered at 5c; good are worth 6 to 6½c.

HAMS—A steady demand has been maintained at firm prices; a lot of 300 smoked sold at 8½c, small lots usually sell at 11c. Pickled are unchanged and quiet at 9c.

LARD—Remains unchanged and new selling as fast as offered at 11 to 11½c for tinnets, and 10½c for tierces.

HOGS—Railway lots have begun to offer but prices have been unsettled; to-day the range has been $5 to $5.25. Reports of large crops both in England and the States have made packers very cautious. On the street from $5 to $5.75 was paid to-day with receipts small.

HOPS—The dulness is unabated; best qualities are offered at 8 to 9c and inferior at 5c without finding buyers.

DRIED APPLES—There has been something of a better demand heard, and sales have been made at 7 to 7½c for good, but for very choice 8c has been paid to a small extent.

SALT—Liverpool remains steady at the advance and ranges from 85c to $1, the latter for single bags; dairy salt is selling at $1.50.

Butter, selections	$0 17½ to	$0 18
" round lots of medium	0 13	0 14
" round lots of inferior	none.	
Cheese, in lots	none.	
" in small lots	0 13½	0 13¾
Reesor's Stilton	none.	
Reesor's Royal Arms	none.	
Pork, mess, per bbl.	16 50	17 00
Extra prime, per bbl.	none.	
Bacon, long clear	0 09½	0 09½
" Cumberland cut	0 08	0 08½
B. " smoked	0 09	0 09½
" spiced roll	0 11	0 00
Hams, smoked	0 10	0 11½
" sugar and canvassed	none.	
" in pickle	0 09	0 00
Lard, in tinnets	0 11	0 11½
" in tierces	0 10	0 10½
Eggs, fresh	0 17	0 18
" packed in lime or salt	none.	
Dressed hogs, by rail	5 00	5 25
Live hogs	none.	
Hops	0 08	0 10
" second-class	0 05	0 00
Dried apples	0 07	0 07½
SALT—		
Liverpool coarse	0 85	1 00
" fine dairy	1 50	0 00
Goderich, per bbl.	1 00	0 00
" by car lot	0 85	0 00
" coarse, per bag	none.	
Cagliari salt, per ton	15 00	0 00

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Has been very quiet since our last both in jobbing and with the country, and changes in prices have been insignificant.

TEA—There has been very little doing, but the market is decidedly firm; more enquiry has been heard and sales have been made on New York account. Holders here are not inclined to press sales; the only transactions reported are the sale of one line of choice gunpowder at 64c and one line of good Japan at 28½c.

SUGAR—The market has been dull and inactive; scarcely any movement is reported in round lots. Prices remain unchanged at last week's decline. Raws sell at from 8¼ to 8½c. English and Scotch refined range from 7½c for job lots of dark to 9½c for small lots of bright, and the principal sales made are in this line of goods. New York yellows have been inactive and almost nominal at 8½ to 9c. Ground is unchanged at 9¾ to 10½c.

SYRUPS—There is no change reported in prices; sales seem generally to have been of small amount.

FRUIT—The market is by no means so active as is usual at this season, and prices of box fruits are generally weak. Layers seem easier; one lot of 100 boxes sold at $1.60, and small lots up to $1.80; a lot of old layers changed hands at $1.35. Malaga advices, however, report an advance of 20c, and consequently holders may not be inclined to accept the former figure again. Valencias are weak; a round lot sold on Montreal account at about 6¾c; a lot of 100 boxes at 6½c, with more offering at the same figure, and small lots at 7 to 7½c. A lot of 75 boxes of old Sultanas sold at 7c, but new are held as before. Currants have been quiet, with sales checked by the high prices ruling; old are easier at 6¼ to 7c.

RICE—Is quiet and firm at $4.50 to $4.75 for small lots.

FISH—Lake fish has been in fair demand with sales of round lots at $3 for trout and $3.25 for whitefish, and small lots at 25c more. Herrings seem rather easier at $5 to $6.25 for Labradors. Cod is quiet and steady at former quotations.

TOBACCO—Remains quiet but steady at former quotations.

LIQUORS—There is no change reported in prices, and sales remain much the same as before.

TEA—Young Hyson common to fair	$0 25 to	$0 30
" Young Hyson medium to good seconds	0 34	0 45
" Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra firsts	0 45	0 65
Twankays	0 30	0 35
Gunpowder and Imperials—		
" Common to good	0 35	0 40
" Fine to extra choice	0 55	0 75
Blacks—Congous	0 25	0 70
" Souchong	0 35	0 70
" Scented Pekoes	0 45	0 60
Japans	0 25	0 55
Coffee—Java	0 30	0 33
" Singapore	0 25	0 28
" Jamaica	0 25	0 28
" Laguayra	0 25	0 28
" Rio	0 23	0 25
" Mocha	0 33	0 35
Fruit—Raisins, Layers new	1 65	1 80
" Valencias, old crop	0 04	0 04½
" New Valencias, 1877	0 07	0 07½
" Old seedless	0 06½	0 07
" Sultanas	0 07½	0 12
" Loose Muscatelles, old	1 25	1 50
" " new	1 80	2 00
Currants, new, 1877	0 07	0 08¼
" old, 1876	0 06¼	0 07
Filberts	0 08	0 09
Walnuts	0 07½	0 09
Almonds	0 12	0 14
French prunes	none.	
" do (old)	none.	
Brazil nuts	0 08¼	0 07
Rice—Arracan	4 50	4 75
" Rangoon	none.	
Lemon peel	0 20	0 25
Orange do	0 25	0 25
Citron do	0 30	0 35
Sugars—Porto Rico, per lb.	0 08½	0 09
" Centrifugal, in boxes	none.	
" Cuba	0 08¼	0 8¼
" Barbadoes	0 08¼	0 08¾
" Demerara, raw	none.	
" English and Scotch refined yellow	0 09½	0 09½
" No. 1, low grades	0 07½	0 08½
" New York yellows	0 08½	0 09
" Extra C.	0 09½	0 10
" Dry crushed	0 10½	0 11
" Ground, No. 1 to No. 1	0 10	0 10½
" Cut loaf	0 11	0 11½
Fish—Herrings, Labrador, bbls.	none.	
" No. 1 Labrador, bbls.	none.	
" No. 2 Split Canso, bbls.	none.	
" Do, hf-bbls	none.	
" Do, round	none.	
" Canso, round, bbls.	none.	
" Salmon, salt water	15 50	16 00
Codfish, new, per 112 lbs.	6 00	5 00
Whitefish, hf-bbls	3 25	3 50
Trout	3 00	3 25
Mackerel, bbls.	8 50	9 00
" hf-bbls	none.	
Sardines, ½'s	0 11	0 11½
" ¼'s	0 16	0 19
Syrups, common	0 45	0 50
" golden	0 50	0 60
" amber	0 65	0 70
" amber, choice	0 70	0 75
Tobacco—Manufactured 10's	0 39	0 41
" Navy, 3's, 8's, and 8's	0 41	0 43
" Navy, 5's, bright	0 41	0 43
" Navy, black	0 41	0 42
" Solaces	0 38	0 47
" Extra bright	0 63	0 67
" Virginia	0 65	0 75
Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o.p.	2 25	2 50
Demerara	2 25	2 50
Gin—green cases	5 00	5 00
" red	7 75	8 00
Wines—Port	2 25	4 00
" Sherry	1 60	4 00
Champagne, per case	16 00	22 00
Brandy, in wood	2 75	2 85
" in case, Sazerac	9 00	9 50
" Otard's	10 50	11 00
" Hennessy's	12 25	12 50
" Martell's	12 25	12 50
" Jules Robin's	9 00	9 25
" Jules Belloir	8 75	9 00
Whiskey, Common, imp, 32 u.p.	0 99	1 00
" Old Rye	1 05	1 10
" Malt	1 05	1 10
" Toddy	1 05	1 10
" Spirits	2 35	2 50
Native wine, per gal.	0 75	2 00
" per case	3 00	4 00
Native brandy, per gal.	2 00	2 25
" per case	7 00	8 00

CATTLE.

TRADE—Seems generally to have been rather less active than during the previous week.

BEEVES—Receipts since our last have been large, but the great bulk of them has consisted of "feeders," fine cattle being scarce. The cessation of the export demand has, however, left the supply of choice cattle fully equal to the wants of buyers, while all the "feeders" offered have found a ready sale. First-class have continued to be firm with ready buyers at $4.50 to $4.75. Second-class seem to have been rather slow of sale with quoting offering, and prices rather easier at $3.50 to $3.75 brought for $3.63 to $3.75. Third-class have been in demand and sold readily at firm prices; the range has been from $2 to $3.00, though a few "bulls" may sell below the former price, and a great many were bought at mere nominal prices. Cattle for feeding and choice feeding steers averaging not under 1,000 lbs. to bring the latter.

SHEEP—The supply has fallen off somewhat, and the decrease of receipts has been the means of averting the fall in price which otherwise would have followed on the stoppage of the export demand. Prices seem very easy, but no actual decline can be reported. First-class, of choice quality, dressing from 75 to 90 lbs., have been unchanged at $4.50 to $4.75. Second-class have been quiet and steady at $3.75 to $4. Third-class have been offered to a small extent, and selling at $3 to $3.50.

LAMBS—Offerings have been rather smaller, and all offered have been wanted and taken at former prices; but as dressed lamb has now begun to offer on the street at rather low figures it is not probable that any great advance can be expected in the price of this class. First-class have been wanted, and all offering have found ready buyers at $3.50 to $3.75, but they must dress at least 40 lbs to bring the latter price. Second-class, or those dressing about 35 lbs., have been quiet and unchanged at $2.75 to $3.25. And third-class or culls, have been weak and rather easier at $2 to $2.25.

CALVES—Have remained unchanged, with few either offered or wanted. Prices remain nominally unchanged at $8 to $10 for first-class, dressing not under 120 lbs. and at $4.50 to $6.50 for second-class, dressing 80 to 110 lbs. Inferior are utterly unsaleable.

HOGS—Receipts have been large, and the market well supplied; sales, however, have been made readily at $4 to $4.25 for good qualities.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has generally been steady.

HIDES—Green have offered rather more freely and although dealers grumble at prices they continue to pay as before. Cured have been firm and in active demand, with sales of cars at 8½ and 9c, the latter for exceptionally fine samples.

CALFSKINS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

SHEEPSKINS—There has been no advance as yet beyond 90c for the best green; these have been in fair supply, but dry have been quiet as buyers and sellers have been apart in their views for them.

WOOL—Fleece has been quiet but steady at 30 to 31c with sales of small parcels at the former figure. Super has been fairly active, with some considerable sales at 25c for good average qualities, and 28c for super.; poor samples, however, have been offered at 24c. Combing remains purely nominal and without buyers.

TALLOW—Offerings have been on the increase and prices rather easier at 7½ to 7½c for rendered; rough is unchanged at 4c.

No. 1 inspected, choice	$ 25	0 00
No. 1 inspected, cut	0 08	0 00
Grubby No. 2 and bulls	0 06	0 00
No. 3 inspected	0 05	0 00
Calfskins, green	0 11	0 13½
" cured	0 13	0 15
" dry	0 16	0 18
Sheepskins	0 60	0 90
Wool, fleece	0 30	0 31
Wool, pulled, super	0 25	0 28
" pickings	0 08	0 13
Tallow, rough	0 04½	0 00
" rendered	0 07½	0 00

LEATHER.

Trade remains fairly active; but it is expected that wholesale manufacturers will cease operations on or about the 1st of December, as it is usual for them to commence taking stock about that time. Native stock of all kinds remains firm, with but a limited supply, and as we remarked before were it not for the quantity of American leathers being imported prices of second classes, especially buff and pebble, would be materially higher. It is hoped that as cold weather sets in, hides may decline in price—a benefit much needed by the tanners. Oils are very high, with a still higher tendency. Sumach, Japonica, and Degras remain unchanged.

Spanish Sole, No. 1, all weights	$0 25 to	0 28
Spanish Sole, No. 2	0 23	0 25
Slaughter Sole, heavy	0 25	0 27
" light	0 25	0 27
Buffalo Sole	0 21	0 23
Hemlock Harness Leather	0 29	0 31
Oak Harness Leather	0 35	0 38
Oak Belting Leather	0 30	0 34
Oak Harness, Backs	0 40	0 50
Upper, heavy	0 32	0 35
" light	0 35	0 40
Kip Skins, French	0 90	1 10
" English	0 70	0 90
Chicago Slaughter Kip	0 65	0 75
Native Slaughter	0 50	0 70
Splits, large	0 25	0 30
Splits, small	0 22	0 27
Russetts	0 35	0 40
Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs. per doz.)	0 65	0 75
" light	0 75	0 85
French Calf	1 20	1 40
Cod Oil	0 60	0 65
Straits' Oil	0 50	0 55
Gambier	0 07	0 08
Sumach (per ton)	125 00	135 00
Degras	0 09	0 10
Buff	0 14	0 16
Pebble	0 13	0 15

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business has shown some slight improvement since our last. The wet weather in the country has increased the demand, and orders have been coming in more freely from travellers. Prices remain steady but have shown no change since our last. Factories are generally at work on full time with full hands.

Men's Thick Boots	$1 80 to	2 85
" Kip	2 00	3 10
" Calf	3 00	4 00
" Pegged Cong. Gaiters	2 00	2 75
" Calf Sewed Gaiters	2 50	3 75
" Machine-sewed Gaiters	2 25	3 00
" Cobourgs	1 00	1 25
" Bunkums	1 00	1 20
" Seal Crimp Cong.	2 35	2 60
" S. Kid Congress	2 50	3 00
" Buff Prince Albert	1 90	2 00
" Pru. Cong.	1 15	1 50
Boys' Work—		
Boys' Congress	1 35	1 90
" Cobourgs	0 95	1 25
" Pegged Balmorals	1 40	1 70
" Bunkums	1 05	1 30
Boys' Stogas	1 45	2 00
Youths'	1 35	1 60
Women's Work—		
Women's Prunella Bal.	0 70	2 25
" Cong.	0 62½	2 25
" Peb'd and Buff Pegged	1 30	1 60
" Sewed	1 50	1 90
" Seal Pal. Bals	2 75	3 25
" B. Kid Bals	2 50	3 50
" Kid Bals	2 00	2 50
" Cong.	1 60	2 30
" Batts	0 95	1 30
" Calf Bals	1 45	1 75
Misses' Work—		
Batts	0 80	1 10
Peb. and Buff Balmorals	1 00	1 30
Misses' Calf Balmorals	0 00	1 35
Girls' Work—		
Batts	0 75	0 90
Balmorals	0 75	1
Children's Work—		
C. T. Cacks, 5 to 8	0 65	0 75
Balmorals C. T. 6 to 10	0 75	0 95
Ex Cacks	0 40	0 60
Batts	0 55	0 75

COAL AND WOOD.

There has been no change in this market since our last; prices remain firm at previous quotations and trade is very active.

COAL—		
Large egg	$6 00 to	$0 00
Small do	5 00	0 00
Stove	5 00	0 00
Nut	5 00	0 00
Briar Hill	5 00	0 00
Willowbank	5 00	0 00
Lehigh	6 50	0 00
Blossburgh	5 50	0 00
WOOD—		
Maple delivered from yard	5 00	0 00
Pine	3 50	0 00

PETROLEUM.

The crude combination has resulted in producing an advance, during the past week, of two cents on refined and prices seem to be steady at the advance. Sales for immediate consumption are considerable but are confined to small lots, there being nothing done in cars at present.

PETROLEUM—		
Refined, per imperial gal.	0 00	0 00
White, by car load or 10 bbls.	0 15	0 15½
Lots of five bbls	0 15½	0 16
Single bbls	0 16	0 16½

LUMBER.

Since our last report there has been quite a spirited demand at fairly higher prices; the retail yards all report an average fall trade and are still actively employed. A few shipments are being made and there are more to follow, providing that the open weather shall continue to prevail. The quotations as given are to be considered as the figures on which sales are made, but there are anything more than nominal. Collections are fair.

Clear	$25 00 to	$28 00
Pickings	18 00	20 00
Common box	10 00	11 00
Culls	5 00	6 00
Flooring, undressed	12 00	13 00
" dressed, 1½ inch	22 00	25 00
" " 1¼ inch	25 00	26 00
Fencing	10 00	11 00
Bill lumber, 16 to 16	10 00	11 00
" 18 to 20	10 50	11 50
" 22 to 24	11 50	12 50
" 26 to 28	12 50	14 00
" 30 to 32	14 00	15 00
" 34 to 36	15 00	17 00
" 38 to 40	18 00	20 00
" 41 to 50	20 00	25 00

Farms for Sale.

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS! HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS!

Safe and Profitable Investment for the Capitalists in Arkansas

We offer for sale over 2,550,000 Acres of Land, from $2 to $5 per acre in the richest portions of Arkansas, upon the various rivers, and their various tributaries, and on the line of the railroads.

If you want Timber, Prairie, Grass, Wheat, Corn, Fruit, Coal, or Mineral Lands, we will furnish you with a choice which cannot fail to suit, at prices which will challenge competition with similar property in this or any other State, and we are fully satisfied that no better opportunity for those desiring to locate, or those buying as an investment, can anywhere be found than is presented in this State.

Send by postal card and get descriptive list, or call at office, Royal Hotel Block. Address,

In communicating, please state that you saw this in *The Mail*. 289-13

T. B. MILLS & CO., Hamilton, Ont.

$12 A DAY AT HOME—Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 246-52

SUGAR PANS, TIN SAP-BUCKETS, Sugar Kettles. Most approved patterns. Send for price list. Address J. H. PEDLAR, Oshawa, Ont. 254-tf

AS SCHOOL TEACHER—Holding a third-class certificate. Apply to WM. GALLANGHER, Mansfield P.O., Ont. 293-2

WANTED—LADIES AND Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Operators for offices opening in the Dominion. Address MANAGER, Box 955, Toronto, Ont.

CHAPMAN'S NEW HEAVE Remedy. A warranted cure for heaves in horses. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Price $1. J. CHAPMAN, Ridgetown. 265-26 e.o.w.

KNOW THYSELF

A new Medical Treatise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF PRESERVATION." A book for everybody. Price One Dollar, sent by mail. Fifty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author. The Boston *Herald* says:—"The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." An illustrated Pamphlet sent FREE. Adress DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass.

HEAL THYSELF 293-26

Great bargains in Delaware. Panic prices. Maps and Catalogues free. J. F. MANCHA, Dover, Delaware. FARMS 288-13

THIS IS NO HUMBUG. By sending 35c, with age, height, colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband, or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, Box 44, Fultonville, N.Y. 279-13

ESTATE OF LATE CHARLES FOLWELL for sale, comprising 120 acres of the best farming land in Toronto township, two sets farm buildings, large orchard, choice fruits, well watered, on mile from Streetsville Station, Credit Valley railway. Terms easy. Apply

J. H. FOLWELL,

Meadowvale P. O., or on the premises, lots 6 and 7, fourth concession west, Toronto township. 294-2

FITS CURED.

Dr. Brown's great prescription for Epilepsy having now been tested in over 10,000 cases without a failure, he has made up his mind to make the ingredients known to all sufferers free of charge. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey city, N. J. 294-3

TAKE NOTICE. We have [illegible] Stationery Package [illegible] Complete sample package, with [illegible] Splendid Wrist and Chain free, with every $50 worth of Goods [illegible] BRIDE & CO., 11 Clinton Place, New York.

Enclose 10 cents extra to prepay Postage.

Enclose 10 cents extra to prepay Postage.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his very valuable farm, situate on concession B of the township of Normanby, county Grey, being lot 62. The lot contains 90 acres, 60 acres are cleared, and the balance well timbered. The farm is well fenced, and good house and outbuildings, with a spring creek and never-failing spring.

The lot fronts on the Gravel Road, being two miles from Mount Forest, one of the very best market towns in the Dominion of Canada, with good markets for all farm produce; with daily communications between it and Toronto.

Title good. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply on the premises, or to Mr. ANDREW MILLER, Egremont, P.O., Ont. 292-4

$5 TO $20 PER DAY AT HOME—Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 265-52

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY BY USING Lamb's Water-proof Leather Preserver (White.) Lamb's Water-proof Snow Blacking (Black.) For sale everywhere. Price 10 cents per box. 293-13 PETER R. LAMB & CO., Toronto.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY.

The undersigned has received instructions from John N. Harvey, Esq., to sell by public auction, on

TUESDAY, the 27th of Nov., 1877,

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, that valuable farm, being composed of parts of the east ends of lots Nos. 34 and 35 in the sixth con. of Vaughan, containing one hundred acres more or less. Also, at the same time and place, about twenty five acres of fall wheat. Sale on the premises. For further information apply to

JAMES C. STOKES, Auctioneer, King Post Office. 293-1

THE SILVER STEEL LANCE TOOTH CROSS-CUT SAW

Manufactured under Gives & Dietrich's Combined Patents, dated Oct. 30th, 1876, and March 16th, 1877. This saw is beyond question preeminently superior to all other cross-cut saws. Will cut 50 per cent. faster and 50 per cent. easier, and wear longer than two saws of any other kind without gumming. Price $1 per foot, set and filed. Made and sold by

SHURLY & DIETRICH, SAW MANUFACTURERS, Galt, Ont.

A FACT TO BEAR IN MIND, that is, if the material and temper are not of the best quality, the shape of the tooth amounts to nothing.

N. B.—We have cut off a log 17 inches in diameter in 16 seconds; also, a 20 inch in 27 seconds with this saw.

Beware of counterfeits. Every saw has our trade mark—the Maple Leaf and the words, "The Lance."

CATARRH

THE EYE, EAR, AND THROAT SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH Sanford's Radical Cure

SUCCESS is the test of merit, and success in the treatment of Catarrhal Affections, after so many miserable failures, means undoubted specific curative properties in the remedy used. Does SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for Catarrh possess such properties? The evidence, in the shape of unsolicited testimonials from the most respectable people in all walks of life, must be conclusive on this point. Never, we believe, in the history of popular medicines has such valuable testimony been offered, freely offered, in favour of any remedy than that in the possession of the proprietors of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. And valuable as it is, it does not represent a thousandth part of the recommendations which are to-day offered by friends to friends in its favour. People of wealth and refinement in all parts of the country daily admit its superiority over any method of cure known to the regular medical profession, but shun the publicity incidental to a published statement. Hence the testimonials in the possession of the proprietors but a small part of those withheld for the reason mentioned. The following unsolicited testimonial from Henry Wells, Esq., of Wells, Fargo, & Co.'s Express is an outspoken indorsement of which we are justly proud.

INVALUABLE.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.—*Gentlemen*,—I have for some months felt it a duty that I owe to suffering humanity to write to you, stating the great benefit that I have derived from the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. For more than 20 years I have been afflicted with this very troublesome complaint. I have tried all the remedies that I could find, but without material or permanent benefit. Last fall the disease had arrived at that state that I must have relief or die. The whole membraneous system had become so inflamed, and the stomach so disordered, that it was a doubtful matter whether I could go to the Pacific Coast, or if I did so, whether I should ever return back or not. I saw an advertisement of this medicine, and although being a confirmed sceptic of specifics or nostrums of any kind, yet in sheer desperation I tried this, and was at once benefitted by it. The change of climate, a chronic disease of the liver, and my age—over 70—may prevent my entire restoration, but the benefit I derive from its daily use is to me invaluable, and I am hoping to be completely cured, and at last arrive at a respectable old age.

If this statement of my case can be of any service to those afflicted as I have been, and enable you to bring this remedy into more general use, especially on the Pacific coast (where it is much needed) my object in writing this note will be obtained.

Very truly yours, HENRY WELLS, Of Wells, Fargo, & Co.

AURORA, N.Y., June, 1876.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and Dealers throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' Voltaic Plaster ALWAYS CURES.

Enlarged Spleen.

This is to certify that I have been using your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS for Enlargement of the Spleen and Depression in the Stomach, and they have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever used. I would highly recommend them to all suffering from the effects of pain and inflammation.

J. W. SELLS.

PICKERING, Mo., June 28, 1877.

Severe Pain.

Having occasion to use a remedy for a very severe pain in my side I tried one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, and in twenty-four hours the pain was entirely removed.

J. B. SAMMIS, Ass't. Cashier First Nat. Bank

WINONA, MINN., June 19, 1877.

Weaknesses.

Collins' Voltaic Plasters give the best satisfaction here of anything that has been tried for Lameness and Weakness of the Back. Please send more right away.

JAMES LEWIS.

BRYANT, Ill., June 16, 1877.

Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric and Voltaic Plates with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

$66 A WEEK IN YOUR OWN town.—Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 246-52

TEACHER WANTED—MALE—for School Section No. 5, Township of Collingwood, County of Grey, second-class certificate. Address stating salary WM. GOLDSMITH, Clarksburg, Ontario. 294-3

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED—male or female—for school No. 12, Township of Osgoode, holding a second-class certificate. Apply by letter or otherwise, stating salary. DONALD McEWEN, Kenmore P. O. 295-3

LAND—7,000 ACRES OF WILD land and several good farms in the county of Lambton for sale cheap. Apply to or address GEO. C. DEW, Land Agent, Sarnia. 295-3

WANTED FOR THE PROTESTANT school district, of the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the school year 1878-9, one principal teacher, male; salary $1,000 per annum; one intermediate teacher, male; salary $700 per annum; and three female teachers; salary $480 per annum each; services to commence Feb. 1st, 1878; applications, with testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to Dec. 15th, 1877. JAMES STEWART, Secretary-Treasurer, Board Protestant School Trustees, Winnipeg. 295-3

FARM FOR SALE IN ALBION, County Peel; 110 acres; all cleared; good land; good buildings; well fenced and well watered; will be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to JOHN SHIELDS, Bolton, Albion. 294

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE Myrtle Navy Tobacco IS STAMPED T. & B., IN GILT LETTERS.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE 289-13

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by THOS. C. PATTESON, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto.

BIRTHS.

[illegible]—[illegible] November [illegible] wife of John Jenkins, of a daughter.

CURRAN—In the city of Quebec, on the 18th inst., the wife of P. J. Curran of a son.

ANDERSON—At London on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. George Anderson, of a son.

ELLIOTT—In London, on the 21st inst., the wife of Joseph Elliott, Esq., of a son.

DUCETT—At Beaverton, on Tues y 20th inst., the wife of Mr. John A. Ducett, son.

ROBERTSON—At 115 John street, on Saturday, 21st instant, the wife of Mr. Alex. J. Robertson, of a son.

ARMSTRONG—At Glenockie, Lloydtown, on the 19th instant, the wife of Arthur Armstrong, jr., of a son.

BARTON—At London, on the 22nd instant, the wife of D. Barton, of a daughter.

BABCOCK—At Brockville, Nov. 23rd, the wife of C. M. Babcock, of a daughter.

SALTER—At Brantford, on the 25th instant, the wife of G. Vidal Salter, Esq., of a daughter.

WRIGLEY—At 63 St. Patrick street, on 22nd November, the wife of Mr. Joseph Wrigley, of a daughter.

SNIDER—In Johnston's Settlement, near Brantford, on Friday, 23rd instant, the wife of Mr. William Snider, of a daughter.

O'BRIEN—At Brockville, on November 22nd, 1877, the wife of Thomas O'Brien, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NURSEY—ALEXANDER—On the 10th inst., at St. John's Cathedral, Manitoba, by the most Rev. the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, assisted by the Rev. Canon O'Meara, Walter R. Nursey, son of the late Rev. Perry Nursey, Rector of Gostwick, Norfolk, England, to Mrs. Kate Alexander, second daughter of the late W. H. Coxwell, Esq., of Toronto. Halifax papers please copy.

BARTLETT—WATSON—At Whitby, on 21st instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. H. Cole, George R. Bartlett, Ontario Bank, Ottawa, to Helena Victoria, fourth daughter of John Watson, Esq.

STANDEN—JEFFERY—At the residence of Mr. Wm. Wylie, in East Saginaw, Mich., November 12th, by the Rev. D. VanDyke, Mr. Alfred E. Standen to Miss Emma E. Jeffery.

MCKINNON—EVANS—At the residence of the bride's mother, East Gwillimbury, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. John Brown, Mr. Alex. McKinnon, hotel-keeper, Newmarket, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Evans, Esq.

DONALDSON—WATSON—On the 21st instant, by the Rev. J. S. Ross, B.A., Mr. Wm. Donaldson to Miss Maggie Watson, both of the city of London.

TAPLIN—FERGUSON—At Canifton, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. I. B. Aylsworth, LL.B., Mr. William Henry Taplin, eldest son of Sidney Taplin, Esq., of Farmersville, to Miss Susie Ferguson, daughter of Rev. John Ferguson, pastor of Canifton Circuit.

COYNE—BOWES—At the family residence, Clover Hill, Toronto, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. E. H. Dewart, James H. Coyne, Esq., M. A., barrister-at-law, St. Thomas, Ont., to Anna (Matilda, daughter of the late John G. Bowes, Esq.

MCMURRAY—MCCRARY—By the Rev. Samuel [illegible] on the 21st inst., Mr. John S. McMurray, to Miss Sarah S., youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. McCrary, all of Belleville.

DENTON—SHARP—At Port Dalhousie, at the residence of the bride's uncle (Capt. Alex. Muir), on the 21st November, by the Rev. John Gribble, Rector of Louth, Mr. S. R. Denton and Belle, daughter of Mr. George Sharp, of Hamilton.

DEATHS.

ROBSON—On Wednesday, 21st inst., at her late residence, Markham Village, Flora McIntyre, relict of the late Wm. Robson, aged 66 years and 11 months.

ANDERSON—At Niagara Township, on the 20th instant, Mr. George Anderson, aged 57 years.

FURNESS—In London, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, Mrs. John Furness, aged 73 years and 10 months.

STEPHENS—In this city, on Sunday forenoon, the 18th inst., Charles Beresford, eldest son of Chas. Lett Stephens, aged nine years and nine months.

MACAULEY—At his residence, in Lindsay, on Sunday, the 18th inst., Alexander Macauley, Esq., in the 44th year of his age.

BUFTON—At Ottawa, Nov. 19th, at the residence of his father Alfred Thomas, youngest son of Mr. A. Bufton, aged 4 years and 11 months.

ODELL—In London, on the 19th inst., Deborah, relict of the late Sheldon Odell, aged 71.

COWLE—At Bowmanville, on Nov. 16th, F. Y. Cowle, formerly of Devonshire, England, aged 58 years.

LEWIS—At London, on the 20th, at his residence, 562 Ridout street, James Lewis, aged 84 years, a native of Highworth, Wilts, England.

MANSFIELD—At Montreal, on the 19th inst., Patrick Joseph, son of the late Edward Mansfield, aged 26 years, 8 months, and 17 days.

JOHNSON—In Belleville, on the 19th inst., Mary, wife of Mr. Benjamin Johnson, aged 14 years and 11 months.

SMELLIE—At the Manse of Melville church, Fergus, Ont., on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., James Smellie, aged 26 years and eight months, fourth son of the Rev. George Smellie.

VERRALL—At London, England, on the 23rd ult., after a short illness, Anna, beloved wife of H. E. Verrall.

PARK—In Prince Albert, on the 21st inst., Geo. Park, second son of Mr. W. H. Park, aged 21 years and 4 months.

CARTHEW—At Guelph, on the 21st inst., Hannah Cartwright, wife of Edward Carthew, Collector of Customs, and youngest daughter of the late James Secord, of Chippewa, aged sixty.

HUBBARD—In Cayan, on the 21st of Nov., after nearly seventeen years of suffering, Anna Maria, second daughter of Mr. Richard Hubbard, aged 17 years.

TOWNLEY—On Friday evening, 23rd inst., Ada, daughter of A. B. Townley, aged seven years.

FRASER—At Tamsui, Formosa, China, October 4th, of puerperal fever, Jane Eliza, daughter of Jacob Wells, Esq., Aurora, and wife of Rev. James B. Fraser, M.D., Missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

MCARTHUR—On the 22nd instant, at the family residence, near Ailsa Craig, Ont., Lillias Jane, aged 17 years, second daughter of James McArthur, Esq.

KINLOCH—At Montreal, on Wednesday, November 21st, at 43 McGill College avenue, Janet Mills, eldest daughter of William Kinloch.

JOHNSTON—In Kingston, on Wednesday, October 31st, at nine o'clock, Bertha M., twin daughter of Mr. Gilbert Johnston, aged 15 months and 4 days.

LUFF—At her residence, St. Patrick's street, on Monday, 26th inst., Ann Wilson, daughter of John and Agnes Luff, aged 5 years and 8 months.

DETLOR—At Belleville, on the 23rd inst., Harriet Emma Detlor, aged 19 years, 6 months, and 11 days.

MEREDITH—In Guelph, on the 22nd instant, Charles James Arthur, only son of Mr. Charles Meredith, aged 6 years and 5 months.

HATCH—At Quebec, on the 22nd of Nov., Henry Albert, second son of Henry Hatch, aged 10 years.

MCQUIGGE—In the Township of Rawdon, on the 23rd November, Anna Maria, wife of David McQuigge, and daughter of James Cook, Esq., Rawdon, aged 34 years and 6 months.

GERRAND—In Guelph Township, on the 25th instant, David Gerrand, aged 62 years.

KINCAID—At Brockville, on Friday, November 23rd, Laura E. Booth, wife of F. L. Kincaid, aged 23 years.

The Weekly Mail

VOL. VI. NO. 296.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1877.

THROWING UP THE SPONGE!

At last, after ten years of unrelenting, unscrupulous, vengeful party warfare, with their banner blazoned "Reform," "No Coalition!" "Down with the Tories!" "The Party for ever!" the Grits through their organ now admit that it was all a ruse, a false cry, a political game, to get Sir JOHN MACDONALD out of office, and to put ALEXANDER MACKENZIE in! The *Globe* in two recent articles, written with evident deliberation, tells the astonished people of this Dominion that "for the practical purposes "of legislation and the direction of pub-"lic affairs" former distinctions are "pretty much obliterated;" that in the opinion of many "no political issues di-"vide parties in Canada at the present "moment;" that the fact is not "un-"pleasing," for now "there is nothing "to prevent a true Conservative asso-"ciating himself with Mr. MACKENZIE!" Wherefore this sudden change of front? This bid for the support of the defeated corruptionists, the weak, despised, abandoned Tories? Have the Conservative picnics with their five, ten, fifteen, and twenty thousand enthusiastic auditors alarmed the Party leaders? Have the Reform meetings with their two, three,—and on one or two occasions—five thousand incurious and unedified listeners, satisfied Mr. MACKENZIE that his race is nearly run? Did the break-down at Teeswater convince Mr. BLAKE that evil communications and broken promises have done the business for him in Ontario? And are they about to saddle the "Protestant horse" once more, and with the cry of Religious Intolerance, Sectionalism, Ultramontanism, etc., to summon their Bashi-Bazouks to the field in one Province and their equally fanatical Cossacks in the others? Some of this we read between the lines; the rest may be read in plain characters in what we cannot help calling the amusing articles to which we have referred.

We are not dismayed by this new development of the old Grit strategy. The *Globe* will find that the unholy alliance between Mr. BROWN and the "League" on the eve of the last general election is not forgotten. The temporary success of that unprincipled combination opened the eyes of all true Conservatives, and will shut the mouths of all honest Reformers, for this generation at least. When Sir JOHN MACDONALD is accused of "pandering to intolerance" because he strikes hands with his personal and political friends, the LANGEVINS, MASSONS, and CHAPLEAUS, of Quebec, to defeat a corrupt and moribund Government, it will be asked, to whom and to what did Mr. MACKENZIE pander when he struck hands with the Catholic League, with the notoriously corrupt HUNTINGTON, the land-jobbing LAFLAMME, the ultramontane CAUCHON, and the fossilized Tories, CARTWRIGHT and SCOTT? Pander! We thank thee, Jew, for teaching us that word!

The political profligates who conspired against SANDFIELD MACDONALD'S Government—which they now admit was incorrupt, economical, and deserved well of the country, and who basely purchased, by a promise of judicial office, one of its members found to be of easy virtue, and by that means, and that only, attained power in Ontario—ought never to use the word *pander* except as descriptive of themselves. The man who negotiated that bargain and sale has proved himself the champion briber in Canadian politics, and should be permitted to enjoy the exclusive right of practising the business and plying the arts of the political *pander*. The assiduous practice of any art or profession, even if accompanied by moral deterioration, develops no doubt a superior skill and a higher capacity in the practitioner. Beginning with the weak and impecunious Wood, he discovered how virtue of the common or rustic quality could be overcome. His next conquest was only a step higher in the scale. The first surrendered on a promise; th[e] second demanded the *quid pro quo* i[n] hand. That was all the difference. The allurements of a Cabinet office, wit[h] the choice of apartments, and the c[...] in the hand writing of the Premier, w[as] too much for the virtue of the highe[r] priced, but equally salacious SCOTT. Bu[t] a greater achievement awaited th[e] briber at Ottawa. His success w[as] almost assured by the lavish expend[i]tures and the grand and petty larcenie[s] of his associates at Montreal. Still, h[e] had to play a more difficult gam[e]. An aristocratic prude, familiar with a[ll] the wicked ways of the other—party—[was] wanted. The pander was equal t[o] the occasion. He came, he saw, h[e] preached morality, he made broad h[is] phylacteries, he elevated the standard, h[e] talked "true Conservatism," as e[x]plained in the Toronto organ, he offere[d] gold and the custody of gold, and CAR[T]WRIGHT was—conquered. It require[d] no skill, and no beating about the bu[sh] to seduce the old corruptionist CAUCHO[N]. The Premier, no doubt, managed th[e] business. But if the conquest w[as] easy, the casting off was difficul[t]. We are told that many consultatio[ns] were held, many plain hints conveyed [to] the old harridan that a younger and mo[re] attractive person was at the door, b[ut] without avail; and that, finally, all [the] force of the establishment was requir[ed] to abate the nuisance. These are t[he] people who talk to us of "panders" a[nd] "pandering," and who prophesy, if th[ey] do not threaten, dissolution of the Fe[d]eral union, revolt in Manitoba, separa[]tion from the Mother country, and i[n]dependence as the natural and certa[in] result of Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S retu[rn] to power! Greater shamelessness w[as] never betrayed by a political Party. B[ut] the occupant of CAUCHON'S old chair w[ill] find that now, as often before, he is m[is]taken, and that Conservatives will n[ot] come to his whistling. They know th[eir] strength in the country, and they a[re] solemnly bound to use it to t[he] miserable Rump from office.

FROM NYANGWE TO THE SE[A]

THE New York *Herald* publishes [an]other letter from STANLEY, dated fr[om] Loanda, on the west coast of Afri[ca], September 5th, and giving fuller pa[r]ticulars than before of his long a[nd] perilous journey from Nyangwe to [the] sea. When he launched his boat, [the] Lady Alice, on the Lualaba, he had [with] his escort about five hundred figh[ting] men. He had not proceeded far ere [he] found that the natives met with w[ere] mostly fighting men too, and of anyth[ing] but friendly disposition. They had [no] firearms, however, but only the spear [and] the bow, and they were not long in l[earn]ing to be afraid of the white man's [guns] and revolvers. On the other h[and] STANLEY'S escort was much weakened [by] smallpox, from which many of the [men] died, their canoes being part of [the] time like floating hospitals. At a p[oint] 125 miles from Nyangwe the Arab[s of] his party left him to return home, [and] on December 28th he mustered exa[ctly] 146 souls with the expedition. On J[an]uary 4th he reached the first of a serie[s of] cataracts, the last of which was passe[d on] the 27th. These cataracts mark a g[reat] change, the descent of the river f[rom] the mountain country above to the [...] extended plateau of Central and West [...] Africa. From a width of from 1,500 [to] 2,000 yards the river gradually widene[d to] two or three miles, and soon assume[d a] lacustrine breadth of from four to [...] miles. Islands became so numerous [...] from either bank a glimpse of the o[ther] but seldom to be obta[ined] and the travellers had reached the g[reat] basin lying between the lake and mari[time] regions. At the mouth of a great r[iver] called the Aruwimi, an affluent of the [Lua]laba, they encountered a fleet of fifty-[...] canoes, one of which, of extra size, [car]ried over a hundred men. The na[tives] threw their spears, but powder and [lead] proved too much for them and they [took] to flight. How many of them were k[illed] STANLEY does not mention, but we [sus]pect that in the course of this an[d the] rest of the thirty-two battles fough[t in] reaching the sea the number must [have] been considerable of the natives who [were] sacrificed to this present triump[h of] civilization—the discovery of the so[urce] of the Congo and the mouth of the [Lua]laba.

It was when some nine hundred [miles] below Nyangwe, or about half way [to the] sea, that STANLEY first heard the [river] called Congo by the natives, and [that the] two rivers were one a[nd the] same. His progress downwards w[as an] intermittent one—trading with [the] natives one day and fighting the[m the] next. On February 4th, a little no[rth of] the line, and about longitude 21 d[egrees] east, natives armed with musket[s were] met for the first time, and here a [...] was fought from noon till sunse[t, the] party floating ten miles down the [river] while it was going on. The thirty-[second] or last battle followed soon after, a[nd the] expedition was molested no more. [The] next great peril was the lower cata[racts,] in passing one of which, as [before] mentioned, STANLEY'S English comp[anion,] FRANCIS POCOCK, was drowned. T[o pass] this series of falls, 180 miles di[stant,] took five months' time, which may [indi]cate the gigantic difficulty of the [under]taking. The canoes had to be drag[ged to] great heights above the river, [and] portages, once about 2,000 feet [high.] When the expedition came within [reach] of help from the European coast [settle]ments supplies were nearly exha[usted,] and relief came just in the nick of [time.] STANLEY thinks that nobody will a[ttempt] to pass the lower cataracts as he di[d, and] that future travellers will have to m[ake a] long detour to avoid that very d[ifficult] region.

"TRADE WINDS."

UNDER this as a title the Bosto[n Ad]*vertiser* has some remarks quite a[pplicable] to present circumstances in Engla[nd and] the United States. Foreign natio[ns un]til recently large buyers of English [goods] have of late taken to manufactu[re for] themselves; and, worst of all, th[ey are] promoting the change by means [of pro]tective duties. On the Free Trade [theory] they are great fools to try the "exp[eriment"] system of Protection, but never[theless] they are trying it, and no persua[sion is] strong enough to make them give [it up.] While they are manufacturing m[ore for] themselves, and buying less from E[ngland] in consequence, a short harvest [in the] latter country creates an unusuall[y large] demand for supplies of food from a[broad,] so that England is selling less to [other] nations at a time when she has [to buy] more from them. Now, this is [not a] pleasant state of things for E[ngland,] although, on the trade theory th[at is ac]cepted, she should be none the [worse,] however much her imports might [exceed] her exports. We have, by th[e] Canadian official authority, that [of Mr.] MACKENZIE and Mr. MILLS, for [the be]lief that if we import a hundred [millions'] worth per annum, and export o[nly fifty] millions' worth, we have mad[e fifty] millions clear gain, and are [so] much "ahead" on the transactio[n. But] we had occasion to remark the ot[her day] there are bankers and wholesa[le mer]chants who applaud this nonsens[e when] it comes in a political speech, [but in] the interest of the Party they [are sup]porting, but who would as so[on think] of putting their hands in the fi[re as of] applying it in the practical co[nduct of] their own business.

Our Boston contemporary thi[nks that] the present is a very good time fo[r testing] both the truth of the English th[eory and] the sincerity of English belief in [it. The] London *Times* takes the lead in p[oint]ing that excess of imports is r[eally no] evil, inasmuch as, through the o[peration] of those wonderful laws of su[pply and] demand, it is sure to be balanced [in some] way or other. Commenting u[pon the] decline of the merchandise trade [with the] United States, the *Times* remai[rks] "that is inevitable in presen[t circum]"stances, and we must be co[ntent to] "continue paying for our im[ports of] "food thence with bonds and [shares in] "the people of the United St[ates" ...] "learnt that such things do n[ot consti]"tute reproductive wealth." [...] the *Advertiser* remarks:

"Now, that we call rather g[ood. We] are given to understand that i[t is] much better for us if we would [like] to take iron and cotton goods for [them, in]stead of food, rather than to ask for [...] ductive trash as gold and silv[er ...] somebody be kind enough to giv[e the rea]son why the Bank of England [dis]count is kept nearly one per cent [above the] open market rate, if it is not t[o ...]