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The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 237. TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

DENISON—At Lake View avenue, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. G. Denison, of a daughter.

HARDY—At 295 Berkeley street, on the 5th October, the wife of W. H. Hardy, of a daughter.

JONES—On the 8th inst., at the Consolidated House, 302 Yonge street, the wife of Andrew Jones, of a daughter.

SMYTH—At Strathroy, on the 5th inst., the wife of W. Thomson Smyth, Esq., Manager the Federal Bank of Canada, Strathroy, of a son.

BARNES—At Chatham, on Friday morning, the 6th October, 1876, the wife of Mr. Wm. Barnes, of a daughter.

BRIGGS—At 41 Granville street, on 9th inst., Mrs. T. L. Briggs, of a daughter.

DUNN—On the 6th inst., at 13 Granville street, Mrs. Dunn, (widow of the late Joseph Dunn, Esq.) of a son.

LAPRONTIERE—At Hull, on the 7th inst., the wife of W. H. L. Lapointe, Postmaster, Hull, of a daughter.

BURNHAM—At Port Perry, on the 8th inst., the wife of John Warren Burnham, of a son.

STAGG—At Brockville, on the 9th inst., the wife of A. F. Stagg, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HELLEWELL—NELSON—At St. George's church, St. Catharines, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Henry Holland, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Canon Ptime, of Guelph, and the Rev. H. Forrester Holmes, Howard Maughan Hellewell, to Jessie T. Nelson, youngest daughter of Seymour Nelson, Esq., also at the same time and place, William T. Benson, Manager Commercial Bank, St. Catharines, to Annie, second daughter of Seymour Nelson, Esq.

O'LEARY—CASEIDY—On the 5th Oct., at St. Michael's Cathedral, by the Rev. E. Caseidy, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Cowan, Tighe, and Rohen, Sr. Louis O'Leary, of Pickering, to Ada A. Caseidy, eldest daughter of Mr. Jas. Caseidy, of this city.

PETTEN—MCGAFFIN—On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Alexander Topp, D.D., W. H. Pepper, to Annie, eldest daughter of Jas. McGaffin, all of Toronto.

BEVERLY—MARSHALL—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. Thrane, of Malden, Bedlington and Proof Lane, on the 5th inst., Mr. John Beverly, Toronto, Ont., to Miss Jessie, daughter of Mr. James Marshall, of the Township of London, Ont.

MCINTOSH—CLARK—At St. James' church, Kingston, Oct. 4th, by the Rev. E. W. Kirkpatrick, Robert Martin, Esq., baker, Belleville, to Julia Anna, daughter of J. C. Clark, Esq., Kingston.

MASON—CURDWIN—In Dundas, on the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. James Gray, Mr. T. C. Mason, late of Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England, to Josette A. Curdwin, second daughter of the late James Curdwin, Esq., Dundas.

STONE—MCCOLL—On the 5th inst., at the Presbyterian church, Lindsay, by the Rev. Dr. Ross, Mayor of Tillsonburg, to Miss Lillie, youngest daughter of R. T. Tillson, Esq., of Tillsonburg.

STONE—INGLIS—On the 5th instant, at the bride's father, by the Rev. John Scott, Mr. Augustus J. Stone, eldest son of William Stone, to Ella, second daughter of William Inglis, both of Montreal.

FORD—SPURGEON—At All Saints' church, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Herbert Alfred Ford, to Cecilia White, eldest daughter of H. H. Spotsbury, Esq., of New York.

DEATHS.

LAW—At Hamilton, on the 3rd inst., in the fifty-first year of his age, Robert N. Law, Esq., eldest son of the late John Law, Esq.

LOVEJOY—At Kilcolman, Township of Clarke, on the 3rd inst., J. P. Lovejoy, aged 38 years, aged twenty-five years and seven months.

SWEZEY—At 23 Dundas street, Elizabeth Dixon Swezey, eldest daughter of William and Matilda Swezey.

PRICE—At Belleville, on the 3rd inst., Charles Dempsey Price, son of Rose Price, aged 4 months and 11 days.

STUART—At Guelph, on Thursday, the 5th inst., Louisa, wife of Frank Stuart, painter, aged 25 years.

DYER—In Strathroy, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 3, Louisa, wife of W. H. Dyer.

LAWLISS—At Brockville, on Monday, the 2nd inst., Isabella Rhynas, wife of Edward Lawliss.

PARKER—In London, on the 4th inst., Cecil Farquhar, infant son of T. H. and M. Parker, aged 7 months and 17 days.

HARVIE—At Centreton, on the 4th inst., Mary Harvie, daughter of Mrs. Jane Harvie, aged 9 years and 8 months.

CAMPBELL—At Markham, on the 5th inst., in the 57th year of their age, Jacob Campbell, fifth daughter of William Charles Campbell, Esq., barrister, Toronto, and granddaughter of Monaghan, Esq., late Major 1st Queen's Regiment, Royal Canadian Rifles.

SHARON—In Southwold, on the 5th inst., Hugh Sharon, aged 81 years.

CAMERON—In Montreal, on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th inst., Isabella, second daughter of Hugh Cameron, sr., aged 36 years.

HOLLOWAY—In London, on the 6th inst., after a long and painful illness, from heart disease, Louisa, the wife of Fred. Hunty, aged 32 years.

STEWART—At 29 North street, Toronto, on Saturday morning, the 7th inst., Mary Ann, widow of John M. Stewart, aged 62 years.

MORRISON—At Toronto, on the 9th inst., at her residence, 51 Vanauley street, Margaret Mulholland, of apoplexy, in the 67th year of her age.

NURSE—At Markham, on the 8th inst., in the 37th year of her age, Sarah Jane Nurse, wife of Daniel Nurse, and the fourth daughter of Orrin Cornell, Esq., late of Markham, Co. Carleton, now Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, Aide-de-Camp of Admiral Campbell, her Majesty's Navy.

PACKARD—At Thorold, on the evening of Friday, 6th October, 1876, at the residence of Rev. Canon Bull, Mary Ann Packard, relict of the late Rev. Jonathan Packard, formerly of Niagara Falls, N.Y., aged 81 years.

LAKE—At Belleville, on the 5th inst., Ethel Mabel, infant daughter of John C. Lake, aged 1 month and 15 days.

COLLINS—On Friday, the 6th inst., in Montreal, Mary Ann, beloved wife of Thomas Collins, aged 40 years.

WADE—At his residence, between Port Hope and Cobourg, on the morning of October the 4th, Joseph Rice Wade, in the 80th year of his age.

GUEST—On Friday, on the 6th inst., Edward Grigg, aged 32 years and 6 months.

MCGREGOR—At Montreal, on Sunday, October 1st, Margaret, relict of the late Arthur McGregor, formerly of Quebec, aged 78 years, 3 months and 1 day.

"This is the last straw which breaks the camel's back, and now it is opportune to enquire whether it is not time to have at last yielded under the strain put upon it.

The Governor-General has forced many to think who never before had cared for the subject even to think at all.

"What right had Lord Dufferin to plead for his Cabinet? What right had he to interpose his personal opinions at all?

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1876.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

BIG Push is fairly cornered in Gaze with Mr. ANGLIN. Periodically, however, he makes a convulsive effort to escape, but his shoulders are unequal to "the doors of the gate and the two "posts, bar and all." Tuesday he made an attempt to get out in this way:

"Then the charge is made that the independence of Parliament had been violated by Government printing being sent out to papers owned by Messrs. Anglin and Vail in the Maritime Provinces, the facts being—(!!) That the practice of having the Post Office printing done locally was an old one, and the local authorities only followed the course taken for years in that respect; (2) that whereas the late Government carried on the system for years and left it as a legacy to their successors, the present Administration put a stop to it, and have for some time caused the whole of such work to be done by the Government printers at Ottawa. It was Sir John Macdonald who inaugurated and maintained the practice objected to; it is Mr. Mackenzie who has put an end to it.

Alas! for the luckless prisoner. The point is not that Mr. MACKENZIE has followed Sir JOHN MACDONALD's practice of having the local Post Office printing done by local printers, but that he has wilfully and knowingly given eight thousand dollars' worth to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and ten thousand dollars' worth to Messrs. VAIL and JONES, two members of the House, contrary to the statute in such cases, etc., and against the doctrine of the "Reform" Party. Sir JOHN MACDONALD is guiltless of any such offence.

Moreover, aside from the breach of the Independence of Parliament Act involved, there is a question of overcharge in connection with Mr. ANGLIN'S account which Mr. BROWN in his helplessness has overlooked. Mr. ANGLIN farmed out the work to Messrs. VAIL and JONES, of St. John, N. B., who made their own profit out of it, and said the Speaker then took twenty per cent. of the whole amount for his share of the transaction!

Would it not be wiser for Mr. BROWN to admit the impeachable, and confess that his friends have been guilty of a gross violation of their professions and that Mr. Speaker has over-charged the country to the amount of twenty per cent. of $8,000? Mr. ANGLIN admits as much, contending, however, with great warmth that he is possessed of one individuality as Speaker and of another as a "middle "man" in Government job printing, and that the offences of this are not to be charged against that!

CONDEMNED FROM WITHIN.

In recent political discussion there is, perhaps, nothing more amusing than the wriggling effort of the Grit-organ to draw a distinction between the appointment of Mr. GREELEY and that of Mr. Gow to shrievalties. The two cases are alike in every particular. The practice of a member "recommending, in other words, appointing himself," was assailed by Mr. BLAKE when he was in Opposition, and vigorously attacked by the *Globe* newspaper; yet we are now asked to believe that what was wrong in 1870 is quite right in 1876! There are some of our Grit contemporaries who refuse to be completely drawn by the nose as to sustain the shallow contention. Of the *Globe's* laboured attempt to hoodwink the public, the Cornwall *Freeholder* says:

"Its office to make clear that what it and its party leaders said when they were out of power was not at all what it intended should be understood after they had succeeded to office, is the most amusing thing we have seen in its columns for many a day, and is quite as successful as the average attempts to make black appear white. To our mind there is no doubt, and we regret it very much, that *The Mail* has entirely the best of it in this matter. In Opposition, our Reform friends, in their ardour, went far beyond the limits of prudence, indeed beyond the lines of common sense, in describing metes and bounds for their opponents, within which they must have foreseen they could not confine themselves."

This is hitting the nail straight on the head. The game of Pharisaeism which the Grit leaders played in Opposition rebded them at the time, doubtless, for the people believed in their professions, but it is playing them with a vengeance now. They have had to come down from their stilts, and their descent is the more noticeable because of the airs they put themselves when they were free of responsibility.

The Ottawa pocket organ takes up the same subject, and fancies it has got its fist on our throat. We the other day selected a few instances from among several illustrating the extent to which the Grit leaders have violated what they elevated to the dignity of a principle six years ago, noticing particularly the cases of Messrs. FOURNIER and DORION. Let us now, the following extract from the Ottawa *Daily Citizen*, *apropos* of the unctuous manner in which the Grit newspapers have seized upon Lord Dufferin's speech, quoted above, recalls what many of them said of his Excellency when, having other sworn allegiance, he was doing the same thing he stood by them with all the chivalry of his Celtic nature. Do our contemporaries imagine the following paragraphs—which we allow to go as their own best commentary!

"We regret to say that the Governor-General has placed himself in a false position, and the sooner he prepares for his departure from Canada the better. He will find too hot for him after his most unparalleled attack on the privileges of the House of Commons.

"By accepting the advice of his Ministers, in opposition to the most undoubted rights of the House of Commons, his Excellency has made himself accessory to all the crimes with which the Government stands charged.

"Words fail to express the heinousness of the outrage committed by Lord Dufferin. God help this poor country when the same of freedom can be so prostituted and outraged as it has been by the poor outraged people if they should, en masse, proclaim to the capital and make the guilty criminals feel that the Queen of Her Majesty should be petitioned to recall Lord Dufferin, and that the Canadian people be left in utter execration by every honest man in the Dominion.

"This is the last straw which breaks the camel's back, and now it is opportune to enquire whether it is not time to have at last yielded under the strain put upon it.

The Governor-General has forced many to think who never before had cared for the subject even to think at all.

"What right had Lord Dufferin to plead for his Cabinet? What right had he to interpose his personal opinions at all?

THE GRITS AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

THERE was a time when the Grit press was not so laudatory of Lord DUFFERIN as it is just now. Like any common mortal, the Governor-General is for it a fair subject of attack, when either by word or deed he takes a side with the Grit Party in its partizan work. That respect which the Conservative Party intuitively entertains for "those placed in authority" would tolerate a considerable departure from the dignity of a principle on the part of the Governor-General rather than seek to bring him or his authority into contempt. The Dundas *Daily Banner*, *apropos* of the unctuous manner in which the Grit newspapers have seized upon Lord Dufferin's speech, quoted above, recalls what many of them said of his Excellency when, having other sworn allegiance, he was doing the same thing he stood by them with all the chivalry of his Celtic nature. Do our contemporaries imagine the following paragraphs—which we allow to go as their own best commentary!

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SHEFFIELD AND AMERICA.

THE other day we had the news that Sheffield manufacturers had made a demand for protective duties, by way of defence of their own trade, also of retaliation upon the United States for a tariff which is shutting Sheffield goods out of the American market. We now hear that "SANDERSON BROS. & CO., the "oldest steel manufacturing concern in "Sheffield, have determined to transfer "their English business to America, "where they will convey Sheffield workmen and Sheffield tools and process of "steel making. For this purpose works "have been bought at Syracuse, New "York, and a new company formed with "a capital $450,000, largely held in "Sheffield. The works are already in "operation; and machinery and workmen "teed fully equal to Sheffield make, the "heavy protective duties will be wholly "evaded." This statement is made on the authority of special information received by the Sheffield *Telegraph* from New York, and is altogether likely to prove correct. Even were it to turn out not to be true this year, it will undoubtedly be verified next year or the next again. It is merely a question of time, with regard to what must happen, ere a year shall have passed. The removal, or at least the extension, of several important English manufacturing establishments to the United States is most certainly on the cards, and if not realized this year or the next, will take place shortly thereafter. Before the Centennial Exhibition opened a large English cutlery establishment was there reported to have determined upon setting up a branch establishment in the United States; and already one-fourth of English capital is invested in cotton mills in Georgia and Alabama. The participation of a number of members of the Imperial Parliament to Philadelphia in a body did not take place, but many English manufacturers interested in manufactures did visit the Exhibition quietly, just to see for themselves what Brother Jonathan was doing. The result, as numerous letters to the *Times* and other leading journals testify, is to spread the conviction that, for a long time to their history, American manufactures are about to prove powerful competitors with those of England. It is in any mere trifling competition that is now looked for, but something on a large scale, with the world's markets for its field. The curtain is about to rise on a scene of commercial war between two great nations, which will be watched on with none the less vigour for its being one of arts and not of arms. As yet we have had but glimpses, through a glass darkly, of what is going on, but we hear the noise of preparation, and we are dull observers if we cannot read the programme of events.

Some of those who have been writing to the *Times* on the subject, have in regard to the Protection in mainly what keeps the Americans from being formidable competitors at once, and that if they would only adopt Free Trade their rapid advance in manufacturing power would follow. According to this view, such advance as America has made in manufacturing these few years past has not been because of Protection but in spite of it. But this does not appear a very logical view, after all. What we know for a fact is that American manufactures have greatly expanded under Protection, whether helped or hindered by it. Now, if we wish to make it plain whether Protection or Free Trade is the better policy, we cannot do better than first to estimate, and then put aside those other agencies that have been at the same time in operation. First, then, we may note that both wages and the interest paid for the use of capital have been very much higher in the United States than in England. But wages on this side the Atlantic have fallen of late, and the difference in wages is less than it was a few years ago; while current rates of interest in New York, the securities given being somewhat similar, are all the time approximating to London rates. The change now going on in these respects favours American manufactures, but that is the same as saying that the old state of things was against them. Again, English commercial houses have had the largest share of foreign commerce in their hands, and ocean freight has been largely carried in English bottoms, a set of circumstances on the face of it favourable to English and adverse to American manufactures. Next, again, the hands of American manufacturers have been greatly weakened, for competition abroad, at all events, through the general industrial disorganization due to the war, while two generations have passed away since England had any war on her hands that seriously troubled her foreign commerce at all. Wages, interest of capital, and a close connection with and access to foreign markets—all these are conditions of first-class importance for successful competition abroad, and in these England has greatly the advantage of America. Were we to extend the list, and name still other conditions, mostly of lesser importance, it would be found that England had the advantage as regards the greater number of them, too. Putting Protection to one side altogether, it must be admitted that all other conditions, or nearly all, were in favour of England and against the United States. How, then, and in what way does it happen that American manufactures have been working their way up, until now their competition is seriously regarded in England? The answer is that Protection has done its part alone; it would not, by itself, have done much, but it has done what it could. Without it, the Grit leaders, relying on "Push" to "Copper" HUNTINGTON, are a set of arrant knaves and humbugs.

THE GRITS AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

THERE was a time when the Grit press was not so laudatory of Lord DUFFERIN as it is just now. Like any common mortal, the Governor-General is for it a fair subject of attack, when either by word or deed he takes a side with the Grit Party in its partizan work. That respect which the Conservative Party intuitively entertains for "those placed in authority" would tolerate a considerable departure from the dignity of a principle on the part of the Governor-General rather than seek to bring him or his authority into contempt. The Dundas *Daily Banner*, *apropos* of the unctuous manner in which the Grit newspapers have seized upon Lord Dufferin's speech, quoted above, recalls what many of them said of his Excellency when, having other sworn allegiance, he was doing the same thing he stood by them with all the chivalry of his Celtic nature. Do our contemporaries imagine the following paragraphs—which we allow to go as their own best commentary!

"We regret to say that the Governor-General has placed himself in a false position, and the sooner he prepares for his departure from Canada the better. He will find too hot for him after his most unparalleled attack on the privileges of the House of Commons.

"By accepting the advice of his Ministers, in opposition to the most undoubted rights of the House of Commons, his Excellency has made himself accessory to all the crimes with which the Government stands charged.

"Words fail to express the heinousness of the outrage committed by Lord Dufferin. God help this poor country when the same of freedom can be so prostituted and outraged as it has been by the poor outraged people if they should, en masse, proclaim to the capital and make the guilty criminals feel that the Queen of Her Majesty should be petitioned to recall Lord Dufferin, and that the Canadian people be left in utter execration by every honest man in the Dominion.

"This is the last straw which breaks the camel's back, and now it is opportune to enquire whether it is not time to have at last yielded under the strain put upon it.

The Governor-General has forced many to think who never before had cared for the subject even to think at all.

"What right had Lord Dufferin to plead for his Cabinet? What right had he to interpose his personal opinions at all?

THE NUMBER OF CABINET MINISTERS.

THE *Globe* courageously ventures to defend those violations of the Opposition professions which Mr. MACKENZIE finds it inconvenient to ignore. But perhaps his course is more to be commended than Mr. BROWN'S attempts at defence. Tuesday the charge that Mr. MACKENZIE has forgotten his railing at the number of Cabinet Ministers, was thus treated by the organ:

"Then it is alleged that, whereas Mr. Mackenzie once opposed the appointment of thirteen Cabinet Ministers, he now not only adds a fourteenth, but has appointed to it $1,000 apiece to their salaries. Mr. Mackenzie did not propose the appointment of thirteen Ministers to represent and do the business of four Provinces. He was forced into it against his will. When the representation was adopted, and the business has now to be transacted, not by four, but five Provinces, stretching from North-West Territory besides. The further charge of adding $1,000 apiece to the Ministers' salaries is absolutely false. No increase to Ministers' salaries has taken place since Mr. Mackenzie came into office. The opposite and recommendation was fixed by Sir John Macdonald in 1873, when he raised the Ministerial salaries and members' indemnities to their present amount. It is next to impossible to believe that Mr. Mackenzie's accuser can be ignorant of this fact."

This, we take it, means that although Mr. MACKENZIE objected to thirteen Cabinet Ministers holding office when there were but four Provinces to represent and rule, and is in some way bound to carry on the system then adopted; and, moreover, that there are now five Provinces and the North-West Territory to be governed. Furthermore, although Mr. MACKENZIE found the salary of a Minister, including salary for a Minister, Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and not he, is responsible for the increase to $7,000.

To which we answer that long after Confederation, long after his objection to thirteen Ministers had been strongly expressed, Mr. MACKENZIE felt the people to believe that he would reform that system. Here is a sample of his utterances on that subject taken from the *Globe's* report of his speech at London on the 20th October, 1873, three years after the adoption of the system of thirteen:

"A Coalition was one of those systems that produced state aids to political corruption; as its natural fruit; in fact one might as well expect pure water from a foul spring as anything better than our present political condition from a Coalition. While the Ministers of the Reform Party were formed and administered by one Minister, we had now four. One who was supreme was Hincks; the other, Tilley, was Minister of Customs; Morris was Minister of Inland Revenue; and another was Minister of Public Works. Now, he would say this, that there was no necessity for such amplification of the Cabinet. There was no necessity for a Cabinet of thirteen. The United States had a population of forty millions, a vast territory, and a vast commerce, and they had got along with seven Ministers; and one Secretary of the Treasury conducted all the financial affairs."

What does this mean? That in 1870 "there was no necessity for a Cabinet of "thirteen," but now there is room for "amplification of the Cabinet"; in short that Mr. MACKENZIE would change the system if he could with propriety do so. Why hasn't he changed it then? Because, we are told, there were only four Provinces to represent, and there were seven and a territory now. But, we reply, in the United States seven Ministers govern a population of forty millions, hence, according to Mr. MACKENZIE, the *Globe* argument on his behalf is not a plausible one.

As to the salary matter, the *Globe* well knows that it was never changed that Mr. MACKENZIE had increased the salaries. The point was taken, and it is a good one, that the gentleman who complained of the Ministerial salaries was paid a fee for Premier, and who asked the people to put him in office that he might reform the system, and then increase salaries, now draws his $8,000 without a quain.

The Party's utterances in Opposition are given with force which it is utterly impossible for it to escape.

THE GOW AND STIRTON CASES.

THIS is the *Globe's* latest on the charge that the appointments of Messrs. STIRTON and GOW being appointments to vacant offices in their own constituencies, were contrary to Mr. BLAKE's convictions on the subject. It is given in reply to an article in the London *Free Press*:

"A garbled report of Mr. Blake's speech in the Ontario Legislature is quoted to show that Mr. Mackenzie acted inconsistently in giving Mr. Stirton and Mr. Gow the appointments. Mr. Gow's appointment to the Shrevalty of Wellington is also mentioned as a proof of Reform delinquency. As Mr. Gow was recommended to the office by the Reform Members of Wellington, the argument in his case would not apply. But the qualification in Mr. Blake's speech would apply to Mr. Stirton equally with Mr. Gow. As dishonest as its Toronto contemporary, from which it takes its cue, the western organ omits to quote Mr. Blake's exception in favour of a member whose appointment might be considered to be a recognition or expression of public opinion. If the wish of Reform in the Riding of South Wellington did not constitute 'an overwhelming expression of opinion' in Mr. Stirton's favour, then the phrase has no meaning."

Mr. BLAKE's contention was that it was improper to appoint members to vacant offices in their own constituencies, although in an ironical way, he said in referring to the appointment of Mr. GREELEY to the shrievalty of Prince Edward, that such appointments might be justified if there were "an overwhelming expression of public opinion" in favour of the sitting member. Upon this qualification the *Globe* maintains that there has been no breach of Mr. BLAKE's views in the case of Messrs. GOW and STIRTON, because there was such "an overwhelming expression," etc., in favour of their appointment. It is a small knot hole, but the times go hard with the Party.

But let us close up the hole. The following resolution was placed on the paper by Mr. BLAKE on the 15th December, 1870, as the Globe will see by turning to its columns of the 16th:

"Mr. Blake—That it be resolved that having regard to the existing system of dispensing the Government patronage, no member of this House should be appointed to any office of emolument which may become vacant in his constituency."

There is no qualification, ironical or otherwise, in that. How can the *Globe* reconcile it with the appointments in question or with another which it finds it convenient to overlook, viz., Mr. PERRY'S appointment to the shrievalty of Oxford when he was one of the Local representatives of the County and at the precise juncture, by the way, of Mr. MOWAT'S descent from the Bench?

This is another of the green withes against which the struggles of Grit-organ will not prevail. But how much wiser would it be for the *Globe* to cease these absurd attempts to prove black white and make a clean breast of its difficulties after the manner of the Cornwall *Freeholder*, whose words will be found quoted in another article.

DEATH OF LORD LISGAR.

A cable despatch from London Monday morning briefly announces the death of Lord LISGAR.

The deceased peer, it is almost unnecessary to say, was Governor-General of Canada from 1868 to 1872. He came to us as Sir JOHN YOUNG, just after Confederation, and did much by the wise and judicious exercise of his authority to enable our rulers to complete the great work of 1867. He left this country, to be succeeded by Lord DUFFERIN,