THE DOMINION COALITION.

Mr. Scott, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Coffin,

Mr. Ross, Mr. Burpee,

3. Mr. Cartwright, on the 11th Decem-

and no sums shall be expended on such works until a separate estimate for each work to be constructed shall be submitted to Parliament, and that the amount to be expended in each year shall be voted

Mr. A. J. SMITH.

THE CAMPAIGN

A Record of Extravagance

Lake, Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods a connected section of these water-stretches, his policy then being to run the Pacific railway along the line of run the Pacific railway along the line or the Dawson route, and attach it to a 2,015 yards. policy had been pursued, the lock at No defence is offered in behalf of the Fort Frances would have given an uninterrupted waterway from Sturgeon Falls to the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods, a distance of 177 miles. But instead of running the railway along the Dawson or Southern route, and utilizing the waterstretches, Mr. Mackenzie changed his mind and chose a northern route which lies 100 miles north of Fort Frances. Nevertheless having once begun the work at Fort Frances, the Premier has persevered in it, though his own engineers have told him, not perhaps in so many words, that it is a costly and absurd blunder.

Mr. Mackenzie gave the work to Mr. Sutherland without survey or estimate or Parliamentary authority, and ordered it to be done, not by contract, but by the day's work system, Mr. Sutherland, as instead of by contract. There is no

day's work system, Mr. SUTHERLAND, as instead of by contract. There is no Government Superintendent, employing day labourers. This was contrary to all scheme or a special work requiring Parlaw and practice. · If the lock was a part of the Pacific Railway undertaking, it ought, by the Pacific Railway Act, to have been done by contract. If it was not a part of the Pacific Railway, then the Premier ought to have obtained Parlia- to erect barracks, etc., at Fort Pelly, mentary authority for the expenditure upon it, and let it out to contract. It that spot the capital of the North-West

In 1987 to creek harmle, one part of the North was part to expect harmle, one part of the neglial of the North was part to expect harmle, one part of the North was part to expect harmle, one part of the North was part of the neglial of the North was part of the North was part of the part of the North was part of the part of the North was part of the

Isay "lost," I mean it has greatly diminished or lost its chief importance so far as the Pacific railway is con-

Lake route I think they call it.

Inasmuch as this is only a canoe route, what necessity is there for building a lock for steamboats at Fort Frances? The two

"stretches" scheme, he conceived the idea of building a lock at Fort Frances.

His object no doubt was to make Rainy

Fort Frances would have given an uninter- Premier for this waste of a quarter of a

y to all scheme or a special work requiring Par-was a liamentary authority.

In 1875 the Government determined

Firemore lock was being constructed for the purpose of being used in connection with the realway? I understood so from the reports, and I have a map showing why the lock was commenced. It is a map of the office, all that I know is from reading the reports. This plan shows the line of railway as originally intended, as well as the present located line. The dotted line shows the route originally intended, and it was in connection with that line had been carried out, this canal would have been of immenses importance, but since the change of the line northward, it has lost its importance in connection with the Pacific railway. When I say "Most." I map of the same of the sam ce in water 700 feet long, and the dredging of when a channel 200 feet in width and 15 feet. deep. The papers brought down to Parliament in answer to orders of the House Will it be of any importance in connection with the Pacific railway? It may possibly, and will probably be made of some importance. I can better explain it on the general plan of the Canadian Pacific railway, published under the-direction of Mr. Fleming.

Federal to the connection of the Canadian Pacific railway, published under the-direction of Mr. Fleming. March, 1877, show that the new sorts of modifications without a single dollar's reduction of the tender price, affairs in any way they can manage, the only possible way being to bribe a certain number of constituencies. * * * To procure good Government, it is necessary that a Premier should strictly select his colleagues from the party whose principles he intends to carry out. To bring into the Cabinet the member of an opposing party is Coalition." Explain how the lock can be of any importance in connection with the railway. The plan now produced, is a plan that was printed two years ago—in 1876. It was made by Mr. Fleming, or under his instructions. It shows the course of the line from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. The black portion shows the sections of the line under contract. There is a gap marked in red between English river but rather a considerable increase of it.

N. S. A vacancy having occurred in Victoria County in consequence of Mr. TREMAINE'S appointment to the Bench, Mr. Ross was wanted to run in the Govfor steambats at Fort Frances? The two are incompatible, certainly, as regards their capabilities for traffic. I presume, if the canal had not been commenced and considerably advanced before the line was changed, the lock would not have been 1876, Mr. Ross telegraphed to the Minister of Public Works that he desired to realized of his interest in the considerable. canal had not been commenced and considerably advanced before the line was changed, the lock would not have been built.

Is it not a fact that for the purpose of getting in provisions the lock at Fort Frances would only cause an additional portage? Yes.

Will it not take as long a time to pass a cance through the lock as to make the portage? I think not; it is rather a rough portage, if not long. It takes more time to tranship goods than to get a vessel through a lock.

**The Beauport job is rank and smells to the Minister of Public Works that the desired to be relieved of his interest in the contract to the Minister of Public Works that the desired to be relieved of his interest in the contract, which his partner would complete. "Accept," he says, "if you think it necessary to do so." These words are cance through the lock as to make the portage? I think not; it is rather a rough to tranship goods than to get a vessel through a lock.

**The Beauport job is rank and smells to the Ministry Good the Ministry of jobbery, and of defiantly breaking the were nominated for the Local Legislature, and the contest between them will be close.

**We have all alor to to the Ministry of jobbery, and of defiantly breaking the were nominated for the Local Legislature, and the contest between them will be close. Both are Roman Catholics; the former (R. W. Scott) is John A.'s nominee!"

**The Beauport job is rank and smells to the Ministry of John A. Scott and H. J. Friel were nominated for the Local Legislature, and the contest between them will be close. Both are Roman Catholics; the former (R. W. Scott) is John A.'s nominee!"

**The Beauport job is rank and smells to the Ministry of John A. Scott and H. J. Friel were nominated for the Local Legislature, and the contest the were nominated for the Local Legislature, and the contest the men will be close. Both are Roman Catholics; the former (R. W. Scott) is John A.'s nominee!"

**The Beauport job is rank and smells the coal Legislature, and the contest the total the coal Legisl

A Record of Extravagance and Corruption.

THE PORT FRANCES LOCK.

Mr. Hugh Sutherland, of Orillia, once ran on the Reform ticket in North Simcoe and was defeated, though it is said he spent a considerable amount in "putting down bribery and corruption "with lots of money." Hence his claim on the Party.

At the time Mr. Mackenzie was enamoured of the "magnificent water-"stretches" scheme, he conceived the summer of the first simply for that hot was allowed to be used to make the purpose of commerce will this lock be of any use whatever in connection with the Pacific Railway! Not in connection with the Pacific Railway! In the meantime, during the construction of the railway, it may be of some use.

Allowing the Manitou route to be as good as you describe it, the Fort Frances portage unimproved would have added little or nothing to the difficulty of getting up there? It would not have been very great. It is a very limited means of getting in supplies, simply by canoes.

And you are restricted to canoes there, are you not? Yes.

The evidence of other Government engineers corroborates this, the fact being with listed the world would never had been elected the world or had been elected the

In a speech delivered at St. Catharines in the fall of 1870, Mr. Mackenzie, then leader of the Opposition, said: "He "would never accept office upon any consideration if in doing so he had to "abandon the least of the principles he "consideration if the principles he "abandon the least of the principles he "abandon the least of the principles he "corr's record has been dealt with. Mr. Cartwright had opposed the Reform party all his life. During the campaign of 1872, only a year before he was made Finance Minister, he was blacklettered in the campaign articles of the Globs as having been guilty of the following enormities: "now professed. The man who taught one thing in Opposition and another when he was in power, was a demagogue in whom the people could have no confidence whatever."

1. Mr. Cartwright voted to "reward foul murder" in the North-West.
2. Mr. Cartwright, on the 18th December, 1867, voted "for the adoption of a route for the Intercolonial railway, which he knew to be inimical to the interests of the December of the Intercolonial railway. have no confidence whatever."

THE COALITION PRINCIPLE.

At the great Reform convention held against Coalitions. At that time, it will e remembered, Confederation had just been accomplished on paper. A new era had dawned. The old Party differences which had harassed Upper and Lower Canada from 1841 to 1866 had been healed, and three Reformers, Messrs. Howland, MacDougalland Fer-GUSON-BLAIR—two of whom had entered the Coalition Cabinet of 1864 with Mr. GEORGE BROWN for the avowed purpose of bringing about the Union—had determined to see that great work through, and so they continued to act with Sir John MacDonald and the Conservative Party. Mr. Brown, however, de-

from time to time."
7. Mr. Cartwright on the 16th of June
1867, voted for the "violation of the Constitution" in the matter of the Nova Scotia nounced them as traitors. He himself influenced by personal pique, had de-serted the Coalition even before the British North America Act had been subsidy.
8. Mr. Cartwright, on the 17th June,

"There are only two ways of carrying on

Globe further said :

it are eternal and survive," and yet they were taken into a Cabinet of Roformers who denounced coalitions as immoral and corrupt. If it be said, "O, yes, but they agreed with their Refform colleagues," did not Howland, Macdougall, and Ferguson-Blair, and Sandfield Macdonald, E. B. Wood, and Stephen Richards agree with their Conservative colleagues? If the eternal principles survived in one case, they survived in the other; and if Reformers by joining Tories formed an immoral alliance, inversely the same is true of Tories joining Reformers. by joining Tories formed an immoral alliance, inversely the same is true of Tories joining Reformers.

at Hamilton, Mr. Mackenzie laid down with singular clearness his views on the In his speech of the 7th December, 1870, Mr. BLAKE taunted Mr. SAND-FIELD MACDONALD with having joined a Party that had once upon a time during the pre-Confederation heartburnings deharmony on all leading subjects, or by a coalition of different parties who are deter-mined to carry on the administration of affairs in any way they can manage, the nounced him as unworthy of public con-

men who denounced him as unworthy of public confidence and almost of private associations in days gone by.

"Has Mr. Macdonald forgetten the stories circulated about him by his present friends? The tales with reference to Mr. Poupore and Mr. DeBellefeuille? Does he not remember that they charged him with attempting to buy the support of Mr. Harwood by tendering an office in the militiate to his relative Mr. DeBellefeuille? Does he forget the charge made by Sir John Macdonald that he got the support of Mr. Poupore by buying his property? I would like to know how Mr. Macdonald, the sinner of 1864, is the saint of to-day. None of these charges have been retracted, and are yet hanging over his head. So much with reference to the antecedents of the Administration. I ask now what you could expect from such a union, what progeny from such an unnatural alliance?"

In 1875 M. CAUCHON became a mem-

December, 1872, said of him:

"It (the report of the Beauport Committee) tells its own story, and that is a very disgraceful one. A job is bad enough in any case, but a job at the expense of the poor unfortunates who have lost their reason, is especially detestable."

And on the 9th December, 1872: we trust that the Scotts are gone, and we hope in a few years to see a better generation of politicians grow up."

On the 19th of the same month the

"The Beauport job is rank and smells

to Mr. BLAKE's Cabinet. Nav. after

Mr. Penny, a Senator and a leading Reformer of Quebec, wrote in his newspaper, the Montreal Herald of the 18th December, 1872: On the 5th November, 1873, Sir John Macdonald resigned, and the Reform leaders were called in to form a new Government. Their violation in 1871 of the anti-Coalition principle had in a measure accustomed them to its abuse, and they calmly chose half a dozen Tories for seats in their Cabinet, viz.:

becamber, 1872:

"Scandalous as this affair is in its barest outline, it is made infinitely worse by its attendant circumstances. It is worse because this villainous bargain was made with a man (M. Gauchon) holding no less honourable a position than the President ship of the Senate; worse because the materials out of which the job was affected were those who suffer from the saddest infirmity to which human nature is liable, because what was bought and sold was the power of squeezing the highest possible profit out of economies, exercised at the cost of the most helpless of God's creatures. It is quite safe to say that if this were a matter of life and death in the Criminal Court, the evidence of M. Cauchon—not to go a step too far, we do not include the Ministry in the scope of this sentence—would be sufficient to hang him."

And Senator Hector Fabre, another leading Liberal, wrote in his newspaper, L'Evenement, of the same date:

"M. Cauchon will be able, perhaps, to secure, as he announces, his re-election for Montmorenci, but he will never recover from the blow he has just received. The confession of culpability which has lately been extracted from him will be as a weight upon him for evermore. It is now impossible that he should ever be Lieut. Mr. Scorr's record has been dealt

"M. Cauchon will be able, perhaps, to secure, as he announces, his re-election for Montmorenci, but he will never recover from the blow he has just received. The confession of culpability which has lately been extracted from him will be as a weight upon him for evermore. It is now impossible that he should ever be Lieut. Governor or Local Prime Minister, for the too-lengthened series of his double dealings has come to a close. He goes forth this day from the Local Chamber despised and spat upon, only soon to withdraw from public life, crushed and disgraced. It is the commencement of capital punishment which honest people have been demanding for so long a time past." 3. Mr. Cartwright, on the 11th December, 1867, helped by his vote to "subvert the Parliamentary safeguards respecting the control of money."

4. Mr. Cartwright, on the 5th May, 1868 "frustrated economy," having helped to vote down Mr. Holton's motion for the reorganization of the Civil Service.

5. Mr. Cartwright, on the 19th May, 1868, voted down Mr. Blake's motion for the better securing of the Independence of Parliament.

6. Mr. Cartwright, on the 15th May, 1869, "delivered the Treasury into the hands of the most unprincipled of men," by helping to vote down Mr. Mackenzie's motion respecting the Fortification Grant, as follows:—

"That no sums shall be expended on such works until a separate estimate for

for so long a time past."

"None of these terrible charges had been retracted, and they were yet hanging over M. Cauchon's head," when the Reform leaders asked him into their Cabinet. To use Mr. Blake's when the Reform leaders asked him into their Cabinet. To use Mr. BLAKE's words again—"I ask now what you "could expect from such a union, what "progeny from such an unnatural alliprogeny from such an unnatural alliance?" If it was wrong for Mr. "progeny from such an unnatural alli"ance?" If it was wrong for Mr.

SANDFIELD MACDONALD to ally himself with a Party which had accused him of fication of the Cabinet. There is no necessity for this amplification of the Cabinet. grave political crimes, inversely it could not have been right, leaving moral considerations aside, for the Party that had accused M. CAUCHON of a detestable robbery, and that had not withdrawn the accusation, to make him a

commons of Canada. In at many of these representations were utterly untrue. An alleged magnificent water power for dressing mills referred to in the prospectus had no existence whatever. The shipment of ore to England, so far from being largely

IV.—That the said Company was so fidence, &c.:

"But he has formed an alliance with the men who denounced him as unworthy of public confidence and almost of private associations in days gone by.

"N.—Inat the said company was so got up and organized, and the said mine and property so sold, for the benefit chiefly of the said plaintiff, who himself ultimately received the greater part of the purchase money thereof.

On the strength of this statement a transfer of the properties was made to McEwen and one John Ralston Cunningham for the sum of \$839,800; whereupon McEwen and Huntington received from the Copper Pyrites Co. £15,000 stg. in paid-up stock oi the Company, and also the sum of £35,000 stg. by way of premium

VI.—That to induce a number of well-known persons in England and Scotland to become directors in these Companies, large sums of money were given them by Huntington and McEwen; but that several of the directors returned the money when

VII.—That Huntington and McEwen bribed, in the first place, with £10,000 paid-up stock, and, in the next place, by a position to which was attached an annual salary of £3,000 stg., one James Taylor, to report upon the properties in question in such way as they might desire.

VIII.—That instead of \$25,000 having been paid for the Clark mine, only \$20,000 was paid, out of which "the said plaintiff received or retained, or was returned, the sum of \$5,000 or thereabouts." That the proprietors of the Hartford mine, instead of \$225,000, received only \$170,000, \$55, 600 of which went ultimately into Mr. Huntington's pockets. And so thoroughout his whole list; the entire sum retained or received by Mr. Huntington in this way amounting to \$3223,000.

IV. The the total comparison of the constituencies of Ontario, whether any

THE NUMBER OF CABINET MIN-

For years after Confederation the Re-form leaders declared that thirteen Ministers were too many. They advocated economy in those days, and led the people to believe that they could and would conduct the affairs of the Dominion with less than thirteen Cabinet officers. At London, on the 24th October, 1870, Mr.

MACKENZIE said :
"While the finances of the Province were

their Cabinet was composed not of thirteen but of fourteen Ministers, Mr. Blake himself being "added to the "Executive Council with impunity and without a portfolio. It is contendad to the Cabinet Council with impunity and without a portfolio. It is contendad to the Cabinet Council with impunity and without a portfolio. It is contendad to the Cabinet Cabinet Council with impunity and without a portfolio. It is contendad to the Cabinet ton was at the time owner of certain property adjoining the mine known as the Huntington Mine, and used in connection therewith. That he was also the largest shareholder in the Huntington Mine, and virtually controlled it. That he had for a long time managed the working of it, said working resulting in heavy loss, and involving large indebtedness at the time unpaid. than then. But in Mr. MACKENZIE's words, if seven Ministers can govern thirty-six States and four territories with a population to day of 45,000,000 souls, why should it take thirteen Ministers to govern seven States and the North-West Territory with a population of 4,000,000 people? If the argument was sound then, it is sound now.

And addressing the Legislature on the 23rd December, 1871, two days after the formation of his Cabinet, he said, as re-

ported by the Globe:

"The first point upon which I desire to state the policy of this Administration is with reference to what may be called the extreme relations of the Province. My friends and myself have, for the past four complained that the late Administration. years, complained that the late Administra-tion was formed upon the principle and the understanding that it and the Government of the Dominion should work together— play into one another's hauds—that they should be allies. There exists, we think, a well-founded belief, at any rate a wide-spread belief, that that was the arrangespread belief, that that was the arrangement, and that it has been carried out. My friends and myself thought, and my Administration now thinks that such an arrangement is injurious to the well-being of Confederation, calculated to create difficulties which might be avoided, and that there should exist no other attitude on the part of the Provincial Government towards the Government of the Dominion than one of neutrality, that each Government should be absolutely independent in the management of its own affairs. We believe that the Government of the Province ought not to assume a position of either alliance or hostility towards the Government of the Dominion."

Mr. Mackenzie, a member of the Government thus addressed the electors. And at the business. Here is an extract from Dr. McGilli's address to the electors of South Ontario in the Local elections of 1871:

"I again present myself as a candidate for your suffrages for the Legislative Assembly. In 1867 I linked my fortunes with those of the leader of the Reform party, the Hon. George Brown. I gave him my support believing him what he professed to be, the uncompromising enemy of corruption in every form! Unfortunately his conduct during that election utterly destroyed my confidence in his political integrity. Early in the canvass I refused to contribute a sum demanded by him to a fund which I had reason to believe was being used for corrupt purposes. This led to

Government, thus addressed the electors of West Middlesex: "One strong point which he had urged against the late Government was that it was the creature of the Dominion Govern-

ment. The new Government proposed that no matter what Covernment was in power at Ottawa, the Government of Ontario would be free from all outside influence and Previous to this, he brought the subject up in the Dominion House:

"It has been frequently asserted that there is a close connection between this (Sir John's) Government and the Government of the Local Legislatures. It is desirable that there should be no connection whatever between the Central and Local Governments, and I feel it to be my duty to bring this principle before the House."

The "connection" complained of was the alleged alliance of the two Governments or rather of the two Premiers in their political ramblings through the country. political ramblings through the country. The Globe was constantly complaining of

The Globe was constantly complaining of this in this style:

"We are now in a position to declare that the two Macdonalds have arrived at an understanding in reference to the coming campaign. They are to hunt in couples and mutually to seek each other's well-being and success."

Having established themselves at Ottawa as well as Toronto, these gentle-

from you as to the readjustment of the constituencies of Ontario, whether any changes are to be made in the Eastern section. I hope they will be left as they are. I am satisfied that you can depend upon the Eastern section supporting you to a man. We are all doing the very best we

"Yours truly,
"D. A. MACDONALD." Mr. Mowar did as requested, for Mr A. J. GRANT, who replaced "poor" CRAIG" as Local member for Glengarry, wrote as follows to Mr. MAC-

"WILLIAMSTOWN, Dec. "WILLIAMSTOWN, Dec. 8th, 1874.
"Hon. D. A. Macdonald.
"Dear Sir,— * * I am happy
to state that the Government have decided

not to interfere with Glengarry or Cornwall in their redistribution bill at present.

Now, sir, I wish to state to you that the people of Charlotteburgh appreciate your assistance in getting organized, and in making a move towards making our objection to the charge known to the Greater. making a move towards making our objection to the change known to the Government, as I believe the measure would have been brought before the House before we would have known the intention of the Government, had you not interfered.

"Yours, with respect,
"A. J. GRANT."

But why argue further ? Have not the Dominion and Local Ministers "hunted "in couples" every picnic season? Already Mr. HARDY, on behalf of the Ontario Government, has been out this season with Messrs. MACKENZIE, CART-WRIGHT, and LAURIER. If "couples" was wrong in "the Mactheir successors?

PURITY IN ELECTIONS. In his Lambton speech-Globe, 25th

November, 1873 - Mr. MACKENZII

"In the late debate you will have all he was driven to this; that he was compelled to use money, because he said he heard from all quarters the Grits were using two dollars to their one, and that he that for him to be as rich as his neighbour he must steal also. Has it come to pass that a member will justify wrong-doing, by saying others have committed wrong. * I declare to you the entire story is false from beginning to end, that we ever spent money in the elections (1872.) * * * Money was contributed to the central fund for the purpose of defraying miscellaneous legal expenses, and amounted to between three and four thousand dollars. This is the entire amount that has been spent by the Liberal

and corruptionists, and the Reformers

about the business of buying themselves into power. The great mass of the electors are perfectly sound. They would resent the offer of money for their votes as they would resent a blow. All true friends of a canada are bound to set their faces against and a state of things. then, it is sound now.

Such a state of things. He and his (Sir John) are bound to buy their way to power, Let Ontario convince them that there is still too much honesty left to make this

> Yet while he was writing this, Mr. Brown was organizing a bribery and corruption fund, for two days afterward he sent the following note to Senator SIMP-

SON :

'Hon. John Simpson,
"Presd't. Ontario Bank. "My Drar Sir,—The fight goes bravely on. * * We have expended our on. We have expended our strength in aiding outlying counties and helping our city candidates. But a BIG PUSH has to be made on Saturday and Mon-STAND on Saturday. There are but half a been urged to write you, and comply accordingly. Things look well all over the

Of this letter Mr. Justice Wilson said "It is a letter written for corrupt pur-'poses, to interfere with the freedom of elections. It is an invitation to 'the recipient as one, with some "in committing bribery and corrup-"tion at the polls." Mr. Brown was

ing used for corrupt purposes. This led to a rupture between us which has never been healed."

Dr. McGill is now a Reformer, the "rupture" having been "healed" by "mesmerism," so Senator Simpsonswore in the QUEEN v. WILKINSON. COOK.

Mr. H. H. Cook, M. P. for North Simcoe, a very earnest Liberal and sound Reformer, testified as follows at his elec-

"In the spring of 1871 I canvassed the constituency for one month or six weeks; in 1872 I canvassed the constituency for a similar length of time. Speaking from memory, the expenses of my canvass in 1871 would reach about \$10,000; it might amount to \$13,000, for I do not charge my mind with \$2,000 or \$3,000 in election materials. mind with \$2,000 or \$3,000 in election matters. I have been examining my accounts for election expenses in 1872, and making a rough estimate I place them at \$13,000 to \$15,000; they certainly did not exceed the latter sum. That amount I paid myself; I do not know anything about sums paid by my friends. In 1874 the expenditures were much smaller, because I thought I would have the sympathy of the people in consequence of my expenditures in 1872, and that my opponent would have to carry the Pacific Scandal on his back."

Yet this gentleman, who thus frankly (Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE ENGLISH

Interesting Summary

THE "RIOT ACT." In connection with the rec-ances in Lancashire the Leeds plains for the information of the what the order of proclamation called "reading the Riot Act," is as follows is :—"Our Soverei Queen chargeth and command sons, being assembled, immedi-perse themselves and peaceab to their habitations or to their ness, upon the pains contained made in the first year of King preventing tumults and rioteus God save the Queen!" Riote not disperse within an hour afting of the proclamation may be if they offer resistance and a maimed, or hurt" by those deavouring to arrest or disperse. deavouring to arrest or dispers persons who "kill, maim, or h be held "free, discharged, an THE LAW AS TO PROPERTY DES

RIOTERS.

A correspondent of the seemeds the following extract from

sends the following extract from "Law of Fire Insurance":—I ama 8th George IV., cap. 31, co and amending the law on this suprovided that if any church or cluding Dissenting chapels), ho coach-house, outhouse, wareho shop, mill, malt-house, hop granary, or any building or en in carrying on any trade or man any branch thereof, or any whether fixed or moveable, prepemployed in any manufacture, or engine or other mining engine. employed in any manufacture, we engine or other mining engine, building or erection, or an waggon way, or trucks for minerals, shall be feloniously d pulled down, or destroyed, in part, by any persons or tumultuously assembled t or tumultuously assembled to every such case the inhabitan hundred, wapentake, ward, or trict in the nature of a hundred, ever name it shall be denor which any of the said offences sl mitted, shall be liable to yield f sation to the person or persons by the offences, not only for the done to any of the subjects en but to any fixtures, furniture whatsoever therein (sec. 2.) the damage is done in any city of forming part of any hundred of trict, such city, town or place liable in the same way (sec. 12 proceeding is to be maintained Act unless the person or persons or such of them as have knowle circumstances. care of the property damage within seven days after the sion of the offence, go bef Justice of the Peace havi diction over the place where t has been committed, and state the names of the offenders, if kn submit to an examination touchi cumstances, and become bound nizance to prosecute the offen apprehended: and no action brought but within three calenda after the commission of the offend In any action the high constable hundred is to be the defendant, a hundred is to be the derendant, a habitants are made competent (secs. 4 and 5). By the 2 and 3 o IV., cap. 72, the operathe 7 and 8 George IV 31, is extended to protect in a machines and any experience of the second and any experience. ing machines and any erec thereto belonging. Neither of extends to Scotland or Ireland.

SALT IN BEER. A deputation of brewers from to of England has waited on the Ri G. Sclater-Booth, at the office of Government Board, in order to I him the question of the prosecutivaliers for the presence of salt in b. Sclater-Booth said if he could see the recording to the presence of the property of the presence of that they might be more judicious taken, he should be happy to do s was not easy for a public depa interfere with the local authorities interpretation of an Act of Parlian must have something more author the fact that a magistrate convict missed a case. He would do wha ask them to let him have further

POPULATION OF THE TURKISH The following tables give, for time, a detailed census of the toman Empire, taken, with the ex three or four items, from the se year-book, "Sal Nama," for the

of inform	Halet Effend	li, from off
		IN EUROPE.
Selanik Kosowa		Yanya Iskodra Crete Chatalia
Total : Total : Total : Consts	dult males dult females hildren, both se	xes
Servia	hia and Moldavi	a.,
	tal Turkey in E	tary

Excluding Tributary. 15,

2.—ASIA MINOR, TAURUS, AND ARME

4. 451,316 Van.

1. 537,122 Van.

1. 296,799

A ziz

420,001 Adana

1. 49,651

1. 29,929

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1. 20,929

1. 339,141

1. 341,081

1. 341,188

1. 341,188 Total dult males..... Total dult females..... Total dildren, both sexes

Tota for Asia Minor -SYRIA, MESOPOTANIA, ARABI Tota for Syria .. Sagdad, Sttled. 449,278 Basra, Settled Novadic.1,135,928 Nomadi lotal hildren, both sexes Totl for Mesopotamia.

ptal for Arabia .. nties (1867)... Theseigures give the following

urkey in Europe.... Asia Minor.... yria, Mesopotamia, A Thus urope learns, says the Tethat the Empire which it has be posed to extirpate, or subject to Her vass, is a vast nation of new 1000,000 suls.

INTENATIONAL PRISON CONGR. The Erl of Carnarvon has pressed meeting held at the rooms of the Science association in London, to for the thorough representation country the International Prissess to a held in August at Stog The note chairman said he had taken grat interest in the question while Comial Secretary he had puroluminals correspondence on the roluminas correspondence on the de alludd to the fact that in 1872

presided to the fact that in 1872 presided the International Congressin Londs, and said some most im consequeces had arisen from the ditions of that meeting. The ob-holding sat proposed Congress was