

of an estate of this magnitude, and but for the... of the \$ might have been paid... the secured claim, and I therefore think the... to his discharge under sub-section 2... of the Act, and grant it accordingly.

COURT OF APPEAL

BIGGS PATRICK, J. A.

An Involuntary appeal. Mr. Gormally... Mr. W. Cassels and Mr. Hogg... for the respondent. Appeal dismissed.

COURT OF APPEAL

Tuesday, 22nd March, 1881.

The Hon. James Keane, an Insolvent... The Hon. Jas. Keane, appellants; and the Hon. Jas. Keane, respondents.

BEEF SUGAR

Mr. Feros—L'Union Sucriero Franco-Canadienne... now daily constituted with a capital of 10,000,000... of which 1,000,000 is already paid up for the... construction of the Befflor (on bank)...

L'Union Sucriero Franco-Canadienne

Windsor Hotel, Montreal, March 25th.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS

The British Secretary of State for War has sent the following communication to the proprietors of leading newspapers in London:—

"Owing to the great facilities which exist for telegraphic communication, there is considerable danger in war time that information reaching the ears of the enemy... of great value to the enemy. Mr. Childers therefore appeals to you to exercise a careful editorial supervision over all telegrams arriving from South Africa...

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN SOME COLOONIES

The net weight of cane crushed at the mill of the Rewa Plantation Company in the Fiji Islands for fourteen months was 2,934 tons, at a cost of \$15,102,000... which includes 12 cents per ton for putting the cane to the mill, and another 12 cents for use of punt, making the cost of sugar \$2 24 per ton.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY STATIONERY

A return recently laid on the table of the British House of Commons shows that whereas in the year of the establishment of the Stationery Office, 1827, the expenditure amounted to 2,000 sterling, for the current year, 1880-81, it will reach over £1,000,000... Printing alone in 1879-80 cost the country £2,000,000, exclusive of charges for paper.

AMERICAN CUSTOM REVENUE

The following table exhibits in the order of value the principal dutiable commodities in the United States, with the amount of duty collected on each, during the year ending June 30, 1880.

Table with columns: Articles, Duties collected. Includes categories like Sugar, molasses and confectionery; Wood, and manufactures; Iron and steel; Silk manufactures; Cotton manufactures; Flax, and manufactures; Tin, and manufactures; Chemicals, dyes, drugs, and medicines; Fruits (including nuts); Leather, and manufactures; Hemp, jute, and manufactures; Spirits and wines; Breadstuffs and other farinaceous food; Diamonds (cut), cambric, muslins, etc.; Tobacco, and manufactures; Wood, and manufactures; Earthenware and china; Fancy articles; Glass, and manufactures; Buttons and button materials; Furs, and manufactures; Animals (living); Embroideries; Seeds; Books, engravings, and other printed matter; Spices; Brads, plate, flats, lacis, trimmings, etc.; Paintings, etc. (not by American artists); Clocks and watches; Salt; Coal; Paper, and manufactures of; Fish; Hats, bonnets and hoods; Metals, metal compositions, etc.; Paints and colors; Copper, and manufactures of; Musical instruments; Hair, and manufactures of; Provisions; Beer, ale and porter; Oils (vegetable) fixed or expressed; Vegetables; Marble, and manufactures of; Zinc, and manufactures of; Hats and mantles; Coats and corset cloth; Brass, and manufactures of; Oils (volatile or essential); Soap; India rubber manufactures; Lead, and manufactures of; All other articles.

FOREIGN LOANS IN DEFAULT

From the annual report of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders we take the following approximate summary of foreign loans at present in default:—

Table with columns: Name of State, Approximate Principal Unredeemed, Approximate Interest Overdue, Total. Includes Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Liberia, Louisiana, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Santa Domingo, Santo Domingo, Virginia.

Since the return of 1876, it is pointed out, the following loans have disappeared from the defaulting list: The 8 per cent. loans of Alabama, the 6 per cent. loans of Bolivia, the 5 per cent. loans of Greece of 1824 and 1825, the 6 per cent. Turkish loans of 1834 and 1871, the 6 per cent. loan of Uruguay and the 14 per cent., 3 per cent., and 6 per cent. of Venezuela. The Columbia 4 1/2 per cent. loan of 1873, in default 1879-80, is now in course of arrangement.—Economist.

BULLION AND SPECIE MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1880

Table with columns: Exports, Imports, Excess of exports. Includes Gold and Silver.

That is to say, England had \$11,850,000 in gold and \$1,154,000 in silver during the year. Of the gold imports, Japan supplied \$2,900,000, Australia \$1,071,000, France \$1,050,000, and Belgium \$1,770,000; while of that exported, \$2,750,000 came to the United States, \$3,380,000 went to Egypt, \$3,110,000 went to France, \$3,465,000 went to Spain and Gibraltar, \$1,320,000 to British India, and \$8,095,000 to Spanish America. As to the silver, France supplied \$10,100,000, Mexico \$16,910,000, the United States \$6,990,000, and Germany but \$2,035,000; while of the exports, British India took \$21,605,000, China \$5,625,000, and Germany more than had exported to London, or \$2,330,000.—Mining Record.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS.

1848—Nov. 26—The life of the Duke of Modena attempted. 1849—June 21—The Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden. 1851—May 22—Bafelongo, a workman, shot at Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and broke his arm. 1852—June 28—Robert Pate, an excellent name in the army, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria. 1852—Sept. 21—An infernal machine was found at Marcellus, with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon III. 1853—Feb. 18th—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was seriously wounded in the head while walking on the ramparts at Vienna, by a Hungarian tailor named Linder. 1853—April 16th—An attempt on the life of Victor Emmanuel was reported to the Italian Chamber. 1853—July 5th—An attempt was made to kill Napoleon III., as he was entering the Opera Comique. 1854—March 20th—Ferdinand Charles III., Duke of Parma, was killed by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the abdomen. 1855—April 28th—Napoleon III. was fired at on the Champs Elysees by Giovanni Puerli. 1856—April 28th—Raymond Fuenes was arrested in the act of firing on Isabella, Queen of Spain. 1856—Dec. 8th—Agostino Milano, a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III., of Naples, with his bayonet. 1857—Aug. 7th—Napoleon III. again. Barcoletti, Gilardi and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming from London to assassinate him. 1858—Jan. 11th—Napoleon III. for the fifth time. Orsini and his associates threw fulminating bombs at him as he was on his way to the opera. 1861—July 14th—King William of Prussia was for the first time shot at by Oscar Becker, a student at Baden-Baden. Becker fired twice at him, but missed him. 1862—Dec. 18th—A student named Dossler fired a pistol at Queen Amelia of Greece (Princess of Oldenburg) at Athens. 1864—Dec. 24th—Four more conspirators from London against the life of Napoleon III. were arrested at Paris. 1865—April 14th—President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth. 1865—April 6th—A Russian named Kavarzoff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. Petersburg. He was foiled by a peasant, who was ennobled for the deed. 1867—The Czar's life was again attempted during the great Exposition, at a review in the Bois de Boulogne, at Paris. 1867—June 19th—Maximilian shot. 1868—June 10th—Prince Michael, of Serbia, was killed by the brothers Radawowitch. 1871—The life of Amadeus, then newly King of Spain, was attempted. 1872—August—Col. Gutierrez assassinated President Balta, of the Republic of Peru. 1873—Jan. 1st—President Morales, of Bolivia, was assassinated. 1875—August—President Carlos Maeno, of Ecuador, was assassinated. 1877—June—President Gill, of Paraguay, was assassinated by Commander Moles. 1878—May 11th—The Emperor William of Germany was shot at again, this time by Emilie Henri Max Hoedel, alias Lehmann, the Socialist. Lehmann fired three shots at the Emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed him. 1878—June 2nd—Emperor William was shot at by Dr. Nobbling while out riding. He received about thirty small shot in the neck and face. 1879—April 14—Attempted assassination of the Czar at St. Petersburg by one Solowjew. He was executed May 9th. 1879—Dec. 1—The assassination of the Czar attempted by a mine under a train near Moscow. 1879—Dec. 30—The King of Spain was shot at while driving with the Queen. 1880—Feb. 17—Attempt to kill the Royal family of Russia by blowing up the Winter Palace. Eight soldiers were killed and forty-five wounded. 1881—March 13—The Czar killed by a bomb.

THE SUN DO MOVE.

The Rev. John Jasper, Richmond's well known coloured preacher, repeated his celebrated lecture in Richmond Sunday evening, before a large audience. The renowned "sun" orator preached from the book of Exodus: "The Lord is a Man of War, the Lord is His Name." In a very graphic manner the preacher carried his large and very attentive audience over the times when Israel was in Egypt, and across the Red Sea, the Wilderness, the Jordan, passed Jericho, and down to the wars of Joshua, and at this point proved to the satisfaction of a large class of his hearers that Joshua did command the "sun to stand still." The preacher referred to many passages alluding to the rising and going down of the sun. His logic about the distance of the sun from the earth was very fine, when, with contempt, he said some wise men, so called, stated the distance to be forty millions, others fifty millions, and one as much as one hundred and four millions of miles. "What could you get a tape line long enough to measure such a distance? And how could a man get up close enough to the sun to hitch it on so as to measure? The railroads can't get that. The balloons come nearer than anything else, but who can go up? Now, in August it is so hot here that folks want an umbrella, a fan, and plenty of ice water, and yet those wise men say we are 104,000,000 of miles from the sun. It is foolish to believe such stuff." And, turning around, he looked into the faces of one of the most accomplished divines in Virginia, and one of the best civil engineers in this country. Mr. Jas. treated all such figures as the work of a wicked, foolish mind, who was not satisfied with the plain Word of God, but must go outside to teach such things that no man can learn. To his mind the idea of the earth being round is so foolish that he would not insult his hearers with any argument on this subject. The Scriptures say the earth has four corners—and that was proof to him that it is not round. "How could men be under their feet? How would they stick to the earth? They must be like flies that crawl on the walls. I don't believe any such stuff." Mr. Jasper is a most earnest man. He fully believes all he says, and wields a powerful sway over his people, who regard him as the most powerful preacher of their color.—From the Norfolk Virginian.

A meeting of the directors of the Napierville Junction Railway and Quarry Company was held here to-day, and \$130,000 worth of stock subscribed, to complete the road and develop the quarries.