The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 286. TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH

INSTANTLY relieves and permanently cures this loathsome disease in all its varying stages. It possesses the soothing and healing properties of plants, herbs and barks in their essential form, from years of chronic catarrhal complaint, and in this respect differs from all other known remedies. In one case it cured a man who had been deaf in the right ear for 25 years, and whenever known has become the standard remedy for the treatment of Catarrh. Testimonials have been waited upon for the signature of national reputation who have been cured by this remedy, and who have, at considerable expense and personal trouble, spread the good news throughout the circles in which they move. When you hear a wealthy merchant of intelligence, and refinement say, "I owe my life to Sanford's Radical Cure," you may believe us that it is an article of great value, and worthy to be classed among the standard proprietary specifics of the day.

THE benefit I derive from its daily use is to me incalculable. HENRY WELLS, OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO.

IT has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering. GEO. W. HOUGHTON, WAYMAN, MASS.

I FOLLOWED the directions to the letter and am happy to say I have had a permanent cure. D. W. Gray, M. D., McMCARTY, IOWA.

I HAVE recommended it to quite a number of my friends, all of whom have expressed to me their high estimate of its value and good effects with them. WM. BOWEN, 22 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AFTER using two bottles I find myself permanently cured. I have since recommended over one hundred bottles with the greatest success. WM. W. ARMSTRONG, 159 HARRIS AVA., BROOK.

WE have sold SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for nearly one year and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have yet to hear of the first complaint. S. D. RALSWIN & CO., WASHINGTON, IND.

THE cure effected in my case by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE was so remarkable that it seemed to those who had suffered without relief from any of the usual remedies that it could not be true. I therefore made affidavit to it before Seth J. Thomas, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Boston. GEORGE F. DINSMORE, Tremont, Boston.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Dr. Sanford's improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all forms of Catarrh. Price one dollar. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' Voltaic Plaster!

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Strengthening Plaster, forming the most powerful pain, inflammation and aches in the World of Medicine.

A MORBID SWELLING.

Gentlemen—I send for one of COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, and it has been of great benefit in reducing a swelling in my left side that two physicians pronounced enlargement of the spleen, and one pronounced it an Ovarian Tumour.

L. A. RISTER.

CYNTHIANA, IND., March 29th, 1877.

THEY ARE THE BEST.

Gentlemen—Send me two more Plasters, and I will pay you would send me another dozen of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. The one I have shown you will see that I can do something to recommend your invaluable Plaster. I feel it to be up and around. There are a number who have had your plasters who had given up in despair of finding any good for nothing, and now join me in recommending your invaluable Plaster. I have got along this winter better than I have before in three years. Would be glad to have over of your plasters before.

Yours, ALBERT W. MCCROSS.

BALDWINSVILLE, N. Y., March 27th, 1877.

Price 25 Cents.

For sale by all druggists, and Wholesale Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

$55 to $77 a week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P.O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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

PANTS — ALL NEW — FIRST-CLASS—Cut, Style, Fit, Size, $1. ADAMS' DR. DUFF, 179 EASTSWAN ST. Chicago, Ill. Confidential Physician. Diseases Delicate, Private, Special. Medicine and advice; charges moderate; medicines sent everywhere.

SUGAR PANS, TIN SAPPANS, Stamped Tinware, Japanned Tinware, Stoves, Furnaces, Tinsmiths' Stock, Tools, Machines, Materials, Supplies, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead Pipe, Block Tin Pipe, Plumbers' Goods, Furnace Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods, Agents for Wilson's Sewing Machine. Send for price list. JOHN TAYLOR & CO., 107 Front St., Toronto.

CHAPMAN'S NEW HEAVE Remedy. A warranted cure for heaves in horses. Sold by druggists, or address, DR. H. J. CHAPMAN, Ridgetown. 355-26 o.o.w.

WANTED — LADIES AND Gentlemen of good address to canvass for Organs on difficult opening in the Dominion. Address, J. MANAGER, Toronto.

$66 A WEEK IN YOUR OWN TOWN. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

NEW GRIST MILL FOR SALE, between Barrie and Orillia, on N. R. R.; or a quarter interest in the mill and 50 acres of good wheat, etc. J. WILLIAMSON, Hawkstone, Ont.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS in the County of York; Lot 17, Concession 1, Markham; 200 acres; can be had cheap if taken at once. HOGG & OR the premises; if by letter, Box 1, Postoffice, P.O., or to PERY W. STONE, Guelph, Ontario.

Ontario Agricultural College.

The winter session opens on the 1st October, when eligible students can be accommodated. Guides for regular courses, which will be a special one for farmer's sons wanting to attend their farms, or others engaged in business. Send for circulars give full information concerning terms of entrance, etc., to

WM. JOHNSTON,
President.

Agricultural College, Guelph, Sept. 3rd, 1877.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English and Canadian mails. It contains all the news of the week, and is in every respect a first-class family newspaper.

Advertisements for insertion in this paper are charged at the rates of three cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of one cent per line for each insertion for every words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public throughout the Dominion of Canada. Our circulation point in Ontario, and largely in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL may be ordered at any P.O. or of THOS. C. PATTERSON, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, Lightbody's old Toronto.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

WE WILL by sending 50c. with age, name and nearest post office, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and place of residence. Address, P. O. BOX 422, Philadelphia, Pa.

A FORTUNE.

THE FAIR OF THE SEASON.

The great Central Fair will be held on the Exhibition Grounds in the City of Toronto, on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th October, 1877, when will be offered in competition for stock, agricultural and horticultural products, implements, manufactures, fine arts, ladies' work, etc. The entry books will close on the 25th September. The several railway companies have agreed to carry passengers, etc., at one fare for the double journey. For prize lists and entry forms address

JONATHAN DAVIS, T. C. BRUCE,
Secretary, President.
Mount Albion P. O. Hamilton,
Hamilton, Sept. 1st, 1877.

25 UNIQUE, ARTISTIC CARDS, with name, 10 cts. ALERT CO., West Stockbridge, Mass.

TO PRACTICAL FARMERS.

The Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Company informs farmers that they

Sulphuric, Nitric, and Muriatic Acids, Sulphate of Soda, and Superphosphate of Lime

Send for circulars and all particulars to

ALEXANDER CUWAN,
Manager.

P. O. Drawer 28, Brockville, Ont.

FOR FALL WHEAT AND RYE

LAMB'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

is highly recommended. Try it.

Price $30 per ton f. o. b.

PETER R. LAMB & CO.,
Toronto.

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE, half mile from Township of Goulbourn, five and a half miles from the town, belonging to the estate of the late John Dean, consisting of 200 acres, being lot 25 in the 10th and lot 6 in the 11th Concessions. Never cleared, and is a high piece of ground; the rest in hard wood and cedar. A never failing spring, two good barns with stone foundation, one 40 by 60 feet, with cattle stable and root cellar, the other 30 by 40 feet, with cattle stable, implement house, and a large two story white brick house, with concreted cellar and dairy. Are house and pump convenience; three soft water cisterns; two orchards well; good orchard, kitchen and flower garden, with a beautiful avenue of trees. Is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, and possesses a grist mill, blacksmith's shop and school, close to Smithfield, one of the best markets in the Province for stock, grain and agricultural produce of all kinds. Possession can be had immediately if required. For further particulars apply to JOS. HOGG, on the premises; if by letter, Box 1, Postoffice, P.O., or to PERY W. STONE, Guelph, Ontario.

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1877

THE FINANCES.

THERE are few men who can deal with somewhat complicated accounts and present them in such a way as to make them intelligible to persons of ordinary comprehension. Dr. TUPPER has a faculty for figures which probably he did not himself know he possessed to so great an extent until it fell to him to criticize year after year since the session of 1874 the Budget speeches of Mr. MACKENZIE's Minister of Finance. There is no other man in the country who could have dealt with the Finances as Dr. TUPPER did at Napanee (as fully reported in *The Mail* elsewhere) and made it so clear that no man who chooses to know what the truth is can have the least doubt as to which is the party of economy and which the party of extravagance. Dr. TUPPER took up the figures used by Mr. CARTWRIGHT and pointed out how in a few instances he had wrongly manipulated them; and showed to a demonstration that, according to the Finance Minister's own statements, the present Government have been guilty of largely adding to the largest annual expenditure ever incurred by the old Government, although they had an overflowing treasury, while their successors have been going behind every year. The reply is simply crushing.

We shall not presume to go over Dr. TUPPER's speech. Every one interested in public matters, and who desires to obtain an entirely fair and unbiased view of our financial affairs, will read it entire. We wish, however, to refer to a few points respecting which Mr. CARTWRIGHT last himself open, by misstatements unworthy a man holding his position, to severe attack; and he need not grumble because Dr. TUPPER exposed his perversions of truth so mercilessly. Take the question of re-arranging the public debt by Mr. TILLEY towards the close of his Finance Ministership. "We opposed it" "tooth and nail," says the renegade Tory who went over to the enemy because Sir JOHN MACDONALD would not make him Finance Minister, "and it was carried over our heads by Sir JOHN" MACDONALD and his supporters." The *Journals* of the House of Commons show that of Mr. MACKENZIE's present colleagues, supporters in the House, and men now out of the House who were members of it in 1873, the following voted with Sir JOHN MACDONALD:

Bechard,	Geoffrion,
Brown,	Gibson,
Brouse,	Higinbotham,
Burpee,	Holton,
Cargain,	Jette,
Cauchon,	Killam,
Church,	Langlois,
Cockburn,	McKay,
Coffin,	Pelletier,
Cunningham,	Pickard,
Cutler,	Ray,
Delorme,	Richards,
De St. Georges,	Ross (Victoria),
Dexton,	Serrver,
Edgar,	Shibley,
Fiset,	Smith (Selkirk),
Forbes,	Tremblay.
Fournier,	

Think you Grit electors of Canada that it is becoming of Mr. CARTWRIGHT to go up and down the country denouncing act of the late Government for which so many Grits of that day and of this voted? Only a little worse than thinks Mr. CARTWRIGHT's present denunciation of a fiscal and financial policy the origin of which was attested by his own sign-manual when he was appealing for money to the moneyed men of England; and his unreserved censure of the "better terms" granted to Nova Scotia, for which he voted himself!

On another point Dr. TUPPER squarely nailed the "heaven-born financier." Every one remembers how in the session of 1874 Mr. CARTWRIGHT asked for three millions additional taxation, declaring that he required so much more money because of the large deficit left him by his extravagant predecessors. It has been so clearly demonstrated that Mr. CARTWRIGHT's prospective deficit was the legitimate offspring of his fertile imagination that he is driven to find another excuse; so we find him saying: "We thought there "was a danger of a further reduction in "the imports of this country, and we "deemed it our duty to take precautions "to maintain the equilibrium between "our expenditure and our revenue." Parliament would in 1874 have left to the Government the responsibility for the additional taxation asked for had they put it on that ground. But they put it on a false ground, from which when driven they fall back to a position made by circumstances which if they forseen in any sense they did not seek to make to Parliament a reason for adding so largely to the burdens of the people. We fear Mr. CARTWRIGHT is still the "mixer and muddler" which the *Globe* newspaper dubbed him in 1873.

The country would search in vain for any cause of gratitude towards this Administration. In six years the old Government added three millions to the annual out of supplies revenue, and set aside three millions for Sinking Fund. Our Grit critics, charging their predecessors with extravagance, have capped their biggest years by large amounts. They had an acknowledged deficit besides in 1875-6 of $1,900,000, and (so far as we can judge from the official figures) of even a larger sum for 1876-7. We have, therefore, to debit this Administration with the following sums:

Increased taxes in 1874	$ 3,000,000
Increased taxes in 1875	3,000,000
Increased taxes in 1876	3,000,000
Increased taxes in 1877 (this year there was half a million more added)	3,500,000
Deficit in 1875-6	1,900,000
Deficit in 1876-7, say	2,000,000
Total	$16,400,000

This is the sum which the country has paid up to this present time, in the shape of deficits and increased taxation, by the Mackenzie Grits, Carthwright, Cauchon, & Co. into power. How many millions we have had to borrow for general and trade policy we need not attempt to figure out. Every intelligent reader will have noticed that Mr. CARTWRIGHT's prospective deficit was the legitimate offspring of his fertile imagination that he is driven to find another excuse; so we find him saying: "We thought there "was a danger of a further reduction in "the imports of this country, and we "deemed it our duty to take precautions "to maintain the equilibrium between "our expenditure and our revenue." Parliament would in 1874 have left to the Government the responsibility for the additional taxation asked for had they put it on that ground. But they put it on a false ground, from which when driven they fall back to a position made by circumstances which if they forseen in any sense they did not seek to make to Parliament a reason for adding so largely to the burdens of the people. We fear Mr. CARTWRIGHT is still the "mixer and muddler" which the *Globe* newspaper dubbed him in 1873.

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THE SENIOR APOSTLE.

JOHN TAYLOR, now senior apostle of the Mormon Church, and president *pro tem.*, has a peculiar interest for Canadians in that he was born of English parents in the County of Kent, C.W., he is now sixty-five years old. He was among the early converts, having for some years prior to his conversion acted as a Baptist preacher in Ohio, whither he removed from this Province in 1837. With his first wife (LEONORA, since dead, he married some of the "tribulations" of the early Mormon Church. When the pioneer Mormons were driven from Kirtland, they were arrested in Illinois for destroying a office of the Carthage *Expositor*, which was publishing slanderous and false teachings, TAYLOR with another apostle named RICHARDSWORT with them to goal. The goal was attacked by a mob, the prisoners, and the Mormon inmates fired on them. HYRUM SMITH fell dead JOSEPH attempted to leap from a second story window in the attempt, and fell on the outside. At this the mob ran around the building, and when JOSEPH came around he exclaimed "O Lord, my God!" and ran to another room and covered him with bed clothes, expecting himself to be shot dead. The Saints at Nauvoo satisfied the mob; RICHARDS escaped unhurt, and TAYLOR recovered after a long illness, during which two balls in his body, another passed entirely through him, and the fourth struck an old "bullet" (eye) which was in his pocket, carrying the hands at 5.16 o'clock, p.m., which is marked by the Saints as the "solemn hour of martyrdom." Brigham succeeded TAYLOR afterward became very successful as a missionary, and is the wealthiest of the apostles. In most of other dispute with the Gentile world he has conducted the constitutional and legal lines of the Mormon church. He has had many polygamous wives many years ago, but his legal wife, LEONORA, died in 1869. The same passed for the Utah Legislature have mostly been put in shape by him, as he has some legal talent, and as a writer he ranks second only to Orson Pratt.

TAYLOR is not president of the Church just now but president of the Twelve is virtually the government of the Church is for the present vested. While the position nominally confers little or no power, it does confer power than that possessed by any other apostle, an ambiguous man in his position might make it very unpleasant for BRIGHAM if he is what BRIGHAM did within a year after his SARAH's death, having excluded all of Sarah's relatives from any office or any share in the government; but it was not till late in 1867 that BRIGHAM was, by a full vote of the Church, chosen to all the honours and titles of the dead prophet. If TAYLOR has the ability, he may by degrees, gather the reins of power self, and follow the example of BRIGHAM; but it is not to be understood that he is now the successor. This action of the Church does, however, settle the case as against the claims of BRIGHAM, who was by TAYLOR's appointment as president debarred from the succession.

A Brass constitution must have destroyed the illusion that SITTING BULL was a Canadian; and perhaps some of our friends in Toronto will regard TITCHBORNE, who if his Mormon papers are to be believed, is essentially a York Pioneer.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER.

In the despatches of the past week we have more of the "horrors of war" than in all those that came before since the war began. General SKOBELEFF mounts the loss of regiments that no longer exist; Moscow has no one for it, and says that "it is the will of God." Two thousand of his men were sacrificed in attacking one redoubt, and three thousand more in holding it, all to no purpose, as the Turks recovered it at last. And this is what happened at one only of a number of important positions around each of which the dreadful contest raged. Not by any other way than by the century and half of fearful and purposeless slaughter as during the struggle of last week—the third attack of the Russians on Plevna, SCHEINEAN PASHA not long before sacrificed many thousands in his attempt to force his way through the Shipka pass, but he has the grim satisfaction of having succeeded. The last ill-managed attack upon Plevna, made at such an enormous sacrifice of human life, must breed trouble between the Roumanians and their Russian allies. "The Roumanian "army," says one correspondent, "is "being decoyed to death against the walls "of Plevna." Upon the soldiers the severest Russian discipline is enforced, while there is no end to the protests of consulting the officers with regard to military operations. The suspicion is rifing that the Roumanians are being sacrificed by thousands through the incapacity of Russian commanders. South of the Balkans, again, whence the Russians have lately been driven, a frightful condition of things prevails. According to a correspondent of the London *Times*, there is a reign of terror from the Balkans to Adrianople. Every house in Kazanlik is as empty as the place resembling with fever stench, and from Schipka to Yeni-Saghra the country can be ridden over only with camphor in one's mouth. On both sides the loss has been appalling, but on the Turkish side much the greater of the two. Along the Danube, between Sistova and Nikopolis, the Russians have established their field hospitals on the Roumanian side. In these tents were lying, about the end of August, from 40,000 to 50,000 wounded men, dying off daily like sheep with the murrain. Few of them, says a correspondent, will ever again see foot on the north side of the Danube, the loss of nearly all will bleach on Turkish soil. Packs of famished dogs prowl around, and tear up the bodies, hardly covered, out of their shallow graves. These are some of the real "horrors of war."

The slaughter of Borodino and the destruction of NAPOLEON's "Grand Army" in the retreat from Moscow are famous; the RUSSIANS were farmers; Mrs. FRUCHTNIGHT's husband was a farmer, and the principals in the Castleton tragedy and Pickering horror are of the agricultural class. BONFIELD is a blacksmith; FLANAGAN a store-keeper, and WATSON's labourer. The three Armprior murderers were not tramps, but "respectable" people; the abdicationists ditto, SYRNEY being a well-to-do painter; the five persons accused of shooting with intent ditto, and, so far as we can make out, the thirty-seven persons accused of rape were the same. Of the robbers and burglars we know nothing.

The question remains unanswered—What has led to this frightful exhibit?

THE RUSSIAN GENERALS.

Mr. FORBES, the war correspondent of the London *Daily News*, is of opinion that there is no Russian General worthy the name at the front. After the Crimean war, the Government neglected the army; the service became unpopular, and the best and bravest of the officers who had distinguished themselves in the war, the men of good families and those who were capable of profiting by the experience gained, who had become really splendid officers in the stern ordeal of battle, became disgusted and indignant at the treatment they received, resigned their commissions, and retired to private life, or entered civil professions. These are the men who should have been the generals of to-day. When they retired their places were filled by men of an inferior class, whose only idea of means procured their retiring to private life, or whose influence or connection prevented their adopting a civil profession, the prime test of sensibility made them indifferent to the sufferings of those upon whom they were placed. In Mr. FORBES' opinion the great blunder committed by the Russian generals is their total ignorance of the altered circumstances of war consequent upon improved firearms. In former days, he says, when only two or three lines could be fired against a bayonet charge, the attacking side had an immense advantage over raw, undisciplined troops advancing in even the strongest positions. The rapidity of modern firearms and the steady shower of bullets that swept the rarest troops can pour against a bayonet charge or an assault, put them nearly on an equality with veterans as long as they can fight from behind breastworks. This is a fact which the Russians left altogether out of account when they threw their masses against the Turkish intrenchments. If the Russians attack the intrenchments of Plevna in the same way they did before, Mr. FORBES thinks they are sure to be beaten again. It would seem from the cable despatches that the Russians have made the very mistake Mr. FORBES warns them against. They have thrown their troops against the enemy's intrenchments in the Dobrudscha.

Two days ago Suleiman Pasha's army was at the original number of 42,000 with ample supplies and munitions of war, and in rear of the Russians, night and day assail heavy losses on the latter. Can Radetzky cannot break through the force before him in order to join Suleiman Pasha and cut and swoop upon Gabrova.

It is reported that Czarewitch's forces were so accustomed to reinforcement from Plevna that they are no match for Mehemet Ali, and are actually retreating. The Turks are slipping away in which the Russians might retrieve the fortunes of the European campaign, and the Russians are in full retreat. Osman Pasha is in Plevna, and Suleiman Pasha is in the Balkans, and Mehemet Ali is in the rear of the Russians, and day and night heavy losses on the latter. Can Radetzky cannot break through the force before him in order to join Suleiman Pasha and cut and swoop upon Gabrova.

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THE FALL ASSIZES.

THE Fall Assizes of 1877 will probably be known in the criminal history of Canada as the "bloody Assize." There are three prisoners for trial from Arnprior on charges of incendiarism, the crime of one involving the destruction of a large number of buildings in the business portion of the town. There are four young sons from Morrisburg awaiting trial at Cornwall on a double charge of murder; one charge being for parricide and the other for the murder of one Cody, their brother-in-law. Two men lie in Cobourg goal for abortion and murder in what is known as the Castleton tragedy, the victim of which was a school teacher named ALEXRED WADE. A THIRD, MALLORY, escaped. MARY REGAN was her son JOHN HOGAN will be tried at Lindsay for poisoning JOHN REGAN, the former's husband, by poisoning which REGAN ceased was seventy-two years old, and the accused are respectively seventy and fifty. MRS. ERCKENBRECK, poisoner, her husband in the Township of Rawdon, will be tried at Belleville. Her accomplice, GEORGE ERCKENBRECK, has been with whom she confesses to a criminal intimacy, made good his escape. PATRICK WELCH, of Arnprior, in the Renfrew district, is in goal for wife murder. He will be tried at Cornwall for the murder of ORANGE FRY at Alexandria. JAMES BONFIELD is in Cornwall goal for the murder of ELLIS at or near Devizes. C. M. FLANAGAN will be tried for the murder of ELLIS M. BROMLEY at the Falls of Niagara. FRANK MERCHANT will be tried in this city for causing the death of JOSEPH DAIS, Baron of York-ville, whose house he burglarized in company with one LEAVITT, now undergoing a long term of imprisonment in Kingston. And, to conclude the murder record so far as we can trace it in the files of *The Mail*, JOHN MACPHERSON and THOMAS BURKE will be tried at Whitby for fatally outraging MRS. ELLEN BENNETT of the Township of Pickering. Firearms will be tried for abduction, three in connection with the STURDY case at Guelph and two in the LONG case. There are five cases of shooting with intent; twenty-two cases of burglary and robbery with violence, and thirty-seven cases of rape and indecent assault. These figures are doubtless far below those of the actual records, inasmuch as many crimes come of degrees short of murder which are not telegraphed the daily press. Here then are sixteen persons on trial for their lives, three for arson which may be said to have been deliberately planned and systematically carried out, five for abduction, one for the murder of a Baron of the Realm, one for the murder of a Cabinet Minister's brother-in-law, two for the murder of a school teacher, and twenty-seven charged with rape; five for shooting with intent; twenty-two for robbery and burglary, and thirty-seven for rape and indecent assault; or a total of ninety-one cases embracing the worst crimes known to the law!

What has led to this frightful exhibit? An echo from the Amphitheatre on Yonge street says "Whiskey." Not so. Of the seven homicides, one, but two, those of PATRICK WELCH and JAMES BONFIELD, are traceable to drink. Both these persons were intoxicated when they committed the crimes charged against them; but the other fourteen cases had nothing to do near or remote with whiskey. Love of money, the root of all evil, is the foul inspiration alleged in the Castleton tragedy, the Renfrew burglary, the Whirlpool case, the REGAN case, and the MERCKEN case; lust in the Castleton tragedy, the Bertie outrage, the case of the Rawdon poisoning case; and an evil temper in the Alexandria homicide. Of the ten homicides, one was a mere murder list, we do not know what particular impulses or causes are alleged, but the other nine were committed with the view to the primary cause of abduction, burglary or rape. It may be said, however, as is often said by those transcendental and hysterical patriots who keep blindly recurring that Canada is the most moral country in the world until they believe it, that a large proportion of the accused are Americans. Not so again. MERCKEN, the Yorkville burglar, and COX, in the Alexandria homicide, are Americans, the former being from Cleveland, and the latter a circus hand; but the other fourteen on trial for murder are Canadians, and so, too, are the seventy-five persons charged with the other heinous offences. In other words but two of the ninety-one accused, or two and a quarter per cent., can be credited to our cousins. Furthermore, although here no reliable statistics are accessible, we are persuaded that in no section of the United States of equal population, except the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and perhaps the densely populated region in and around New York city, is there so immeasurable a number exhibit as Ontario lights up in the matter of offences of a brutal nature upon the person, certainly no portion of the North American continent can just now equal the record here.

The worst feature in the matter is the fact that but few, literally but one, and that MERCKEN, of the persons accused of murder, belong to what is known as the

THE WAR.

The Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—An official Pesth despatch states that the Russian commander Plevna on Tuesday last, the 18th, when an assault was made and three Turkish redoubts taken besides the Grivitza redoubt. General Rodisoff was wounded slightly. Adjutant Sobliev, General Dobrovitsky, and Major Ribbe. The Russian captured Sistova and the Russian Danube flotilla numbered 1,000. The number of killed has not been ascertained. On Wednesday the artillery fire recommenced, the Russians holding the positions won on Tuesday.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A correspondent telegraphs an account of the assault on Plevna:

"The morning broke with rain, which seized into a mist, which hung over the Turkish position as a hundred yards. About 3 in the morning the Russian batteries on the Grivitza redoubt was still active, although the fire was not so rapid as before. The Turkish redoubt was not quite silent, although the fire was not so rapid as before. The Turkish redoubt was not quite silent, although the fire was not so rapid as before. The Turkish redoubt was not quite silent