The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to the *Weekly Mail*, a paper already affording more reading matter than any other weekly published in Canada, may for the future rely on an extended report of Parliamentary proceedings appearing in our columns. Beautiful new bright type, smaller than that hitherto used for Parliamentary reporting, has been procured, and while the actual difficulty of reading will not be increased, the amount of matter which we are able to provide in this department of the paper will be doubled.

READ.—There is more news and reading matter in the broadsheet of the *Weekly Mail* than in any of the new-fangled weeklies, some of which are printed on a shape purposely intended to mislead the public as to the quantity of their contents.

MARK.—*The Weekly Mail* costs only $1.50 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and specimen. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in a day, which will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

LEARN all the news and gossip of the week, interspersed with useful and agricultural information of inestimable value to farmers and others. If you would be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the world take

THE WEEKLY MAIL

THE BOTHWELL ELECTION.

THE writ for Bothwell has been issued and the nomination will take place on the 8th, and the election on the 15th November.

This Township of Orford is the only stumbling block in the way of the Opposition. But for the solid vote cast there, it is the universal belief that Mr. MILLS might be easily defeated. Sombra Township, a doubtful section in past canvasses, is still full of discontent over the weak and shuffling course of the Department of Justice with respect to the FITLAY murder, and the *Globe's* recent attacks on Mr. BLAKE in connection with the administration of the pardoning power, have not tended to allay that feeling.

Orford, however, is inhabited chiefly by Highlanders who never vote for either candidate, or for or against any measure or measures, policy, or programme, but invariably for "the Party." It is a settlement of clearers, with the stamp of the estimable gentleman who has just taken his seat on the Bench as County Judge of York, strongly and fanatically attached to "Reformers," whose confidence in "the Party" is ever sublime, whole-souled, and serene.

It matters not to these that by the onsaided Free Trade system now in vogue, our grain and produce trade is not committed to the Americans, nor are they concerned about the wisdom of putting the agricultural community in this country on terms of equality and fair play with the Americans. In fact, if it were otherwise demonstrated to them that under the tariff arrangement now in vogue, they were losing five cents a bushel on their wheat, they would probably hold up of their willingness to make the sacrifice for the maintenance of "the Party" and its principles.

From this by no means over-drawn picture of the attitude of what the *Globe* calls the "country" in Orford, it is clear matters directly affecting its own pocket, the difficulty of induceing it to vote indaligent on questions affecting the country only, may to some extent be conceived. But in the present contest we advise our friends not to be altogether without hope of this hitherto impregnable district. If they can procure a bale of the *Globe* properly sworn to and attested as a true and correct original, and leave it open in the market place, at March, 1875, for perusal by the stalwart Highlanders of Mr. BROWN's attack on Mr. MILLS as a Yankee agent and the head and front of an American propaganda in this country, may serve to shake, if not to rend their massive conviction that Mr. MILLS is anything with the orthodox section of "the Party."

In other section of the country, good Opposition candidate may appeal to the common sense and patriotism of the people with every hope of success. The main question at issue is not a bald principle, but a live question not only concerning the trade of the country, and affecting every dollar of the country, but having a very direct bearing also on the individual prosperity of every farmer and mechanic in Bothwell, and elsewhere. There are minor questions, too, not the least of which is whether intelligent "Reformers" are prepared to support a "Reform" Government that has found nothing to reform, and has dropped one by one the principles which its leaders professed to have and to hold when in Opposition.

Let our friends, then, if they believe that there is a fair prospect of success, put their hands on the best available man and make a united fight with him to test the opinion of the Riding on the desirability of an American propaganda as Minister of the Crown in Canada and on the public questions on which the Opposition joins issue with the Government. But it is some time yet, and it may be foolish and improper, to precipitate a contest merely for the sake of giving antoyance to Mr. MILLS on returns to his constituents under the circumstances of Mr. MILLS' case. A contest is only warranted by the probable success, and it is for the gentlemen who have been ever faithful to the Opposition cause in the country to decide for them is or is not such an outlook. We have some reason to believe that Mr. MILLS is not to have it all his own way, and assuredly if ever there was just and sufficient cause for the loyal yeomen of a Canadian country to refuse what would practically be an endorsement of Annexation, they have it now in Bothwell. The opportunity of recording their hostility to the peculiar views of Mr. MILLS on that it is a duty not to overlook.

"NO POLITICAL BOUNDARIES."

THE entrance of Mr. MILLS into the Cabinet is likely to have a marked effect of rendering some Grit organs bolder and more pronounced than before in their opposition to the Protection of home industry. Among these is the London *Advertiser*, which early this year appeared to be on the point of following the Hamilton *Times* and taking the Protectionist side, but which is now as enthusiastic on the Free Trade side as Mr. MILLS himself could wish. In its latest eulogy of the new Minister there occurred a sentence or two that will bear being repeated. It says: "Among other doctrines which Mr. MILLS has hitherto upheld is the one that *trade should know no political boundaries*." Hence he would be "willing to utilize an American railway or carry Canadian goods." There is the true "citizen of the world" for you, "the friend of every country but his own." He must believe, as the *Advertiser* correctly enough implies that he does—that the building of a Canadian Pacific railway is an absurdity, seeing that we have the American Northern Pacific near the boundary line, which will answer all our requirements. What need of building a Canadian road, when we see an American road located far north, expressly to save us the expense of building for ourselves? Trade should have nothing to do with political boundaries, according to Mr. MILLS.

It will probably be a source of satisfaction, both to Mr. MILLS and his London eulogist, to learn that in the far west trade is actually disregarding political boundaries, in a way that they cannot fail to approve of. In the Winnipeg *Free Press* of the 16th inst. we find an advertisement announcing, on behalf of the Red River Transportation Company, that "large quantities of American goods are constantly arriving at Fisher's Landing without invoice, and consequently "cannot come forward;" and that "the boats of the line will not receive such "freight." This gives us to understand that Toronto is not the only place where American goods are taking the place both of English and Canadian in our market. The *Free Press* draws attention to the advertisement, and says it is the fact therein stated. The same paper has also a description of a flouring mill newly erected in Winnipeg, in which is placed a thirty-five horse-power engine, from the North Star works, Minneapolis, the rest of the machinery being from Ontario. We suppose we ought to be glad that the whole of the machinery, steam engine and all, was not procured in Minneapolis, as it might have been.

This is what the present system of almost free trade means on one side of the border, with high Protection on the other, results in American steam engines may be imported into Canada but since the changed times not a single Canadian engine can be sent to the States for sale. American goods come pouring into Manitoba and the North-West, but Canadian goods cannot pass the barrier of the American tariff. Mr. MILLS' admirers will surely be pleased to know that we have with little deduction the advantage of buying in the cheapest market, even though the corresponding advantage of selling in the dearest one be denied us. Let them reflect that our side trade knows but a very moderate difference because of political boundaries, even though it continues to know very great difference indeed in that way, with our neighbours.

A REVIVAL OF TRADE.

"THE increase in the Lake Superior "trade within the past few weeks," says a Western contemporary, "is worthy of "notice." "For two full seasons and "for the most part of the present one "the movement of freight in that direc"tion has been exceedingly limited. "Within the past few weeks, however, "there has been a very marked increase "in the movement of freight of all kinds "toward the mining districts. For three "seasons no such business has been re"alized by the steamers interested in that "trade. Every one leaves Detroit loaded "to its fullest capacity, and in some "cases they are compelled to sail, unable "to take all that is offered. This is cer"tainly encouraging, and it is one of "many indications that a revival of trade "is taking place, and that better time "are at hand." Such indications as the above are pleasant reading—for our American neighbours. As for ourselves, we have neither part nor lot in the revival and the rejoicing, except to an extent corresponding with whatever benefit may accrue to our lake marine from the better employment of American shipping in the Lake Superior trade. There are no furnaces nor rolling mills on our side of the lakes, though on the other side they abound, making work and wages for many thousands. That important invention, the steel rail, was not long before the world when the Americans commenced making for themselves; and now they have ten large establishments where steel rails are made. The Canadian plant is to buy steel rails in England, bring them over here, and pile them up to rust for a number of years. And first we borrow in England the money to pay for them, the interest on which must be punctually transmitted at certain dates. With our neighbours, the iron trade is reviving, after a period of depression; but we have no iron trade at all, and consequently no revival. The iron trade is one of vast importance to a nation, and its revival in the United States will make still more startling than before the contrast between the country that has Protection and the country that has it not. And now let us be prepared to witness several other such contrasts during the next year or two.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

"OLD Reformer,"[1] of Florence, Co. Bothwell, writes as follows:[2] "There "are five of us, four neighbours and "myself, who never gave a Tory vote in "our lives. We don't like the way "MILLS acted on the Depression Com"mittee last session. He pretends to be "a farmer but he never did not an hour "farm in his life and never took the "slightest interest in his family, "managing the place altogether while he "pegged away at his books. We don't "assume Hon for that, but we don't "takes no stock in farmers and therefore "while his conduct on the Depression "Committee did not affect us, it did our "prize us. Well, we have all agreed "that nowadays there isn't much to "choose between the Reformers and the "Tories, except as regards Free Trade "and Protection. We favour Protection, as every farmer who understands anything about the question; "but at the same time two of our num"ber will vote against MILLS on that question alone, but they say if *The Mail* can show out of the *Globe* that MILLS is indeed the "Yankee "Yankee institutions into this country, "they will oppose him. Can you do "it?"

The following is an extract from an article in the *Globe* of the 4th March, 1875, relative to Mr. BLAKE's scheme for the reorganization of the Senate:

"The existence of an elective senate is incompatible with the system of Responsibility to Parliament which we have taken from the English model, and *its introduction here is, we believe, what Mr. Mills to lead up to an Executive like that of the United States, decidedly undesirable, and practically irresponsible for that term to any one whatever.*

"This is another monstrous mischief which *give rise to quarrels which years of effort would not remove and which might split the Dominion into fragments.*

"Some of the representatives need to be constantly reminded of the danger of tampering, *the tendency to change for change's sake which they do not obtain from Mr. Mills, is very great.* We are happy to say, not a proponents of the majority of the Ontario, and we believe of the Dominion, *are willing to sell some day or other receive such a lesson from the people as will serve them for the rest of their natural lives.*"

But Mr. MILLS is at least as good a witness against himself as the *Globe*, and on Monday, 27th inst., he delivered himself in favour of the appointment of the Judiciary by the Provincial Executives—a should send out hard cash to pay for the election of the Bench by ballot—and as opposed to a Canadian Pacific railway, and in favour of our utilizing the Northern Pacific, another Yankee "institution" thus way:

"Liberalism means greater freedom in political institutions, especially in the non-essentials, and those who seek to prove that Liberals are guilty of some heresy based upon unimportant points, its professors are not in accord, and the term Reform or Liberalism, "is a cover for a Tory rule in Ontario. Few, we venture to think, will be able to grasp this definition. What "greater "freedom in political institutions" means in this country, or what the "essentials" and "non-essentials" may be, is something beyond ordinary comprehension. With the Premier's permission, we will endeavour to point out in what respects and particulars its Party principles pass the average understanding.

It is impossible to understand, *imprimis*, how a Party that advocates purity at elections can countenance the grossest electoral corruption, and be honest at the same time. It is impossible to conceive, for example, how Mr. BROWN could make a life-long denunciation of "Tory corruption," is reconcilable with the Big Push; letter, or how the *Herald's* philosophical theses on the necessity for a higher public morality, can be read in connection with the history of the Gallthing. WORKMAN suit without a sinister conviction that the *Herald* is a humbug. Again, it is impossible for any one to read the *Herald's* opinion of M. CAUCHON in 1872-73, and believe that it is honest or consistent in the same *Herald* to call the *Globe's* past utterances with respect to Mr. CARTWRIGHT's standing as a "mere minnow and mudfish" in the country, and at the same time credit its assertion that he is a perfect Finance Minister. So, also, the average sold finds not root but loggerheads in comparing Mr. MACKENZIE's promise to reduce the number of Cabinet Ministers, or to cut down the Civil Service expenditure, or to reform the system of appointment to the Civil Service, or to reduce the salaries of Cabinet Ministers, or to discontenance political Coalitions, or to "elevate the "standard of public morality," with his action, or rather utter want of action therein. And not to go further, the average understanding cannot fathom the political dogmatism which declares in one breath that the Independence of Parliament must be produced in this country with broader shields than are considered necessary in countries where the people's representatives are men of wealth, and therefore less open to money bias, and maintains in another the payment of double his salary, in the shape of printing contracts, to the Speaker of the Commons.

But perhaps these are a few of the "non-essentials" on which the opinions of average minds may conflict without being chargeable with antagonism to the general "genius of Reform or of Liberalism." If so, then we confess the Party tolerates a diversity of opinion not among our other organization of men outside Pandemonium.

But let us seek the "essentials." The political fortunes of the country is probably an "essential," and yet on this question the "Liberal" Party is anything but unanimous. Mr. HOWE[3] is an Annexationist of many years' profession; Mr. BLAKE believes in Imperial Confederation; Mr. MILLS is a cross between an Annexationist and a Federalist; Mr. MACKENZIE believed in British connection, as did Mr. BROWN and M. CAUCHON, whose ambition is to be "Liberal" Premier of Quebec, and "creatures" (*vide Herald*) sufficiently enough devotes his journal to the support of the national policy of Professor GOLDWIN SMITH. The construction of the Pacific railway is problematical, and the "essential" of the Party's creed, for next to the country's future it is the most vital question on the boards. Here again the members of the Cabinet, not to examine the opinions of the doctrinaires in the rank and file, are at variance. Mr. MACKENZIE favours the building of the road. His latest policy, it is true, is the policy which, when proposed by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, he denounced as the height of imbecility; nevertheless he favours the undertaking on general grounds. Mr. MILLS, on the other hand, can see no necessity for a Canadian road, and favours the utilizing of one of the American lines. Mr. BLAKE, so far as can be gathered from his opposition to every step in favour of the road, is also opposed to it. The "Ultramontane" question, as it is called, is an "essential" according to Mr. HINCKS[4] and Messrs. SCOTT, GEOFFRION, and St. JUST are opposed to its being taken up, and the Premier is in a state of doubt. The reorganization of the Senate is probably an "essential," but while Messrs. BLAKE and MILLS favour it, the Brown section of the Party opposes it absolutely. The representation of minorities is an "essential" which the Judiciary may also be regarded as "essential," and they are also vexed questions. Both on "non-essentials" and "essentials," therefore, if we have not utterly mistaken the meaning of the term articles, the "genius of Reform or of Liberalism" is very much divided against itself. But "essentials" are the Annexationist vapourings of the *Herald* to the evidences of the "Liberal" Party's "genius" so supplied ex cathedra by the Premier. If the gentlemen of the *Herald* not the least among them, we find that there is at least one question on which the Party is unit and an enthusiastic unit, to wit, the putting down of bribery and corruption in lists of money. The cry of "Liberal" so far as the public records show, who has ventured to differ from his friends on either the "essentials" or "non-essentials" of that question, is Mr. WORKMAN, but, as the *Herald* knows, his difference was more of a personal than a political nature, and does not prevent him from being in general accord with the "genius" of the Party in that direction.

AMERICAN FURNITURE SELLING IN CANADA.

AT a time when the furniture trade with us is in a more depressed condition than it has been since the collapse of 1857, American furniture to the amount of $12,000 is sold in Toronto in two days. Such a fact is significant of the decadence, we must needs raise this sum to send over to our neighbours, to stimulate industry among them instead of amongst ourselves. The value of the raw material used in making this furniture would, probably not be over twenty per cent. of the whole; at least four-fifths of the amount goes for labour or service in some form. All the Free Trade talk about buying in the cheapest market cannot alter this essential fact, that every car-load or ship-load of foreign goods imported represents so much the less work for our own people at home. The sale of this $12,000 worth of American furniture in Toronto means at least a thousand days' work the loss for a Canadian workman, in the woods, in the sawmill, in transportation, and in the factory together. The work being done in the States, it cannot be done here too. It is clear as anything in Euclid that if we import from abroad money must be sent out of the country to pay for work done, say in the United States, and not in Canada. It is the ordinary reply to this to say that if we have the fewer men employed here in making furniture, there will be the more engaged in other employments. But this is mere idle talk, because when men have learned a particular trade fail to find employment in their own line, at home, they simply go to another country to look for it. The maker of furniture who finds himself out of work in Canada does not turn farmer or lumberman, but remains in the States, and his value as a producer of wealth is lost to the Dominion. In such a country as France, for example, where population is scarcely known, the tradesman who finds one trade failing may possibly try another, if he be not too far advanced in life to make a change. Here, however, where the habit of emigration is in force, and where travel is no more and no common, a man changes his country but not his trade. No doubt many are compelled to desert the British flag do so most reluctantly, but themselves and their families must live, and they cannot stay here to starve. The making of the furniture sold here at last week's sale would have kept a hundred men employed for two months. Supposing men and boys together, and counting the labour employed from the felling of the timber, to the delivery of the finished article. By permitting this importation to take place we virtually create work for more than a hundred men and make so much the less in Toronto.

There would be the less cause of complaint if we were allowed to balance the account by sending furniture of our make to be sold in Rochester or Buffalo. But our neighbours take very good care that we do not get the chance; they do not make tools of themselves because we are free traders, and they look at the whole matter, anything more stupid than that we, in "this wooden country," should send out hard cash to pay for foreign made furniture, can hardly be imagined. People having so little wit as to do this scarcely deserve to prosper. We complain of "hard times," a state of things which consists mainly in scarcity of work and money in circulation. And yet, "hard times" and all, we suffer to remain in force a commercial system that favours the finding of work for other people, and the taking of it away from our selves. It cannot be that such folly long continues; it will go the way of manifest that it must shortly work its own curse.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE extension of the Russian Empire has for many years been the great aim of its monarchs, and their efforts to accomplish this result have been heartily seconded by their subjects. When PETER the Great ascended the throne, Russia had access to the sea at its northern extremity only—Archangel (of course navigation in such high latitudes was short in its duration and dangerous in its character) being its outlet to the Arctic ocean, but under his energetic and unscrupulous administration the boundaries were advanced to the Caspian, the Black, and the Baltic seas, and on the malarious shores of the Gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the Neva, he built St. Petersburgh, the present capital of the Empire. But the possession of ports on these seas does not satisfy the ambition or necessity of Russia. The Caspian is but a large salt water lake, the Black sea is commanded by the Turkish Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and the entrance to the Baltic sea is through the channels of the Skager Rack and the Cattegat—of which Denmark holds the key. Consequently they desire to obtain the more open seaboard that fringes the Mediterranean. Russia for centuries has enlarged herself at the expense of all her neighbours. Turkey has contributed her share to this development, and it has not given enough. Russia wants more, and she especially desires to have Constantinople, that magnificent city—unrivalled for its beauty and advantageous position, commanding two continents. It would be looked on as a calamity to the other monarchies. It already occupies more than half the Continent. Its power is so great that it would be well if its area could be contracted instead of widened. Its possession of Turkey would be regarded with aversion by all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Greece would probably soon be absorbed in its hungry maw, and Italy, France, and Spain could easily be attacked at all seasons of the year by means of its navy. At present Russia is playing the big and, luckily, the impecunious bully. Considerably shut in, and shut out from the sea, her policy is to get fairly out to the genial shores of the Grecian Archipelago, when her powers of oppression would be vastly increased, and predicting her future course from her past conduct she would be the common enemy and oppressor of all.

If it were not for our East Indian possessions perhaps there is no European Power that need care less for the establishment of Russia on the Mediterranean than England. While Britain retains the Dependency of the Sister of Gibraltar she could at any time impose a salutary check on Russian aggression on the Shores of Greece, are to the Mediterranean what the Bosphorus is to the Black sea. The political reasons that make England regard with disapproval the attempt of Russia to absorb Turkey are mainly the danger that would then be to our Eastern Provinces, and it is but reasonable that she should try and prevent such a possibility of harm. We do not admire the Turks or their mode of government, and all must strongly condemn their recent outrages; but we do object to Russia obtaining possession of the country. England would gladly see an independent Southern Sclavonic kingdom or confederation formed out of the provinces now in a state of insurrection; and no doubt hopes that to this complexion the uprising will come at last, and that Russian intrigues for the annexation of the territory will be thoroughly and finally defeated.

The rumour that England, in the event of the invasion of Turkey by the Russians, would take possession of Constantinople, may be a true conjecture. There is no doubt she could do so, and hold the place too, against all the power of the Northern potentate. If England were to do this, the Muscovite would soon regret the change from the feeble hold of the sick man to the strong grasp of the British Sovereign. The alteration would be a great boon to Europe, as the insecure feeling and dread of impending calamity that at present hangs over its south-eastern corner, would be removed, and the Russians, if necessary, could at any time be safely shut up in the Black Sea, and thus have their aggressive propensities restrained.

It certainly would be a strange thing in many respects if circumstances should oblige England to assume the occupation of Constantinople—not the least notable one would be that CONSTANTINE the Great, its illustrious founder, was, in the opinion of many, born in York. It is beyond doubt that his father, CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, died there, and that CONSTANTINE was with him in his war in Britain. May we claim CONSTANTINE for an Englishman? If so, it would be a curious coincidence that eighteen hundred years after his death his countrymen should hold sway in the renowned city on the banks of the Bosphorus which the first Christian Emperor gave his name when he made it the capital of the Roman Empire.

THE MITRAILLEUSE.

WHILE there is every reason for believing that the British Government is doing its utmost to preserve the peace of Europe, we may be assured that it is at the same time making vigorous preparation for the event of war. Not long ago we had the news that contracts had been given out for the building of some twenty odd gunboats, which are all to be swift sailers and of light draught, being intended for coast warfare and for entering bays and ascending rivers where vessels of deep draught would be stopped. It was made public that this batch of war steamers was to be completed within two months, but we may conjecture that were they required at an earlier date they would very speedily be forthcoming. English papers recently have had give us this further information, that many of the war vessels now being fitted out for service are being supplied with the Gatling mitrailleuse, a most destructive weapon. This machine is described as a bundle of rifle barrels revolving round a centre, and, with two men to work it, it is capable of discharging 1,000 bullets in the space of a minute. Although, possibly, hardly as effective in action as a score of men would be armed with breech-loading rifles, it is believed that employment on gunboat service, where a crew of thirty or forty men have sometimes to cope with hundreds of Chinese pirates, or to make way up a river the banks of which are lined with hostile natives, these Gatlings will be of considerable service. The heavy gun, or guns, with which the smaller craft are armed, are not always to be used with advantage, and have to be limited at times to be quite unable to reply with effect with their small arms. In effecting a landing the Gatling will be employed in "searching" any bush or jungle that may be near, and thus prepare a safe footing for marines or blue jackets going ashore to attack the "barbarians" with whom they have sometimes to contend. Such is the information given of what the Gatlings are expected chiefly to be used for; but we are still left at liberty to suppose that they may be put to other purposes, and be found useful in the Mediterranean or the Black Sea, as well as on the coasts of Africa and China.

DEPENDENCE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY ON LEGISLATION.

THERE is abroad a great deal of talk about Free Trade. But we doubt if the loudest advocates of Free Trade have ever mastered it as a political economy. The propositions of political economy are many and intricate, and as a rule are meant by the writers to be statements of premises, not the enunciation of obligatory laws, as sciolists seem to imagine. We are compelled to desert the British flag do so most reluctantly, but themselves and their families must live, and they cannot stay here to starve. The making of the furniture sold here at last week's sale would have kept a hundred men employed for two months. Supposing men and boys together, and counting the labour employed from the felling of the timber, to the delivery of the finished article. By permitting this importation to take place we virtually create work for more than a hundred men and make so much the less in Toronto.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY CUNARD STEAMER.

From Liverpool, Oct. 14.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Standard says:—"The article in the current number of the Imperial Review on Bosnia and Bulgaria, written by one who has evidently a competent knowledge of his subject, will hardly please those Liberal statesmen whom Mr. Gladstone has seduced from their natural allegiance. The Liberal account of the character and aims of Liberal agitation is not less unflattering to its promoters and dupes than the severest denunciation of them which has appeared from any hostile source. The Edinburgh *Review* begins by pointing out that which some of our fiery humanitarians are now possibly prepared to admit namely, that the programme which were recommended for the punishment of the authors of the Bulgarian atrocities would probably have had the effect of extending them a hundredfold. The whole of Turkey in Europe is charged with the most combustible materials, and if the fire which has broken out in one or two places spreads to the whole pile the present generation might witness calamities which have not occurred in Europe since the Napoleonic wars. Believing that it is the duty of every sound English politician and every rational man not to seek to fan this flame, but if possible to extinguish it, the Edinburgh *Review* strongly recommends that the Liberal leaders and the present state of affairs are not to be considered as a means of party warfare, but through the restoration of peace. This object, it declares, has been for the last two months wantonly jeopardized by those who, while disclaiming all party motives, have either designedly or unconsciously been accessories to an attempt to 'convert this calamity into a means of attack on the Government.' Some of those who have been loudest in inveighing against the Turk at the atrocity meetings, it is hinted, are creditors of the Porte, who have no higher motive than irritation at the loss of half the rate of interest they have been hitherto receiving. The Edinburgh *Review* on the question of a Russoise the Turks out of Europe, remarks:

"Assuming that the present Turkish military power and civil authority can be swept out of Europe—a result not to be obtained without a great sacrifice of life, it would appear to be a very important solution of the problem. So the governments of the Powers that have so strongly urged the Sultan to do what he has done with the Bosnian population of Turkey in Europe, would be prepared to see the Turks driven out of Europe, and the Bosnians and Bulgarians, and Servians, and Montenegrins, and Roumanians, and Hungary and Herzegovina, if Irishmen and Germans from the United States will but come to cultivate the fields. The enormous emigration from Ireland in consequence of the famine, the German exodus which followed the troubles of 1848, supplied the hands necessary to the construction of the railways which now traverse the United States and Territories into connection with Europe. This intense competition the Irish farmer and peasant have so long been hitherto resisting