

that the powers of the several and separate provinces were granted by a supreme head—the crown. Should that be pronounced impracticable, then the double form of federalism adopted on this continent would have to yield to centralism. This subject is more important to Canadians than appears at first blush. The charge referred to as advocated by several leading men in our midst would naturally lead us through the transitional period of independence, when it would become our duty to choose between a monarchy or a centralized republic. In practice is there really any difference between them?

HONOURS FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A recent number of the *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal* contains a communication from a medical correspondent on the subject of the bestowal of Imperial honours upon a distinguished member of the profession in Canada. In commenting upon this suggestion, the editor of the *Journal* expresses his belief that such a course would be most acceptable to the profession throughout the country and that the honour could not be more worthily bestowed than on Dr. G. W. CAMPBELL, the venerable Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University.

It is difficult to see what objection could be raised to the suggestion *per se*. Imperial honours have been scattered among us Canadians with no illiberal hand. Statesmen, soldiers, jurists, and merchants have each had their share in the gifts of the Crown, and there certainly can be no valid reason why the members of the medical profession should be excluded from participation in the same. Their labours have been as arduous as those of the classes mentioned, and the benefits they have bestowed and are bestowing upon their fellow-men are at least as great as those secured to us by the exertions of our politicians, lawyers, merchants and soldiers. In England, precedents for a course such as suggested are numerous. For over two hundred years it has been customary to confer honours, frequently hereditary honours, upon eminent medical men. If this is done in England, why not in Canada, which is part and parcel of the Empire. Why in this country alone should the gifts of the Crown be attainable by members of the professions enumerated and placed beyond the reach of members of the medical profession? We believe it will be generally admitted that the question is one which does not readily admit of a satisfactory answer; and that the common verdict will be in favour of the suggestion made by the *Journal's* correspondent.

It is doubtful, however, whether the selection of the candidate for the proposed honours will give such universal satisfaction. We are fully aware that much jealousy exists between the various medical schools in the Dominion, and we cannot disguise the fact that this jealousy will be by no means diminished by the selection of the Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill as the recipient of special distinction. The subject is a delicate one to handle without giving offence, and we greatly fear that offence will be, if it has not already been, taken. But let it fully be understood that such offence would be caused, not by the fact of the choice falling upon Dr. CAMPBELL, who is every where respected and esteemed as one of the brightest ornaments of the profession, but by the singling out of McGill University, while the other medical schools are left out in the cold. On this score we fear objection will be taken; and the only answer that can be made to the malcontents will be that the McGill Faculty being fortunate enough to have at its head the man most worthy of the honour, to that man must fall the prize and to McGill the honour.

For ourselves we believe the selection of Dr. CAMPBELL to be the best that could possibly have been made. As the editor of the *Medical Journal* shows, his claims are weighty and numerous. "He has steadily persevered in the practice of his profession during a period of nearly half a century, during the greater part of which time he has been identified as the Surgeon of the Metropolitan centre. Having been appointed to the chair of surgery in the McGill University in 1834 or 5, Dr. CAMPBELL may be looked upon as almost the father, so to speak, of surgery in Canada. But not only has he earned for himself, deservedly, a high reputation as a surgeon of practical skill and mature judgment in this his adopted country, but his reputation has spread far and wide, so that his name is familiar in the neighbouring Republic, in Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe. Another fact which would make the man a worthy recipient of such an honour is, that mainly through his influence has medical education in Canada been elevated to its present high standard, so that it is admitted that the medical graduates of McGill University are among the best educated men in their profession on this side of the Atlantic. We speak of what we know full well, as in a recent visit to Old England we felt an honest pride in learning from those whose opinion is worth receiving, that of all Cana-

dian students those hailing from McGill University were among the best-grounded men in their profession." Again, we may state in reference to Dr. CAMPBELL, that in times past, whenever the Government of the country sought counsel or advice in consequence of epidemic disaster, he, as holding a prominent position, has been selected for that work. In 1847 he was one of the commissioners appointed, under Imperial warrant, to carry out the relief which was extended to the emigrants who flocked to our shores in immense numbers that year, and who brought typhus fever of a most virulent and fatal type, following close on the footsteps of famine, the result of the failure of the potato crop in Ireland."

THE HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

There is but little home news to report this week. The principal event of the last few days is the termination of the LEPINE trial, which has resulted in a verdict of "Guilty," accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. The election trials are still going on, and since the date of our last record two members have been unseated. These are Mr. F. MACKENZIE in Montreal West, and the Hon. HENRY AYLMER in Richmond and Wolfe. The elections to fill the seats voided by the decisions of the Electoral Courts have commenced, and as yet have resulted in the return of the unseated members. At Cornwall Mr. A. F. MACDONALD was elected by a majority of forty; and Mr. MCGREGOR has been returned by a majority of one thousand. The Digby election has resulted in the return of the Minister of Militia, Hon. Mr. VAIL, with nearly three hundred majority; but it is stated that a protest will be made against the election on the ground that in one district, in which are one hundred votes, no poll was held. There is some talk at Ottawa of a reduction in the force of the Manitoba Mounted Police, and even of its possible disbandment.

In the United States a temporary lull has taken place in the election excitement. The third term question is attracting the usual amount of attention. The President is as reticent as ever upon the subject, and his friends very sensibly remark that as the question has not come before him in a form requiring a reply, any utterance he might have made on the subject would not only be gratuitous and intrusive, but contrary to usage. At a recent Republican meeting in New York, Governor DIX emphatically declared himself to be opposed to the third term. Some excitement has been occasioned in Louisiana by a report that some sixty merchants of Shreveport were to be arrested under the Enforcement Act, charged with intimidating negro voters.

The English papers are loudly demanding summary justice upon NANA SAHIB, who is reported as having been captured in Gwalior. Doubts are, however, freely expressed in India as to the identity of the man, as his appearance is too youthful, and the surgeon who was at Cawnpore at the time of the revolt has failed to recognise him. Much damage has been done on the north coast of England by a heavy gale, by which the shipping has suffered severely.

The political situation in France remains *in statu quo*. The feeling of the country is pretty fairly shadowed forth by the result of the elections in the Councils General. Thus far eighty-one of these bodies have chosen their presidents; and of the number fifty-two are Conservatives and twenty-nine Republicans—showing a Conservative gain of twenty-three. Prince CHARLES BONAPARTE, son of the Prince of CANINO, has been elected President of the Council General of Corsica. It would seem that the Legitimists are contemplating another effort, as a despatch states that they are strongly urging the Count de CHAMBORD to return to France. A blow has been aimed at the Imperial cause by no less a person than Prince JEROME NAPOLEON, the LOUIS EGALITÉ of Bonapartism, who has issued a political programme in the form of a letter censuring the reactionary and clerical policy of the Imperialist party. A story has got abroad to the effect that the Government of France has confidently informed the Czar's Government of its readiness, upon certain conditions, to support Russia on the Eastern question; this, however, the *Nord* newspaper emphatically denies.

The VON ARNIM affair seems to have resolved itself into a trial of strength and influence between Prince von BISMARCK and the family of the prisoner. The supreme tribunal has confirmed the decision of the lower court rejecting the Count's appeal for release, and it is expected that the public trial will begin early in December. In the meantime much sympathy is felt for the prisoner on account of the harshness with which he is treated, and the rigour of the domiciliary searches; and it is even stated that the ultramontane members of the Reichstag have resolved to question BISMARCK concerning his treatment of the accused. A judge has been sent to Paris for the purpose of making a preliminary enquiry into the

case. It is proposed to establish a representative assembly for Alsace and Lorraine, the duty of which it will be to advise the Imperial Government on all subjects of local legislation, and to examine the budget for the provinces.

The news from Spain is as uncertain as usual. It would seem, however, that the stories circulated as to the disruption and falling off among the Carlist forces have been grossly exaggerated. It will be well, therefore, to accept with caution all such reports in the future. The Madrid *Correspondencia* states that DON ALPHONSO, with four hundred followers, has crossed the Ebro, having abandoned the cause of DON CARLOS, and intends to return to France. It is certain that DON ALPHONSO has been replaced by Gen. RHODA in the command of the central army, so there may be some grounds for the statement. It is more difficult to believe the story circulated by the New York *Herald* to the effect that the Madrid Government has sent five million dollars for distribution among the Carlist chiefs, in hope of thus precipitating peace and bringing the war to a close. A Madrid despatch says that the Republicans have completed the work of fortifying the line of the Ebro, and an active movement against the Carlists is expected to begin immediately. Another despatch, from London, says that the Spanish Ambassador at St. James's recently made representations to LORD DERBY that the supplies of arms and other materials of war manufactured in England were frequently shipped for the Carlists, and requested that vigilance be exercised by the British authorities to prevent such violence. To this LORD DERBY sharply replied that an indefinite continuance of war in Spain showed lack of patriotism and energy, and if the Spanish navy was vigilant the landing of arms for the Carlists would be impossible.

From Italy we learn that General GARIBALDI has accepted the nomination as candidate for Parliament from Rome, on the understanding that he is to attend the chamber only when he thinks his presence necessary.

There is no change in the condition of affairs between Japan and China. The highest patriotic spirit is exhibited throughout the former country. The nobles have offered a large portion of their revenues to the government, the populace are forming into volunteer regiments, and the mercantile classes have expressed a desire to serve both by contributions and in the field if war is declared.

Advices from Buenos Ayres indicate but little alteration in the position of parties. The main body of the rebels, under command of General MITRE, are still encamped outside the city, and both parties refrain from making an aggressive movement.

The third-term bugbear may be said to have been disposed of. It will be remembered that there is no written law in the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting a President from holding office indefinitely, if duly elected by the people. But custom from the days of WASHINGTON has made it a rule that no President should occupy the White House beyond a second term. General JACKSON could easily have been reelected, after his eight years' incumbency, in 1837, but he would never entertain the idea, and his example seemed to have set the seal on the expressed desire of WASHINGTON. In the case of General GRANT, however, there was a wide-spread attempt to break through this rule. Almost all the papers thundered against it as a practical usurpation, but their language betrayed their fears, and proved the existence of the feeling. Strange to say, the South was in favor of it, and the reason given is that it preferred another term of GRANT to the advent of a new President who might perhaps inaugurate another system of reconstruction and imbroilment. Stranger still, General GRANT has never opened his lips on the subject, although one word from him would have set the question at rest, and quieted the excitement which has unnecessarily disturbed the country during the past six months. At length, however, the people themselves have raised their great voice. The October elections have shown indisputably what the popular sentiment is. The Democratic triumphs in Indiana and Ohio arousing the fear of the Republicans, have forced them to come forward and repudiate the third term doctrine. The principal standard bearer in New York, Governor DIX, after maintaining silence since his renomination a few weeks ago, has now openly stated that he is opposed to the third term. He recently proposed an amendment to the Constitution, extending the President's term to six years, and making him ineligible in the next six, and until this amendment is adopted, he declares himself in favour of a rule which had its origin in the patriotic heart of WASHINGTON, was held sacred by his successor for three quarters of a century, and has acquired from practice a force as potential as if engrafted in the Constitution. The stand of Governor DIX may be regarded as decisive of the action of the whole Republican party on the subject.