

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. VII. NO. 195

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1874.

PRICE TWO CENTS

Business Cards.

STEPHEN BOLT, Architect, Contractor and Builder, Planning Mill, and every kind of Joiner's Work prepared for the trade and the public. The Factory is on Quebec Street, Guelph. *dv*

OLIVER & MACDONALD, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c. Office—Corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets, up stairs, Guelph, Ont. *dv*

GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Guelph, Ontario. *dv*

D. GUTHRIE, J. WATT, W. H. CUTTEN
Guelph, March 1, 1874. *dv*

WILLIAM J. PATERSON, Official Assignee for the County of Wellington. Office—Opposite Town Hall, Guelph. *dv*

F. STURDY, House, Sign, & Ornamental Painter. GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. Shop next to the Wellington Hotel, Wyndham Street, Guelph. *dv*

LEMON, PETERSON & McLEAN, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers and Notaries Public. Offices—Brownlow's New Buildings, near the Registry Offices. *dv*

A. LEMON, H. W. PETERSON, R. MACLEAN, J. B. PETERSON
Guelph, County Crown Atty *dv*

IRON CASTINGS Of all kinds, made to order at **CROWE'S IRON WORKS,** Norfolk Street, Guelph. 154w JOHN CROWE, Proprietor

MONEY TO LEND, On farm security, at eight per cent. No commission charged. Apply to **FRED BISCOE,** Barrister, &c. Guelph. April 4/73—*dv*

MONEY TO LEND, In sums to suit borrowers. No solicitor's fees or commission charged. Apply direct to the undersigned, **GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN,** Guelph. April, 1873. *dv*

RICE'S BILLIARD HALL, In the Queen's Hotel, Guelph, opposite the Market. The room has just been refitted in splendid style, the tables reduced in size, and everything done to make it a first-class Billiard Hall. **CASH FOR WOLF HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, CALF SKINS, AND WOOL PICKINGS,** The highest market price paid for the above at No. 4, Gordon Street, Day's old Block, Guelph. Plasterers' hair constantly on hand for sale. **GUELPH, Jan. 1, 1874. MOULTON & BISH, dw**

ENGRAVING, Gold and Silver Plating Office—Dundas Bridge. Orders left at either Messrs. Savage or Pringle's Jewellery Stores, Wyndham Street, will be promptly attended to. **T. O. OLDHAM, dw**

HOTEL CARD. The Right Man in the Right Place. Thomas Ward, late of the Crown Hotel, begs to inform the travelling public that he has acquired possession of the Victoria Hotel, next door to the post office, where he hopes by courtesy, attention and good accommodation to merit a fair share of public patronage, both from old and new friends. The best of Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c., constantly on hand. A good hostler always in attendance. Remember the spot—next door to the post office. **THOMAS WARD, Proprietor. Guelph, Dec. 11, 1872.**

PARKER'S HOTEL, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE MARKET, GUELPH. First-class accommodation for travellers. Commodious stabling and an attentive hostler. The best Liquors and Cigars at the bar. He has just fitted up a room where Oysters will be served up at all hours, in the favorite styles. Pickled Salmon Lobsters and Sardines.

RAYMOND'S SEWING MACHINES Family Sewing Machine (single thread). Hand Lock Stitch (double thread). No. 1, Foot Power. No. 2, for heavy work. Furnished with plain tables, half, or Cabinet Cases, as required. **CHARLES RAYMOND, GUELPH, ONTARIO.**

PRIZE DENTISTRY. DR. ROBERT CAMPBELL. Licentiate of Dental Surgery. Established 1854. Office next door to the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Wyndham Street, Guelph. Residence—opposite Mr. Boulton's Factory, Quebec Street. Teeth extracted without pain. References—Drs. Clarke, Tuck, McCrear, Herod, McGregor, and Cowan, Guelph; Drs. Buchanan and Phillips, Toronto; Drs. Elliot & Myers, Dentists, Toronto. **W. M. FOSTER, L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, Guelph.** Office—over F. Harvey & Co's. Drug Store, Corner of Wyndham & Macdonnell Sts., Guelph. **THORP'S HOTEL, GUELPH**—Refitted and newly furnished. Good accommodation for commercial travellers. Free omnibus to and from all trains. First-class Livery in **J. A. S. THORP, Proprietor. my 14dw**

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Cook. Apply to Mrs. Lemon. *17-dw*

WANTED—A good general servant in a small family. Apply to R. McCrear & Co., Shoe Store. *17-dw*

TO LET—A stone Cottage near the Great Western Railway Station. Apply to John McCrae, or Henry Hambleton. Guelph, March 20, 1874. *dw*

ORGANIST WANTED—For St. Andrew's Church. Apply by letter, stating salary to Wm. J. Fatorson, Sec. and Treas., Guelph. *T23*

SEWANT WANTED—Wanted immediately a good general servant. Apply at once to Mrs. Jas. Innes. *dw*

WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged person, a situation as house-keeper. No objection to the country. Apply at his office. *17-dw*

WANTED—A girl to act as Nurse and Housemaid. Must be competent and have good references. Apply Mrs. Watt, near the Great Western Railway Station, Guelph. *17-dw*

DRESSMAKERS WANTED. Four experienced Dressmakers wanted immediately at the Fashionable West End. Apply to Miss Morrison. *17-dw*

SEED BARLEY—Seed Barley for sale at the Guelph Packing House opposite the Grand Trunk Passenger Station. Guelph, Feb. 29, 1874. *dw*

NOTES STOLEN—The public are hereby cautioned against receiving any notes payable to J. B. Armstrong & Co., or signed by them, as the same have been stolen from them. **J. B. ARMSTRONG & Co.** Guelph, Feb. 23, 1874. *dw*

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM SECURITY. The undersigned has \$25,000 for investment in Mortgages on Farms, in sums to suit borrowers, with interest at 5 per cent., for periods from 5 to 12 years. Early applications requested. **LEMON, PETERSON & McLEAN.** Guelph, March 18, 1874. *dw*

PLASTER AND SALT. The subscriber has on hand 500 tons of the best Caledonia and Paris Plaster and Land Salt. Also on hand seed grain of all kinds. The highest price paid for potatoes and turnips. **GEO. BALEWELL.** Gordon Street, near the G. W. R. crossing. Guelph, Feb. 25, 1874. *3mdw*

TOWN OF GUELPH. NOTICE. All petitions for Road Improvements must be sent to the first meeting of Council in May, or they will not be considered. **JOHN HARVEY, Town Clerk** Guelph, March 20, 1874. *dw*

TOWN OF GUELPH. WANTED. A competent person to take charge of and manage the Book Works, side-walks, etc. Applications for the office will be received until the 2nd day of April. Further instruction, apply at this office. **JOHN HARVEY, Clerk** Guelph, March 23, 1874. *16-1*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership between the firm of Bousquet, Chabon and James D. Williamson of the Town of Guelph, Dry Goods Merchants, was dissolved on the fifteenth day of February, 1874, by mutual consent. All debts due by or to the firm will be settled by the said James D. Williamson and all parties indebted to the late firm are requested to pay Mr. Williamson at once, and save costs. Dated at Guelph, 24th February, 1874. **J. D. WILLIAMSON.** Signed, **JOHN HOGG, THOS. W. SAUNDERS** Executors of the late Robert Chabon. Signed, **Wm. MacLachlan**, Witness. *12-42-74*

REMOVAL.—D. NAISMITH, HAM CURER, Has removed to Brownlow's Buildings, three doors north of the Post Office, late Arcade of Music. He takes the present opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Guelph for their liberal patronage for the past twelve years, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit their support in the future.

ON Hand a fine assortment of Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Sausages, Lard, Mince Collops, etc. etc. Also, a fine lot of small Pork for Roasts. **Guelph, March 20, 1874. dwim**

IMPORTANT SALE OF PIANOS The Committee appointed to dispose of the Pianos at the Manufacture of **JOSEPH F. RAINER, WEST MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH,** Will offer them at a considerable reduction on cost on reasonable **TERMS OF CREDIT.** The stock consists of about **40** First-class Instruments! Similar to those shown at the last Central Exhibition, and for which he was awarded the first prize. They are equal in compass of tone, finish, and durability to the best instruments of any of the celebrated manufacturers, and as such an opportunity seldom occurs, parties in want of pianos would do well to avail themselves of it. An inspection invited. A competent person will be on the premises, near Mr. John Harris', who will show the instruments. **Guelph, March 15, 1874. dw**

NEW COAL YARD. The undersigned having opened a Coal Yard in Guelph is prepared to furnish all kinds of **Lard and Soft Coal** at moderate prices. Orders left at the store of John A. Wood, Upper Wyndham Street, will be promptly attended to. **GEORGE MURTON, Guelph, March 1st, 1874** *dy Proprietor*

NOTICE ABOUT ACCOUNTS.

All accounts for Printing or Advertising rendered to the 1st of January must be paid by the 1st of April, otherwise costs will be incurred. Subscribers in arrears will have to the 1st of April to pay up. After that they will be charged the credit price.

FACTS FOR ADVERTISERS.

In this, as in everything else, the best papers will command the best prices. It is cheaper to pay 5s. for inserting your advertisements in a journal having a circulation of 5,000, than to pay 2s. for one that has only a circulation of 1,000. Of this you may be sure, that any journal that inserts advertisements too cheap, is, in fact, an almost worthless medium. If it were really a good one, it would have no need to lower its prices, for its sheets would be better filled without the sacrifice. You may lay it down as a rule that every journal knows its value, and that if it adopts low prices it is because it is conscious that it has a low circulation in number respectability.—Wilson's Handbook for Advertisers.

Guelph Evening Mercury

FRIDAY EV'G, MARCH 20, 1874

Town and County News

Mr. CoRMACK'S new advertisement of Spring Goods will appear to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. Davidson delivered a lecture on Prohibition in the Fergus drill shed on Friday, March 20.

HORSE LOST.—The Harriston Tribune says Mr. Samuel Peebles lost a very valuable horse on Thursday last. His team was standing in the stables in single stalls, when one backed out and kicked the other, breaking its hind leg in such a manner as to render its recovery impossible, and to put the beast out of misery, it was shot.

SOUTHERN BRANCH V. G. & B. RAILWAY.—The Galt Reporter learns on good authority that the Branch of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway from Palmerston to Kincardine will be opened for general traffic on or about the first of next month. The difficulty with Mr. Hendrie, the contractor, has, it believes, been finally settled.

St. Patrick's Day in Fergus.—St. Patrick's day was celebrated in Fergus, this year, by the holding of a dinner at St. Andrew's Hotel. About 40 gentlemen sat down. After the tables had been cleared away, the chair was occupied by Mr. E. B. Teevin, and the Vice chair by Mr. D. B. Kelly. Excellent music was given by the Fergus Brass Band, and some music of the good old kind by Thomas Wright on his fife. The principal speakers of the evening were Drs. Orton and Munro, and Messrs. Banting, Phelan, Murdoch and McLermont.

SERVICE IN THE CONVENT.—On Thursday forenoon a special service was held in the new chapel of the Loreto Convent, Father Loyns officiating. A collection was afterwards taken up to liquidate the debt on the new wing of the convent, and a handsome sum realized. At the request of Colonel Higinbotham, who was present, the pupils at the Convent School were granted a half holiday, for which act of thoughtful consideration the young ladies thanked the gallant Colonel. We may state that the singing during the service was very fine.

ACCIDENT ON THE MARKET.—Shortly after half-past nine this morning Mr. Jacob Tyson, son of Mr. John Tyson, butcher, started in a two-wheeled gig from the market to deliver some meat. There are a number of small heaps of frozen mud dotted over the market place, which make driving on it somewhat awkward; and the wheel of the gig ran against one of these heaps, tilting it up and throwing Mr. Tyson out of the vehicle. By a remarkable exercise of agility, he managed to alight partly on his feet, and saved himself from being badly hurt. The mare he was driving then veered round and ran back, going over more mud heaps in her course, which frightened her still more, and threw the gig over on its side. The mare ran against a light wagon of Mr. Hales', and was brought to a stand-still by coming squarely in collision with a buggy of Mr. Geo. Hood's, which she tried to leap over. She is hurt somewhat on the breast, and cut a little on the legs. All three vehicles are badly damaged, and the total loss will probably be near \$100.

SOCIAL.—A pleasant time was spent in the Baptist Church last evening at the regular monthly social. There was a good attendance, the large and commodious basement being comfortably filled. A short address was given by Dr. Davidson, when he announced a meeting of the congregation on Monday first to take into consideration the advisability of building an addition of thirty feet to the gable end of the Church, Songs were given by the Misses Davidson, Mr. Raymond, and also by Mr. Worne. Recitations by Messrs. Curran, Joyce, and Dr. Davidson. A reading was given by Mr. Clyde, and a duet and chorus by Mrs. Joyce, Miss Pickard, Messrs. Evans, and Thomas. All the various parts of the programme were admirably gone through. The object of these meals, got up by the young ladies of the congregation, is to raise funds sufficient to purchase a bell for the new Church, which will cost about \$800. A vote of thanks was then tendered to the retiring committee who have prepared the programme for the past few months, and a new committee appointed. The meeting broke up after singing the doxology.

BY TELEGRAPH

Dizzy and the Fenians. **Liquor in Frisco Groceries.**

Organized Murderers. **Ladies Insulted and Injured.**

Trapeze Performer Killed. **A Fishy Yankee Telegram About Comassie.**

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. **The Queen's Speech.**

New York.—The Brooklyn ferry boat Baltic ran into and sunk the steam tug R. S. Carter, to-night.

London, March 20.—The Daily News says Disraeli will advise the early release of the remaining Fenian convicts.

Arthur Peel has been designated as the Liberal whip during the present session of Parliament.

Tempestuous weather is reported on the Scottish coast, and there has been some damage to shipping.

A Berlin despatch says Biron, the French ambassador, is to resign, in consequence of unpleasant relations with Prince Bismarck.

An adjournment of the Reichstag is probable on account of Bismarck's illness.

San Francisco, March 20.—An immense mass meeting was held at Union Hall last night, under the lead of the woman's temperance union. There were probably four thousand people present. A resolution was adopted in favor of an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor by groceries.

New York, March 20.—Salem County, Ill., is infested by an organized band of outlaws, who have recently committed several murders.

Sixty ladies who visited the saloons in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, were insulted, jeered, and otherwise badly treated by the roughs, and one of them injured. They were compelled to abandon their programme.

James Sylvester, trapeze performer at Beary's Opera House, missed the rope last night, struck his head against a box, and was killed.

The Sun says the law firm of Webster & Craig received a million dollars from the Government for their settlement of the silk ribbon cases.

Joseph F. Franklin, 112 Broadway, against whom there is said to be fifty indictments, has been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the extensive forgeries of railroad bonds last August.

New York, March 20.—Detailed accounts of the capture of Coomassie confirm the reported sacking of the King's palace, and says on the morning of February 6th the city was fired, the palace blown up, and the troops started on their homeward march. The congratulatory address to the troops, issued in Coomassie on Feb. 5, said:—"All the people, both European and native, unjustly held captive by the King of Ashantee, are now at liberty in camp, and you have proved to this cruel and barbarous people that England is able to punish her enemies, no matter what their strength in numbers or position may be."

Despatches from Old Fort, N. C., says the rumbling sounds from the Bald Mountains continue, with occasional sharp discharges like artillery. Near Harris View two immense rocks are reported split by the volcanic action.

London March 19th.—Parliament re-assembled to-day, and the Queen's speech was read. Her Majesty refers to the continuance of friendly relations with foreign powers, and alludes to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh as a pledge of friendship between two great Empires. Warm praise was given to the troops comprising the Ashantee expedition for the courage and endurance displayed in the campaign.

Speaking of the famine in Bengal the Queen says that the Governor-General of India has been directed to spare no cost in his efforts to mitigate this terrible calamity. The estimates of expenditure for the coming financial year will be submitted to the House of Commons immediately. Measures will be submitted to Parliament which, it is hoped, will do away with much of the delay and expense attending the transfer of land in England. Several local matters are referred to, including the working of the Act affecting the relationship between master and servant, and an Act dealing with the offences connected with the trade and the law of conspiracy. In view of the remonstrances made against these measures, Her Majesty desires that Parliament before attempting fresh legislation concerning them should be in possession of all the material facts, and of the precise question in controversy, to secure which she has issued her Royal commission of Inquiry into the state of working of the laws.

MORE BURGLARS AT WOODBRIDGE.—Another attempt at burglary was made in Woodbridge early on Wednesday morning. At about five o'clock Mr. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Muir, iron founders, heard a noise, and looking out of his window, saw a man just leaving the premises. On going out Mr. Brown found a large piece of scaffolding fixed against the office door for the purpose of prying it open. A light which had just appeared in the cottage opposite frightened the burglars, and they left. The door had nearly been forced open, and in a few minutes an entrance would have been made. The general excitement is increasing in consequence, and the people are talking of lynch law if any of the desperadoes are caught.

THE LATE OUTRAGE.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Thursday afternoon at 7 o'clock. Present the Mayor, Messrs. Hefferman, Petrie, Hall, Bruce, Elliott, Howard, McCrae, Coffee, Mills, Crowe, and Harvey.

His Worship said that he had called the Council together to ascertain from them whether it would not be advisable to offer a reward for the apprehension of the scoundrel who had committed the outrage on Mr. Crawford's little daughter on Wednesday. He ought to state that as soon as the Chief of Police informed him of the outrage, he instructed him to spare no effort, and to employ every means available, and it necessary to use the telegraph and railway, to employ special constables, and to set every agent agoing to secure if possible his arrest. He (the Mayor) first heard of it about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and previous to that Mr. Kelly had been at several places in search of the ruffian. As the police and others who had been in search of him were up to the present unsuccessful, it would be for the Council to say whether they should offer a reward. He thought it due to Mr. Crawford and the citizens that something should be done.

Mr. Howard said it seemed to him that there was something wrong, after a crime like this was committed in open day, and there were three men who saw the perpetrator of this time. Had there been arrested before this time. Had an alarm been at once given by ringing the fire bell, the citizens would have turned out, scoured the country, and secured his arrest before he could have gone far. He thought it would be right to offer a reward; at the same time, he could not help thinking that the case had not been followed up as it should have been.

Mr. Kelly, on being asked, stated what he knew about the matter—that he first heard of it about 12 o'clock, and at once went in pursuit, going down the Waterloo Road, and to the Great Western train. He then returned and informed His Worship, who instructed him to take every means he could think of to have the man arrested. He did so, telegraphed in all directions, had five special constables in pursuit yesterday, and ten to-day. He had also got a description of the man. It was then moved by Mr. Howard, and seconded by Mr. Hefferman, that the Mayor be authorized on behalf this Council to offer a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the person who perpetrated the outrage on the daughter of Mr. R. Crawford.

Mr. Petrie thought the sum offered was small considering the nature of the crime.

Mr. Hefferman thought that they would be as likely to secure his arrest by offering this sum as they would if they offered a larger one.

The motion was then passed unanimously, and the Council adjourned.

THE PURSUIT OF SULLIVAN.

A telegram was received from the Chief of Police of Brantford to-day, stating that a man had been arrested who answered the descriptions given of Sullivan. Mr. Kelly's son goes over to Brantford this afternoon to see him. A man was arrested at Brantford last night, but on Mr. Kelly's seeing him, he was set at liberty, being undoubtedly not the wanted man.

An individual who has been heard of several times west of Guelph is not unlikely to be Sullivan. He was seen on the G. T. R. near Shantz's station, this side of Berlin, on Wednesday afternoon. He left the track and went to a house about a mile away, where he made an unsuccessful endeavor to change his clothes. He proceeded forward over the fields, and struck the track near Breslat. The switch man at Breslat saw him going westward on the track, holding his hat over his eyes, and not speaking. A man believed to be the same one was seen at Baden about one o'clock yesterday, still going westward. Mr. Kelly has gone in the direction of Stratroy to work up the clue. A man was seen to get out of a car at Stratford yesterday, but is believed not to be the same one. Every effort is being made for Sullivan's capture. The little girl is no worse.

AFFAIRS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—There is a dead-lock in the Newfoundland Legislature. The narrow majority by which Mr. Bennett's Government was sustained at the elections was, by the desertion of one member and the appointment of two to offices which had been promised, reduced to a minority. Mr. Bennett and his colleagues resigned on the eve of the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Carter formed a Government, which could only command a majority of one in the House. The Government's candidate for Speaker, Mr. Emerson, was only elected by his own vote, when he took the chair the House remained evenly balanced. Some debate took place, and threatened the Speaker to call in police to arrest Mr. Bennett, the new Leader of the Opposition, a threat which Mr. Bennett dared the Speaker to execute. The Government are not in a hurry to issue writs to fill the two vacancies, as both contestants are likely to elect Opposition members. A petition has been presented against Mr. Bennett's election, but a committee to try it cannot be drawn, as the Opposition absent themselves from the House, and the Government party are not numerous enough to form the requisite quorum. Beyond the passing of the address—which was effected in the absence of the Opposition—no business has been done. Another general election seems to be the only solution of the difficulty.

The examination of the man Patrick Connolly, suspected of being connected in the burglary and arson on the premises of Mr. Abell, was resumed on Wednesday and he was discharged, there being no case against him.

Mr. John Anderson has sent us "The Young Ladies Journal" for April. It is a very attractive number.

"The Elements of National Power." A lecture was delivered in Chalmers' Church on Thursday night by Mr. G. W. Ross, M.P., under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the subject which heads this article. Dr. McGuire occupied the chair. There was a comparatively small attendance, made to look smaller by the size of the church. The meeting having been opened in the usual manner, the chairman introduced

The Lecturer, who said that he had in ancient and modern history ample material for judging of those things which made up the elements of a powerful nationality. One of the first of these elements was Cohesion. The weakening of the power of Imperial Rome commenced with the division of the Empire by Constantine between his three sons. The Empire of the Peloponnese was also an historical example; and the division of the great Kingdom of Solomon under Rehoboam was the first fatal step which led to its ultimate conquest. It was when the Kingdoms of Great Britain had been welded into a united people that she sustained the brunt of the gigantic struggle which ended victoriously on the field of Waterloo. Turning to the history of Canada, it is what there was to indicate that we had this principle of national cohesion. At one time there was a strong antagonism of race between Upper and Lower Canada, but time had softened down these national asperities, and even before the two races had been brought into the closer sympathy of late years, they righteously rallied round a common flag in support of a common cause. In 1774 the French Canadians refused to join with the seceding American colonies in their rebellion against the British Crown; and in 1812 the two races of Canadians fought side by side to repel the American invader. More recently, Confederation afforded a wonderful example of Canadian cohesion. It was a duplicate of Bismarck's masterpiece of the unification of Germany, but accomplished by peaceful instead of warlike means. The only danger to Confederation was from a mutual respect of each others' rights not being cherished by the Provinces; and we should therefore jealously guard the basis of the agreement between them. Let this be done and a glorious future lay before us—a future of which the lecturer spoke in glowing terms. The next important factor of national prosperity was liberty. Liberty, however, must be proportioned to the enlightenment and knowledge of the people, and what might be essentially dangerous to a people in pupillage would be essentially necessary to a people who have politically arrived at the full stature of manhood. We in Canada had a great advantage in beginning with a tabula rasa—a clean state, so to speak—with no vested rights or feudal hindrances in the way of a good system of government. Still, there were some noxious plants that had to be rooted up by our earlier statesmen. The seigniorial tenure of Lower Canada was one of them, but it was fortunately abolished by the Act of 1854. The State Church was another old-time obstruction. One-seventh of the cleared land of this Province was reserved for clerical purposes, and as they knew, after a bitter contest, all religious inequality was abolished, and all denominations stood on a common footing. What was thought to be a step fraught with ruin for both Church and State had proved their greatest blessing. Now the Church, standing above all principalities and powers, acknowledged no head but her Divine Master, and Canadians enjoyed to the full the blessings of Religious Liberty. Political Liberty was another condition closely allied to religious liberty. If a man's sense of his duty to his Creator was dulled, his sense of his duty to his fellow-men would be blunted in the same measure. The progress of political liberty in Canada as they now had, was not a merely nominal connection with the British Crown. It was different in Canada. From 1759 to 1774 we were under a military despotism; from 1774 to 1791 we were ruled by a despotic oligarchy. In 1791 the people were given the form of government proper, but their representative institutions were defective, and their Parliament was entirely controlled by a despotic and iniquitous executive, who sheltered their iniquities behind the sacredness of the Throne. The Ministry of that time existed by power, through their power. Then came the rebellion of 1837, which proved to be the darkest hour before the dawn. The Union Act of 1841 gave us those great essentials of a free people, independence of the Judiciary and independence of Parliament, with the crowning right of all viz., responsibility of the Executive to the people's representatives. Noticing the parallel periods of English history, he said that military despotism in England ceased with the Magna Charta, and despotic oligarchy with the first Charles. Our rights as a free people could only be preserved to our posterity by the utmost watchfulness. Brougham quoted the easy turn to despotism of the English people under Charles II. and James II., after they had established free institutions, as a proof that no mere statutory enactments could preserve liberty. The next condition of national power was Liberty of Opinion, which meant liberty of the press. Junius, Socrates, Franklin, and others were quoted by the lecturer on this point. He referred to the long struggle that Englishmen passed through before they gained this precious right. First by the Star Chamber and the pillory, and afterwards by stringent legal provisions, the Governments attempted to restrict the liberty of the press, but in vain. He paid an eloquent tribute to the great work that had been done for mankind by the press, and said it had been the Archimedes lever which had raised society to its present level; and

"The Elements of National Power,"

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