The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.

APPOINTMENTS.

On the 3rd November, 1873, the *Globe* had an article on the appointment of Mr. H. S. MACDONALD to the county judgeship of Leeds, of Mr. DARTNELL to the junior judgeship of Ontario, and of Mr. LACOURSE to the junior judgeship of Waterloo, in which it said:—"There was no necessity for hurry in "appointing these men, save what arose "in the mind of a Ministry which, feel-"ing the sand giving way beneath its "feet, desired to reward its supporters. "* * * It is evident that they are "merely providing for partisans, and it "is very questionable whether patents "issued at such a time and by such "men, should be allowed to stand. It "is clearly against public interest and "public policy that a Ministry waiting "for sentence should be allowed to "make important appointments, in-"volving alike the public interest and "public morality." If this were true doctrine to be applied to a Ministry waiting sentence, *a fortiori* it is true of an Administration on which sentence has already been passed. The verdict in Mr. MACKENZIE's case has been rendered and judgment given—not an equivocal judgment from which the friends of the culprit may torture the benefit of a doubt, but a stern and overwhelming decision endorsed by a tremendous majority of the people. The decree was dated the 17th ult., yet the Ministry still lingers at the seat of government, unwilling to vacate the offices which the country has declared it unfit to fill. And not only that, but these condemned men are about to make appointments. If it were questionable whether a Ministry waiting for sentence had the constitutional right to make out county judge patents, clearly the men on whom this grave sentence has fallen have no right to issue patents for appointments to the Supreme and Superior Courts. In fact they have no right to issue any patents or make any appointment, however humble, that is not absolutely necessary in the public interest. But there is no pretence of public urgency for changes on the Supreme Court Bench; nor is it even alleged that the country will sustain loss, or that the machinery of justice in Quebec will be impeded, if M. LAFLAMME—who stands charged with participation in the foulest crime ever perpetrated upon our electoral system—be not forthwith elevated to the Chief Justiceship of the Superior Court of that Province. The public interest does not require that the Collector of Customs at Goderich should be superannuated and Mr. HORTON, the member for Centre Huron, appointed in his place. Party interests may require it, but the condemned Administration has no sort of right to use the power of patronage for that or any such end.

If Mr. MACKENZIE will not be convinced out of his own mouth, nor by the doctrines laid down by his chief organ, nor by reference to the well-understood constitutional principles, that the course he is about to pursue is an unconstitutional and dishonest one, nothing will remain but for the new Administration to cancel every unnecessary appointment he may make. That is the only available method of punishing such an outrage; but it is to be hoped that the early action of the Governor-General will relieve the Opposition of that unpleasant duty. At any cost and at all risks, however, the fundamental principle of Responsible Government must be upheld, and those who violate it taught that they cannot do so with impunity.

THE LAST STRAW.

WE have had no wish to indulge in unbecoming jubilation over a fallen foe. With little real reason, perhaps, to justify our anticipations, but relying partly on the tone of the *Globe* on the morning after the defeat, and partly on what we remembered to be on record as a cardinal principle in the written political creed of the so-called Reform Party, we had come to the conclusion that Mr. MACKENZIE, when apprised with sufficient certainty of the verdict of the people, would follow recent British precedent and place his resignation in the Governor-General's hands. A fortnight has elapsed, and we hear nothing of the expected retirement from office. On the contrary, the air is full of rumours at once disastrous to almost the last unbroken pledge of Mr. MACKENZIE's partisans, and discreditable in the eyes of the world to what will be assumed to be the Canadian interpretation of that phase of the British constitution under which we live. Mr. MACKENZIE can no longer be regarded as a responsible Minister. He has nothing to forfeit for the gravest delinquency in executive administration. He is at this moment in the position of a tyrant over unwilling subjects; a despot, working his own sweet will in a law-abiding country that will not resort to violence to effect his removal. He is simply taking advantage of the refinement of civilization to enact with personal impunity an outrage upon the moderation which more civilized times have inculcated. Every day he remains in office he but inflicts an additional insult on the free institutions which it is the blessing and privilege of the Canadian people to enjoy.

Rumours of judicial changes fill the courts of Quebec and Ontario. The fountain head of public virtue is to be defiled that political partisans may find a haven from the storm of public indignation which they have provoked. Well might Lord DUFFERIN say, as he did on the fair ground here the other day, that in the immaculate character of its judiciary a nation must find the best guarantee for its welfare and prosperity. It will surprise us if he does not mark the closing scenes of a wonderfully successful administration by giving a practical illustration of his sincerity, when he uttered what he could not have meant to be a mere meaningless platitude. Well and skilfully he has preserved the balance of impartiality. There was a time in the history of Sir JOHN MACDONALD's premiership when Lord DUFFERIN, by the course he adopted, elicited from the leading Grit newspapers a sample of the vile abuse which they are in the habit of heaping upon authorities who happen not to do their bidding. On another occasion the Governor acted in a way which the more impulsive of the Conservative party respectfully denounced as undue favouritism of Mr. MACKENZIE. There was a marked difference in the way in which his Excellency's good turn done to the respective parties *in power* was received on these two occasions in the hostile camps. We thought we perceived in Lord DUFFERIN's attitude a fixed intention to stand by the majority of the people's choice, so long as he knew them to represent the weight of public opinion. And we believe that on this principle he has acted throughout. At the present juncture he has to deal with a Government which he knows to be repudiated by the people, and it will surprise us if he does not act on what he has hitherto shown to be his view of the way in which the prerogative should be used. The Minister who should at this moment be in the confidence of Lord DUFFERIN is not one rejected by the people, but one they have plainly indicated as the object of their choice. Should a grave emergency arise it would be the very burlesque of Responsible Government that Lord DUFFERIN should take counsel with Mr. MACKENZIE respecting the way to deal with it. He might as well summon his A. D. C., or his groom of the chambers, for all the representative character which Mr. MACKENZIE could bear at such an interview. We have repeatedly admitted the readiness of the Conservative Party to give Mr. MACKENZIE and his colleagues time to sort their papers, and to hide the secrets reposing in their pigeon-holes. If in the course of the few days requisite for such a purpose a vacancy should occur in the public service, we should not deny Mr. MACKENZIE's right to fill it by an immediate appointment. After the professions made by his organs only a few years ago the good taste of even that step might be questioned. But the line must be drawn somewhere, and certainly at the point reached by rumour. It is monstrous that vacancies should be created, in order that friends may receive their reward. And yet it is said that Mr. HORTON is to resign his seat in favour of Mr. CARTWRIGHT, receiving a collectorship of customs, which is to be vacated by the superannuation of a valued public officer. But even worse is spoken of. Mr. LAFLAMME, acting Minister of Justice, has a record. Socially, morally, and intellectually he is unfit for such a Bench as Lord DUFFERIN has so recently characterised at Toronto. Mr. R. W. SCOTT is a gentleman whose escutcheon since the famous days of "Take the Crown Lands "or nothing" is not unblemished; while as to his qualifications for a seat on the Bench, no Minister of Justice with the slightest appreciation of the responsibility of his office could conscientiously recommend him for a County Court Judgeship. And yet his name is mentioned in connection with an appointment to the Supreme Court, a tribunal already so weak that, at least in the Province of Quebec, if not elsewhere, it has become the universal practice to prefer the direct reference of appeal cases to the Court in England. We know Lord DUFFERIN's natural disinclination to inflict even the most trivial unkindness. His amiability, however, may be traded on to an extent where complacency ceases to be a virtue, and where his statesmanlike mind will take umbrage at the strain placed on the constitution. When that moment arrives—and the circumstances of his own immediate departure and a reasonable wish that his successor should find all difficulties removed from his path, make us think its advent is near—Lord DUFFERIN will crown the edifice of his political fame by an intimation to Mr. MACKENZIE that he is surprised to see a discharged servant hanging round the offices so long after what is virtually a dismissal. If that hint be not taken, His Excellency has but one recourse. And Canada will not readily forgive the truculent Minister who has imposed that unpleasant necessity upon a nobleman, whom it is her special delight to honour, love and esteem, and to save by all possible means from insult and annoyance as long as he is with us.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

JUST now the Ministerial press vanies the montony of its lamentations by pleading against the introduction of the American system in the Civil Service. They point out with great force that to change the service with each incoming Administration would be productive of evil, and quote the eloquent words of Lord DUFFERIN: "If you take my ad-"vice you will never allow the Civil "Service to be degraded into an instru-"ment to subserve the ends and inter-"ests of any political party."

We cordially agree with them. The American system is a pernicious and evil system. It encourages dishonesty and renders efficiency almost out of the question; and we trust that no Canadian Ministry, even though some of its members should be imbued with Ann Arbor notions, will ever attempt to introduce it in this country. At the same time, it will be well for the Civil Service on its part to understand that it must not degrade itself into a Party machine. The plaintive appeal of the Ministerial journals at this moment is the outcome of a knowledge that in the recent contest many public officers of the Reform stripe conducted themselves in a manner that would warrant their instant decapitation by the new Government. For many, read hundreds. The Grit office-holder from one end of the country to the other forgot that he was a public servant, and degraded his cloth by active participation in the strife. In the Maritime Provinces, Mr. BRYDGES and his understrappers on the Intercolonial railway devoted themselves throughout the campaign to the service of the Government candidates. In Quebec, the Dominion officials of the Rouge stripe vied with one another in active partisanship, and in Ontario we saw Customs officers in this city openly canvassing for the Party standard-bearers, while in the country districts the Grit postmaster was a ubiquitous factor in the contest. In Manitoba, the whole machinery of the Dominion Government transferred itself to Mr. DONALD A. SMITH's Committee rooms, and the Sheriff of the North-West did not scruple to travel seven hundred miles to take the stump for that person. In more than one constituency, it is known the postmaster allowed himself to be so carried away by partyism that in his delirium he did not hesitate to tamper with the mails; and it is feared officers in other branches of the service compromised themselves no less gravely. The Grit officeholder was so sure of victory and put such wholesouled faith in the willingness of his Party friends at Ottawa to shield him from any charge, no matter how serious, the injured Tory might bring against him, that he became recklessly unscrupulous and stuck at nothing.

Now, while we trust politicians on both sides will ever uphold Lord DUFFERIN's doctrine with regard to the Civil Service, it is quite clear on the other hand that the Civil Service must be taught to respect itself. Open partisanship such as has been referred to is nothing short of a crime. If it be allowed to go unpunished, it will destroy the service as effectually as the introduction of the American system would degrade it. No one desires to see the humble lock-tender, or the modest land-ing-waiter, or even the rural postmaster beheaded for serving his masters not wisely but too well; but it is imperative that one or two examples should be made of those public servants who unblushingly exercised the influence their position gave them in coercing those over whom they were in authority. Their swift punishment by the incoming Administration will teach Grit and Tory office-holder alike that it is not safe to play the partisan. It will be a warning that will not be disregarded in future elections, and that will serve to protect the Civil Service from the great danger of self-degradation.

ENGLISH WORKINGMEN AS THEY ARE.

UNDER this heading the London *Standard* has commenced a series of papers supplying much useful and interesting information. The change in the condition of the workingmen of England, especially of the agricultural labourer, which has taken place of late years, as indicated by our contemporary, seems to be great and encouraging. In the first place owners of the soil have altered. They are now far more under the influence of a sense of responsibility. Picturesque village schools, with carefully cultivated gardens, now dot the length and breadth of rural England. Well built and well ventilated, and thoroughly equipped with furniture and educational apparatus, they serve the purpose of day institution for the children, night schools for adults, religious schools on Sundays, and places for lectures, reading rooms, and penny concerts. They are in short the "assembly-rooms" of the district as well as the symbol and centre of its intellectual enlightenment. The squalid unhealthy cottages are disappearing, their places are being taken by neat brick houses, with kitchen, pantry, sitting-room, a yard, outhouse, three well ventilated bedrooms, and a good garden, all at a rental of three shillings a week. In addition the labourer can now easily rent half-an-acre of land, within easy distance of his dwelling for two and a half dollars a year. Here he can keep a cow or donkey, and grow produce for his family. Such allotments are everywhere multiplying. It is a pleasant and interesting sight, we are told, to watch the tenants walking round these slips of land and marking their condition with evident pride and satisfaction.

Wages have much increased. A peasant, his wife, and two children, thus cheaply and comfortably housed, will now generally earn 30s. a week. When the present generation of boys and girls grow up, a still greater improvement is anticipated. A noticeable change has taken place in cottage cookery. More noticeable is the improvement in the costume of the wives of agricultural labourers. This now approximates with remarkable closeness to the prevailing urban style of the period. Co-operative stores are multiplying, and proving very successful. Pretty chromo-lithographs on the walls have supplanted the old angular, tasteless, and unsightly daubs. In fact the labourers' dwellings now have a conspicuous air of brightness and cheerfulness. The London and country newspapers are no longer the sole privilege of the squire, the rector, and the farmers. Journalism has popularised itself among the homes of the rustics, who now, like the rural classes in Canada, desire to know the details of current events, and especially everything which concerns the position and prospects of their own industry. The labour agitation has invested the newspaper with additional interest. The Truck Acts and Sanitary Legislation have helped to improve the labourer's condition: and properly so. As the labourer is "worthy of his hire," his wage ought to be in full value of current coin—not in an order on some store, which often goes at a discount, necessitates taking inferior and superfluous commodities, sold far above their value—the store, moreover, being often carried on by the employer. For sanitary improvement, too, it is evident the workingmen must be dependent on imperial or municipal legislation. Indeed there is now no corner of England which is not subject to a recognized sanitary authority.

Of course there is still a reverse and sombre side to the picture. But, as the *Standard* justly points out, no laws, however excellent, can everywhere exercise a magically instantaneous effect. The general tendency of the times, however, is cheering. Abuses of centuries' duration cannot be summarily put an end to. Nor is every landlord a conscientious and philanthropic gentleman. A race of unexceptionable landlords cannot be extemporised. Remnants of the abominable truck system are still to be found in certain districts, and there are still evasions of the laws forbidding the employment of children under a certain age. But very few farmers, at any rate, can now be found who insist on their workmen receiving part payment of their wages in any commodity save in beer and cider; and even these articles are now giving place to a cash commutation. The true condition of the English working classes, therefore, as a body, urban and rural, is one of decided improvement. The social movements of the day are in the direction of brightness and comfort. Their material condition has improved not less than 20 per cent. in the last ten years. But this is only one of their gains. They have acquired a consciousness of power, a growing sense of enlightenment, and a widening perception of rights and duties which will be potent levers for their future amelioration. The average country labourer is no longer the dull despondent being he was a decade back. His senses have been quickened, his horizon of views and knowledge has ceased to be the mere boundaries of his parish, or the field in which he is plying his task. The English workingman can in short not only no longer be "trampled on," but he is as entirely sensible of that great fact as he is of the equally sure truth that he owes a good deal in connection with the manifest improvement in his social and material condition and prospects to "Tory" sympathy, and to that "Tory" legislation, the sole object of which—*crede* Mr. MACKENZIE—always is to reduce the masses to a state of "serf-"dom." We may note in connection, that co-operating and coinciding with increased educational and sanitary appliances of cheap literature and cheap newspapers, the rural workingman in England is getting brightened up by the increasing contact of town and country. Altogether he is an altered entity. Brummagem Oracles, and *ex officio* "dictators" may there, as on this side of the water, take it into their heads that any amount of rubbish or mendacity may be palmed off on the rural community because farmers and labourers "seldom read," and therefore cannot tell the wheat of fact from the chaff of unscrupulous assertion or denial. But the logic of events is against these Bumbledom dreamers. The rural denizens of England—farmers and labourers—differ as much from their *confreres* of thirty years back as the rustic reader of the Toronto *Globe* of to-day differs from the gullible individual he or his immediate progenitor was, when he used to swallow anything, however outrageous, because it "was in the "*Globe*!" Golden era of simplicity! vanished forever. The fact of any statement being "in" or "from" the *Globe* is now, as the farmer and labourer of to-day is well aware, a reason for receiving it with special "reserve." That in the march of events the rural class in England, as in Canada, has become a reading and thinking body is a great and pleasing fact. Of course no ghost is needed to tell us that it is gall and wormwood to pinchbeck dictatorship, and to the fossil immobility which takes the much abused name of "Liberalism" as a cover for inherent selfishness and obstructiveness; and which, when it snarls that the Canadian agricultural mind is too crass and sluggish to "read," is only spluttering its irritation at the consciousness that it reads too much to suit the ends of Bumbledom autocracy. The Canadian workingman, agricultural or urban, as a reader of the newspapers, and an intelligent observer of current events, is awake to the fact that the oracular wisdom Mr. MACKENZIE drew from the pyramids of Egypt, was misleading psychomancy, and that if the operatives have nothing more substantial to depend upon for their political, social, or material advancement than "Liberalism," as exhibited by Mr. MACKENZIE himself and his colleagues during the last five years, Heaven help them! Consequently, having some time ago accurately taken the measure of Reform *a la Grit*, the workingmen of Canada are not likely to lend further ear to the "Liberal" charmer charm he ever so cunningly.

JUMPING THE FENCE.

THE morning of the 18th ult. saw a vast multitude sitting on the fence or stealthily sliding down on the side whither the sun had transferred himself during the night. Men who had been violent Grits, suddenly became BALDWIN Reformers and traced the lineage of the Conservative party back to that able statesman. It is related that an Ottawa contractor, who became a Reformer on or about the 5th of November, 1873, on being asked on the 18th what he thought of the situation, said after a careful survey he had arrived at the conclusion that he was a Conservative. But in neat fence-vaulting, as a ground and lofty tumbler, Col. RANKIN, the Ministerial candidate in Algoma, is not excelled by any other acrobat yet heard from. His original address to the electors was as follows:

"As to my political views, I beg to say, that, should I be elected, I shall feel it to be my duty, as well to the district as to the country at large, to sustain the present Government, and resist any attempt to eject them from power. I am one of those who contributed towards placing them at the head of affairs, and notwithstanding the abuse which has been showered upon them by their opponents and the Opposition press, I have seen no sufficiently substantial reason for withdrawing my confidence from them. I have known Mr. Mackenzie since he first entered public life, and I have always regarded him as both a very clever and a very honest man, while the position he has reached affords evidence of his untiring industry and perseverance, &c., &c."

On the 23rd instant the news of Mr. Mackenzie's defeat reached Gore Bay, where the gallant colonel was stumping, and he at once issued the following codicil, the italics being his own:—

"I beg to state that the overthrow of Mr. Mackenzie and his Government having been brought about by the voice of the people at the *polls*, will in no way interfere with my powers of usefulness to the district, should you see fit to send me to Parliament as your representative. I *am* and *always have been a Conservative*, and I can contest with even greater confidence upon being able to render you essential service, through the instrumentality of the Government which must succeed that of Mr. Mackenzie, than I could have done had the latter remained in power."

The coterie of Grits who brought the Colonel out against Mr. DAWSON are supremely disgusted with his somersault, and as he will get no Conservative support, it is difficult to see how he can be returned, unless, like Mr. COCKBURN in Muskoka, he scours the region for pagan Indians.

THE QUEBEC LEADERS.

THE *Globe* finds some consolation amid the innumerable woes that have befallen the great Reform party, in the defeat of M. LANGEVIN in Rimouski. It is a small mercy, but in these days our contemporary is not above small mercies. M. LANGEVIN's defeat, as Mr. BROWN well knows, was accomplished by an organized and extensive system of corruption. The Ministerialists, as in Kingston, concentrated their strength and made a special effort against him. The Dominion Government had appropriated $11,000 for harbour improvements in the county, and the local bosses publicly announced that no man favourable to LANGEVIN would be given employment. At the last moment three parishes were bribed by an arrangement between Mr. MACKENZIE and M. JOLY for extinguishing the back debts for statute labour due by the people to the Seignior, Judge TESSIER, involving the sum of $16,000. On the election day the Intercolonial carried passengers at half fare, but the station agents saw that none but anti-LANGEVIN voters were granted this boon. Dr. FISET's managers thrust their bribed voters on the cars without tickets, and the doctor's committee owes the road a large sum on this account which will probably never be paid, unless the incoming Administration insists on collecting it. These were the means by which M. LANGEVIN's defeat was compassed. He fell before wholesale coercion and corruption; but better far that he should have suffered defeat in that way than that he should have been returned by discreditable tactics such as his opponent resorted to, or by the force of sheer fraud, such as elected the Rouge leader and Minister of Justice, M. LAFLAMME. This case has no parallel in our annals. The criminals have evidently been diligent students of the election arts and sciences that obtain in Louisiana and Florida, and have improved and perfected the latest Yankee patents for stealing counties and States. MADIVER, WALKER, COOK, JODOIN, SIMPSON, and Mr. BROWN himself have introduced many new features in election contests and done much for the elevation of the standard, but the Minister of Justice and his friends far excel any of these as whole-souled elevators. Their *modus operandi* was as follows:

A week before election day a house was engaged in the parish of St. Anne for polling place No. 2, and a deputy returning officer appointed according to law. Dr. FILIATRAULT, registrar of the county, was returning officer at this time. Ballots were being printed at a Montreal printing-house, and everything appeared to be fair and above board. Four days before the election day, however, M. LAFLAMME's friends learned by their canvass that he was hopelessly beaten, and a council of war was held. The next day Dr. FILIATRAULT was superseded and M. VALOIS, one of M. LAFLAMME's favourite henchmen, appointed returning officer. Subsequently M. VALOIS took sick, and handed his charge over to M. OLIVIER, a rank partisan, who in his turn fell ill and was succeeded by M. CHRISTIAN, a notorious scalawag. The house chosen for polling place No. 2 in St. Anne was passed over, and another hired. The deputy-returning officer there was also superseded, and M. FORGET, a bitter and unscrupulous Rouge, appointed in his place. The printing of the ballots was also transferred to another office, and it has since been ascertained that no less than six hundred ballot papers, over and above the highest number required, were despatched to polling place No. 2. The day of voting came. At half-past four, i. e., half an hour before the poll closed, M. FORGET was seized with a violent colic. The votes were believed to be all in, and M. GIROUARD's scrutineer, who lived close by, asked him to step over to his house and take a glass of brandy. M. FORGET agreed, but said he could not take the ballot-box outside the room as that would be unlawful. There was a sideboard in the room, and it occurred to him to place the box there, and curiously enough he happened to have the key of it. Accordingly the box was locked up in the sideboard, and word was left with the man of the house that if any voter presented himself, M. FORGET, then writhing in the agony of colic, was to be notified. The two officials stepped across the road to M. GIROUARD's agent's house, where M. FORGET, after tossing down a glass or two of brandy, recovered. They returned to the polling place about a quarter to five, and at five closed up and began the count. It was expected that M. GIROUARD would, at the worst, tie M. LAFLAMME here, but the count gave the latter 102 majority and showed that the former had received only fourteen votes all told. An enquiry was at once begun by M. GIROUARD's friends, who employed High Constable BISSONNETTE to assist them. The affidavits of forty-eight voters, to the effect that they voted at polling place No. 2 for M. GIROUARD, were secured on the 19th, and on the 20th sixteen more were obtained, making sixty-four in all. The High Constable made an examination of the premises and found that the side-board, in which the ballot box had been locked up, had been arranged beforehand for a skilful operation. The bottom boards had been removed; a small trap had been cut into the floor, and the man of the house confessed that one of M. LAFLAMME's agents, stationed in the cellar, withdrew the box the moment M. FORGET and the scrutineer left, and, after substituting fifty ballots marked for LAFLAMME for fifty GIROUARD ballots, replaced the box, closed up the trap, and withdrew. BISSONNETTE seized the apparatus, and found the stolen GIROUARD ballots among the rubbish in the cellar. By this operation M. LAFLAMME gained 100 votes, and as his majority, as determined by the County Judge on Saturday, was only ten, it follows that he would have been defeated by 90 had his agents not resorted to this peculiar method of standard-lifting.

While M. LANGEVIN has suffered a temporary defeat that reflects no discredit upon him, the Rouge leader's triumph is infinitely worse than the uttermost defeat, for it involves, if not himself directly, at least his friends in acts that ought to send them to the penitentiary. To appoint this man to the Bench while his shattered reputation is burdened with this astounding crime, would be a crowning infamy, against which the whole country would cry out. Lord DUFFERIN told us the other day of the priceless value of an upright judiciary; and we entreat him to spare the Bench the eternal disgrace of M. LAFLAMME.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Bowmanville *Statesman* denies with some warmth the rumour that Mr. Burk is to make way for Mr. Blake in West Durham.

On the 13th August, 1873, the great Reform Party refused to be adjourned by Lord Dufferin. Now they refuse to be prorogued by the electorate.

Although the full returns are not yet in, it is certain that M. Fortin, Conservative, has been elected in Gaspe by a very large majority, probably not less than 500.

The Perth *Expositor* says:—"On Mr. Morris' return to his old constituency he will be welcomed, not as a defeated candidate, but as a man who has fought a noble fight in a good cause."

The theft of the County of Jacques Cartier is detailed elsewhere. It makes fine reading when it is considered that the crime was perpetrated in behalf of a Minister of Justice who, it is stated, is about to be appointed to the Bench.

Among the horrible rumours which come to us across the Atlantic, is this:—crinoline is coming into fashion again. The pull-back dress may err in one extreme, but the crinoline was certainly the superfluity of naughtiness.

We are authorized to say that if Mr. Horton is appointed collector of customs at Goderich to make a vacancy for Mr. Cartwright in Centre Huron, the appointment will be promptly cancelled by the incoming Administration. *Verb. sap.*

Napanee *Standard*:—"We have the victory and can keep it, for, if by accident such an unlooked for result as the re-opening of the county should follow any legal proceedings which may be instituted, the Hon. R. J. Cartwright can be again beaten and the majority against him greatly increased."

Montreal *Gazette*:—"To name such a man as Mr. Laflamme to the position of a Judge, would be to lessen the public respect for the judiciary, and to destroy confidence in its honesty. It would be a menace against the rights of every man whose misfortunes brought him before a court presided over by such a man."

The London *Spectator*, referring to the result of our elections, says "the failure of Great Britain to teach political economy to the English-speaking communities is the most disheartening phenomenon of the present day." The failure seems to be extending to Great Britain herself judging by the rapid growth of anti-One-Sided-Free Trade sentiment in the manufacturing centres.

M. Girouard, after all the ballot-box stuffing and fraud practised in M. Laflamme's behalf, has on the recount been declared elected for Jacques Cartier by two majority. However, his majority is in fact 102, for they stole fifty of his votes and stuffed the box with fifty ballots marked for the Minister of Justice. Thus four Ministers fell on that fatal day, Laflamme at least to rise no more.

Cobourg *Sentinel*:—"The Grits ran three Irish Catholics in Ontario, elected one, by a majority of three votes, and miserably forsook the other two. They also ran one French Catholic (St. Jean) who was defeated by over four hundred. On the Conservative side four Irish Catholics were run, three of them winning splendidly, the other reducing a minister's majority one half, and two French Catholics, Tasse and Routhier, both carrying their constituencies."

It is said that Mr. Horton will resign as soon as practicable. The Reformers of Centre Huron meet in convention at Seaforth on Thursday, when Mr. Cartwright will attend and receive the nomination. If Mr. Horton is influenced in this action by the promise of the Goderich collectorship, he will be disappointed, for so sure as his name is Horton the incoming Administration will cancel his appointment. A Government that has been overwhelmingly beaten at the polls has no manner of right to exercise the power of patronage in that way.

We congratulate Dr. Strange on the result of the North York re-count, which leaves him with a majority of ten votes. It is not a huge majority, to be sure, but seeing that he wiped out an adverse majority of four or five hundred, no greater or more decisive victory is recorded in all this great and decisive campaign. North York will now be represented by a member worthy of her—not a rabid partizan doomed from his surroundings to follow his leader in all things, but a moderate man, of broad and liberal views, with whom country will always be counted before Party.

The President of the Young Men's Reform Club, of Lindsay, said in his address the other day that he believed that "the narrow exclusiveness of the Reform party had lost us many who might have been powerful supporters;" and added that "petty, tinkering legislation, and a careful abstinence from dealing with any great and needful measure could never be passed off on the public as a broad, liberal policy." He trusted that Mr. Brown would not prove a stumbling block in the way of the Liberal party, and deplored the Party's failure to fulfil its pledges and principles. A full confession is good for, etc.

The St. John *News*, a Ministerial paper, entreats Mr. Mackenzie to be consistent:—"It is not difficult to perceive the course that ought to be pursued. The Government should feel itself bound not by the principles of the opposing party but by its own. We hope, therefore, that the Government will use the appointing power yet within its reach, very sparingly indeed. It is infinitely better for it to adhere to its principles, though by doing so it may swell the patronage falling to the lot of its successor, than to disregard those principles to provide for a few of its adherents."

The Montreal *Witness* reported the betting before the race something in this style:—The arrival of the American and Western Ontario contingents unhappily stimulated the betting. We are grieved to say that Hanlan sold at 2 to 1 in the pools. It is with unfeigned regret that we announce a bet of $1,500 to $600 on the Canadian champion; and it pains us to have to announce that the pool-buyers seem bent on maintaining these odds on him, etc., etc. The "only religious" gave every solitary point the gamblers made, but maintained its Pecksniffian reputation by the interjection of plaintive adjectives. O, Morality, how hypocrisy thrives in thy name!

At p. 92 of the Reform handbook of campaign speeches, Mr. Mills is reported as follows:—"We hold that the Government should always be carried on in accordance with the well-understood wishes of the majority of the people. We do not say that the majority are always right. But when we think they are wrong, I trust the leaders of the Reform party have sufficient honesty and sufficient public spirit to retire from office and take their places with the minority." Let us see some of that honesty and public spirit without further delay. The wishes of the majority of the people have been pretty well understood since the 17th inst.

The Ottawa *Free Press* is not to be consoled. It now turns upon and rends the institution in the vicinage of the *Globe* office, conducted by Messrs. Edgar and Pattullo:—"That specious institution, the Ontario Reform Association, assumed to deal with and control the fortunes of the party in the late general elections, and how well it performed its work we see in the general result. Had the work been left to the country to perform, had the Province not been deceived by ridiculous misrepresentation, and the workers of the party lulled by over confidence into a state of false security, we have no hesitation in saying that the result would have been far different."

Dr. Drysdale, in a letter to the *Times*, calls attention to the fact that in Great Britain something like $75,000,000 a year is paid for tobacco. In Holland more money is spent on it than on bread. Dr. Drysdale, who is an authority, denounces this expenditure as worse than waste, the use of tobacco in any form being, he considered, a real vice—deleterious to health and vitality. Smokers and chewers of tobacco, he says, in a large percentage of cases bring on blindness by their indulgence and produce a variety of other diseases. His statistics of the results of experiments on four-footed puppies are truly alarming, and should furnish a warning to bipeds. Who would wish to fall a prey to loss of appetite, swelling of the gums, loosening of the teeth, palsy of the leg, blindness, deafness, and death from asthenia?

ASSESSMENT.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—I observe that the *Globe* is vaunting the increase in this year's assessment of city property. This is an entirely fallacious test, for nothing can be more capricious than the value placed on houses and lots by the assessors. Neither rental, asking price, nor cost, are taken into consideration. I happen to own some houses in D'Arcy street, which are assessed at $960 each; but I have offered them at $850 for the last twelve months without success; and though my failure is partly owing to the assessor by way of touting some property of his own running down mine to one of the tenants who was desirous of purchasing, it is more owing to the actual depreciation in real estate. Two of the houses, in no way superior to the others, found a ready sale two years ago at $1,000 each.

Yours obediently,
EXPERIENCE.

Toronto, 7th October.

The owners of the Princess Alice sue the owners of the Bywell Castle for £15,000 damages.

LORD DUFFERIN.

An Unpublished Address.

During the visit of his Excellency to the city, he was presented on Thursday, the 24th ult., with the following address from the Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto:—

The Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, K.G., K.P., Governor-General of Canada; &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto, cannot permit your much regretted departure from us without our giving expression to the high appreciation in which we hold your Excellency, not only as the representative of her Gracious Majesty the Queen, but also as a distinguished nobleman who has reflected honour on his native country and on the Irish race.

Your Excellency's splendid administrative abilities, your kind and genial bearing towards all her Majesty's subjects, your munificent and true Irish hospitality, your magic power of language which touches the best chords of our nature and sways our noblest impulses, your kind words and acts spoken and performed in times past to promote the welfare of the Irish people, have won for your Excellency universal admiration and esteem. In fine, you have added lustre to the high office which you have adorned, by the able exercise of the duties, which the Governor-General of so important a colony as Canada, is called upon to fulfil. Whilst paying your Excellency this tribute of praise, we wish also to express our admiration of the womanly virtues and graceful dignity, and the kind, good heart of the noble Countess of Dufferin who has so much assisted you in the successful performance of the duties of a good Governor-General.

Your Excellency will assure her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of our Christian loyalty, and that of our Catholic people towards her person and throne; and that we shall feel great pleasure in giving a most hearty welcome to your noble successor and his Princess Consort. Your Excellency, we are sure, will bear with you a kindly remembrance of your sojourn in Canada, and when occasion may require, you will use your powerful influence on behalf of a mode of Government which has succeeded in securing to us all the blessings of liberty without licence, of authority without despotism, and in winning the devoted loyalty of a people, composed of various races, and professing different forms of religious belief. Such loyalty becomes a pleasure as well as a sacred duty, and is secured with facility when the religious and civil rights of all are equally respected and protected.

We pray that our good God may long and prolong your Excellency's life, that He will enrich your noble Countess and family with His choicest gifts, and that He may enable you, if called upon to govern elsewhere, to do so, with the beneficent and happy results which have characterized your enlightened rule in this country.

We have the honour to remain with profound respect your Excellency's well-wishers and sincere friends,

† JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Archbishop of Toronto.
† JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.
† JOHN F. JAMOT,
Bishop of Sarepta, V.A.N., Canada.
† PETER FRANCIS CRINNON,
Bishop of Hamilton.
† JOHN O'BRIEN,
Bishop of Kingston.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

In reply, his Excellency said:—

Your Grace and my Lords:—

I can assure you it is with feelings of the very deepest satisfaction that I acknowledge the address with which you have honoured me.

I am well aware that throughout Canada there does not exist a more patriotic body, one more devoted to the interests of the country, or more attached to the Empire of Great Britain than that great ecclesiastical community over which you preside as its spiritual pastors, and I rejoice to think that under your advice and guidance it should be so ready, as on all occasions I have found it, to acknowledge the justice and benignity of her Majesty's rule in Canada.

That personages in your exalted position should address me personally in such flattering terms is very gratifying to my feelings, and I shall ever retain the most grateful recollections of the courtesy I have always received at the hands of the Catholic Hierarchy of Canada.

I shall have great pleasure in conveying to her Majesty the sentiments of loyalty to her throne and affection for her Person you have requested me to repeat in your behalf. In leaving Canada I carry away with me an increased appreciation of what can be done to superinduce a sentiment of good will and content amongst a population composed of different religious convictions by the administration of equal laws and an impartial justice.

CAPTURE OF A PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION THIEF.

Further Particulars Connected with his Arrest.

The following account of the circumstances that led to the arrest of J. P. Brown, supposed to be one of the thieves who operated so successfully at the Provincial Exhibition, is taken from a Montreal despatch of last evening:—

Detectives Cullen and Murphy, on Friday, noticed a fair-haired, respectably-dressed man applying for a parcel at the Canada Express Office. His demeanour excited their suspicions, which were increased by his answers to their questions. He was taken to the Central Station, and in the meantime the detectives made further enquiries and communicated with other cities. The parcel which he had obtained was addressed J. P. Wilson, Montreal, and had been several days at the office. When opened at the police station it was found to contain three gold watches, with chains and lockets attached, valued at $500. In his pocket were found several trinkets, an excursion ticket from New York to Montreal and return, and a pocket-book with the address, "Hershkind, Parker & Co., corner of Grand and Broadway streets, New York." He gave his name as J. B. Brown, clerk, of Malone, N.Y., and said he was 34 years of age. He carried $154 in greenbacks and a valuable meerschaum pipe. His signature in the express office receipt-book corresponded exactly with the writing of the address on the parcel, which showed that he had sent the parcel by express with the object of recovering it here, where he thought no suspicion would be aroused. On Saturday word came from Toronto that two of the watches had been stolen from citizens there, and the third from a visitor from Guelph. The accused had registered at one of the prominent hotels here, and imagined that external respectability would shield him from detection.

Detective Reed, of the Toronto force, arrived on Saturday and took the prisoner back to Toronto.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK ROBBERY.

Arrest of a Man with Two Thousand Dollars' Worth of the Stolen Notes.

James Smith, *alias* "Ainsworth," *alias* "Broker Dick," was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Kilbreth, on a charge preferred by Walter Watson, of No. 59 Wall street, who is the agent for the Consolidated Bank of Canada. About two weeks ago Detectives McNaught and Crawley, of the Central Office, heard that some persons in this city were trying to dispose of some of the $10 notes on the Consolidated Bank of Canada, which were stolen from the bank on the 6th of November, 1876. Since that time the bank has issued nothing but $4, $5, $20, $50, and $100 bills. Thus the $40,000 in notes stolen at that time, all of them being of the denomination of $10, have been useless to the persons who held them. The detectives sent a man named Johnston to see Smith, who it was ascertained had the money, and an appointment was made for the two to meet in a room in a down-town hotel. Johnston was then to pay Smith 55 cents on the dollar for the Canadian bills. The meeting took place as arranged. McNaught and Crawley were in the room next to Smith and Johnston, and there was a hole cut in a panel of the door, so that the detectives could see and hear all that was going on in the room. Smith brought $2,000 worth of the notes with him. He had no sooner placed them on the table in front of Johnston than the detectives walked in and arrested him. The officers of the bank were telegraphed to, and one of them will be in the Tombs Police Court on Monday next to appear against Smith. In the meantime he will be held.—*N. Y. World.*

Welcome to the Champion Oarsman.