ard course until death " LORD" OGILVY. -This " distin

been wanted by the Boston police force on a charge of forgery was in this city last week, having stopped and registered himself at the Walker House, on the 29th ult, as Walter Maclean. Two detective officers of tariff arrived in the city and took up their resi dence at the same hotel under fictitious names. As soon as the "Lord" discovered scientific farthat he was the person for whom they were in quest, he signified his willingness wheat and to return to the States without going through the formalities of extradition. He left the city next day with the officers. and is now in Boston gaol awaiting trial. tugs owned The Montreal papers speak favourably of idle, on Thurs

the Real Estate Exchange, newly established in that city. Formerly efforts made by the press to obtain a full account of all sales, public and private, were only partially ne of the Can uccessful. The Star says that Goosetown!"
geese are free
in platoons

given to the Star says that since the
Exchange came into operation all the public
and official transfers of property have been
given to the press in detail, and henceforgiven to the press in detail, and henceforward the private sales will be given also. Through the influence of the Committee of the Exchange, Mr. Ryland, the Registrar of Deeds, has kindly promised to supply the information needed regarding private sales. This will be a great public advantage, as it will give reliable data upon please, none which the actual value of property in the is the shortest

ty can be based.
St. John's, P. Q., News:—"It is wonderful how exactly the arguments of the Locofocos of forty years ago are repeated by Market of to-day. What the sold a hive agaweya, and the Free Traders of to-day. What the former said in the United States then, the latter are repeating, in almost the same words, in this country to-day. Protec-tion was represented then, as it is now, as the taxation of the many for the enrich-ment of the few; and the effect which, it original swarm was predicted, would be produced by it yould be to make a handful of man curers rich at the expense of the whole said by som efuted by the stern logic of fact, and the evil prophecies founded upon them were falsified by the events which followed; but, spring wheat

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strange to say, they are repeated with just as much confidence now as ever." ensive area o The Stratford Herald says :- "Forty ears ago Mr. Joseph Harrison, now a rosperous and respected coloured citizen this town, escaped from slavery in Virwhich was rinia, and came to this land of the free, ably ever since. He now feels a longing to and coloured races live in harmony to gether there under altered conditions. The old plantation masters are dead and gone, but Mr. Harrison hopes to see some of the vounger stock, and to greet them as a man and a brother. His tour will take in Harper's Ferry, where John Brown fired he first gun for emancipation. Mr. Harrison's visit will constitute a marked epi-

The Collingwood Bulletin says :- "Two Great Western Railway cars were brought through here last week, and were loaded with hox stuff and shipped direct to contract for 17 car loads of this stuff for Canadians in he same destination. Box stuff is made rom refuse lumber that can be used for from refuse lumber that can be used for scarcely anything else. It is planed, ripped to a uniform width, cut into proper lengths, bound in bundles like lath, and shipped to Bridgeport without change of cars. About 11 men are now employed at the planing mill handling this stuff. About a month age 150,000 feet of flooring and other lumber was also shipped direct to Winnipeg,

Manitoba, by Mr. Appleton." The Ottawa Herald recommends the folr were 7.516. lowing as a text for temperance meeting speeches: "Last night, (6th inst.) while a was in the act of throwing himself from the second story window of Mrs. Graham's Hotel, on Sussex street, he was caught by sons or firms one of the boarders, and prevented from carrying out his rash act. Reveaux is an able bedied and respectable looking man market to-day about 30 years of age. He was suf from delirium at the time, having big spree for the past three weeks. When o be quite harmless, and said he was glad Sleeman purhe was arrested, as he was afraid of putting an end to himself at times, when labouring under an uncontrollable power. When placed in one of the cells and asked to lie ght and dark in own, he remarked that there was no place for him, as the cell (which was empty) was

A contemorary says:—"The fall Assises in Welland will exemplify the fact that the dage is still true—"The old fools are not ce travelled was all dead yet.' The facts of the case are, makes the that a certain wealthy farmer. fifty and sixty years of age, living in the waship of Pelham, went to visit a young married man, another wealthy farmer re ding in the same neighbourhood, with siding in the same neighbourhood, with the ostensible purpose of examining a bar-rel of sugar lately purchased by the latter, being aware that the young husband was from home at the time. The old man took unwarrantable liberties with the young switches being the lights or nan, and made overtures to her ent at variance with morality. This disgra plaints of the ful affair has become the talk of the in-habitants of the pious township of Pelham. Messrs. Miller & Cox, barristers of St. Catherines, have, we are informed, received ce, and can instructious to prosecute the ancient sin-ner, and no doubt the result of the trial

will be waited for with great interest those who reside in the locality." J. D. Edgar, let It costs a considerable amount of mon to have a distilling apparatus about one premises, even though it be the property of another. Robert Hassard, of lot 1, 14th ground it calls supreme head has ruled it and concession, Luther, was charged at the police court to-day (Wednesday), with having on his premises an apparatus for nty years. A have graduate distilling purposes. Several witnesses were examined. For the defence it was learned that the defendant knew the aphands. Is he a paratus was on his premises, but that d been left there by a man named Field who had moved to Kansas. been used by the defendant. ilway track last the case R. Melvin, J.P., sat on the benc Oth, had a narwith the police magistrate. In giving verdict the magistrate held that although the the apparatus had innocently come into the defendant's possession, it was his duty to have notified the authorities that it was there. It could not be held as an excuse that the defendant's like it is the defendant of the like it is the like i of the engine, ely warning urhood of the that the defendant did not know wha was, as every person had a right to be to have more

was, as every person had a light acquainted with these points by making acquiries. The court, therefore, would mpose the lowest fine the law would allow \$200 and \$17.55 costs. — Guelph Mercury. pecially after Montreal Gazette: - "When Sir Fra Hincks took the duty off tea, he acc ernment of a panied the concession by such legislation the ten per cent. differential dutytended to the encouragement of the long voyage and to the building up of a foreign trade for Canada. Mr. Cartwright put duty on tea, but he repealed the ten per cent. law and one a contract of the cent. or agricultura ed out of exist cent. law, and as a consequence that foreig trade which was becoming a most im mons, to be tant factor in the country's prosperity destroyed, and with it the grocery ness was transferred to New of being as formerly, done in M. The duty under Mr. Cartwright's lice Court on a higher than under that of Sir Hincks, but the protection has moved and the trade destroyed. simply an illustration of the essen he did for re he had been ference between the two parties. I Conservatives considered it their duty have regard to the fostering of the trade the country in the the country in the arrangement of tariff; the Clear Grits hold that they er was oblige nothing to do with such consideration that Governments should not attempt build up trade and commerce by means fiscal policy, that their only duty is to lect revenue."

The little Republic of Switzerland army of 120,000, organized in eigsions. There are 94,000 infantry artillery, 3,500 engineers, 2,700 force, and 2,000 cavalry. Besid which is called the clite army, thandwehr of 92,000 men. What and, seizing a e fire, Hodgins landwehr of 92,000 men. Wha injuries, but, in land does with all this military in

Interesting Summary of News.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

VALUABLE PRESENT TO LORD BEACONSPIRED. Lord Beaconsfield's investiture with the Garter has been followed by a graceful compliment from Sir Richard Wallace. The hon, baronet has presented the Premier the star and badge of the Garter in diamonds, which are said to be of extraordinary beauty. They were formerly worn by Lord Hertford, the old friend of Lord onsfield, and this circumstance ennances the value of the gift. TERRIBLE BOAT ACCIDENT.

On Thursday evening a fearful boat accident occurred on Lough Sillen, in the County Cavan. A schoolmaster named McCabe, with his wife, a female teacher named Miss Nulty, an assistant teacher,

subject would be properly taken up. DRINKS IN HOT WEATHER.

An interesting correspondence is going drink only one pint, or one and a half pints M. Chance recommends "Lusold in Imperial half-pints at adulterated, and the vile concoctions they en-pence a dozen. It tastes like a has all the bitter and pleasan appearance and colour. It is guaranteed non-intoxicating and be easily ained. Another excellent beverage not weather is made of tartaric acid, lump ugar, and essence of lemon. SPECIAL AND COMMON JURORS

In charging the grand jury at Chester Assizes, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge reerred to the practice which exists among inder-sheriffs of separating jurors into two asses—special and common—with the result that special jurors hardly ever serve practice, which was contrary to the Coniution and to law, and was totally ineleasible, parties to the most trumper individual disputes could pick out from the panel will men of first-class intellect and position to try their cases, whereas the highest person in the land might be on trial for his ifeand would not be allowed that privilege. Lord Coleridge announced that he and Lord Justice Bramwell, who sat in the Prius Court, had both resolved that if they found on inquiry that "a grave and indefensible abuse of the law" was persisted n by under-sheriffs they would each of then fine heavily the sheriff, who was the only person the law could reach, in the hop that this would have the effect of riging about a proper administration of

Thomas Bayley, a telegraph clerk at Hu, was at the Leeds Assizes, sentenced

Agriultural Society of Ireland Major Bor-rowscalled attention to a new turnip crop at a species of small green worm or tepillar, which within the previous Welle acres of turnips on his estate in the Courty Kildare. Such a thing had not

mony of marriage with the petitioner. She

The judges seem to regard the new prison regulations with disfavour. At Kildare Assizes Catherine Kelly, who had been convicted of being in illegal possession of £2 10s. 3d., was put forward to receive sentence. The Lord Chief Baron said he would have sentenced the prisoner to a term of imprisonment but for the severity of the new prison rules, which obliged a prisoner to sleep for a month on a plank bed. Whenever any female prisoner was convicted he would not, if the justice of the case permitted, send her to gaol. In the present case he would exercise his prerogative, and bind over the prisoner in the sum of £20 provided her husband returned the £2 10s 3d to the owner before next assizes.

cient occurred on Long Silles, in the Courty Cavan. A schoolmaster named Courty Cavan. A schoolmaster named McLos, within wite, a financia teacher and the country of the lake. The plant not beel long out when the boat expaired, A plant region of the lake. The plant not beel long out when the boat expaired, A plant region of the lake of the shore to think of the shore to the shore an evil that had not been confined to the present time, but had been handed down from a very remote period. It was, he thought, open to much doubt if the evil had ever been so rife as it was at the present time, or if it had ever been so prevalent among all classes of society. The results of extravagance were so manifest, and led to such an amount of misery, that it was an easy task to denounce it; but it was an easy task to denounce it; but this was not all that was required. It was but insufficiently understood and investiequisite that not only the cause but the gated. There can be little doubt that the should be pointed out, and this had use of stimulants—of course, in moderation been done by the lecturer. He hoped the | -does, as Dr. Farr implies, act as a preventative of infection and contagion with those who temperately indulge in good wine or even pure spirits. On the other on in the daily and agricultural papers relating to "drinks in hot weather." An article by Dr. Parker, called "Personal Care of Health," is quoted, in which the writer says, "If you wish to keep good health to old age, never touch spirits, and the colder the external air the greater the Norval Mills close the hands must seek employment in other places, and the town will lose these men and their families. Their houses will be vacated and landlords will lose their tenants. Their custom will be withdrawn from our merchants, butchers and bakers; Recommendately after the Norval Mills close of Teachers," by Inspector MacIntosh, of places, and the town will lose these men and their families. Their houses will be vacated and landlords will lose them.

Taking of Teachers," by Inspector MacIntosh, of places, and the town will lose these men and their families. Their houses will be vacated and landlords will lose them.

The immediately after the Norval Mills close the hands must seek employment in other places, and the town will lose these men and their families. Their houses will be vacated and landlords will lose them.

The immediately after the Norval Mills close the hands must seek employment in other places, and the town will lose these men and their families. Their custom will be vacated and landlords will lose them.

Taking of Teachers," by Inspector MacIntosh, of places, and the town will lose these men and their families. Their custom will be vacated and landlords will lose them. colder the external air the greater the liability of the system to be chilled down. It further contributes, of strong beer, or two pints of weak beer, with your dinner and supper, divided for two meals. Better still if you can abstain from beer altogether." The best drink, with a water is thin oatmeal and water, with a little sugar. Rice water, as used in India, made palatable, is also recommended for its cooling and nutritious qualities. One of coffee and half an ounce of sugar, billed in two quarts of water and cooled, is said to be a verythirst-quenching drink."

Mr. A. M. Chance recommends "Lu-niin" sold in Lucial Chance recommends "Lucial Chance recommends "Lucial Chance resommends "Lucial Chance resommends "Lucial Chance resommends and taken regularly in large that the town by their share of the taxes. What do Mr. George Kerr's Cobourg friends say to this? We call upon all the town by their share of the taxes. What do Mr. George Kerr's Cobourg friends say to this? We call upon all the town by their share of the taxes. What do Mr. George Kerr's Cobourg friends say to this? We call upon all the town by their share of the taxes. What do Mr. George Kerr's Cobourg friends say to this? We

> Even middle class people should be careful of the wine they are in the habit of drinking; for M. Pastenr, in his work Mazadies des Vins, shows that poor wines undergo a peculiar change of the nature of a disease, and this, Dr. Farr points out, accounts for many of the sad consequences of excessive Irrespective, however, of all medical and scientific testimony as to the beneficial effects of stimulants when taken in moderation, there is one decisive test which has ong ago settled the question. The universal experience of mankind throughout cen-turies in various conditions and under all circumstances is conclusive as to the necessity of a beverage partaking of the nature of a food and a stimulant. It is only reasserting a commonplace truth to say that the 5,000 individuals who annually kill themselves by indulgence in excessive drinking are merely so many cautions against intem-perance, and furnish not a single argument favour of total abstention. As reasonable would it be to prohibit the employment of chloroform as an anæsthetic because, if carelessly administered, it is sometimes fatal; or, forbid the use of strychnine as a medicine because, uncautiously taken, it is a virulent poison. To abstain wholly from the use of wine and fermented liquors through fear of becoming a drunkardis about as logical as never going near or on a river for fear of drowning, instead of learning to swim. Besides this, the implication that a man must be either a total abstainer or an habitual drunkard,

adulterated, and the vile concoctions they

of illness, apart from the indulgence itself

thomas Bayley, a telegraph clerk at Hul, was at the Leeds Assizes, sentenced to be years' penal servitude for forging a teleram by which he obtained the sum of 20.

A the Central Criminal Court, James Pryk, formerly manager, and Col. James Patick Mahon (The O'Gorman Mahon) and Capain Richard Sleeman, two of the director to the Lombard Bank, were committed for ial on charges of falsifying the books of tat concern.

Te extensive corn stores of Messrs. Banatyne, at Limerick, have been destroyed by fire. The stores had only recently been completed, and were the finest in the south of Ireland. About £40,000 worh of grain were destroyed, the entire dange being estimated at over £60,000.

Te Times remarks that if the opinion reis anywhere that the Royal family receive too much from the nation, it is perhapsetter that it should be stated and refused in Parliament than that it should go unchallenged and should be repeated only in a safer place and before a less well-infonded audience. The highest and the lowet have their allotted place in the econmy of nature and perform their proper functions.

Ala meeting of the Council of the Royal Agripultural Society of Ireland Major Bortowskilled attention to a new turning crop of the proportion of deaths from drink, and, for the rest, most persons will agree with Dr. Farr's assertion that it the present mixed dietary of wines and the proportion of deaths from drink, and, for the rest, most persons will agree with Dr. Farr's assertion that it the present mixed dietary of wines and the proportion of deaths from drink, and, for the rest, most persons will agree with Dr. Farr's assertion that it the present mixed dietary of wines and the proportion of deaths from drink, and, for the rest, most persons will agree with Dr. Farr's assertion that it to the metal and the proportion of deaths from drink, and, for the rest, most persons will agree with Dr. Farr's assertion that it to the metal and the proportion of deaths from drink, and, for the rest, most persons will agree with Dr. Farr' will agree with Dr. Farr's assertion that "the present mixed dietary of wines and ales, in due proportion with vegetable and animal food, while yielding the maximum

energy of life, is conducive to its duration. competed there for twenty-five years. The four speedily ravaged all the leaves except the centre one, and showed wonderful pieces and showed w Mr. R. Bailey Walker, a Fellow of the

A Gloomy Prospect. (From the Cobourg Sentinel.)

We make the unwelcome announcements week that on Wednesday the Ont Woollen Mills of this town were competed from want of orders, to shut down. woollen Mills of this town were compelled, from want of orders, to shut down. The overstocked state of the market makes it impossible for Messrs. Reuth & Rosamond to continue the mills in operation at this time. Mr. Routh informs us that in a few weeks he will run the factory two days in the week to fill the orders already received; that from the present appearance of things throughout the country the prospects are exceedingly disheartening. The American manufacturers have sent their surplus stock of woollen goods to this country to be sold at prices with which Canadian manufacturers cannot hope to compete, and in Mr. Routh's own words "there must either be a change of tariff, or the factory hands must leave this country." Now we would inquire of Mr. Kerr and his friends, of those Grit merchants of Cobourg who so strenuously support Mr. Kerr in his professions of Free Trade, how they like this effect of that policy on the pockets of their customers, the employés of the Ontario woollen mills? Does it not strike them as a most convincing proof of the hollowness, or rather worthlessness of the

Cobourg, and yet Mr. Kerr and his friends virtually advocate their suppression! How will the employees of both establishments regard this? They most assuredly well know upon whom to place the blame; and no one will charge them with injustice if they refuse to work for a man who has deliberately voted against their interests.

Immediately after the Norval Mills close

shortly close; and the largest woollen mill in Canada, situated in the town of Sherprooke, which employs six hundred men, has already closed. The same reason for all these misfortunes is a "market over we hope Mr. Kerr and Grit candidate in other manufacturing towns will explain how much depression can exist in defiance

Something for Free Traders to

(From the Cobourg Sentinel.) As an answer to the arguments of Conservatives advocating a change in our tariff, several Reform speakers at different places have endeavoured to impress their hearers by declaring that the industries of the Inited States are suffering from the same prostration which is now so undeniably prevalent in Canada. They say that while protective tariff is in force in the neighuniversal inactivity in manufacturing cir-cles here, not to the competition from the other side of the line, but to "adventitious" circumstances originating in sources which can neither be controlled nor affected by legislation. Let us see what the American press says of the state of industry in that

press says of the state of industry in that country. We take the following from the Philadelphia Ledger of 1st inst:

Taking Fifth and Columbia Avenue as a starting point, and working in a northeasterly direction. the first establishment visited was the very large brick building at Fifth and Columbia Avenue, known as the "Raleigh Mill," occupied by Joseph Adamson & Co., manufacturers of suspenders. bindings, stay bindings, &c,; and also by Jas. Welsh & Sons, manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods. Joseph Adamson & Sons employ 200 hands, and they are all working on full time and fair wages. No trouble has been experienced with the men on account of wages, and none is anticipated. The running expenses for labour per week is about \$800, and the mill has a capacity for turning out from \$250,000 to capacity for turning out from \$250,000 to \$300,000 worth of goods per annum. The weavers make from \$5.50 to \$6 per week, and the other hands from \$9 to \$13.50 per week. The hands work ten hours per day James Welsh & Sons employs 90 hands and the establishment has been running of full time for six weeks. The mill contain

150 looms, and has a capacity of 30,000 yards per week of dress goods and flannels. No reduction in pay has taken place, and some of the hands make from \$15 to \$17 per week. There are no spinners, and the weavers get from \$6 to \$8 per week.

The "Argyle Mills," at the north-west corner of Fifth and Columbia avenue, owned by Edward White, manufacturer of cotton, worsted, and woollen goods. Three hundred hands are employed, and the mill is working on full time, and has been for a year past. There has been no reduction in wages of any account for six months past, and no trouble has taken place. The mill has 62 power looms and 8 hand looms. The above are only three among the two dozen establishments the *Ledger* reporter visited; and the others are all in the flush

snut down and workmen deprived of em-ployment, any man endowed with the usual amount of judgment can decide under which tariff arrangement manufactures are most likely to prosper.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. 1d Drill and serving classes are being organized, and will be held in the Toronto Public Schools after the summer vacation.

Brantford has twenty-eight teachers, whom twenty-five are females and the service of the servi

whom twenty-five are females and three nales. It expended \$14,609 for school purposes last year. The school estimates of the City of To The school estimates of the City of Toronto for the current year amount to \$15,300, of which \$45,000 is for building purposes, \$4,000 for High Schools, and \$7,500 for Separate Schools.

The teachers of Hamilton have organized themselves into an association, called the Hamilton Teachers' Association. Mr. Macallum, the Inspector, is President, and Mr. A. S. Cruickshank, Secretary.

The growth of Separate Schools is well

in the theatre of the Educational Department on Tuesday, the 13th instant. An interesting programme has been prepared for the occasion. Teachers can obtain certificates for reduced rates on the railways on application to the School Inspectors.
The following papers will be read during the session:—On "Professional Training Wright, of Toronto University; on "What Recognition can be given to Religion in the Public Schools," by High School Inspector Buchan; on "The work of the Association and how best to do it," by Jas. Hughes, Esq., Public School Inspector, Toronto; on "Educational tendencies of the age,"

The report of Inspector Moses, of Haldimand for 1877 is before us, but from the arrangement of it, it is difficult to arrive at the general results of education in the country but we glean from it the following facts. There were ninety-six teachers employed, of whom forty-three were male and fifty-three female. Of these six hold first-class Provincial certificates. The highest salary paid to male teachers was \$700, the lowest \$300. The average salary of a male teacher was \$410, and of a female \$250. He reports that the teachers have improved during the past year, and this is attributed to the practical manner in which the Teachers' Association is conducted. He says "absence from the meetings on the part of our intelligent teachers is rare, and what is better, the desire to attend and make the most of the occasion is universal." My experience for the past few years has demonstrated the fact, that the oldest and most successful teachers in bouring republic, the manufacturers there are distressed in a similar manner as are those of Canada; and they attribute the interesting and profitable. The number of and do what they can to make the meeting interesting and profitable. The number of children of school age residing in the municipality is 6,787, and of these 6,640 are entered on the general register. Twenty-four pupils under five years of age, are attending school. The total amount received for educational purposes in the county was \$49,283.11 The total cost per numly was \$49,283.11

total cost per pupil was \$4.83 FÓREIGN.

The jury on education at the Paris Exhibition have elected Sir Charles Reed President of class six, and Lord Reay of class eight.

The Marquis of Hartington has accepted the position of President of the Ware-housemen and Clerks' Schools, a post held for many years by the late Earl Russell. The income of Christ's Hospital, London, for the year 1877 reached the large sum of £78,885, of this £63,154 was expended on the maintenance of the schools. In Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark Holland and other countries there still exist "ambulatory" schools, or schools in which the teacher goes from house to house and gives instruction.

The Legislature of New Jersey, the enacting name of which is "The Senate and General Assembly of New Jersey," has appropriated \$2,000 to supply the public schools of the State with metric apparatus.

The Professors of the University of Mos The Professors of the University of Mos-cow have lately been giving a series of pub-lic lectures on literary and scientific sub-jects. Professor Timiriazef lectured on "Darwin as a Man of Science." Another of the lectures, on "Byron as a supporter of the oppressed Nationalities in the East of Europe," was by Professor Storojenko. The Senate of the University of Edin burgh has received a bequest of £2,000 by the late Dr. Andrew Robertson. of Rich-mond, N.S. Wales, for the encouragement of "practical therapeutics;" also a be-quest of £4,000 by the late Mrs. Isabella Webster, of Edinburgh, for the foundation of bursaries, open to students enter-ing upon their first theological session.

ing upon their first theological session.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have approved of the University College of Wales, at Aberystwith, as one of the three institutions in the United Kingdom where Government scholarships for the principles of agriculture might be had. The other two institutions where holders of these scholarships may enter are the Government School of Science in London and the Royal College of Science in Dublin. For £50 the student can reside at Aberystwith College.

in Dublin. For £50 the student can reside at Aberystwith College.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands has probably the most complete system of school inspection in Europe. The area of the country is 13,464 square miles and the population about 3,674,462. The territory is divided into eleven provinces and ninety-four school districts. There is at the head of the schools a Superintendent of Public Instruction and he has an assistant in each province and a School Inspector in each school district, making 110 in all. These officers are appointed during good behaviour and must possess special qualifications. Education is not compulsory in the Netherlands as it is in most countries in Europe.

The Duke of Buccleuch has been elected Chancellor of Glasgow University, vacated by the death of Sir W. Stirling Maxwell.

garden of England, a family at this mo-ment who are rightly described as savages. They have lived for about twenty-five years on their own farm of forty acres, worth about \$200 a year, in a deplorably miserable tumbledown hovel, consisting of a single room, in which the whole family of

turn from gaol they recommence opera-tions. All attempts to induce them to sell out have failed.

According to a statement published by G. Mayr, the Director of the Royal Bavarian Statistical Bureau, the proportion of blind, deaf, and dumb people, and of imbeciles in the different countries of Europe and in America is as follows: The proportion of blind people is in Germany 8.79 per thousand of the population; in England, 9.35; in Denmark, 7.86; in Norway, 13.63; in Sweden, 8.06; in Finland, 22.46; in Austria, 5.55: in Hungary, 12; in Switzerland, 7.61; in France, 8.37; in Spain, 11.26; in Italy, 10.16; and in the United States, 5.27. Of deaf and dumb people the proportion

thousand; in England, 21; in Denmark and Sweden, 22; in Norway, 305; in Switzerland, 29; in Belgium, 14; in France, 26; and in Italy and the United

States, 16. In view of the tide of emigration to Cyprus which is already setting in, "ex-Engineer-in-Chief for Syria" thus writes to the London Globe, explaining the laws of land tenure prevalent in the Ottoman Empire. The Mussulman law invests all freehold rights in the head of the State, and tenure rights in the head of the State, and center is entirely dependent upon cultivating or rendering productive the holding. Land, if left unproductive for three years, lapses ipso facto to the State. The ten per cent. tax on the produce really represents a ren-tal, so that the burden is by no means excessive, and only rendered so by the method of collection adopted. No Turkish subject, therefore, can be a freeholder, but lately the stringency of this law was relaxed in favour only of foreigners, who have not, however, hitherto availed themselves of the privilege. The writer adds: "There being plenty of elbow room in Turkey, the above law acts beneficially in preventing impoverishment of the soil in allowing without any penalty the ground to lie fallow two years out of three. In Cyprus, as certainly two-thirds of the is-

Cyprus, as certainly two-thirds of the island was unoccupied at the period of its cession to England, the Crown lands at the disposal of the Government must be very extensive."

An English paper says that during the minority of the Marquis of Bute hundreds of thousands of pounds were spent by the Trustees of his estate in executing magnificent docks at Cardiff. There were those who demurred at so great an expenditure who demurred at so great an expenditure of a minor's money in what they persisted in regarding as more or less of a speculative investment, and the sequel is likely to prove that they were right. Unless some prove that they were right. Unless some unforeseen event occurs, Glamorganshire has seen its best days. The iron-works are dead or dying, the sound of wheel and hammer is no longer heard at Cy-fartha, and there is not the faintest prospect of Mr. Crawshay resuming his gigantic works. The port of Cardiff taps this whilom great iron and colliery county, and, of course, when mines and works are doing nothing, will be proportionately affected. Two years ago a line of packets was established by Lord Bute's agent to run between Cardiff and New York, but it did not pay, and was perforce abandoned.

did not pay, and was perforce abandoned.

"Lothair" is in no danger of starving, but his income falls very far short of what it was reported to be ten years ago. Grit papers here should explain what share Protection has had in ruining the iron industry in South Wales. try in South Wales.

A decision of considerable importance

A decision of considerable importance to those interested in life insurance has just been given in the Superior Court of the State of New York; the Court holding, in effect, that a wife's assignment is void if it be compulsory and made without consideration. Nicholas Butterly, in September, 1867, insured his life in the North America Life Insurance Company for \$5,000, to be paid him in 1881, or, on his death, to his wife, the defendant, or in case of her death before him, to his daughter. In October, 1872, he assigned this policy for \$1,500 to one McCormack, who assigned it to the plaintiff. Mrs. Butterly and daughter assigned their interests for a nominal consideration. Mr. Butterly died in 1875. The plaintiff and defendant both made claims to the fund, and the company withdrew to the fund, and the company withdrew from the contest by depositing the money, to the fund, and the company withdrew from the contest by depositing the money, leaving parties to the suit to contend for it. The Special Term found that Mrs. Butterly's assignment was made without consideration, and without any knowledge of its purpose or purport, and under such undue influence by her husband as amounted to compulsion. Her assignment was therefore void and she was entitled to the money. Judge Sedgwick, giving the decision of the Superior Court, on appeal, held that the testimony justified the finding of the Court at Special Term, and that all that was conveyed by Mr. Butterly was an interest contingent on his living until 1881. The wife's assignment being inoperative, he affirmed the decision of the Court below.

GENERAL.

A Dublin car-man was lately fined 2s. 6d. for being dirty and not dressed "in a becoming manner."

against a preacher, who wrote letters to the newspapers, charging her with cruelty to the children under her care.

A woman at Fort Jefferson, so the Cincinnati Commercial says, recently gave birth to triplets, one of the children being as black as any negro, while the other two are as white as the mother.

The second person to be punished in Virginia under the new law re-establishing the whipping post was a white girl of seventeen. She received twenty-five lashes on her bare back, in the Elizabeth City Court House, at the hands of a negro constable.

Seventy-two years ago this placard was

single room, in which the whole family of eleven persons, eat, drink, and sleep. No decent looking person can approach the place without being assailed by volleys of filthy abuse, often accompanied by mul, sticks, and stones, and they hold no communication with the rest of the parish. They pilfer and rob in all directions, and are the terror of the neighbourhood. There have been no fewer than fifty convictions have been no fewer than fifty convictions recorded against them, but when they re-

wallingford, Conn., Aug. 10.—Four of the persons who were injured during the storm of Friday died yesterday, making the number of people killed twenty-five. Relief committees have been formed at several Connecticut towns, and large contributions are being received. Meriden has contributed \$10,000. Austria, 9.00 per thousand; in England, 5.74; in Denmark, 6.20; in Norway, 9.22; in Sweden, 10.23; in Switzerland, 24.52; in France and Spain, 6.26; in Italy, 7.34; and in the United States, 4.20. The proportion of idiots is in Germany, 23 per

tributions are being received. Meriden has contributed \$10,000.

Wallingford, Conn., Aug. 11.—Twenty-three yietime of the torused disaster buried to duy, making twenty-seven in all huried. One thousand people were present. There was one more death yesterday. Seven wounded are at the Town Hall.

London, Aug. 10.—A man named Robert Howie, of North Dorchester, was brought to gaol this morning on a charge of rape committed on the person of one Annie Moore, aged fifteen, who was employed as a servant in his house. The crime is alleged to have been committed on Wednesday night last, when Howie attended the funeral of his child. On his return he approached the girl Moore improperly, and being repelled, obtained his desires by force. He was remanded for trial on the 17th.

Schomberg, Aug. 10.—On the 12th concession of King, at about nine o'clock yesterday morning. John Ralph, sixteen years old, son of Wm. Porter, shot himself. He loaded the gun with shot, placed the muzzle to his left temple, where the whole charce entered and came out from the right cheek. He breathed for about fifteen minutes after committing the deed. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that he had shot himself while labouring under mental derangement. He had attempted before this to take his life by poisoning or hanging, but fearing to do so, he secured the gun, which had hitherto been kept out of his way.

Ortawa, Aug. 11.—A terrible accident occurred at the Victoria wine near Wednesday described the care. which had hitherto been kept out of his way.

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—A terrible accident occurred at
the Victoria mine, near Wakefield township line, on
Saturday afternoon. It appears that Mr. West, the
mining engineer, ordered a blast to be put into a
rock near a vein of phosphate, and a spark ignited
the powder; whilst the workmen were tamping an
explosion took place, two young men named
Paquet being seriously injured about the head, one
not being expected to live, and the other losing his
right hand. Dr. McCrae left Ottawa to-day for the
scene of the accident.

Accident to the S. S. Quebec. Accident to the S. S. Quebec.

Montreal, Aug. 9.—The steamship Quebec, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, met with an accident before entering the straits of Belle Isle.

Early on the morwing of August Srd, the steamer, though enveloped in a fog, was proceeding at full speed, when suddenly, about five o'clock a.m., she struck a rock and came to an immediate standstill. The locality is that knewn as St. Mary's reef, in the vicinity of the Straits of Belle Isle, fortunately the damage to the bottom was not so great as might have been expected, but the vessel remained pinned to the spot by the rock beneath her. Six hours elapsed before she could be freed from her dangerous position. High tide came to her relief, and about 12 o'clock, noon, she was floated off. She made considerable water in the front hold, but this was pumped out and some attempt was made to patch up the hole in the bottom with various articles such as tarred clothes. The distance to the coast could not be ascertained definitely, owing to the existence of the fog. The majority of those on board were saleep at the time she struck. After examination by the officers of the ship it was deemed advisable to proceed on the voyage. This was done, but with more caution than before, and the Quebec arrived at the Anneits Capital without further accident. Several barrels of cement were procured while in port to assist in repairing the damage to the vessel, after which she proceeded to this city, arriving yesterday. It is stated that there was nine feet of water in the forepart of the ship, but this was pumped nearly all out this morning. The vessel is insured for about \$300,000, whilst upon the cargo is \$175,000 additional. The Quebec at the time of the accident had about a dozen passengers and forty sailors aboard.

Ritualism in England.

Crimes and Casualties.

Caledonia—Successful Garden Party. Caledonia—Successful Garden Party.

Calebosia, Aug. 9.—Last night a garden party was given here under the auspices of the Phoenix Lacrosse Club. It was a most successful demonstration, and there were from eight hundred to one thousand persons present. The grounds were decorated with huge pine and cedar trees improvised from the bush for the occasion, and the whole scene was brilliantly lighted up by Chinese lanterns and fiambeaux, giving a magnificent appearance to the park. The band from Hagarsville supplied the music for the entertainment, and the juvenile band of the village afforded not a little pleasure. A pleasing feature of the garden party was an address

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—In an interview with Prof. Lockyer, the celebrated English scientist, reported in the Post, he says he believed in Lever-rier's prephecy that Vulcan would be found. When they returned to Rawlins Prof. Watson showed the position of the new body. "We may," Prof. Lockyear said, "rely upon Prof. Watson's statement that it is not a comet, and it is certainly not a star, therefore it must be a plant and from the section.

The Chinaman in America. New York, Aug. 11.—A member of the Chinese imbassy is reported as saying that the embassy imply came here the same as any embassy, to look feer the interests of their nation and see that reactes with the United States were honestly bearved. They see nothing wrong in their country-sen coming to the United States, as Anericans go Ohina or where they please, and empage in what

Drowning Accident. Between four and five o'clock on Sunday after a young man named Robert H. J. Stanley, years of age, son of the late Ald. Robert was drowned while bathing in the Don river. Stanley and several others went to the river in the The Duke of Buceleuch has been elected chancellor of Glasgow University, vacated by the death of Sir W. Stirling Maxwell.

The loose talk of a drunkard in Portsmouth, N. H., has led to the arrest of several men for participation in a murder committed eighteen years ago.

A woman of Mittineague, Mass., recently gave birth to a child with a cat's face and head. She had been constantly worried by a black cat, that she finally worried by a black cat, that she finally killed.

Two girls in Bloomington, Ill., just for fun, boasted that they had participated in a recent murder there; but they were arrested in earnest, and their innocence was established with considerable difficulty.

A Manchester schoolmistress lately obtained a verdict of £100 in a suit for libel against a preacher, who wrote letters to the newspapers, charging her with cruelty to the children under her care.

J. Stanley, who was accidentally drowned in the Don river between four and five o'clock this afternoon, but whose body was not recovered until ten o'clock this evening, and as I am satisfied that the said drowning was purely accidental, and his mother and other relatives are also satisfied and do not wish an inquest to be held upon the body no inquest will therefore be held, it not being necessary to prosecute any further investigation.

As witness my hand at the city of Toronto, this eleventh day of August, A.D. 1878.

cannot stand a moment before the exasperated labourers.

Cincaso, Aug. 11.—The shoe manufacturers who met on Saturday determined to adhere to their price of \$10.50 per week.

New York, Aug. 11.—A Chicago despatch says the shoe manufacturers are considering the feasibility of sending all their work to eastern manufactories and closing up their own.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—A Victoria despatch says when Parliament passed the Chinese Tax Bill, the discussion was very acrimonious. Both sides admitted necessity of a tax, but differed as to mode of collecting and amount. The Government proposed \$60 per annum, but being strongly opposed, reduced the rate to \$40. The Colonist, anti-Chinese paper, declares that the bill will make the Province a laughing stock throughout Christendom because of its absurd provisions, and charges that it was drawn by heavy employers of Chinese labour to ensure its disallowance at Ottawa. The Colonist attacks the Government for insincerity and bad faith. MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—Mr. Vanderbilt arrived here to-night and had an interview with Mr. Seargeant acting General Manager of the Grand Trunk, on the relations between the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk. Some details were adjusted, and it was arranged that Mr. Hickson and Mr. Seargeant should meet Mr. Vanderbilt in Saratoga on the 20th instant to discuss and settle, if possible, all the difficulties within a transport these two lines Mr. Seargeant state of the control of the cont culties satisfing between these two lines. Mr. Seargeant left town immediately after the conference for Quebec. Mr. Vanderbilt remains till Tuesday next. Mr. Vsnderbilt is on a pleasure trip with his family. He expressed a desire to act in concert with the Grand Trunk and to afford that line all the necessary accommodation over the Michigan Central.

More Manufactories Wanted.

OTEAWA, Aug. 10.—An important conference was held last eyening at the City Hall between the Finance and By-law Committees of the City Council and citizens invited to attend for the purpose of discussing the advisability of adopting a policy of encouragement to the establishment of manufactories in the city. The meeting was unanimously in favour of granting substantial aid to encourage the establishment of new industries. A public meeting will be held some time next week, at which the property owners of

ing preparations to transport from San Francisco \$7,000,000 gold to New York as third-class mail

Ritualism in England.

London, Aug. 9.—Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn, having been suspended from his elerical functions for three years by sentence of Lord Penzance, dean of Arches, for contempt of court in refusing to obey the decree, prohibiting ritualistic practices, has appealed to the High Court of Justice. The appeal was heard this week and decision rendered yesterday in favour of the appealambly Lord Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn, Justice Mellor concurring, and Justice Lush dissenting. The Times says a much more important issue than the enforcement of Lord Penzance's decree is indirectly involved. A majority of the Court of Queen's Bench have repudiated the principles of law established by the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and have substantially ignored the legal authority of that high appellate tribunal. The revocation of the sentence passed upon Mr. Mackonochie implies that Lord Penzance was mistaken as to the powers of, his office and that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shared in the responsibility for his mistake. This decision reverse thes judgment of the Privy Council shared in the responsibility for his mistake. This decision reverse thes judgment of the Privy Council in a manner so bold that the Lord Chief Justice felt bound to justify it by contending that it was the judicial duty of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the exercise of its power of prohibition, to review its acts, and if it seemed right, to reverse them. Justice Lush protested against the damaging blow which the decision of two other Judges strikes at the authority of the Privy Council in grave and strong language. It must indeed be regarded as a very serious responsibility that has been incurred in the rejection by the Queen's Bench division of the authority of judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council appellate tribunal path and the prohibited the enforcement, has been distinctly affirmed by the Privy Council appellate tribunal A Madrid special says the Republican leaders have formally disowned the Socialistic organizations the followers of Zorilla and Salemeron. The respondent says these organizations will certa be broken up almost immediately. In the House of Commons on Saturday the Sunday Closing bill, which provides for the closing of public houses in Ireland on Sunday, passed its third reading by a vote of 63 to 22; and the Territorial Water Jurisdiction bill passed the second reading. Jurisdiction bill passed the second reading.

Mr. Howard, brother-in-law of young Farmer who A cable special says a Paris court has decided that marriages of priests during the revolution of 1848 A capie special says a rans court has decided that marriages of priests during the revolution of 1848 were illegal, also that the Government has given permission for the remains of David, the great painter, to be brought back to France; he was a fierce Jacobin and voted for the death of Louis YVI

tence, such as that of which the Queen's Bench has now prohibited the enforcement, has been distinctly affirmed by the Privy Council appellate tribunal of the highest rank and authority. Are we to understand that a single division of the High Court of Justice can and will set aside the law as settled by a tribunal of independent jurisduction hitherto enjoying universal respect for importance and for the value of its decision. To this extent Lord Chief Justice at last is prepared to go; to stop short of it would be, he affirms, destruction to judicial duty. The Rausch Creek and Lincoln Collieries in the western portion of the Pennsylvania coal region are idle, and large numbers of workmen thus thrown out of employment. Advices from the Mahoney region state that owing to the inadequate supply of the inadequate supply of

The Count de Chambord, in reply to a letter to

de Chambord cabinet."

Another terrific storm visited Washington on Saturday. The wind blew a tornado, trees were uprooted, carriages and waggons overturned; and greatdamage was done in various parts of the city. The large plate glass windows of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office being blown in struck a messenger, lacerating him in the head in a fearful manner.

the first step in the crusade against Dr. Butu's leadership which is ended for all practical purposes.

Mr. Thomas Dixon, freight train conductor on the H. & N. W. Railway, met with a severe accident on Friday, while in charge of a train, and within three miles of Barrie. The baggage van in which Mr. Dixon was, jumped the track, flinging him violently against the side. He is badly bruised on the left side, and his head is contused. He was removed to his home in this city and placed under medical treatment. It will be some time before he is ablest to resume his duties.

treatment. It will be some the to resume his duties.

One Williams, a Hamilton fish merchant, has one will have been anything friends ben-

One Williams, a Hamilton fish merchant, has cleared out, leaving many anxious friends—enquiring after him. On Thursday he stated he was going to a picnic and brought his family with him, and on Friday, his stall being closed, the city authorities made enquiries which elicited the fact that the fishmonger had absconded, leaving the city in debt \$14\$, and various confiding friends to a large amount. Mr. Williams was a great temperance man and had devised a plan of inaugurating temperance hotels around the market, but subsequent events proved his laudable project was not destined to be carried into effect.

The Minera' Journul says, at a meeting of the Knights of Labour, at Pottsville, Pa., last week, the sbject of a general strike determined on, to take place early in August, was re-canvassed. The employees of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. almost unanimously opposed a strike, saying that their wages would soon be advanced to a \$2.50 basis, and they had assurances of steady work for the balance of the year, and they preferred to let welf alone. The majority were of this opinion, so danger of a general strike may be said to have passed. There will no doubt be some local strikes.

DEATH FROM POISON.—On Saturday

DEATH FROM POISON .- On Saturday