Financial.

PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

Capital, - - $1,750,000 | Total Assets, - $4,500,000

COMPANY'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

Interest on Deposit and Interest thereon paid, or compounded half-yearly. The profits of the Company invested in mortgages on approved Real Estate, being the security of the money thus received. Depositors are assured of perfect safety. Further particulars, may be had at the office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT REDUCED RATES.

Money for any time up to 20 years on productive Real Estate situate in Ontario, repayable at a Sinking Fund, which is found to be the surest, easiest, and cheapest form of Loan.

Parties required to pay a Loan of $1,000 are as follows:—

	3 Yrs.	4 Yrs.	5 Yrs.	6 Yrs.	7 Yrs.	8 Yrs.	9 Yrs.	10 Yrs.	12 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	20 Yrs.
	292 50	150 10	124 80	108 10	96 20	87 40	80 60	75 50	67 30	59 60	52 40
	291 50	305 30	293 80	219 60	195 40	177 30	163 40	152 40	136 20	120 40	105 70

Payments, payable at the end of each year or half-year, pay off the entire debt, principal and interest.

For further information, apply to the Company's local appraisers, who are authorized to receive applications for Loans, or to

J. HERBERT MASON, Manager, Toronto.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our trade has been active during the past month, and our business done has been given in this line dealers are well pleased with the goods selling are principally those of our own manufacture. Prices of all grades are low, and we apprehend it will be our policy to remain so in consequence of the general belief that leather will generally running on full time.

Men's Kip Boots	$1 80 to $2 85
Men's Calf Boots	2 20 3 30
Men's Calf Shoes	1 50 2 00
Men's Kip Shoes	1 30 1 50
Men's Calf Gaiters	1 50 2 50
Men's Kip Gaiters	1 25 1 50
Women's Calf Boots	1 60 2 50
Women's Kip Boots	1 30 1 50
Women's Calf Shoes	1 00 1 40
Women's Kip Shoes	0 90 1 10
Women's Calf Gaiters	1 25 2 50
Women's Kip Gaiters	1 00 1 50
Women's Slippers	0 40 1 00
Misses' Kip Boots	1 35 1 90
Misses' Calf Boots	1 25 1 75
Misses' Kip Shoes	1 00 1 25
Misses' Calf Shoes	1 00 1 25
Misses' Kip Gaiters	1 00 1 40
Misses' Calf Gaiters	1 05 1 40
Misses' Slippers	1 15 1 60
Misses' Spring Heels	1 35 1 60
Boys' Kip Boots	0 70 2 25
Boys' Calf Boots	1 00 2 25
Boys' Kip Shoes	1 00 1 40
Boys' Calf Shoes	1 00 1 40
Youths' Kip Boots	0 90 1 40
Youths' Calf Boots	1 00 1 40
Youths' Kip Shoes	0 75 1 00
Youths' Calf Shoes	0 75 1 00
Men's Felt Boots	0 65 0 75
Women's Felt Boots	0 50 0 90
Men's Felt Slippers	0 40 0 60
Women's Felt Slippers	0 35 0 75

COAL AND WOOD.

Advanced 50c during the week on all descriptions unchanged at previous rates in large, and trade is very brisk.

Hickory	$5 50 to $6 00
Maple	5 50 6 00
Beech	5 00 5 50
Slab	4 50 5 00
Cedar	4 00 4 50
Tamarac	5 00 6 00
Pine	4 00 4 50
Long Pine	6 00 6 50
Long Tamarac	6 00 6 50
Long Hickory	6 00 6 50
Long Maple	6 00 6 50
Long Beech	6 00 6 50
Long Slab	4 00 4 50
Long Cedar	4 00 4 50

Cash must invariably accompany all orders, as we have no time to keep accounts.

HARDWARE.

Trade has been active in almost all lines.

TORONTO STEAM NAIL WORKS WILL BE PAID.

Highest market price for all kinds of Nails, Spikes, Brads, Tacks, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Hardware, Tools, Saws, Files, Rasps, Axes, Hatchets, Mauls, Wedges, Iron Pipe, Steel, Iron, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Solder, Antimony, Babbitt Metal, Rosin, Tallow, Oil, Glue, Brushes, Brooms, Twines, Cordage, Oakum, Leather, Belting, Rubber Belting, Packing, Blankets, Horse Blankets, Robes, Buffalo Robes, Coffins, Coffin Furniture, Wagon Boxes, Axles, Springs, Spokes, Hubs, Rims, Shafts, Poles, Whiffletrees, Wagon Trimmings, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Powder, Shot, Caps, Fuse, Gunpowder, Sporting Powder, Rifles, Shotguns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Pocket Knives, Skates, Stoves, Tinware, Japanned Ware, Wooden Ware, Willow Ware, Rope, Chains, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Tuyeres, Blacksmiths' Supplies, Carriage Goods, Saddlery Goods, Harness Goods, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Shoe Thread, Shoe Tools, Shoe Findings, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Felt Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Confectionery, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Turnips, Cabbages, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Shoulders, Tallow, Soap, Candles, Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Potatoes, Beans, Peas, Barley, Oats, Corn, Bran, Shorts, Hay, Straw, Wood, Coal, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Speed the Plough.

DOMINION PLOUGH.

Price, with Steel Mouldboard, Wrought Iron Beam, Skimmer and Wheel, and three Cast Shares, complete $12
Price, with Cast Iron Mouldboard, Wrought Iron Beam, Skimmer and Wheel, and three Cast Shares, complete $11
Price, with Steel Mouldboard, Wrought Iron Beam, three Shares, without Skimmer and wheel $12
Price, with Cast Iron Mouldboard, Wrought Iron Beam, three Shares, without Skimmer and Wheel $10

Address WILLIAM BUCK,
Victoria Foundry, Brantford.

Ploughs not placed on the railway, at any address, on receipt of price, 50c to 75c. We will pay the freight on a plough quite a long distance. The above ploughs are warranted to be made of the best material in the best possible manner.
225-13. WILLIAM BUCK.

BANKRUPT SALE
OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.

We will send you on receipt of Fifty Cents, one pair elegant engraved Sleeve Buttons, one set Shirt Studs, one Collar Button, one beautiful Coral Scarf Pin, one pearl Watch Chain, and one heavy Wedding Ring. Above lot used to retail for $5.00. These lots will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.50 and 18 cts for 8d. Address
W. W. BELL & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PLOUGHS AND GRAIN DRILLS.

On the GRANGER plan.

No credit, no pedlers, and customers given the agents' and collectors' fees, and a larger mesh discount together. THE PHISTLAKE WROUGHT IRON BEAM PLOUGH FOR $10.

Not Sold for circular.
C. P. MALCOLM,
219 25 Cayuga Iron Works: Cayuga, Ont.

THE CELEBRATED

YORKSHIRE CATTLE FEEDER

fattens Horses and Cattle in one-fourth the usual time, and saves feed.

HUGH MILLER & CO.,
Agricultural Chemists, Toronto.
Sold by druggists and storekeepers. 234 6

COLLARD'S PATENT IRON FLEXIBLE HARROWS,
COLLARD'S PATENT IRON FLEXIBLE CULTIVATORS,
COLLARD'S PATENT IRON COMBINED HORSE HOES,

Manufactured and sold by the undersigned only who has the sole right for the Dominion of Canada.

GEORGE GILLIES,
150-tf Gananoque, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED
in every Township in Canada, sell our celebrated
JOHNSTON HARVESTERS
COMBINED AND INGL' also our
CAYUGA JR. MOWERS.
Address,
THE THOMSON & WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
STRATFORD, ONT.

EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE
OF
LIVE STOCK,
consisting of
12 extra thoroughbred Clydesdale Mood Mares and Fillies,
28 Durham and high-grade Cows and Heifers.
61 Pure Leicester Sheep.

THE MARES are all prize-takers, some imported in dam, others bred here from first-class draught horses; one Centennial Medallist.

THE SHEEP are the best production of over twenty years' careful breeding.

CATTLE first-class.

The property of the late WM. JEFFREY, Whitby.

Sale at his late residence, town of Whitby, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1876.

Terms of sale—twelve months' credit.

LEVI FAIRBANKS,
Executor of Jeffrey.

LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Buy of Us and save $100 to $300.

SQUARE GRAND,
$700, going for $275.

SQUARE PIANO!
7 Octaves, Rosewood, Serpentine Mouldings, Carved Legs, etc.
$350, going for $190.

PRINCE ORGANS
AT
HALF PRICE!
Every instrument warranted five years. Call and see them, or send for price list.

NORRIS & SOPER,
8 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.
227-5

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains all express to all parts of the Dominion.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating largely in Ontario, and largely in the interior of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by THE MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at their office, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto. T. C. PATTERSON, Manager.

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 239. TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

DANTHEIL.—At Whitby, on the 16th inst., the wife of his Honour Judge Dantheil, of a son.

CUMMING.—At St. Catharines, on the 16th instant, the wife of Mr. John Cumming, Chief of Police, of a daughter.

CUCKLESTON.—In Kingston, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Cuckleston, of a son.

KERSHAW.—In this city on last 16th inst., the wife of James Kershaw, of a son.

MADDEN.—At Nassagaweya, on Oct. 17th, the wife of Mr. Andrew Madden, of a son.

MITCHELL.—In Guelph, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. John Mitchell, of a son.

COPE.—On the 21st instant, the wife of Mr. J. Chaine Cope, Grosvenor street, of a daughter.

GALBRAITH.—In Beaverteville, on the 23rd inst., the wife of John Keith Galbraith, barrister, of a son.

DIGBY.—At Markham, on the 23rd inst., the wife of George Digby, of a daughter.

GRAND.—On the 18th inst., the wife of J. Grand, Jr., Richmond street, of a daughter.

PATERSON.—At Guelph, on Sunday, the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Paterson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENJAFIELD—HIGGINSON.—At St. Thomas Church, St. Thomas, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. C. O. Brethour, Thomas Benjafield, of Buffalo, Surveyor to the Province of Ontario, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Hugh Higginson, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor, and Notary Public for North-West Territories.

FERGUSON—McDUNGO.—On the 19th Oct., in the Church of the Ascension, Fort Perry, by the Rev. J. G. Gibson, assisted by the Rev. Geo. Hoe, R. F. Ferguson, Esq., Belleville, Ont., to Kate, eldest daughter of H. McDungo, Esq., Fort Perry, formerly of Fort Hope, Ont.

McKENZIE—STEWARTSON.—On 19th October, by the Rev. Alexander Sanson, at the residence of Mr. Ch. Worts, Brooklyn, L.I., Alexander Peter Duncan McKenzie, Esq., of Chatham, Englishman, to Jessie Stewartson, eldest daughter of the late George Sangmaster, of Pittsburgh.

BALFOUR—BROUSSEAU.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Montreal, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. T. Jenkins, Colonel Balfour, 78th Highlanders, to Mary Louisa Brousseau, eldest of the Misses Amherst, Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour will be in Belgium with his daughter of the late Col. T. F. Brousseau.

BRENTON—DONALDSON.—On the 19th instant, at the St. C. church, by the Rev. Dean Bond, Lieutenant Brenton, 60th Rifles, to Ethel, eldest daughter of Peter Donaldson, Esq., all of St. Catharines.

CURRY—TROTT.—At St. John's church, Newmarket, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. T. B. Fletcher, Charles Curry, Catholic James A. Curry, of Norwich, to Ellen Trott, Protestant, eldest daughter of the late Richard Trott, Esq., and step-daughter of Mr. Thos. Ellis, Newmarket.

O'BRIAN—SUTHERLAND.—In St. Patrick's church, Toronto, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Father Crinnon, assisted by the Rev. Father Walsh, Thomas O'Brian, of Toronto, to Mary Sutherland, daughter of John Sutherland, esq., of Toronto.

JAMES—TOWNSEND.—At St. Paul's church, Toronto, on Monday, 23rd October, by the Rev. Canon Sanders, assisted by the Rev. J. Pearson, Franklin Alexander James, Nobworth, Esq., to Clara, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. C. E. Bell, of Montreal.

DEATHS.

McEWAND.—In the city of St. Catharines, on Monday, the 16th October, of typhoid disease, Duncan Alexander McEwand, of Lancaster, Ont., aged 22 years.

RICHARDSON.—In Guelph, on the 16th inst., John Richardson, aged 68 years.

GORDON.—At 6 Gerrard street east, on the 18th inst., Lillian May, daughter of J. B. Gordon, of this city, aged 17 months.

COX.—On the morning of the 19th inst., at No. 37 Peter street, Quebec, after a lingering illness, J. W. Cox, aged 71 years.

JONES.—On the 19th inst., at her son's residence, 129 Peter street, after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. Ryan Jones, aged 80 years.

LAUD.—In Hamilton, on the 19th inst., in the 8th year of her age, Mary, beloved wife of John H. Laud, and second daughter of Alfred Cotton, Esq.

LEGGETT.—At Clifton, Ontario, on the 19th inst., Annie, wife of William Leggett, Esq., Collector of Customs.

WILKINSON.—At Newcastle, on Friday, 20th October, Inst., R. Wilkinson, barrister.

GARDINER.—At Guelph, suddenly of heart disease, on the 16th inst., at the residence of her brother, John Horsman, Eliza, wife of William Gardiner, aged 49 years.

HUTZ.—In London east, on the 18th inst., David, infant son of John D. Hutz, aged 13 months and 14 days.

DEANE.—In this city, on the 17th inst., of congestion of the lungs, Henry Deane, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

SCOTT.—At Petersburgh, on the 8th instant, Sarah Jane, wife of Mr. W. H. Scott, M. P. P., in the thirty-third year of her age.

JONES.—On the 19th inst., at her son's residence, 129 Peter street, Mrs. Ryan Jones, aged 80 years.

GEGGIE.—In Adolphustown, on the 16th Oct., Henry Geggie, Esq., aged 62 years.

BURNS.—Of consumption, on the 17th inst., Frederick William Alexander, eldest son of John Burns, Esq., Barrister, of Stevenson, London, aged eighteen years and three months.

BLACK.—In Pontiac, on the 20th inst., John Black, aged 78 years.

SHEW.—In Galt, on Sunday evening, Oct. 15th, at half-past eight o'clock, Mary, the beloved wife of Thomas Shew, aged 76 years.

DUNNE.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Patrick Dunne, carriage finisher, aged 45 years.

GILMOUR.—At Halifax, on the 20th instant, of diphtheria, Emma H. M. Gilmour, youngest child of Mr. H. Gilmour, barrister, aged 12 years and 4 months.

MATTHEWS.—In Paisley block, Guelph township, on the 21st October, Jane Matthews, in the 90th year of its age.

MITCHELL.—On the 20th instant, at St. Thomas, Mr. C. Mitchell, chemist, aged 47 years. A native of Berkshire, England.

DAVIDSON.—At Orangeville, on the 21st inst., Ethel Vilas, infant daughter of John Davidson, Agent T. G. & Bruce railway, aged 7 weeks and 3 days.

ARMSTRONG.—At No. 2 Gwynne street, Toronto, on Monday, 23rd inst., Sophronia, relict of the late Thomas Armstrong, in the 76th year of her age.

MATTHEWS.—On Monday, the 23rd instant, at No. 18 Stanley street, Mr. Benjamin Matthews, in the 85th year of her age.

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[illegible] daughter of Mr. W. G. Dodson, aged 7 years 1 month and 22 days.

HALLAMSON.—On Monday, the 23rd instant, at 309 Jarvis street, Frederick, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Hallamson, aged 4 years.

BROCK.—At Chicago, on the 23rd inst., George Wallen Brock, of typhoid fever, aged 32 years.

McDONALD.—In Kingston, on the 23rd inst., Mr. James A. McDonald, aged 51 years and 4 months.

DEVINE.—At Point St. Charles, on the 22nd inst., William C. J., infant son of Alexander Devine, aged 3 months and 22 days.

JACKSON.—At St. Catharines, Oct. 21st, the 3rd anniversary of his birth, Percy Wellington, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, jeweller.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1876.

THE MANITOBA FEVER.

FROM what we see in our exchanges, the "Manitoba fever" appears to be spreading in Ontario. Every day we hear or read of people selling out, and going to try their fortune in the Prairie Province. Nor is it wonderful that this should be the case; several causes have helped to bring it about. One of them is the high price that good farming land now brings in Ontario; people who have in view the purchase of five hundred or a thousand acres in Manitoba are the more inclined to make the venture when they find that a hundred acres here will sell for eight or ten thousand dollars. Furthermore, the high price of land here renders it far more difficult than it used to be for a farmer to procure for his sons, should he happen to have a number of them, the opportunity of following his own occupation. For instance, three good cleared farms of one hundred acres each would cost altogether from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, a sum not frequently to be "raised" in one family. Since the railways have been using firewood up so rapidly, timbered land in some of the best agricultural sections is actually much more than cleared land. In the older settled counties there is no cheap bush land left, except swampy or rocky portions, and these mostly wants except for what timber may be found on them. Every published sale of farming land at a hundred dollars per acre, (and we have lately mentioned some sales at still higher figures) makes it clearer to impecunious young men that they need going farther than they will have to "go West" in order to find room for themselves. People in Ontario do not take to the habit of subdividing farms, except where something very high price is made on village lots. What Ontario farmer would, for instance, think of dividing his hundred acres into four little shares of twenty-five acres each among his family of that number? This sort of thing is done in the Province of Quebec, with most unsatisfactory results, it must be added; but very few would think of trying it here. Our Ontario farmers do not as a rule feel satisfied with anything less than a hundred acres; and those who are content with less are generally persons who have some outside business that takes up a portion of their time, and in which they find their profits. The high price of land here, and the disinclination of Ontario people to call anything less than a hundred acres a farm, are undoubtedly potent causes why many of them are now looking to the North-West.

It may be conjectured that another cause is the indifferent fortune which has attended the majority of mercantile ventures these some years back. That the "store" business is overdone—wofully overdone—is evident to any passing traveller going through our towns and villages. Some years ago there was a perfect rush of farmers' sons into "the mercantile business," as it is the fashion with some to call it—and many aspiring youths there were who deserted the plough for the yard stick. To the far greater number of them the change proved anything but a lucky one, and many there are who to-day regret their having dropped the substance to grasp at the shadow. The reading of insolvency notices, and some observation or experience of dealings with the official assignee, have cured many a farmer's son of all desire to be a storekeeper. For the majority of men in what is called "business" the last three years have proved a trying time; and to many a young man of a reflecting turn, the contrast must have appeared striking between the independence of the farmer and the harassments and anxiety incident to the life of a man who has trade notes to meet every month. We cannot but believe that the adverse mercantile experience of these few years past must have had an appreciable effect in determining many young men to stick to farming.

These plums, it must be confessed, are very small to carry off twelve pages of very dull dough, and sometimes very stale at that. Miss RHEES should remember the well-known lines of her favourite author, which caution us against lingering on the stage after we have outlived our interest. It is time to drop the curtain on "Old Woman's Gossip."

BENDER AND TIFLIS.

AMONG recent cable reports is one to the effect that Russian forces are being massed at two points, Bender and Tiflis. Should war actually begin, we are likely to hear a good deal about both these places in the despatches. Troops concentrated at the former point would be intended for the invasion of Turkey in Europe, while troops massed at the latter point would be intended for the invasion of Turkey in Asia. From the experience of the Crimean war, as well as from apparently reliable intelligence of recent date, it may be considered all but certain that the Russian plan of the campaign contemplates an attack upon Turkey on both its northern and its eastern frontier.

Bender is a fortified town in Bessarabia, on the left bank of the Dniester, 48 miles from its mouth, and 58 miles W.N.W. of Odessa, on the Black Sea. Bessarabia is the nearest of any Russian Provinces to European Turkey, lying on the Moldavian frontier, and it is therefore the district in which troops intended for the invasion of European Turkey would be assembled. That is, of course, if permission were given them to pass through Roumania, which in all probability would be given readily enough, if Germany did not interpose her veto. The report comes from Russian sources that Russian officers are to take charge of the Roumanian army, and this, if it turns out true, makes an open way for the Russian forces to the left bank of the lower Danube, near to Rustchuk, Silistria, and Schumla, in and around which places is the most famous battle ground of the Crimean war. Even if the report be not true, it is a fair inference that the Russian forces will not be allowed to cross the Danube at all. On September 10th the party found the bark Florence frozen in, and in a safe position, Captain Smith, and it was concluded that there they would have to winter. However, there was a change of temperature, the wind broke up the ice, the imprisoned ship was set free, and with all speed made sail for Queenstown, to commence her voyage. On the 18th the Florence was joined by the Three Brothers and the Rainbow, already alluded to as having remained out of danger. On the 24th, the former vessel left for San Francisco, and the latter two for Honolulu.

The tale of disaster and suffering so far as told is bad enough, but what still remains untold, and may never be told to the world, is far worse. We know that the abandoned vessels say that, as nearly as they were able to ascertain, about fifty or sixty men must have remained on board. We can scarcely imagine the horror of that awful voyage away to the unknown North, perhaps into the region where to maintain human life against the hyper-arctic cold is simply impossible. The story told is that the men who remained with the vessels chose themselves to do so, believing they were safer on board than in small boats among floating ice. The ice held may have been stopped in its progress are getting too far north for the men to reach land, except a favourable conjuncture of circumstances may yet set one or more of the vessels free. The captains of the abandoned vessels, however, are of the opinion; they think it unlikely that either ships or men will ever be seen again, or heard of. It is barely possible that they may be fallen in with next season by the British polar expedition, if it be not too much to hope that the attempt to reach the western side of the continent be successful.

OLD WOMAN'S GOSSIP.

FANNY KEMBLE still continues her "old woman's gossip." As might be expected, however, the interest is but fitfully kept up. There are a few good things. Among the humours of Dublin she tells us the following: In 1830, when the occasion of her first visit, the Irish capital, she was leaving the theatre on the second night, one of her admirers called out, "Bedad, she looks well by gaslight!" Whereupon another retorts, "Och, and bedad, she looks well by daylight too." There is not much worth telling here. But this is better. Her father was followed up Sackville street, in Dublin, and overheard the following dialogue passed, not intended we may suppose, for his ear. "Och, but he's an illigant man, is Mister CHARLES KEMBLE!" "An' indeed, so was his brother Mister John, thin, a straight fine man he!" and to see his demanour, puttin' his hand in his pocket and givin' me sixpence, I hate all the world!" Here is another Lord C—whose long lathy figure and prominent teeth were well known to the pampered "public" which took a persistent old beggar woman to "go along," received the following blessing, "Ah! go 'long wid your cow and calf—ye're like an old comb, all back and "tasth." When Miss KEMBLE was acting Lady GOURLEY, and stood aghast at the words of her lord, "Then madam, "you shall never come home again," she of the "gods" in the gallery, thinking her wanting in spirit in not speaking up, exclaimed, "Now thin, FANNY!" Miss BURTON, who afterward became Lady OSWALD, was a very eccentric as well as a very charming woman, and who, in spite of a dislike to the stage, contrived to be a very charming actress. Her dislike to the "profession" used to take the alarming form of suddenly, in the middle of a scene, saying to her fellow-players, "What nonsense all this is! Suppose "we don't go on with it." The beautiful sisters, ANNE and ISABELLA FOSBERY, she met at Heaston, the one fair, the other a brunette. They had beautiful figures, and dressed out of the fashion so as to display these figures to the best advantage. Instead of wearing the long full skirts and pointed waists heavily plaited of the period they wore extremely short skirts, and were perfectly plain round the waist and hips, with bodies of the shape of Empire cut, "little as possible of the perfection of "their beautiful persons concealed." FANNY KEMBLE was thought, in the United States is a "sham revival." This appears to us a serious mistake; we hold, rather, that the signs of the times point to such a revival on a good, solid basis are decided, and such as need not be mistaken. The question whether there is a general revival or not over the border is of considerable importance to ourselves. For, the men now in power here being charged with having through a blundering policy brought depression upon Canada, their defenders have been able to point to depression existing at the same time in the States, and in England, and to make the unsound but still plausible argument that the Canadian Government could not be to blame for a state of things which prevailed abroad as well as at home. As we have before shown in these columns, Canada has neither had a great war, like the United States, nor extravagant expenditure for what she had to sell, like England, and therefore our case is not a parallel to that of either of those countries. But Time, which tries all things, will, we long try and determine the issue referred to. With depression existing on both sides of the border, our opponents have been able to keep up the pretence that it was a common calamity, from which nothing that the Government could do would save us. That refuge of error, (a stronger expression, borrowed from Scripture, would perhaps be more appropriate,) is now about to be swept away. When the "depression" has disappeared from over the border, but when it still remains in Canada, then the proper and legitimate inference of the two systems respectively will be apparent. It is little over seven years past the Americans have paid off upwards of four hundred and twenty-seven millions of their national debt, more than one-sixth of its total on the 1st March, 1866. In the meantime, we have been adding to our ordinary comforts. On the whole the "Manitoba fever" is to be regarded as a sign of the country's strength; an indication that we are not unworthy possessors of the great North-western country which it has become our duty to subdue and to replenish.

MR. MILLS AS A MINISTER.

THE tremendous success of the Dutch in holding Holland, in other words the victory achieved by the "Reform" Party in the election of Mr. MASSIE for South Wellington, has set the Guelph *Mercury* beside itself. It makes a violent attack on this journal for "beginning a campaign of brutal slander" against Mr. DAVID MILLS. It is almost unnecessary to say that not a word has been published in these columns derogatory to Mr. Mills, unless the mere fact of his being a politician. We tell the *Mercury* that we are prepared to endorse fully the *Globe's* opinion of the new Minister of Justice, and that we have never allowed his whole-souled utterances with respect to Mr. CAYCHOU; more we cannot do. We cannot, however, allow that the *Globe* may be the following character of Mr. MILLS, drawn by Mr. BROWN on the 4th March, 1875, is absolutely true and deserves to every particular, not to the innuendoes and implications therein contained:

"Mr. David Mills, the respected member for Bothwell, is nothing if not critical and constitutional. Providence, in its wise dispensation, has given him a bit of the lion the tongue of the eloquent; and he is happy, therefore, to persuade himself that compensation he has been privileged that in profound. The ground of this persuasion he shall not be at present examine, and the *pros* and *cons* of the problem, whether or not it is correct, we shall neither state nor attempt. Even the depth of being profound is sometimes a questionable privilege, for distance is the danger of being scuttled as its twin excellence.

"Himself originally a teacher but manifestly too fond of the sound of his voice to be an Inspector of schools and a respectable representative in the Dominion House of Commons. Will he ever be a Minister? this is surely no such success, either intellectually or morally, as to justify the air of patronizing contempt with which Mr. Mills refers to the members of the Ministerial side of the House as the 'political bunkers,' and of defeated politicians who refused to leave the cage at all. On September 10th the party found the bark Florence frozen in, and in a safe position, Captain Smith, and it was concluded that there they would have to winter. However, there was a change of temperature, the wind broke up the ice, the imprisoned ship was set free, and with all speed made sail for Queenstown, to commence her voyage. On the 18th the Florence was joined by the Three Brothers and the Rainbow, already alluded to as having remained out of danger. On the 24th, the former vessel left for San Francisco, and the latter two for Honolulu.

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THE WRECK OF A WHALING FLEET.

It was in July and August last, when people in these latitudes and on shore were complaining of summer heat more oppressive than usual, that an American whaling fleet of thirteen vessels was caught in the ice, away to the north of Alaska. Of the thirteen vessels only one was got into a position of safety, the remaining twelve having been either crushed by the ice or having drifted away to the unknown Polar seas. Disasters somewhat similar have befallen the whaling fleet before, but not for many years back. On the 21st inst., the whaling fleet in question, or what remains of it, was the subject of a long telegram from San Francisco, bringing 190 men belonging to the abandoned ships. The fleet had a prosperous cruise until July 12th, when the ship Arctic was crushed by the ice and became a total loss. On the 24th and 25th of the above month, and were followed throughout the 26th and 27th, about August 1st, the fleet being off Point Barrow, on the northern side of the peninsula of Alaska, the ice began to close in, and was found to be too strong for the ships to get through it. Two vessels that remained to the south, succeeded in forcing a passage out of danger, and the Florence, that brought the news to San Francisco, barely escaped the same fate. It will be in Belgium a grounded iceberg. After the imprisoned vessels had been fairly closed in by the ice, which was in September and the first half of October, would be welcomed by shippers and sailors, and might make the season of 1876 better after all than that of either 1874 or 1875. It was Mr. VENNOR's forecast, some time ago,