

Serious Outbreak among the Convicts at Dartmoor.

A London contemporary reports another outbreak among the convicts at Dartmoor: [On Sunday, the 21st of December, as the convicts were proceeding from their cells to attend divine service in the prison chapel, one of them took it into his head to be refractory, and was ordered off to the punishment cell. He broke out in a volley of the most frightful oaths and threats, calling on his fellow convicts to "down the screws," or knock down the warders. A few of the most determined among those who were within hearing of the fellow's language took up its burden, and harangued the rest in terms quite as forcible. Their clamorous cry for a rescue was answered by a rush of about 200 convicts, who succeeded in dragging their "chum" from the hands of the officers. The tumult and confusion which ensued began to grow serious. Captain Hou, R. B. Best, the deputy governor, quickly arrived, and with him were all the available warders from other parts of the establishment. They were soon reinforced by a detachment of the armed civil guard, with fixed bayonets. Every effort was made to pacify the riotous convicts and persuade them to go quietly to their cells, but all remonstrances on the part of Captain Best and of the Chief Warder, Mr. Seely, were in vain, and the civil guard received the word to charge. The warders at the same time afforded a very efficient support by the use of their staves; and the mutineers, seeing that resistance would be hopeless, succumbed and allowed themselves to be placed under lock and key. The original offender, and those who were identified as ring leaders in the revolt, were taken off to the punishment cells; while the whole body of convicts in that part of the prison, whether they had taken active part in the demonstration or were merely spectators, were confined to their cells for the next twenty-four hours. While this episode was being forcibly repressed, convicts from other wards of the prison had been escorted as usual to divine service, the commencement of which was necessarily delayed by the disturbance without. Having succeeded in restoring order, Capt. Best entered the chapel and informed the chaplains that they might proceed, when, as he was retiring from the desk, he was attacked by a miscreant named Greenwood, or Greenfield, who rushed upon him with a loud yell, and dealt him a blow on the face, which knocked him down. The perpetrator of this act was a ruffian who has already signalled himself by the most violent assaults on the officers of various prisons, and has been again and again sent back to the penal cell at Millbank for riotous conduct at Portland and Chatham. Several convicts started up from their seats when Greenwood struck down the deputy governor, and shouted that this was the time to begin; but a timely arrival of warders in pretty strong force, prevented their intentions from being carried into practice. On Christmas day, the cell doors of those very men who had been chiefly implicated in the proceedings of Sunday were left open by order of the Governor, so that the prisoners might be at liberty to seek recreation after their own tastes. Morning prayers having been brought to a conclusion, the Warder caused all the convicts to be assembled in the hall and wards for indulgence in singing, dancing, and other amusements. Three cheers having been given for the Chief Warder, and a tribute of groaning and hissing passed upon the obnoxious officers, who helped mainly in preserving discipline, eight hundred of England's choicest blackguards proceeded to entertain each other with songs and recitations, varied by an occasional dance.

THE WEATHER AND MARKETS IN BRITAIN.—The *Mark Lane Express* of Dec. 29, observes:—"In proportion as the time has approached when a set-in of winter weather was to be expected, we have found a highly increased temperature, so that our Christmas of 1892 has had more than the midday of Spring. One circumstance of a favorable character is not to be overlooked, that with want of employment, and destitution so prevalent, whatever mitigates the pressure on the poor must be considered a benefit, and it is much better that they should not wait a fire than wait coal without being able to procure them. Garden accidents still remain available, and therefore less fear is felt. As respects the wheat trade, we have clearer indications that its lowest time is about passed; neither the injurious dampness of the season nor the holiday week preventing a rise in several places of 1s per qr., though business at the close of the year was not likely to be extensive. Very little change in prices in foreign articles, but our neighbors, the French, more especially in Paris, are again rather cheerful. Neither Belgium, Holland, nor the Baltic have undergone material change, and, as so many places of export are now closed by frost, we must have diminished supplies, the London receipts having already fallen off seriously."

IRON-CLAD MEN.—It has been suggested to us, in view of the improvements which are daily carried out in iron-clad ships and batteries, that the same principle might be applied to their crews, or to infantry in the field. Some steps have already been made in this direction, and self-preserving vests have been sold, we believe, in great numbers; why, then, can we not sheath the human body so that it will be perfectly protected against rifle bullets at least, and yet at the same time preserve its elasticity and activity unimpaired? The place of a bullet, stopped in mid career would doubtless make the iron or steel-clad recipient wink, if it did not entirely destroy his centre of gravity, but we think the most of all our sharpshooters would gladly exchange the possibility of being stunned or even stricken senseless for a time, for the certainty of being killed outright without such protection.

The ancient men-at-arms and Knight Templars wore suits of mail, but they weighed down both horses and riders, and had to be abandoned. Let some ingenious person invent a complete personal protection, and he will surely reap his reward.—*Scientific American.*

It is said that the Racoons, 22 guns and 400 horse power, is to be immediately commissioned for service to convey his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who is to be borne on her back as one of her officers, on a lengthened cruise—believed to be to the colonies of Australia. The Prince of Leiningen is expected to take the command of the Racoons.

At length the separation of the County of Victoria from Pictou has been effected. The proclamation is expected to issue on the 24th inst. The new county officials are Mr. J. Smith, of Port Hope, a former representative of Victoria; Judge, Mr. Neil McDougall, Sheriff; Mr. Anthony Lacourse, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney; Mr. Wm. Grace, Clerk of the County Court and Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

The distress in Lancashire continues to increase. The return of the pauperized unions for November gives the following as the number who have been afforded relief out of the union funds.—First week, 239, 254; second week, 246, 252; third week, 261, 211; and fourth week, 260, 250. The number in the fourth week of November, 1892, was 67,095.

Further by the Jura.

Portland, Jan. 13.—The steamship *Jura* from Liverpool on the 1st, via London, arrived at six o'clock this evening. Pursuer Taylor reports that on the 10th, at six p. m., 80 miles west of Cape Race, they passed a steamer supposed to be the *Europa*, bound east.

Twelve o'clock, p. m., lat. 43 north, long. 63, passed a steamer supposed to be the *Anglo-Saxon*, bound east. Among the speakers at the Manchester meeting was the negro Jackson, known as Jeff. Davis' coachman. The English Journals were largely occupied in political and financial reviews of the past year, and speculations on the future. The financial editor of the Times predicts continued active trade with America. He says when the war broke out, America held large stocks of foreign produce. These are now mostly exhausted. They must, consequently, return not only to the old, but to a greatly increased scale of importation. The same result may be expected whether the war continues or not.

RUSSIA.—The Imperial Ukase extends the privilege of drawing bills of exchange to persons not domiciled in Russia. The following is a synopsis of the news per "City of Baltimore," which left Liverpool Dec. 31st, for New York.

The Sumter has been sold by auction at Gibraltar for \$195,000. She will henceforth be engaged in the Liverpool and Mediterranean trade.

The battle of Fredericksburg was the theme of universal comment in the English journals. Some regard it as most disastrous for the North, and others speak in a more qualified tone. All admit the gallantry of the Northern troops.

The "News" says they fought with bravely rarely equalled, and never surpassed, and although falling signally in their object, remain at the end of the fight a great and powerful host. It casts the blame on the incapacity of the Northern leaders. The Times thinks it a tremendous disaster for the North, and a confirmation of the almost universal belief that the Confederates are fully able to maintain their independence and it ought to lead those who have influence on American opinion to admit that the time has arrived for counselling the abandonment of a hopeless enterprise. It says that no one can doubt that the Federalists have done it, but that they have done it, at all times, but more than usual ill-fortune has awaited them. The Times awaits with interest the development of its effect in the North.

Other journals suggest that it may be the key-note for mediation and compromise. The *France* says:—After the battle of the 13th President Lincoln had a long conference with the Minister of France, and the peace party consider this step taken as a desire for conciliation.

The Times devotes another editorial to the denunciation of General Butler, and says his continued presence in the prison, and loudly calls for his removal.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech on the Lancashire distress, expressed the hope that the crisis had passed, and that by March a decided improvement in trade would be experienced.

Mr. Gladstone made a financial statement that the French Government deficit for the year was thirty-five million francs. The estimated surplus for 1893 was 150,000,000 francs.

O'Donnell has spoken in the Spanish Cortes on the Mexican question. He justified Gen. Prim's course. The speech caused a sensation.

ITALY.—A circular had been issued by the Minister of the Interior desiring the prefects of the southern provinces to report the municipalities not giving sufficient assistance for suppressing brigandage, that they may be dissolved.

Gen. Duun, and another officer who served under Garibaldi in winning Sicily, have been arrested at Nice by order of the French Government.

The appointment of Gen. Willens, ambassador of Russia, at Turin, was very sensitive, as before the Radezky campaign he obtained permission to inspect the Piedmont fortresses, and was found acting on the staff when the catastrophe at Novara occurred.

It was reported that the conference of the representatives of the protecting Powers of Greece will shortly be held in London, to settle the question of the cessation of the Ionian Islands.

The Russian diplomatic circular shows a coincidence of views of Gortschakoff and Earl Russell on the Danish question.

Hair Dye.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
Take gallic acid 10 grains.
Acetic acid 1 ounce.
Tincture of sesqui chloride of iron 1 ounce.

Dissolve the gallic acid in the tincture of sesqui chloride of iron, and then add the acetic acid. Before using this preparation, the hair should be thoroughly washed, with soap and water. A great desideratum in this receipt is, it can be so applied, as to color the hair either black, or the lighter shade of brown. If black is desired, the preparation should be applied while the hair is moist; and for the brown, it should not be used till the hair is perfectly dry. The way to apply the compound is to dip the point of a fine tooth comb into it until the interstices are filled with the fluid, then gently draw the comb through the hair, commencing at the roots, till the dye has perceptibly taken effect. When the hair is entirely dry, oil and brush as usual.

SLAVES ASSERTING THEIR FREEDOM.—Large numbers of the slaves in the lower counties of Maryland, since the Christmas holidays, have refused to go to work for their masters unless they are paid wages for their labor, alleging that they became free on the 1st of January by the Proclamation of Emancipation. The masters are afraid to employ force, lest thereby they incur the vengeance of the "chattels" and drive them into acts of violence, for which, it is said, the negroes are fully prepared. Some of the slaveholders, in order to settle the matter amicably, have agreed to pay them wages; others, however, have refused, and their negroes are escaping in numbers.

The London Builder says a company has been formed to bring into practical use a spiral fluted nail, recently invented in England. They are fluted and twisted in a machine, and are manufactured as cheap as common nails. The holding qualities of the nail are wonderful; no holes are required to be made before driving one of the largest size, and there is no danger of the nail splitting. Loosener close to the edge the nail is driven. The spiral point causes the nail to revolve as it advances, and its tendency to hold is equal to that of a wood screw.

The first stone of an English Protestant Church was laid at Naples on the 15th inst.

STUDENTS.—A late morning student is a lazy one, and will rarely make a true scholar, and he who sits up late at night, not only burns his life's candle at both ends, but puts a red hot poker in the middle of it.

MILLS BURNED.—On Friday evening the saw and grist mills, woolen factory and foundry, of Messrs K. Collins & Sons, St. John's, were destroyed by fire. The proprietors, we believe, lost nearly the whole of their stock. The destruction of the buildings was entire. The amount of the loss, or whether there was any insurance, we have been unable to ascertain. The mills were among the oldest and best established in Welland county.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

THE SILVER CURRENCY.—Orders were received at the Quebec post office on Saturday, to receive the British quarter at 24 cents only, the American quarter at 23 cents, the dime at 9 cents, and the three cent piece at 2 cents. This is equal to a reduction of 8 per cent on American silver, and 4 per cent on British.—*Quebec Daily News.*

The *Courrier du Canada*, the organ of the Quebec Roman Catholic clergy, says in a leading to Bishop Mountain's death:—"He was universally esteemed, not only by the Protestants but also by the Catholics, for his deeds of charity as well as for the high tone and nobleness of his character. All Catholics who had occasion to live in communication with him recognise these his eminent qualities."

We are informed by Mr. Doyle, of Detroit, that a Canadian named John Gilbert, was lately arrested in that city for stealing a horse. He confessed to officer Smith that about five years ago he robbed her Majesty's Mail, near Eden, in this county, for which offence an innocent man suffered. He says that by that robbery he got \$1,500, which he has yet buried in the earth some where in Canada; but does not state where it is.

The funeral of the late Mr. Wm. K. Elliot took place from his residence in Second street, on Thursday. It was attended by the Masonic Fraternity in full costume, and the body was deposited in the Presbyterian Church-yard, with all the rites of the Craft. The procession was the largest seen for a long time on a similarly melancholy occasion, and touching evoked the esteem in which the deceased was held, and the sympathy of our inhabitants for his respected and bereaved father and family.—*Cornwall Sentinel.*

COUNTERFEITS.—Our citizens should be on their guard in reference to counterfeit \$5's on the Bank of Montreal. Yesterday a person from Niagara passed one on a merchant in this town, but whether designed or not it is hard to say, although his actions would favour the supposition that he knew it to be bad, for it seems it was returned to him by one of the banks of the town as counterfeit before passing it. The engraving of the bill is very good, but the paper is of poor quality.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

The Herald

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, January 21, 1893.

We have received a communication, of considerable length, on the subject of educating boys and girls together in one common school. The article referred to does not possess sufficient interest, nor is it well enough written to appear in our columns. But we cannot help remarking how much folly one runs into when he leaves the track of common sense! Things well defined become obscure and men wander in a labyrinth of doubt. A point in social order may be raised, and pending its debate in the public mind, society deteriorates. Our correspondent had better address the *True Witness* on the question: "Should boys and girls be educated together?"

What a question to be agitated in the face of God's institutions in every household! Men of sense! What purity of mind is indicated by the question! Why are boys and girls born into the same family, to be nursed at the same breast, to be trained by the same maternal love and paternal vigilance? What intellectual faculty has the boy which the girl has not? or what propensity, more or less, has he than she possesses? What sentiment is she endowed with that he does not share? that she be put by herself and educated with reference to sex and not according to the needs of a human being? And why should he be removed from her refining influence to learn recklessness and practice vice? Is there any stage of girlhood at which the attributes of the individual are merged in sex, and embodying sentiment, she becomes a mere female? At what stage of life does the boy become a mere animal, or an abstraction of intellect that he is no longer a fit companion for girls? At what age are boys and girls unfit to associate or disqualified to improve each other? If ever, it is in consequence of erroneous modes of education resulting in the mischievous theories inculcated by spurious refinement.

We wonder that the obvious folly of educating boys and girls in separate schools should ever have been questioned. Train the mind to activity, vigor, health. Then it will find its own sphere and settle to equilibrium. No philosopher will fear the consequences, knowing that natural laws being observed, only good can result. Society has many expedients to gratify; teachers have their expedients, and theorists experiment till the victim of improvement is nothing but a deformed specimen, discreditable to the manufacturer.

Our exchanges announce the death of Mr. Justice Burns, one of the *pauvre* judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench. His attendance at the Hamilton Assizes was the last public duty he performed, about two months ago. On his return home he was affected by dizziness and a general break-up of his constitution soon followed, until his sufferings were brought to a close by death on the 12th inst. He is said to have expired peacefully—surrounded by the members of his family.

He was born at Niagara, on the 26th of December, 1805. Educated by his father, he commenced the study of the law, at the age of 16, in the office of the late Mr. John Breakey, of the town of Niagara. He was called to the bar immediately after he had concluded his studies, and practised for some years in Niagara, St. Catharines and Hamilton with considerable success. In

September, 1837, he was appointed Judge of the Niagara District, and in the spring of 1838 went to Toronto and entered into partnership with Attorney General Hagarman. When the seat of Government was taken to Kingston the Court of Chancery followed, and Mr. Burns became a resident of that city, but removed again to Toronto on the Government becoming established at Montreal. Here Mr. Burns became a partner of Mr. Philip Vanhook and Mr. Oliver Mowat, but was very soon appointed to the important office of Judge of the Home District, which he held until the year 1848 or 1849, when he resigned to form a partnership with Mr. John Duggan. A very short time afterwards, however, he was appointed by the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government *pro tempore* Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, an office which he held until his death. A few years ago, he was appointed Chancellor of the University of Upper Canada.

Mr. Burns was son of the Rev. John Burns, a Presbyterian minister who emigrated from Scotland in the year 1803, and settled in Niagara as the Principal of the grammar school there. The Reverend gentleman left two sons and three daughters. The only brother of the Judge is a legal practitioner of long standing in St. Catharines, and of the highest respectability. One of the sisters married the late Judge Campbell, of Niagara; another Mr. James Taylor, of St. Catharines, and the third is unmarried. The Judge married first on the 10th February, 1835, Anne Flora Taylor, daughter of Mr. John Thomas Taylor, by whom he had four sons, three of whom survive him: Robert, a civil engineer, at Lindsay; Thomas, studying for the same profession; and Edward, preparing for the bar. Mr. Burns' first wife died in September, 1850, and in 1856 he married Miss Britannia Wirtton, of Toronto, who died in 1858.

The war news has assumed no feature of importance since our last issue. The only circumstance worthy of note is the report that President Davis, of the Southern Confederacy, has sent his message to the Congress at Richmond. It expresses the unalterably fixed determination of the Southern people to gain their independence. Without complaining of European neutrality, he points out how it is an actual decision against the South. With respect to President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation, he proposes to hand over to the several State authorities all officers of the U. S. Army who may be captured, to be dealt with according to State laws against criminals exciting servile insurrection. He recommends the fund of treasury notes and other financial measures set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

INVASIONS OF CANADIAN TERRITORY.—By American officers in pursuit of deserters, have occurred so frequently, that we think it time for the authorities at Washington to take special action in reference to them. We believe that in every case brought to the knowledge of Mr. Lincoln's Government, apologies and restitution have been made. But the continual recurrence of the same offense is irritating, and calculated to disturb the harmony of the frontier. Mr. Seward knows best how these practices can be stopped, whether by a warning addressed to officers along the lines or otherwise. Certain it is that it is not consistent with our honor to submit to, nor with the interests of the United States to permit these wanton outrages upon Canadian territory. We hope our Government will make very decided remonstrances through Lord Lyons against the conduct of Lieut. Haddock, described in the following extract from the *Kingston News*:—

VIOLATION OF CANADIAN TERRITORY BY ARMED AMERICANS.—We have to relate another of the frequent outrages which Americans have committed during the present civil war upon the soil of Canada. On Thursday the 8th of January last about nine o'clock at night, Lieut. Haddock, of Waterloo, an officer in the army of the United States, with a party of armed soldiers, forcibly took away from his refuge in a house on Wolfe Island an American deserter of the name of Abraham Tyler. This international outrage and insult to the British flag was witnessed by some half dozen persons, males and females, resident at the lower end of the Island, where the affair took place; and the circumstances are related by them substantially as follows: The officer, Haddock, who was the leader of the party, was in uniform. He broke into the house of Mr. Balcomb, situated at the foot of the Island. A candle was burning in the room at the time, and a boy was in the house of the dwelling, into which the officer entered. Following in the footsteps of Lieut. Haddock were two other men in uniform of American soldiers. One of these soldiers, valiant rasal he was, collared the boy and presented a pistol at his head, commanding silence. Lieut. Haddock then went up to the bed in the room, whereupon the deserter, Abraham Tyler, lay. Tyler, by the way, had been living at the house about two months. Haddock disturbed Tyler and told him he had come to arrest him in the Queen's name. With this menacing profanation of our royal lady's authority upon his lips, the officer and his men took Tyler out of bed and handcuffed him. Following in the footsteps of Lieut. Haddock were two other men in uniform of American soldiers. One of these soldiers, valiant rasal he was, collared the boy and presented a pistol at his head, commanding silence. Lieut. Haddock then went up to the bed in the room, whereupon the deserter, Abraham Tyler, lay. Tyler, by the way, had been living at the house about two months. 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