THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1878.

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## E ENGLISH MAIL.

Dates to June 20th

BOT FOR ARMS IN IRELAND. thorities seem to be appre

t is noted, a series of do Dunmore, Milltown, and the district. Houses and shop potato patches are "prodded" scovery of a few rusty pistols moulds. The police are acting scial warrant issued by the Lordunder the Irish Arms Act.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

ds Liberal organization the following resolution on the oc-of Mr. Goldwin Smith's departure nd :- " Resolved-That this tee, having learnt that Mr. Gold-ith is about to return to Canada, him to leave our shores with placing on record its expression of ad-tion of his great ability, and tendering cordial congratulations on ng efforts in behalf of Liberalpast ; deeply regrets the neces-under of leaving this country ; by conveys to him its earnest de ealth and prosperity may con tend him in the future."

EXTRADITION TREATIES.

report has been issued of the Royal ission on Extradition. The Commissuggest that extradition treaties for states should no longer be held indispensable condition to the of fugitive criminals. Statutory should be given to the proper au of the existence of a treaty with against whose law the offence has The act, it is red and should extend only to those foreig to which it might from time to the in Council, be declared to apply Commissioners recommend the omis of the stipulation contained in most o existing treaties that a fugitive crim-if a subject of the state in which he is nal, if a subject of the state in which he is bund, shall not be surrendered in respect f a crime committed in the other state. Attradition should embrace all offences realized should endrace all ohences inst person or property, and exclude nees of political or local character. report is signed by all the Commis-ers. Mr. W. M. Torrens takes exhowever, to section seven, in aissioners admit that a pe red in respect of one extrad ce may, when transferred to the claiming him, be liable to be tried her offence, provided it is not a ather offence, provided it is not cal or local offence.

DEATH OF M. P'S.

W. F. Bolckow, M.P. for Mid shorough has died at Ramsgate, after a stracted illness. He was born in 1806, German parents, at Varchow, in Meck-burg, and coming to this country early n life, entered into commercial life. Haras among the first to recognise the value if the Cleveland field of ironstone. and the e Cleveland field of ironstone, and th rated firm which he and Mr. Vaugha of the Corenand firm which he and Mr. Vaughan nstituted has done more than any other b develope the trade of that district, and of the town of Middlesborough. The firm iterwards transferred the business to a imited liability company, Mr. Bolckow retaining the chairmanship. The deceased entheman has been the chief benefactor of the town of Middlesborough, having been instrumental in obtaining for it a charter of incorporation; he presented a public park to the town; erected the St. Hilda schools, &c. In recognition of his services, the inhabitants elected him as the first Mayor in 1858, and subsequently the first M.P. for the borough, having been returned in 1868, and re-elected in 1874. He was a Liberal in politics. al in politics. iollowing gentlemen are named as biberal candidates for Middles-.-Mr. Isaac Wilson, ironmaster; thnr Pease, Darlington; Mr. T. ell, ironmaster; and Mr. John Den-ngineer. The only Gonservative te mentioned is Mr. Samuel Alex-idler, Mayor of Middlesborough. Peter Ellis Eyton, M. P. for the proughs, has died at Rhyl. The de-gentleman, who was an advanced Fint boroughs, has died at Knyl. The ceased gentleman, who was an advan Liberal, was elected in 1874, defeating opponent Captain Conway by only votes. Being a cripple, and almost a firmed invalid, he was not able to much part in Parliamentary proceedings and for the last two years his health ha been failing him still more. Mr. Eyto was born in 1827, and was educated at th High School of the Liverpool Institute He was admitted as an attorney in 1853 and practised at Flint and Mold.

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THE DISESTABLISHMENT QUESTION IN SCOT

THE DISESTABLISHMENT QUESTION IN SCOT LAND. The London correspondent of the Leed Mercury writes :---''A petition of a ver important character, sent up to Londo from the General Assembly of the Fre Church of Scotland will, I understand, h presented to the House of Commons to morrow by the Marquis of Hartington. Th petition is to the effect that the connec-tion between the Church now establishe in Scotland and the State be brought to close. But for what may be called an ac-cident the petition would have been pr cident the petition would have been pr sented this evening, as had been arranged Owing, however, to the fact that the pr vate business extended beyond the hour five o'clock, when, according to Parliame tary rule, petitions cannot be received, the noble Lord was prevented from fulfillin his obligation, As will be readily seen this opens up a new vists in the immedia future. The mere fact that the petit s been entrusted to the care of Lo artington indicates that the elections, otland, at all events, will turn mo upon the question of Disestablishme than upon the foreign policy of the Gover

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE BILL.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE BILL. In the House of Commons Mr. Courtney in moving the second reading of the Bi for the Removal of the Political Disabili-ties of Women, expressed regret at the lo which the cause he supported had sustain ed through the retirement of Mr. Henley and the death of Mr. Russell Gurney whose name was on the back of the Bil He then adduced the oft-repeated arg ments in favour of the measure, and making the House of Commons as wide representative as possible by conceding women otherwise qualified the privilege exercising the elective franchise. He co-tended that women were no less fit the more liable to priestly influence than to opposite sex, and were quite as likely more liable to priestly influence than the openite sex, and were quite as likely differ among themselves upon political surfaces. To the question what might be the do the proposed change, he answere that it was not necessary to consider the analysis of the series of the series of the series of the series of the condition society. Mr. Hanbury moved the rejection of the bill, partly upon the ground that was not calculated to promote the welfar of women. As to the light in which the measure was viewed out of doors, the ware was viewed out of doors. of women. As to the light in which the measure was viewed out of doors, the was no widespread feeling in its favo even among women, and he believed th if it ever came into operation it would if flict a severe blow on our representation system. He further objected that the h was disingennous, inasmuch as while promoters declared that their object w to redress the wrongs of one half th human race, it enfranchised only a certa sessing property who had never yet be able to "enter upon the profession marriage" methods and the profession able to "enter upon the profession marriage." Therefore, he condemned also as a piece of class legislation. denied that there was any analogy tween a vote for municipal and parish el tions and a vote for parliamentary election in fine, he did not want to be at the men f mob oratory and hysterical statesm. After a

After debate the bill was thrown out the Tim

