Farms for Sale.

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table Investment for the Capitalists in Arkansas

over 2,550,000 Acres of Land, from $2 to $5 per acre

of Arkansas upon the various rivers, and their various tributaries, and on the line of the railroads.

Prairie, Grass, Wheat, Corn, Fruit, Coal, or Mineral Lands, we will further which cannot fail to sell, at prices which will challenge competition in this or any other State, and we are fully satisfied that the inducements offering to locate, or those buying as an investment, can anywhere be found this State.

and get descriptive list, or call at office, Royal Hotel Block. Address,

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B. MILLS & CO., Hamilton, Ont.

	1 35	1 90
	1 40	1 70
	1 45	1 70
	1 45	1 90
	1 50	2 00
Real	0 70	2 25
Long	0 80	2 00
Buff Cochin	1 00	2 00
Seed	1 10	2 00
Dials	2 75	3 50
Dials	2 50	3 00
Long	1 00	1 75
	1 00	1 75
	1 65	1 75
	0 90	1 35
	1 00	1 35
	0 90	1 00
	0 75	1
	0 65	0 75
	0 75	0 90
	0 45	0 50
	0 55	0 75

L AND WOOD.

change in this market since month firm at previous quotations very active.

Imperial gal	0 00	0 00
Proof gal	0 00	0 00
	0 00	0 00
	0 00	0 00

LUMBER.

year there has been quite a old at fairly higher prices; the report is not quite so favorable employed. A few shipments have been made to Buffalo, but the open weather shall continue to groundwork can be put in advance more than nominal. Collections

	$26 00	to $30 00
	18 00	20 00
	9 00	11 00
	12 00	13 00
	12 00	13 00
	12 00	13 00
	35 00	36 00
	30 00	32 00
	30 00	32 00
	30 00	32 00
	13 50	14 00
	13 50	14 00
	13 50	14 00
	13 50	14 00
	13 50	14 00
	25 00	30 00

PETROLEUM.

combination has resulted in producing the best work of refined and prices seem to be considerable but are confined to being nothing done in cars at

$12 A DAY AT HOME—Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 289-52

SUGAR PANS, TIN SAP-BUCKETS, Sugar Kettles. Most approved patterns. Illustrated list. Address J. B. PEDLAR, Oshawa, Ont. 284-12

AS SCHOOL TEACHER—Hold high-class certificate. Apply to WM. GALLAGHER, Mansfield P.O., Ont. 289-2

WANTED—LADIES AND Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Operators; positions now in the Dominion. Address MANAGER, Box 953, Toronto, Ont.

CHAPMAN'S NEW HEAVE Remedy. A warranted cure for heaves in horses. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, price $1. CHAPMAN, Eldgetown. 282-26 o.o.w.

KNOW THYSELF—A new Medical Treatise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR PRESERVATION OF HEALTH." A book for everybody. Price one dollar, by mail. Pity Fifty cents. Address, the author, The Boston Gold Medal Work on The Science of Life is beyond all competition, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published. Illustrated Pamphlet, 25 cents. Address, Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 2 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF 256-26

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THIS IS NO HUMBUG. By sending 35c, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband, or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, Box 41, Fulsonville, N.Y. 278-13

ESTATE OF LATE CHARLES FOLWELL, for sale, comprising 120 acres of the best farming land in Toronto township, two good houses, large orchard, choice fruits, well watered, on mile from station, Credit Valley railway. Terms easy. Apply

J. H. FOLWELL, Meadowvale P.O., or on the premises, lots 6 and 7, fourth concession west, Toronto township. 284-2

FITS CURED.

Dr. Brown's great prescription for Epilepsy having now been tested in over 1,000 cases without a failure, he has made up his mind to withdraw it from the market. He still offers to make the ingredients known free of charge. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 31 Grand street, Jersey city, N.J. 284-3

TAKE NOTICE, we have opened a Medical Dispensary for the treatment of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys and Bladder. Consultation free. Medicines sent everywhere. Cure guaranteed. Circulars free. Address, Dr. Sparrow, Dr. Ward, Dr. Bull, 2 Doctors Place, Toronto, Ont. 281-52

TOWNELEY—On Friday evening, 23rd inst., Ada, daughter of A. H. Towneley, aged seven years.

FRASER—At Tamsui, Formosa, China, October 4th, of puerperal fever, Jane Eliza, daughter of Jacob Wells, Esq., Auburn, and wife of the Rev. James B. Fraser, M.D., Missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

MCARTHUR—On the 23rd instant, at the family residence, near Lake Huron, Mary Ann, aged 17 years, second daughter of James McARTHUR, Esq.

NEILSON—At Montreal, on Wednesday, November 21st, at 6 o'clock, Gertrude Emma, eldest daughter of William Kinloch Neilson, aged 15 months and 4 days.

LUPP—At her residence, St. Patrick's street, on Monday, 26th inst., Ann Wilson, daughter of John and Agnes Lupp, aged 3 years and 3 months.

DUNLOP—At Belleville, on the 23rd inst., Hector Duncan Dunlop, aged 13 years, 6 months, and 6 days.

MERRYFIELD—In Guelph, on the 23rd instant, Charles James Arthur, only son of Mr. Charles Merrofield, aged 6 years and 5 months.

HAYES—At Quebec, on the 23rd inst., Henry Albert, second son of Henry Hayes, aged 2 years.

MCQUIGGE—In the Township of Rawdon, on the 23rd November, Anna Maria, wife of David McQuigge, and daughter of James Cook, Esq., Hawdon, aged 34 years and 6 months.

GERRARD—In Guelph, Thursday, on the 25th instant, David Gerrard, aged 62 years.

KNIGHT—At Brockville, on Friday, November 23rd, Laura E. Booth, wife of F. L. Kincaid, aged 26 years.

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1877.

THROWING UP THE SPONGE!

At last, after ten years of unrelenting, unscrupulous, vengeful party warfare, with their banner blazoned "Reform," "No Coalition!" "Down with the "Tories!" "The Party for ever!" the Grits through their organ now admit that it was all a ruse, a false cry, a political game, to get SIR JOHN MACDONALD out of office, and to put ALEXANDER MACKENZIE in! The *Globe* in two recent articles, written with studied deliberation, tells the astonished people of this Dominion that "for the practical purpose "of legislation and the direction of public "affairs" former distinctions are "practically much obliterated;" that in the opinion of many "no political issues divide parties in Canada at the present "moment;" that the fact is not "unpleasing," for now "there is nothing "to prevent a true Conservative asso-"ciating himself with Mr MACKENZIE!" Wherefore this sudden change of front! This bid for the support of the defeated corruptionists, the weak, despised, abandoned Tories! Have the Conservative picnics with their fine, ten, fifteen, and twenty thousand enthusiastic auditors alarmed the Party leaders? Have the Reform meetings with their scores, ay, and on one or two occasions—five thousand incurious and unedified listeners, satisfied Mr. MACKENZIE that his race is nearly run! Did the break-down at Teeswater convince Mr. BLAKE that evil communications and broken promises have done the business for him in Ontario! And are they about to saddle the "Protestant horse" once more, and with the cry of Religious Intolerance, Sectarianism, Ultramontanism, etc., to summon their Bashi-Bazouks to the field in one Province and their equally fanatical Cossacks in the others! Some of this we read between the lines; the rest may be read in plain characters in what we cannot help calling the amusing articles to which we have referred.

We are not dismayed by this new development of the old Grit strategy. The *Globe* will find that the unholy alliance between Mr. BROWN and the "Leagues" on the eve of the last general election is not forgotten. The temporary success of that unprincipled combination opened the eyes of all true Conservatives, and will shut the mouths of all honest Reformers, for this generation at least. When SIR JOHN MACDONALD is accused of "pandering to intolerance" because he strikes hands with his personal and political friends, the LANGEVINS, MASSONS, and CHAPLEAUS, of Quebec, to defeat a corrupt and moribund Government, it will be asked, to whom and to what did Mr. MACKENZIE pander when he struck hands with the Catholic League, with the notoriously corrupt HINCKSITES, the land-jobbing LAFLAMME, the ultra-montane CAUCHON, and the fossilized Tories, CARTWRIGHT and SCOTT? Pander! We think they, *Jew*, for teaching us that word!

The political profligates who conspired against SANDFIELD MACDONALD'S Government—which they now admit was incorrupt, economical, and deserved well of the country, and who basely betrayed, chased, by a promise of judicial office, one of its members found to be of easy virtue, and by that means, and that only, attained power in Ontario—ought never to use the word *pander* except as descriptive of themselves. The man who negotiated that bargain and sale has proved himself the champion briber in Canadian politics, and should be permitted to enjoy the exclusive right of practising the business and plying the arts of the political pander. The assiduous practice of any art or profession, even if accompanied by moral deterioration, develops no doubt a superior skill and a higher capacity in the practitioner. Beginning with the weak and impecunious WOOD, he discovered how virtue of the corrupt or venal quality could be overcome. His next conquest was only a step higher in the scale. The first surrendered on a promise; the second demanded the *quid pro quo* in hand. That was all the difference. The allurements of a Judicial office, with the choice of apartments, and the chance in the hand writing of the Premier, was too much for this virtue of the highest priced, but equally salacious SCOTT. But a greater achievement awaited the briber at Ottawa. His success was almost assured by the lavish expenditures and the grand and petty larcenies of his associates at Montreal. Still, he had to play a more difficult game. An aristocratic prude, familiar with all the wicked ways of the other—party—was wanted. The pander was equal to the occasion. He came, he saw, he preached morality, he made broad his phylacteries, he elevated the standard, he talked "true Conservatism," as explained in the Toronto organ, he offered gold and the cordial grip, and CAMERON was—conquered. It requires no skill, and no beating about the bush to seduce the old Conservatism of CAUCHON. The Premier, no doubts, managed that, business. But if the conquest was easy, the conquered was difficult. We are told that many consultations were held, many plain hints conveyed to the old harridan than a younger and more attractive person was at the door, but "gentlemen will not, that they, even in the face of the outside world, have to be driven to abate the nuisance. These are the people who talk to us of "panders" and "pandering," and who grudgingly, if they do not threaten, dissolution of the Federal union, revolt in Manitoba, separation from the Mother country, and independence as the natural and certain result of SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S return to power! Greater shamelessness was never betrayed by a political Party. But the occupant of CAUCHON'S old chair will find that now, as often before, he is mistaken, and that Conservatives will not come to his whistling. They know their strength in the country, and they are solemnly bound to use it to the miserable Rump from office.

FROM NYANGWE TO THE SEA.

THE New York *Herald* publishes another letter from Stanley, dated from Loanda, on the west coast of Africa, September 5th, and giving fuller particulars than before of his long and perilous journey from Nyangwe to the sea. When he launched his boat, the Lady Alice, on the Lualaba, he had for his escort about five hundred fighting men. He had not proceeded far ere he found that the natives met with were mostly fighting men too, and of anything but friendly disposition. He dines that he was compelled to use his firearms, however, but only the spear and the bow, and they were not long in learning to be afraid of the big man's rifles and revolvers. On the other hand, STANLEY'S escort was much weakened by smallpox, from which disease, of the men died, their canoes being part of the time like floating hospitals. At a point 125 miles from Nyangwe the Arabs in charge of the Expedition fairly broke up and deserted, leaving Stanley to return home, and on December 28th he mustered exactly 146 souls with the expedition. On January 6th he had been thirty days of a series of cataracts, the last of which was passed on the 27th. These cataracts mark a great change, the river ceasing to flow from the mountain country above to the vast extended plateau of Central and Western Africa. From a width of from 1,500 to 2,000 yards the river gradually widened to two or three miles, and soon assumed a monstrous breadth of from four to ten miles. Islands became so numerous that from either bank a glimpse of the other bank could not be obtained, and the travellers had reached the great basin lying between the lake and mountain regions. At the mouth of a great river called the Arwimi, an affluent of the Lualaba, they encountered a fleet of fifty-four canoes, one of which, of extra size, carried over a hundred men, and they threw their spears, but powder and lead proved too much for them and they took to flight. How many natives were killed STANLEY does not mention, but we suspect that in the course of this and the next of the following days the river was reaching the sea the number must have been considerable of the natives who were sacrificed to the cause of humanity and civilization—the discovery of the sources of the Congo and the mouth of the Lualaba.

It was when some nine hundred miles below Nyangwe, or about half way to the sea, that STANLEY found that the river called Congo by the natives, and knew that the two rivers were one and the same. His progress thenceforward was intermittent fighting—trading with the natives one day and fighting them the next. On February 6th, a little north of the line, and in longitude 21 degrees east, natives armed with muskets were met for the first time, and here a battle was fought. The moon still smiled, the party floating ten miles down the river while it was going on. The thirty-second day after leaving Nyangwe, and the expedition was molested no more. The next great peril was the lower cataracts, the passage of which, as stated, before mentioned, STANLEY'S English companion, FRANCIS POCOCK, was drowned. To pass this series of falls, 187 miles in length, cost five months' time, which may indicate the gigantic difficulty of the undertaking. The country had to be dragged a great height above the river, making portages, once about 2,000 feet above. When the expedition came within reach of help from the European coast settlements supplies were nearly exhausted, and relief came just in the nick of time. STANLEY decided that it would be unwise to pass the lower cataracts as he did, and that future travellers will have to make a long detour to avoid that very difficult region.

"TRADE WINDS."

UNDER this as a title the Boston *Advertiser* has some remarks quite opposite to present circumstances in England and the United States. Foreign nations, and till recently large buyers of English goods, have of late taken to manufacturing for themselves; and, worst of all, they are promoting the change by means of protective duties. On the Free Trade theory they are great fools to try the "exploded" system of Protection, but nevertheless they are trying it, and no persuasion is strong enough to make them give it up. While they are manufacturing more for themselves, and buying less from England in consequence, the Free Trade Parliament of England creates an unusually large demand for supplies of food from abroad, so that England is actually less in foreign nations at a time when she has to buy more from them. Now, this is not a pleasant state of things for England, although, on the trade theory she has accepted, she should be none the poorer, however much her imports might exceed her exports. But there is, by the way, Canadian official authority, that of Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. MILLS, for the belief that if we import a hundred millions worth per annum, and export only fifty millions' worth, we have made fifty millions clear gain, and are really so much "ahead" on the transaction. As we had occasion to remark the other day, there are bankers and wholesale merchants who applaud this nonsense when it comes in a political speech, made in the interest of the Party they are supporting, but who would be as sore think of putting their hands in the fire as of applying it in the practical conduct of their business affairs.

Our Boston contemporary thinks that the present is a very good time for testing both the truth of the English theory and the sincerity of English belief in it. The London *Times* takes the lead in proclaiming that excess of imports is really no evil, insamuch as, through the operation of those wonderful laws of supply and demand, it is sure to be followed by exports in our other. Commenting upon the decline of the merchandise trade with the United States, the *Times* remarks that "it is inevitable in present circum-"stances, and we must be content to "continue paying for our imports in "food thence with bonds and gold till "the people of the United States have "learnt that such things do not consti-"tute reproductive wealth." On which the *Advertiser* remarks:

"Now, that we call rather good. We "are given to understand that it would be "much better for us if we would be willing "to take iron and cotton goods for our supply "of food, rather than to ask for such unpro-"ductive trash as gold and silver. Will "somebody be kind enough to give the rea-"son why the Bank of England rate of dis-"count is kept nearly one per cent. above the "open market rate, if it is not to attract to "London that which is not reproductive "wealth, and to prevent the stock of gold "which England already has from leaving "her? Unless what is good for England is "not good for the United States, we may "have the same reasons for sending gold that "England has; they may be just as good "reasons, and it may not be any more the re-"sult of commercial ignorance that we try to "get it, than the same act is evidence of the "same ignorance on her part."

According to our Canadian theorists, the idea of "keeping money in the country" is a delusion. If we can buy iron, cloth, or any other merchandise abroad, at a "shave" of only 2½ per cent. cheaper than what it can be made at home for, we will gain by sending the money out of the country for it, no matter whether our own people are thereby thrown idle or not. If they are thrown out of work, no matter; they have merely, as the Toronto organ contends, to turn to farming, fishing, or lumbering, and then all will be right as before, and better, too, for they will have exchanged an artifically-sustained industry for one natural to the country. Or, as the London *Economist* puts it, there would be no cause for complaint if Canada, or any other country, that it was "labour," which is of little consequence as long as the infallible teachings of political economy are followed. We, however, are not with our Anglo-Saxon contemporary in thinking that the way that "trade winds" are to be blown will test pretty severely both the truth of the dismal science and the confidence of its votaries.

THE FISHERY AWARD AND RECIPROCITY.

THE New York *Tribune* closes a brief article on the award of the Fishery Commission with these words: "The decision of this question of the fishery "claims was left open in the Ashburton "treaty for a future commission. That "commission has done its work in ac-"cordance with the general rules of "arbitration to which we have heartily "subscribed. It would be exceedingly "improper for us to object to the verdict, "however much it may surprise us. "There is really nothing to be done but "to accept it, and pay with as much "grace as we can command. Probably, "however, the question of returning to "England the unexpected balance of "the Geneva award, will tender it "raised again." So far as the balance of the Geneva award goes, it seems to us very clear that when England paid the fifteen millions she little reckoned what became of it, and will certainly never trouble the Administration with an unexpended balance to which she is entitled. The United States Government has to do with the balance of Canada now in the Treasury whatever they please, and not a whimper of dissent will come from England. It is a matter between the Government and its people.

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The Earl of Beaconsfield's Mansion House Speech.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, who was received with loud cheering, said, the Lord Mayor,—Your Lordship has reminded us of something that occurred and was said a year ago in this hall. I may remind you that since I had the honour of addressing your predecessor in the chair of that high position, much you saw fall, other things have happened besides those to which your Lordship alluded. There has fallen upon the Empire the greatest calamity that, perhaps, can happen to any country. We have had a prolonged interference of her Majesty's dominions there has occurred a famine, which is itself one of the most terrible visitations on record, but which, if it had not been for the providential recurrence to the bounty of Providence, must have been unprecedented. The energy and the firmness of the Viceroy of the Queen in India has supplied succour to suffering millions; but the power of a Government in administering relief under such circumstances is necessarily limited. There is a limit to administrative efficiency and to systematized skill. There are contingencies which no Government can feed; a nation which cannot be departed from. If departed from they bring only misery and disappointment. Failure; and whatever may be the will and the power of any Government to do, it is not in the power of any Government to which could not be found the only charge Lord Hartington makes against the Government, said, the Lord Mayor,—Your Lordship has reminded us of something that occurred and was said a year ago in this hall. I may remind you that since I had the honour of addressing your predecessor in the chair of that high position much you saw fall, other things have happened besides those to which your Lordship alluded. There has fallen upon the Empire the greatest calamity that, perhaps, can happen to any country. We have had a prolonged interference of her Majesty's dominions there has occurred a famine, which is itself one of the most terrible visitations on record, but which, if it had not been for the providential recurrence to the bounty of Providence, must have been unprecedented. The energy and the firmness of the Viceroy of the Queen in India has supplied succour to suffering millions; but the power of a Government in administering relief under such circumstances is necessarily limited. There is a limit to administrative efficiency and to systematized skill. There are contingencies which no Government can feed; a nation which cannot be departed from. If departed from they bring only misery and disappointment. Failure; and whatever may be the will and the power of any Government to do, it is not in the power of any Government to which could not be

The loss of the American war steamer Huron, together with nearly one hundred lives, is a terrible reminder that the storm warnings given by the Weather Bureau are not to be disregarded with safety. When the vessel left Norfolk harbour on Friday storm warnings had been up for three days, but still her commander put to sea. There was no hurry for his doing so; he was under orders to sail for the southern coast of Cuba, to determine certain latitudes and longitudes not yet certainly laid down, but it was left to his own discretion when to put to sea. Officers of the Signal Service say that their warnings are very generally observed by the merchant marine, but the naval officers pay little attention to them. We are far away from the Atlantic coast here, but capitains and owners of large vessels may have it impressed upon them by this disaster, as well as by others happening nearer home, that it is best to stay in port when the storm drum is up.

A new syndicate styled the Funding Association of New York has just been formed in New York, with Mr. Hugh McCulloch as president, and Mr. Morgan, of Drexel, Morgan, & Co., vice president. It is founded on a scheme to fund defaulted State, county, and municipal bonds. The leading idea is that individual holders of defaulted securities are naturally powerless, by separate negotiations, to bring the parties together for their joint interest, and, acting on the power thus gained, compel debtor States, counties, and cities to accept reasonable terms. It is estimated that the defaulted bonds on which the syndicate hope to operate aggregate over $500,000,000, principally of Western and Southern States, counties, and municipalities. The firms composing the syndicate are the First National Bank, Drexel, Morgan, & Co., Hugh McCulloch & Co., of London, Hoffman & Co., and Winslow, Lanier, & Co.

That alms-houses are becoming necessary in the rural districts of our Provinces, several recent cases of starvation have abundantly shown. The latest case, and it is a horrible one, comes from Stratford. A stranger arrived there a week or two ago, and took a boarding house. Shortly afterwards he was taken ill with typhoid fever. The house in which he was lodged, from being infected, the O'DONOGHUE amnesty—the disgraceful proclamation of which we then thought we realized ought to be repealed—ought to damn the Administration in the good opinion of the people of the Dominion—they set a bait for the Irish Catholic vote. Through the agency of M. FERGUSSON, the utterly unscrupulous member for Levis, the Government offered work on the Graving Dock to every one who would be prepared to say it is a very considerable contribution to a chronically hard-up Ministry of Finance, and that we have usually accept it as a settlement for twelve years of a matter which has been for a very long time a subject of difficulty between the two nations.

It is suggested in some quarters that the neighbouring Government will not act upon the *Tribune's* advice. We can hardly believe this. They are not an inconsiderable number of Republicans who are ready enough to "pander to intolerance" because it pays, and who would be paid fifteen millions under the Geneva award simply for the sake of peace. Mr. HAYES' Government, it may be presumed, would be willing to accept the Fishery award as the price of peace abroad, as they have already done much for peace at home. But when they can combine an evident act of justice to Canada with a settlement for twelve years of a question of extreme international difficulty there ought not to be much fear of their doing it. Of course they will take. We desire that they should pay the money, not because it is a trifle to us, but because it is clear that its payment will remove the last outstanding cause of quarrel between Great Britain and the United States. From our point of view of the line it is suggested that the Dominion Government are willing to relinquish their newly-acquired rights in consideration of the United States Government consent to give us a Reciprocity Treaty. One can't be sure what madness Mr. BLAKE and his colleagues may not commit; but we trust there will be no mixing up of this award and the negotiation for a Reciprocity Treaty. For years and a half ago the men who are now in power endeavoured to excite ill-feeling in the Fishery question against SIR JOHN MACDONALD because, as they falsely and basely said, he had surrendered our undoubted rights (our rights in our fishing grounds, to wit) without compensation. The award of the Halifax Commission is the best answer to that false and foolish charge. It proves that we may give to this old-time balderdash. But for the timidity or negligence of the Government the award might have been

The council of War which has hitherto directed Turkish operations, has been practically abolished, and Mustafa Pasha will now act as director. It is now said the Russians bribed a Pasha to admit them to the fort commanding Kars. The Turkish fleet is making a demonstration off Sochari. Disturbances are reported in Poland, and a state of siege is expected at Warsaw.

A cable despatch to a New York paper gives, from the *Cologne Gazette*, the strength of the rival forces in the Plevna at the present time as follows: Before Plevna, the Russians have 130,000 men and 350 guns, while inside Osman Pasha has 40,000 men and 100 guns, with ten weeks' provisions left. The Osmanlis's army numbers 60,000 men and 200 guns, which are posted in Rasgrad and Eski D'Juma, are 60,000 Turks with 80 guns, in addition to these there are 7,000 Turks at Rustchuk, 5,000 at Schumla, 7,000 at Silistria, and 10,000 at Varna, at Dobrudscha, the Russians number 12,000 men, number 40,000 men; and there are fixed by 10,000 Turks at Tsavadia and by a great Turkish and Bulgarian force. The Russian army of the Balkan numbers 50,000 men; a force of 30,000 men at Tirnova, 50,000 of them at Adrianople; and Chefket Pasha's corps, south of the Balkans, is 50,000 strong. The Russian force before Plevna, the Russians have at the moment, 120,000 men, 500 guns.

The Turkish Government, says, they are clearly, they, there are classes, say, there are districts—which, in the hands of the Turks, can operate to the well-being of the Government. Under these circumstances it is the head of private charity—charity, generous and kind, which can operate the most beneficent results. (Cheers.) We have seen a most signal instance recently in this country of sympathy with our fellow-subjects in a distant land—(cheers)—and I am sure that every Government in the high office you now fill will always remember with pride that he was the chosen trustee of the British Empire and the honoured fiduciary of a splendid example of national sympathy. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, if I turn from the appalling picture which India would represent to us, to the quarter of the globe in which we dwell, I cannot say that the prospect is more encouraging. If there be a greater calamity to human nature than famine, it is that of a pestiferous and lingering disease. (Loud cheers.) When I had the honour of last addressing you, Europe was in the throes of a great war, and had not the supreme effort to prevent that war, which effort failed, been made, it has been declared than her Majesty's Government felt it their duty to announce at once, in language which could not be misunderstood, the policy which under the circumstances they adopted. That was not a policy framed for the occasion, it was a policy which I declared. It was a policy which from the opposition which it had been affected to us for a considerable time we had deeply considered, and which, when we adopted it, adopted; that policy we have unanimously maintained; and from that policy we have not departed, and we have not departed from it. It was the policy of a conditional neutrality, of a neutrality which, conditional, as it were, did not believe that it was for the honour of England or Turkey that we should be involved in a sanguinary contest, but while we enforced the neutrality which we were prepared to observe, we declared at the same time that we did not believe it must cease if British interests were jeopardized. (Loud cheers.) Cosmopolitan critics, men who are the friends of every country save their own country, have criticised that neutrality policy as a selfish policy. My Lord Mayor, it is as selfish as patriotism. (Cheers.) But I have said that it was a conditional neutrality—a policy which they adopted from the first and which they have all along adhered to. They believe it is their duty to protect British interest abroad, and it is a matter which, if the people of this country have sanctioned and adopted. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, there may have been occasions when we have been tempted to adopt that policy; but there was one, and a political one, to which I will refer, on which I felt that it was the duty of the part of this country was not more for the benefit of Turkey than it was for the benefit of Turkey. For some years it has been a dogma of diplomacy that Turkey was a country which, in fact—that is, its Government was a phantom, that its people was either, and that it was necessary, in order to keep Turkey together, a political balance of power and security. (Cheers.) Thanksgiving day was celebrated by service in the churches, and a general suspension of business. The occasion of the vital excitement of any kind, the only public demonstration being a field parade of the Queen's Own, and a church out of the Garrison Battery.

Montague Davis, who is charged with having embezzled $1,800 from Messrs. Nixon & Walsh, of this city, and who fled to the United States, was arrested on Friday, and lodged in Chicago. He was also suspected of several forgeries. This would, however, appear to be immaterial.

Since the new system of licensing dogs came into force up to the 21st inst., when the return was made, 1,100 dogs had been killed into the tolls of the dog catchers. Of these 1,206 were destroyed; 111 escaped from the pounds; 17 were sold; and 1,000 the production of licence and 219 were redeemed by payments of the licence fee.

The Orange festival of changed hands, Messrs. Clarke & Hewitt succeeding Mr. Bailey. Already the change of proprietorship has manifested itself in improvement in the paper, typographically, editorially, and selectorially. We wish the new proprietors success, and the *Sentinel* is bound to succeed under their management.

Rev. Dr. Robb delivered last week in Cooke's church an interesting lecture on the proceedings of the recent General Council of Presbyterian Churches in Edinburgh, at which he attended. Rev. Prof. Gregg occupied the chair. The lecture was the first of other courses of lectures to be given in the People's Christian Association in connection with the church.

Services in connection with the anniversary of the opening of the East Presbyterian church were held on Sunday. In the morning Rev. G. M. Milligan preached, a very eloquent sermon, and in the afternoon addresses were delivered by Hon. Alex. Morrich, Mr. J. L. Blaikie, and Mr. R. McLean, to the children attending the Sabbath-school. In the evening the sermon was preached by Rev. Principal Caven, D. D.

A few days ago a young man, named Henry E. Robb, was employed as a clerk in the law office of Messrs. Malock Crombie, and was intrusted with the care of a deposit of $1,030. Since then he has not been heard of, and there can be no doubt but that he has decamped with the money. Robb is a married man and had a small family. The family called at Crombie's office on Friday, and stated that recently, but the whereabouts of the delinquent are unknown.

On Sunday last the eighteenth anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Lynch, was celebrated at St. Michael's cathedral. At 10 o'clock there was a large body of the clergy. Subsequently a number of gentlemen waited on his Grace at the Palace, and presented him with an address and a carriage and span of beautiful horses. The Archbishop replied in suitable terms.

A few days ago four gentlemen were duck-shooting on the Humber, near Mr. Lee's, one of the party, accidentally shot an Indian lad, who was working in a potato field. The lad took the shot in his right shoulder and on a bone. The doctor, at last accounts, had not extracted the shot, and the lad's condition is considered very precarious. There are, however, hopes of his recovery should no complications arise. The occurrence is the first that the Indians are very excited over the matter.

A telegraphic invention, known as a quadruplex, for the purpose of transmitting upon one wire at the same time four separate and distinct messages, two in either direction, was tested Friday evening on the wires of the Dominion Telegraph Company by Mr. Keeley of Kingston, and Mr. A. J. Patteson, of this city. The arrangement is entirely new and less complicated than any at present in use. Although the weather was such as to bring out all defects in the apparatus, the test was perfectly satisfactory.

Last week a man named Thomas Bryson, aged about fifty years, and employed as a labourer on the coal wharf of Mr. Nairn, at the bottom of Church street, was seriously injured by being struck by a large block falling from the north side of Esplanade street to cross the tracks to the wharf when he was knocked down by a Grand Trunk railway shunting engine, driven by George Little. It is said that he saw the engine coming and tried to jump across the rails in front of it, but unstruck by the fender and thrown down. When taken up it was found that he had suffered severe injuries to the thigh, one being broken and the other bruised to such incredible. He was sent to the Hospital.

The annual meeting of the Cathedral Young Men's Association was held on Monday evening in St. James' school house. The secretary's report showed a flourishing condition of the Association, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Patron, the Dean of Toronto; President, Dr. George Wright; Vice-Presidents, Rev. R. W. Ince, George H. Meredith, C. E. Hooper; Secretary, H. G. Dixon; Assistant Secretary, J. J. Gaughen; Treasurer, W. R. Small; Committee of Management, J. H. Brock, E. L. Chadwick, J. D. Hall, W. D. Myles, H. Wright.

The crimes of robbery and burglary have been numerous during the past few days. The Rev. D. A. Macdonald's house, on Lippincott street, was entered, the thieves, however, were heard, and decamped, followed by a pistol shot from Mr. Johnson. One of them fired at Mrs. Johnson, but fortunately missed her. Mallville's grocery store, Brunswick avenue, was robbed, Mr. and Mrs. Mallville being apparently chloroformed. McLean's store in Seaton Village was entered by a man, who wounded Mr. McLaren with some blunt weapon. The latter fired at and struck the thief, and from the appearance of blood stains it is supposed with effect. Farnsworth's provision store, and Topping's grocery, at the east end, and Thompson's grocery, at the west end, were attempted. Mr. Wordsworth, Seaton Village, was attacked by highway robbers, who threatened to shoot him, and took his watch, chain, and money. All these occurrences took place within the week.

George Robert Newbold, who was arrested some weeks ago on a charge of bigamy, committed under the name of Stuart, was brought up for trial at the Interim Sessions last week before his Honour Judge McKenzie, he having elected to be tried by a judge. Newbold, who has a cunning look in his eye, stepped airily into the dock, smiling on everyone and looking as happy as possible, in his peculiar way, he bowed to his counsel as if to please. Attempts were made to lower the bonds, but without avail. It was made to appear that he was an old, swaying her unfortunate crew into the boats, and, by a miracle, all on board escaped, was rendered almost impossible, and only 30 persons out of a total of 139 souls on board succeeded in reaching the land in safety, most of them in a state of exhaustion. The present writing, we regret to