Another Immense Gathering.

The Meeting Almost a Unit in Favour of the National Policy.

The meeting Friday night at the Amphitheatre was probably as large as any of the previous gatherings, and it is estimated that there were nearly four thousand people present. Speeches were delivered by advocates of both Protection and Free Trade views, The sense of the meeting was overwhelmingly in favour of the National Policy, but the exponents of the Grit theories were given a fair hearing, although it must be confessed the patience of the audience was sorely tried by attempts on the part of the latter to mislead them by the most audacious mis-statement mislead them by the most audacious mis-statement of facts. The Victoria brass band was in attendance, and gave a capital selection of music during the evening. Among those on the platform were Ald. Tizard, chairman, and Messrs. J. Ick Evans, A. Roe, E. Meek, R. A. Procter, Dr. Boyle, Dr. Geo. Wright, A. Boultbee, Robert Hay, G. B. Boyle, W. Watson, W. Morton, Oliver Wilby, J. F. Grange, M.P.P., J. Foy, R. B. Butland, W. Mills, Eyre Evans, Jas. Turphull. Joseph Tait, and J. S. Larke, Foy, R. B. Butland, W. Mills, Eyre Evans, Jas. Turnbull, Joseph Tait, and J. S. Larke.

Ald. Tizard stated that he took the chair at the request of the Executive Committee, and he acceded to the request with a great deal of pleasure. He would call upon Mr. Evans to read the rules which had been adopted by the Executive Committee for the guidance of their meetings.

Mr. J. Ick Evans, after reading the rules alluded to, stated that certain members of Parliament had

Mr. J. Ick Evans, after reading the rules alluded to, stated that certain members of Parliament had been invited to attend these meetings. They thought it desirable that Mr. John Macdonald, M.P., in particular should be present to meet his constituents, and explain his views on the important questions of Free Trade and Protection. He would again call upon Mr. John Macdonald, Mr. Dymond, Mr. Metcalfe, and Mr. Blain, to come forward and address the meeting. These gentlemen had received previous invitations, but they appeared unwilling to face their constituents. He had to announce that next Tuesday evening the meeting would be addressed by Mr. Phipps. (Applause.) Before sitting down he wished to direct the attention of the audience to the garbled report of their proceedings that appeared in the Globe. Several of the statements in that sheet were yery unjust to the Executive Committee. For instance, it was stated in the Globe that there was a bar on the grounds, while the fact was the "bar" was nothing but a peanut stand. (Laughter.)

the fact was the "bar" was nothing but a pea-nut stand. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN claimed the support of the meeting in fulfilling the duties of his position. He asked their patient attention for several gentlemen who would address them, who had studied the question, and from their addresses they would obtain valuable information. He trusted that Mr. John Macdonald would accept the invitation to attend and give an account of his stewardship. (Applement)

Mr. Jas. Turneull was then called upon to address the meeting. He said that in his opinion Free Trade would do nothing to benefit the great masses of the people in this country, under the existing state of things. When free trade prigiples were adopted in Great Britain, that country was a giant in manufacturing supremacy, and could defy the world to compete with her and to throw open their ports as she had done. After forty years of Free Trade, the state of things had been somewhat reversed, and Great Britain was beginning to find out that there might be a flaw in the theory of Free Trade. It had been stated on that platform that under Protection wages had increased in the United States only 60 per cent., while the cost of living had increased 90 per cent. But almost the same disproportionate increase had occurred in Great Britain under Free Trade. In Great Britain wages were as a rule lower than in the United States. Carpenters in the former country got only 26s to 30s. a week. As one result of the free trade pclicy of Great Britsin, she was now unable to compete in many lines with the United States. He might state that Messrs. Wark & Sons, of Paisley, had been compelled to remove their business to New Jersey, and the British hands who had manufactured their thread had either to remain idle at home or expatriate themselves and follow to the United States. at nome of experimer the memory and tollow of the United States. The Canadian Reformer's idea of Free Trade was a 35 per cent. tariff for the United States and a 17½ per cent. tariff for Canada. Surely this unequal competition could not be termed Free Trade. They could only have Free Trade with free trade countries, and unless there was an equality of conditions they could not compete in trade with their neighbours. He denied that the consumer paid the duties. A Canadian farmer could only get 85c a bushel in the United States for barley that the American farmer received a dollar for; simply because the Canadian had to pay 15 cents a bushel for the privilege of selling in the American market. This duty went into the American Exchequer, and helped to meet the expenditure of the country. (Applause.) A statement he felt bound to refute which had been made on that platform was that the interests of the masters and the workingmen were not identical. He had been a workingman all his life, and he had always found workingman aims into, and he had aways toward that the masters encouraged their employees. If, however, the masters had no orders to fill, they could not be expected to be so philanthropical as to support their hands when there was no work to be dene. If the masters prospered, the men also prospered. Another statement made on the Free Trade side was that if the manufacturers were protected, the consumers would have to pay more for their goods. In refutation of this argument, he would refer them was that if the manufacturers were protected, are consumers would have to pay more for their goods. In refutation of this argument, he would refer them to the United States, where food and clothing were as cheap as in Canada. (Applause.) He could go to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities, and buy goods in his own line, such as shirts, drawers, tweeds, and blankets, just as cheap as we could make them. (Applause.) They had been toold that if the principle of Protection were conceded, it would be necessary to protect the workingmen from the importation of foreign labour. The questions, however, were not identical. A workingman had a right to seek a home in Canada, and he could not be prevented. He carned his bread by

turn them out of office. (A voice "We mean to put that in the Globe" and applause.)

Mr. JOSEPH TAIT was the next speaker called upon. He was sorty to see that the gentleman with an M. P. to his name was not present. He was not, however, to be condemned because he had consulted his own personal tastes in the matter. The previous speaker had told them that before Britain adopted her Free Trade policy she was a commercial grant. The fact was that at the period when Free Trade was established in that country the exports were £47,000,000 while the exports now were over \$1,000,000,000. He gave an emphatic "No" to the statement which had been made by some of the speakers that the United States was more prosperous than Canada. (Loud cries of "yes, yes.") An evidence of this was the great depopulation which had taken place in many of their cities, in Oswego for instance. He upheld the doctrine that the consumer, besides paying the price which an article brought in the country in which it was produced, paid also the freight in bringing it to this country, and the duty unpaid on it. He would say nothing about the loyalty question. That question had been quite enough talked about. Both parties were crying about loyalty and he did not care much which came put victorious in the end. (Hear, hear.) Canada for the Canadians was the cry of the Conservatives, but he thought he could show that a Protective tariff would not effect this. The States had a high Protective tariff and they raised under that tariff a larger revenue than they did when they had a revenue tariff. It was evident from this that the Americans had not America for themselves. (Cries of "oh, oh.") The only ones, he contended, who would be a few millers in Ontario, and a few coal producers in Nova Socia, while the workingmen all over would have to pay the piper. He denied the statement of Sir John Macdonald that values were now as good in the United States as three or five years ago; and it was an evidence of this that twenty-eight railways in that country had re Trade countries in the world, there was also destitution experienced in the Protective United States.

(A Voice—"How did they pay off their war debt?")
While the number of bankruptcies were decreasing
in Canada, they were increasing in the United
Stites. ("Figures.") If they wanted figures they
would find them in the reports of Wyman & Co.—

("Give us the figures.")—and if any one doubted his
word, he would show them the figures at the close
of the meeting.

Mr. A. H. Roz, of Napanee, spoke next. He had
heard the problem asked, "What was the National

heard the problem asked, "What was the Nat Policy?" They had been for five years under-rule, and what the country wanted to know what the Grit policy was. (Hear, hear). He tended to give the meeting a few reasons why country should adopt a Protective policy. But before doing so he would like to take upa few of the arguments of the previous speaker. That gentleman stated that the population of Oswego had been decreased by 25,000 people, but he (the speaker) thought that the population of that place altogether was only about 25,000. They must have been, he thought, much like the Kilkenny cats, which fought with each other till they were all destroyed. (Laughter). The first real argument which his opponent had adduced was that relative to who pays the duty, and he believed the other side had advanced some arguments on this question. He thought that the seller did in some instances pay the duty, but it was only in those cases where we did not manufacture the goods on which duties were imposed. Our barley went into the United States, where it met with the competition of the same product of that country, and thus it became of secondary importance. In the export of this product we had evidently to pay the duty, and the same was true in regard to the export of horses and cattle. The owner of horses in the States got \$20 more when he sold an animal than the Canadian fowner, whose horse was sold to the same buyer. Who paid the duty? There was no doubt about it. The exporter from Canada paid the duty. On tea it was true that we had to pay the duty because we lid not produce that article. In regard to railways he would say that the remarks of the previous speaker just showed how much knowledge he had on that subject. (Laughter.) He had with him

the control of the control of the control of the control of the committee and place, whose buildings and place to signify the control of the committee and the control of the con

A Voice—What about the shipping?
Mr. Ros thought that the agricultural was the first interest of this country, manufacturing the second, and shipping the third. While the present Government refused to protect the two most important industries of Canada, they were very willing to restart the shipping industry by enlarging our protect the shipping industry by enlarging our canals so that the western farmers might be enabled to ship their grain; but they would not protect the workingmen so that they could get a day's work. (Hear, hear.) In relation to the American shipping, the speaker read the following extract from a speech delivered by Senator Blain at Chester, Pa., on April 20, 1878:—

livered by Senator Blain at Chester, Pa., on April 20, 1878:—

"But the cessation of the Crimean war, by which we had largely profitted, followed by the panic and prostration of 1857, greatly depressed our shipping interest, and before we had fairly got under way again the war of the rebellion came on; our large cotton trade was suddenly stopped; our seamen betook themselves to our hastily enlarged navy; piratical cruisers, bearing the Confederate flag, but really built and managed by Englishmen, took to the sea and made it so unsafe for vessels bearing the American flag that freights by them had to pay an enormous premium for war risks, and consequently merchants were compelled to send their cargoes by neutral vessels in order to insure safety and decrease expenses. These causes, in active operation with increasing effect for four destructive years; inflicted

increasing effect for four destructive years, inflicted a terrible blow upon the merchant marine of America, and correspondingly developed and built up that of our great commercial rival—England. But the causes I have adverted to were yet but temporary in their nature, and we should in time have recovered from them. But during their operation another cause was still more potent, though silent, and that was the rapid transfer of the commerce of the North American their material to the commerce of the North American their material to the commerce of the North American their material to the commerce of the North American their material to the season of the commerce of the North American railway that increased the facility for hymnight our products to the seaboard by the same ratio increased the demand for British-build steam-rabips to transport them to foreign markets."

What did that quotation mean—that Protection had ruined the American shipping interest? Not at all. He had a copy of an existing American statute which showed that no duty was imposed on American shipping, and he would like to know how Protection had injured an industry which was not protected. The following was the statute:—"From and after the passage of this Act all lumber, timber, hemp, manilla, and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, and boils, and copper and composition metal, which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of their genulous of the purpose of the facility of the speaker continuing, said he would read another extract from Senator Blaine, who was a great authority on the other side, showing what was the real for the decline in American shipping can be produced in this country as the speaker continuing, said he would read another extract from Senator Blaine, who was a great authority on the other side, showing what was the real for the decline in American shipping. In the speach above alluded to, Senator Blaine said:—"And when we contend the transfer of the pu

A Voice—It is not true.

Mr. Roz—Then why didn't you stay there? (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, the speaker said he was sorry to see 20,000 Canadians annually leaving their country for the United States. The question before the country was indeed a great question for the workingmen, and he hoped that when he came to the polls he would vote for what would be for his interest. He trusted they would elect men who were fitted, and who would delent to discuss with them the great question of the day. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Eyrr Evans was the second speaker on the Free Trade side. He contended that the effects of protection on the great industrize of the United States had been prejudicial. The exports in the cotton trade from 1852 to 1861 under a revenue tariff had been 74 millions, while from 1860 to 1877, under Protection, the exports had decreased to 52 millions. He quoted statistics which he said proved that there had been a like decrease in the woollen and other industries of the United States. He then endeavoured to show that Protection had increased the price of food, taking the years 1859 and 1856 as the hasis of comparison, and persisted in enumerating a long list of articles, despite cries from the audience, "What was the dollar worth in 1865"? Finally be answered that the premium on gold might have been an advance of thirty cents on the dollar. He proceeded to say he was surprised to find loyal men standing on the platform and running down the trade of England, and quoted from the report of the proceedings of the Social Science Congress, held a few months ago at Cincinnati, showing that one of the speakers there had admitted the superiority of the trade and commerce of England. He proceeded to defend Mr. Jury from the charge of promulgating Malthusian doctrines, and said that Mr. Wripht's

Trade, but how had that first been produced? For over five hundred years the policy of Protection had been pursued in England. (Cheers). To take the woollen industry, England at one time bought her cloth from Flanders, but by imposing a prohibatory duty, the woollen industries were developed to a point when they defied competition. Next the iron industry was protected. Up to 1781, nearly-two-thirds of, the iron used in England was imported. This was checked by the imposition of a duty of ten shillings a ton, which was igradually raised to £6 10s a ton, or double the price of iron at the present time in England. The result was that from an importer, England became an exporter of iron. The same policy was pursued with regard to the shipping interest. There was a time when other countries did the English shipping business. A duty was levied when all goods coming in foreign bottoms, and no articles were allowed to come from the colonies except in English ships. In A duty was levied when all goods coming in foreign bottoms, and no articles were allowed to come from the colonies except in English ships. In this way England built up her trade. (Cheers.) There came a time, however, when England wanted raw material. She had established her industries, and she then said, "Let us have Free Trade." Having possession of her own markets, she was ready to get control of toreign markets, and she had everything to gain from Free Trade. The Canadian Free Trade advocates were, however, blind to the lesson taught by the old English policy, and because England no longer needed Protection, they argued Protection was unnecessary for Canada.

English policy, and because England no longer needed Protection, they argued Protection was unnecessary for Canads. He did not think much of the leaders of the other side who were either afraid to come here or else had so much contempt that they did not deign to put in an appearance and discuss this question to the workingman. The whole doctrine of Protection rested on this one thing. The other side admitted that manufactures were an excellent thing, and that it would be an advantage to the country to have them, but they said that they will come, that if we can make an article as cheap as it is made in England, it will be made in Canada. They said, in fact, that capital was like water, and that it would find its own level. Unfortunately, capital was not a fluid. It was a heavy thing and it was not easily moved. On landed estate in England you could borrow money from three to four per cent. In Canada they had to pay eight per cent. on equally good security. Why, if capital sought its level like water, did it not come here? And so it was with reference to our manufactures, which could not procure capital as cheaply as those of England. To show that capital would not seek its level he would give a striking illustration. From 1815 to 1830 in England there was a marvellous development in manufactures. For the first of these years the amount of exports was \$39,000,000, while in the latter they had increased to £55,000,000. Why did not capital at that time find its way to Ireland, which presented great manufacturing facilities? Iron was to be found in nineteen counties of that island and coal in sixteen counties. At that period the capital of England would have flowed into Ireland to its great advantage. But what were the facts? While the exports from Ireland? The people had fied from her shores, and in 1846, Inotwithstanding her immense fertility, there was starvation in the land, and the poor in-habitants had to depend upon the English for their

the Grand Lodge of Georgia says :- "No creasing in her wealth, how was it with poor Ireland? The people had fied from her shores, and in 1846, fnotwithstanding her immense fertility, there was starvation in the land, and the poor inhabitants had to depend upon the English for their bread. There was no country on the earth better adapted for agriculture and manufactures than Ireland. While Scotland to the English throne, he, being a canny Scotchman, made enactments by which the manufactures of his native country should receive the same Protection as that of England. Was this country to be the Ireland of this continent (cries of "no"), or the England? If it was not to be another Ireland, then let them build up their manufactories as England built up hers. If there was any objection to Protection, it was from the fact of the relation which it placed Canada to the Mother Land. But while he was proud of the relation which gave him birth, he did not forget that he was a Canadian. He did not forget that he was a Canadian. He did not forget that he was a Canadian. He did not forget that he was a Canadian was comparatively young. The question was not whether we would take those of the United States who live so near us, and whon, moreover, were sending their manufactures in this line to Manchester? Were they going to buy person or persons shall be admitted into our Order as members who are not white why was to that Bro. W. S. Williams (whose signature appears on said charter) refused to send them the password after they were in existence as a lodge about one year? Why, for the reason that he gave himself,

the English when we could get them from the people of the United States who live so near us, and who, moreover, were sending their manufactures in this line to Manchester? Were they going to buy woollens from England when they could be bought much cheaper from the neighbours across the border? The proposition could not be considered. In 1873, we imported from England forty-nine millions of dollars worth of goods, but the amount had now fallen to thirty-nine millions. On the other hand while our trade with England was declining, our trade with the United States was increasing, and it was only a question of time when English products would be driven out of this country, and Canada would become the trade vassal of the United States. They would remember that in the seventeenth century, there existed great rivalry be tween Spain and England. Everything was infavour of Spain. She had possession of the richest colonies on this continent, her feet swept the seas, and she even threatened England. But while Spain did not protect her industries, and in her arrogant pride of noblity soorned the working classes, England, and had about half the population. Was this country to become the Spain of the United States, or was she to be the England of this hemisphere. He proceeded to say that in no part of the Dominion would Protection do so much good as in the Maritime Provinces. They had iron and coal side by side, and they could become the manufacturing centre of the continent. From a national point of view we must advocate Protect

represented the sentiments of the majority of the order, and it would have been a sor-rowful day for British justice and British fair play if they did not. History is full of instances where men single-handed stood up for the right, and triumphed in the end. Wilberforce was once the only known advocate of emancipation, and we

ciples, and until that Grand Lodge proves

much less the R. W. G. L., has any right

abused by such men, while the good and

thought so when he wrote:

ecreant to that trust, that charter and

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES. To the Editor of The Mail.

Sir,-It is very amazing to see the atcide.

But Dr. O. says that their leaving was merely an excuse, so that they could run away with our charter and rituals and which common people tempts made by the Globe and other Grit sheets to prove that the Maritime Provinces are to give them a large majority at the coming election. If their ideas about the other Provinces are no more correct, Mr. other property, and which common people would call stealing." Now one thing is certain to my mind, and it is this, that the Mackenzie may as well pick up his traps and walk. Having been in nearly every county in those Provinces during the past few months, I am at a loss to see how the Grand Lodge of England received its charter, &c., from the R. W. G. L., and obligated themselves to cherish and defend certain understood and well-defined prinpresent Government are going to have more than four or five supporters from Nova Scotia, six or seven from New Brunswick, those rituals are theirs, and nobody, not even the R. W. G. L. "of the World," and one from Prince Edward Island. Even this is allowing the Government two or three seats which will be very closely conto demand the same from them. Yours, TRUTH.

Toronto, August 10, 1878.

GOOD TEMPLARS. To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—Allow me to reply to an article which appeared in your issue of the 26th ult. over the signature of Dr. "Oronhystekha," in which he takes exception to the Boston Advertiser's version of the result of the suit (Lee v. Malins).

Dr. O. says that the R. W. G. L., by its constitution, never excluded the negroes.

True, it never did directly, for the reason friends and the Order can well afford to be abused by such men. while the good and should be suited by such men. SIR,-Allow me to reply to an article

that there was no necessity for its so dothat there was no necessity for its so doing, for the work of exclusion was most systematically done by the Grand Lodges in their respective States.

in their respective States. But why did the R. W. G. L., the Supreme Court of the Order, for ten long teresting and heroic history than anything I can relate to you, and I only stand in admiration and wonder at the unwearied fundamental principles? Where was its event of non-compliance, revoke their charters—and thus show that it was in reality, as well as in name, the Supreme Court.

thing that has never been denied by

Malins or his friends, namely, that the

R. W. G. L. always recognized the equality of men, and quotes decisions of R. W. G. L. chief executive officers to make good

his position. Such recognitions and de-cisions are good enough in themselves, but as far as some fourteen Grand Lodges were

concerned, they paid little or no respect to

Hear what the amended constitution

namely, that "they were coloured people."
Or why did he not report its existence in the journals of 1873, '74, or '75? For the

same reason (we suppose) that they were

Of what use was the all-embracing char

acter of the R. W. G. L., or the liberal decisions of its executive officers, when in practice they were both discarded and of

no effect?
The Dr. also quotes from the declaration

presented by Bro. Malins at the Louisville session; but what does that prove? Why, that the R. W. G. L. had always recog-

nized the equality of men in theory, yet in practice it had failed to enforce it in certain

Southern States, and only vain attempts were made to get the coloured people their rights, and that in those States the order was exclusively a white organization,

and because it was so and after years of right

Yet it did not choose to do so, but free to say, by any American organization."
And William Lloyd Garrison, though allowed a wholesale violation of its fundamental principles, proving itself incompeunable to be present, expressed himself by mental principles, proving itself incompetent, vacillating, and weak; so much so letter in similar terms:—

That there was a paccepity that it should be incompeted.

**For the faithful testimony borne by Mr. that there was a necessity that it should be Malins and his co-delegates against such superseded, and superseded it was, for Malins and his friends had conspired against wrong-doing, had set themselves against those who violated principles, had against those who violated principles, had determined to oppose Southern exclusionists and the traitors from Ontario and elsewhere that assisted them and reorganized the Supreme Court, restored to it its original status and its original principles, and thus cleaned out the Augean stable and pass through a severe ordeal, encountering pass through a severe ordeal, encountering much misrepresentation and abuse; but they have maintained their ground un-flinchingly, and shown that they are not of

to the R. W. G. L., at the expense of th continent, and at home in Britain, Malins Order, and who from year to year proved themselves disloyal to first principles, and untrue to humanity. Why did he not show his nobility as a "noble red man," njoys the almost unbounded confide he temperance people.

But I know certain characters in America by standing up and demanding justice for those who happened to be only a little darker than himself? Why did he not dedarker than himself? Why did he not de-fend the principle: Equality for all, instead of misrepresenting his constituents and conspiring with southern allies against the life of an Order he was obligated to deto be its leaders.

A GOOD TEMPLAR. frend, simply because the representatives from Canada were hirelings, and we are told that hirelings care not for the sheep.

The doctor tries hard to prove some-Toronto, Aug. 5, 1878.

THE CREDIT VALLEY RAIL-WAY.

Entire Success of Mr. Laidlaw's Efforts. It will be seen by the subjoined cable despatch that Mr. George Laidlaw has at length been completely successful in his only 34 miles. The Advocate makes the fact that the fact that the fact that the fact that the control of the County Council, charged member of the County Council, charged a contemorary says:—"The fall Assiss mileage for 60 miles and collected the amount, though the distance travelled was only 34 miles. The Advocate makes the length been completely successful in his efforts to float the Credit Valley scheme in England. He has had to fight a world of opposition. Three or four times he was on the eve of completing arrangements, and just as often some unexpected enemy arose, or difficulty occurred, to prevent the expected spacess being achieved. It was a superposition of the eventual spaces being achieved. It was a superposition of the distance traveled was annually still the Advocate makes the following proposition: If it fails to prove this charge, then it will support Mr. Hay is to retire from the stump and support the Opposition.

Says the Brighton Ensign:—"The Crowd Travels articles the proved the contraction of the contractio arose, or difficulty occurred, to prevent the expected success being achieved. It required his amazing pluck and tenacity of grip to succeed; and he deserves from his colleagues and the people of the territory to be served by the Credit Valley a meed of gratitude and consideration which will, we have no doubt, be amply extended to him. The despatch is in these words. The despatch is in these words :-

" London, Aug. 10th, 1878. To C. J. Campbell, Toronto. "Sanders Brothers have arranged credits and purchased rolling stock, steel rails and fastenings for the whole line (16,000 tons), to St. Thomas, Elora and Orangarill to St. Thomas, Elora and Orangeville, sub-ject to the required bonuses and exchanges of debentures. Public interests and this investment now absolutely safe, opponents notwithstanding. Prepare vigorously to lay four thousand tons now shipping, commencing at Toronto.

"LAIDLAW."

Mr. Mackenzie on Contracts. (From the Halifax Herald.) While Mr. Mackenzie was yet in Oppo-

sition he was good enough to say: "The lowest tenders should always be accepted, and that the people were robbed of their hard earned taxes when a Minister of Public Works conferred upon partisans and favourites contracts that legitimate tenderers offered to take at a lower figure." And, after he obtained power, he was ind enough to observe :-"I assert, in the first place, that since

taken to have the contract system so administered, that it would be difficult, if ministered, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the public contractors who are friends of the Government to obtain any advantage.

A correspondent of the Victoria (B. C.)

Standard writes:—"It is evidently the very first duty of the Government of a new country to cast around its industries.

—\$200 and \$17.55 costs.—Guely Montreal Gazette:—"When new country to cast around its industries. obtain any advantage, or that public contractors, who are opponents of the Government, should suffer any wrong in the dministration of that Department.

Then he undertook to call for new ten-

CANADIAN.

Mr. DeCosmos and Mr. Dalby have been selected as the Opposition candidates for Victoria, B.C. A good team! Mr. Routh (Rosamond and Routh) Cobourg woollen mills just closed:— "Either there must be a change of tariff or the factory hands must country.

Says the Brockville Recorder:—Mr Albert Abbott, one of our scientific far-mers who believes in the efficacy of phos-phates, has thrashed his fall wheat and all know the result.

As to the legal question, I have nothing to say, I leave that to the Courts to deirned out forty bushels to the acre, of the Clawson variety.

The Port Colborne Free Press has the following, which it calls "a sad tale "—
"Twelve out of the thirteen tugs owned here were lying in a bunch, idle, on Thursday morning (1st inst.) There is a whole volume in this paragraph."

The Goderich Signal makes the distressing announcement that an American paper proposes to change the name of the Canadian salt metropolis to "Goosetown!" Exchange came into operation all the appears that feathered geese are free ioners there, and march in platoons through the streets as they please, none daring to make them afraid. Mrs. Skelton lectured in Arthur last Friday evening on "Our Boys." If the boys of that village are no better than

But if "common people" would call this stealing, what would an uncommon those of other places, tongue thrashing will hardly improve them. The vigorous will hardly improve them. The vigorous application of the "birch" is the shortest character like Dr. Oronhyatekha call it? Truly to slander an individual in his and best argument with "Our Boys;" absence is not the most manly trait in a man's character, and Shakespeare evidently a few " sweeties" will do for " Our Girls. Last spring Walter Laing sold a hive of bees to John Gregor, of Nassagaweya, and since that time the hive has produced five swarms. This is rather prolific; but the most singular thing in connection with the matter is that the original swarm swarmed the second time. Mr. Laing has been a bee-keeper for twenty-five years and he never knew of a similar case.

The Guelph Herald says :- "Complaints are made of ravages of the Hessian fly in this neighbourhood. It is said by some who have been looking into the matter, that fully two-thirds of the spring wheat crop has been ruined. One gentleman says he has seen field after field which will not repay the trouble of threshing. It is to be hoped that no very extensive area of

G. L., "of the World," in Boston, 30th May last:—
"You have listened to a much more inthe country is thus afflicted The new Presbyterian church at Mour Pleasant, the corner-stone of which was laid a few months ago, is rapidly approach-ing completion, and the dedication is exsupremacy? Why did not that body exercise its authority and compel the offending Grand Lodges to act in accordance with the principles of the Order, or, in the which, in the relation of our excellent which, in the relation of our excellent that the principles of the Order, or, in the which, in the relation of our excellent that the principles of the Order, or, in the which, in the relation of our excellent that the principles of the Order, or, in the which, in the relation of our excellent that the principles of the Order, or, in the which, in the relation of our excellent that the principles of the Order, or, in the which, in the relation of our excellent that the principles of the Order, or, in the which, in the relation of our excellent that the principles of the Order, or, in the which this battle has been fought. I compare with it the handsome brick building, and will be a credit to the pleasant little village, also more particularly to the hard-working pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Alexander, and his congregation. pected to take place next month. It is courage and fidelity with which this battle

The Courier learns that Messrs. Davies Seeley have sold 1,000 acres of phos derful history. There never has been such vigilance and such courage exhibited, I am Boston for \$15,000—these lots comprise some of the best phosphate lands in Bur Mr. Davies will have the manage gess. ment of the mines, and will increase th taken 150 tons from one lot, the past two months, with four men.

By the census of 1871 there were 64.447 pericans in Canada. By the U. S. census of 1870 there were 487,000 Canadians in the United States. For every American of the forty millions who comes to Canada to enjoy the blessings of one-sided Free Trade, seven Canadians of the four millions go to the United States to groan and die under a Protective tariff. Alas for the perversity of human nature !

much misrepresentation and abuse; but they have maintained their ground unflinchingly, and shown that they are not of those who believe in doing evil that good may come."

According to the last semi-annual report of Mr. Richard Seyd, an eminent authority, the failures in the United Kingdom for the first six months of this year were 7,516.

According to Dunn, Barlow, & Co. the failures in the United States and Canada for speeches: "Last night, (6th inst.) while a were out of a list of 700,000 persons or firms engaged in business, and it is claimed that there are not so many in the United King-

that have proved themselves so recreant to the trust committed to their care, so base and false to the principles they profess, block farmer offered about two hundred that were justice meted out to them they would be expelled from the ranks of the Order as unfit for membership, much less to be justiced as a unfit for membership, much less to be justiced as a unfit for membership, much less to be justiced as a unfit for membership, much less to be justiced as a unfit for membership, much less to be justiced as a unfit for membership, much less to be justiced as a unfit for membership, much less to be justiced as a unfit for membership, much less to be justiced as a unfit for membership, much less to be justiced as a unfit for membership, much less to be justiced as a unfit for membership, much less to the justiced as a unfit for membership, much less to the justiced as a unfit for membership and false to the justiced as a unfit for membership and false to the justiced as a unfit for membership as a unfit for membershi termination to take it home rather than sell at that figure. Geo. Sleeman purchased the lot for 70c, per bushel. The 70c. per bushel.

grain was very light in weight and dark in colour. It would weigh about 44 or 45 lbs. an end to himself at times, when labe colour. It would weigh about 44 or 45 lbs. to the bushel." Mr. D. D. Hay having sallied out to stump Perth as "an economical Reformer," the Mitchell Advocate says D, D., as a member of the County Council, charged

engine-drivers, who were frequently un-certain of their lights while approaching a junction or station. The purple shows anything but plainly at a distance, and can scarcely be distinguished from green or Will somebody in the confidence of the

Ministerial party, say Mr. J. D. Edgar, let the country know on what ground it calls itself the Liberal party? Its supreme head is Mr. George Brown. He has ruled it and shaped it for five and twenty years. At least seventy per cent of the so-called Liberals now entitled to vote have graduated as voters at the feet of this Gamaliel : all have been moulded in his hands. Is he a Liberal? Has he ever shown himself worthy of the name? If so, how and

The Newmarket Era savs :- "Two ladies walking along the railway track last been used by the defendant. Tuesday forenoon, Aug. 30th, had a narthe case R. Melvin, J.P., sat on row escape from being run over by the morning up train. The repeated "toot-ing" of the alarm whistle of the engine, fortunately gav: them a timely warning, but not till the passengers on the train and people residing in the neighbourhood of the track were pretty badly frightened with the noise. People ought to have more sense than to continue on the track in front the inauguration of the present Government, the most scrupulous care has been the first alarm."

A correspondent of the Victoria (B. C.) new country to cast around its industries, whether of a manufacturing or agricultural nature, that fostering care needful to protect them from being crushed out of existence by the capital and labour of foreign States. It therefore behooves the people of these provinces, in view of the coming

ape and quitting the use of intoxicating areas, continued in his old and down. yard course until death closed the scen LORD" OGILVY. - This "distinguished ndividual, who up to a few days

een wanted by the Boston police force on a charge of forgery was in this city last wee having stopped and registered himself the Walker House, on the 29th ult, Walter Maclean. Two detective offic arrived in the city and took up their dence at the same hotel under finames. As soon as the "Lord" dis that he was the person for whom were in quest, he signified his willi to return to the States without rough the formalities of extrac He left the city next day with the office and is now in Boston gaol awaiting tri The Montreal papers speak favou

the Real Estate Exchange, newly lished in that city. Formerly efforts by the press to obtain a full account sales, public and private, were only par successful. The Star says that given to the press in detail, and ward the private sales will be Through the influence of the Co the Exchange, Mr. Ryland, the of Deeds, has kindly promised to the information needed regarding prosales. This will be a great public at tage, as it will give reliable data which the actual value of property i city can be based. St. John's, P. Q., News :- "It

derful how exactly the arguments Locofocos of forty years ago are repeated the Free Traders of to-day. What the former said in the United States then, the latter are repeating, in almost the words, in this country to-day. If tion was represented then, as it is not the taxation of the many for the ement of the few; and the effect wh was predicted, would be produced would be to make a handful of m turers rich at the expense of the people. Of course their arguments refuted by the stern logic of fact, and evil prophecies founded upon them falsified by the events which followed strange to say, they are repeated with as much confidence now as ever

The Stratford Herald says :-" years ago Mr. Joseph Harrison, prosperous and respected coloured of this town, escaped from slaver ginia, and came to this land ably ever since. He new revisit the old home, and to see and coloured races live in gether there under altered cond old plantation masters are dead an but Mr. Harrison hopes to see some younger stock, and to greet them as a and a brother. His tour will take Harper's Ferry, where John Brown the first gun for emancipation. Mr rison's visit will constitute a m sode in a romantic career.

The Collingwood Bulletin says :- "T Great Western Railway cars were broug through here last week, and were lose with box stuff and shipped Bridgeport, Conn. These two are part contract for 17 car loads of this stuff the same destination. Box stuff is me from refuse lumber that can be scarcely anything else. It is planed, ring to a uniform width, cut into proper length bound in bundles like lath, and shipped Bridgeport without change of cars. Ab 11 men are now employed at the planin mill handling this stuff. About a mo

young Frenchman named Francois Reveaux was in the act of throwing himself from the second story window of Mrs. Graham's Hotel, on Sussex street, he was caught by one of the boarders, and prevented from carrying out his rash act. Reveaux is an able bedied and respectable looking man about 30 years of age. He was suf from delirium at the time, having been on a big spree for the past three weeks. When brought to the station last night he seemed to be quite harmiess, and saraid of puting he was arrested, as he was afraid of puting an end to himself at times, when labouring an end to himself at times. When to be quite harmless, and said he was glad placed in one of the cells and asked to it down, he remarked that there was no place for him, as the cell (which was empty) was

already full of people. that a certain wealthy farmer, fifty and sixty years of age, living in the married man, another wealthy farmer iding in the same neighbor the ostensible purpose of examining a barrel of sugar lately purchased by the latter being aware that the young husband we m home at the time. unwarrantable liberties with the vo at variance with morality. This disl affair has become the talk habitants of the pious township of Pelha Messrs. Miller & Cox, barristers of St Catherines, have, we are informed, receive instructious to prosecute the ancient sin ner, and no doubt the result of the tris those who reside in the locality.

to have a distilling apparatus about or premises, even though it be the proper of another. Rebert Hassard, of lot l, 14 concession, Luther, was charged at the police court to-day (Wednesday), with having on his premises an apparatus for distilling purposes. Several witnesses were examined. For the defence it was learned that the defendant knew the a paratus was on his premises, but that had been left there by who had moved to Kansas. It with the police magistrate. In g verdict the magistrate held that a the apparatus had innocently come into the defendant's possession, it was his duty have notified the authorities that it was there. It could not be held as an excess that the defendant did not know what the was, as every person had a right to become enquiries. The court. impose the lowest fine the law wor \$200 and \$17.55 costs.—Guelph

It costs a considerable amount of m

panied the concession by such the ten per cent. differentia bonistion would Protection do so much good at the Marking Provinces. They had from an one and because it was no and start years of the Marking and because it was no and start years of right of the we must be a start of the manning of the manning of the start of the provinces. The best of the provinces of the world become something of the point of view we must advocate Protes that arrange and his friends, and when it was believed that his friends, and when it was believed that his friends, and when it was believed that they came out from among them although not from the part of Maling and his friends, and when it was believed that the washed to the transfer of the protect our instanties until they could protect them they washed for the country from the provinces. The thought of the protect our instanties until they could protect them they washed for the country from the protect our instanction on the part of Maling and his friends, and when it was believed that the washed to the protect our instanction on the part of Maling and his friends, and when it was believed that the washed the protect our instanction on the part of Maling and his friends, and when it was believed that the protect our instanction of the Wellows on the protection of the Wellows of the worked on the protection for the leave of the our washed to the protection of the worked on the protection of the protection of the protection of the worked on t

THE ENGLISH MAII

esting Summary of

Lord Beaconsfield's investiture with arter has been followed by a gra-mpliment from Sir Richard Wal The hon. baronet has presented the nier the star and badge of the Gart ds, which are said to be of ext amonds, which are said to be of each mary beauty. They were formerly y Lord Hertford, the old friend of eaconsfield, and this circumstance the value of the gift. TERRIBLE BOAT ACCIDENT

On Thursday evening a fearful boa cident occurred on Lough Sillen, in County Cavan. A schoolmaster na McCabe, with his wife, a female tea ned Miss Nulty, an assistant tead named Miss Nuity, an assistant teach and thirteen school girls, went out o pleasure trip on the lake. They had been long out when the boat capsized, man named McDermott pushed out: man named McDermott pushed out boat from the shore to their assista He saw McCabe holding the boat with and and his wife with the other, and little girls on his back, while he endeaved to push the boat forward, but be McDermott could come to him McDermott could come to him,

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE WESLEYAN FERENCE.

FERENCE.

A little before noon on the 26th the Rev. Peter C. Horton was speaking the Wesleyan Conference in terms of cul and affection about his old friend, the H. H. Chettle, whose obituary had been read to the Conference. Shortly ter he had finished speaking, Mr. Ho fell upon the platform and fainted. was carried to one of the vestries, medical aid was sent for. He revived a while, but gradually sank, became conscious, and died of heart disease at o'clock in the evening. He entered clock in the evening. He entered eslevan ministry in 1832 MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Duke of Devonshire presided large meeting held in Buxton, to lister a lecture by Miss Emily Faithful, on "Extravagance of Modern Life." noble Duke, at the close of the lecture responding to the vote of thanks according, remarked that the lecture treated the greatest evils of the day. ne of the greatest evils of the day.] an evil that had not been confined to present time, but had been handed dirom a very remote period. It was thought, open to much doubt if the had ever been so rife as it was at present time, or if it had ever bee prevalent among all classes of society. results of extravagance were so mani and led to such an amount of misery, t was an easy task to denounce i his was not all that was required requisite that not only the cause bu cure should be pointed out, and thi been done by the lecturer. He hoped subject would be properly taken up. DRINKS IN HOT WEATHER.

An interesting correspondence is an interesting correspondence is gon in the daily and agricultural papers lating to "drinks in hot weather." article by Dr. Parker, called "Pers Care of Health," is quoted, in which writer says, "If you wish to keep thealth to old age, never touch spirits, with any one pint or one and a half with any one pint or one and a half with any one pint or one and a half with any one pint or one and a half with any one pint or one and a half with any one pint or one and a half with any one pint or one and a half with any one pint or one and a half with any one pint or one and a half with any one pint or one and a half with any one pint or one and a half with any one pint or one and a half with any one pint or one and a half with any one pint or one and a half with a pint or one and a half with a pint or one and a half with a pint of the pint o drink only one pint, or one and a half of strong beer, or two pints of weak with your dinner and supper, divided two meals. Better still if you can abs from beer altogether." The best dr weather is thin oatmeal and water, we little sugar. Rice water, as used in I made palatable, is also recommended its cooling and nutritious qualities. is said to be a verythirst-quenching dri Mr. A. M. Chance recommends pulin," sold in Imperial half-pints eighteen-pence a dozen. It tastes lil tonic, has all the bitter and ples flavour of mild ale, and much reser n appearance and colour. It is guaranted be non-intoxicating and free acohol. "Lupulin" can be easily tained. Another excellent beverage hot weather is made of tartaric acid, l sugar, and essence of lemon.

SPECIAL AND COMMON JURORS. In charging the grand jury at Che
Assizes, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge
ferred to the practice which exists am
under-sheriffs of separating jurors into classes—special and com in criminal cases. He said that he prectice, which was contrary to the stitution and to law, and was totally detensible, parties to the most trum civil disputes could pick out from the p twelve men of first-class intellect and tio to try their cases, whereas the hig person in the land might be on trial for lifeand would not be allowed that privil Lod Coleridge announced that he Lod Justice Bramwell, who sat in Nia Prius Court, had both resolved the the found on inquiry that "a grave indefensible abuse of the law" was per ed n by under-sheriffs they would each heavily the sheriff, who was only person the law could reach, in hop that this would have the effectinging about a proper administration that the state of the state

Thomas Bayley, a telegraph clerk Hul, was at the Leeds Assizes, senter to be years' penal servitude for forgiteleram by which he obtained the

A the Central Criminal Court, Prys., formerly manager, and Col. J Patick Mahon (The O'Gorman Mahon Capain Richard Sleeman, two of the tors of the Lombard Bank, were comm r rial on charges of falsifying the

Te extensive corn stores of Me Banatyne, at Limerick, have been stroed by fire. The stores had only centy been completed, and were the fin te south of Ireland. About £40 worn of grain were destroyed, the er damge being estimated at over £60,00

Te Times remarks that if the opi cuivs too much from the nation, it is happetter that it should be stated refund in Parliament than that it sh go o unchallenged and should be repe only in a safer place and before a less informed and in the light and the safer in the light and the light a informed audience. The highest and lowet have their allotted place in econing of nature and perform the

Ata meeting of the Council of the I

Agriultural Society of Ireland Major rowscalled attention to a new turnip Pest a species of small green wor catepillar, which within the precatenilar, which within the prev fortyeight hours had covered a space twelse acres of turnips on his estate in Coury Kildare. Such a thing had occured there for twenty-five years, worn speedily ravaged all the leaves cept the centre one, and showed won ful pwers of getting over the ground. The Catholic Universe says the En Sabbth is, without doubt, the most a alousand extraordinary institution tha alousnd extraordinary institution that world has ever known. The upper cla can d what they like without descera the inglish Sunday, and the worldsse are compelled to confine themse to a public-house observance of the The Inglish Sabbath, says the University of the

It is common belief, writes a Lor correspondent, that a person obtainin decre nisi can immediately get mar again whereas the law provides that montis must elapse before the decree a lute is made, finally dissolving the riage. A case in point was heard to in the Divorce Court. in which the petit er praced for a decree of nullity of riage at the ground that her husband Government contractor, had not waited a decree absolute to be made in regard a decree absolute to be made in regard his firt wife before he went through a