The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 230. TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

DENISON—In Cobourg, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. J. A. Denison, of a son.

DAVIS—On August 17th, the wife of Mr. Samuel Davis, of Napanee, of a son.

KERR—On the 17th inst., Mrs. R. Kirk, of a son.

TILE—At 21 North Parade, Perth, on the 17th inst., the wife of William Tile, of a daughter.

COLTON—On the 19th August, at 91 William street, the wife of J. M. Colton (musician), of a son.

ANDEY—On August 19th, at St John street the wife of Jr. Andey, of a son.

BIRLING—At Chelsea, on the 17th inst., the wife of J. G. Darling, of a daughter.

BUTLER—On the 17th instant, the wife of John Butler, Esq., Architect, of a daughter.

WARSPITER—In Montreal, on the 12th inst., at 112 Fulford street, Mrs. George Wakefield, of a son.

HOCKEN—At Farmer Lodge, Rosedale, on the 20th instant, the wife of Captain H. F. Hocken (late 76th Regiment), of a son.

WAKEFIELD—In Montreal, on the 12th inst., at 112 Fulford street, Mrs. George Wakefield, of a son.

TRAFFORD—At London, on the 16th instant, the wife of William Trafford, Hilton street, of a son.

CROMPTON—At Elmira, on August 21st, the wife of Mr. W. J. Crothers, of a son.

MCILRAITH—In Hamilton, at 111 Robinson street, on 22nd instant, the wife of Robert McIlraith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CORBAN—PRENT—On the 16th August, at St. Matthew's church, Montreal, by the Rector, the Rev. J. Philip Dumoulin, Chaplain to the forces, of the late James Corban, Esq., to Frances S., daughter of J. W. Brent, Esq., all of Toronto.

BEASLEY—THOROUGHGOOD—On the 16th inst., at Holy Trinity church, 22 Somerset avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. J. McCarroll, of Regina church, Mr. Robert Beasley to Miss Jane Thoroughgood, youngest daughter of Joseph Thoroughgood, Esq., all of Toronto.

CRAWFORD—BLAMEY—At the residence of the bride's father, Adelaide street, on the 16th August, Mr. Thomas Crawford, to Mrs. Rector, the Rev. J. Philip Dumoulin, Chaplain to the forces, officiating. Mr. Jones's Kerr, second daughter of Mr. Blamey, both of this city.

MILNER—PARSONS—On the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, West Gwillimbury, by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Bradford, Mr. Milner, late of Scotland, to Hannah Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Parsons.

HINCKS—KYOE—At Victoria Road, on Friday, August 18th, by the Rev. Father Jones, P. P., assisted by the Rev. Cyril Grant, Thomas Pason, of Toronto, Canada, to Charlotte Sarah Kyoe, only daughter of William Wister Scott, of Springbrook road, Lee, Kent, England.

WEST—GOSS—At London, on Monday, the 14th August, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. H. Tilley, Lieutenant J. M. Westlake Royal Navy, to Wilfreda Ann, only surviving daughter of Henry Goldsmith Goss, London, Ont.

COLLINS—GRANT—On the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Jane Ann, by the Rev. J. Ferguson, Mr. Thomas Collins, to Miss Jane Grant, both of this city.

DEATHS.

DUFFY—In this city, on the 17th inst., at No. 78 Albert street, Mrs. Rose Duffy, in the 65th year of her age.

HAZLAN—On the 17th inst., at 23 Duke street, Anne Riley, the wife of John Hazlan, Esq., in the 63rd year of her age.

MOORE—On the 19th August, after a lingering illness, Thomas Ferguson, Rice Lake, aged 21 years, 3 months and 19 days.

BEATTIE—On Saturday night, August 19, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Beattie, of Sydney, Cape Breton, aged 32 years.

BOYD—On the 19th August, after a lingering illness, Thomas Ferguson Boyd, Esq., father of J. H. Boyd, deceased.

WEBSTER—On Friday, August 18, Jane, wife of Mr. J. Webster, Sydney, Cape Breton, aged 32 years.

BOWLES—On the 19th August, at 21 Bedford street, Mrs. George Bowles, of a son.

DUFFY—In this city, on the 17th inst., at No. 78 Albert street, Mrs. Rose Duffy, in the 65th year of her age.

HAZLAN—On the 17th inst., at 23 Duke street, Anne Riley, the wife of John Hazlan, Esq., in the 63rd year of her age.

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BOYD—On the 19th August, after a lingering illness, Thomas Ferguson Boyd, Esq., father of J. H. Boyd, deceased.

WEBSTER—On the 19th August, at 21 Bedford street, Mrs. George Webster, of a son.

Half-breed Lands in Manitoba.

SCRIP AND PATENTED.

It is likely, according to announcement of the Dominion Parliament, that, during the early summer of 1877, the half-breed reserves in Manitoba, some fifty-four Townships (1,400,000 acres) will be patented to the grantees.

These plots, of 190 acres each, lying near Red and Assiniboine rivers to Poplar Point westward; beyond Salkirk on the north, and nearly as far as Emmerson towards the south—making in all the most valuable tract of land in the North-West. The allotment of scrip, 160 acres of each (about 200,000 acres), to the heads of families and old settlers, locatable anywhere in Government land, will also, it is promised, be distributed to them on the close of the present session of Parliament. The greater part of this immense acreage, both scrip and patent, will then be thrown upon a market unable, from its limited capacity, to absorb it, and consequently be sold at absurdly low prices. It is almost certain that these lands may then be purchased at from twenty-five to fifty cents per acre, or at all events, less than one dollar.

A. W. Burrows, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will undertake, for intending investors, the purchase of these lands, after Patents and Scrip issue, and guarantee satisfaction. He possesses unusual advantages for this commission, in his universal acquaintance with the settlers and half-breeds, through his former connection with the Dominion Land Office, at a time when the original census of the inhabitants was revised, by personal attendance at the claims of these half-breeds, to secure grants. He is also fully aware of the value and quality of all the lands referred to.

Intending purchasers, either for cash or on time, will still find the Manitoba Lands, Scrip and Patents, the most desirable investment in the market.

A. W. BURROWS,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

References—Messrs. Murphy, Murphy, & Monkman, Barristers, Toronto.
Messrs. Walker, Cassels, & Pentock, Barristers, Ottawa.
Hon. J. H. Cook, Barrister, London.
Messrs. Gilman & Holton Advocates, Montreal. 214 2 6

AGENTS — THE NEWEST thing out, is the Lower Telegraph; it sells at sight. Samples by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Large profits to make money. Address J. T. SAWYER & CO., Box 5183, Montreal, Can.

A TIN AND HARDWARE business for sale in Pension Falls. Fifteen hundred inhabitants, no the line of the where a good trade has been done. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply W. F. BURLEY, Pension Falls, Ont.

$20 WILL BE PAID BY THE undersigned for information that will bring the whereabouts of one Dr. Clavering. Description: is a very intemperate, bright-lift. Sin., moderately stout, long dark curly hair, light brown moustache, rather full face, and is about 35 years old; speaks English, German and Spanish. Address, Telegraph to J. W. SCHOOLEY, Portland, Ont. 229-3

CHOICE SEED WHEAT.

THE SENECA OR CLAWSON,

the best variety yet introduced, is less liable to be wind-blown than any other, yields of from fifty to sixty bushels per acre, has a good stiff straw, and is a thrifty grower.

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EGYPTIAN, GOLD MEDAL, CLAWSON OR SENECA.

After very careful and extensive enquiry throughout the Province of Ontario and adjoining States of New York and Michigan, we have decided on confining our sales to the three varieties as the most reliable kinds of Fall Wheat for this Province.

MAMMOTH NEVADA RYE.

From the great reputation of this grain and its splendid appearance, we have been induced to import a small quantity, which we offer for sale at 56 cents per bushel or three pounds for $1.50, or equal in any part of Canada. It is said to have grown successfully wherever it has been tried from sea level to 3,000 feet, from one pound of Rye sown in Harding township, Ont., 1871, 2 bushels per acre, and makes a superior flour. Bread from it being unsurpassed by best Wheat.

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N. B.—New crop Timothy and Cotton Grain Bags always kept on hand in the trade.

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No one book that has ever been published has been the world's more useful companion, as an amount of General Information and Instruction, as the Useful Companion and Artificer's Assistant.

Every Farmer, every Mechanic, every Artisan, every Housekeeper, should have a copy. Much of the information contained in this work is not easily obtained at a large outlay, and with a great deal of difficulty.

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PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF THE Agricultural and Arts Association OF ONTARIO, TO BE HELD AT HAMILTON, on the 18th to the 22nd Sept., '76.

$18,000 OFFERED IN PREMIUMS.

Entries must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, or at before the undermentioned dates, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before SATURDAY, AUGUST 9TH.

Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Manufactures and Manufacturing Operations, on or before SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th.

Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making entries can be had upon application at the Departments of Agricultural and Horticulture, Secretaries and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province.

HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary Agricultural and Arts Association. 229-3

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

GEORGE GILLIES,
Gananoque, Ont.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

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

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public. Advertisements from Post Office and prominent points in Ontario, and many in the principal Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

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

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. MACKENZIE.

WE would speak for a moment with Mr. MACKENZIE respecting his standing boast that "he never said anything" while in Opposition which he has not "carried out or which he is not prepared to carry out now." Some of the organs have got hold of this bold assertion and, without backing it with proof, are making their sections of country ring with it.

Let the Premier turn to the *Globe* of the 26th October, 1870. He will find there a report of what is described as the "Great Reform Demonstration in London" don, at which, he will remember, he appeared in the character of leader of the Dominion Opposition. Mr. BLAKE, Mr. MILLS, and other apostles of the cause of "public morality," were present, and in a long speech, reported in extenso, the subjects for discussion were divided up amongst them. Mr. MACKENZIE'S subjects were three: (1) the extravagance that reigned supreme in the Ontario Department; (2) the incompetence of Parliament, and (3) the personal recklessness of the members of the CABINET. These three topics were unpublished, and is but fair to say that Mr. MACKENZIE made the most of them.

On the first subject, he gave the gist of his argument or rather of his declamatory assertions, in these words:

"When the Government was first formed in '67-'68, the offices were filled with a great army of employees, but, notwithstanding, the entire expenses of the Civil Government, including the Governor-General's salary and those of the Lieutenant-Governors, were $594,445.82. What was it now? The very same items now reached the sum of $651,675.82—an increase of nearly $70,000 in two years, in consequence, as he firmly believed, of the naturally bad system of Government that existed under a Coalition."

Well, Mr. MACKENZIE has been in office nearly three years, and what has he done to reform the terrible extravagance of his predecessors? Let him consider these figures and forever after hold his peace about his consistency:

	Entire expenses of Civil Government.
1870 (according to Mr. Mackenzie)	$661,675 82
1872 (Public Accounts, p. 70)	750,874 20
1874 (Public Accounts, p. 77)	883,685 53
1875 (Public Accounts, p. 56)	906,985 73

So that as compared with 1870, when Mr. MACKENZIE complained of "the naturally bad system of Government" that existed under a Coalition," the cost of Civil Government has gone on increasing until in 1875 (after this vigorous "Reformer" had been in office over a year and a half) it stood as $909,000 to $661,000; an increase of nearly $250,000! And it is very safe to say that the figures for 1876 will show an increase as compared with 1870 of close upon $300,000!

On his second London subject, that relating to the Independence of Parliament, Mr. MACKENZIE said:

"It was not right that legal gentlemen should be employed by the Government while they sat in Parliament, and were supposed to represent independent constituencies. The Reform party wanted to put it out of the power of any Government to wield an influence of this kind."

Well, if it was not right for leading lawyers to accept briefs at the hands of the Government, how comes it that Mr. MACKENZIE, as a "Reformer" of those abuses, has assailed the independence not of a private member but of the Speaker of the House of Commons by giving him "extra" job printing to the amount of $8,000! Here is the record, Post Office report for 1875, p. 225:

St. John *Freeman* Printing, &c.	$7,196 31	
do. do. do.	471	
do. do. do.	14 50	
do. do. do.	300 —	
	$7,981 81	

No private member of the House, much less a Speaker, ever received such an enormous sum for such a palpable fraud as this "extra" printing for New Brunswick, which actually exceeds in cost the "extra" work required in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec together, as $7,981 exceeds $7,541!

On the third and last subject of his London discourse, that relating to the recklessness of the Cabinet, Mr. MACKENZIE said:

"A Coalition was one of those systems that produced this state of things (corruption) as its natural fruit; in fact our might as well expect pure water from a foul spring as anything better than our present political condition from a Coalition. While the finances of the Province were formerly administered by one Minister, we had now four. One who was supreme was Hincks; the other, Tilley, was Minister of Customs; Morris was Minister of Inland Revenue; and another gentleman was Receiver-General. Now, he would say this: that there was no necessity for such amplification of the Cabinet. There was no necessity for a Cabinet of thirteen. The United States had a population of forty millions, a vast territory and vast concerns to manage; still they got along with seven Ministers; and one Secretary of the Treasury conducted all the financial affairs."

Was has Mr. MACKENZIE done to reform those abuses? The Coalition he has formed to remove the evils which he says existed under the Union Coalition, actually "smells to Heaven," says a high authority. He has thirteen Ministers in the Cabinet, although he said "there was no necessity for thirteen!" He has three Ministers engaged under Mr. CAMERON'S ill "mixing and muddling" the finances, although he said "there was no necessity for such amplification of the Cabinet!" Nay, further, while in 1870 twelve of the thirteen Ministers, to no small extent of his "serious," and the qualification system he pursued in the selection of directors: interesting facts of which intending investors are not informed in the prospectus. The Company is "elevated;" the stock is thrown on the market at prices with which the "promoters" have every reason to be satisfied, and then, of course, the concern goes to pieces and the melancholy corpse are summoned to witness the application of the "winding "sheet" by process of law. Anger treads on the heels of melancholy. Everybody who scans fall from eyes of the swindled investors and they call on the "promoters" to disgorge. A lawsuit is instituted and to back up the scandal and stay proceedings, restitution is made of a very large sum of money. Did Mr. MACKENZIE call on his colleague to resign? Does the steel pot ask the copper kettle to leave the kitchen? Not exactly. The Premier is a conscientious "promoter" of that PATRON-LONGBOTTOM enterprise, which the Chief Justice of Ontario characterized as "the most monstrous swindle! We trow not. They are both as good Grits as ever, and therefore entitled to the support and good opinion of the "friends of public morality" in this country. Resign! An English Minister would be hunted out of public life for a terrible hint that resignation on such grounds would make in Grit cabinets is apparent to the most superficial reader of the day's doings. Never tired of applying English precedents to their distorted version of the Pacific Scandal, they are in this as in a hundred other cases, unable to practise now what they preached every day when in Opposition.

THE BIG PUSH LETTER AND THE SENATE.

TUESDAY Mr. BROWN, in commenting on somebody's proposition that notice be taken of the Big Push letter in the Senate, says boastingly, "by all means "let us have the enquiry; nothing "would more readily show the absurdity "of all the nonsense talked and written "about the Big Push and Grit corruption in "1872."

Enquiry in the Senate is not supremely necessary, in our opinion, for the country is already in possession of the finding of a more impartial tribunal than even the Senate Committee. Mr. SIMPSON V. WILKINSON, the defendant had charged the plaintiff with "political "intriguing," and submitted as proofs this very Big Push letter and Mr. STRONACH'S speech in Parliament, and such his famous circular to the shareholders of the Ontario Bank. Mr. SIMPSON in defence, set up that the charge of "political intriguing," but made no reference, direct or indirect, to the Big Push letter to the terrible documents handed in by the defendant. In deciding against the plaintiff, the Judge said: "Information as to the charge of "political intriguing" "the cost of Government." Mr. THOMSON'S and Mr. CURRIE'S political supporters no doubt deserve a great deal at their hands, but in giving them their reward they ought to be the business of the Premier to see that the public interests are not made to suffer thereby.

THE BANEFUL PRACTICE OF SQUINTING.

WHEN it is said of a man that he has eyes in the back of his head, the expression insinuates that he is something more than circumspect. He is not to be taken unawares. He is conscious of all that is going on; he not only has the gift of seeing all round himself but also of seeing what others would fain hide from view. Such a man, by the unique privilege of never having boys "taking sights" behind his back, is represented as looking both ways, but though his eyes were not, in Mr. WYLDE'S phraseology, double eyes, yet microscopic, but only ordinary eyes, yet each pair was complete, and his purview taking in objects of interest before and on each side of him was thorough. No one would accuse JAFUS of obliquity of vision. He is the type of a man who "sees his way to the correction of the evil." Yet, forsooth, the Lord HENRY LENNOX resigned his office in the Government, and, although he said "there was no necessity for such amplification" of the Cabinet! Nay, further, while in 1870 twelve of the thirteen Ministers, by a process of squint, squinting round every corner, see that some one unconstitutional do not approve of this, and another's do not quite fancy that, each individual member keeps his eyes acting independently of each other. Whether it be political tergiversation, when one eye stimulates honest admiration for abstract Free Trade in Scotland, while the other tips the wink to Incidental Protectionists in Manchester, or whether the administration of justice and the pursuit of private practice contend for the attention of the two organs, which squint, the one to sorb, or vanile one eye a Grit's and "a "a soldier's," is roaming dreamily and contemplatively, the other, a Conservative and patriotic Ministerial, the other, a Conservative's and a politician's, is uneasily squinting at the Constitution, "if it be "the shore of the mournful and misty "Atlantic," are saying and thinking of "the Indian Ocean," or whether the Indians disembarking for treaties and subsidies in the Far West, while the other is busy with the Commissioner, Superior of power wielded in local elections by a certain little printing office in a certain little corner in a certain little town in a certain little island in the Far East; if one orbit is enough to watch over her Majesty's possessions in the Old World, two eyes to watch over one of her Majesty's subjects' mining interests; if one eye only watches the Senate, the other remains intent on purchasing rails at an advantage, and the other—but, enough. The result we all know, or should know, well. This squinting, squinting, this attempt to look two ways at once, cannot but produce disaster, and yet men of high intellectual Canadian embroglio, the miserable treatment of the Manitoba volunteers, the halting policy of the Pacific Railway, the inability to do more than do nothing to relieve the commercial distress, the sinking of the Canadian credit, the decrease of crime at home, the haggling after support in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, we see but symptoms of a deadly malady, the result of the squinting, under which Grit politicians chronically labour, but a remedy for which the electors of Canada have fortunately in their own possession.

THE ANGLIN MATTER.

WHAT is Mr. BROWN doing about the ANGLIN case? Here we have been presuming him for an editorial upon it every day for a month past, but he makes no sign either by his own pen or that of his organs of assurance. The case is simple enough—Was it contrary to the independence of Parliament Act for Mr. Speaker ANGLIN (who by the way has not yet received the Queen's mandate of "extra" job printing from the Dominion Government last year in addition to his salary and allowance of $8,000)? We say that it was a gross outrage upon the House, and on the premier liberties, and we quote (1) the Independence of Parliament Act; (2) the "Reform" Party's action on the same "constitutionality; (3) dicta on the BARBER blanket matter; (4) ditto on AQUILA WALKER'S appointment; (5) the Grit opposition to illegal members getting Government briefs; (6) Mr. BLAKE'S objection to members being connected with Government; agree with those who are in receipt of Government work of any kind; and (7) Mr. BROWN'S speech, October, 1870, in the Court of Common Pleas in the Colonial Hall street.

What are our motions to be favoured with a Mr. BROWN'S opinion or authority for saying that the payment of $8,000 to Mr. ANGLIN under the circumstances referred to, was not an outrage on the liberties of the Commons? Nay, we do not ask that Mr. BROWN'S opinion or authority be given in regard to that particular circumstance, a wholesale falsehood. She seen, he knowed, she did not hear her husband say "FLORENCE! Hot water!" and the boiling water in the bathing tub might well have been genuine, for she had drunk a whole bottle of wine that morning, and had taken more than has been more than her usual quantum, together though she is. If there was any "squinting" in the matter, this squinting, this attempt to look two ways at once, cannot but produce disaster, and yet men of high intellectual Canadian embroglio, the miserable treatment of the Manitoba volunteers, the halting policy of the Pacific Railway, the inability to do more than do nothing to relieve the commercial distress, the sinking of the Canadian credit, the decrease of crime at home, the haggling after support in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, we see but symptoms of a deadly malady, the result of the squinting, under which Grit politicians chronically labour, but a remedy for which the electors of Canada have fortunately in their own possession.

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THE WELLAND CANAL.

THE other day Mr. CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, one of Port Hope's worthies, was appointed by the Minister of Public Works to the Harbour-mastership of that port. In view of the rapidly increasing business of the port, the masters and owners of vessels petitioned the Department for the appointment of a competent man, and application was made by Mr. CARTER and Capt. PRENTIS for the position. The former was recommended by the members of Mr. W. A. THOMSON and Mr. CURRIE, and with it, of course, the post.

Mr. CARTER is the owner of five tugs employed in towing vessels through the canal; and although he has transferred them to his sons, the masters of vessels complain that the nominal transfer is a "blind," and employ his tugs in preference to those of other tugmen, even in cases where it costs them more than their tugs through the locks. This appointment, therefore, is not a proper one, and it will, we fear, be found in the spirit of Section 31 of 31 Vic., chap. 12, relating to the management and protection of the canals and harbours in the Dominion

"Sec. 31.—No overseer or foreman of any person employed in the construction or any work on the canals, shall, without written permission from the Department of Public Works, be directly or indirectly, under the supervision of the canal, furnish any boats, scows, or other vessels, or any other thing, for the use of the public or of any canal; or employ or contract for the same when owned by any person in his family," &c.

Mr. THOMSON'S and Mr. CURRIE'S political supporters no doubt deserve a great deal at their hands, but in giving them their reward they ought to be the business of the Premier to see that the public interests are not made to suffer thereby.

THE BRAVO CASE.

THE end has come of this extraordinary case; we already know the verdict of the jury—"murder—against some person or "persons unknown." Nothing has occurred to shake the conclusions we came to, in our editorial of Monday last, that BRAVO had not committed suicide, and that it was impossible not to have some suspicions as to the criminality of three persons whom the enquiry brought prominently before the public. Nor can we avoid making the remark now that it is most unfortunate that Dr. GULLY had any communication whatever with the Priory, after Mrs. RICARDO became Mrs. BRAVO. It is, to say the least, the ugliest unexplained fact in the mysterious *ensemble*, that Dr. GULLY should have sent a bottle of laudanum to Mrs. BRAVO to cure her of sleeplessness which she does not touch, but of which the husband and he took part, and that what became of the bottle afterwards, is a mystery like everything else. Whether Mr. BRAVO married for money, or otherwise, it is impossible to say with confidence. Letters were read which showed great affection in his wife. One gentleman, however, a broker, but a friend of Mr. BRAVO's, swore that when he congratulated the deceased, on his approaching marriage, the answer he received was, "D—n congratulations—I only want the money." Even, however, if it were proved that he was influenced by mercenary considerations, we could not agree with what seems to be the *Globe's* morality, and say, "Serve him "right." It is quite true, indeed, that a man who entered into such circumstances connected with a woman's previous life which Mr. BRAVO had encountered, deserves what he gets, when he marries her, has not much right to complain if, in defiance of all sorts of premonitions, character asserts itself. Your Lady TOWNLEYS, whatever articles of agreement they assent to before marriage, will, afterwards, act on the conviction that "wives have infinite liberties in "life;" and we suppose the reply of SOCRATES to those who asked him whether it was better to marry or remain single has as much point to-day as in his time: "Let a man," said he, "take what "course he will, he will be sure to repent." On the 27th of July and the thirteenth day of the inquiry Mrs. JANE CANNON Cox went into the witness-box. Her evidence, and we quote (1) the Independence of Parliament Act; (2) the "Reform" Party's action on the same "constitutionality; (3) dicta on the BARBER blanket matter; (4) ditto on AQUILA WALKER'S appointment; (5) the Grit opposition to illegal members getting Government briefs; (6) Mr. BLAKE'S objection to members being connected with Government; agree with those who are in receipt of Government work of any kind; and (7) Mr. BROWN'S speech, October, 1870, in the Court of Common Pleas in the Colonial Hall street.

What are our motions to be favoured with a Mr. BROWN'S opinion or authority for saying that the payment of $8,000 to Mr. ANGLIN under the circumstances referred to, was not an outrage on the liberties of the Commons? Nay, we do not ask that Mr. BROWN'S opinion or authority be given in regard to that particular circumstance, a wholesale falsehood. She seen, he knowed, she did not hear her husband say "FLORENCE! Hot water!" and the boiling water in the bathing tub might well have been genuine, for she had drunk a whole bottle of wine that morning, and had taken more than has been more than her usual quantum, together though she is. If there was any "squinting" in the matter, this squinting, this attempt to look two ways at once, cannot but produce disaster, and yet men of high intellectual Canadian embroglio, the miserable treatment of the Manitoba volunteers, the halting policy of the Pacific Railway, the inability to do more than do nothing to relieve the commercial distress, the sinking of the Canadian credit, the decrease of crime at home, the haggling after support in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, we see but symptoms of a deadly malady, the result of the squinting, under which Grit politicians chronically labour, but a remedy for which the electors of Canada have fortunately in their own possession.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, Aug. 16.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN BULGARIA.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes on July 31st:—I have just seen the town of Batak, with Mr. Schuyler. Mr. Baring was there yesterday. Here was what I saw. On approaching the town, on a hill there were some dogs. They ran away, and we found there lay upon a number of skulls scattered about, and the ghastly heap of skeletons with clothing. I counted from the saddle a hundred skulls, picked and licked clean, all of women and children. We entered the town. On every side were skulls and skeletons charred among the ruins, or lying entire where they fell in their clothing. Amongst the skeletons of girls and women with long brown hair hanging to the skulls. We approached the church. There these skeletons lay in great heaps. Three of them were heaps. The stench was fearful. We passed through the church. The stench was more dreadful. The whole ground was literally covered with skeletons. Fresh arrivals of Bashi Bazouks had been fattening with the dead and the school there were heaps. The stench was fearful. We passed through the church