The Week

VOL. VI. NO. 273. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

FOOKS—At Ottawa—On the 18th instant, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Fooks, R.E., of a son.

KENNEY—At Arthur village, on the 14th instant, the wife of John Anderson Kenney, Registrar of North Wellington, of a daughter.

SLATER—At Galt, on the 14th inst., the wife of R. P. Slater, of a son.

LAPUM—At Chilliwhack, British Columbia, on 23rd May, the wife of Mr. Jesse S. Lapum, of a daughter.

GOOD—On the 17th inst., at 32 Carr Howell street, the wife of Mr. Jas. Good, of a daughter.

HALL—At Guelph, on the 18th June, inst., the wife of J. Watson Hall, of a son.

ALLAN—In Guelph, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. William Allan, of a son.

JONES—At Brockville, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. D. B. Jones, of a son.

WILLIAMS—At Penetta Park, Port Hope, on the 7th inst., the wife of Arthur T. H. Williams, Esq., of a son.

GILBERT—In St. Thomas, on the 10th inst., Mrs. M. A. Gilbert, of a daughter.

BURWELL—At London, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at Seaham Lodge, the wife of H. Burwell, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—BROOKMAN—At Christ's Church, St. Catharines, on the 16th inst., by the bride's father, P. Hector Anderson, of Amherstburgh, to Ada, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Brookman.

SMITH—FULLERTON—On Monday, the 18th inst., at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Sylvester, W. H. Smith, to Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Fullerton, Esq., Solicitor, all of Toronto.

Belleville Weekly News please copy.

ONGUERT—ELWOOD—In St. George's church, Goderich, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. Middleton, B.A., assisted by the Rev. C. J. Cameron, B.A., Thomas Onguert, Esq., of Buffalo, N.Y., to Ellen, third daughter of the venerable Archdeacon Elwood, Rector of Goderich.

BRAY—MACKAY—By Col. J. P. Mac'Donald, C. M. C. Commissioner of N. W. T., Wm. Bray, Sergt.-Major J. H. G. Bray, formerly of the Queen's Bays, London, to Miss Jessie Ann Mackay, native Red River, N. W. T.

WOODLOE—TEGARTEN—On the 7th of June, at St. George's church, by the Rev. J. D. Cayley, William Robinson Woodloe, of Toronto, to Elizabeth Thompson, all of Toronto.

BAILEY—GWATKIN—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. J. Darling, assisted by the Rev. J. Pearson, Thos. Bailey, to Sarah Augusta, third daughter of R. G. Gwatkin, Esq., all of this city.

Montreal papers please copy.

BALL—MACKENZIE—On the 16th inst., at St Paul's cathedral, London, by the Rev. Canon Jones, assisted by Rev. W. S. Blackwell, F. W. Ball, Esq., accountant, Bank of Commerce, London, to Nellie Mae Lennox, 3rd daughter of Alex. MacKenzie, Esq., late of Bellleville and Montreal.

Scotland.

GALLOWAY—CROMLEY—In Kingston, on the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Professor Mowat, Mr. James Galloway, Jr., to Christina, eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Cromley.

UNTERSHI—FAITHORNE—At St. John's in the Wilderness, Lake shore, Sarnia, on Thursday, 14th inst., by the Rev. J. Burr, rector, assisted by the Rev. T. B. Elder, rector of St. George's church, Sarnia, Ellen Julia, daughter of E. F. Faithorne, Esq., of East Saginaw, Michigan, formerly of Sarnia, to Francis William Underhill, M.D., of Birmingham, England.

SEATH—FOULDS—At Longueuil, on Saturday, 16th inst., by the Rev. A. Doyle, M.A., of Zion church, Alexander Seath, merchant, Montreal, to Lizzie, second daughter of Mr. John Foulds.

RITCHIE—COCHRAN—On the 7th inst., at St. George's church, Halifax by the Rev. James R. Chiasche, Rector, J. Norman Ritchie, M.D., to Mary, daughter of the late John Cockran, Esq., of Newport, Hants.

ROBINSON—CAMERON—At London, on the 7th June, at the house of the bride's mother, by the Rev. R. W. Wallace, M.A., Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, Editor *British American Presbyterian*, to Fanny C., youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Cameron.

DEATHS.

WILSON—At London, on the 12th inst., Chas. H. Wilson, aged 27 years.

BENNETT—On Tuesday, June 12th, Mary Jane, wife of Mr. Robt. N. Bennett, Belleville, in the 37th year of her age.

HARPER—At Lachine, on the 15th instant, W. M. Harper, aged 72 years, late of Lachine, Ont.

MCARDLE—In Kingston, on the 15th inst., after a long and painful illness, Annie Maud, second daughter of Mr. Joseph McArdle, aged 3 years and 21 days.

OSBORNE—In Guelph, on the 16th inst., David, son of Mr. David Ormond, aged 2 years and 4 months.

SICH—At Streetsville, Cour'y Peel, on Wednesday, 13th June, 1877, Alfred Rich, late Master Artificer, Ordnance Corp'ment, Quebec, aged 63 years 10 months 19 d'ys.

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GRAND—Suddenly, at his residence, Wellington Place, on the 14th inst., Joseph Grand, in his 82nd year.

HARDING—At Sportsmen's Park, Port Hope, on the 7th inst., the wife of Arthur T. H. Williams, Esq., of a son.

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COLVIN—At Port Dalhousie, on the 14th inst., Mrs. A. J. Colvin, aged 49 years.

O'CONNOR—At Ottawa, on the 14th inst., John O'Connor, Chief Doorkeeper, House of Commons, aged 67 years.

QUEEN—In Kingston, June 14th, Mary, the wife of Mr. Thomas Queen, the beloved daughter of Mr. A. McIlquham, aged 18 years.

TUNNIS—On Wednesday night, at the Brantford Institute for the Blind, Brantford, Charles, fourth son of Peter M. Cudlip, of the N. R. R. Freight department, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 15 years and 8 months.

GIBBS—At Guelph, on the 18th inst., Mr. P. H. Gibbs, Accountant, Ontario Bank, aged 27 years.

HUNT—In London East, opposite Salter's Grove, on the 13th inst., Susannah, beloved wife of Elisha Hunt, aged 47 years.

PAWLING—At Port Dalhousie, on the 19th inst., Nathan Pawling, in the 84th year of his age.

CHAMBERS—In Guelph, on the 12th June, Mr. John Chambers, aged 47 years.

COOPER—In Toronto, on the 19th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Francois Xavier Antoine Cooper, tobacco merchant, a native of Spain, aged 38 years 8 months and 5 months.

BRAY—At 85 Gerrard street east, on Friday 15th inst. Margaret Rebecca the beloved daughter of Robert and Rebecca Bray, aged 1 year 11 months. Friends will please accept of this intimation.

GRIMES—At Guelph, on the 13th inst., P. H. Grimes, Esq., aged 81 years, formerly of the firm of Hon. T. N. and W. H. Gibbs, aged 47 years, 11 months, and 19 days.

MCCONNELL—At Hazelwood, London, on the 13th inst., Lawrence Percival, infant son of Charles F. and Lucy Conplin.

WHITESIDE—On the 14th June, Margaret, relict of the late James Whiteside, Carrying Place common, Ireland, aged 83 years.

FLICK—At St. Catharines, on the 48th inst., Albertus Edward, only son of Mr. A. G. Flicke, aged 2 years and four months.

WEBSTER—On the 19th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, W. H. Lee, Esq., Bloor street west, James Webster, formerly of 98th regiment, aged eighty-four years and six months. He served at Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nive, Waterloo, &c., in India.

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1877.

"HUNTING IN COUPLES."

It is announced in the Grit newspapers that Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. MOWAT will be the chief orators at the "Reform" demonstration to be held at Kingston on the 27th instant. The announcement has inspired the Kingston *Daily News* with misgivings over the files of the leading Grit papers, from which it makes some extracts extremely *apropos* of this hunting in couples by the big and little Premiers. It will be remembered that when Sir JOHN MACDONALD was First Minister of the Dominion Government and Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD was at the head of the Local Government, the Opposition leaders of the day persistently denounced what they were pleased to term the alliance of the two Premiers, and declared it to be inimical to the best interests of the country in every respect. In this they were well sustained by their principal organ, if indeed it would not be more correct to say that it led and Ministry followed. So horrified was that journal at the idea of Sir JOHN MACDONALD and Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD appearing on the same platform that it thus expressed itself:

"We are now in a position to declare that the two Macdonalds have arrived at an understanding in reference to the coming election campaign. They are to hunt in couples, and mutually to seek each other's well-being and success."

About the same time Mr. MACKENZIE thus delivered himself:

"*They went to the elections together; they spoke at London and other places in the West—Sir John Beng, and a tall, thin shadow behind him that everybody could recognise.*"

Though Mr. MACKENZIE, like his organ, never indulges in personalities, we find this to be a veritable quotation, which will be recognized by many of our readers. The object was to create in the public mind contempt for the two leaders, who, each in his place, was labouring with such eminent success in the country's interests. But Mr. MACKENZIE was even more explicit. Fighting the Opposition battle in the House of Commons he said:

"It has been frequently asserted that there is a close connection between this' (Sir John's) "Government and the Government of the Local Legislature. *It is desirable that there should be no connection whatever between the central and Local Governments, and I feel it to be my duty to bring this principle before the House.*"

So strongly did Mr. MACKENZIE feel on this point that he not only considered it due to his position as leader of the Opposition to bring it before the House, but he dignified his contention by declaring that he looked upon it as a "principle." It was with him a "principle" that for the leaders of the two Governments to be on terms of friendliness was a moral and constitutional wrong. It was with him a "principle" that for the two leaders to appear together on public platform was an offence to be punished by the withdrawal from them of public confidence.

Well, a change of Government came in Ontario. When Mr. BLAKE, having overthrown the SANDFIELD MACDONALD Ministry by offering bribes to half the constituencies of the Province, and by stern denunciations of Reform, to whom he afterwards granted an amnesty, came in at the head of the Local Government, he proclaimed that it would be the policy of his Administration and of the Reform Party to avoid alliances between the two Governments. The result was that Mr. BLAKE been superfluous and unmeaning except as a condemnation of what had been done by his predecessor. Mr. MACKENZIE in a published address (January, 1872), said:

"One strong point which he had urged against the late Government was that it was the creature of the Dominion Government. *The new Government (Ontario) proposed that, no matter what Government was in power at Ottawa, the Government of Ontario should be free from all outside influence and power.*"

These assurances have been observed as have been nine-tenths of the Opposition professions of Messrs. MACKENZIE and BLAKE. They denounced coalitions and they formed infamous coalitions. They declared it to be disgraceful to have thirteen Cabinet Ministers at Ottawa, and their first official act was to add one more to the number. They preached the independence of Parliament, and they have made the words a synonym for gross corruption. They declared that not a dollar of money should be spent without the consent of Parliament, and they have not allowed millions to balk them in their career of extravagance. To the words they have cast their loose bundle of Opposition professions. And one of the lot is that of the relation which should exist between the Dominion and Local Governments.

We shall doubtless be told, as we have so often been told already, that it cannot be wrong for Mr. MACKENZIE to do what Sir JOHN MACDONALD did before him. But it is wrong, for he said he would not do the like thing—he would act in a different fashion. In this—and this is the substance of what he said—there certainly was no attack on Mr. Huntington."

Mr. ANGLIN may take all the benefit of this explanation, now appearing in his paper, would be certain to place him in a better light with the Postmaster-General than his public address to his constituents. There could be little doubt of the impression he left on the minds of his audience by his reference to Mr. HUNTINGTON; and when we place beside the extract which we have just made the first extract we have quoted from the *Freeman* as to the "remarkable coincidence" created by the stoppage of the printing just at the time of his criticism of Mr. HUNTINGTON's speech, it will not be difficult, we think, to get at what was really in Mr. ANGLIN's mind, and what he would be likely to say in an out-of-the-way corner of his constituency where votes were to be made or conciliated by taking the proper line adapted to him. Mr. ANGLIN's own admission, taken in connection with his previous utterances on the same subject, lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the correspondent of the St. John *Telegraph* did not do him much injustice; and we are the more strongly inclined to this view when we refer to Mr. BOWELL in the manner attributed to him by the same correspondent in the same despatch. If he desires now to make his peace with Mr. HUNTINGTON and the Government generally, that is his own business, and we do not propose to have anything to do with it.

HOW IS IT?

In his speech to the electors of South Bruce, on his election by acclamation, after taking office in November, 1873, Mr. BLAKE said:

"There was a difference in regard to the labours of the different offices, and in his judgment there should be a corresponding difference in the salaries. He himself was not disposed to accept any office the duties of which were light, and accept a salary equal to those received by the gentlemen in the more arduous departments."

Mr. BLAKE is now President of the Council, *vice* CAUCHON, who "smells to "heaven," promoted. The office is little better than a sinecure, and the duties of it practically *nil*. In the honourable acceptance of his views he has given, serving at a reduced salary, or in lie drawing the full $7,000? An early answer is solicited from the organs, otherwise silence will be taken as a polite intimation that the ex-Minister of Justice has gone back on this pledge also.

A FINANCIAL DILEMMA.

The irrepressible "silver question" is now turning up in a new and very practical form, which threatens to give serious trouble to American financiers. Some time ago Congress authorized the issue of 4½ per cent. bonds to the amount of $500,000,000, the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of six per cent. bonds, thus lightening by 1½ per cent. per annum the annual burden, to the extent that the conversion was effected. The new security was well received, and the conversion operations went on in course of being rapidly taken up, when the Secretary of the Treasury stopped short at $200,000,000, believing that by-and-by he could do better still. And so his last move has been to bring before Congress a bill for the issue of 4 per cent. bonds, which he is authorized to issue to the extent of $800,000,000, with a view to the substitution ultimately of these 4 per cent. securities for all other bearing higher interest now outstanding. Meantime the silver money men have been agitating for the coinage of silver of late, and as they have great influence in the South and West, and in Congress, too, they do not propose to let the question of the coinage of the track without an effort. They wish to see silver made legal tender, equally with gold, and they have succeeded, some force in the fact that it always was legal tender in the United States until four years ago. They are not quite logical, perhaps, in this respect which existed for nearly a hundred years should not be changed as to bidding for the silver dollar, and that if such a change is permanently to be made they must know the reason why. The silver men propose to give a sound reason why, at once practical and philosophical, is by no means clear; nor do they say at once that for them to give any such reason to satisfy the popular demand would be simply impossible. But now for the dilemma. The silver-money men have been examining very closely the wording of the statute of the Congress, 1873, 74, entitled, "An Act for the refunding of the National Debt," and find that all bonds thereby authorized to be issued at which the present 4½ and 4 per cent. bonds are included, are "redeemable in coin of the present standard value, equal to the principle of truth in it." And again: "It would be most unwise [that is for the Administration to which the telegram reported he did say] "so much so indeed that we have no hesitation in asserting the charge to be false, for Mr. ANGLIN is too shrewd "and able a man to resort to such an "expedient." For such a charge to come from the Hamilton organ had not the first particle of fact to go upon at the time. It was a supposition, nothing more or less, followed. So horrified was that journal at the idea of Sir JOHN MACDONALD and Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD appearing on the same platform that it thus expressed itself:

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, June 7th.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Suez Canal Company, held at Paris the 31st inst., M. de Lesseps' report stated that the net profit of last year had exceeded 2,000,000f., an amount which would enable the Company to pay a dividend of 31. 55½c. per share. The dividend paid last year had been only 11. 88c. per share. "During the first five months of the current year the number of ships passed through the canal had increased nearly 9 per cent. on that of the similar period of 1876. The largest ship which had hitherto passed through the canal was an English steamer of about 5,000 tons, while another English steamer passed easily from one sea to the other drawing 24½ ft. (7 metres 50) of water. The most interesting part of this year's report was that referring to the situation of the canal as affected by the war. M. de Lesseps had been in Egypt when ceremony could be easily settled. This is a detail. Whether it should take the form of what our neighbours call an "O—ration," or whether we should have a procession, or whether there ought to be a banquet, we are not prepared to say. There are amongst us enough of young hearts and old heads, sufficient wisdom and enthusiasm and skill, to name the device for the goblet, and to pronounce on the character of the inscription. That device should be such as might be graven over the figures of Hope and Youth, that decline, or Sabbath Peace, and most of all views would gladly lend their lips.

We are not unmindful of the fact that the Company has only a couple of years ago to do something like this, and that it failed. The failure was, however, due not to the want of appropriateness in a memorial ceremony of a national event, but to the fact that about the getting up of that ceremony there was the taint of the narrowest Knownothingism. We are a people composed of men from Scotland, from France, from Germany, from merry England, and the descendants of such, and moreover we are part of a great Empire of which we are proud to remain a part, and any celebration of Canada's birthday must be such as to make it a general national ceremony. Sentimentality is a general agreement the complete freedom of navigation in the canal which had existed since its opening in 1869 had been seriously considered, and on his return he received the following declaration from Lord Derby:—"Any attempt to blockade or hamper by any means whatever the canal or its approaches would be considered by her Majesty's Government as a menace to India, and as a serious injury to trade in general. From these two considerations, any such act, which her Majesty's Government hopes and trusts neither of the belligerents will commit, would be incompatible with the maintenance of her Majesty's Government of an attitude of passive neutrality." Lord Lyons, on taking this declaration to the Company, had added that "Her Majesty's Government was glad to see that it agreed with the French Cabinet in all that concerned the canal." "Henceforth," the report concluded, "the canal created by your capital and sustained by your union and perseverance will remain outside political complications, because it has become indispensable to the relations of all nations." After having read the report, M. de Lesseps observed, amid general applause, that the attitude of the British Government and its categorical declaration were certainly preferable to the idea of a European guardianship he had himself proposed in London.

THE ACCIDENT AT BATH.

The London papers have long accounts of the catastrophe at Bath, when a suspension bridge fell under the weight of a crowd. As there is substantially nothing of interest which has not already been received here by cable.

HIGHWAYMEN ON BLACKHEATH.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Blackheath and the neighbourhood by another attempt at highway robbery on the heath. Mrs. Amelia Potter, of the Residence, Blackheath Hill, with her daughter, were being driven home across Blackheath, from the house of a friend, on Friday, when two men sprang out from in front of the carriage and called upon the coachman to stop. At the same time they presented pistols at the heads of the coachman and footman. The former, instead of stopping, lashed the horses, and drove off his whip the man who had hold of the reins. The highwayman let go his hold of the horses, and the footman was enabled in some way disengaged with his companion. The footman, fearing for the safety of his mistress, well dressed, and having the appearance of men belonging to a rather superior class of society, ran off in pursuit, and responds with that of the men who exactly a week before stopped a carriage on Blackheath attempted to obtain a gold watch and man's purse and money. Since then the police have been on the alert to discover the perpetrators of the robbery, and a large force of constables has been stationed each night on the heath.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY PELLY, M. P.

The death of Sir Henry Pelly (not Pelly as supposed in our last) was due to a stroke, but to hemorrhage from renal disease, which caused him to fall suddenly from his chair. The Times says of the late Sir Henry Pelly, the death of Sir Henry Pelly in the height of the season, in one of the most popular of the places in London, has caused deep sympathy. The general impression appears to be that he was attacked with sunstroke; but there is no ground for this theory. The deceased gentleman had suffered for some time from renal disease, and the slight strain of horse exercise was quite sufficient to cause the rupture of a diseased blood-vessel. The *post-mortem* examination has revealed that this was the cause of death, and that a similar hemorrhage took place into the substance of the brain.

A MAIL TRAIN ROBBED.

A bold robbery was effected between two and three a.m. on Saturday, from the train conveying Friday night's London mail for the Calais and Paris. The train left Calais at 1.50 a.m. started thirty-five minutes after, and arrived at Boulogne at 4 past four, when the van number 2,327 at the end of the train, loaded with registered baggage, was found by the guard to have noticed to have been forced. An examination showed that the padlocks affixed to the doors by the Customs, as also the leaden ticket bearing the official seal, had both been removed and replaced in the same place. On concluding sentences on this subject we recommend to the consideration of advertising men generally:—"The flaring posters which inspire confidence nor conveys the information the public desire; and if we would make the best possible use of our money in giving publicity to our claims as manufacturers and as purveyors of good and reliable and responsible newspapers. We have a great country, we are a great people, our commerce is in proportion to our trade; the most liberal and expert advertisers testify to its value; and in the enterprising and active organs we need but the means of escape from the wasteful, undignified and ineffective methods to which so many now resort in their eager desire to secure attention and patrons."

CANADIAN STOCK IN ENGLAND.—The fifteen heavy draught horses to which we referred last week as having been sent from the Province of Ontario to Liverpool, consigned to Mr. Jeffryes, the Liverpool auctioneer, for £845 15s 0d, or an average of £56 7s 8d. All correspondent says:—"The average would have doubtless been better but for the appearance of a few purchased for mails in the lot. I have read what *The Mail* said not long ago of these mongrels with a greater degree of pleasure than I ever felt in the citizen of a great kingdom, yet looks back with pride to a time of confederation, and the Hollander recalls with tingling veins how his forefathers, in obedience to the federal principle, broke the bulwarks against the sea and "whelmed the Spanish with the fate of "the Egyptian oppressor. There were some crossbreds, however, at the sale, which, Detective Department, Scotland-yard, stated that some residents in the 30th alt. he, with other officers, apprehended the prisoner in Hanover square. The warrant being read to him, he said, "Mr. Drummond will have to pay dearly for this." At the prisoner's lodgings, 12 Prince street, Hanover square, he found five letters and a press copy of the letter forming the subject of the charge. Mr. Lewis said he had informed the prisoner that whatever he might now say would be useless, but what he might have to say he would be at liberty to say. The only matter that remained was as to the amount of bail, which had been fixed at two sureties in £500 each and himself in £1,000, but as the amount was so large, the prisoner was remanded to obtain bail, and his application now was to have it reduced. Mr. Newton said the charge as it stood was one of a very serious character, and if proved would be a fine penal servitude. In the circumstances, he did not think he should be justified in making any reduction in the amount of the bail.

PRISON PUNISHMENTS.

Under the new Prison Act, the Prison Commissioners must make a yearly return to Parliament of all punishments of any kind whatsoever which may have been inflicted in a prison upon convicts. The House, also, will, under the eleventh and twelfth clauses, have complete information on the employment of convicts, and on the state of all the prisons and prisoners. It is stated that since the abolition of the punishment of flogging in the Manchester gaol four or five years ago, no punishments have fallen to be inflicted. Nor are there any cases of flogging to be reported. The Bath school has earned the reward for distinguished public service to the colonies as in the Mother Country. The arrangement for the transfer of the Ionian Islands to Greece in the Ionian and St. George was conveyed into a general colonial distribution places the colonists or Servants of the Crown in the colonies, and it is considered worthy of some special mark of royal favour in a somewhat invidious position. They are carefully tickled and kept apart from the general body of distinguished public servants. True, the royal duties and a sprinkling of ex-Secretaries and Under Secretaries of State adorn the roll of the Order, but that does not in any way affect the objection to the isolation of the colonists.

CANADIAN BREADSTUFFS.

In presiding at the meeting of the Bank of British North America, the chairman, in referring to the prospects of the harvest in Canada, stated that these were favorable, and if the remainder of the season should be as propitious as it had been up to the present time, the harvest would probably be an abundant one. If the war in the East continued, and the present prices in England remained the same, any large export of breadstuffs from Canada would have any difficulty in finding a good market.

ANOTHER IRISH MAGISTRATE MURDERED.

The police at Roscommon received information by telegraph on Saturday that Castlerea that Mr. James Young, J. P., was shot dead while on his return home, by shots a wood, about two o'clock. Troops and police were present. The whole tone of the speaking was in favour of a new and freer land policy. Free Trade clubs are springing up in all sections of the country."

The Agent-General for New Zealand has been instructed by his Government to receive applications for free passages from domestic servants, farm labourers, carpenters, and navvies. Ships for the above purpose will be engaged to sail both from Plymouth and the Clyde.

THE WEST POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Mr. John Hosack, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Arnold as Police Magistrate at Westminster. Mr. Hosack was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and is also a Bencher of that Inn; he also held the appointment of revising barrister, and has for a long time acted as Deputy Recorder of Liverpool.

THE ALLEGED PURCHASE OF A POISON.

The following, with reference to the renowned purchase of a Scotch forest by the Queen, reaches *Magfor* from a source which, it says, guarantees its authenticity:—"The Queen has not bought the forest. She has not wished to buy it. But it has been offered to her for something like a hundred thousand pounds, and she may buy it to keep it out of other hands. The forest is, however, entailed, and Colonel Farquharson, the owner, must obtain a private Act to enable him to sell. This is likely to be opposed by maternal relatives of his heir; but he hopes that the influence of her Majesty and the Prince of Wales will remove danger of defeat. The Queen is, meanwhile, lessee of the forest. She pays an annual rental of £1,500—not £15,000, as stated in the *Times* and other London papers. She became lessee to prevent Colonel Farquharson from cutting down the wood, which is the finest of its kind in Scotland. Eleven years of her lease have yet to run, so that there is no particular reason why she should buy just at present. The name of the forest is not Balloch, or Balloch-Buie, as the *Times* said, but Ballochcowie—which is fearfully Scotch. The forest includes the mountain of Lochnagar, which has been made famous by Byron."

HORSE SHOW.

The annual Metropolitan Horse Show, which was opened on the 2nd inst., is pronounced to be the finest ever held in the Agricultural Hall. Among the special features are a first-rate display of Arabs and some rare specimens of British ponies, one of which is only twenty-seven inches in height. A collection of resting cups and plates is exhibited for charitable purposes.

THE GOVERNMENT AND INJURIOUS INSECTS.

A special meeting has been held under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Noxton, is dead. She was married last March to Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart., M.P. for Perthshire. The bride at the time was seventy years old, and confined to her Shair with rheumatism. Sir William Maxwell was fifty-nine.

Sweden and Norway have issued a proclamation of neutrality in the war between Russia and Turkey, and the Chambers have made a special appropriation of two million crowns for strengthening the military and naval forces of the kingdom, with the view, probably, of being prepared to maintain their neutral position.

The Ecclesiastical Court of Berlin has deposed the Bishop of Lunenburg. There now remain but four of the twelve Prussian Bishops originally concerned in the Church conflict. Six have been exiled, and two have died. The Bishop of Lunenburg was not considered 4 leader in the revolt, but the Court refused to overlook the fact that in consence he was the cause of the trouble.

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The Russian Government has prohibited the publication of the Holy Maguires, and the police force around the prison has been increased. The authorities have prepared gallows large enough to hang all seven together.

A well-known Jewish banker was recently offered accommodation at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, the proprietors stating that no Jews would be entertained there this season. The Jews have determined on holding a mass meeting to give expression to their feelings.

Patrick Hendricks, a wealthy Illinois farmer, took a girl home and told his wife the girl would take her place. The girl commenced, and he emptied his revolver at her, killing her. Next morning Hendricks fled on foot about a mile from home with his revolver in his hand.

James Brennan on Sunday night attempted to assassinate Father John Fitzharris, a Roman Catholic priest, in Jersey City, but failed. Brennan was arrested.

The New York *Tribune* says a well known merchant of this city, who is a prominent firm and club, and society man, has confessed to stealing valuable jewellery from different residences at which he had been invited to attend social gatherings. Financial pressure compelled the crime. The case will probably be compromised.

One of the track labourers on the Philadelphia and Atlantic City railway, having been discharged, the rest of the men, numbering 150, have stopped work. The men have spent a great deal of money since they have been Camden N. J., and are making threats of violence against any who take their places. The Sheriff with a strong posse has gone to disperse them.

Father Martin has returned from a visit to Sitting Bull, who is forty miles north of the British boundary. Sitting Bull agreed to confer with Father Martin only in the presence of British officers. At this conference he expressed a determination to quit fighting and remain in the British possessions. The British officers said all would be well if he behaved himself. They proposed to allow his commond only guns and ammunition necessary for hunting.

At 7 o'clock Saturday night one of the parades of the Twenty-second, 342 and 344 East Twenty-third street, New York, noticed that the walls of the building had bulged outward so as to crack and sink. He immediately notified the police, who entered the building and with some difficulty drove them of their occupants. While the occupants of the building were removing their pants of the building sank, and at 9 o'clock the front walls fell. Nearly 200 persons resided in the building, all of whom fortunately escaped before the walls fell. The damage is estimated at $15,000.

About 100 salesmen attended the Little Falls, N. Y., cheese market on Monday, representing factory offerings aggregating 6,500 boxes. A very perceptible decline in prices last week rendered transactions languid, salesmen holding off for an advance until late in the day. But finding this advance, few did not sell, and but a limited lot, possibly 600 boxes, was sent on consignment. The extremely low condition of pasturage enlarges the product, but producers claim that the price is not commensurate with the times, and they fear a still greater reduction in rates in future. The sales at factory cheese aggregated 500 boxes at 9½ to 10½c, a little higher, 10c being the ruling price. About 300 boxes farm dairy cheese brought 9 to 10½c, mostly 10c. Butter hardly moved, a few cases of choice prime sold at 17c, and 18c and 20c being the ruling figures, the latter for a prime article of grass butter.

Canadian.

There were 184 interments last week in Montreal, and thirty deaths from small-pox, all Catholics.

Incendiarism is still a common crime in Montreal, but the fires have so far been quickly extinguished.

Aikens' tannery, Orangeville, was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Loss about $10,000.

Mr. G. Tennant, wife and child, residents of Lumberdy, South Elmsly, were drowned in Otter Lake last week while fishing.

The grist mill, saw mill, and carding mill of Samuel A. Heslip, Brock, have burned recently; loss, $15,000; no insurance.

A dwelling belonging to Thomas Wilson, hotel-keeper, Orangeville, was burned last week; a total loss; partially insured; fire the work of an incendiary.

The Montreal ship laborers all struck on on Monday for higher wages, and the loading and unloading of vessels has been stopped until a settlement is arrived at.

Frank Coure's pump factory, near the drill shed, in Almonte, was burned to the ground about six o'clock Friday evening; loss, $2,000; insured in the Stadacona for $1,000.

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