he was exhausted, and then falling to the ground, submitted to fate. The savage came up, yelling and brandishing his knife, and laying his left hand on the victim's head, was on the point of applying his blade with the other; but the shivering victim wore a wig. The wig came off entire in the hand of the savage, and the latter, horrified at the unheard of prodigy, dropped his weapon, took to his heels, and left the traveller to pursue his way.

Strange stories are current about John Wesley's wig; and who has not heard of the wig of Dr. Parr, to which Sidney Smith compared a very short but learned sermon with voluminous notes, "a small substance, but with boundless convexity of fr z?"

At the present day, the only one of Hogarth's Five Orders of Periwigs which survives, is that which he calls the lexonic, or the legal and judicial. Even this sole surviving order is very much altered in material substance from what it was. The conventional legal wig now is as ugly as ever it was, but it is no longer so costly. It is not the head of the country lass which now supplies the hair but the tail of the horse, the firm substance of which retains its shape better than human hair, and allows the massy-looking fabric to be lightly constructed, so as not to oppress the wearer. The price has come down so considerably that many a barrister who has never had a brief can yet afford to sport a wig and cut a figure with it in the law courts.

So far as the general public is concerned, the conventional wig has disappeared from the head of the male. The wigs that are worn now are worn only for a legitimate end, to protect the head from cold when the natural covering is wanting, or in some way to subserve the purposes of health and comfort.

Will the whirligig of time ever again restore the despotism of the wig? Shall we ever again be guilty of the absurdity of cutting off our own hair for the sake of paying thirty or forty guineas for the right to wear that of another person? Really, we cannot venture to decide the question in the negative, preposterous as an affirmative would appear—so easily are people to be led by the absurd tyranny of fashion.—*Leisure Hour.*

ELEPHANTS AT SEA.

A few facts about the elephants now going to Chittagong in the Scotia, under the command of Captain Matthews, may be interesting to our readers. The hoisting up into the air and lowering down into the hold of a ship such huge animals is not only an unusual sight to most men, but also a strange experience to most elephants; indeed, notwithstanding the great age of the beasts, it seldom occurs to them once in a lifetime. We are sorry to see it stated by a contemporary that the animals were goaded and ill used into submission. So far as we saw no ill usage was practiced; they were simply secured, lashed with strong ropes, slung as far as practicable in slings, hoisted up with cranes with threefold tackles, and lowered into the steamer's hold like bales of cotton. When in the hold they were placed in pens built of strong teak timber baulks, bolted to the ship's side to prevent them from breaking loose. The fear that the animals suffered was the only pain they underwent, and by watching the eyes of the poor beasts, their terror was very manifest; tears trickled down their mild countenances and they roared with dread more especially when being lowered into the hold, the bottom of which was sanded for them to stand upon. We are told that one timid female elephant actually fainted, and was "brought to" with a fan and many gallons of water At sea it appears that the elephants got into a curious habit of occasionally—evidently with a preconcerted signal—setting to work rocking the ship from side to side by giving themselves a swaying motion as they stood athwart the ship, the vessel rolling heavily, as if in a seaway. This they would do for a spell of an hour or more, and then desist for several hours, until the strange freak took them again. At Chittagong, we hear that they were hoisted out of the hold, and swam on shore, thirty-five being thus safely landed without any accident whatever. Our informant says that when they were released from the slings, it was a supreme moment for the mahout, who was always on the elephants back from the time of its touching the water to letting go. As the word was given to let go, each of the elephants, either from the lightness of his heart at being freed from his floating prison or from his own weight, we are not sure which—lightness of heart, like lightness of head, causes elephants and men to play pranks—plunged down deep into the water, the mahout on his neck. The anxiety on the face of the mahout just one second before the plunge, was a study, so, too, was it when elephant and man rose to the surface again, the former blowing water from his trunk and the latter from his nose. Forty-four more elephants go down by the same steamer to Chittagong.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

CEDAR LOGS FOR THE AMERICAN MARKET.

We have received one or two communications from Kemptville and elsewhere, in reference to the getting out of cedar logs for the American market. About four years ago the Dominion Parliament imposed an export duty of $1 per cord on cedar and stave bolts; $3 per thousand on oak, and $1 per thousand on pine logs. This was done in order to protect the Canadian manufacturers; but our correspondents affirm that it has utterly failed to do so. Alluding to the extensive operations now going on on the Moira and Trenton Rivers, a correspondent writes us as follows:—

The Americans taking advantage of the working of the Act commenced in 1868 to purchase long cedar logs, on those rivers, rafting them up, crossing the lakes, taking them to their mills, and then cutting them into bolts and making shingles out of them, hence those extensive operations going on now. We have to pay in gold, 35 per cent on shingles and 15 per cent on all sawn lumber, going to the American market. Under those circumstances we cannot compete with the Americans in their market. Our country is fast getting stripped of those woods, our revenue is defrauded of its just rights, our mills must either close up or run at a loss, depriving our mill laborers of their vocations, and injuring trade generally.

We are also informed that in the neighbourhood of Prescott, ash and cedar logs are being taken across the ice to Ogdensburgh and then manufactured into shingles, staves, and boards. Our correspondents express the hope that an export duty will be put upon all manufactured wood of any description whatever, going from Canada to the United States.—*Times.*

The Montreal Herald of the 15th inst., states that on the Wednesday previous Mr. Mullarky, head of the great boot and shoe manufacturing firm now so well known in the Lower Provinces, held a meeting of a very remarkable and unusual kind in his office. Eight years ago was compelled by reverses in his business to ask for a composition of his indebtedness which he obtained. After payment of the composition there remained a balance of fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars. The meeting on Wednesday was a meeting of his old creditors whom Mr. Mullarky, successful in business, invited together for the purpose of discharging that part of his obligations from which he had been released eight years before. Such an act of sterling honesty should be widely known, and as the Herald says, it will be fully appreciated wherever it is known.

The Ottawa Citizen says that a brute in the shape of a man is now in custody awaiting examination on a charge of attempted rape on a girl eleven years of age. His offence comes within the flogging provision of the statute, and if he should be found guilty of the abominable offence, it is hoped the law will be put in force in his case, so as to teach him, and fellows like him, a lesson not likely to be forgotten.

Rev. Thomas Demorest, one of the oldest Supernumerary Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, died at his residence, Stirling, on Sunday last, and was buried on Wednesday, Rev. Mr. Bland preaching the funeral sermon. He entered the ministry in 1819, and must have been well nigh eighty years of age at the time of his death.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to grant the sum of three pounds sterling to a Mrs. Seals, the mother of three children, triplets, born in London in January last. This is said to be the first instance in which this gift has been granted in Canada.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, FEB. 7, '72

We observe by the latest reports from Toronto that the charges made against the Government are likely to end in smoke. It must be satisfactory to all who are not too much trammelled by the ties of party feeling to appreciate truth and justice to find that the present Administration in Toronto have so completely exonerated themselves from the charges made against them of using their official position to unduly influence the South Grey election, by promising favors to the Proton settlers if they would support the ministerial candidate, Mr. Dickey. The charges made by Mr. Lauder and the *Telegraph* have recoiled on themselves, and on the members of the late Government, unimpeachable evidence being produced from the Crown Lands Department showing that the Hon. M. C. Cameron wrote a circular calculated to unduly influence the above election, and that Mr. Lauder or his paid agents circulated the same. The charge against Mr. Scott that after having induced the Hon. J. S. McDonald, when Premier of the old Province of Ontario, to bring in a Separate School Bill, he afterwards lobbied against it, in order to defeat the Government, has also been completely disproved by letters and telegrams from Mr. T. M. Daly and Mr. Angus Morrison, the parties whom he was said to have influenced, who cannot be accused of wishing to help the Reform party in any way. Mr. Daly writes further that he told Mr. Robertson of the "Telegraph", in December last, that the charge, so far as he was concerned, was false; but that the "Telegraph" has persisted in making it, notwithstanding this intimation.

To us it appears that the investigations respecting the improprieties charged against the present Ontario Government have all brought back the charges upon the heads of those who made them with a weight and promptitude which has never been equalled in our experience of public life.

A great deal has been said since the meeting of Parliament anent the land and timber policy of the government of Ontario. A few days ago questions were put to the Commissioner of Crown Lands in relation to this matter, which resulted in an explanation by Mr. Scott, to the effect that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any special legislation, but ministers intended to exercise the power which they already possessed of enforcing the law as regards the forfeiture of claims held by non-resident and land speculators, but of making such reduction as was right and proper in the case of *bona fide* settlers The Government had no intention this session of amending the act at present in force as regards the settler's right of property in timber, as they felt bound to respect vested interests created by certain payments, and arrangements entered into by the late Government with those engaged in the lumber trade. Mr. Scott said the Government had no intention to apply the crown dues derived from the timber for the benefit of the districts from which such a revenue was derived; it was not the policy of the Government to create special funds for special purposes, but its policy would be to develop all such districts by the formation of colonization roads and other means. The Commissioner also said it was the intention of the government to repeal the order in Council respecting squatter's patents, so that in future they should have them free of charge, and also that it was the intention to remit the balances due to the Crown by actual settlers in what are set apart as free grant townships.

The Dominion Government is despatching its agents for the promotion of immigration in good time to their respective fields of labour. Mr. Ross, the newly appointed agent for Scotland, left during last week, and will be at his post in time to direct the spring emigration from that country.

We are sorry to hear that the legislature of this Province has no intention of amending and consolidating the Municipal laws of Ontario, this session. The Municipal Act of 1866 was a great improvement upon all former Municipal laws; but it has been so frequently amended in its provisions and these amendments repealed and again amended that it is difficult to understand its workings; it has been amended, session after session, so that it is next to impossible for Councillors who cannot devote their whole time to the study of the law, to understand what parts of the original Act are in force, and what relation these bear to the amendments. Some of the most eminent lawyers in the Province declare that it is almost impossible for them to give an opinion or to define, exactly, what is the law, on many of the points which are of daily interest in the working of the Municipal laws.

This state of things should not be allowed to exist, and we had hoped that some action would have been taken, this session, to consolidate and amend the laws now in force, so as to bring them within the scope and comprehension of those whose duty it is to put them in motion and see to their proper working.

We have often thought that a village councillor occupies a most unenviable position in the execution of his office; and we have wondered that men are found willing to undertake the onerous duties and responsibilities of the position, without fee or reward. They are not supposed to be learned in the law, and if they fail to please every one of their constituents, they may expect to find hired pettifoggers dogging their steps, in the hope of finding a flaw in their proceedings, by which they may be brought to account.

We are happy to learn that there is a prospect of companies being formed to take up the manufacture of cotton goods in Canada. The excellence and superior value of Canadian made cloth in the home markets has attracted much attention, and given encouragement to capitalists to set about thinking of the manufacture of cottons on a large scale. We understand that a company is being formed under the title of "The Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company" with Sir Hugh Allan as president of the Provisional directors. Cornwall, from its unlimited water power, has been chosen as the starting point. The capital required is $200,000 in 2000 shares of $100 each. The estimated cost of the mill and all necessary machinery, of the newest and most approved description, capable of producing about one million pounds of manufactured goods per annum is $160,000 leaving a margin for working capital. It is said that from data gathered in different reliable quarters, the shareholders would be justified in expecting a divided of 35 per cent. but the premoters of the enterprise do not calculate upon such a large return at this, which could only be realized under rare and exceptional circumstances. Dividends of 15 per cent per annum would be a safer and more reasonable calculation, and one which it is confidently expected will be realized.

The contracts for building and machinery will be closed immediately on the organization of the company, and it is expected the mill will be in operation within one year. Interest at the rate of seven per cent will be allowed on paid capital during the construction of the works. We trust that this great enterprise will be followed up by others of a similar character.

The question of establishing additional Normal Schools in the Province of Ontario has been talked of for some time, and in the Legislative Assembly Mr. Blake stated on behalf of the Government that the subject was under consideration. We trust the consideration will result in the breaking up of a system of centralization which has concentered almost every provincial institution in Toronto. There are many reasons which might be adduced against such a system; and no reason at all why, in a Province containing such immense distances, public institutions should be selfishly and persistently restricted to that city. The country requires access to those public institutions, and why not have them so distributed as to accommodate the greatest number, and facilitate access?

The old stand-still city of Kingston has got something to brag about. "An infant three months old can speak the various letters of the English Alphabet with correctness and clear distinct enunciation." The *News* is in ecstasies at the signs of progression, and says that "Kingston can now hold its head up and talk back progress to its eastern and western *confreres.*" After this, who will dare call that a "sleepy old city."

It is good news to learn that small-pox is on the decline in Ottawa. A public meeting was held last week, presided over by the Mayor, and addressed by Dr. Grant and other medical men. The reports of health officers were read and the whole enquiry resulted in showing, very conclusively, that the extent of the sickness in that city has been very much exaggerated; and that Ottawa is now in a generally healthy condition.

The British expedition for the relief of Dr. Livingstone will be ready to start at an early day. At a meeting held at the Mansion House, London, called by the Lord Mayor, £3,000 was subscribed, and steps taken to equip the expedition in the most complete manner.

The alarming increase of small-pox in Montreal creates a profound anxiety in that city. The alarm is of a twofold nature; first, lest it should spread yet more disastrously among the inhabitants and extend to the surrounding townships, and also lest it should deter the influx of buyers and injure the spring trade.

UPPER CANADIAN POLITICS.—However little the opponents of Mr. John S. Macdonald's Ministry thought of its capacity for the management of public business while that Ministry was in power, we imagine that its very friends can hardly feel much pride in its members since its collapse. Whatever force they possessed was evidently factitious—by no means inherent, and now that they have lost the artificial stimulus and support afforded by the possession of artificial power, they are utterly destitute of even the appearance of strength. Take the proceedings of last Tuesday night as an example: Immediately upon the meeting of Parliament after the adjournment caused by the Ministerial crisis, Mr. M. C. Cameron asserted that his late colleague, Mr. Wood, had been induced by corrupt offers made by Mr Blake to resign his post. It may be remembered that Mr. Blake then asked Mr. Cameron whether his charge extended to other members besides himself in order that the enquiry which must be instituted should include them all. Mr Cameron replied in the negative. On Tuesday last Mr. Scott moved for a Committee to enquire whether any, and if any, what corrupt inducements have been offered to Mr. Wood by Mr. Blake whereupon Mr. Cameron complained of the limit thus put upon the inquiry, and declared that he should now decline to proceed with the matter in any shape or way. This was, of course, a simple abandonment of a disgraceful charge, absurd on the face of it to any one who knows Mr. Blake; but the Government were not disposed to admit of any subterfuge, and Mr. McKenzie obtained, even from John S. Macdonald, an acknowledgement of the fairness with which he was acting, when he said that the resolution should even now be altered if Mr. Cameron would specify any other person against whom he made charges. Mr. Cameron naturally found himself only too deep in the mire already and while he professed to withdraw from the prosecution of a charge, because it had been put into too narrow a formula, made no effort to have that formula made more broad. A more wretched, because a more unhandsome, mode of sneaking out of a slander, we have seldom heard of. The same night the late Ministerial opposition could not even call for the Yeas and Nays upon the Railway Bill, by which the new Ministry superseded the policy of the old, and the same thing happened subsequently on the second reading of the bill for securing the independence of Parliament, with a ridiculous circumstance added. The bill excludes from Parliament any persons except members of the Ministry who hold offices of emolument to which they have been appointed by the Crown, no matter from whence the emolument proceeds. The member for Grey Mr Lauder, holds such an appointment; the emoluments being provided from municipal sources. Mr. Cameron, perhaps with a friendly feeling of respect for Mr. Lauder's pocket, but not with much appreciation of the delicacy of that gentleman's position, put a question as to whether the bill would affect that member, and was gravely told by Mr. Blake, that if Mr. Lauder was in the unenviable position of being the single man in the House in the position contemplated by the bill, the Ministry would take his case into consideration and see if they could make a special exception in his favor. We suppose Mr. Lauder will rather decline to accept the pay, as indeed it was said, without denial on his part, that he promised to do than be the only person allowed to do that which the unanimous voice of his brother members pronounces to be improper.—*Montreal Herald.*

EMIGRANTS TO CANADA.—Another batch of emigrants has left the United States for Canada after having spoiled the Egyptians. Two brothers named Brock established a commercial agency in Boston, started on a large scale, and employed clerks, male and female stenographers, telegraphers, besides printers and bookbinders, to be at headquarters, and canvasers, who were engaged in large numbers to obtain subscriptions, in which it is said they were very successful. The main object—getting money—being accomplished, the two brothers disappeared, each writing in a tone of cheerful resignation to the will of Providence, to whose care they left the people they had employed, as they had not paid them any salaries for the three months during which they had been in business; nor had they paid for the extensive and expensive fittings up of the premises they had taken, nor had they paid for anything in fact, so that their spoils are undiminished by any such vulgar process as that of paying debts. The originator of the scheme was, it is said, the elder brother, who had served with Mosby's guerilla troops during the war. He, no doubt, considered the spoiling of the Northerners legitimate warfare, and having thus done his duty to the South, he will retire to quiet seclusion with the consciousness of having made an honourable competency.

CARLETON PLACE HIGH SCHOOL.

In accordance with the provisions of the School Act of 1871, the Examinations, for entrance of pupils to the High School, were held on Thursday last, by Mr. H. I. Slack, Public School Inspector, and Mr Irwin Stuart, Head Master of the High School. The chairman of the Board of High School Trustees was unavoidably absent. Twenty one candidates presented themselves for examination; and of these, fourteen were admitted, subject to the approval of the High School Inspector.

Candidates must remember that to be admitted to the ENGLISH course they require the subjects of the 4th class in the Public School Programme IN FULL; but those intending to pursue the CLASSICAL course do not require any previous preparation in Chemistry and Botany, and their test in Arithmetic is that of the 3rd Class and not of the 4th. The next examination will be held immediately after the midsummer vacation.

The following are the names of the successful candidates in order of merit

ANNIE DOHERTY,
WILLIAM ROBSON,
MARY POOLE,
ANN B. COULTER,
JAMES MCNEELY,
SARAH BREDIN,
LEZZIE GILLIES,
SARAH KILPATRICK,
EPHRAIM KILPATRICK,
ALEX. GILLIES,
MARY CHURCH,
MARY EMERY, } Equal
EDWARD KNAPP, } Equal
EDWARD WILKIE.

We understand that a few individuals in Almonte, who are itching for parliamentary honors, are endeavoring to bring themselves prominently before the electors of North Lanark, with a view of being returned at the next general election. As we hinted in a former issue of our paper, there is no particular hurry in selecting a candidate. In all, probability, another session of Parliament will elapse before the electors will be called upon to make a choice of candidates. The representation of North Lanark is now in the hands of a gentleman who is, every way, worthy of the trust, and who has acquitted himself nobly on the many leading questions which have come up in the House. We believe the electors, generally, approve of the course he has pursued; and will give him a hearty vote at the next election. We would advise the electors to be very chary of the statements and promises of those gentlemen who are so anxious to push themselves forward, to assume the heavy responsibility of representing such an intelligent constituency. There is ample time to consider the position of affairs, and it might be well for the electors to make no promises to any one, at present.

The knowledge that the just indignation of the people will no longer be thwarted by the inactivity or treachery of the Local Government has encouraged the Council of the large and important County of Middlesex to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of Riel, the murderer of Thomas Scott. This resolution was followed by another, calling upon the Dominion and Ontario Governments to take a similar step towards bringing the persons guilty of that foul crime to justice. The response of the Provincial Administration has been already given by the pledge to bring down to the House a proposal to vote a sum for this purpose.

The rejoicings which have taken place, throughout the world, we may say, over the recovery of the Prince of Wales, cannot but be exceedingly gratifying to the Royal Household; and though finding its heartiest expression in the United Kingdom, is not confined to the Mother Country. The same feeling of pleasure thrills and finds a hearty response in the colonies, the United States, the nations on the European Continent, and among all people taking a friendly interest in the future of Great Britain. Considering the extent of this wide spread feeling, would it not be appropriate for the authorities of Canada to appoint a day of general thanksgiving and rejoicing for the recovery of the heir apparent to the throne.

We are very glad to notice that English capitalists are now manifesting a disposition to invest in Canadian enterprises. We see that a company has just been established in England called the "Western Canada Oil Lands and Works Company," capital $1,840,000. The object of this Company is to acquire valuable oil wells and territories in Western Canada, and also to purchase refineries and set chemical works in active operation. Recent experiments in England, at the hands of leading chemical manipulators, attest that Canadian refined oil is 20° safer than that made in Pennsylvania.

As an improvement on polygamy, the Legislature of Utah has been asked to consider a bill which provides that males of fifteen years and females of twelve years of age may contract marriage, with the consent of their parents or guardians. It is difficult to decide which of the two evils would be the least—the youthful or the plural marriages. A contemporary suggests that the bill should have provided for the spanking and sending to their respective "little beds" without supper, of the children, instead of allowing them to marry.

We learn that the rush of working men to Chicago for employment has been largely in excess of the demand, and that at the present time the Relief Committee is being appealed to by numbers of people who have gone there expecting to find plenty of work and high wages, but who have spent all their money without getting anything to do, and are now obliged to ask for assistance. Let working men here give heed to the warning, and keep away from Chicago for the present.

What more humiliating confession could any Frenchman who loves his country make than that made by M. Thiers to one of the Rothschilds, to the effect that bad as the presence of a German army on French soil might be, its absence would probably be worse. The departure of the Germans, it is feared, would be the signal for Buonapartist and Republican risings, and the repetition possibly of the horrors of the Revolution.

It is stated that a feeling of uneasiness prevails in British India; that Lord Napier's despatches to the Home Government intimate that some of the native princes are arming with a view to another insurrection. The discontent occasioning this movement is said to arise from religious prejudice kept alive by wandering dervishes, and from certain measures of taxation lately put in force.

Sir Edward Thornton has been applied to from home to retain copies of every newspaper, periodical and magazine published in the United States, to be placed on exhibition at the International Exhibition to take place in London this year.

Her Majesty the Queen is to attend the thanksgiving ceremonies at St. Paul's Cathedral, the Royal procession taking the customary route, the line of which will be decorated with flags, flowers and other evidences of loyalty.

The number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool in January exceeds that of December by 1,150.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. BLAKE AND HIS GOVERNMENT.

(*From the Montreal Herald.*)

We recently notited these charges, and the denial of the *Globe*, respecting that one of them which connected Mr. Blake, personally, with the alleged charges of corruption. In order to the right understanding of the matter, we may mention that the township of Proton has been settled at a comparatively recent period; but that the settlers have not found the lands as good as they expected, and owing to this circumstance, and to bad seasons, have continued in great poverty; and to have fallen into arrear in their payment to the Government. They were threatened by Mr. John Sandfield's government with prosecutions for these arrears; but having represented that the original cost of their lands was too high, there had been talk of apparently a promise, that time should be given for payment of the arrears. There seems also to have been some hope held out, though how far this went we do not make out very clearly, of a reduction on the original cost. A Mr. Lewis was employed to value the lands and he did so. In the meantime the Sandfield McDonald Government fell to pieces, and a new election was about to take place in the country where Proton is situated, owing to the unseating of Mr. Lauder. Mr. Lewis went to the county to canvass for Mr. Lauder's opponent, Mr. Dickey, and it has been sworn that he told the electors, he had had an interview with Mr. Blake, immediately before leaving Toronto, and had been authorized by Mr. Blake to say that if the Proton settlers would vote for Mr. Dickey, the Government would reduce the price of their lands, if not the story was absurd on the face of it. We do not believe that any public man that we ever had, to say nothing of a man of the character of Mr. Blake, would send such a message. He says that he had not seen Mr. Blake since the preceding March, and of course, could not have made the statement imputed to him. He did, however, see Mr. McKellar, and went to him expressly to ascertain whether the new Government would adopt the policy of the old as to the Proton arrears. Mr. McKellar said yes, and Mr. Lewis told the people that the change of Government would make no difference to their interests. He had occasion, however, to tell them something else; for he found in circulation a paper, which he reprints, which came from the Crown Lands office, and which was used for Mr. Lauder's benefit. In this paper it was said that any settler who wanted the price of his land reduced was to send to the Crown Lands office an account of the value which he affixed to his property, with an affidavit that it was a just estimate. The conclusion, of course, was, that the Government was prepared to reduce the prices. Mr. Lewis told the people that the Government from whom that paper emanated was now at an end, and the implied promise worthless. That, he declares, is the whole truth about his communication with the Proton settlers.

The unhappy case of the missionary who was sent to India to convert the Hindoos and was converted to idolatry himself by the superior argumentative powers of a learned Brahmin, with whom in an unlucky hour he undertook a controversial wrestle, has had its parallel lately in England. At a meeting of a society for the conversion of the Jews in Birmingham, one of the speakers challenged any Hebrew present to a discussion, whereupon, according to the *Jewish Messenger*, an Israelite accepted the offer, mounted the platform, and in a protracted verbal contest met and mastered the challenger, the large audience deciding by vote that the Jew had the best of it. Encouraged by this victory the Israelites of that city have formed an anti-conversion league, and are now carrying the war into Africa. This unexpected opposition has incited the conversionists to renewed and more vigorous efforts, and at the last accounts pamphlets and tracts were being strewed around Birmingham thicker than leaves in Vallambrosa.

A By-law of the Village Council to raise funds for the erection of a Town Hall and Lock-up building appears in our columns to-day; and will be submitted to the rate payers for their approval. We would strongly advise the electors to sustain the action of the council in this matter; but we shall refer to it next week at greater length showing our reasons for taking this course. In the mean time we would advise the electors to discredit the misrepresentions which are being put into circulation by a few disaffected individuals, with a view of opposing this measure.

The Soiree in Zion Church on Monday evening last was a complete success, the large building being filled to overflowing with happy and smiling faces. A. McArthur, Esq., occupied the chair. The speeches were excellent, as were also the refreshments; the performances of Mr. Peden and choir were first class, and did much to enliven the proceedings.

Despatches received from the Governor General at the Phillipine Islands state that 200 native soldiers belonging to the artillery service rebelled and took possession of a fort which was subsequently carried by assault by the regular troops, and all the insurgents killed.

THE LUMBER INTERESTS.—In recent speeches at Ottawa the produce of that region was spoken of as the backbone of the country. It is, no doubt, the lumber vertebræ.

In four days the Province town fishermen have taken 224,946 pounds of cod, mostly by trawling with dories. Some of the dories have taken over a ton per day. Fears have been expressed that trawling would exhaust the fishery, but it has been pursued for several years, and cod are now as plenty as ever.

The French Assembly passed a bill by an overwhelming majority, authorizing the Government to notify England and Belgium of the termination of their commercial treaties with France.

President Thiers, in a recent conversation, expressed his being in favor of a moderate Republic, and that for a long time he had thought it possible, but he now sees his mistake, and that, even with his aid, a Republic cannot exist.

The *Advertiser*, a London journal, asserts that Chief Justice Cockburn will withdraw from the Board of Arbitration at the Geneva Conference, and that the Government will repudiate the Treaty of Washington.

PARLIAMENT OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

After routine business, the following bills were introduced:

Bill to incorporate the Canada Petroleum Refining Co.'y—Mr. Williams, Hamilton; bill respecting the Huron and Bruce Railway Company; also respecting the City Gas Company of London—Mr. Carling; bill to incorporate the Pacific Junction Railway Co.—Mr. Williams, Hamilton; bill to make further provision for the election of members to the Legislative Assembly; also to provide for the institution of suits against the Crown by petition of right—Mr. Blake; bill to amend the Act relating to Co-partnerships; also to enable matters to be proved under oath for purposes of the Legislative Assembly—Mr. Crooks.

Mr. Scott moved the appointment of the Committee of which he had already given notice, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the resignation of Mr. Wood.

Mr. Cameron spoke against the course taken by Government in the matter, and declared he would have nothing more to do with the question.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Blake moved the following bill to make further provision touching the appropriation of the Railway Funds:—"Every order in Council made after the 6th Dec., 1871, authorizing the payment to any Railway Company of any part of the said fund shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the making of such order, be laid before the Legislative Assembly for its ratification or rejection, and no such order shall be operatively given until the same shall have been ratified by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly."

The bill was opposed by Mr. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Wood defended the course of the late Government, but argued that the present Government did not get rid of any responsibility in the matter, and that the talk about introducing the log-rolling system was so much bosh.

Mr. Cumberland did not believe the Government would resign, in case any of their Orders in Council were rejected by the House.

After recess,

The bill was read a second time.

The bill to further secure the Independence of Parliament was also, after some discussion, read a second time.

The House rose at 11 o'clock.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine business the Private Bills Committee reported a bill to incorporate the Daily Telegraph Company of Toronto.

The following bills were introduced:—Bill to incorporate the Moganetawan Lumber Company—Mr. Ardagh; bill respecting the Law Society of Ontario—Mr. Crooks; bill to incorporate the Goderich Mechanics Benevolent Society—Mr. Gibbons; bill to revise and amend the Act to incorporate the Norfolk Railway Company—Mr. E. B. Wood; bill to increase the stock of the Ontario Trust end investment Company—Mr. Hodgins; bill to incorporate the Brampton Water Works Company—Mr. Coyne, bill to incorporate the Norfolk, Oxford and Perth Railway Company—Mr. Perry; bill for the appointment of trustees for the First Calvanistic Baptist Church of Toronto—Mr. Cumberland; bill to incorporate the German Benevolent Society—Mr. Springer; bill to incorporate the Piscatorial Society of Ontario with the Agricultural and Arts' Association—Mr. McLeod; bill to enable the town of Peterboro to aid by way of bonus or otherwise, the establishment of manufactures and construction of water works in that town—Mr. Fairbain.

In answer to Mr. Hodgins,

Mr. Blake said it was not the intention of Government to introduce a measure to increase the representation in this House.

Mr. Perry moved for a return of the names and residences of Coroners in the Province.—Carried.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald moved for correspondence between the Government and the Canada Central Railway Company in relation to any claim for land or other compensation on the part of that Company.—Carried.

Mr. Galbraith moved for a return of the number of copies of Statutes distributed, and the amount received for the sale of the Statutes.—Carried.

Mr. Prince moved that an address be presented to the Governor General, asking him to cause legislation to be initiated tending towards allowing Ontario the management of its own fisheries.

Mr. Blake opposed the motion, and asked Mr. Prince to withdraw it.

Mr. Cameron was glad the leader of the Government took that course.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald also opposed the motion, and hoped it would be withdrawn.

Mr. Prince consented to withdraw the motion.

Mr. McDonald [Leeds] moved for a return respecting Clerks of the Peace and County Crown Attorneys—Carried.

Mr. Cumberland moved for returns respecting timber dues in Muskoka, Perry Sounds and Algoma Districts.—Carried.

Dr. Clarke moved for a return of the petition from the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital.—Carried.

The debate on Mr. Lauder's motion respecting the South Grey election was resumed.

Mr. Mackenzie said that Mr. Lewis had had an interview with him, but had not said a word about his valuation of his lands. He had told him that the Government would carry out the policy of the late Government with regard to the reduction of the price of lands inspection.

The debate was continued till 6 o'clock, when the House rose,

The debate on the South Grey election was continued.

Mr. McKenzie moved an amendment to Mr. Lauders's amendment. The effect of the amendment was to particularize the charge.

A division was taken, and the amendment was carried—Yeas, 43; Nays, 19. Majority for the Government, 24.

Mr. Cameron moved, in amendment, to add the name of Mr. Hamilton to the Committee. Lost—Nays, 47; Yeas, 13.

The original motion, as amended by Mr. McKenzie, was carried. Yeas, 45; Nays, 18.

The House rose at 12.30.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

The following Bills were introduced:—Bill to amend the Act relating to land surveyors and the survey of land—Mr. Rykert; bill to legalize the by-law of the City of London, and to authorize the issue of debenture thereunder—Mr. Rykert; bill to incorporate the South Simcoe Junction Railway—Mr. Ferguson; bill to authorize the construction of a railway to the village of Wardsville, dam on river Thames—Mr. Bethune; bill to repeal sub-sections 2 and 3 of section 71 of the Assessment Act of 1869, relating to the valuing of property in towns and villages for county purposes—Mr. Wood; bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Ottawa Ladies College—Mr. Scott; bill to authorize the Corporation of Ottawa to mortgage the Byward Market property therein mentioned, for the purpose of acquiring land for the extention of said market; bill to relieve the first mortgage bond holders of the London and Port Stanley Railway—Mr. Cameron; bill to incorporate the Midland Land Company—Mr. Williams, Durham; bill to enable the Canada Bolt Company to establish its principal place of business at Toronto, and for other purposes—Mr. Galbraith; bill to authorize the Canada Company to divert a drain through lands in certain townships in Middlesex, Lambton and Huron, Mr. Pardee; bill to provide for the filling up or otherwise cutting off water flowing into abandoned oil wells—Mr. Pardee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Government bill, touching the appropriation of the Railway Fund.

Mr. Blake agreed to the suggestion of Mr. Rykert to provide that every Order in Council granting aid to railways be published in the Ontario "Gazette."

Mr. Blake said, in answer to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, that the question of granting aid to railways going into Bruce would be settled this session, and settled by a vote of the House.

The Committee rose and reported.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Blake's bill to secure the independence of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Cameron said that on the motion for concurrence he would move that the number of Executive Councillors be hereafter limited to five.

Mr. Blake said he would move that the number should not be more than six.

Mr. Blake added a clause to the bill providing that the law should not affect any member of the House who held any such appointment as the bill indicated when he was elected. This clause intended to relieve the member for South Grey (Mr. Lauder) from the effect of the bill.

The Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Prescott, Jan. 31.

On Saturday last Mr. John McParland, cattle dealer, of this place, was attempting with his men to drive a flock of sheep over the river to Ogdensburg on the ice. Mr. McParland had with him a bag containing two thousand five hundred dollars in gold, intended for the payment of duties, &c. The sheep being very troublesome to drive Mr. McParland got out of the sleigh in which he was riding, to render more effective assistance, and in doing so left the bag of gold in the vehicle. Finding the sheep could not be driven over, they were brought back, and on returning Mr. McParland's team broke through the ice and the bag of gold went to the bottom. The horses and sleigh were saved. The place where the gold went down is about 50 feet deep, and about the same number of rods from the shore. Several divers have been telegraphed for, but they all seem to think it better to defer the undertaking for a few days on account of the present severe weather. Mr. McParland and several of his men, assisted by a great many of the townspeople, have been grappling all day, but without any success. Mr. McParland offers $200 for the recovery of the gold.

Milton, Jan. 31.

An inquest was held this evening on the remains of James McGee, who was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Verdict—"Died of disease of the heart."

ACTON, 1st Feb.

A dastardly outrage was perpetrated near here last night upon the horses of Mr. Campbell, teamster. On going to the stable about 9 o'clock to attend to the horses for the night, he found that some one had entered and with an axe cut the gambrels of each horse, nearly severing the legs. No clue to the perpetrator of the disgraceful act has been discovered.

One of the members in the House last night spoke of the sittings costing from eighteen hundred to two thousand dollars a day. They cost something more as at present conducted. They sacrifice the respect which the country should feel towards its Legislature. The loss of time by means of long speeches, rambling declamations, personal squabbles and abuse, is lamentable. It is still more lamentable to find gentlemen descending to the employment of what is not debating but mere clap-trap. One member—old enough to know better, and who would use very different language out of the House—ridicules another member's "Dundreary whiskers," and is called by implication a clown by a third. Accusations against character, veracity, honesty, are flung about with a recklessness that not even the latitude of parliamentary discussion can excuse. And in this way day after day is passed. We wonder how many of the gentlemen who resort to these stale and unprofitable devices think that they are transacting the public business. We should like to know how far they would carry their parliamentary manners into private life. They ought to remember that Parliament is not a debating society, and even if it were, the rules of decent debating societies should be observed; and further, that every hour that is devoted to any talk but proper and business talk, is wasting the public money.—*Express.*

The Turkish Government is waking up to the great importance of railways, and remarkable activity is being exhibited. A line is now in progress between Scutari and Ismidt, and the Sultan has directed that a network of lines shall branch thence through Asia Minor. The "sick man" has hitherto spent too much of his money on armies to protect himself from the Russians. The taking hold of railway projects indicates the initiation of a new policy which will probably be productive of the most healthful results.

An extraordinary case, which cannot fail to interest the medical fraternity, is reported in the Troy Times. A patient in the insane department of the Marshall Infirmary, who has been confined there upwards of two years as a lunatic, was attacked by the small pox, and after the usual run of the disease recovered not only his bodily health but his reason also. He is now apparently as sound in mind as in body, and is preparing to go about his usual avocations. It has long been a common opinion that the small-pox, where it does not terminate fatally, cleanses the system of all impurities, causing all other bodily diseases to disappear with it when a cure is effected; but it is something quite new for it to restore to a crazy man his understanding.

Said Mr. Cantwell to his clergyman, who had a great disrelish for hypocrisy, "How can I best help to reform the world?"—"By beginning with yourself!" was the conclusive reply.