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A. B. MILLS & CO., Hamilton, Ont.

Fortune Favors the Brave

Five Years Duration The Fages Thick, Bloody, and Odour. Sense of Smell Taste Wholly Gone Enured by

Lord's Radical Cure

MESSRS. POTTER & POTTER, Druggists, I feel in acknowledge to you the great benefits Lord's Radical Cure has done for ten years I have been afflicted Catarrh, Deafness and Asthma, at times I have been most severe the last have been thick and bloody matter, so bad that my presence in a room would be noticed by my offensive odour, obliging me to use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE which I was cured with two bottles, of taste and smell which entirely gone for five years, now perfectly restored, much improved. Yours truly,

JOSEPH BRUCE, M. D. PORD, Hazel-Hurst Writer, Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 3, 1877.

LATER

GENTLEMEN—The package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE received some days ago I should have done it if had not been so busy. I have tried it fully, in every case, and although I have been discouraged at times, I have been able to recover my senses of Smell and Taste as well as ever. I can safely and one you choose to me, and I shall be happy to refer to any person who may have been to me.

REV. MELBOURNE H. FORD, Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 15, 1876.

Lord's Radical Cure

is promptly arrests the corroding discharge, Stops the Cough, Enables the sufferer to sound health all the organs of the Head become affected, by a cold, and at the following affections:—

Hay Fever, Inflamed and Mattery Painful and Watery Eyes, Loss of Hearing, Earache, Neuralgia of the Ear, Ringing in the Ears, Ringing Noises Head, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, in the Temples, Loss of the Senses of and smell, Elongation of the Uvula, Inflammation of the tonsils, Painful Sore of Clearing or Hawking Coughs, Breath, Bronchitis and Bleeding of the Lungs.

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The subscriber offers for sale his very valuable farm, about 3 miles from the town of Stouffville, county of York, containing 100 acres of land in the township of Markham, county Grey, being lot 26 in the 6th concession, 80 acres cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is in a high state of cultivation and improvements, with a spring creek and never-failing spring.

The farm fronts on the Gravel Road, being two miles from Mount Forest, one of the most thriving towns in the western district. It is a good markets for all farm produce; with daily stages and a new railway station.

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GOLD MEDAL PIANOS. Awarded ONLY GOLD MEDAL at World's Fair, Vienna. Also Philadelphia Centennial. Lowest prices in Canada. Send for list. Warerooms, Piano and Organ Depot, 8 Adelaide St. East. TORONTO. NORRIS & SOPER.

Unclaimed Money 104,000 Names have appeared since 1850 in advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees, &c. Circulars sent free. "Guide Index," containing 10,000 of these names can be had for $2 of HOFF, BEATY & CO., Bankers, 53 King St. east, Toronto; or search made for $2 for any name in the entire collection of 104,000, referring to moneys and estates lying unclaimed to the value of upwards of

£150,000,000.

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 inserted 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, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto.

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 297. TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

FAHEY—On the 27th ult. at 163 John street, the wife of Mr. William Fahey, of a daughter.

MOLSON—At Montreal, on Nov. 28th, the wife of John Thomas Molson, of a son.

LEE—At Newmarket, on the 27th ult., Mrs. C. M. Lee, of a daughter.

HISCOX—At London, on the 24th November, the wife of Mr. George T. Hiscox, of a daughter.

HEWER—In Guelph, on the 25th Nov., the wife of Mr. John R. Hewer, of a son.

CRAWFORD—At Yorkville, on the 29th ult., the wife of George Crawford, of a son.

LINDSAY—In St. Thomas, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. Alexander Lindsay, of a daughter.

ARCHER—At Collingwood, on the 28th ult., Mrs. J. W. Archer, of a daughter.

LAMBE—On the 2nd inst., at 215 Spadina avenue, the wife of Roger Lambe, Esq., of a daughter.

SCHOLES—In this city, on Dec. 4th, at the Centennial Hotel, the wife of Thomas S. Scholes, of a daughter.

CLUBBE—December 3rd, at 50 Arthur street the wife of Mr. A. Clubbe, of a daughter.

MORTIMER—In Guelph, on the 2nd inst., the wife of John Mortimer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SIMPSON—REYNER—On the 29th November, by the Rev. Joseph Greer, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Isaac Whitehead, of Windham, to Jennie, youngest daughter of Mr. William Reyner, of Nixon.

ALEXANDER—FROWSITZER—At St. John's church, by the Rev. W. Williams, F. G. Alexander, of Toronto, to Miss Agnes B., daughter of the late C. H. Frowsitzer, of New York.

CHISHOLM—MORIE—At Barnia, on the 27th ult., at the R. C. Church, by the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., and Roman Prelate, of London, late of Sand etch, Mr. A. T. Chisholm, of the firm of Messrs. D. Chisholm & Bros., booksellers and publishers, Montreal, to Miss Mary Jane Victoria Morie, daughter of the late Hector Morie, Esq., for many years of her Majesty's Customs, Sandwich.

HANCOCK—ANGELL—On the 29th ult. at St. Peter's church, Cobourg, by the Rev. Canon Sheppard, M.A., rector, Alexander Stanley Hancock, Esq., to Ellen Angell, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Clifford Angell, Esq., of London, England.

DUCK—MACARTHY—At Chatham, Ont., on Thursday, Nov. 29th, at the residence of Thos. Morton, Esq., by the Ven. Archdeacon Sandys, John H. Duck, of Windsor, to Flora L. Macarthy, of Chatham.

[illegible]—On the 29th ult., at the residence of his father, 43 Adelaide street, London, by the Rev. E. Sanderson, assisted by the Rev. Father J. Smith to Isabella Jeffers, all of London.

TUTELL—YOUNG—On Nov. 29th, by Rev. Dr. Hartley, Edward H. Tutell to Miss Elizabeth Young, both of Adelaidetown.

DEATHS.

BROHMAN—At Little Germany, Sunday, Nov. 25th, Gottlieb Brohman.

GOULTHORPE—At Montreal, on the 25th ultimo, Albert Edward youngest child of John Goulthorpe, aged 17 months and 6 days.

LEPPER—On Wednesday the 28th, ult., at Dutton Creek, at her residence, Sarah Lepper, widow of the late John Lepper.

FARRELL—At the residence of Mrs. Clarke, 175 Victoria street, on the morning of the 28th ult., Elizabeth, relict of the late Patrick Farrell, Belturbet, county Cavan, Ireland, in the 81st year of her age.

WAKEFIELD—On Monday, the 26th ult., at her residence, Beechboro', Dundas, Martha, widow of the late William Wakefield, Esq., in her 76th year.

FARRELL—At the residence of Mrs. Clarke, 175 Victoria street, on the morning of the 28th ult. Elizabeth, relict of the late Patrick Farrell, Belturbet, county Cavan, Ireland, in the 81st year of her age.

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INGHAM—At London, on Nov. 27th, Thomas C. Ingham aged 16 years.

O'BRIEN—On the 27th Nov., of consumption, Mr. John O'Brien, late proprietor of the Spread Eagle Hotel, 121 Queen street west, in the 34th year of his age.

CAMPBELL—On the 29th ult., Mary Ellen, infant daughter of Archibald and Ellen Campbell, Church street.

BEAN—On the 26th ult., Edith M. Jones, aged 16 years, only daughter of Wm. J. Bean.

MORTON—On the 30th ult., at 434 Seaton street, Henry Thomas Morton, aged 3 years 8 months.

KENCFRATICK—This morning, at his residence, corner Park and Main streets, Hamilton, Archibald Kingsley, late Consul General, in the 83rd year of his age.

GILLESPIE—At St. Catharines, on November 28th, at his father's residence, Robert Tweedy, son of Andrew and Ellen Gillespie, aged 3 years.

TWOEY—At Lindsay, on Sunday, November 25th, Mrs. John Twohey, mother of the Rev. Father Twohey, of Peterborough, aged 72.

FAIR—At his residence, in the township of Chandagn, on Thursday, 29th Nov., Alexander Fair, Esq., aged 65 years and 7 months.

WILLIAMS—At the family residence, Glenewy, Kensington, London, Ontario, Thomas Wentworth, wife of John Williams, formerly druggist, aged 42 years.

SMITH—In the Gore of London, on the 1st instant, Mary Jane Smith, wife of the late Mr. Arthur Smith, and eldest daughter of Mr. Alex. Ander A. and Jane Dunlop, aged 22 years 9 months.

O'BRIEN—In Kingston, on the morning of November 30th, Bridget O'Brien, aged 45 years.

CAMPBELL—In North Chatham, on Wednesday, 28th November, 1877, Duncan Campbell, aged 66 years.

LEAKE—In Kensington, on the 3rd Dec., 1877, E. E. T. Leake, aged 16 years.

LIVINGSTON—At Kingston, on the 2nd inst. Angelia, second daughter of the late James Livingstone, aged 9 years.

HIGINBOTHAM—At No. 57 Mutual street, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., Wm. Higinbotham, Esq., in the 61st year of his age.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1877.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Canadians and Englishmen have denounced, reviled, sneered at, and misrepresented the Washington Treaty, and that statesman, Imperial and Canadian, who accepted her Majesty's commission and discharged honestly and loyally their high duties under it. Mr. BLAKE went so far in his resistance to the Imperial will—embodied in a solemn contract with a foreign nation—as to propose that the adoption by the Canadian Parliament of the bill to give the Treaty effect in Canada. His proposal was rejected by the 141 members of Parliament, while he only found 30 in his own Province to vote with him. Nevertheless, the dissatisfied faction, which he then forced into a formal declaration of their hostility to the Treaty of 1871, from that time till the award by the Fishery Commission, of $5,500,000 to Canada, continued to reprobate the Treaty of Washington, and to assail Sir JOHN MACDONALD for agreeing to its terms. The two stock charges of the Opposition were:

1. The abandonment of the Fenian claims.

2. The sacrifice of our commercial and territorial rights in the matter of the Fisheries.

That Sir JOHN MACDONALD was only one of five Commissioners; that he accepted the position of an *imperial* Commissioner subject to instructions from the Imperial Government with the knowledge and approval of the Canadian Parliament, and with the express sanction of Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. BLAKE, are contained in their speeches, reported in *Hansard*; that he prevailed upon the Commission to agree that Canada should continuance of the treaty fish and fish oil, the produce of our fisheries, should be admitted into the United States free of duty; that the use of the St. Clair Flats canal should be free to Canadians on the same terms as to citizens of the United States, and that the use of the *State* canals contiguous to the boundary line should also be enjoyed by Canadians if the influence of the Federal Government could secure it; that the navigation of Lake Michigan should be free and open to our commerce; that the privilege of transit for our exports and imports through the United States without payment of duty should be secured to our merchants; that our vessels on the great Lakes should be at liberty to carry freight from one port to another of the United States, provided the goods carried pass overland in Canada for any part of the distance; that the Canadian Northern or Welland railway, and that the difference in value of the fishery privileges granted to the United States over those granted to Canada should be ascertained by an impartial Commission—that Sir JOHN was thus authorized, and that he secured all these great commercial advantages to the people of Canada by the Washington Treaty, only excited his enemies to renewed attacks, to more violent objurgations, and to more truculent and defamatory treatment on the platform and in the press. Even after that Treaty had been ratified, and Sir JOHN's conduct approved by both branches of the Canadian Parliament—in the House of Commons by more than a two-thirds majority—the Grit organ and the Grit leaders continued to denounce the Treaty, and to hold Sir JOHN individually responsible for its alleged defects. But at last the climax of factious and reckless opposition was reached. The Commission to settle the Fishery claims of Canada under the Treaty was constituted; its members had assembled at Halifax; agents and counsel were collecting evidence to prove our case; and every honest Canadian felt that reticence was prudence. Even newspaper correspondents were kept at arm's length lest some premature disclosure, some incautious remark, or some distorted statement, might get into the press and excite national susceptibilities, or, perhaps, disturb the judicial equanimity of the Commission. But that was the very occasion seized upon by the Premier and his Finance Minister to reiterate their calumnies against Sir JOHN MACDONALD in connection with the Treaty, and to tell the American Commissioner that *he could, if he liked, refuse to give Canada a dollar*, for his dissent would, in their opinion, vitiate the award! Here is what Mr. CARTWRIGHT said at the Aylmer picnic on the 22nd October last:

"How did that crafty statesman, as his friends are fond of calling him, discharge his duties as High Joint Commissioner? Let the record of that most miserable treaty answer. In the course of that one transaction he committed four blunders—gross and stupid blunders—showing as great ignorance as it is possible for a human being to conceive. In the same page of that document in which the Americans provided that in the case of their own arbitration a majority of the Commissioners at Geneva should be allowed to give a verdict and assess damages against England, Sir John chose to insert a paragraph which leaves it exceedingly dubious if we are not at this moment at the mercy of the American Commissioner alone. Is it possible to imagine a more densely stupid act than * * to give the Americans a chance, rightly or wrongly, to refuse us all compensation if their Commissioner refuses to allow us any!"

Of course the indiscreet reference, the false statement, and the equally false deductions, led to the inevitable sequence—"we have to thank Sir JOHN MACDONALD for our difficulty. (Hear, hear.)" To get a stab at Sir JOHN, rightly or wrongly, Mr. CARTWRIGHT would sacrifice his own honour, violate his oath of office, and deprive his country, if he could, of millions of dollars to which she was entitled, and which she is about to receive through the astuteness and statesmanship of the man he once betrayed and now vainly attempts to depose. The unpatriotic suggestions of the Grit leaders, published to the world at the most critical moment in the controversy, have, fortunately, not prevented a decision just to Canada, and not, apparently, unacceptable to the United States. The American Commissioner took the hint given him by the Canadian Ministers, and dissented from, or rather declined to concur in, the award. He also hinted at a desire on his part to be chosen to do it, he has either from a sense of duty, or on the ground that it is an investment that serves his purpose. In the one case we are entitled to be told more, and in the other we are quite prepared to admit that he has generally shown himself an excellent man of business, knowing where to place his money to the best advantage. Once he made a slip. When he endorsed the promissory notes of the *Liberal*, started in the abortive attempt to rid himself of the tyranny of GEORGE BROWN, he went into a business the capacity of which as a sinking fund he did not adequately measure. Perhaps, therefore, he will be willing to bear share in the liquidation of those demands he charges it to "extravagant Canadians." Why should he not share in the rounds of his menagerie, came to the pelican's cage, and "wilderness," the old lady interrupted, "What! that delightful bird which lacerates its own breast to feed its young?" "No, ma'am, *our* pelican is not such a confounded fool." And the people who have to pay the Scotch income tax of EDWARD of being much troubled with want of sense.

TURKISH RESOURCES.

THE LONDON *Times* has a valuable and exhaustive notice of the resources of Turkey, tending to show that the empire is perhaps capable of a much greater effort than is commonly supposed. Our contemporary's review embraces population and area, principal products and capitalisments, trade revenue and taxation, revenue applicable to war purposes, and cost of maintenance of the army in a defensive war on Turkish territory. The data for such an inquiry, as the *Times* points out, are notoriously defective. The statistics being few, and what they are, mostly scattered, the particulars relating to the several Provinces, and not to the whole empire. Still there is the information on hand which enables statisticians to make estimates near enough for practical purposes, just as a mariner, off Malta, when he first proposed the income-tax, was able to make a tolerably good guess as to its probable yield.

The Russian and Greek parties have denounced, reviled, sneered at, and misrepresented the Washington Treaty, and that statesman, Imperial and Canadian, who accepted her Majesty's commission and discharged honestly and loyally their high duties under it. Mr. BLAKE went so far in his resistance to the Imperial will—embodied in a solemn contract with a foreign nation—as to propose that the adoption by the Canadian Parliament of the bill to give the Treaty effect in Canada. His proposal was rejected by 141 members of Parliament, while he only found 30 in his own Province to vote with him. Nevertheless, the dissatisfied faction, which he then forced into a formal declaration of their hostility to the Treaty of 1871, from that time till the award by the Fishery Commission, of $5,500,000 to Canada, continued to reprobate the Treaty of Washington, and to assail Sir JOHN MACDONALD for agreeing to its terms. The two stock charges of the Opposition were:

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THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Liverpool Dates to Nov. 22nd.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

There are now in town more than a dozen special correspondents who have returned from the seat of war, all more or less shattered in health. The *Daily News* has done handsomely by Mr. Archibald Forbes, whose break-down they have solaced with a cheque for £2,000. It is said that one campaign as war correspondent usually quenches the ardour of those appointed. With the exception of a few old and well-known hands, the specials in every war are entirely fresh. Of the score or so of men sent out to represent the London press in the present campaign not half a dozen ever acted in a similar capacity before. Amongst the invalided specials is Mr. Melton Prior—one of the artists of the *Illustrated London News*—whose sketches of the war were amongst the best which appeared in that journal.

PLOTS IN PARIS.

A London correspondent writes:—"Popular disturbances in Paris are seriously apprehended. A revolutionary committee of actual French Communists are now at work in London, and there is a station for war materials in the Belleville quarter of Paris, and a politician intimately acquainted with what is going on among these desperate outlaws assures me that the remnants of the Communist party of 1871 are secretly preparing to seize any feasible opportunity for raising a turmoil in Paris. They profess to know that the present Government will soon provide these revolutionaries with the desired excuse for mischief."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* sends the following extracts from a private letter which reaches him from an influential quarter in Paris:—I mention my name because I am known to my opinion civil war is now only a question of week or perhaps of days, unless something entirely unforeseen should turn up to prevent it. Nothing but the fear of revolution, which is felt by the people of the Elysée within the bounds of probability, will, I fear, prevent bloodshed. Violence, would long since have been resorted to. At the last Elysée reception MacMahon said to a gentleman who was standing in the centre, that he means to stop where he is. In his coarse guard-room vocabulary he spoke of "nettoyer" the Republic and of the streets with *mitraille*, and he told the Duc de Broglie that he was about to resolve to keep his position. The journals which have *attacked* at the Elysée no longer hesitate to speak of the coup d'état. The recent slippery Orleans Prince whose intrigues against the Republic are well known, is getting out of the way of the storm. The Comte de Paris, under a German title, is at Nice, and Chambord is at Frohsdorf. Years ago, but these events are making an old man of him. He now sees that MacMahon is not the man for the occasion, and will not hesitate to plunge the country into a civil war. Gambetta runs imminent personal risk as do most of the Republicans, and he ought to be prepared for treachery. If I were in his place I should be ready to fly at a moment from which I had the means of escape if the building were surrounded.

DISTRESS IN SOUTH WALES.

Lord Aberdare, speaking at Cardiff, drew a most gloomy picture of existing distress in South Wales. With twenty-five years experience, he said, he had never known trade so bad, or the misery of the working classes so great. It is a sad thing, he continued, for men to earn daily bread for their families. His Lordship added that there were instances of death from want of proper food and clothing.

A HOAX.

Some "wag" wrote to Mr. Gladstone in Lord De Vesci's name inviting him to visit his Lodge in Abbeyleix. Mr. Gladstone in the most courteous way responded, and Lord De Vesci, though greatly surprised at the invitation, on the journey of the situation, accepted it.

THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION HALL.

Through the destruction of this building by fire, the Scottish Corporation of London and the United States of America, which was instituted for the Relief of Distress of Scots, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir Michael Connal, Bart., Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart., Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart., Sir Dr. Chapin, Judge Charles A. Peabody, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Commander James Grant Wilson, Mr. William H. Appleton, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, Mr. Richard Grant White, Mr. Frederick Bellew, the Rev. Dr. Ewen, Mr. Erastus C. Benedict, Judge John K. Porter, and Chief Justice Shea, of the Marine Court, after a special meeting, a general conversation Mr. Field introduced Dr. Blackie, who gave a most interesting address. Scotland was originally an American society, and when it met in 1875 at the Hague it had 1,000 members, now it has 4,000 members, but most of the additions are from Europe. At the conclusion of the address Dr. Blackie, and Mr. Bremen in 1876, Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, of Berlin, was appointed to present a scheme of international copyright between Great Britain and Germany, and in his report he says that Germany and Great Britain alone of a population of grants to authors, and the same may be said of France, Germany, Italy, Russia, in fact, of nearly all of the civilized world except the United States, a country which has long been the most notorious for the most progressive nation in the world, but which has not yet granted no rights to foreign authors. The question of profits to the publishers was not important, as in various instances it was only a trifle in the same; but it was in each case a question of justice or injustice, and he thought that it was a question which should itself to be heavily and so honestly to get free of debt would be a great act to consider any other side of the question.

Dr. Osgood said that he thought it wrong to steal the fruit of a man's brain. He thought a proper law should be passed which would prevent a man's being robbed of the benefit of his copyright by charge an exorbitant price for an extremely necessary book. What was best for the author was best for the reader. He thought the question should be agitated.

Chief Justice Richards of Canada, said that he had been legislating on the subject in Canada, and as the law now stood a tax was imposed upon all American reprints of English works imported into the Dominion of 12½ per cent., which went to the country's circumstances, and which has been taken. The Southern people, it is affirmed, are well pleased with the change, but the Canadian people are included in this designation is not very distinctly indicated. On his Southern tour the President is cheerful and confident, and shows no signs of "going to back" on what he has begun.

The President is very clear and emphatic in insisting that the public debt and interest thereon must be paid in gold—a measure which will be accepted the world over at its face value. He holds that both internal and external trade suffer from the prevalent uncertainty, which profits none but those whose business it is to deal in money of fluctuating value. The policy of remitting of specie payments should be pursued by every suitable means, and without wavering of purpose. He says he cannot, however, for disparaging silver, as if it were not a precious metal at all. Both gold and silver should be used together, as the fair volume of both being made available. To do this, certain conditions of commercial intercourse would inevitably be observed; which means that ninety-three cents is not sufficient intrinsic value for a silver dollar, that, in fact, it is one cent pretty near to 100 cents, and that a fair limit must be set to the amount for which it can be made legal tender. Let the United States to insist upon paying its debt in silver dollars worth only ninety-three cents, the loss from having to pay higher interest would greatly overbalance the profit. There are now outstanding some fourteen hundred millions of six and seven per cent. bonds, and, if the interest on those could be reduced, it would be a great thing, if, when he first proposed the income-tax, was able to make a tolerably good guess as to its probable yield.

PRESIDENT HAYES' MESSAGE.

President Hayes sends to Congress this year a message exceeding most if not all the messages of his predecessors in length. He begins with a defence of his Southern policy, saying in effect that the wounds left by the war cannot be left open forever, and that the national army could no longer be used to sustain local Governments. The claim is made that the policy of leaving the South to its own local Government has actually succeeded, and that the country is better for the change. Fatal collisions have almost entirely ceased, and political turmoil and turbulence have disappeared; while trade is rapidly improving; all which goes to show that the right course, and the one which would have led to most satisfactory results, was pursued. The Southern people, it is affirmed, are well pleased with the change, but the Canadian people are included in this designation is not very distinctly indicated. On his Southern tour the President is cheerful and confident, and shows no signs of "going to back" on what he has begun.

The President is very clear and emphatic in insisting that the public debt and interest thereon must be paid in gold—a measure which will be accepted the world over at its face value. He holds that both internal and external trade suffer from the prevalent uncertainty, which profits none but those whose business it is to deal in money of fluctuating value. The policy of remitting of specie payments should be pursued by every suitable means, and without wavering of purpose. He says he cannot, however, for disparaging silver, as if it were not a precious metal at all. Both gold and silver should be used together, as the fair volume of both being made available. To do this, certain conditions of commercial intercourse would inevitably be observed; which means that ninety-three cents is not sufficient intrinsic value for a silver dollar, that, in fact, it is one cent pretty near to 100 cents, and that a fair limit must be set to the amount for which it can be made legal tender. Let the United States to insist upon paying its debt in silver dollars worth only ninety-three cents, the loss from having to pay higher interest would greatly overbalance the profit. There are now outstanding some fourteen hundred millions of six and seven per cent. bonds, and, if the interest on those could be reduced, it would be a great thing, if, when he first proposed the income-tax, was able to make a tolerably good guess as to its probable yield.

A Waterloo hero is regarded somewhat in the light of a relic of the remote past, so far away appears that "lord Sabbath" on which Wellington "knock the spoiler down." Trafalgar was fought ten years before; but long ago as that is there are some alive who took part in that great naval battle. They dined together not long ago in England; their names are as follows:—Admiral of the Fleet, Sir George Rose Sartorius, K. C. B., who is now in his ninety-eighth year. Admiral Sir Thomas Jane, 1801, fought as a midshipman on board the Tonnant; Admiral Robert Fabian, who was a midshipman on the Victory on the day February 1, 1804, as a midshipman in the Belleropon; Admiral William Henry Percival Johnson, entered the navy July 2, 1803, was midshipman of the Victory; Vice-Admiral Henry Spencer Ommanney, navy in March, 1803, was midshipman in the Defiance; Commander Francis Hixard, was a first-class volunteer in the Téméraire; Commander William Vicary (who is now in his eighty-fifth year, and who entered the navy February 6, 1805), was first class volunteer in the Achille; and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Morshead, R.M., was midshipman of the Africa.

The London correspondent of a Chicago paper was in attendance on the great defective case at the Old Bailey, and was astonished beyond measure at the methods of English lawyers. Our personal rule is to be an impression among the opposing counsel that they were deadly enemies because they had been engaged on the opposite sides of the same case. Their treatment of each other was characterized by the courtesy of gentlemen, such as one would find at a dinner-table or in the social interchange of a drawing room. In the years of unseemly squabbles, of the ill-tempered wrangles of counsel made me homesick; and we can recognize the fact that I was far from home, and among a strange, a singular people. My nostalgia was increased by the entire absence of anything like the bullying of witnesses. The man in the box was not treated as if he was regarded as a liar and a deliberate perjurer. There seems to prevail here the singular—singular from an American standpoint—conviction that a man can be a witness on the other side without being necessarily a liar and a horse-thief, and treated accordingly."

International Copyright

Dr. Blackie, of Glasgow, head of the publishing house of Blackie & Son, of London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and Messrs. Appleton, the United States, delegates from the American Committee for the Reform of International Copyright, of the House of Lords, adjourned to the second meeting, on Friday, Nov. 23, 1877, when Dr. Blackie, in the chair, in an unanimously carried resolution—"Bringing to the attention of the permanent committee of the association in this country the necessity of urging upon Congress the desirability of passing suitable laws upon the subject of international copyright. The other evening Mr. David Dudley Field, who is an active member of the association, invited a number of gentlemen who are interested in the subject to meet Dr. Blackie at his house in New York. Among those who accepted the invitation were ex-Governor Fenton, Chief Justice Richards, of the Canadian Court of Appeals, Judge Daly, Dr. Chapin, Judge Charles A. Peabody, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Commander James Grant Wilson, Mr. William H. Appleton, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, Mr. Richard Grant White, Mr. Frederick Bellew, the Rev. Dr. Ewen, Mr. Erastus C. Benedict, Judge John K. Porter, and Chief Justice Shea, of the Marine Court. After a special meeting, a general conversation Mr. Field introduced Dr. Blackie, who gave a most interesting address. Scotland was originally an American society, and when it met in 1875 at the Hague it had 1,000 members, now it has 4,000 members, but most of the additions are from Europe. At the conclusion of the address Dr. Blackie, and Mr. Bremen in 1876, Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, of Berlin, was appointed to present a scheme of international copyright between Great Britain and Germany, and in his report he says that Germany and Great Britain alone of a population of nearly a hundred millions, and of a population of nearly a hundred millions, and of a population of nearly a hundred millions, and