The Weekly Mail.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, November 3.

GREAT CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION AT MANCHESTER.

On October 28th, about 40,000 Lancashire Conservatives met at the Pomona Gardens, Manchester, to express confidence in the Government during the present crisis in the East. A large number of members of Parliament and prominent adherents of the party was present, and resolutions were passed in support of the Government's foreign policy, which had "restored the prestige of England, maintaining the honour and integrity of the Empire, and been prompted by a regard for the best interests of humanity," and condemning "the unpatriotic attempts made by members of the Liberal party, who, while free from the responsibilities of office, have sedulously endeavored to make political capital out of the impulsive sympathies of the nation." Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., who was chairman, pressed the belief that if Mr. Gladstone had succeeded in his desired for a caucus upon the Government, he would not have had more than 150 members with him in the division lobby.

NEW JUDGE.

Mr. Henry Hawkins, Q.C., has been offered, and has accepted, the vacant judgeship caused by the death of Mr. Justice Archibald, in the Court of Queen's Bench, and subsequently became a member of his case. He will be sworn in on Thursday next before the Lord Chancellor, in conjunction with Mr. Manisty, Q.C. Mr. Hawkins while at the bar has performed many celebrated exploits as an advocate, his able conduct of the Tichborne prosecution being among them. He has for many years probably enjoyed more practice of common law than anyone else. As a counsel engaged in "compensation cases" he has stood unrivalled for many years. It is well known that he has refused several judgeships offered him by the present party, and his acceptance of the present offer has caused no little surprise.

SPLIT AMONG THE LIBERALS.

The Glasgow *Herald* says:—We understand that a very large number of Liberal steamers—the celebrated paddle-steamer Scotia, 3,871 tons, and the screw-steamer Tiber, 2,000 tons—generally laid up for Glenlochy, have been sold, the Cuba to Mr. David Brown, Leith. The two steamers, together with a sister named Calabria, were all recently withdrawn from the Atlantic service, their expenses being found to be coupled with other circumstances connected with the accommodation provided, and the management of the company while competing with steamers of more recent construction. The Scotia was built by Messrs. J. & G. Thomson, Partick, in 1862, and was then recognized as being one of the finest steamers afloat. She was then, however, for years the proved the favourite steamer of the Cunard line, having accommodation for upwards of 1,000 horse-power, and her splendid accommodation proving very attractive to North Atlantic voyagers. Soon, however, she was outstripped by more modern steamers, and among the first screw steamships to sustain the credit of the Clyde was the Tiber, which was built by Messrs. Thomson in 1864. This steamer is 2,668 tons gross, and has supplied 1,000 horse-power. In the course of a decade, however, she was outstripped in speed and in size, as a yeoman, and eight of the women as widows of farmers (six of them in Wales) and the widow of a gamekeeper. Five of the men are registered as agricultural labourers, and six of the women (three of them in Wales) as widows of agricultural labourers or gardeners. Two of the women were servants; one of the men was a sailor, and one of the women widow of a Coastguardsman. But the majority of these aged persons are described as having been occupied in ordinary trades, or as being the widows of persons so occupied, only in the towns. Of the whole sixty-nine the deaths of as many as nineteen were registered in Wales, nine in the metropolis, and only four in the north-western division of England.

It has been offered to purchase Temple Bar from the Corporation, he wishing to have it as an entrance lodge to his estate at Kelvedon, Essex.

The experience, moreover, of all Arctic voyages seems to be so definitely against the use of alcohol for men who are exposed to cold, that these points in the narrative must have been regarded with surprise by all whose attention has been called to the subject. It indeed, has been during the monotony of a long and inactive winter, were allowed to rely not merely upon grog, but upon "extra grog." I venture to say that the development of scurvy so soon as the spring returned, with its active labour and severe exposure, is no longer a mystery."

THE QUEEN ON SUNDAY HARVESTING.

On Sunday, the 29th ult., her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, drove to Lochnagar distillery, and paid a visit to Mr. Begg. From continuous wet, the weather had on the previous day cleared up and changed to bright sunshine. The Queen, after a short stay at Lochnagar farm, continued her drive by way of Balmoral, and remained for some time beside a field of oats belonging to Mr. Begg, where about fifty men and women were actively at work binding in stooks grain which had been spread out to dry on the Saturday. It was quite dry on Sunday, and the people in the district turned out, in the hope that the crop, had the whole field bound and stooked by evening, part of the operation being completed by the Sunday morning. Her Majesty signified to Mr. Begg her opinion that the work was one of necessity. In this, says the Dundee *Advertiser*, she differs from some Scotch clergymen, who on Sunday are on the Sunday previous denounced from the pulpit the practice of Sunday harvesting as a violation of the sanctity of the Sabbath.

THE NEW CRUISER IN DEPTFORD.

There is a scheme on foot for establishing a university endowment to provide funds in support of the chair, on condition that £3,000 shall be raised elsewhere. Of this sum £2,000 has already been subscribed in London, and now it is expected that the wealthiest community in the provinces will do its duty in the matter. England, says the London *Globe*, has enormous and constantly increasing commercial relations with China, yet young men who desire to go out to that country have no means of previously becoming acquainted with its language and literature. This is surely an undesirable state of things, and it may safely say that it is one which could not exist in any other European nation having a position like ours. Of course the necessities of the case are expected to subscribe to the object from any other motive than a desire to smooth the path of those who care for Chinese only as a means of making money, or by helping to found the chair they will also be promoting the interests of science. It is notorious that Chinese is more difficult than any other, except of scholars, both for its own sake and for the light it casts on philological laws. In Germany and Russia, governments have devoted their lives to its study; and England has shown a disposition even to two Chinese scholars who can hold their own against Continental competitors. We are bound, in the interests of Commerce as we ought to have done with our unqualified opportunist; and it will be disgraceful if the chance of establishing a wiping away this reproach is not taken advantage of. It is not necessary that the wealth of the provincial towns in England is given almost every day by charitable persons, not only for other objects.

The Manchester *Guardian* remarks:—"Our relations with the Ottoman Empire are more important interests in Asia than all the rest of Europe combined, it is strange that we should be so ignorant of the state of all European countries to promote Oriental studies. Something has indeed, been accomplished in Russian, but the reproach as regards our great Indian dependency is not lessened by our having during the fruits of a better acquaintance with the varied races which people the peninsula. But the Mussulman population of China, have attracted small attention, and the vast field of Chinese literature has been left to the zeal of students and to foreign Governments for publication. We could, if we chose, have taken the lead of us in this enterprise; and it is superfluous to speak of France, whose distinction in Chinese literature, and the recension of Chinese antiquity, or of works, which the Emperor Tung Chi, the school for Chinese in Paris itself. The parental Government of the Continent have supplied the value of the Chinese Repository, which in its most authentic chose dates back to the commencement of our century. It was deserted in an unknown line as the Chinese Repository now lying; and their philologists have been attracted to the Chinese language, and construction, which combines the archaic interest of a dead language with the material, also valuable for the purpose of acquiring speech affords. England has been backward in paying the Attention to the importance of Chinese studies, because here the Government does not undertake the patronage of literature. The Chinese Government makes it the more incumbent on our people to take the initiative and to do for themselves what the enlightened Governments of Europe do for their people if they are persuaded that the thing is worth doing.

TITHES.

Mr. Malcolm Douglas, one of the proprietors of the *Chelmsford Chronicle*, whose case against the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for a distraint for tithe rent-charge, was dismissed by the Queen's Bench, entered a plea at the Chelmsford Assizes, on Monday last, and judgment from the case against the Commissioners, he would not have had more than 150 members with him in the division lobby.

NEW JUDGE.

A name that has for the last month been more constantly and loudly sounded in the public ear than almost any other is that of Lord Selborne. He is known to almost the world about which it is more difficult to get any information. It is known to be distinguished answerer at the Bar, a fair view, as a St. Petersburg journal has ostentatiously published, of his death, the value which wash the coveted capital of the East. But whether it is a town or a village, a man or a woman, it is not in the power of the Sultan to accomplish. Yet, if the Sultan, in this country would venture to say, The maps are, of course, mute on the subject, and the Sultan's proclamation is not of a special correspondents, seem to have had very considerable difficulty in getting into the mysteriousdomain. It appears, however, from a quotation made by the Paris *Figaro*, that the Sultan's proclamation, at the same time made his way into the Imperial sanctum, and the result of his expedition has been to convince the Sultan of the extent of productions, the American humorist's diary. According to the Constitutionnel, the Sultan is a man of wit and travel, Livadia is a happy combination of Imperial splendour with rustic simplicity. Lying at about three miles distance from the village of Yalta, it is protected on the side of the sea by a long range of sloping hills. The parks and gardens extend far and wide over the sides of the mountains, and amid the luxuriant foliage are seen the bright roofs and portices of the Imperial residence. Wherever the Czar only, but to various other members of the Imperial family. The Sultan's proclamation for the same part as remarkable for their modest dimensions as the grounds are for their extent. The Constitutionnel does not seem to be that of the Grand Duke Michael, which is built solidly in the purest style of Grecian architecture. The Sultan's guests have made Livadia the favourite resort of the present Czar on account of the beauty of its situation. Numbers of small pavilions scattered here and there about the woods attest his love of a quiet life, more simple than that of the mainland. It is accordingly for the beauty of the trees and flowers and the splendour of the scenery that the place is to be admired, rather than for that elegant luxury with which the Imperial family may be at home by surround themselves.

SCURVY, ALCOHOL, AND LOW TEMPERATURES.

Dr. James Edwards, Medical Officer of Health for St. James', London, writes to the *Times*:—

"The fact of this splendidly-equipped Polar expedition having been crippled with scurvy taken up by surprise, and demands a searching inquiry as to its cause. The problem of protecting from scurvy the brave fellows who may after night no longer to be left uncolved, and one cannot but hope that an investigation of the origin in this condition will clear up the subject and teach us all such lessons as have yet to be learnt. Side by side with our crews in their winter quarters there lived herds of musk oxen, ermine, hares in abundance, large quantities of Brent geese, and seals, while "the shore of which the ships lay was infested with owls, whose young grew to maturity and formed a prey for wolves. The range northward these creatures appears to have been limited by want of food rather than by climatic conditions as such, and their health and activity were so good that they generally evaded capture by our men. The question is, Why should our men have suffered from scurvy in a climate where owls lived comfortably and musk oxen appear to do well? Assuming, as at present we must do, that our men were adequately provided with the best preserved milk, meats, and vegetables, it follows either that our men, in spite of their efforts, do not retain their dietetic properties unchanged, or that in spite of perfect food and all the appliances which our Government could provide, our men have been exposed to some incidental cause of scurvy. I venture to call attention to what may prove to have been one fact in the development of this disease. In the *Times* of Tuesday it is stated that so soon as the sun had gone for the winter "the men had no extra glass of grog were sent out to sledge and from another part of the narrative it appears that 'molasses and rum' were adhered to as the only supplies for the sledges in the spring. I venture to aver that this practice is in the teeth of all that we know in general as to the scurvy-producing qualities of alcohol when taken at all continuously. "It class of men suffer from predisposition to disease so much as regular spirit-drinkers. Dr. Hillyard Cameron was born at Saumur, Angoulême, France, April 14, 1817, during the time that his father's regiment formed part of the army of occupation. He was son of the late Angus Cameron, of the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders, who, having seen active service in the Peninsular war with the Iron Duke, came to Canada in 1825, where he resided until the time of his death. Deceased received his earlier education at Kilkenny College, but was only thirteen years of age when he entered Upper Canada College, for many years the sole collegiate institution in Western Canada. Here he carried off several prizes, and by his conspicuous ability gave promise of that marked success which he afterwards achieved in the Medical profession, and his Church there was no more zealous and persistent champion. In our generation it is rarely that we meet with a more courteous and hospitable host, a more gentlemanly by courtesy, but in the largest and truest sense of the term. Though for the last few days there existed but little hope of his recovery, the news of his death will carry a shock through our whole community. The but a fortnight since he took a prominent part in the settlement of the Northern Railway's business with the Government, and to two rapid journeys between Toronto and Ottawa without rest must be traced the immediate ailment which has rapidly culminated in death. It was while replying in his usual happy style to a toast given at the Ottawa Bar dinner to Mr. Justice Moss that he first felt that arrest of the action of the heart which eventually carried him off. In his sixtieth year, and in the full possession of his faculties to the last, will all the members of his family but his all, and of the English Church in Toronto, are of ominous import. We are to understand that both England and Russia are actually preparing for the worst. The two Powers are to meet at a pen and paper Congress, but neither, we believe, will go with a hand on the sword's hilt. Everybody this Conference is to be a serious affair, and we hear that Russia is busy factory to know that one of England's very ablest public men—the Marquis of Salisbury—will be there to represent her interests. He is not considered a man to

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE.

The Porte Declines to Participate in the Discussions—Peace Not Yet Despaired of.

By Cable Telegraph.]

LONDON, Nov. 15.—It is announced that an Austro-English alliance has been effected.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—All the Powers adhere to the proposition for a preliminary conference, but meanwhile the preparations for war continue.

Nothing is known in diplomatic circles here confirming the statement published in the *New Free Press* that England had communicated certain ulterior designs of Russia to Count Von Bonst, the Austrian Ambassador in London, and that a complete agreement was established between England and Austria.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The *Post* to-day, in its financial column, says:—"London money-lenders are now taking five shillings per £100 for risk of capture on steamers now loading in Russian ports."

A Reuter despatch from Constantinople says all the Powers are stated to be in accord respecting the conference, which is expected to commence its sittings at the end of November. The Porte has made some objections, but its adhesion appears certain. England having made urgent representations to that end.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—An Imperial order was promulgated to-day prohibiting the export of horses from Western and Southern Russia.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—A favourable reply of Turkey to the English conference proposal has been dispatched to London.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes a letter from its St. Petersburg correspondent which summarizes the Russian ultimatum, which extends demanding of the Porte, as follows:—

(1) The disarmament of the entire population of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria without distinction of creed.

(2) The abolition of irregular troops.

(3) The transfer to Asia of the Circassians settled in Europe.

(4) The assignment of the country to be introduced in the public offices and tribunals.

(5) A native Christian to be appointed governor by the Porte in each province, and the appointment of a permanent Commission of Inquiry composed of the consuls of the Great Powers.

From the perusal of this document, it is seen, the summary of which was cabled.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* explains the hitch in regard to the Conference. The Porte considered England's proposals vague, and requested Sir Henry Elliot, the Ambassador in London to ask the British Government what it really meant to propose. England refused thus to forestall the work of the Conference and Turkey consequently declined to participate in it. It is to be hoped, however, that this objection is not final. The invitation to join the Conference will be repeated to the Porte.

The *Times* says editorially:—"We believe we may now accept it as certain that the concert of the continent will be secured. Despite the warlike preparations of the Powers, England refused thus to forestall the work of the Conference and Turkey consequently declined to participate in it. It is to be hoped, however, that this objection is not final. The invitation to join the Conference will be repeated to the Porte.

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The *Times* says editorially:—"We believe we may now accept it as certain that the meeting of the conference is assured. Notwithstanding the warlike preparations of various Powers, we believe all the Powers desire peace. The Porte must be convinced that if it stubbornly refuses to give guarantees, it will stand alone."

RUSSIA MAKING READY.

A Force of 500,000 Men Being Mobilized—An Insurrection in Poland—Martial Law Proclaimed.

By Cable Telegraph.]

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The *Standard's* Vienna special says the force which Russia will concentrate on the Turkish frontier, in Europe, numbers 195,292 infantry, 26,788 cavalry, and 1,264 rifled breech-loading cannon. The rifles are of the Berdan and Krnka patterns. Because of the state of the weather military manoeuvres should last about a month will be required before the above force can be concentrated on the Pruth.

The Paris *Petit Journal* despatch says preparations have been made for the concentration of Russian troops on the frontier of the Vistula, which is to be reinforced by the Imperial guards.

Intelligence from Warsaw indicates an impending Polish rising. The Government has posted placards in Warsaw prohibiting any gathering in the streets. In this connection the London *Telegraph* says:—"News of the proclamation of a state of siege in Poland is greeted in London last night."

The *Times* Paris correspondent telegraphs:—"It is reported that Austria contemplates a temporary occupation of Bosnia."

The Berlin special to the *Daily News* says:—"Russian preparations for war show that Russia will call in next year's contingent of recruits, numbering 200,000, immediately, instead of waiting for the usual time, in the usual time. It is announced that the first mobilization of the Russian Fleet will be made before the Kiel cadets set to sea. The Golos states that all the railway companies in Russia have received orders to place their lines at the absolute disposal of the Government."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"Russian troops are now in motion that freight traffic on the railway lines has been stopped, the roads being required for the transportation of military stores. Large supplies are being collected. All the physicians in South Russia have been invited to join the army.

Turkey is also preparing. She intends concentrate five army corps of 40,000 men each in Bulgaria and will nearly double her contingent men to maintain the defensive on the side of Servia and Montenegro. Four Engineers are now at Constantinople, and it is stated by the Porte to superintend the strengthening of the fortresses of Rustchuk and Silistria of the Danube. A contract been signed for provisioning Wodidin forlight months for 20,000 men and 4,000 horses. The armament of Wodidin is complete. It consists of six large Krupp cannon and eighty-five pieces of field artillery. The fortress of Widdin has been reinforced. The arsenal at Constantinople has been shipped in fitting out a fleet. A military train of 1,200 waggons is being formed.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A *Times* despatch from Paris says:—"It is announced that Lord Derby is on the point of telegraphing to the Porte that the Great Powers against the mobilization of the Russian army."

WOOL FOR ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—The success which has attended the exportation of wool from Australia to the old country has opened up a new industry for Canada, and as our leading men are considering the advisability of establishing new branches of business, I would say there is one I have not seen mentioned, and that is wool growing. There are large tracts of which are not suitable for raising crops which always admirably for feeding sheep. The township in which I live contains hundreds of acres on which sheep would do well and which are not suitable for any other purpose, and there are thousands of acres throughout the land in a similar position. If the wool could be shipped to Toronto in a market; a man may raise a few sheep at a profit, or a number of farmers could join together and form a company after the plan of a cheese factory company (with less outlay) and keep large flocks, by which means they could raise large quantities both of wool and meat for the different markets. This continent is now supplied with wool which could be grown, and where there was good water-power woollen factories would be started by capitalists or companies to work up the produce. Our Canadian tweeds have met with favour in England, the demand for them increased, and in time other descriptions of cloth manufactured wool if ever our supply of raw material should become equal to the demand there is an ever improving market, open to English and Canadian wool.

For some years I was manager of wool warehouses in England, and have seen the materials wool now used in Canada (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe for the manner of treating the wool and for manufacturing this providentially discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of it can do so by return mail, by addressing, with stamp, Mr. Charles Ross, Dr. CHARLES R. MARSHALL, 33 Niagara street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Eprs's Cocoa.—Some time since, in a series of articles in these columns upon food, we spoke in terms of unqualified praise of Messrs. Epps & Co.'s "Prepared Cocoa." The opinion we then expressed as to its purity and nutritious qualities has been fully endorsed by the public, as shown in its increased and steadily increasing consumption. We believe that Messrs. Epps' manufactories are now the largest of the kind in the world, and that the steady quantity of "Prepared Cocoa" consumed at the present time approaches four millions of pounds annually. This result is an appreciation of the dietetic properties of native cocoa are well known, but in the hands of ordinary makers, its virtues are rendered additionally valuable, both on account of their increased nutritious and digestible character. We rejoice to see the high opinion we originally held to have been so generally confirmed, and to find a preparation of cocoa, free from the adulterants with which the market is now flooded, and the wholesome and nutritious qualities of which are so extensively appreciated, being placed within the reach of the poorest. Because of the state of the weather military manoeuvres should last about a month will be required before the above force can be concentrated on the Pruth.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, a retired physician, having providentially discovered, while a Medical Missionary in Southern India, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all throat and lung affections—also a positive and radical specific for Nervous Debility and Nervous Complaints, and Nervous Complaints, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, he will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe for the cure, with full directions for successfully using this providentially discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of this boon, will please address, in confidence, as to by return mail, by addressing, with stamp, Mr. CHARLES R. MARSHALL, 33 Niagara street, Buffalo, N.Y.

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