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THE GORDON CASE.

U. S. Consul Taylor's Defence of the Attempted Abduction

The American Side of the Quest on.

FORT GARRY, MAN., July 11.—The most important event of the fourth day of the inquiry was the introduction of the papers found in the Minneapolis detectives. They raise the legality of the arrest. U. S. Consul Taylor will publish the following card in the newspapers to-morrow, developing the theory of the defence:—

"To the Public.

"Having, in common with the entire community, misapprehended the claim of the legal right to arrest Gordon, and the letters addressed to me on the subject being in custody, I have availed myself of the information derived from Hon. E. M. Wilson, of Minnesota, to present a statement of the grounds which, if admitted to appear, he is prepared to urge upon the Court; and I feel justified in making the present publication. Gordon was arrested in New York for embezzlement. Roberts released him from prison by becoming his bail for $37,500. Gordon ran away to Manitoba as the bond was about to become forfeited. Roberts procures the proper exemplifications of the bail piece, and executes a power of attorney to one Hoy, authorizing him to act. Hoy, with the authority, goes with an assistant to Manitoba, and makes the arrest by the common law. A bail has the right to take his principal wherever and whenever he can find him. When the prisoner is released from prison, he is considered in the continued custody of his bail. This right is not controlled by State or national laws, but runs wherever the common law exists. If the bail has not been taken away by statute treaties the extradition laws have nothing to do with the question. They relate to delivery for crimes. Gordon is not sought on account of the embezzlement, but to relieve Roberts of his liability. There is no process in the international arrangement by which Roberts can obtain him. No governmental demand can be legally made or responded to for the purpose of restoring Gordon to his bail. Roberts must take him by his common law right. What Roberts can do, his duly authorized agent can also do. The taking of Gordon by Hoy was no violation of the law. The common law right exists in Manitoba uncontrolled by any statute. It has been frequently shown in the United States that the bail has the right to come from one State into another to take his principal. The jurisdiction of the different States are as distinct as those of New York and Manitoba. It is vested solely on the common law principle, equally in force here as there. With this exposition I submit that the gravity of the question involved, as well as the interests of both countries, require that all the testimony which the defence is prepared to show should be admitted, and that the investigation be brought out the fact that the American prisoners were arrested south of the new boundary line on American soil. The result will make new complications, although it cannot as yet be foreseen what effect that the discovery will have on the future proceeding."

A LOST HEIR.—The following story of a lost heir is told by a Paris correspondent, the Cornwall *Chronicle*: About seven years ago, in the City of London, a cheese-monger died, leaving cash to the tune of £100,000 to be quarrelled over, fought and disputed for by the reputed heirs-at-law. Advertisements were inserted at different times in the English newspapers, and many a claimant to a Tichborne was forthcoming. The lawyers, however, were not satisfied that any of the numerous claimants were the "right man," and what has just transpired proves they were correct in their judgment, as the "right man" has turned up in the person of the deceased cheesemonger's brother, George Hutley, who arrived in this colony about forty years ago. He was discovered by Mr. Stevens, a Victorian barrister, spiling up in the bushes, and was by him taken to Melbourne, shipped on board a steamer and brought to Sandy Hook, and then taken to Hobart Town, where he was identified as the veritable George Hutley, who arrived in Tasmania about forty years ago. After all the necessary documents are procured to prove without doubt the man's identity, he will proceed to England to claim his inheritance.

ASTRONOMY.—The circumstances of a successful ascension from St. Petersburg, effected by M. Bunelle, a Parisian aeronaut, point to the possibility of some decisive advance being made before long. As the balloon rose it was observed to cross the Gulf of Finland by the wind, which was very violent on land. The phenomena then observed were identical with those of the late M. Tissandier in his ascension from Calais, in August, 1868, when reaching a height of about 860 yards, M. Bunelle found an opposite current, which brought back the balloon in the direction of the Gulf of Finland. On descending towards the earth again, the balloon was carried over Lake Ladoga, but on rising to a height of 2,100 yards it was more entered a current which conveyed it towards the Gulf of Bothnia. The phenomena raised by M. Tissandier whether this invension of currents by the seaside may not be a phenomenon of atmospheric pressure, reference to be utilized by aeronauts, gains in interest by the added experience of M. Bunelle, and its solution will perhaps be the starting point from whence a real advance may at last be made.

WOMEN IN AUSTRIA.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writing from Vienna says:—I have allcded to the fact that women perform the hardest kind of labouring work in Vienna, but was not prepared for the sights I have witnessed to-day in Vienna. In America, mixing mortar and carrying the hod is considered one of the hardest jobs, in course of erection, on which not less than 400 persons are employed, fully 200 of whom are women. All the hard labouring work is done by women, such as making and carrying mortar in buckets on their backs, by workman, and handling the brick. They are under the control of bosses, several overseers being on guard to keep them constantly in motion. We found the same proportion of women at work on all the new buildings, and there must be many thousands of them to-day doing this species of laboring work in Vienna. They are both young, middle-aged and old, but all seem to be strong and healthy; at dinner time they swarm into the shops to purchase a piece of brown bread, and eat their dinner sitting on the curbstones. The wages are one forty or forty-eight cents per day, and I am assured by a gentleman resident here, that most of them sleep about the building, on the stairings, or in barns or sheds, having no home.

MURDER POLICE.—The New York *Herald* of July 5, says:—The action of the Board of Police Commissioners took office, yesterday, in reference to the murder of Mr. Gray, Mr. Tissander whether this invension of currents by the seaside may not be a phenomenon of atmospheric pressure, reference to be utilized by aeronauts, gains in interest by the added experience of M. Bunelle, and its solution will perhaps be the starting point from whence a real advance may at last be made.

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A FAMILY ROMANCE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* tells the romance of a great family now residing in Grant parish, La. Mr. William Calhoun is described as the scion of an old Virginia family and wealthiest families in the State. His father once owned a plantation worth over half a million of dollars and a thousand negroes. The vast area of land stretching around Colfax, and known for years as the Calhoun plantations, attested the wealth and position of the family. Calhoun was born a gentleman, associated with gentlemen, and was considered a gentleman. He has been a hunchback from youth up, and this, together with no very genial qualities of mind, soured his disposition, and made him morose and given to meanness and melancholy. He recently made the acquaintance of a handsome mulatto girl, and determined to marry her, despite the protestations of his friends. The dusky maiden was not so smitten, however, and it was not until he had paid the girl's mother five thousand dollars that the marriage contract was made. About the time of the marriage Calhoun's sister returned from Europe and tried to dissuade her brother from his rash step, but it was found impossible, and the marriage was consummated. But Calhoun was not propicous. The negroes did abject homage to him, and his plantation of twelve hundred acres was as rich as any in the State, but debt incumbered him, and mortgages camped about him, and now it is said he contemplated murder mortgage for more than it will bring. Calhoun's other troubles came a little distant for his bride's affections, and recently he succeeded in stealing her away from her white husband, after learning that he had then committed suicide by drowning himself.

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A LUMBERING BUSINESS,

eight hundred acres of timbered lands in the midst of a pinery. The mill is new, a Clipper

STEAM MILL,

made by Waterous & Co., of Brantford, and is now running. This is a favourable opportunity for any one desiring a lumbering business. Advertisement has been the most prosperous of any in Canada. The mill is situated in a village containing about one hundred inhabitants, and has a population of twenty-five hundred miles from their residence, have received to aid, and would do on very favourable terms.

For particulars apply on the premises, West Bay, Manitoulin Island, or address

WILLIAM MANSEN,
Manager,
Little Current P. O.,
Manitoulin Island.

FARM FOR SALE—5 MILES from the Town of Stratford, Ontario, on Gordon Stone Road. The subscriber having entered largely into the manufacture of Stone Ware, offers his farm, consisting of 81½ acres, well fenced; about 65 acres under cultivation, the remainder well timbered, being the west half of Lot No. 9, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Nissouri. The property lies in a good frame dwelling house of nine rooms, with cellar, barn, 36 x 48, with stone stable, with cellar, hog house, 18 x 24 (two story); never failing well of water, in the passenger train from Toronto, and through the back part of the lot; also good springs.

Possession given the first day of April next, or two-thirds cash; balance in two annual instalments, with interest at 7 per cent.

Apply to ROBERT MCCORMICK, on the premises, or to JAMES JOYCE, Waterford P. O., Ontario.

Waterford, June 14, 1873.

SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, situated in Blenheim, County of Oxford, known every where as the "Garden of Canada."

(1) Greater part of Lot 12, 1st Con., adjoining Village of Princeton, containing 100 acres, 70 cleared, balance in good order. For further information apply to the undersigned.

(2) Parts of Lots 14 and 15, 1st Con., from 50 to 100 acres, less than a mile from Village of Princeton, well supplied with houses, barns, orchard and other conveniences, balance in good order. Possession of the above three farms are on the Great Western Railway.

(3) Lot 18, Sth Con., 100 acres, 40 acres in good maple and beech; good stone house and frame barn, with other out buildings, well watered by Otter Creek Trunk, and will be approached by the proposed Credit Valley Line.

The above lands are all excellent, in good state of cultivation, and will be sold at reasonable prices, on easy terms of payment. For particulars, apply to or address A. W. GIBBING, or DR. CLARK, Princeton, Ont.

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.

NOTHING PAYS SO WELL as Agency for some fast-selling and popular book. We want active, energetic persons, in each county, to introduce our several publications, to canvass for the following very popular books:—

Prof. Fowler's "Secret Of Success in Life."
Chapin's "Tales of the St. Lawrence." Price, $1.75.
Fowler's "Married Family Physician." Price, $1.50.
Single copies sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.
Circulars and specimen sheets sent Free, on application.

LANCEFIELD BROTHERS,
Hamilton, Ont.

COTTON YARN.

White, Blue, Red and Orange.

CARPET WARP.

Beam Warps for Woollen Mills.

Warranted the very best quality

None genuine without our label.

WM. PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
St. John, N. B.

THE CANADIAN

Land & Emigration Company

Offer for sale on conditions of settlement,

GOOD FARM LOTS IN UYSART

AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS,

AT FROM $1 TO $2 PER ACRE.

In addition to many good roads already constructed, the Company has now completed a road through the Townships of Dudley and Harcourt, opening up large tracts of fine land, hitherto inaccessible, and affording settlement in Haliburton with the village of Haliburton. The Buckton road has also been put in good order, and is now in a fair state of repair. The road from Toronto, Ottawa, Peterborough, Lindsay, Coboconk and other points is now completed on the Company's territory.

The Company's sawmills form one of the main facilities, ensuring to the settlers constant improvement in their new schools, and churches.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE in the village of Haliburton, where there are churches and schools, telegraph and good postal communication. Town hall, grist and saw mills, hotels, stores, &c.

Access from Toronto by the Toronto & Nipissing Railway, morning train to Coboconk, thence by stage to Haliburton. Stage from Minden to Haliburton after arrival of every morning, Thursday, and Saturday.

For the summer, parties can reach Haliburton in one day.

For further information apply to

CHAS. JAS. BLOMFIELD,
Manager C. L. & E. Company, Peterborough.

Or to ALEX. NIVEN, P. L. S.,
Agent C. L. & E. Company, Haliburton, Ontario.

"YOUNG NORWAL."

This splendid Clyde Stallion will stand the season

OLD VANSITTART FARM,

Close to Eastwood Station, County Oxford, on the Great Western line, and four miles from Woodstock.

He is a horse of immense power and unusual symmetry and activity. He stands 17 hands and weighs 1,800 lbs. His sire, imported Bruton, was the best Clyde ever imported to Canada. Young Norwal was brought at the sale of the late John Sheddon's horses, whose draught animals are renowned throughout the Province.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE FARMERS OF OXFORD.

Good grazing for mares. Terms, $12.

R. B. LEE,
Eastwood.

June 12th, 1873.

A MAN WANTED FOR THE

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Is published every Thursday morning in time for it English mail, second edition on Friday, and contains all the news up to the latest moment and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.00 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. Contract advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents for twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public throughout the Dominion, and largely in the older Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

LONDON LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 3rd, 1873.

The Canada Loan Guarantee Bill passed its third reading on Friday evening last. In the House of Peers, on Tuesday, Earl Dunsany's Irish Peerage Bill was finally rejected, and then discussed. The Lord Chancellor put it, and, before the venerable Earl was aware thereof, had declared the non-contents had it. The motion set forth that neither the Peerage nor Equity prince had jurisdiction within this realm; it would abolish the Lord Lieutenancy, transferring the power thereof to the Privy Council; would let a verdict rest with a majority in a jury; and would submit the Education Commissioners of Ireland to the Education Department in London. In the course of the debate Lord O'Hagan made the gratifying remark that Ireland was fast growing in wealth, and growing happy in its wealth."

Tichborne is lost sight of in the Shah. Everywhere His Imperial Majesty is talked of, and all the papers are full of him. The only place in which he has been treated as an ordinary mortal was at "the Zoo," where a monkey walked off with His Majesty's bejewelled cane, which he had ventured to put between the bars of the monkey's cage, just the same as if it was nothing more than the ground-ash of Giles Hodge. The Manchester Corporation made a comical mistake when the Shah visited their city. They addressed him as Shahjo-Shah of Persia; which, being interpreted, would be "King of Kings of Persia." There is only one King of Persia. His title properly is "King of Persia: King of Kings."

Of course you have had Sir Samuel Baker's telegram forwarded. Everybody is delighted to hear of his safety and his great success.

Mr. Joseph Arch, the Secretary of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, is going to Canada to agitate for the formation of branch unions there. With most sincerity and reverence he is, nevertheless, tarred with the same brush as the notorious Mr. Odger, and a Republican, he would, if he could, unsettle the Queen's Government in Canada, and have eyes, he will, without doubt, come home a true, full-blooded Royalist.

The venerable Premier of Newfoundland, Mr. Hamnett, has arrived in England, where he will sojourn for a few weeks. He is the oldest Prime Minister living, being eighty-four years of age. Maybe he will go to see his Province a part of the Dominion!

On your side of the water it is generally considered that the New York daily journals are the ablest journals of any journals in the world; but just as London can boast the best newspaper, so also can it prize itself on the world's best weekly journal, the most eminent in all things. The paragon that journal is the Saturday, not the Sunday, of the *New York Herald* is only that that amount. The *Daily Telegraph* and the *Standard*, the two cheapest of the 1872 70,000 a year respectively.

Lord Lyttelton's Bill, introduced last week, leads to a thought of Thornton Hunt, who was buried on Saturday last, in Kensal Green Cemetery. Hunt was a man worth hearing the legend, quoted from "Aaron Ben Abiman," "Write me down as one who loved his fellow man." Hunt was the eldest son of the gifted companion of Byron and Shelley, in his shrinking modesty the existence of one of the truest friendships ever known, that of Leigh Hunt and Mr. Thornton. Early in life Hunt was embarked in journalism as a profession, and long before the *Telegraph* struggled through its puny infancy with robust life, he was exercising a powerful influence through the columns of the *Leader*, a weekly, now almost forgotten. In course of time he became Chief Editor of the *Telegraph*, a post he held, if I remember, more than to Hebrew gold, is to be attributed the wondrous success that has attended that popular paper. It was under Lord Palmerston's Administration it made its greatest progress; and, year by year, was more freely consulted and more implicitly trusted by the statesman than Thornton Hunt. A few years since the condemnation of sion was devoted by the proprietors of the *Telegraph* to the subject of the Eastern question the position in which he had done so well; but his retirement was fraught with detriment to the paper, from the time the *Daily Telegraph* in its halcyon days must admit.

In the course of a trial in the Court of Exchequer, during the past week, some interesting particulars were elicited respecting the Metropolitan Underground Railway. The average number of persons using this mode of transit is more than a million a month. There are twenty-one stations on the main circuit line; and a single train formerly completed the round in forty-five minutes, which allowed a stoppage of one minute at each station; but now a few seconds are lost at each station, and, as one is being found a longer time than was necessary for the ingress and egress of the passengers; and the journey is now completed in fifty-five minutes. No one seeing the crowded state of our streets would believe that nearly forty thousand people daily compass their ingress and egress.

Lord Arthur Russell, brother to the present Duke of Bedford, and to Lord Odo Russell, our Ambassador at Berlin, has recently distributed the prizes to the successful students of University College here. In the course of his address he remarked, that a great importance of cultivating the mind, and remarked, that "Science, the Science of life, a mistake in geography, a grammatical blunder, an error in spelling, or a false quantity in a Latin production, was made the subject of unfavourable comment long after either of these had been committed in the place. The visit of the Shah reminded him that there were large numbers even in the upper ranks of society who had a very limited acquaintance with the manners and customs of people over whom the Shah ruled. May he not have added that there are many who know even in the upper ranks of society who know very little about the people out of England over whom Queen Victoria rules?

In noticing two articles in the *Contemporary Review*, by Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. Goldwin Smith, a most orthodox journal, has said a high compliment to the latter gentleman, whom you have the honour of ranking among your residents. It says:—"Both of these articles are personal, both seem to speak with a certain authority, Mr. Spencer being recognized as one of the leaders of living philosophy, Mr. Goldwin Smith as one of the most earnest, intrepid and accomplished leaders of public opinion on questions of political progress and social reform. Mr. Spencer, if any man, deserves to be listened to with respect and deference. Mr. Goldwin Smith has given proof of perfect disinterestedness and sympathy with and pleading the cause of the people, and may be absolutely relied upon both for sincerity and capacity in estimating the tendency of religious, or moral systems, on their well-being." Rightly, then, all who know the distinguished subject thereof will recognize how worthy he is of it; and how admirably it suits the subject of it, and, we assumed "in this cynical, sneering, conceitful and luxurious age."

Sir Charles Mordaunt, on Tuesday, had his case argued in the House of Peers before the Law Lords and the Lord Chancellor. Remember the painful sensation this case excited in the Divorce Court, and that this was intended by the Ecclesiastical Princes to come forward as a witness. The question now submitted is whether Sir Charles Mordaunt is or not from proceeding in his application for a decree nisi on the ground of his wife's lunacy. The question was put by Lord Chelmsford, after hearing the Attorney-General on Sir Charles' behalf, but has not yet been decided.

The Bank of England forgers have been committed for trial.

On Thursday last the foundation stone of Christ Church was laid by Mr. S. Morley, M. P. Earl Beauchamp engages to perform this formality, but was prevented by indisposition. The building is to be erected on the old Surrey Chapel, dear on both sides of the Atlantic as having been the place of worship of Rowland Hill, the eccentric Rowland Hill. The present pastor, Newman Hall, is also well known among you. Indeed the new edifice will have an Anglo-American tower, being erected by joint subscriptions of Anglo-Transcontinentals here and over the water. The competition of architectural designs for Christ Church was open to all comers, Mr. McGill Square, for instance—was unsatisfactory; and the design finally accepted was a slight alternative sketch by a young fellow named Bickerdike. Sir Gilbert Scott was the committing architect.

Mr. Punch, with the grace that so well becomes the dear old pet, pays a pretty compliment to you and your ladies, in his "Essence of Parliament." In noticing the debate on the Canada Loan Guarantee Bill, he concludes by saying: "The Canadians are such hospitable people, and the Canadian ladies are so charming, that we do not care in what way we oblige them, provided they we obliged."

A DEBUTANTE.—Miss Edith Gray, aged seventeen, has just made her debut at the Haymarket Theatre, London, as Juliet. The New York *Times* correspondent gives her romantic history thus:—"Her father was an English earl; I will not mention his name; but the present very distinguished bearer of the title opened the debate last night in the House of Lords. Her mother, French woman, was a dancer at Her Majesty's Theatre. The old earl had made a will, leaving to his daughter a very large fortune; but like old earls on the stage, omitted to sign it, and, dying, left his child penniless. From penniless she at once became homeless. Such home as had hitherto been hers she was forced to quit the moment it appeared that she was left without money. The poor girl sought refuge at the house of a kind-hearted lady, celebrated until, not long ago, she left the stage—as an actress in picturesque, melo-dramatic parts. Mrs. C——took charge of her, directed her attention to the stage, and (doubtless with such assistance as could not, under the circumstance, fail to be forthcoming) superintended her artistic education. These incidents followed rapidly, one on the heels of and, at the present moment, the graceful, intelligent, accomplished, and, above all, successful *Juliet* is entitled, no doubt, to sympathy, but has no need whatever of pity."

The Ottawa *Free Press* says that in the western sections of *Lanark* the grasshoppers have become so numerous as to amount to a plague. In some of the townships in Dundas and Lanark they have eaten all before them, and fields of wheat and other grain are rendered useless.

CANADIAN.

The North Perth Agricultural Society will hold their fall exhibition in Stratford on the 2nd and 3rd October next.

Mr. Black, assistant teacher in the Guelph High School, has obtained the post of head master in the Listowel High School.

The fall wheat throughout all sections of the country is reported as very good, with the spring wheat, owing to the dry weather, likely to be a very light crop.

The *Brome Gazette* says that it omitted last week to give the relationship of Mrs. Hamilton, the new matron of the Blind Asylum here, to the Hon. Adam Crooks; we do so now—she is his cousin.

Rev. William McLaren, formerly of Belleville, and late of Ottawa, leaves the Capital next week to enter upon his duties as Professor of Theology at Knox College, Toronto.

During the fiscal year, ending the 30th ult., the exports and imports of the port of Kingston amounted to $162,725; 1,959 vessels were reported inward and 1,617 outward.

Donatable Blake, of Barrie, attempted to gouge out the eyes of Thomas Black of that town, while acting, as he says, in his "official" capacity. He was brought before the Mayor and fined $10 and costs.

A scheme is on foot to open an opera house in Montreal, on the site of St. Patrick's Hall, Bleury street. The boxes are to be let to front, caught up the border at the side, and was then loosely tied, the long ends falling almost to the ground. Gathered round her girls from ten to fourteen, and had all the graceful simplicity appropriate to that age.

There was also charming standalone of the same kind as those of last year—a light wire frame covered with a fine Italian gauze of a pink or blue silk, with short, pinked-out ruches of taristane or light muslin and ribbon tied into a bow on the top of the crown, the two ends being tied behind into another bow a little way beneath the border of the hat; the ends of this last bow falling down behind.

Having had the happy chance of seeing a few really pretty and elegant bonnets, I will endeavour to describe the two I have my own indeed.

One, of Bluff straw, has a high crown, and a very narrow up border. The crown is lined with a pleating of lime taffeta, the straw showing between the bows, of double-faced ribbon, blue and gray entwined, the gray predominating. Inside, a fine, careful rose of different shades, the darkest a pale pink are placed on the left side.

Another bonnet, of the same straw, upon the head of a blonde, is entirely made of puffed tulle of the most delicate shade. A scarf of the same tulle forms the strings, and is tied in loops and streamers, and a bow of the same is set among the puffs, a delicate wreath of lilies of the valley and roses completes the aerial coiffure.

A bonnet of white straw, trimmed with black velvet and a very little white, would be a beauty to a brunette as the bonnet described is to a blonde.

And, to end the series, let me mention a bead-trimmed hat of very fine Leghorn straw, with a pleating of black gauze round the crown, and the border turned up on one side by a bunch of variously-coloured roses.

From these descriptions our readers can infer what sort of bonnets are worn out-door. Out of every dozen of bonnets, nine or ten are invariably trimmed with them.

Bonnets are very small, and very of quite a new shape, all of which consists of an intermediate shape between the Marie Stuart and the Rubens. The new ones are perfectly plain, and entirely made of lace, specially designed for a very distinguished lady, of course, they are of various shapes, preserving the general outline of the Fagnanas, and are trimmed with the most delicate fronts. These fichus (of splendid lace were those we saw last week) are worn over very rich silks, and will please the ladies gifted with perfect outline of figure. But to look well, one must be perfect, and, to pin thin, the Chiffonne fichu please us best.

Mantles are very much worn, and favour in these the hottest months of the year. Never mind what they are made of, so they they are graceful, and so well adapted to draped. They afford the most economical of combinations to wear out the dregs of last winter's silks, and, by adding a little trimming, to make the best way to manage; it will be found useful by several of our readers.

Supposing you are in possession of a half-worn mantle, of black silk, and a quantity of different colours that cannot be worn together, what is to be done? Why, have recourse to the last bit of trimming; have the whole carefully cleaned with ties and ironed on the wrong side, and then, with a little ingenuity and taste, trimmed as high as possible with fringe, rosettes and bows, and, if you can plain bodices; one high with long sleeves and the other low with short sleeves. If you have not sufficient of the same material, place on the bottom of the skirt at regular intervals and lengthways, bouillons framed in black velvet, or narrow bands of velvet. Transform in the same manner your other dresses, remembering, in the matter, the blending of each of them. Those which are of very light colours, and only worn in the evening are easily made to do service.

Now is the time to judiciously spend your money in buying the materials for the coming for your thinics, which combined with your different skirts, will provide you with a complete wardrobe at a cost far less than varied occasions.

A Princess robe of mauve faille, with a puff behind formed by the skirt itself. The puff is formed by the puff is striped with insertion of very fine white guipure, edged on both sides with narrow scalloped guipure insertion. The puff is fastened at the two side seams, remains untrimmed, except by a series of falls and guipure bows of graduated size from the opening on each side of the puff to the bottom of the dress. The half-open sleeves are trimmed with two inserted rows of guipure, divided by a tossade and bow of mauve faille. Over this beautiful dress throw an organdi scarf, striped with guipure insertion, edged with deep guipure, and gathered in the middle of the back and the mauve faille bow. Complete it with a rice-straw bonnet, trimmed with a wreath of lilies-of-the-valley and roses, with a bow of guipure, and the effect will be irresistible.

RIVIERE DU LOUP.

[COMMUNICATED.]

After just six and twenty hours in a Pallman the resident of Toronto may find himself at the western terminus of the Intercolonial Railway. Anybody with a well-regulated mind may sleep half that time, and the rest he can smoke and read. He can find something also to look at awhile out of the car windows. The grass crops—a very considerable item in agricultural prospects—he will find improves as he gets East. Barely a quarter crop shows in the fields west of Kingston. Thence east it is weight tier, and by the time he reaches Montreal, visions of hay next winter at $40 a ton, and a rash determination that he had formed to sell his horses the moment he returned home, have fled. To dwell at any further length, Mr. Editor, on the wayside pictures of the well-travelled road from Toronto to Quebec would be superfluous. But arrived at Point Levis, one may have a chance of doing a new thing. At least, to the majority of Torontonians, a railway passage thence to Rivière du Loup is something new. Families sometimes, those persons are with the coast line, who have to go to Quebec, or down the Lower Provinces, to the sea shore, or to the Bay of Chaleurs, or to Gaspe, or wants, conspicuously few have such close acquaintance with the little villages and outposts of white houses, overlapped with parish church steeples, that dot the right bank of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Rivière du Loup. Such a trip is quite a surprise, highly enjoyable, and, if the weather be favorable, a delightful one. Nothing can be more pleasant than the first view of the Lower Provinces, the beginning of a charm, a fascination, which, the longer the traveller stays, the more it grows. Sir John looks well, and her ladyship seems to have gone through the ordeal of being turned into "Corporal Stone" by "Corporal Tom." Lady Dufferin may attest to the good spirits and natural geniality that make her as deservedly popular among the habitants as she is among her own kind in amid the comparative splendours of Ottawa.

Leaving now, sir, I am off for a dip in the briny, and if you care to print my jottings at a window you are welcome to them.

July 16th, 1873.

CHOLERA.

A TIMELY REPUBLICATION.

The following precautions against the infection of cholera were published by the medical department of the Privy Council of Great Britain in August, 1871. The precautions contained were purely local in their application:—

From our experience of cholera in England, justifies a belief that the presence of imported cases of the disease at various spots in the country will not be capable of causing much injury to the population if the places receiving the infection have had the advantage of proper sanitary administration; and, in order that all local populations may make their self-defence as effective as they can, it will be well for them to have regard to the present state of knowledge concerning the mode in which epidemics of cholera (at least in this country) are produced.

A. Happily for mankind cholera is as little contagious, in the sense in which small-pox and scarlatina are commonly called contagious, as it is virulent when it takes where it is present there is scarcely any risk that the disease will spread to persons who have not either sought or assisted upon the sick. But cholera has a certain peculiar influence of its own, which, where local conditions assist, can operate with terrible force and at considerable distances from the sick. It is characteristic of cholera, and only of the disease in its developed and virulent form, that it communicates to persons who are in the same place with the cholera patient, but not in the same room, the impression that they have inhaled the same air, sqv, and women, and children, and men, and women, and children, and men, and women, and children, and men