

Tuesday, September 12, 1865

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The most important intelligence received by yesterday's mail is the result of the English elections. So far the return is exclusively confined to England and does not even then include the counties, which are more conservative; but such as it is, it gives Palmerston a working majority of 27. Ireland and Scotland will undoubtedly make the margin much wider. The general result of the elections does not seem to have altered very materially the character of the House of Commons. "The new House" says a London journal, "will be the old one a little invigorated." The most prominent and certainly most important feature in the recent elections is the return of Mr. John Stuart Mill for Westminster and Mr. Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown," for Lambeth. There was a marked similarity in the manner in which these gentlemen were elected. Both were opposed strenuously by wealth, yet neither spent money in electioneering. The liberal electors took them into their safe-keeping, worked incessantly, spent their own money, and returned them. If example had any weight we should find more purity after this in English elections; but open voting, the only serious and unmistakable fallacy to which Mr. Mill subscribes, is the standing barrier against either good example or wise precept. Where money or influence is made in nine cases out of ten the great test, and not principle or general usefulness, something must be rotten, and Mr. Mill may probably find, when he adds Parliamentary experience to his general stock of knowledge, that the only remedy for this moral decay is to be found in the ballot. When candidates are beaten off the hustings or mobbed in the streets, when houses are smashed and heads broken, and when orderly communities are turned for the nonce into something more ruthless and less civilized than North American Indians, it may be questioned whether the system that produces such a state of things is a wise one. On looking cursorily over the results of the recent elections we find that rioting has been the order of the day. At Nottingham, Huddersfield, Taunton, Tavistock, Chippenham, Cricklade, Dudley, and other places the disturbances were scarcely to be put down by the civil authorities. At Dudley so completely had the mob the control of the town that only a portion of the votes on one side could get polled and the Committee were obliged to issue notices to the effect that they declined to ask the supporters of their candidate, Mr. Truscott, to subject themselves to serious personal danger by venturing to record their votes. At Chippenham the fury of the enraged populace was directed against the windows and furniture of obnoxious voters, and it was not until after midnight the work of destruction had ceased. The Vicar of the place, the Rev. J. Rich, had made himself especially disagreeable, and the mob, with a grim, diabolical humor, proceeded to the churchyard and tore up the tombstones, which they hurled with all the force of a catapult at the reverend gentleman's house. Of course all this is shocking; but it has become so much a part of electioneering contests in Great Britain that the subject scarcely ever rises beyond a newspaper paragraph. Did such scenes occur in Republican America or democratic Australia with universal suffrage and vote by ballot, we should have no end of homilies from the English press about the anarchical tendencies of a widely extended franchise, and the corrupt experiences of secret voting. Outside the rioting we have bribery in its most repulsive form. In the very contest in which Mr. Mill was engaged, Grosvenor and Smith, the other candidates, were purchasing the public houses at ruinous rates of competition. One hotel was offered by Grosvenor £150, but Smith coming down with £300 the landlord bowed in obedience to Smith. The latter gentleman was the Conservative candidate, and although evidently the most extravagant with his money was defeated, the close of the poll showing Grosvenor, 4584; Mill, 4525; Smith, 3824. The two former were therefore elected. Speaking of Mr. Mill during the canvass, the Spectator says: "Mr. Mill has addressed his Committees and the constituency of Westminster. In the first speech he showed the extent and length of his services to the Liberal cause, which he has defended for thirty years, and frequently in an apparently hopeless minority. He and Mr. Roebuck, for example, were at one time the only two men who advocated self-government for the Colonies. On the second occasion Mr. Mill told the electors that he preferred being honest to being elected, and that he had for that reason frankly alluded to 'crotchets' about which he was almost sure not to be asked. He promised to support Mr. Gladstone, and defined the difference between a Tory and a Liberal—a Liberal being 'a man who looked forward for his principles of government, and a Tory one who looked backward for his'; 'he was of opinion that we had not yet arrived at a perfect model of Government, and had not seen such except in outline; but he looked for it before, and not behind, and he saw that it lay in the emancipation of the dependent classes. It lay in

more freedom, more equality, more responsibility of each person for himself." The return of Mr. Hughes for Lambeth is a fitting accompaniment to the election of Mr. Mill for Westminster. No individual in the new House of Commons will prove himself a warmer sympathiser for the cause of the masses than this genial member of the literary world. Probably scarcely inferior in liberal sentiment to the gentlemen just named is Mr. Goschen, who headed the poll in the city, and whose previously short Parliamentary career proves him to be one of the foremost thinkers amongst that large class now making their appearance in English political life, called "rising statesmen." However small the gain of the Liberal party may be in numbers, they have obtained an overwhelming advantage over their opponents in the acquisition of the most intellectual men in the country. There is a double victory in this fact; for the bulk of the intellect now on the Liberal side belongs to what is termed the radical element—an element which numbers at present, on the question of Parliamentary reform, such names as Mill and Bright, Gladstone and Goschen, and Hughes and Gibson. The jocular commonplaces of Lord Palmerston will have to give way in the present House to earnest work; and the timidity of some of the more cautious Liberals will have to sink before the vigor and courage of the reinforced intellectual phalanx that is about to present its imposing front in the House of Commons.

HEAVY FAILURES.—Some serious suspensions of large mercantile firms in England and elsewhere are recorded by this mail. The following are taken from Morgan's Trade Journal of July:—Advices from Bombay state that the liabilities of Mr. Byramjee Hormajee Cama, whose failure was announced in London on 23d May, reach about £3,300,000, and the assets £2,800,000. A deed of assignment has been despatched to England. Mr. John Stewart, engineer and ironfounder, of Blackwall. Liabilities stated at £30,594, and the assets at £18,600.—Messrs. Charles Rostand & Co., sugar refiners, Marseilles, with liabilities estimated at about £500,000. Messrs. Fuleher, Cooper & Co., East India merchants, of Liverpool and Bombay. Liabilities understood to be considerable. Messrs. Woodhouse, Kerrieh & Co., merchants and agents to the East Indian Underwriters Association. Liabilities estimated at about £160,000. Messrs. Ivens & Chesell, of Bristol. Liabilities of considerable magnitude. At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. William Duthie, Cape merchant and shipowner, the balance sheet presented showed liabilities amounting to £45,518, and assets to £7,682, being a deficiency of £37,836. In the Bankruptcy Court, on 14th June, there were some proceedings in the case of Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., merchants, of Moorgate street and Alexandria, whose debts were stated at £320,000, while the assets are estimated at only £120,000, to be principally realized in Egypt. Messrs. Eumorgopolis & Co., Greek merchants, of Manchester and Liverpool. Liabilities estimated at about £40,600. Messrs. E. Levick & Co., of London and Monmouthshire, in conjunction with the firm of Messrs. Levick & Simpson, ironmasters and merchants. Liabilities about £350,000.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—We learn from Mr. Ward that his agent in San Francisco is actively engaged in maturing arrangements for the formation of a company to visit this city in the fall. Among those who may be considered as engaged or pledged to come are our old friend A. R. Phelps, the popular stage manager and actor; Dan, Setchell, comedian, who has produced a sensation in California, and will probably be here in November or December; W. D. Shiels, recently from Australia, who has been making immense hits in Dandie Dismont, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, and other Scotch characters, and will probably open with the company. Charles Wheatleigh will follow later on in the season. For the stock company in the names of Beatty, Fischer, Reeves, Shelby, Edmonds, White, Hinckley, Mitchell, Myers, Hamilton, and several others, are mentioned, but with no certainty as to engagements. Of ladies the only engagement entered into at present has been with Miss Louise Clarkson, a very handsome and rising young actress, for minor parts; but terms are being made to secure Fanny Morgan Phelps and other actresses, who may be open to an engagement. In addition to the foregoing, it must be remembered that Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, the talented George, and the captivating Jeanny Arnot, now residing in Victoria, are already engaged for the season. Mr. Ward has certainly, despite all the difficulties and trouble, against which he has had to contend, struck faithfully to Victoria, and his enterprise in theatrical matters is deserving of the cordial support of the admirers of the drama. We trust that the coming season may prove a more lucrative one to him than the past ones have been.

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.—The choice of successor to Lord Westbury has been a little unfortunate. The Premier, either unwilling to remove Sir Roundell Palmer from the House of Commons, or failing to persuade him to accept the burden of a peerage, has offered the Great Seal to Lord Cranworth, one of the four past Lord Chancellors, a man of the highest character, but not famous as an equity lawyer, seventy-five years of age, rather feeble, and by no means a very earnest law reformer. He is apparently expected to clean out the Augean stable, and may do it efficiently, but it is difficult, when we consider the number of younger men around, not to suspect Lord Palmerston of a slightly cynical motive—an inclination to see whether the public will greatly prefer character without genius, to genius without character.—Spectator.

CULVERWELL.—This redoubtable gentleman has commenced business in San Francisco as collector and general agent.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Dates to July 23.)

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DUNDAS.

A destructive fire broke out at Dundas about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning in Oswald's cabinet and chair factory, destroying the whole building and a large amount of lumber. The flames extended to the dwelling house and workshop of Wm. Martin; these were totally destroyed. The loss upon them is not known. The insurance is about \$900.—Free Press.

COMMERCE ON THE LAKES.

The commerce of the great lakes amounts at present to at least twelve hundred millions of dollars annually. It employs about two thousand vessels and twenty thousand sailors, besides four great lines of railroad. It sends to the seaboard one hundred million bushels of grain, two million hogs and half a million of cattle, and affording a large surplus for exportation. The cereal wealth yearly floated on these waters now exceeds one hundred million bushels.—Id.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION—A TELEGRAPH.

The sentiments of the Washington cabinet on the subject of reciprocity may be gathered from the fact, which comes to us on good authority, that a telegraph was despatched from the Treasury office at Washington to Gen. Walbridge at Detroit, during the Convention, intimating that if there was any probability of reciprocity resolutions being passed, it would be advisable to break up the convention. It will be recollected that such an attempt was made by the Chicago party, but failed. The general impression among politicians in the States is that the convention did not amount to much, and will have no effect upon the policy of Mr. Seward.—Id.

THE CROPS.

A correspondent writes that the reaper is in great demand in Elgin, and labor scarce. Peas and oats are fast whitening for the sickle, and a heavy amount of work has to be got through on account of the large crops to be housed. Hundreds of farmers in this county have secured their hay, fall wheat and barley, and the bulk is already in barn. Many say the wheat berry is not so plump as usual, not from mildew, weevil, or rust, but probably from using the same seed too often. The old bearded white chaff is decidedly the best, and should any one having the same for sale as seed advertise it, a couple of thousand bushels would sell readily in this quarter.

A splendid field of oats is to be seen on Lot 1, Con. 3, London, belonging to Mr. Wheaton. The oats are of the Poland variety; they stand four feet four inches, and are beautifully headed. Mr. W. thinks that the yield will reach fifty bushels per acre, and intends to produce a sample at the Provincial Exhibition. They will give some raises from a distance a hard tussle to beat.—Id.

THE STRIKE OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR MINERS.—The Chicago Tribune says: "We learn from sources that great excitement is prevailing in the Lake Superior regions over the miners' strike, and fears are entertained that it may lead to very serious results, if not to a rebellion on a small scale and actual bloodshed. The laborers throughout the mines some time since banded together, by concerted action stopped work, and by dint of threats in some cases and force in others, compelled the laborers upon the Peninsula and Marquette Railroads to suspend operations and join them in their demands. They claim two dollars per day as wages, and only eight hours work on Saturdays. The insurgent laborers numbered about five hundred, and heavily arming themselves, seized the two roads, and allowed only passenger trains to run. The Mining and Marquette Companies acceded to their demands, but the Peninsula refuses to yield. The laborers still hold the road, and the Railroad Company have sent to Detroit, both for laborers to supply their places, and for troops to regain possession of their road. Serious results are anticipated, and a collision between the troops and the miners is not unlikely.—Id.

OIL CLAIM SOLD.—Mr. Benjamin, formerly of this city, recently acquired some property in Bothwell, which was at one time a portion of the Hon. George Brown's estate. Half of his interest he sold on Wednesday last. We are informed, for the sum of \$45,000. Every train from the west brings in "oil-men," who have heard of the fame of the oil regions in Canada West. It is the opinion of those who know that the oil region of this section will eclipse the best portions of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. A hundred wells are in process of construction at Bothwell.—Id.

METCALFE OIL ENTERPRISE.—That oil will be found in the township of Metcalfe seems to be a matter fully settled in the minds of those who are deep on the subject. At any rate a derrick is to be seen erected, a drill set to work, and the skin of this jolly old planet punctured to the depth of several hundred feet to test the belief. We learn that Mr. Collier has the contract for sinking. Let us hope that a flowing well will reward the enterprise of the Metcalfe people.

GAROTTERS.—As Mr. Bernard Henry, stationer, was proceeding to his home in London, C. W., during the night, with about \$800 in his possession, he was confronted on Waterloo street by two villainous-looking ruffians, and on attempting to pass them was caught by the neck and thrown down. One of the men knelt on his body, while the other dealt him severe kicks about the head and face. The struggle was desperate. Mr. Henry drew a revolver, which had only one chamber loaded, but one of the men seized the barrel and averted the shot. They shortly afterwards decamped, having helped themselves to a gold watch, but without taking any of the money. Mr. Henry was badly though not seriously hurt.

GREAT FIRE AT PARIS, C. W.

Railway Stations, Warehouses, and Two Hotels Burned Down—Three Lives Lost.

About three o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire occurred at Paris station by which three young girls were burnt to death, and a large amount of property destroyed. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are near about as follows:

The fire originated in the hotel kept by Mr. Wm. George, in the kitchen, and although the proprietor himself was in the bar he knew nothing of it until a passenger by

the Express train then waiting at the station ran into the house and cried "fire." At this time the whole back part of the premises was in a seething mass of flame. From the George's hotel the flames spread rapidly east along the south side of the railway track, destroying the International Hotel, owned by Hiram Capron, kept by John Wass, and two tenements, one of them empty, and the other occupied by Thomas Ion, and owned by Jas. Coultart. Very little of the furniture was saved either in Wass's hotel or the house occupied by Ion.

It is painful to state that in the destruction of George's hotel, three girls, whose names we could not learn, lost their lives. Two of them were servant girls, named Susan Wickham and Mary Ponderhurst, the other a visitor, the daughter of an engine driver of Goderich. All three slept in a room over the kitchen directly above the place where the fire broke out, and were suffocated before they could be reached. The night telegraph operator nobly went to their assistance through a thick volume of smoke and flame, and entered the room. He saw one standing in the middle of the room partially dressed and enveloped in a shawl, but seemingly past hope of rescue, and indifferent to the terrible condition of affairs around her. The young man clasped her in his arms and endeavored to drag her out, but she was already beyond his efforts. Her flesh was scorched and swollen, her hair fell off at the touch, and she shortly afterwards sunk down lifeless. Of the other two, no account has been had, except the recovery of their remains. They appear to have been suffocated in their beds. The utmost excitement prevailed as the fire progressed.

From the south side of the B. & L. H. R. track the flames extended north to the station house of the B. & L. H., destroying the freight house, telegraph office, the saloon occupied by Mr. Richards, and the baggage room belonging to the B. & L. H. R. Co. The fire passed along these buildings eastward, destroying in its course the Great Western Station house, including the ticket and telegraph offices, customs' office, baggage and waiting rooms, and the residence of the Station Master, J. Rispon, Esq. The conflagration suddenly passed to the north side of the Great Western track, seized upon the freight house, wood shed, and a large frame building, the latter belonging to Mr. Alchin. The contents of all these buildings with the exception of Mr. Rispon's furniture, and the books in the offices of the two railway companies, were almost totally destroyed.

The post office was also destroyed, Mr. Carr, the postmaster in charge, experiencing great difficulty in his escape from the burning building.

Both stations are a total wreck; the telegraph has been broken down and the railway ties burnt for a considerable distance on both sides of the fire. The scene is one of utter desolation, and men are now busily engaged in clearing away the debris. Loss, \$30,000. Free Press.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(DATES TO JULY 23.)

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The newspapers seem to delight in publishing the greatest possible number of stories about the Governorship of this province. A few weeks ago the papers stated, with quite an air of authority, that General Doyle was to be made a baronet and sent over here as Governor in the room of Mr. Gordon, whom the Confederates would have recalled. When the Canadians returned, and Mr. Cardwell's despatch seemed to be the only result of all the plotting, and the Governor was not recalled, the tone of the papers was somewhat altered and it was said that General Doyle would come over to administer the government during the absence of the Governor. The Globe of last evening picked up an entirely new story somewhere or other, and published it as follows:

"THE NEW GOVERNOR.—There is a rumor—and we think it will be found to be correct—that the New Governor of New Brunswick and his suite have engaged their passages by the Cunard steamer which will leave Liverpool on the 19th August. It is doubtful, we think, if Governor Gordon remains here until that date."

"The strange that it did not learn, or did not publish the name of this new Governor; but this story is as unfounded as all the others."

It will afford much satisfaction to the people of this province to learn that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has definitely declined the proffered Government of Hong Kong.—N. B. Free Press.

BENCH AND BAR.—Mr. Wallace, a Nova Scotia barrister, has been called upon to answer for writing a letter to the Chief Justice in which he

"Complains of the conduct of the Chief Justice as a Judge, and charges him with partiality. He insinuates that his lordship has decided cases against him in Chambers upon rumors and upon extra judicial information, and throws out a vague insinuation that the Court generally has refused to deal justly with him."

The Chief showed the letter to the other Judges, and Mr. Wallace was called on to show cause why he should not be prevented from practising unless he apologized. Mr. Wallace took objection to the mode of proceeding, and his arguments having been overruled, and his application for time refused, he

"Proceeded to read an affidavit which contained a statement that he never intended to make a complaint against any of the Judges except the Chief Justice, and expressed his regret that he had included in any way the Court in his complaint, which was intended solely for the eye of the Chief Justice. He also swears that he had afterwards apologized to the Chief Justice at his own house. In justification of the letter he swears that the Chief Justice had given a decision at Chambers on the word of another person when deponent was not present, against the affidavit of deponent. He swears that the Chief Justice has at his own house listened to the stories of women interested in cases, and has made use of conversations thus had and he further testifies that his lordship has advised a woman, whose name is given, to bring an action against him, the deponent assuring her that no Court or jury would refuse her a verdict against Wallace."

The Chief Justice called on Wallace to file his affidavit, and here hangs a most interesting case.—Id.

SUPREME COURT.

[Before Chief Justice Cameron.]

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6.

IN CHANCERY.

Saw Mill Co. vs. Ericsson Co.

Between Samuel Walker, Michael Lynn, John James, Ruben Judd Kennedy, Robert Beattie Devlin, Joseph Hough, James Stewart, William Biland, William Underwood, Samuel Sheldon, George Wallace, William Norton, Joseph Torrance, Duncan McKinnon, George Pierce, Richard Wells, Geo. Hunt, David Mills, Justice Ensign, Francis Cummings, and James Anderson, Plaintiffs;

And John Nelson, John Taggart, Alexander Ericsson, Peter Ericsson, Ephraim Harper, Moses Roe Smith, Charles Taft, Erastus B. Holt, Evan Davis, John Ferrin, Alexander McKenzie, David Grier, and Noble R. Oliver.

The Plaintiffs' Bill of Complaint sets forth that they are members of the Saw Mill Co. in Conklin's Gulch, Cariboo, containing about 700 feet in length by 100 feet in width, and are duly authorized miners. That defendants have owned a mine adjoining thereto, and have trespassed underground the mine of the said plaintiffs and taken a large quantity of gold therefrom, amounting to at least \$50,000. That the defendants have declined to render an account of the gold taken from the mine of the plaintiffs and to pay the balance which may be due on such account. That the defendants, Nelson Taggart, Alexander Ericsson, P. Ericsson and Harper, now in Victoria, are about to leave the colony, by which the plaintiffs will be altogether without remedy, by reason whereof a writ of *ne exeat regno* ought to issue. The plaintiffs therefore pray that an account may be taken for what is due, and defendants decreed to pay the said balance to plaintiffs, and that the defendants may make a full and true discovery and disclosure of all matters in the premises, and that the above named parties be restrained from leaving the colony.

Mr. McCreight, instructed by Messrs. Pearkes & Green, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Acting Attorney General, with whom Mr. Ring, instructed by Messrs. Drake & Jackson, for the defendants.

Mr. Wood and Mr. Ring were heard at length, and the Court adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock, when Mr. McCreight will reply.

SUPREME COURT.—CHANCERY SUIT.—Saw Mill Co. vs. Ericsson Co.

—Yesterday Mr. McCreight for the shareholders in the Saw Mill Co. showed cause why the writ of *ne exeat regno* issued against the late partners in the Ericsson Co. should not be set aside. The Acting Attorney General, for some of the defendants, and Mr. Ring for others, contended that it should. The hearing of the arguments occupied the Court the greater part of the day, and the Court adjourned till this morning. The defendants were of course unable to leave as intended by the Sierra Nevada.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

(Dates to July 22.)

The American residents had subscribed \$400 for the relief of the seaman belonging to Capt. Hanham's yacht *Themis*, who was injured while firing a salute on Independence day.

ANOTHER LINK GONE.—On Thursday last died at Lelelo, Kekupkaanapu, an aged Hawaiian female. By her own statement, at the time that Capt. Cook first arrived at these islands she was almost at the age of puberty, which would make her about one hundred years of age at the time of her death. Old residents remember her as a very old woman forty years ago.

His Majesty the King was at Molokai at last accounts, but would soon leave for Maui. The royal party were all in good health.

QUEEN EMMA.—Letters had been received from Her Majesty and suite from Acapulco. Mr. Syngé, H. B. M.'s Commissioner, writes under date June 8th:—"You will be glad to hear that Her Majesty and the whole of her small suite have been remarkably well in health and in spirits during the whole trip, and Queen Emma appears to have been much pleased with the private theatricals, serenading, and other amusements which the officers and men here frequently got up for her entertainment." Queen Emma mentions that on the morning of the 8th June the Captain and six of the officers of the U. S. ship *Saranac* visited her in Acapulco. Letters were also received from the hon. C. G. Hopkins, in which he speaks very highly of Capt. Turnour, as "not the one man in a thousand, but the one man of the whole British navy, in point of courtesy and untiring efforts to make the voyage agreeable."

THE NEW STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.—The *Panama Herald* thus speaks of the P. S. N. Company's new steamship *Pacific*, under the command of Captain Woolcott, which had arrived at Taboga, and had entertained a number of gentlemen at a sumptuous lunch and dinner. The *Pacific* is one of a series of new steamships, built by the Company, for the South Pacific trade, and is the largest and finest of the fleet. As a ship she is a perfect model of symmetry and beauty. Her cabins are fitted with the most exquisite taste, and in the most luxurious style, and nothing that could be done to add to the comfort of passengers has been omitted. In fact the *Pacific* strikes one at a glance as a model of perfection, and the splendid order in which she is kept reflects the highest credit on her commander and officers. Nor have her useful qualifications as a cargo ship been absorbed in the endeavor to make her appear well to the eye, for special pains have been used to afford facilities and promptness in landing and discharging cargo, the whole of which is performed by steam power applied to each hatch.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.—The Hudson Bay Company proposed to pay an additional dividend of 10s. per share for the year ended the 31st May last. At the meeting of the Bank of British North America a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was declared, together with a bonus of 10s. per share; both free of income tax.

Tuesday, Sep

CANADA AND

Of all the disagreeable in the course of human life, the disruption of domestic ties, especially the separation of the husband from the wife, is probably the most painful. The strongest character has been well known to value his privacy and his home breaks in upon a "house" is indeed a with feudal vigilance against the outer world considers the most a—his *lares et penates* ment, however, to ings, the time does family connections—berment. However of affection some of and transplanted e social life of the ind tial life of the naty way to new ones. s life, and so the best must occasionally b to satisfy the animal Great Britain is a of a father who has his means, and who of the elder offspring and shift for them comes the brunt of the parent roof, an crisis all eyes are t ration of the pres clearly by indication turn towards the n whether she will tr lationship with the of the United State ciprocity Treaty b much more rapid events were burryi rogation or contina in all probability t her fellow-provinci viously shown that which the Americ doubtedly hoping to American possession partial failure of t the expenses of the tiens, and the depre commerce and indu matter strongly in States. If recipro we are really be doubts on the mat being to Canada v able. The Weste suffer simultaneous nothing like that w It is in this critic long agitated que force itself favor Canadian people. sentiment will be is in moments of shall have reached tion its heaviest t "equal commerc Whether the Nort prove themselves a temper remains t so far as they ar strong. "Let No Howe, "throw b tariff to-morrow, tures of England, upon her magnifi than two years, at thirty millions of as well as for he open to her at on immediately sho which are given national marine. free navigation of States would be o coast from Maine ernatorial chair, e diplomatic office, on open to us." Wha tia may be in mar more glowing ter commercial expa kinds of industri political life which confer upon the C temptations almo the comparative along the United be destroyed. U siderations as the portion of the C of the doctrine ground they quo "newspapers—the mist, to the effe the British Ame nexation to the best policy—s We cannot, as look on unmove the other side o the national des timate to be c and self-sacrific tane fellow-coly ment for only