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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

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1873.

A SHAMELESS RASCAL.

ONLY two days ago an ambitious individual, who has achieved an unenviable notoriety in connection with the Pacific Railway negotiations, one G. W. McMULLEN, an American-Canadian adventurer, of shady antecedents at Picton, Chicago, and elsewhere, undertook to make a definite charge against the editor of the Montreal *Gazette*. His calumnies were categorically and conclusively disproved by written instruments in the possession of Mr. WHITE, and by letters addressed to the *Gazette* by Sir HUGH ALLAN and Mr. ABBOTT. This despicable creature first figured as one of the infamous "threatening letter" tribe, and actually succeeded in being conditionally bought over to silence by the impounded cheque now in the custody of Mr. STARNES. He also, Sir HUGH ALLAN says in his affidavit, has received part of the hush money, which Sir HUGH thought it expedient, in view of his approaching visit to the English stock market, to give to this unscrupulous and importunate beggar. He says that he and the man, it is reasonable to credit the rumour that he obtained a larger promise of money if he would say his say. He was in fact a bullock in the shambles, up for sale to the highest bidder. Though rumour has also circumstantially stated the amount of the last "brag" for the informer's speech or silence, and has even supplied the names of the Canadian subscribers to this Judas' bloodmoney, we at once declare our own belief that the greater part, if not all, of the bribe which loosened his tongue was contributed in the interest of the Northern Pacific Railway. Nay, more, it is our belief that he has all along been an agent of that Company, and that this final endeavour to upset the Company now entrusted with the construction of the Canadian road, is only part of a deeply laid and long played game to delay the building of our road. The miserable creature whom they chose for their tool had all the cunning and plausibility required for the part. He soon ingratiated himself with the prime movers in the Canadian Pacific. That great schemes and high contracting parties do occasionally require to use the intervention of middle-men and go-betweens, whose character may not be of the best, is known to all students of political history from the earliest times. It is a maxim of law that it is essential to the welfare of the State, that the names of parties who interpose in certain public prosecutions should be individual; respectable persons, who would be *credible* witnesses, having an objection, from fear or shame or dislike of being openly mixed up with matters in court, which the prosecuting party can credit himself by the mere avowal of his employment; and either case would defeat the ends of justice. Such a witness, entitled perhaps to half the penalty to be inflicted, may come forward as a witness, and defending counsel cannot even hint to acknowledge himself the informer. A combination of the characters of paid informer and chief witness is one that Mr. McMULLEN will not wear well. In ordinary cases we have shown with what contempt it is regarded. When the witness has within two days been proved guilty of concocting scraps of conversation overheard at a private dinner-table into a circumstantial and atrocious libel, since refuted beyond the possibility of doubt, we are so to believe a word of his evidence? The word "bought" stands out all over his impeachment of the Government, and the inter-weaving of a few detached messages mixed with drafts and receipts for money, creditable they may be to the ingenuity of the conspirators, HORTON, DORION and LA FLAMME, the precious triumvirate who have for days past been closetted with the informer at Montreal loading this latest Grit blunderbuss, will fail to carry the charge home. The public will not be surprised to learn that money is spent at election times, and they will be slow to believe that any one side condescended at the last Dominion elections to lavish large sums in the cow estituencies. To take the latest instance, will the Grit opponent of Mr. Grant at the recent election, the nominee of the *Globe* in South Ontario, deny that he spent an immense sum of money? With chagrin and repentance he has several times been heard to bemoan his wasted dollars. Or even under the comparatively rigid enactments of the Ontario election law will Mr. BROWN deny the contribution of a large subscription to the election of Mr. ALEXANDER CROSSON, a gentleman perfectly able to pay his own *legitimate* expenses, or will he who has grown gray in canvassing and electioneering, who had more than the ordinary experience of a lifetime in the arts of bribery and corruption, exhibit a schedule of his own expenditure from Whitby northwards in 1867? The purity of elections is a very desirable end; but both Parliament and the Legislature have recently been committed to it. Does any rational man discredit the assertion that large sums of money were subscribed by the Grit phalanx to defeat a general election fund in 1872? The sources whence came much of the money then expended by the Grit purse-bearers were veiled in ominous obscurity; but of the expenditure of the money not a doubt has been whispered. To counteract the effect produced by the apparently inexhaustible resources of the Grit Treasury, there was need, no doubt, for the Chiefs of the opposite Party to call on their supporters. We are a less prude to conceive the suggestion of a more likely name in such an emergency than that of Sir HUGH ALLAN. Conservatism in politics, and a man who counts his wealth by millions. If a conviction on his part that the defeat of the Government at the polls would be the defeat of any chance he had of building the Pacific road did not serve his hand to sign the cheques he was asked for, he would be more than human. Every contributor to an election fund,—and who shall say the superfluity of means has not been a contributor to such a fund?—must needs entertain the idea that the election at which man he is helping will in one way or another be serviceable to himself, or, what is the same thing, to his friends. That this is absolutely nothing in the latest McMULLEN disclosures to connect Sir JOHN MACDONALD with any improper application to Sir HUGH ALLAN. In the fruitless attempt to blackmail Sir JOHN MACDONALD, which McMULLEN attempted to make on the 31st December, and which he some weeks later backed up by the production of all his evidence on which the *Globe* now relies for the condemnation of the Government, an impartial reader must at once see the strongest evidence of Sir JOHN's innocence: for has not the Premier, with the full knowledge of all that this recreant wretch could and would produce against him, urged upon the Committee to continue their investigation under oath? Of the Premier's perfect confidence in his own integrity and that of other Ministers, and of his abiding intention to throw over the Americans, no better testimony is needed. For two weeks past we have heard jubilant Grits speaking of his telegram from Toronto that he would be *confident* witnesses, having an objection, from fear or shame or dislike of being openly mixed up with matters in court, which the prosecuting party can credit himself by the mere avowal of his employment: and either case would defeat the ends of justice. Such a witness, entitled perhaps to half the penalty to be inflicted, may come forward as a witness, and defending counsel cannot even hint to acknowledge himself the informer. A combination of the characters of paid informer and chief witness is one that Mr. McMULLEN will not wear well. In ordinary cases we have shown with what contempt it is regarded. When the witness has within two days been proved guilty of concocting scraps of conversation overheard at a private dinner-table into a circumstantial and atrocious libel, since refuted beyond the possibility of doubt, we are so to believe a word of his evidence? 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For two weeks past we have heard jubilant Grits speaking of his telegram from Toronto that he would be *confident* [illegible] thousand dollars, and they take so long to mature their conspiracies, that in this "latest," as in the next preceding chapter of revelations, the effect was long ago discounted, and only another *brutum fulmen* has issued from the *Globe* sanctum. Nobody would be astonished to learn that a lengthy process of incubation by the administrations HORTON and the LA FLAMME-DORION, had addled the most promising egg that goose ever laid. It will require the superlative touch, known to American journalists as the "Very Latest," to produce the desired effect, if any effect at all is ever to come.

The public will now even more readily accept the statement made by *The Mail*, that the refusal of Messrs. BURKE and DORION to accept a commission, with the view of taking evidence on oath, was dishonest. Can we for one moment believe, that with the knowledge which they then possessed of Sir JOHN MACDONALD's telegram for the last thousand dollars—at present we have no authority but McMULLEN's to admit or deny the genuineness of that and the other documents, which the spy would have us believe he purloined—they would have denied themselves the luxury of continuing the investigation, had they not, as skilled lawyers, come to a determination upon careful study of all the evidence to be adduced, that Mr. HOWTSON's case would break down? They, therefore, conspire to plead the impossibility of their accepting Lord DUFFERIN's commission, issued on the advice of a Minister, who had made very just reflections on their want of self-respect in accepting positions on the original Commission. Knowing *quid nunc* [illegible] *quidve* [illegible] The character of this McMULLEN is a sufficient justification of the House's unanimous opinion that the evidence should be given under oath, and only under oath. The fear of Perjury Penalty before his eyes would stop such an one from making the reckless charges in a witness box, whatever lure of money and notoriety have induced a vain and covetous adventurer to publish in the columns of a newspaper. Not unnaturally the total upsetting of his charges against the *Gazette*, the vanity of the man leads him within a day to make a string of accusations against the leading men in the country. The first refutation of his narrative appears over the signature of Sir FRANCIS HINCKS in another column of this issue. Mr. HINCKS, who, we believe, had had much trouble in cooking the morsels he had set before them, and though published on Friday, by the time the winds on Thursday, for what it was worth their dish must be served to the public on Friday. For a day or two they would be before the world uncontradicted by any testimony from the parties accused. Though McMULLEN has all the country, as did the charge against the *Gazette*, a longer time than if cross-examination before the Committee, with all parties present, had the chance to dispate them. Every endeavour was made to get or parte evidence before the House, when the Speaker ruled, and the House supported him in the ruling, that the evidence could not either as a matter of justice or order be laid before the House. It could only go before the Committee: and after the due organization of that Committee at the instance of a member of the House, it is impossible to conceive a graver breach of privilege than the course Mr. HUNTINGTON has thought to adopt. By the publication of his evidence his case is taken out of the hands of the Committee, and is before Parliament and the public. He selected one tribunal and then chose to lay his case before another. Guided only by hatred of the Government, he is overanxious to get off his petard, and blind to the prospect that it will only hoist himself. Infatuated he trusts implicitly in the hands of a creature who has taken Sir HUGH ALLAN's money, and who may hopelessly pray prove recreant to his new associates.

In the readiness with which McMULLEN has grasped at Government gold, and documentary, may be traced the base treachery of the practised spy. He, the hired mercenary of the Northern Pacific, had made his game either to absorb the Canadian road in that of his masters, and to stay it at his Red River, or, failing that, to make a general row in which the building of the road would be at all events delayed. Whatever the consequences and loss to the country he knew he could reckon on the Grits to help him in either alternative, provided they gave the same or other were "against the Government." Nor did the event show that he reckoned without his host. Sir HUGH ALLAN has already under oath denied that the money which he subscribed to the elections was a consideration for the contract, and we decline to believe McMULLEN's word, or any concatenations of Grit sophistry, in assertion of the contrary. Says Sir HUGH:—

"I considered it for my interest, also, that those members of Parliament who had shown an interest in the Canadian Pacific enterprise, and in other railway enterprises in which I was interested, and who were disposed to assist and further them, should be aided in their elections; and I subscribed some money to assist in the election of such persons as were my friends and in whom I

Not act the shamefaced principle within.
They change, who cross the roaring sea."

But if the Grits thought that such aids to Mr. BROWN the embodiment of the Liberalism of Westminster, he looks for figs from a thorn tree. In the days gone by he was a Liberal in politics because he was a Reformer. He was a Reformer because he was a man who surrounded him then are now, all that are alive, with the Party of Union which he opposes, because it suits his principle so to do. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE and his Reform friends, Mr. BROWN opposed his candidature for Parliament; and in his Message of September 6th, 1857, he measured Mr. BROWN by this tape:—

"I thought last Session, when Mr. Brown vociferously and exclaimed so violently against the Grand Trunk Railway Bill, that I was sincere, that he was hired to do it, and it appears he got 500,000 for his number."

Imagine Mr. GLADSTONE saying as much of Mr. BRIGHT! Sir FRANCIS HINCKS was Inspector-General, public treasurer, received Reform support, has shown more of the handiwork of a true Reformer in administration than Mr. BROWN in his lifetime—but Mr. BROWN opposes him because he has a personal interest in doing so. Whatever the Reform Party may have been Liberals—the chiefs and patriarchs of the Party—yet the *Globe* abused them until they were driven out of power in ignominy. HOWE, TILLEY, and MITCHELL were the leading Reformers of the Maritime Provinces, and Reform Conventions every yet all three were condemned by the *Globe* because they felt it their duty to unite in forming the Union of 1867. Brown abandoned the cause like a sulky school boy. We understand a Liberal to be, in the language of Webster, "free from narrow, selfish or bigoted in his political opinions; who is catholic, tolerant, free from the bigotry of the Sectarian, or parsimonious in spirit. Does Mr. Brown come within the pale of that definition? Has he been liberal towards the Catholic Church liberal? Was his treatment of the workingmen generous? Is his liberality shown in giving "GEORGE BROWN, $50,000," is the only pulse that beats in mercy music. The writer of "Current Events" in the July number of the *Canadian Monthly* puts the question truthfully and tersely:—

"There are inconveniences inseparable from journal leadership in any case; but in the present case there is a further disadvantage. The Party opposed to the Government, of course, styles itself Liberal; and were it really so it might appear, at least, to be, in the same sections of society, and the same temperaments by which Liberalism successfully appeals in the Old World; to those who have political rights still to win; to the young, the hopeful, and all who wish to try what future has in store. But the Party cannot be really Liberal because the journal is not so. The journal may have been Liberal in former days; but at present its sympathy is manifestly with those who have the reverse of which it habitually quotes, sometimes only running them in language as the fresh-mind colonist is apt to outrun the cynical reactionist of the Old World. In all questions concerning our nationality it takes the very opposite line to that which a Liberal would take. The movement made last session by Mr. Blake, in favour of a fuller recognition of treaties, evidently met with no encouragement at headquarters, and the patriot must have felt that he was fighting under a cold shade. Upon all great questions the Liberal engine is reversed, while the Conservative Government steams ahead with union and commercial progress."

Turning to the Ontario Government, where is the Liberal component part? Mr. SCOTT says he is not a Reformer, and he is the controller of the Cabinet. Mr. MOWAT considers it the duty of a Liberal Premier to vote for the passage of a bill in the House, and then to advise its disallowance in the Council Chamber. Mr. CROOKS believes that he is a Liberal because he increases the expenditure of the Province at the rate of 70 per cent in two years; and Mr. McKELLAR maintains that he is a Liberal on general grounds, which it is very purposeless for him to explain. And, *facilis descensus Averni*! is there anything Liberal in Mr. THOMAS HODGINS, Dr. CLARKE, Mr. JOHN CLEMENS, Mr. FINLAYSON, or superminent above all, Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON of Huron? Is "Liberalism" of the "great Reform" Party of Ontario is the converse of political Liberalism as usually understood—the true Liberals are those who strengthen the hands of the men engaged in completing Confederation and making Canada a country.

MANY interesting facts with regard to Methodism are being brought out at the Centennial Anniversary of the Church now being held in Philadelphia. According to Rev. Mr. PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, one of the delegates, the Methodist Church in the United States has now 1,421,322 members, with 9,699 travelling and 11,382 local ministers and 14,300 churches, valued at $62,500,000. The Rev. Dr. SYMPSON delivered an address on the Conference on Tuesday of this year. Methodism in Upper Canada, which he listened to with profound attention, and which bears testimony to the marvellous rapid progress of Methodism in the Province by stating that during the last five years the number of churches had increased from 32 to 477, and the missionaries from 13 to 233; and there were 200 Sunday Schools, with 56,284 pupils and 9,476 teachers.

A "CHRISTIAN'S" CRITICISM.

"Sir John Macdonald's hiding himself at Riviere du Loup."

In this kind and charitable spirit a "religious" journal of the "Reform" stripe refers to the Premier's holiday. Of Mr. Brown's contemplated trip to Europe the Christian writer has nothing to say; but if hide-and-go-seek is to be played at all, does he not think that the libeller, not his victim, ought to be the first to look for a hollow log? If it be disgraceful to hurl the basest charges against the First Minister of the Crown, to impress upon a portion of the public mind a belief in their truth by an assumption of confidence and independence, and finally to admit on the publication of the evidence that the case has not been clearly made out, then Mr. Brown cannot cross the Atlantic a day too soon. We solicit the brief attention of our "religious" brother to the position of his two men. Mr. BROWN virtually charges Sir JOHN MACDONALD with having betrayed his country for American gold, and with having used the proceeds of his treachery in destroying the honour of his countrymen. The accused delivers himself over for trial, warning the House that the power which it has assumed for the examination of witnesses under oath is unconstitutional and offering a Commission subject to the full control of Parliament. When he boldly meets his accusers, Mr. BROWN says that it is the value of despair; when he warns them of the invalid nature of the Oaths' Bill, Mr. BROWN shouts that it is the terror of guilt; when he solemnly declares his innocence, Mr. BROWN yells that it is the hypocrisy of a craven—and boasts loudly that he wants but the hour and the opportunity to convict the accused by indisputable documentary evidence. For months this prejudgment goes on; the day arrives; the timely warning of the accused is fulfilled; the Committee is powerless; the accused again comes to the rescue with a Commission; the friends of the accusers refuse it, and as a *dernier resort* Mr. Brown is allowed to unfold the evidence to the country. It was done with a whirling of his hat and a flourish of his rapier; the world was astounded at the force of his wrath were bursting; his long-cherished hate was to be appeased; he was to be the avenging angel—and it was proved that the object of his slander was innocent beyond reproach and stain. Mr. BROWN's "case" was "there was far more proof of GEORGE BROWN's culpability than of Sir JOHN MACDONALD's." The charge was made "nothing direct or implied." For a day or two he brandished the writing desk, but when he found the pen of Junius which usually play by his tuning-fork declined to agree with him—he dropped it, and muttering "the case is not yet finally out," packed his baggage for Europe unbeset and unhonoured by those who have still within his power to terrify him by that golden order which says "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." This "religious" brother evidently construes the Commandment by his political lights, otherwise he would speak with a degree of sympathy of the one who suffered that frightful persecution in silence and shame, of his accusers established his innocence, and with a shade of warmth tempered with compassion of the other who wantonly fired the foulest libels until his mortar burst of its own rottenness.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPORT.

WE have before us the report of the Secretary of State for Canada, for the year ended the 30th June, 1872. The report is particularly valuable for the information which it contains respecting Dominion lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territory. The progress of surveys there has been good, though in the face of many adverse circumstances. Forty-two surveyors were in constant employment, under the charge of Mr. LINDSAY RUSSELL, and there were connected with them in the discharge of their work no fewer than 400 men with 100 mules and 40 ox-teams and carts. The expenditures incident to the surveys were of great advantage in the territories surveyed.

A small map accompanies the report, and shows the publication that Government has issued a large and more detailed map, on which are indicated the surveys which have been made, the stretches of country yet remaining to be surveyed, and the character of the land now ready for settlement. The large map is admirable, able to the Department, and will, we hope, be freely circulated. It is pleasing to learn that the settlement of the country which has been opened to settlement by the surveys of the year is exceedingly favourable for agricultural occupation. The soil met with is of the same extraordinary character as that of the lands surveyed last year, "of what the proportion of wooded country to be treated as prairie is somewhat greater." An exceedingly fine tract of country, partly wooded, partly prairie, and well watered, has been found in the north-western section of Manitoba, extending some 150 miles along the Riding, Dauphin and Duck Mountain Range. Its agricultural capabilities are of the highest order, and on account of the superior character of the timber it is likely to be the principal source of supply of building timber for the adjacent prairies for many years to come. It is not quite so much wood in the south-western part of the Province, but it is equally favourable for settlement. "The soil is rich and abundantly watered."

Between these and the extremities of country, and in the vicinity of the Assiniboine River occurs a less inviting area. Its surface is undulating, and it is dotted with intervening marshes; little, if any valuable wood grows upon it, and although it is considered fit for settlement, it is not likely to be taken up by settlers until more attractive places in the surrounding country are occupied. The addition of the southerly portion of the Province, west of the Red River and from the International Boundary northward, is nearly a treeless prairie. This occurs in one of the finest areas, as far as richness of soil and evenness of surface are concerned, that there is in the Province. "When railways are built," says Mr. AIKINS, "giving facilities for the transport of building materials and fuel, this "tract will, by its position, its extreme "productiveness, and its favourable conditions for employment of all the modern applications in agricultural machinery, offer great inducements to settlers." The eastern section of the country extends over the country situated along that may be termed the border ground between the eastern woods that extend on the one hand to Labrador and the western prairies that on the other reach to the Rocky Mountains. It embraces the country extending eastward of the Red River for a distance therefrom, varying from ten to thirty miles, and north and south through nearly the entire breadth, in that direction, of the Province. With the exception of the marshy lands in the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg, and some others on the River Seine, the whole of this area may be said to be good land for settlement. "It is mixed wood and prairie, interspersed with occasional meadows or marshes, affording a luxurious growth of wild hay; has an abundance of water, and by its proximity to the main eastern woods is certain of a never failing supply of timber and fuel."

Continuing from this last section eastward, the swamps become more frequent; these, though valuable for the spruce and tamarac woods that grow in them, and the facilities that exist for draining them, would, through necessity of such drainage, make the locality a first undesirable for settlers. This being the case, it has been considered unnecessary to prosecute the subdivision in form lots further in that direction. Block outline surveys are, however being continued, so as to obtain some definite knowledge of the leading topographical features of the country; they further serve the purpose of laying out blocks which may be made available for timber berths. It will be of interest to those engaged in lumbering to know that on the Lake of the Woods, and about the head waters of the River Roseau, pine of fine quality can be obtained, "and in sufficient quantity to remunerate those who may "would engage in the enterprise of "bringing it to market."

The report of the Surveyor-General, Colonel J. S. DENNIS, gives some particulars of the progress of settlement to the end of 1872. The difficulty of reaching the Province had retarded emigration movements, but the Surveyor-General looked forward to this year's improvements on the Dawson Road, and the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway as far as Pembina as means of removing any objections which might be taken to the long journey, "Under all the circumstances quite as much progress has been done in the Land Office as could be reasonably expected. Thriving settlements have sprung up at Spring Grove, north east from Fort Garry fifty years ago, at Portage, north-westward from Fort Garry twenty-two miles; and at the "Third Crossing" of the White Mud River, northward from Portage some forty miles. The returns of the Dominion Lands Agent at Winnipeg show that the transactions in lands have been as follows:—

	Acres.
Sales	23,200 at $1 per acre.
Homestead Entries	97,760 at $10 fee for each entry.
Military Bounty Entries	33,440
Total	154,400.

The allotments of the one million four hundred thousand acres set apart under the Manitoba Act, for half-breeds, has been commenced. Every possible means is being used to hasten the preparation of plans and other data giving the information which they require to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to proceed with the allotment. "There is every prospect, says Col. Dennis, in addition, that "during the coming year not only this "allotment but all other land claims "created or provided for under the "Manitoba Act will be settled and finally "disposed of. Until all these claims are "satisfactorily adjusted there can be more "or less anxiety in the minds of those interested, fearful that emigrants and "others in taking up lands may interfere "with the rights they claim; but with "those sources of irritation removed, "and with the opening of railway communication with Manitoba, it is safe to "say that a splendid future awaits the "Prairie Province."

The remainder of the report may be briefly summarized. The receipts from Ordnance Lands, as reported by Col. COFFIN, were $60,456.04. Surveys of ordnance property at Kingston have been ordered, and are in progress; also at Jones' Fall, on the line of the Rideau navigation. Col. COFFIN calls attention to the fact that since Confederation the Province of Ontario has retained possession of extensive buildings for the purpose of a Lunatic Asylum—formerly fitted at considerable expense—and fifty acres of land at Amherstburg. The Penetanguishene Reformatory and about 200 acres of land, are in the same position. The agent observes with much satisfaction that its ordnance properties, which, previous to their transfer to Canada in 1866, did not produce $15,000—yielding in the year under consideration have every year since produced a large and increasing income, while the cost of management has not half what it was when the lands were in the possession of the Imperial Government. The receipts from the old Bank of Upper Canada properties during the fiscal year were $66,678.12. The whole receipts to date amounted to $114,326.57.

Col. CHAMBERLAIN, C. M. G., reports minutely upon the year's business of the Quebec Militia Department, but the details are not of much general interest. The portions of Mr. AIKINS' report which have special value, are those which refer to the progress made in the North-west surveys, and to the character of the lands which have been brought within the reach of the emigrant. Mr. AIKINS himself has evidently given much attention to the important subject of the settlement, and has proved himself an able administrative officer. We should like to see thousands of copies of the report on Manitoba and the North-west Territories printed for distribution in Europe, where the information which they contain could not fail to produce admirable results.

THE GORDON KIDNAPPING CASE.

THAT the man whose case is at present causing so much excitement at Fort Garry is a consummate scoundrel there is the unanimous testimony of all who have given evidence in the investigation now *sub judice* in Manitoba than the character of JIM PEAH was in the trial of STOKES for his murder. The simple question is now, whether GORDON is a British territory, his American bondsman, or the agent of that bondsman, has a right to arrest him. Very foolishly, as it seems to us, Consul TAYLOR—a shrewd officer of well known ability—has by his account reports to the Government of Washington on the Reciprocity Treaty and the Sandwich Island Reciprocity Treaty, and in the matter, and written letters and addresses to the public which are no more his business than the business of Hon. Mr. ABBOTT and Sir HUGH ALLAN. The former says:—

"I positive that I did not go to Ravenscrag to make, and did not make, any report of any kind as to any proposition made by Gordon to me, or any other particular line of action on your part to the Canadian Pacific Railway."

Sir HUGH ALLAN says:—

"I never had any negotiation with you or your firm as to your support of the railway project in question, nor have I offered you or gave you any pecuniary or other consideration for any services you rendered through your paper to those enterprises; nor did you ever directly or indirectly propose such to me."

The question is to what extent McMULLEN's credit is still further shaken by the publication of letters from Sir HUGH ALLAN on this point, substantiated by the direct evidence of Hon. Mr. ABBOTT and Messrs. WHITE and TEMPLETON.

The next witnesses are the proprietors and editors of *La Minerve*, charged by McMULLEN with having received from Sir HUGH ALLAN an a bribe for their support of his claim to the charter. The proprietors make the following affidavit:—

"The undersigned two of the proprietors of *La Minerve* declare that Mr. Arthur Dansereau, being absent at Quebec) declare that neither we nor our journal have received any sum of money from Sir Hugh Allan, or from any agent of his, nor has any promise ever been made to us, or any other person, that we would be paid any sum of money, nor any promise ever been made to us that our journal would be paid any sum of money, nor has any promise ever been made to us that our journal would be paid any sum of money, nor any promise ever been made to us that our journal would be paid any sum of money, nor any promise ever been made to us that our journal would be paid any sum of money, nor

the Minister of Public Works, and that quite enough to damn him in the estimation of the Rouge party. It is quite probable that if M. LANGEVIN had not received the appointment the very same papers would have been cut in confirmation of the Government for violating the Civil Service Act. It was highly proper that a French Canadian should have been selected to the position, and there was no French Canadian in the service who had equal claims with M. LANGEVIN. For many years as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Deputy Receiver-General, he had discharged his duties with the greatest possible efficiency and to the utmost satisfaction of his superiors. He is in every way qualified for his new office, in which, we require sure, he will prove to be the right man in the right place.

"But the Government were desperate, so, once more, they made another huge and even grotesque blunder. They sought the aid first of Sir Hugh Allan, but only in connection with the promoters of a foreign rival railway. To forward the Canadian interest they actually sought the assistance of persons whose whole interest was centered in a road running from Lake Superior to the Pacific, parallel with the Canadian line, capable at any moment by private enterprise or Pacific Railway Bill, to do so.

"It is hard to understand why even an unscrupulous partizan should make such an unwarranted misstatement as this paragraph contains. The Government did not seek the assistance of persons whose whole interest was centered in the Northern Pacific Railway, either at the beginning of the negotiations or at any other time. Sir HUGH ALLAN was free to do as he pleased so long as he was the head of a private Company. When the Government came to deal with him they insisted as a first and prime condition that the Company should be exclusively Canadian; and it was in consequence of this determination on the part of the Government that Sir HUGH ALLAN's negotiations with his American associates were terminated. Let the Grit print draw what inferences it pleases, but let it try and keep to the truth.

IN "playing his game" Mr. G. W. MCLELLAN was fool of the Montreal *Gazette* and its proprietors, Messrs. T. & R. WHITE. He has already had ample reason to regret that he sought to implicate these gentlemen in an improper transaction. The Grits printed and published in this city entirely suppresses the *Gazette's* reply to Mr. MCMULLEN, but we have reason to believe, it had that reply in its possession in time for publication in next day's paper. The Grit journal is accustomed to the charge of its own peculiar denial, but also instead of a useful and marketable article, the fish had stuffed itself with heavy rubbish to increase its weight, its purchaser would, of course, have suffered a loss. In the meantime, it must be admitted that since the days of the prophet Balaam, the single instance of the veracity of fish has been recorded than the case of this cod captured by the Pittsburgers. Considered, nine big fish out of ten would infinitely prefer swallowing a prophet to swallowing an iron mullet.

BREACHES OF CONTRACT.—It has already been stated that the German Federal Council is engaged in legislating, with a view to the settlement of trade disputes, and the punishment of illegal proceedings in connection with strikes. A bill which has been introduced says in its preamble, that as employer has no redress in the case of a breach of contract on the part of his employés, men but to prosecute them in a civil course, which is very difficult, and nearly always fruitless. Meanwhile, the agitation which prevails among the men, causes great dissatisfaction among the employers, and when strikes occur, besides act in a manner regardless of the law, thus creating a state of things which has almost become a public calamity. Other classes of society, which are not directly concerned in the struggle, are thereby seriously injured in their material interests, the total production in the country is diminished, and the foundations of legal and moral order are endangered. The spirit of disorder and licence which has been produced in some workmen by their being able to break the law with impunity, and the backwardness on the part of the employers that the law does not sufficiently protect them, threaten to undermine all respect for law amongst the classes of the people, and the terrorism which consequently prevails during strikes is a serious danger to public order and security. In order to remove these dangers effectively and rapidly, it is considered necessary to attach such penalties to a breach of contract, both as regards employers and workmen, as to remove the feeling of security in the protection of the law. With this object the first article of the bill regulates the mode of procedure in trade disputes, and the second completes the penal provisions of the existing law in cases of intimidation, &c., and extends them to persons employed in mines.

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THE SLANDER.

Denials to Several of McMullen's Statements.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

The following letter has been addressed by Sir Francis Hincks to the Montreal *Gazette*, and appeared in that paper on July 19:—

"To the Editor of the Gazette.

"SIR,—Although reluctant to anticipate the formal enquiry into Mr. Huntington's charges, I cannot allow the statement made in the *Herald* of yesterday by Mr. Geo. W. McMullen to remain unnoticed. In all my recollections connected with the construction of the Pacific Railway, I have been governed by an opinion, early expressed and never modified, which was that if the construction of that work was undertaken by proper parties, the Government and the country, instead of thinking that they had conferred a favour on such parties, should feel deeply indebted to them. I shall at present confine my remarks on Mr. McMullen's letter to what affects myself more personally. I have a distinct recollection of Mr. McMullen's visit to Ottawa in July, 1871. He was accompanied by Mr. Smith of Chicago, Mr. James Beaty, Jr., barrister, of Toronto, Mr. Weddington, and Mr. Kerstenan. They were bearers of an informal proposal and inquiry which had been produced in some workmen by their being able to break the law with impunity, and the backwardness on the part of the employers that the law does not sufficiently protect them, threaten to undermine all respect for law amongst the classes of the people, and the terrorism which consequently prevails during strikes is a serious danger to public order and security. In order to remove these dangers effectively and rapidly, it is considered necessary to attach such penalties to a breach of contract, both as regards employers and workmen, as to remove the feeling of security in the protection of the law. With this object the first article of the bill regulates the mode of procedure in trade disputes, and the second completes the penal provisions of the existing law in cases of intimidation, &c., and extends them to persons employed in mines.

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A CLEVER RASCAL.

A Man of Fortune—A Clergyman—Hon. John Hamilton—Earl of Glencairn—Lord Gordon—A Host of Aliases—A Successful Impostor.

The class of really accomplished swindlers is not very numerous. The records of ordinary fraud have a remarkable family likeness, and a very small number of actors acquainted with them, from that of the clerk, who forges his master's name to a cheque, down to those of the clever swindlers, who take a dress off a shop counter, the street arab who steals a loaf of bread from a baker's cart, or the outlaw who knocks his victim down with a bludgeon before robbing him, and generally terminates his career on the gallows. In addition to these, the common criminals, who infest every large community, there is a class of men, the extent of whose operations, the tremendous daring of whose impostures, the art, the address, the consummate skill displayed by whom, allays with admiration for their ability the abhorrence felt for their crimes, and causes contempt for their victims' credulity to mingle with pity for their losses. At the present time, the Province of Manitoba is being exercised at an attempt made to carry a man who calls himself Lord Gordon from that territory into the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States. This *sui-disant* Gordon—for that is only one of his numerous *nomes de guerre*—is one of the most accomplished of the class of gentlemen swindlers, and has been, and will probably more successful and more daring than any other living man. Not satisfied with personating the title of a man of fortune, he has penetrated into the ranks of the British nobility and passed for a Scotch Earl in Edinburgh, and a member of the peerage in London. He has also at different times assumed the character of a clergyman, a land speculator and a "claimant" to vast estates, and only last year managed to persuade the astute Jay Gould that he was a Lord Gordon, had the control of the English stock in the Erie Railway Company, and the favour of the continental Gould in the Presidency of that Corporation. By these representations he actually managed to obtain from Gould no less a sum than $500,000—$300,000 in cash, and the remainder in bonds. It was for this that he was arrested by his bail, as he had absconded from New York before the conclusion of the trial. The history of this remarkable man is of so interesting a character that we have no hesitation in laying such portions of it as we have been enabled to procure before our readers.

The man now calling himself Gordon is the illegitimate son of the Rev. Dr. Hussey, Rector of Hayes, in the County of Kent, England. At the age of two years he was placed under the care of the Misses Berry, who kept a boarding school on Dulwich Common. He was then known by the name of John Hamilton. Here he remained for about twelve years, when, at the age of fourteen, he ran away from home, but he early commenced his career of crime, for in the year 1848 he was in the employment of Messrs. White and Co., warehousemen, of Cheapside, London, and was the 25th Dragoons, but to make an arrested on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences. He was committed for trial and no prosecutor appeared to the charge coming up and "Hamilton" was acquitted. Two years afterwards he was given a living in the town of Yeovil, in Somersetshire, where he was assistant master in a school. This pleasant occupation, however, did not long content his ambitious mind, and he soon set himself up for a man of wealth. In this character he formed the acquaintance of a young attorney of Yeovil, whose client he became, and, under pretence of intention of purchasing an estate in the country, and actually through his friend the lawyer agreed for one situated in Edinburgh, and from Yeovil. The owner, however, was unknown to Paddison, stating that he was on a tour of the Highlands. Being possessed of a plausible and well-bred manner, credit was generally given to his representations, and he was enabled to contract a large number of bills, which he had put in his pocket. The creditors received a severe lesson when it was found that the wealthy Mr. Hamilton had disappeared without recollecting to settle his "little bills."

After leaving Yeovil, this extraordinary young man seems to have gone to London, and assumed the sacred character of a clergyman. In this character, in a manner, he seems to have displayed a considerable penchant for a religious reputation. Succeeds in obtaining the position of a respectable pulpit to the sacerdotal office, and was soon the pride of the parish and church. He was at last discovered to be an impostor, and was compelled to seek "fresh fields and pastures new." Considerable scandal was heard of him, in the year 1859 he once more appeared at the little town of Ashby, in Leicestershire, and, at Mr. Bayley, still bearing the name of Hamilton, lived in the house of Mr. Bayley, whose son John to Herbert. In the following year he became acquainted with a Mr. Bird, a farmer residing in Ashby, and Miss Sarbiton. Mr. Bird sold him a house, and almost immediately afterwards married one of him for two years. In 1862 he came across him at a party given at the house of Mr. Bayley, at which he was introduced by his acquaintance with Mr. Bird and his family, and he introduced to Miss Bayley as his intended wife. In 1865 Hamilton rented a cottage at Orchard Court, Hook, Surrey, where he lived in great magnificently. Here he lived for about three months with Mrs. Sarah Berry, whom he passed off as his aunt. In the month of June, 1866 and July, 1867, and Hamilton then sold off his furniture and left the neighborhood of Mrs. Bayley. He occasionally visited the Birds, and from time to time borrowed money from Mr. Bird. By this time he had assumed the name of "Glencairn," though it is difficult to ascertain the exact period of his name change. It would seem, however, that when calling himself Hamilton he had assumed the name of Lord Glencairn, and that he subsequently represented that this was his mother's name which he had inherited from his maternal ancestors. In 1865 he rented an office at No. 57 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, and commenced forging in Messrs. Howard, Paddison & Son, solicitors, of the same address, as the "Hon. H. Hamilton," representing that he was entitled to the "Glencairn" estates. He deposited with Messrs. Howard, Paddison and Son a small box which he stated contained a quantity of valuable plate, jewels and deeds belonging to the Glencairn estates. He also left letters the name "Right Hon. Lord Glencairn," and "Lord Glencairn," and he seemed generally. He represented that he had the control of 68,000 shares, and subscribed Gound 20,000 "puts" and 20,000 "calls" He accepted them at 35 and promised to let Gould have them at 40 in a few days or six months. Gould subsequently gave Gordon shares and money in exchange for the "puts" and "calls." The amount of money was $200,000 in greenbacks, and in return Gordon gave Gould a receipt, which he replace his resignation in Gordon's hands. In addition to this, Gordon received from Gould several hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock from Gould, representing that he was the owner of the Glencairn estates.

The history of the Erie *coup d'etat* which followed is well known to the Gould and Gordon quarrelled just afterwards. Allegations of sharp practice or worse were made against Gordon by Gould, who, in turn, charged Gordon with stealing a quantity of shares from him. The matter ultimately was referred to Gordon's friends, and Gordon charged Gould with stealing a quantity of shares from him. The two arbitrators chosen by the parties were Sir Francis Rapide, who was accompanied by Col. Loomis, the Land Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by whom he was treated with great consideration and deference. He had an account with Mr. Robb, Yeaman, of the City of Glasgow Bank, Dundee, whom he informed that his English seat was Midhay Park, Northamptonshire, and that his income was £50,000 a year. At first he declined large sums with this Bank, but afterwards tried to overdraw his account. He also obtained credit and incurred debts with a number of other tradesmen in Edinburgh and London. He managed to obtain £5,000 from Paddison, stating that he required that amount for building purposes previous to entering upon his estates, and excusing his asking it in west of money by stating that he had lost £30,000 in a transaction with the late Marquis of Hastings. He also obtained jewellery to the amount of £697 from Messrs. Keliers & Co., of Bond street, £300 from Messrs. Grant in Peak of Gerrard street, Soho, London, and plate and jewellery to the value of £300 from Messrs. Marshall & Co., of Edinburgh, by giving him credit on the faith of his property. In the month of May, he came to Mr. Bird, who has been previously mentioned, and in repayment of the money he had borrowed gave him a cheque on a large respect usually paid to the sacerdotal office, and was soon the pride of the parish and church. He was at last discovered to be an impostor, and was compelled to seek "fresh fields and pastures new." Considerable scandal was heard of him, in the year 1859 he once more appeared at the little town of Ashby, in Leicestershire, and, at Mr. Bayley, still bearing the name of Hamilton, lived in the house of Mr. Bayley, whose son John to Herbert. In the following year he became acquainted with a Mr. Bird, a farmer residing in Ashby, and Miss Sarbiton. Mr. Bird sold him a house, and almost immediately afterwards married one of him for two years. In 1862 he came across him at a party given at the house of Mr. Bayley, at which he was introduced by his acquaintance with Mr. Bird and his family, and he introduced to Miss Bayley as his intended wife. In 1865 Hamilton rented a cottage at Orchard Court, Hook, Surrey, where he lived in great magnificently. Here he lived for about three months with Mrs. Sarah Berry, whom he passed off as his aunt. In the month of June, 1866 and July, 1867, and Hamilton then sold off his furniture and left the neighborhood of Mrs. Bayley. He occasionally visited the Birds, and from time to time borrowed money from Mr. Bird. By this time he had assumed the name of "Glencairn," though it is difficult to ascertain the exact period of his name change. It would seem, however, that when calling himself Hamilton he had assumed the name of Lord Glencairn, and that he subsequently represented that this was his mother's name which he had inherited from his maternal ancestors. In 1865 he rented an office at No. 57 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, and commenced forging in Messrs. Howard, Paddison & Son, solicitors, of the same address, as the "Hon. H. Hamilton," representing that he was entitled to the "Glencairn" estates. He deposited with Messrs. Howard, Paddison and Son a small box which he stated contained a quantity of valuable plate, jewels and deeds belonging to the Glencairn estates. He also left letters the name "Right Hon. Lord Glencairn," and "Lord Glencairn," and he seemed generally. He represented that he had the control of 68,000 shares, and subscribed Gound 20,000 "puts" and 20,000 "calls" He accepted them at 35 and promised to let Gould have them at 40 in a few days or six months. Gould subsequently gave Gordon shares and money in exchange for the "puts" and "calls." The amount of money was $200,000 in greenbacks, and in return Gordon gave Gould a receipt, which he replace his resignation in Gordon's hands. In addition to this, Gordon received from Gould several hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock from Gould, representing that he was the owner of the Glencairn estates.

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THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

Mr. White, of the Montreal *Gazette*, lost no time in proving McMullen's charges to be false, and if the evidence furnished by deeds and documents had not been of themselves sufficient to prove his case, the confirmatory statements of Mr. Abbott and Sir Hugh Allan prove the rascality of Mr. Mullen beyond a doubt:—

"MONTREAL, July 16, 1873.

"DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of yesterday, regarding statements made by McMullen, of which you enclosed me a copy and which appear in to-day's *Herald*, I have no way than to contradict them without foundation. I remember perfectly the occasion to which he refers, when I came to him at Sir Hugh Allan's but once, and that meeting, so far as I was concerned, had no relation to any pecuniary interest, and I been invited to dine that day at Ravenscraig, and had excused myself from being at later hour. When I arrived I was introduced to Mr. McMullen, and Sir Hugh mentioned that he was anxious to see me on business. The conversation turned naturally in that direction, and it is quite possible (though I have no recollection of it) that I may have put my position with regard to Sir Hugh's railway enterprise more strongly than I had intended. I am positive that I did not go to Ravenscraig to make, and did not make, any report of what had been accomplished in Ottawa or by you with a view to securing any payment in the interest of the parties you represented, the Northern Colonization Railway. And, moreover, I never had any conversation with you or Mr. McMullen on the subject, Mr. McMullen's letter, and never said, either at Sir Hugh Allan's or anywhere else, that any such conversation had ever taken place. I may add that I am aware that when your final purchase of the Northern Colonization Road some of your friends suggested that an attempt should be made to obtain from the Government a pecuniary consideration, to be paid separately by the enterprise you had been advocating, but I am aware that you decided not to countenance this suggestion, and that it was never acted upon.

"I have thought it proper to say that, while the friends of railway enterprise in Lower Canada are greatly indebted to you for your disinterested and praiseworthy efforts for the projects which interest them so deeply, I am sure that you will be the last to wish, or think that you ever received any recompense, either pecuniary or otherwise, for your efforts on their behalf.

"Yours truly,

"

THE RIVER TIME.

BY GEO. MERREDITH.

Oh, wonderful river is the River Time,
And it flows through the realm of Tears
With a current so resistless it knows not ebb,
And a strong flow sometimes and a surge sublime,
As it blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are foul by the River of Winter,
And the summers like bubbles on it
And the seers and the shapers hoar they come and go
On the River's breast with the ever-flowing
As they glide to the shadow and shoot.

There's a magic in up the River Time,
Where the spectral sail sets gleaming.
There's a charm in the sky and a witchery in time,
And a voice as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the dreams and the voices are strange.

And the name of that isle is the "Long Ago,"
And we have our treasures there,
There are flowers of beauty and heaves of snow
(Fury and rage of days, but we have the sun),
There are lookers and tramp of feet.

There are treasures of music that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer,
There's a bare unwept and a bier without strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments that she used to wear.

There are hands which are paved when that fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air,
And sometimes we hear, through the turbulent wave,
Sweet voices we've heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh, remembered for age be that blessed isle,
All the one of life till night,
And when evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closed to another while,
May that presswood of such be light.

—*The Mirror, London.*

(*Registered according to Copyright Act of 1868.*)

A SIMPLETON;

A Story of the Day.

BY CHARLES READE.

CHAPTER XXVI.—CONTINUED.

Rosa had down her work, and said, quietly, "Uncle, almost the last words that passed between me and my Christopher, he promised each other solemnly never to marry again till death should us part. You know how deep my sorrow has been that I can find no few wishes of my lost Christopher to obey. Well, to-day I have had an opportunity at last. I have obeyed my own lost one; it has cost me a tear or two; but, for all that, it has given me one little gleam of happiness. Ah, foolish woman, that obeys too late!"

And, with this, the tears began to run.

All this seemed a little too high-down to Mr. Lesignan. "There," said he, "see on what a straw her mind turns. So, but for that, you would have done the right thing, and married the earl?"

"I dare say I should—at the time—to stop his crying."

And, with this listless remark, she quietly took up her sewing again.

The sagacious Philip looked at her sadly. He thought to himself how pitiful it was to see so young and lovely a creature, that had given up all hope of happiness for herself. These being his real thoughts, he expressed himself as follows:—"We had better drop this subject, sir. The young lady will do as she pleases, and, reverend signors out of our depth, if we don't mind."

But the moment he got her alone he kissed her paternally, and said, "Rosa, it is not just on me, your fidelity to the dear, dear, years roll on, and your deep wound first closes, then skins, then heals—

"Ah, let me die first—

"Time and nature will absolve you from that vow; but bless you for thinking this can never be. Rosa, your folly of this day has made you my heir: so never let money trouble you, for you have enough, and will have more than enough, when I go."

He was as good as his word; indeed his will next day, and made Rosa his residuary legatee.

When he had done this, foreseeing no fresh occasion for his services, he prepared for a long visit to Italy. He was packing up his things to go there, when he received a line from Lady Cicely Treherne, asking him to call on her professionally. In the lady's servant brought it, he sent back a line to say he no longer practiced—medicine, he would call on her as a friend in an hour's time.

His found her reclining, the picture of lassitude. "How good of you to come," she drawled.

"What's the matter?" said he bruntquitly.

"I wish to consult you about myself. I think I ought to be brighter than I am to you. I feel such a languor—such a want of spirit; and I get palsa, and that is not desirable."

He examined her tongue and the white of her eye, and told her, in his blunt way, she was and drank too much.

"Excuse me, sir," said she, stiffly.

"I mean too often. Now, sir, let's see. Cup of tea in bed of a morning?"

"Yes."

"Dinner at two?"

"We call it luncheon."

"Are you a ventriloquist?"

"No."

"Then it is only your lips call it luncheon. Your poor stomach, poor little stomach, call it dinner. Afternoon tea?"

"Yes."

"At 7.30 another dinner. Tea after that. Your poor unhappy stomach gets no rest. Do you eat pastry?"

"I confess it."

"And sugar in a dozen forms?"

She nodded.

"Well, sugar is a poison to your temperament. Now tell me, you, sir, if you can obey. Give up your morning drams."

"What drams?"

"Tea in bed, before eating. Can't you see that is a dram? Animal food twice a day. No wine but a little claret. No sweets, no pastry, no sweets, and play battledore with one of your male subjects."

"Battledore! won't a lady do for that?"

"No: you will get talking, and not play enough."

"Ad sudavem! what is that?"

"In earnest."

"And will sudavem and the west put me better spirits, and give me a tinge?"

"It will incarnadine the lily, and make you the happiest young lady in England, if you are the best.

"Oh dear! I should like to be much happier than I am good, if we could manage it among us.

"We will manage it among us; for, if the diet allowed should not make you bouncer-only pay, I have a remedy behind, invented by your temperament. I am old-fashioned, and believe in the temperaments."

"And what is that remedy?"

"Try diet, and hard exercise, first."

"Oh, yes; but he mean know that remedy."

"I warn you it is what we call in medicine an heroic one."

"Never mind. I am desperate."

"Well, then, the heroic remedy—to be used only as a desperate resort, mind—you marry an Irishman."

This took the lady's breath away.

"Marry a nice man."

"A nice man; no. That means a fool. Marry scientifically—a thing eternally neglected. Marry a Hibernian gentleman, being as mercurial as you are lymphatic."

"Mercurial!—lymphatic!—

"Oh, hard words break no bones, ma'am.

"No sir. And it is very serious. I don't well pity you. Yes, I will. Hem!—I think I have noticed one."

"One what?"

"One Irishman—dangling after me.

"Then your ladyship has only to tighten the cord—and *he's* done for."

Having administered this prescription, our laughing philosopher went off to Italy, and then fell in with some countrymen to his mind, so he accompanied them to Egypt and Palestine.

His absence, and Lord Tadcaster's, made Rose Staines's life extremely tranquil. Lady Day followed day, and week followed week, each so surprisingly like the last, a retrospect, three months seemed like one day.

And I think, at last, youth and nature begin to rebel, and scarcely to crave some little change or incident to ruffle the stagnant pool. Yet she would not go into society, and would only receive two or three old people at the villa: so she made the very monotony which was beginning to bite her, and nursed a sacred grief she had no need to nurse, it was so truly genuine.

She was in this forlorn condition, when, one morning, a carriage drove to the door, and a card was brought up to her—"Mr. Reginald Falcon."

Falcon's history, between this and our last address, is soon disposed of.

When, after a little struggle with his better angel, he rode past his wife's gate, he intended, at first, only to go to Cape Town, sell the diamonds, have a lark, and bring home the balance, but, as he rode south, his views expanded. He could have ten times the fun in London, and cheaper; since he could sell the diamonds for more money, and also conceal the true price. This was the Bohemian's whole mind in the beginning. He had no designs whatever on Mrs. Staines, nor did he intend to steal the diamonds, but to embezzle a portion of the purchase money, and enjoy the pleasures and vices of the capital for a few months; then back to the milch cow, Phoebe, and lead a quiet life till the next uncontrollable fit should come upon him along with the means of satisfying it.

On the way, he read Staines' letter to Mrs. Falcon, very carefully. He never broke the seal of the letter to Mrs. Staines. That was to be given her when he had broken the good news to her, and this he determined to do with such skill, as should make Dr. Staines very unwilling to look suspicously or ill-humored into Phoebe's accounts.

He reached London; and, being a thorough egotist, attended first to his own interest; he never went near Mrs. Staines until he had visited every diamond merchant and dealer in the metropolis: he showed the small stones to them all, but he showed no more than one large stone to each.

At last he got an offer of £1,200 for the small stones, and the same for the large yellow stone, and £900 for the second largest stone. He took that, £2000, and immediately wrote to Phoebe, telling her he had a sudden inspiration to bring the diamonds to England, which he could not regret, since he had never done a wiser thing. He had sold a single stone for £900, and had given the doctor's £400 to her account in Cape Town; and, as each sale was effected, the half would be remitted. She would see by that he was wiser than in former days. He should only stay so long as might be necessary to sell them all equally well. His own share he would apply to paying off mortgages on the family estate, of which he hoped some day to see her the mistress, or he would send it direct to her, whichever she might prefer.

Now the main object of this artful letter was to keep Phoebe quiet and hoodwink her coming after him, of which he felt she was very capable.

The money got safe to Cape Town, but the letter to Phoebe miscarried. How this happened was never positively known; but the servant of the lodging-house was afterwards detected cutting stamps off a letter; so people said he had played that game on his master.

By this means, matters took a serious turn. Falcon, instead of, to fall his wife into a false security, lulled himself into that state of security.

When he had taken care of himself, and got £200 to play the fool with, then he commenced operations. This consisted of myself and he came down to Gravesend, to see Mrs. Staines.

On the road, he gave his mind seriously to the delicate and dangerous task. It did not, however, disturb him at all. It would yet, or you, madam. He had a great advantage over you. He was a—a smooth, *smooth*, accomplished liar—and he knew it.

This was the outline he had traced in his mind. He should appear very subdued and sad; should wear an air of confidence. But, after a while, should say, "And yet men have been lost like that, and escaped. A man was picked up on a raft in those very latitudes, and brought into Cape Town. A friend of mine saw him, months after, at the hospital. His memory was shaken—could not tell his name; but in other respects he was all right again."

If Mrs. Staines took fire at this, he would say his friend knew all the particulars, and he would ask him, and so leave that to tackle till next day. And, having planted his germ of hope, he would grow it, and water it, by private and confidential, till he could throw off the mask, and say he was convinced Staines was alive; and from that, by other degrees, he could say, on his wife's authority, that the man picked up at sea, entered her at her house, was the very physician who had saved a thousand lives, and so on to the overwhelming proof he carried in the ruby ring and the letter.

I am afraid the cunning and dexterity, the subtlety and tact, required, interested him more in the conspiracy than did the benevolence.

He called, sent up his card, and conquer his countenance for his part, like an actor at the wing.

"Not at home."

He stared with amazement.

The history of a "Not at home" is not, in general, worth recording; but this is an exception.

On receiving Falcon's card, Mrs. Staines gave a little start, and coloured faintly. She instantly resolved not to see him. Would! Was she not married? Was not her husband alive, it is all one to my, and he would be back in a fortnight or at the first week, and never thought of her, except to chuckle over the penalty she was paying for being so affectionate to him.

However, Sunday came; he saw a dull day before him, and, for a wonder, she thought he would give her another trial.

He went down to Gravesend by boat, and strolled from the river side.

When he was about a hundred yards from the villa, a boy, all in black, came out with a message and a shilling.

Falcon knew her figure all that way off, and he was in a fine condition, when he arrived. He followed her, and was not very far behind her when she reached the villa. She, hearing the bell ring, hoped the child earnestly, and gave the nurse some directions, and then entered the drawing-room.

"Come," said Falcon, "I'll have a look at her, any way."

He went into the church, and walked up a side aisle to "a pillar, from which he thought he might be able to see the whole congregation; and, sure enough, there she sat, a few yards from him. She was lovelier than ever, and looked, for her face from trouble. An angelic expression illuminated her beauty; he gazed on her, enchanted. He chose a pillar, and her beauty two mortal hours, and, when the church broke up, he was afraid she would see him, afraid to follow her, for he felt how hard it would be to say anything to her, but that he should be immediately recognized by her.

However, having watched her home, he walked slowly to and fro composing himself for the interview.

He had determined to make the process of informing her a very long one; he would spin it out, and, if possible, make it a interview with her; and, who knows, he might fascinate her as she had him, and ripen gradually into love, as he had conceived it.

He called, he sent in his card. The man went in, and came back with a scornful "Not at home."

"Not at home? nonsense. Why she is just come in from Church."

"Not at home," said the man, evidently stung by the imputation.

Falcon turned white with rage at this second insult. "Tell her I wait for her," said he, and turned on his heel.

He went home, raging with disappointment and scoundrelly malice, and determined to be his accident very far from home—he were she should see the effect from that that her husband was alive. He even moralized. "This comes of being so unselfish," said he. "I'll give that game up for ever."

By-and-by, a mere negative revenge was not enough for him, and he set his wits to work to make the world pay for it.

He wrote to her from his lodgings:—

DEAR MADAM,

"What a pity you are never at home to me. I had something to say about your husband, that I thought might interest you.

"Yours truly,

"REGINALD FALCON."

Imagine the effect of this abominable note. It was like a rock flung into a placid pool. Her husband, forgotten for a time, "Not at home?

"Oh, very well," said Falcon, with a bitter sneer, and returned to London.

He felt sure she was at home; and, being a tremendous egotist, he said, "Oh! at home, and I have a piece of intelligence her husband is alive, it is all one to my," and he actually took the trouble to write her a fifth week, and never thought of her, except to chuckle over the penalty she was paying for being so affectionate to him.

However, Sunday came; he saw a dull day before him, and, for a wonder, he thought he would give her another trial.

He went down to Gravesend by boat, and strolled from the river side.

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