The Weekly Mail.

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man jelly that a child, for literally, it was not an embroken bone in her body. Among the other serious or serious injuries may be mentioned the wrecking of Waters' house and the probably fatal falling of his mother by a broken board penetrated her thigh; the blowing of a sister named Baker, his waggon and a client over a fence; the uprooting of tombstones in a cemetery; near Lakefield; the abstracting of $3,000 in greenbacks, which an economical German woman hidden in the roof of her house, and the complete destruction of a large flock of sheep at the same place, which were tossed into the air till, as an eye-witness affirmed they "looked like so many birds." Of all the terrible deaths, though it was mercifully instantaneous, that of Mrs. Sherdings, who lived about five miles from town, was the most horrible. She was sick and with her baby when the storm came and blew the house away. As it rose her three of the larger timbers must have driven against her bed with the swiftness of cannon balls. One cut the top of the child's head off and carried away part of the [illegible]. Two others struck the unfortunate woman in the abdomen and neck, broke her ribs fragments, as if she had been torn under by four wild horses or blown from a gun. The legs and interior portions of trunk went one way; part of the chest, stomach and one arm another; the other was torn off and found sticking in a [illegible] of sand, and the head, neck and a fragment of the boat were found a long distance the other ghastly relics of humanity. The total loss is variously estimated in money at $175,000 to $300,000, including forty-five houses, 1,200 sheep, 2,500 hogs, a herd of cattle, forty horses, and all the fences along the track of the storm. The lies killed and wounded shows twelve persons and twenty-nine wounded. Detailed reports have yet to come in from Keokuk County, and several of the wounded cannot recover, so that from eighteen to twenty-five lives will probably be on the death roll. This is by far the most destructive tornado, especially in the matter of human life, that has ever visited Iowa, though such storms do not unfrequently occur in this vicinity. Tornadoes are reported in 1848, 49, and in 1862, and there was a heavy storm in 1868; but, as these storms are generally been confined to the forests, loss of life and property has hitherto been inconsiderable.

A GEYSER WASH-TUB.—One evening lasers, Spencer and Hamp, desirous of testing the cleansing qualities of hot springs, attempted to wash a flannel overshirt belonging to the former in their boiling water. Accordfully soaping the garment, they committed it to one of the least active cauldrons the basin, when, to their astonishment, the water in the spring suddenly receded, drying the shirt out of sight. Curiosity led them next morning to revisit the spring, which proved to be a geyser of considerable [illegible] they stood a quite astonished [illegible] upon the edge, and gazed down its corrugated sides, listening to the gurgling and chattering of the water and the ominous [illegible] underneath, as it occasionally took place, which projected the mass of water, with a column of steam and water, to the height of twenty feet into the air, and in its descent it was caught upon the sides of the numerous silicious projections which surrounded the edge of the crater, and recovered. During our stay in the basin, what the good fortune to witness, beside the eruptions already mentioned, the Castle, the Re-hearsal and the Grotto in the cavern, and wind was blowing in the morning, when the Castle, by its various throblings, pulsations and shakes, gave notice of its intention to discharge.—[From "The Ascent of Mount Hayden," Northern for June.

A SPREE AGAINST OVER THE FALLS.—There is a trite old saying that a peculiar providence watches over a drunkard man. Many a drunkard has proved to be the rule nowadays. The adventures of George Watson, who was a carpenter from Paterson, N. J., is worth recording in illustration of the "wise saw." Mr. Watson had, it appears, been drinking hard for some time, and was good for his understanding or equilibrium. Being of an adventurous and fearless temperament, above chips, he resolved on the performance of some daring deed which would elevate his name, and hand down his name to posterity as the coroner. Fired with the idea, he sought a very prominent position where the eye of Paterson would be upon him, and traced himself for the dread ordeal. Climbing the iron bridge which spans the falls, he plunged into the river beneath, a depth of over eighty feet. Several of the boards attached to the end of the bridge, expecting to see the lunatic dashed to pieces on the rocks below, with his specific performance interposed, and the carpenter, dripping, shivering, terror-stricken and sober, was seen clinging to a rock, beckoning for assistance. The cool header into the depth of the river had damped his ardour, and reduced the daring and pot-valiant Watson to a very common place, miserable, and disappointed specimen of humanity. He was really fished out, more dead than alive, and committed to depart amid the jeers of the unpitying crowd.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.—One of the editors of the Boston *Transcript* has long been convinced that the current version of Washington and the cherry-tree story was inaccurate. He has went in to find the true facts of the case, into the dusty records of the past he lived, found what he was after, grappled with it and drew it forth to the light of 1873. It will be observed that this version bears some resemblance to the one which has so long occupied a prominent place in spelling books, but it is far more beautiful and pathetic in its tone. If it does not exhibit Sir Galahad purity, it shows a childish innocence and truth that will call forth the warmest admiration of the devoted country. Here it is in all its beauty:—"Georgey, boy," said the grandfather to his little namesake, "this country," Benjy Franklin's father is a tough boiler, and he is going to grow up and shoot Injuns from the Commander-in-Chief, yet you are not wholly uninstructed, my lad, in the science of chemistry. Tell me then, since I have now leached these cherry-wood ashes for more than a week, is the liquid ready for the addition of soap-grease?" The hero of Monmouth, Trenton and Saratoga, for a space upon the floor, was whittling to reply, with all the ingenuousness of childish ignorance, "Father, I cannot tell a lye." After that he passed into history.

CHANTICLEER IN THE MORNING.—One of the most mysterious things about the much buffed solution is the reason of the crowing of the cock. Some people have imagined there is a connection between the times of his crowing and the minimum temperature of the night, while others assert that the weather affects and that before rain he will crow for twenty-four hours at a stretch. In fact, all that is known for certain is that he begins as a rule to crow towards the break of day, and is at times a horrible nuisance, specially to light sleepers and invalids. A new cause for his disappointed has lately been assigned by a sheriff in Scotland. At the police court at Edinburgh two persons were charged with keeping fowls on their back yards to the annoyance of the neighbourhood. A gentleman stated that the defenders and others in the same street kept a number of cocks which began to crow so lustily at break of day that all sleep after commencement of the concert was impossible. The annoyance from this conduct on the part of the accused, he said, so great that his wife's health had completely broken down through want of sleep, and he had been obliged to send her to the country in the hope of effecting its recovery. The sheriff was of the opinion that the hutches in which the cocks were kept were insufficiently secured from the light, and that this defect were not remedied within a fortnight the cocks must be removed. It will be interesting to hear the result of this experiment, which is to be tried for the sake of the misguided birds as well as that of the sufferers by their early restlessness, will prove successful, for hitherto the only known remedy for a cock given to crowing was to wring his neck.

A GALLANT GROCER.—The New York *Times* says:—"There is a worthy gentleman named Lowenthal residing on Third avenue, in this city. He is engaged in the grocery-cum-dry-goods business of a vendor of butter, eggs, flour and other such necessary articles of consumption. Unfortunately for the grocer, there dwells in dangerous propinquity a prepossessing young English lady who patronizes the establishment of Mr. Lowenthal. On Tuesday evening, this young lady, Miss Foster, presented from the gallant Lowenthal a quantity of eggs, but it does not appear that anything unusual occurred over this commercial transaction. In the course of Miss Foster's culinary preparations for the morning's meal, she discovered something decidedly wrong with her eggs. Hastening to the grocer, she charged him with imposition, and demanded a fresher article than a *chic* in ovo. There was no other customer in the store at the time to witness the extraordinary scene that followed. Mr. Lowenthal reflected for a moment on the strangeness of the request, and then proposed that instead of taking back the unpalatable articles he would give in exchange so many kisses to Miss Foster. Suiting the action to the word, with surprising agility he bounded over the counter, seized the astonished customer around the body, and showered a volley of resonant, detonating kisses on the chin, nose, forehead, and ears of the bewildered Miss Foster. When the lady had recovered from her fright, she resented the grocer's embrace and punished him pretty severely, and in the struggle the enamored Lowenthal bit off a portion of her lip. Lowenthal had an audience yesterday with Judge Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, and Miss Foster told her story. The culprit admitted the soft impeachment, except the biting, and offered to apologize, but notwithstanding the entreaties of the complainant, the Justice was inexorable, and the unpalatant grocer was held in $500 to appear for trial at the General Sessions. The pair left the court together, and were seen walking their way down the avenue, consulting, no doubt, how to escape from the difficulty.

A man dressed in rags was arrested, a short time since, as he was trying to force an entrance into the hotel of the Princess d'Alembert in Paris for the purpose of begging. When he was taken to the station a loaded pistol was found on him, and at his lodgings were discovered fashionable clothes, in which he admitted that he each evening disported on the Boulevards after his day's rounds had been terminated. He declared himself to be a German.

A novel mode of working the "Sunday selling" business was recently adopted at Port Glasgow by a blind man, who managed to get a liquor license from the Customs authorities for a large sail boat he possessed, and embarked with his customers for a short sail on the river, during which a good deal of whiskey was sold at much profit. Several trips of this kind were made on Sunday, the trade at last being interrupted by the local Customs officer.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of THOS. E. RAWSON, an Insolvent.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BARRIE.

The undersigned assignee in this matter will offer for sale, by public auction, on THURSDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY, A.D., 1873, at the hour of twelve (noon), at the auction rooms of Joseph Rogers, Esq., on the Market Square of Barrie, the following valuable property, consisting of a valuable business stand on the principal street in the town, being part of lot one hundred and thirty-one, situate on the north side of Mark's street and south side of Dunlop street, with a large store thereon, dwelling and workshop erected thereon. The building is now occupied by a hardware store and tin shop, and is well adapted for such business. Also, a valuable lot on the south side of Dunlop street, being lot in rear of building occupied by Mr. Hanson, and a valuable lot, comprising about one acre, on unclosed lands, being south-east quarter of lot 30, in the 1st concession of the township of Innisfil, adjoining the Barrie Station of the Toronto and Ottawa Railway.

TERMS—One-third cash, and balance in six and twelve months, with interest at 7 per cent. Purchaser to pay all expense of conveyance.

Full particulars as to title, &c., can be had of the undersigned.

W. K. GRAFTEY,
Assignee.
Box 474, Montreal.

JOSEPH R. WEBB, Auctioneer, Barrie.

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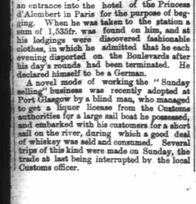

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The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1873.

"LOOKING TO OTTAWA."

THE "Reform" rank and file do not relish the conduct of their leaders in respect of the New Brunswick School law and the Orange Incorporation bills. Next to the anti-Coalition doctrine, the "Reformers" in the Toronto Convention of 1867, held nothing more sacred than the free autonomy of the Local Governments. Upon the fact that SIR JOHN MACDONALD and JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD had agreed to head the Federal and Local Governments respectively, the malcontents asserted that Ontario was subject to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Premier; and at one of the minor Conventions a certain "Reformer" moved "that it is a political and moral wrong of the first magnitude that the Federal Government, ignorant of the genius of "our people, and without sympathy for "the requirements of the people of Ontario, should control the action of the "Local Legislature. That monstrous resolution was carried, and similar ones were passed wherever two or three "Reformers" were gathered together. At the elections in the Spring of 1871, this taken-for-granted domination of SIR JOHN MACDONALD was advanced as one of the chief reasons why the electors should sustain a "Reform" Government that would hold itself clear in all things of the Ottawa Powers.

First of all the Anti-Coalition doctrine was destroyed; and now disappears the anti-Ottawa dogma, the second and last of the two features which, in 1867, "Reformers" claimed as their distinguishing badge. Mr. MACKENZIE clothed SIR JOHN MACDONALD with power which the latter fought against in the matter of the New Brunswick bill, while Mr. MOWAT committed to the keeping of the Dominion Premier two measures on which the Ontario Legislature had spoken strongly. In both cases there was a complete abnegation of "Reform" faith, and in both cases Sir JOHN MACDONALD showed his anxiety for the stability of the Constitution and his desire that in matters Provincial the Provinces should use their own machinery for governing themselves independently of the Federal Parliament. During the four years of SANDFIELD MACDONALD's *regime* no Local measure was ever submitted to the judgment of the Governor-General's advisers at Ottawa. When the people's representatives had determined upon a bill, it passed into the statute book as law, and no one knows better than Mr. E. B. Wood that the Government of which he was a member was self-abnegating, self-restrained, and no more subservient to the Ottawa Government than to the Government of Brazil. It remained for the "Reformers" themselves to carry out the charge they falsely charged against SANDFIELD MACDONALD. It remained for them to override the wishes of the New Brunswick majority, and set aside the Constitution to endow the Federal Government with prerogatives which its chief declined. It remained for them to attempt to carry into law the expressed will of the Ontario Legislature, and to attempt to invest Sir JOHN MACDONALD with the power which the British North American Act centres in His Honour. The "Reform" party has stripped itself of all its clothes, and yet it is no more able to swim into power naked than it was when it doked itself in the full frummery of buncombe.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

It is the prevailing impression, we dare say, with regard to the advance of Russia in Central Asia, that the motive which prompts it is chiefly the desire of territorial extension for its own sake. That territorial and military ambition has been the great dispelling force which has urged the Russian hosts eastward and southward, we may very well believe, but we question whether sufficient attention has been paid to commercial ambition as furnishing still another powerful motive, operating in the same direction. An examination of the subject may cause us to suspect that in recent time, at all events, it has been the thirst for commercial even more than for military aggrandisement which has impelled the Russians towards Central Asia, and which chiefly prompts the present movement against Khiva. We said not long ago that all danger of England's lapping into indifference with regard to Russian aggression in the East was groundless, as it was English commerce that was threatened, and because the interest of the shop would be sure to rouse national feeling, if nothing else would. The Czar NICHOLAS made the fatal mistake in believing the assurance of Lord ABERDEEN and Mr. BRIGHT, to the effect that the "nation of shopkeepers" would not fight, and found, to his cost, how disappointment, that the shopkeepers had in them, after all, the stuff of which soldiers are made. Commenting on this, we went a step farther, and said that his successors would find that for the maintenance of their standing in Asia, the same people would fight, not in spite of their being a nation of shopkeepers, as it is the fashion to believe on the Continent of Europe, but actually because of their being such. If, as some croakers assert, England no longer fights for national honour or for military renown, the most ill-omened croaker of them all will admit that for commercial supremacy she will fight to the last man and the last gun. And, while taking the view that England and Russia are both, to a certain extent, working together politically in Central Asia, we have added that this does not preclude commercial rivalry and the most determined kind between the two. We have urged that military peace, in our time, has the effect of setting free an national energy in a large amount for the more effective prosecution of industrial war, and that the supposed necessary connection between peace and free trade, so firmly believed in by Cobden and kindred circles twenty years ago, is proving a delusion and a snare. It may be of interest now to show, more in detail, what the commercial war now being carried on between England and Russia in the East really is.

The correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, now with the Khiva expedition, is evidently impressed with the importance of the great commercial contest between the nations. In the valuable and extensive market of Bokhara they have met at last, he says, in eager conflict, and that bitter commercial rivalry which is to actual warfare what the pilot-fish is to the shark, is already kindled between them. From a veteran Russian official, of exceptional talent and energy, who barely ten months ago traversed the whole Khivan of Bokhara on a commercial mission, we quote as follows:—

"Bokhara is the grand central point of Central Asian trade, the chief emporium of Russian and Anglo-Indian merchandise. The trade annually reaches 50,000,000 roubles (between £2,000,000 and £2,000,000 yearly), and is still on the increase. Its influence extends over all the Mussulman Principalities, and beyond the Mussulman frontiers, even beyond the Himalayas, and it is the great rendezvous of the Anglo-Indian merchants, with whom, which is fast springing out our way, enhances, little known to us; but we can estimate the probable effect of the well-known energy and enterprise of our competitors, as weighed against our own fabled laissez faire. Our method of Bokhara may easily give the whole trade of Central Asia into the hands of the English and their allies, the Algerines; and a third once done, it will be too late to repent."

But not alone between these two, he thinks, is the contest to be. While Russia from the west and England from the south are crowding in upon Central Asia and claiming its extensive traffic, America also crowds in from the East, and the spirit which bounded the England and Holland against each other in the seventeenth century, and which inspired the rival factories of Pondichery and Madras a hundred years ago, is awake once more. As for the fatal *laissez faire* policy which the Russian official so much laments, on the part of his own country, other authorities tell a very different story, and we should be inclined to say that Russia is most unlikely to be guilty of the neglect complained of. Some two or three months ago Mr. BONNER R. SHAW, alluded to by the London papers as an enterprising young traveller, who had accomplished the important and dangerous task of penetrating through Cashmere and Thibet to Yarkand, read a paper on Asiatic commerce before the Society of Arts. He said that in the regions of Central Asia, as elsewhere, war had its reminiscences, while peaceful progress had none. The brilliant exploits of great conquerors; the conflicts of the military and wandering phalanxes of their ambitious leaders, had attracted our eyes and blinded us to the condition and disposition of the mass of the peaceable and stable population, which all the time had been pursuing its avocations, and offering the merits of war. With the exception especially to Eastern Turkistan, and the country between Yarkand and Bokhara, he said it was certain that the great natural advantages Russia possessed, England enjoyed once. She could produce cheaper goods, and could place them cheaper to market. Our railways take us to within four hundred miles of Yarkand, while the terminus of Russian chemin de fer is on the Caspian, a thousand miles off. The cost of transport is twenty per cent less from England than from Russia into Eastern Turkistan. Even before the conclusion of the commercial treaty with Russia, the merchants of Kashgar (the capital city), was almost entirely clothed in cotton goods from that country, but samples of their cotton goods were recognised in many instances as being of a much better quality than English fabrics could buy, the extra charges by being imported first into Russia, paying for Russian carriage, and for the profits of Russian middlemen, and then of being re-exported to Central Asia at a cost of transportation in the direction of the journey of twenty per cent. in excess of the whole expense of taking them out direct from England. Once a treaty was made, would be the demand if England undersold the direct trade herself, and landed her goods in Central Asia free of all those extreme charges? It was England's interest, he urged, to deal directly with Central Asia instead of through Russian hands. Still, he gives warning of the gnawing commercial war that is to cease, and bids England be prepared for it. We quote:—

"Yet, mark me, it could never be contended that the Russians would content themselves with the role of commissioners and shipping factors. It had been calculated that the Russian public was taxed 10,000,000 of silver roubles annually in the price of their tea for the benefit of their manufacturers of peace goods, which would only be all in the Chinese at a vast sacrifice. It was inconceivable that Russia should tax herself at this rate to promote the growth of her manufactures, and yet allow the market of Central Asia to be flooded with English goods through the hands of her own merchantmen. These factors were merely used to try the taste of Central Asian consumers, and were then facilitated at Moscow. In point of fact English goods are now excluded from the provinces recently conquered by Russia, and are subject to differential duties, amounting to prohibition, on their entrance into those that Central Asia will, ere long, be added to her empire. Do not, I beg of you, think that we have nothing to do but to stand by and profit by them! And yet this was a theory propounded with the greatest air of conviction in some of the papers only a few months ago. It was evident that if anything of this kind was done for us it would be done by ourselves. And in short, we must be quick, or we may find ourselves forestalled. Already Russia has got her Commercial Treaty. The next thing, I hear, is the fort, will be the establishment of differential duties in favour of her subjects, by which, in the course of finesse extending, by the prohibition of English manufactures in the Transcaspian Provinces, we shall be the energy of her merchants, who are always ready to intervene, and to introduce a new article, and in two years' time it may be no room left for English enterprise in the Caspian, which is quite a Russian lake, which is still open in fact."

This is a prophecy of commercial war on a grand scale, and a prophecy, we should say, very likely to be fulfilled. Evidently the sure trade and open markets the world over is indefinitely postponed, though there have been those who expected to see it almost in our own day. Meantime it may be depended upon that, as we have before pointed out, the commercial spirit in England will be strong enough, even should the military spirit be in as deep a slumber as the worst of her detractors say it is, to keep her people wide awake and observant of Russian movements in the East.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

It was the aim of the *Globe* before the Canadian Pacific Railway was officially moved to note the unconsciousness of the Government of the Dominion of the Pacific Scandal. Here is one, whose opinion on constitutional questions has been invariably sustained in Canada, and whose judgment by that of men who are generally supposed to be the lawyers in the country, told us to be prepared for what Great Britain as a mere pettifogger and a tricky lawyer! Take the Nova Scotia Relief Act, the Queen's Counsel, and the New Brunswick School Act—on every one of these questions has been held good by the Imperial Law Officers of the Crown. In their madness the *Globe* people seem to be unaware that such boasting as that displayed in their columns Friday is simply disgusting, and that it even leads our best friends, as they are readily find out if they take the pains to enquire. How would it look for *The Mail* to say that the Pacific Scandal not only constituted no conduct at case in the Court of Chancery unless he had Mr. J. D. EDGAR or Mr. CAMERON to back him, but even from blundering! Yet this is not half as stupid as what the *Globe* says of Sir JOHN and his colleagues. Were it true that Sir JOHN is the very inferior man the Grit sheet tries to make out, what must, by its own showing, be thought of the calibre of those with whom he has successfully contended for so many years? Does the Blunderer see the point?

"PERSONAL" EXPERIENCES.

THE "Agony column" of the London *Times* has often furnished a theme for newspaper essays, and for various good reasons. There is always something attractive in the mysterious, and when those brief calls upon all the letters of the alphabet, or upon certain words, or for the same phrases coined by loving lips, appear in inarticulate type, we are driven to build up some romance or other in which are all the elements of love or hate, hope or despair, chicane or crime. The romance may be all wrong. The words that seem to glow with affection may be but the detective's lure, the tone of sorrow but a false note of imposture, the missing link sought a bond to be severed for ever. But as we never find out the truth, and the type is as unanswering as the Sphinx, the pleasure of guessing remains indefinitely. Perhaps the romances suggested by the riddles of the Thunderer's "personals," however, those of a New York contemporary, the *Herald*, are more interesting and various. That the *Herald's* "personals" are often mischievous, may, in the work of "blackmail," be true, nor can a paper which lends its columns to such purposes escapes the charge of encouraging the vile and immoral. But, if the *Herald* publishes a few strong terms, but putting this mischievous feature out of sight, it is a fund of amusement. Recently, we quoted a sort in one issue alone, last week, is worth a glance.

What circumstances are they that impel some one to say, "God bless you for your letter. Yours." Is the interview for this "week." Was there an agonized separation, a fault to be forgiven, a quarrel to be patched up? Is the hope that was dear over it is, the "personal" has done its work, and that what was full of gloom is again bright. "Good news. Everything is" both be at the Bakery, Thursday, at "four o'clock, prompt." Certainly they should, if the popular method of Grit points to that hour. But why Thursday in particular? Do we want our rhetoric resembles every day, which "Dear Jim—Meet me at the usual place." Were it not for the sad effects following it really seems proportionate to the amount of fuss made in some tables, I really may say with truth to a fault, should be supposed to have cribbed small sums of the plates on the Communion table. I am sure you will lose no time in coming to me with the churchwardens, the parties concerned, and to whom else you may deem it advisable to do so, thanking you for your truly kind letter.

"SEPTIMUS F. RAMSAY.

"The Rev. Samuel T. Boddy.

"N.B.—I trust this letter will not remain so long at the Post Office as a letter of mine did a few years ago.

"P.S.—By-the-bye, I think I named to you in a letter of mine that I put the half-dollar into the plates given at the Christening.

"S. F. R.

"N.B.—For two years in London I placed to the credit of the Society the sum of *sixty pounds*, being a portion of my salary as Secretary in passing the accounts monthly for the Rector's signature. I smuggled this item through without observation the first year; but the second, Lord Kinnaird's brother, the Honourable Arthur Kinnaird, discovered my *clandestine* contribution, and wrote me a handsome letter, in his own hand-writing, the following words which I now copy from the cancelled and published copy. Even so, nowithstanding this reduction and the voluntary relinquishment of half his salary by their valued secretary, the Rev. Septimus F. Ramsay, the committee are still involved in liabilities to the extent of £3,000.' This extract is in the report for 1845. I have referred to my paying *secretly* some deficiencies here: one year I paid nine pounds, the balance due by the Society, which was never known beyond one of the churchwardens. On the other occasion referred to, I paid the balance left over of the previous year, amounting to £4 0s. 6½d.; and also the balance due for the then present year, £3 2s 7d.; as I before said the churchwardens would have these two items inserted in the minutes of the Vestry meeting, held *May 8th, 1853*, but it never got known among the congregation. At the present moment I am somewhat embarrassed by paying a sum of money to prevent a poor lunatic-down gentleman from being turned out of his lodgings, £45, he does not know it and never will. However, this sum I shall get back after a time, but I must stop narrating such matters, as I meant it to be a pleasant letter, and I felt constrained to refer to them in the present instance. I omitted stating in its proper place that I almost always use a silk pocket handkerchief, and have it in my trouser pockets. Possibly the Churchwardens might have observed this, and constantly it was the means of bringing on along with it a small coin or two, which was the occasion of Bertie's remark, 'Papa, there is a purse which was not so necessary for the tinkling of money.' Bring so about, it was so *secretly* to stuff it into my breast pocket and quite inconvenient for me to get it out of my coat tail pocket.

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MR. GLADSTONE ON SOME CANADIAN MATTERS.

On the 26th ult., the Imperial House of Commons debated the bill for the payment of the Alabama award to the United States. In the course of his speech, Mr. GLADSTONE replied to the assaults made by some members respecting the Fenian Claims, the Fisheries, and the position of the Dominion Government. We quote his remarks on all three subjects to this "irritated bandit":

"Then the hon. gentleman refers to the Fenian Raids and complains that they are not included in the Treaty of Washington, forming part of the settlement. I cannot observation that a great wrong was thereby done to Canada, and must be felt by our fellow-subjects in Canada. Now, the conclusion at which the Government arrived was that it was no part of their duty to insist that the Fenian Raids should be made subjects of discussion and settlement along with the other matters included in the Treaty. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that the Government on that account forfeited their title to bring forward claims arising out of the Fenian Raid. Nothing has at any time been said or done by the Government to weaken their title to claim compensation from the United States on account of the Fenian Raids. The only question we decided was as to the propriety, or at any rate the necessity, of mixing up the consideration of this subject with other questions included in the Treaty. *It is quite true that the Government did make a separate claim upon the United States in the matter of the Fenian Raids.* (Hear, hear.) But that fact does not bear upon the question one way or another. The Treaty of Washington did not surrender and did not include those claims. (Mr. Bentinck—Why did it not include them?) I need not now go back to the considerations which influenced the decision of the Government, because Parliament knew well what our decision was, and did not press us to include in the Treaty the question of the Fenian Raids. And I say that that claim, whatever it may be, suffered no prejudice whatever from the circumstance of its connection with the Treaty, but stood upon its own merits, and was left by us in the consideration of the Treaty. (Hear, hear.) Then Sir Tenant to represent an entire nation." (Hear, hear.) Then, Sir, I wish to remove an entire misapprehension—that the non-inclusion of this claim in the Treaty was a mistake. I say that *the question as regards Canada was a question of importance to the Dominion, and it is with Government that we were perfectly ready to recognise her claim for the damage sustained by the Fenians; and she (Canada), so far from being discontented, appeared by her representatives to be satisfied with the course of the matter.* The losses they suffered were fully discussed between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of the United States, and the conclusion was that, on the ground of the Government had nothing to complain of in the shape of pecuniary loss sustained by Canada, that they had received ample *compensation*—and I apprehend that they think so too. Further, Canada herself had a far greater interest than any other part of the Empire in the prosperity of the United States. The fishery question alone continually menaced the peace of the two countries, and menaced the relations of this country and the United States, but Canada had the most direct interest in the wise, safe and complete settlement of all those questions. The fishery question, admitting that the Treaty of Washington ought to be a subject of dissatisfaction in Canada, or that it is a subject of dissatisfaction to the Government, the Canadian people do not view the Treaty in that unfavorable light. We have reason and that great satisfaction prevailed throughout the Dominion at the settlement of those alarming and threatening disputes. I can remind the hon. member that Parliament passed a free and effective Parliamentary Government, and that Government has in its conduct tested since the Treaty was concluded, and, I may add, before it, Sir Powell) has paid a just tribute to a distinguished member of the Canadian Ministry, in the discussion of the Treaty, and I do not hesitate to say that the conduct of Sir Francis Hincks was in the highest degree *wise, and not the disapproval, of the people of the Dominion.*"

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

WHAT we call a "crisis" occurs so frequently now in France and Spain that the proper meaning of the word is likely to be obscured. Whether the present or the previous one is the more critical, it is not easy to determine. The Revolution that commenced with the expulsion of Queen ISABELLA, and which is not yet ended, remains to be seen. If much election of deputies, with partial returns, have been made, and the illuminations, could make a stable government, Spain would be exceptionally well-provided for in that respect. But while in one despatch we read that Barcelona remains quiet, we give way to general rejoicing in celebration of the Spanish Republic, in another we read that the army is preparing to "pronounce" for a King, which it may do any day or hour. In the new Cortes over three-fourths of the members are for a Republic. Nevertheless, it is not the number of members that is the main consideration. The Assembly should represent the intelligence and the property of the country, and, as a matter of fact the Cortes as a body is weak and without hold upon the country, by reason of the smallness of the constituencies, and the fact that members were returned. Probably not as much as a tenth of those entitled to vote in Madrid, or in any other place, voted at the last election, and, as everybody knows this, is open to any opposing faction to overthrow the representatives of the country. The three leaders of whom we hear most are SERRANO, PRIM, and CARLOS TELLAR, and MARGALL, do not appear to be pulling together, the latter having attempted to form a Government with the former two left out. After several attempts and failures, FIGUERAS is called back to the Presidency, with his Cabinet as before, and with a vote of confidence the excitable Assembly adjourns. Ere these lines come before our readers, we may hear of the overthrow of the Republic, confidence, and the flight of Government, Parliament and all, from Madrid.

If we have hopes said, Don CARLOS is not personally a very formidable enemy to the Republic, and the robber bands calling themselves "Carlists," who assist by levying contributions from railways, and from the terror-stricken and unarmed inhabitants of small towns, and who distinguish themselves by murdering unarmed men, by burning petroleum to "facilitate operations," are not formidable unless under new guidance, to march upon Madrid, or anywhere. But the real danger to the Republic lies in the fact that many Spaniards, probably the vast majority, do actually prefer monarchy, though Don CARLOS might not be their choice for a King, and in the meantime the French and Italian financiers in mind that the Canadian Government had nothing to complain of in the shape of pecuniary loss sustained by Canada, that they had received ample *compensation*—and I apprehend that they think so too. Further, Canada herself had a far greater interest than any other part of the Empire in the prosperity of the United States. The fishery question alone continually menaced the peace of the two countries, and menaced the relations of this country and the United States, but Canada had the most direct interest in the wise, safe and complete settlement of all those questions. The fishery question, admitting that the Treaty of Washington ought to be a subject of dissatisfaction in Canada, or that it is a subject of dissatisfaction to the Government, the Canadian people do not view the Treaty in that unfavorable light. We have reason and that great satisfaction prevailed throughout the Dominion at the settlement of those alarming and threatening disputes. I can remind the hon. member that Parliament passed a free and effective Parliamentary Government, and that Government has in its conduct tested since the Treaty was concluded, and, I may add, before it, Sir Powell) has paid a just tribute to a distinguished member of the Canadian Ministry, in the discussion of the Treaty, and I do not hesitate to say that the conduct of Sir Francis Hincks was in the highest degree *wise, and not the disapproval, of the people of the Dominion.*"

UNJUST CENSURE.

THE natural bias of the Grit journal is so well known and understood that it is either a very cunning or a very credulous reader who takes what it may say of a political opponent without several grains of salt. In the absence from Canada of Mr. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL it takes occasion to assail that gentleman on the score of inattention to the duties with which he has been entrusted. He is specifically charged with having been present at a pleasing in London at which sentiments much do Canada as a field for emigrants were uttered, and which, instead of resenting, he, by his silence, encouraged. This is an entirely unfair and improper representation of facts. The gathering was composed of "members of the "Low Cross Emigration Club, who are "leaving Old England *for different parts "of Canada*, under the guidance of the "indefatigable missionary, Mr. CARTER." Large number of warm friends of Canada were present, but of the party was Mr. GEORGE SHEPPARD, well known in this country, and a high Government official in England of the Northern Pacific Railway. The Grit sheet having misrepresented the meeting, it is important for us to show that Mr. SHEPPARD said nothing which was offensive to Canada; and that Mr. MACDOUGALL was guilty of no sense approbation of any words in the slightest degree hostile to the Dominion. We cannot better do this than by quoting from the report which has formed the basis of the Grit print's remarks.

"Mr. George Sheppard was glad to be present at this meeting, as he had so much to do with emigration from Canada to America, chiefly, of course, to the States. *Had he been witness to the attractions of the Province of Ontario, he would have spoken in terms of the highest praise of the country.* He was glad to see Mr. Macdougall and Mr. Carter here. When he awoke he felt severe pains in his chest and stomach, and was obliged to rise and go to bed. Towards eleven o'clock at night the pains became much lessened, and he improved, though slowly, during the rest of the following day, Wednesday, until about five in the afternoon. Thursday morning the pains returned, with much intensity.

"During several days Sir George suffered very greatly, and could see no relief until the arrival of his physician, Dr. Johnston, who was summoned from the Isle of Man in England. A sensible improvement in his condition took place then, and continued until Sunday morning, the 18th, when his condition grew worse, leaving him very weak all the day. Monday morning Sir George continued to sink until Tuesday morning when he breathed his last. On this sad occasion Mr. Thomas Watson had a consultation with Dr. Johnston, and at the same time evening, Dr. Burroughs also called and another consultation was had, after which they declared that recovery was impossible.

"Even while exceedingly feeble and suffering great pains in his chest and stomach, the Minister had confidence. His numerous friends in Canada will remember that the presence of mind remained with him to the last. Large numbers of the people of the priest was called to his bedside, and admitted to him the last sacrament. Lady Macdonald was with him when he expired. The body of the deceased will leave England on the 19th, in charge of Mr. Vincent, to be embalmed by a chemistic concidence, he had made all his preparations to leave with his wife, for Canada, on the same day, and it will make their mark when the sun of more tongues men shall have suffered an eclipse.

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THE LAST MOMENTS OF SIR GEORGE CARTIER.

We translate from *Le Journal de Quebec* the following details of the last days of the lamented statesman, which it was very proper to publish in the old Legislative Assembly; and there are many illustrations of the Christian spirit in which it was kind. If the ever had a doubt as to the course it was most fitting for him, a young Christian lady, who, in the simple faith, offering for it in the wrecks of reputation which have been caused by a too great anxiety to be honest, and to be independent. A mistake has not been committed wholly on the Grit side; but *there* are to be found the men who have suffered indeed from an irrepressible *cacoethes* to make themselves heard. Mr. JETTE appears to have discovered in the sacred moments of his was killing himself by overmuch talking, and he accordingly put on the curb; but he gives us reason to wish rule as that we are assured he could not now be elected to the humblest civic position in Montreal. Mr. WILKES never made a political ambition he has failed to make even a decent start towards it, having lost his deposit in the Gaspé. The leader of the Goldsmith's Bill. Mr. J. D. EDGAR barely escaped a like fate by realizing a little. Mr. MACKENZIE may be the way to make himself ridiculous. No one would attempt to place on a level with any of the Grit babblers a man of Mr. JAMES O'REILLY's calibre, the leader of the Kingston Bar, and a most successful counsel. He has had the good sense to feel his way; to take notes and prepare himself for the struggle, in which he is capable of taking no incompetent part. Instead of being open to adverse criticism, he, and Mr. DORION, the member for South Victoria—whose education, training, and fine natural abilities give promise of the highest usefulness—and Mr. Jetté left out, are the honourable exception, deserve all possible credit. While regretting to find so palpable an injustice done the member for North Renfrew by our excellent *Monthly*—entirely unintentional, we are quite sure, on the part of the respectable conductor of the Monthly—we are glad that it has afforded us an opportunity of saying a word for the "silent members," whose conduct, in such striking contrast to that of the egotistical talkers of the House, has won for them universal admiration. We are safe in predicting that Mr. O'REILLY, Mr. DORION and other men of his stamp will be the Commons will make their mark when the sun of more tongues men shall have suffered an eclipse.

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"S. F. R.

"Although it might be seen that something was taken out of the plate, on Sunday, I think, be possible for any human being to observe anything beyond my own pocket."

We have no desire to press hardly against Canon RAMSAY. His greed has been punished by his own weakness. In a few years given away $6,000 in charity, so poor as to be under the necessity of taking out of the plates out of fifteen cents he had put twenty-five on it.] Is there any one so verdant as to believe such a cock-and-bull story as this? We pity, from the very bottom of our souls, the man who, in the first place, could commit so unpardonable an offence, and then turn round and find no palter an excuse for it. The witnesses of the act are numerous, and are ready to testify at any moment that on many occasions money was taken off the plates, but never once did they see any put on it; and those who have seen it put on, have seen it taken off the plate, but never once did they see any put on it; and those who have seen it put on, have seen it taken off the Church of which he is more than an ordinary minister like the apostles.

MR. GLADSTONE ON SOME CANADIAN MATTERS.

On the 26th ult., the Imperial House of Commons debated the bill for the payment of the Alabama award to the United States. In the course of his speech, Mr. GLADSTONE replied to the assaults made by some members respecting the Fenian Claims, the Fisheries, and the position of the Dominion Government. We quote his remarks on all three subjects to this "irritated bandit":

"Then the hon. gentleman refers to the Fenian Raids and complains that they are not included in the Treaty of Washington, forming part of the settlement. I cannot observation that a great wrong was thereby done to Canada, and must be felt by our fellow-subjects in Canada. Now, the conclusion at which the Government arrived was that it was no part of their duty to insist that the Fenian Raids should be made subjects of discussion and settlement along with the other matters included in the Treaty. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that the Government on that account forfeited their title to bring forward claims arising out of the Fenian Raid. Nothing has at any time been said or done by the Government to weaken their title to claim compensation from the United States on account of the Fenian Raids. The only question we decided was as to the propriety, or at any rate the necessity, of mixing up the consideration of this subject with other questions included in the Treaty. *It is quite true that the Government did make a separate claim upon the United States in the matter of the Fenian Raids.* (Hear, hear.) But that fact does not bear upon the question one way or another. The Treaty of Washington did not surrender and did not include those claims. (Mr. Bentinck—Why did it not include them?) I need not now go back to the considerations which influenced the decision of the Government, because Parliament knew well what our decision was, and did not press us to include in the Treaty the question of the Fenian Raids. And I say that that claim, whatever it may be, suffered no prejudice whatever from the circumstance of its connection with the Treaty, but stood upon its own merits, and was left by us in the consideration of the Treaty. (Hear, hear.) Then, Sir, I wish to remove an entire misapprehension—that the non-inclusion of this claim in the Treaty was a mistake. I say that *the question as regards Canada was a question of importance to the Dominion, and it is with Government that we were perfectly ready to recognise her claim for the damage sustained by the Fenians; and she (Canada), so far from being discontented, appeared by her representatives to be satisfied with the course of the matter.* The losses they suffered were fully discussed between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of the United States, and the conclusion was that, on the ground of the Government had nothing to complain of in the shape of pecuniary loss sustained by Canada, that they had received ample *compensation*—and I apprehend that they think so too. Further, Canada herself had a far greater interest than any other part of the Empire in the prosperity of the United States. The fishery question alone continually menaced the peace of the two countries, and menaced the relations of this country and the United States, but Canada had the most direct interest in the wise, safe and complete settlement of all those questions. The fishery question, admitting that the Treaty of Washington ought to be a subject of dissatisfaction in Canada, or that it is a subject of dissatisfaction to the Government, the Canadian people do not view the Treaty in that unfavorable light. We have reason and that great satisfaction prevailed throughout the Dominion at the settlement of those alarming and threatening disputes. I can remind the hon. member that Parliament passed a free and effective Parliamentary Government, and that Government has in its conduct tested since the Treaty was concluded, and, I may add, before it, Sir Powell) has paid a just tribute to a distinguished member of the Canadian Ministry, in the discussion of the Treaty, and I do not hesitate to say that the conduct of Sir Francis Hincks was in the highest degree *wise, and not the disapproval, of the people of the Dominion.*"

COLONIAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

A BILL giving to the Australian colonies the power of regulating their own local and internal differential duties, has been passed through Committee in the House of Lords, and is now certain to be passed by the Commons. The demand for this power has been pressed by the colonists these many years back, and has been steadily resisted by the Home Government until now, and is conceded at last only because it has become no long

last five-and-twenty years. He has abused with a virulence peculiarly his own, BALDWIN, LAFONTAINE, ROLPH, FOLEY, MCGEE, JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, HOWE, CARTIER, and all the public men, dead and alive, with whose names the history of Canada is entwined—but if solid, practical service he has rendered none. And yet this man, by reason of his journal, has gathered around him many who hate as he hates and seek the downfall of the objects of his prejudice without knowing why, save, forsooth, that they are "Reformers." Without a principle to uphold or a banner to fix, there "is bandied," will follow the "Reformer" like stupid sheep, and the further flight will rage as fiercely during this recess as of yore, although none but Mr. Brown will know what it is all about, and even he will be puzzled to explain his motives.

OUR EMIGRATION INTERESTS IN ENGLAND.

We believe that a majority will agree with us in saying that our present emigration system is not what it should be. We have a number of agents of ability and energy, Mr. Pope's department works admirably, but withal the result is not brilliant. The secret of this failure is pointed out by a writer in a recent number of the *St. James' Magazine*, as follows:—

It will take no little time and trouble to convince the more advanced statesmen of the new Dominion that their policy is not to accredit agents for emigration who are discredited in England, but rather to appoint some high official who is entirely above suspicion as to Party politics or any kind of underhand jobbing, who will have an undisputed authority over all these matters, add over all their agents, and to whom well-wishers of the Dominion may applicate for information, advice, or advice in cases where advice may be tendered. The Australian colonies have succeeded, this plan, and have found the benefit therefrom.

It would be absurd to maintain that all the agents appointed by the Ottawa authorities were the best men that could have been found; but it is not too much to say that the writer of the above has held the wretched COCKS and the disreputable WILLIAMS in his mind's eye. Now that we have been kicked out of office, it is the duty of the Ontario and Dominion Governments to devise a scheme for the union of their emigration forces. This touting by Provincial and touting on behalf of Canada Government is a most absurd and baneful system. We can imagine nothing more ridiculous than the arrival in Glasgow (which town of the Ontario and Quebec agent, each crying down the bill of the other, and both haggling over an emigrant who must be a fool if he can stand the strife between men of a common country. The example of the Australian colonies should set matters right. They make no distinction between districts or Provinces. There is a general bureau managed by a competent chief, which works harmoniously and unitedly, without creak or jar. Why should not the same thing be established on behalf of all Canada we cannot understand. We believe that Mr. POPE favours such a scheme. A week's conference of the representatives of the Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba Governments, would put this important question on a satisfactory footing. Not one man in this country could be brought under the notice of emigrants, not in discordant parts, but in unison. If these and strenuous exertions are being made in the emigrant fields by Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Canada, Brazil, and the United States, and if we would keep step with rivals, we must have the unity of action which constitutes strength.

AN ILLUSION DISPELLED.

SOME of our contemporaries, we observe, are giving the Canadian public most erroneous views as to the course and character of the present Ministerial crisis in the Western States. One, in particular, that ought to be better informed, seeks to convey the impression that the farmers will seek in Free Trade relief from the high transportation charges which they now groan under, and that could be no greater mistake than this, and it is a mistake which may work much practical injury to Canadian interests, if not corrected. The reciprocity delusion, which was perseveringly nursed into life by the Reform Party for more, has done mischief enough already, and it is not desirable that our people should be made to believe that reciprocity and Free Trade are coming into favour with the farmers in the Western States. Although to a large extent we are free to follow a policy of our own, irrespective of what our neighbours may see fit to adopt, there are still cases in which this rule does not obtain. The relations between political and commercial, between the two countries, are such that our own policy must in many respects be shaped with reference to that of our neighbours. When they abolished the tea and coffee duties, for instance, we had to do the same, immediately; and, as successive Ministers of Inland Revenue have discovered, our excise duties on spirits and malt liquors, that we dare impose while the American duty remains at its present figure. Were we to raise the duties on this side, there would be smuggling from the other side, and Canadian trade and revenue would suffer accordingly. Bearing these in mind, we believed the duty is rather in excess of the safe limit; but it is at all events certain that we dare not reduce it, and that, adding anything to it, should "the exigencies of the public service" ever require more revenue, the policy we may ourselves adopt, it is important that we should act intelligently in the premises, and not labour under the delusion that our neighbours are taking a certain course, when they are really doing the reverse.

At the Illinois State Farmers' Convention, held at Springfield a few weeks ago, the attempt was made to induce the Convention to Free Trade views. On the first day, amid a long string of resolutions, one was passed affirming that iron and all other material used in railway building and in ship building, should be admitted duty free. But on this being read, it was by the majority considered to be, was quickly discovered, and next day the resolution was rescinded. The Free Trade in the West having been pretty generally drawn to this attempt and its failure, the Chicago *Tribune* looks upon as a strange way of dealing with the matter, but the truth appears to be that the Convention managers, knowing well the determined opposition of their vast agricultural constituencies to Free Trade views, took the readiest method of preventing the needless discussion of a question on which the masses of the people have made up their minds. We shall be the more inclined to take this view of the matter, when we observe that in no case have Western Free Traders ventured to recommend the admission free of anything not intimately connected with iron and other material used in ship and railway building. No such cautious advance, we may be sure, would have contented them, had they really believed that they had any considerable force of public opinion to back them. Had they believed their doctrine to be a popular one, they would have demanded the free admission of the clothes the farmer wears, the machinery, implements, cutlery, crockery, &c., that he uses, and the articles of food he and his family consume, and

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A SIMPLETON

A Story of the Day.

BY CHARLES READE.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Rose Staines had youth on her side, and it is an old saying that youth will not be denied. Youth struggled with death for her, and won the battle.

But she came out of that terrible fight weak as a child. The sweet pale face—the widow's cap, the suit of deep black—in many long eyes these came down from the sick room. And, when they did, oh, the dead blank! The weary, listless life! The days spent in sighs, and tears, and desolation. Solitude! solitude! Her husband was gone, and a strange woman played the mother to her child before her eyes.

Uncle Philip was devotedly kind to her, and so was her father; but they could do nothing for her.

Months rolled on, and skinned the wound over. Months could not heal. Her boy became dearer and dearer, and it was from him came the first real drops of comfort, however feeble.

She used to read her lost one's diary every day, and worship, in deep sorrow, the mind she had scarcely respected, until it was too late. She searched in this diary to find himself, and often she mourned that he had written on it so few things that she could obey. Her desire to obey the dead, whom, living she had so often disobeyed, was really simple and touching. She would mourn to her father that there were so few commands to her in his diary. "But," said she, "memory brings me back his will in many things, and to obey is now the only and sweet boon I have.

It was in this spirit she now forced herself to keep accounts. No fear of her wearing stays now; no powder; no trimmings; no waste.

After the usual delay, her father told her she should instruct a solicitor to apply to the insurance company for the six thousand pounds. She refused with a burst of agony. "The price of his life," she screamed. "Never! I'd live on bread and water sooner than touch that vile money."

Her father remonstrated gently. But she was immovable. "No. It would be like consenting to his death."

Then Uncle Philip was sent for.

He sat her child on her knees and gave her a pen. "Come," said he, sternly, "be a woman, and do your duty to little Christie."

She kissed the boy, cried, and did her duty meekly. But, when the money was brought her, she flew to Uncle Philip, and said, "There! there!" and threw it all before him, and cried as if her heart would break. He waited patiently, and asked her what he was to do with all that: invest it?

"Yes, yes, for my little Christie."

"And pay you the interest quarterly."

"Oh, no, no. Dribble us out a little as we want it. That is the way to be truly kind to a simpleton. I hate that word."

"And suppose I run off with it? Such confiding geese as you corrupt a man."

"I shall never corrupt you. Crusty people are the soul of honesty."

"Crusty people!" cried Philip, affecting amazement. "What are they?"

She hit her lip and coloured a little; but answered astonishingly, "They are people that pretend not to have good hearts, but have the best in the world; far better ones than your smooth ones; that's crusty people."

"Very well," said Philip; "I'm all tell you what simpletons are. They are little transparent-looking creatures that look shallow, but are as deep as Old Nick, and know you love them in spite of your judgment. They are the most artful of their sex; for they always achieve its great object, to be loved—the very thing that clever women mostly fail in."

"Well, and if we are not to be loved, why live at all—such useless things as I am?" said Rose simply.

So Philip took charge of her money, and argued to death her scheme for giving Christopher. Poverty should never destroy his mind as it had his father.

As months rolled on, she crept out into public a little; but always on foot, and a very little way from home.

Youth and sober life gradually restored her strength, but not her colour, nor her buoyancy.

Yet she was perhaps, more beautiful than ever; for a holy sorrow chastened and refined her features; it was now a sweet, sad, angelic, passive beauty, that interested every feeling person at a glance.

She would visit no one; but, a twelve-month after her bereavement, she received a few chosen visitors.

One day a young gentleman called, and sent up his card, "Lord Tadcaster," with a note from Lady Cicely Treherne, full of kindly feeling. Uncle Philip had reconciled her to Lady Cicely; but they had never met.

Mrs. Staines was much agitated at the very name of Lord Tadcaster; but she would not have missed seeing him for the world.

She received him, with her beautiful eyes wide open, to drink in every lineament of one who had seen the last of her Christopher.

Tadcaster was wonderfully improved; he had grown six inches and an oak, and, though still short, was not diminutive; he was a small Apollo, a model of symmetry, and had an engaging, childish beauty, redeemed from downright effeminacy by a golden moustache likeaim, and a tanned cheek that looked him wonderfully.

He seemed dazzled at first by Mrs. Staines, but murmured that Lady Cicely had told him to come, or he would not have ventured.

"Who can be so welcome to me as you?" said she, and the tears came thick in her eyes directly.

Soon, he hardly knew how, he found himself talking of Rose, and telling her what a favorite he was, and all the clever things he had done.

The tears streamed down her cheeks, but she begged him to go on telling her, and on nothing.

He complied heartily, and was even so moved by the telling of his friend's virtues, and her tears and sobs, that he mingled his tears with hers. She rewarded him by giving him her hand as she turned away a prouder tearful face to indulge the fresh burst of grief in sympathy evoked.

When he was leaving, she said, in her simple way, "Bless you.—" "Come again," she said, "you have done a poor widow good."

Lord Tadcaster was so interested and ashamed, he would gladly have come back next day to see her; but he restrained that extravagance, and waited a week.

Then he visited her again. He had observed his wills was not slain in flowers, and he took her down a magnificent bouquet, cut from his father's hot-houses. At sight of him, not a word of it, or of both, the colour rose for once in her pale cheek, and her pensive face wore a sweet expression of satisfaction. She had his flowers, and thanked him for them, and for coming to see her.

Soon they got on the only topic she cared for—and, in the course of this second conversation, he took her into his confidence and told her he owed everything to Dr. Staines.

"I was an idle young dog, and, when I had he put me on the right. To tell you the truth, I resolved to disobey him now and then while he was alive, and I was always the worse for it; now he is gone I never disobey him. I have written down a lot of wise, kind things he said to me, and I never go against any one of them. I call it my book of oracles. Dear me, I might have brought it with me."

"Oh, yes; why didn't you?"—rather reproachfully.

"I will bring it next time."

"Pray do."

Then she looked at him with her lovely swimming eyes, and said tenderly, "And so here is another that disobeyed him living, but obeys him dead. I hope will you tell me when I tell you that I, his wife, who now worship him, when it is too late, often thwarted and vexed him when he was alive?"

"No, no. He told me you were an angel, and I believe it."

"An angel! a good-for-nothing, foolish woman—who sees everything too late."

"Nobody else should say so before me," said the gallant gentleman grandly; "I shall take his word before yours on this one subject. If ever there was an angel, you are one, and oh! what would I give if I could but say or do anything in the world to comfort you."

"You can do nothing for me, dear, but come and see me often, and talk to me about him—the one and theme my broken heart has room for."

(To be Continued.)

The above Story *"A Simpleton,"* will be issued by Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, a Book-form.)

The Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

(From the Albany Argus.)

The *Thunderbolt*, edited by Mr. E. H. G. Clark, of Troy, came out yesterday morning containing an article on the Beecher-Tilton scandal. It gives what purports to be "Theodore Tilton's true statement, which in substance is as follows:—" In 1870, Mrs. Tilton, having just returned from a summer resort, was visited by Mr. Beecher, who made vile propositions to her, which shocked her, and of which she informed her husband. At his request she made a memorandum of the affair. Tilton at that time was on intimate relations with Henry Bowen, and naturally confided the circumstances to the latter. Bowen himself had also previously denounced Beecher's practices, and now, he said, the time had come to act. A letter was sent by Tilton to Beecher and carried by Bowen, who, instead of standing by Tilton, suddenly became Beecher's friend, and discharged Tilton from his position on the *Independent*. Eight months afterwards an investigation was about to be made, and Beecher visited Mrs. Tilton while she was ill, and obtained from her a statement that he had "conducted himself as a gentleman and Christian in his intercourse with her, and that when he made the memorandum in question she was ill and 'in an irresponsible condition.' Tilton was angry enough when he heard of this, and indignant Mr. Moulton to call on Beecher and force him to give up Mrs. Tilton's last paper. Both the first and second papers are now in Moulton's possession. This story Mrs. Woodhull managed to get hold of in an exaggerated form, but to her credit she at sight of it, set about it, or not, the whole matter from Tilton, and thus bring him and Beecher into her power."

The Mr. Moulton spoken of now has it in his power to either exonerate or exonerate from all blame Mr. Beecher. It is also now the duty of the country for Mr. Beecher to come forward and make an explanation.

An old lady says she is tired of "hearing about them cerbero-spinal men in gaiters."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

☞Questions concerning subjects in this Department will be answered every Monday, and correspondents are requested to address all communications of Sporting matters to the Editor, to arrive not later than Saturday.

A Weekly Chronicle of Shooting—Fishing—Pisticuting—Hurdle-racing—Steeple-chasing—Pedestrianism—Boating—Boat-racing—Pedestrianism—Athletics—Cricket—Croquet—Lacrosse—Skating—Swimming—Base-ball—Billiards, &c.

"MAN" OFFICE,
Toronto, June 9 }

A V. C. R., Cobourg.—The Derby has often been won by the favourite; to wit, in recent years by Pretender, 1868, who started with odds of 5 to 4 against him; Lord Lyon, 1866, who started with 6 to 5 on him; Gladiateur, 1865, 4 to 2 against him; Macaroni, 1859, 9 to 1 against him, &c., &c. Pots.—(1), Gang Forward and Kisser never won at any odds; (2), Mr. Merry's colours are "Yellow, and black cap." Derby, Derby, Derby, "I all scatter," and Mr. Merry's "Yellow, scarlet cap, and gold tassels." Obs Occurrence—Positively we have no idea of our intention to fill the Sporting Department with Turf matters, in the space which we think it well to devote to it, but, if we can only oblige our correspondents, we will and you by post the pedigrees you ask for. Nobody ever pretended that the five mares sold at Lonsdale represented blood not already in America. On the contrary, there are already in the States very close relatives of some of them. Thus: Finesse is by Rip, a son of Diomed, out of Pandora, by Trustee, and has a filly foal by Saunterer. Three years ago Mr. Dunlap, of New York, brought out a brown bay by Saunterer out of Tested. And Blankiron, imported in 1866, by Mr. Secretary, out of Pandora, has, since, dropped the fastest 1½ miler in America, is a specimen of the thoroughbred, and, moreover, is a full sister, in blood, to Lord Clifden, out of Mrs. Birch, by Saunterer. Pandora, by Pantaloon, out of Pandora, by Tranby, is the dam of Lord Lyon, Gladiateur, Macaroni, Lady Sheppard, imported in 1860, was by Gameboy; and so was Lady Emma, the dam of Lady Lyon, and, in fact, Velocity, a son of Voltigeur; and True Blue, a son of Diomed, and Newminster, was a sire making only a few miles from Lexington, at Boonharness. Gameboy, by the way, was the great sire of cover hacks in Nova Scotia. Hartington, by Voltigeur, came to the States.

The Turf.

To our account of the Derby, written on the night of the race, we have nothing to add, the English mail being not, as yet, to hand. The Derby was a goodly field of attacking a larger field than the great race, no less than 18 fillies appearing at the post, whence there was not that formidable antagonism to frighten them, which so disappointingly diminished the Oaks Derby field. Mr. Merry's victory with Marie Stuart is an illustration of the proverb that "it never rains, but it pours." At latest dates by steamer, Marie Stuart figured at the liberal odds of 10 to 1, but the cable having announced that she started at 2 to 1, it is evident that Doncaster's success had a telling effect on the mare's price. In all probability the owner's money in both her case and Doncaster's was got on at long odds, and he must have won about a half of a thousand pound notes. Once before success fell in the Derby, he had never run into the first place on the Ladies' day, though he landed the Legger in 1869 with a mare, Sunbeam to win. We can fancy the great mortification amounting failure on the occasion of taking this double first class at Epsom. Doncaster's was a winning; but Marie Stuart's victory was a great domestic success. The daughter of the Scottish Chief and Morgan La Faye was bred on his own farm, and every sportsman knows that by comparison perhaps no horse in the homebred one is doubly great. Mr. Crawford has had the misfortune to run second for both Derby and Oaks, Gang Forward being the Derby runner, and Doncaster and Wild Myrtle to Marie Stuart. Wild Myrtle is by Stockwell out of Tightfit by Teddington, and is therefore nearly sister in blood to Doncaster, who is by Stockwell out of a Teddington mare. Angelica, second in the Oaks, was bred in Ireland. In the Oaks, the winner having been only fourth in that race, the occasion was memorable for the meeting of Green Spoon and Newmarket are, in fact, the very life of the sport, and in no year that a good Provincial meeting would have at disposal, and let breeders take heart of grace from the success of Marie Stuart.

Late English Cricket.

In the North against South at Prince's the final result was a draw. For the South G. Grace made 13 and 68, Mr. Hadow, the unlucky player of the Oaks, took his bat out summer, 47 (not out) and 29. Green bowled 3, and Hadow caught 2 in the match. The University of Oxford against M. C. C. was productive of some very high scoring, the University of Oxford against M. C. C. was 221, of which Ottaway made 43, Lord Harris 4 and 15 (not out), and Pickering 9 and 2, one of the cause of Ottaway's return to Ojibbeway at the wicket. M. C. C. only also on the field, with Hadow being secured by Boyle, and following their innings of 221, leaving the University 61 to get, which was accomplished with a loss of four wickets. The Harlequins played a match at Oxford, Seniors on Tuesday, the 3rd, the birds putting together 310, and the Seniors 182 and 68 for 1 wicket. For the oldsters Harris scored 36, Francis 44, and Ottaway 5. Pickering made 58 and 16 (not out) for the boys, Francis bowled 4 wickets for 27 runs. Good cricket! At Cambridge the Varsity was beaten by All England by ten wickets, Mr. Thornton, for the visitors, hitting in his new famous style for 30 and 27 (not out). Score—Cambridge 56 and 221; England, 245 and for one wicket 32. Great interest was manifested in the match, M. C. C. against the University, in consequence of the high scores at Oxford, and the desire to get a "fine" for the Varsity Match. M. C. C. was put in 53 runs. Score—Cambridge, 147 and 67; M. C. C., 73 and 194. For the M. C. C., the old Captain, Mr. C. J. Thornton, hitting 50 of it, a marvellous batting being as striking as ever. The chance of the match was lost by the failure of the 51st run, as we get published, but we predict a hard game for universities. If the Dispatch and Telegraph people have the luck they ought. In fact they will have to depend mostly on Appleby's bowling and Thornton and Hornby's batting. Yardley, L. B. Walker, Game, Garnier, Thornton, Boyle, R. D. Walker, being formidable thus early in the season. The only chance match we have notice is Yorkshire against Middlesex, in which the Southerners won by ten wickets, the two Walkers, with bat and ball, chiefly contributing to the success of their side.

The Old Country vs. Canada.

This match was played on the Toronto ground on Saturday last, one of the best days for cricket that the cloudy June or dry August for an encounter with the ball and willow. With one exception, the "men-of-war" from Toronto were present, and they acquitted themselves like Captains of the Chief—because, if extended into a game, the match would be drawn for what we have played the Ontario Cricket Club, and as a consequence the chips of the old block beat the old block—consequently, two of the contributors to their credit in the land of their birth. Two old school-and-college chums got together some time ago, this side of Jordan in the second innings of the middle-aged-division, and, just managed to save the defeat of their side in one innings. We saw them yesterday, and two more pitiable specimens of outfoxed and outgeneraled humanity never exemplified the folly of doing a hard day's cricketing without practice. Our Canadian, Mr. Hyman's play for the Canadians was worthy of the occasion, and, if he continues to improve, he will be the Canadian cricketer of the future, when we come nearly good all round, Mr. Sproule quite worthy of himself at longstop. Appended is the score:

CANADA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Patteson, b B ales	4	not out	6
Hodson, b Blake	2		
Hyman, b Featherstone	33	not out	12
Totten, c Prescott, b Featherstone	1		
Gamble, b Featherstone	0		
Clarke, b Featherstone	18		
Hope, b Blake	11		
Wilkes, c and b Featherstone	0		
Ford, c Prescott, b Draper	18		
Draper, b Blake	0		
Bales, not out	0		
Morrison, b Blake	0		
Leg-byes	5	Byes	1
Total	130	Total	19
Grand Total	149		

OLD COUNTRY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Shillington, b Bales	3	b Draper	0
Prescott, b Morrison	6	l b w, b Gamble	4
Wood, l & w, b Bales	0	c Patteson, b Gamble	24
Hunnisett, b Bales	0	c Clarke, b Bales	1
Featherstone, c Ford, b Bales	0	c Hodson, b Bales	2
Thompson, T. C., l b w, b Bales	3	c Patteson, b Gamble	8
Blake, c Hodson, b Bales	0	c Hodson, b Bales	0
Ford, c Clarke, b Bales	0	not out	1
Thompson, run out	0	b Morrison	0
Forlong, b Bales	0	b Gamble	0
Black, not out	0	b Bales	0
Byes	2	Byes	1
Leg-byes	1	Leg-byes	0
		Wides	2
		No balls	1
Total	15	Total	42
Grand Total	157		124

Upper Canada College vs. Galt Collegiate Institute.

This match was played last Saturday on the Upper Canada College ground, and resulted in a complete victory for the Upper Canada College boys. The Galt eleven had arrived on Friday night, and were ready for an early start in the morning. The wickets were pitched at nine o'clock, when the Upper Canada College, having won the toss, went to the bat and succeeded in scoring 50 runs before the first wicket was secured, the time occupied in the innings being 1 hour and 40 minutes. Hamilton, to the score Messrs. Proctor, Sprague and Adair contributing the remaining runs, the wickets fell before he retired. The Galt gentlemen then commenced their innings in reply to their opponents, and went to the bat, Dorling and Adair contributing the first runs, the wickets falling and the Boarding House Dining Hall was especially indulged by the visitors, the gentlemen, who appeared disposed of a goodly share of the substantial dainties provided by the worthy caterer, Mr. Dorling, who made a stubborn stand, and, after a long innings, in which he was assisted, and the last wicket of Galt soon fell for thirty-nine runs, to which Messrs. Fisher, Reynolds, and Barker, were the principal contributors. The Galt boys immediately went in again, but, as, unfortunately, they had to leave by the four o'clock train, they had very little time to spare, and, as they were anxious to conclude the match, they agreed to play two innings to one. We have seen the Galt team on their own ground, Mr. Sproule quite worthy of himself at longstop. Appended is the score:

CANADA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Patteson, b B ales	4	not out	6
Hodson, b Blake	2		
Hyman, b Featherstone	33	not out	12
Totten, c Prescott, b Featherstone	1		
Gamble, b Featherstone	0		
Clarke, b Featherstone	18		
Hope, b Blake	11		
Wilkes, c and b Featherstone	0		
Ford, c Prescott, b Draper	18		
Draper, b Blake	0		
Bales, not out	0		
Morrison, b Blake	0		
Leg-byes	5	Byes	1
Total	130	Total	19
Grand Total	149		

OLD COUNTRY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Shillington, b Bales	3	b Draper	0
Prescott, b Morrison	6	l b w, b Gamble	4
Wood, l & w, b Bales	0	c Patteson, b Gamble	24
Hunnisett, b Bales	0	c Clarke, b Bales	1
Featherstone, c Ford, b Bales	0	c Hodson, b Bales	2
Thompson, T. C., l b w, b Bales	3	c Patteson, b Gamble	8
Blake, c Hodson, b Bales	0	c Hodson, b Bales	0
Ford, c Clarke, b Bales	0	not out	1
Thompson, run out	0	b Morrison	0
Forlong, b Bales	0	b Gamble	0
Black, not out	0	b Bales	0
Byes	2	Byes	1
Leg-byes	1	Leg-byes	0
		Wides	2
		No balls	1
Total	15	Total	42
Grand Total	157		124

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(Continued from First Page.)

treat, urging an increase in the income of ministers, and one requesting that in the event of the benefaction of the Methodists, that the arrangement for the transfer of ministers from any one part of the Dominion to another, be rendered as flexible as possible.

All the foregoing were referred to the Committee on Memorials.

A memorial from Ottawa, requesting the Conference to take some steps to secure to order the property of taking steps to discourage the use of the Sabbath-school Hymn Book, and intended to unite with the Wesleyan Church in the United States; but when on the way, he was informed that the union was not consummated, and he returned to Canada, where he intends to remain.

Those annexed have been candidates three years, and are recommended to be continued candidates:—Messrs. J. Odell, T. W. Jeffers, W. H. Cairncliff, R. Millyard, J. Turnbull, J. Ferguson, W. Bishop, M. A. Lanoly, J. Smith, A. M. Phillips, G. A. Reeve, J. Edmon, A. Thibeau, R. H. Hall, W. Dowsley, J. Davis, J. Hicks, J. Ashton, C. Smith, J. R. Gibson, T. R. Campbell, W. Ryan, J. Jackson, T. W. Walsh, W. L. Rutledge, W. Craig, A. P. Hanes, J. W. Bell, W. Cook, O. Gorman, J. P. Lewis, J. Ker, J. Ferguson, J. Ferguson, W. Knox, H. Knowles, C. A. Bryant, and C. E. I. Thompson.

The candidates named below were recommended by various District Meetings to be continued in probation:—Messrs. J. Ashton, C. J. Hughes, S. Selley, C. Burns, J. Turner, J. McLarenll, W. J. Reid, R. Ayers, J. Ellis, J. H. Hill, W. Berry, H. Sprague, W. Wakefield, W. Bright, J. W. Bell, J. H. Ratten, J. Hunter, J. Ker, J. Ferguson, J. Ferguson, W. Knox, J. Allen, H.W. Knowles, C. Watson, R. Millard, S. W. Calvert, R. Robbs, J. Pilliard, S. W. Calvert, R. Robbs, J. Pilliard, and Geo. Green.

The subjoined are the names of those who have completed the prescribed terms:—J. Robins, W. S. Perley, J. Walton, R. W. Padgham, W. J. Maxwell, W. Austin, G. Daniel, E. H. Hill, W. Berry, H. Sprague, S. Selleck, J. Turner, J. Hart, C. Langford, J. Mooney, J. Bishop, W. Annis, J. Ker, N. Robinson, S. Salton, S. McDougall, W. Chapman, J. Ker, J. Ferguson, J. Ferguson, the French work; W. Timberly, A. Patterson, W. G. Sexmith, from the British Colonia District.

T. B. McNAIRY requested to have permission to retire, that he might be able to be more entering the Ministry in another country. G. McIntyre was granted permission, on account of the fear he was in health has been impaired.

The Conference adjourned at 5.30 o'clock.

The evening session began at 7.30 o'clock. After the usual preliminary services, the second reading of the Stationing Committee was put in ministerial candidates.

To the question "who have travelled one year" as candidates, the following different districts replied as follows:—E. F. Goff, W. G. Hemming, W. Walkem, C. C. Darrell, W. Kettlewell, R. Hobbs, W. E. Smith and C. J. Hughes. For the German work:—T. Lowrenson, C. Gerhardt, J. Lenz, J. Hacker, J. E. Warden, A. B. Amos, A. Uttendorf, J. Gaudy, J. Dreyer, J. Lenz, 2nd, W. Short, M. A. of Trinity College, Dublin, J. McCarroll, T. E. Morden, B. A., and R. Sparling, were the candidates for three years' candidates, as they had in 1871-2 been continued in probation. Mr. Sutherland, Chairman in the duty of preaching. Three candidates were recommended. Only the following were admitted:—Messrs. W. Rose, W. R. Morrison, J. T. Smithe, J. Ashton, C. Burns, J. Turner, J. Ellis, J. Hughes, R. Ayers, and R. Millard. The most important question will be resumed. After prayers by the Rev. G. Goodson the meeting was dismissed.

LONDON, June 6.—With characteristic promptness the president took the chair at 9 o'clock. The secretary read the Scripture and the Rev. John Hunt led in prayer.

The minutes of the evening's meeting were duly confirmed.

The chair called for memorials and miscellaneous resolutions from districts.

A memorial was received from the committee of the Toronto city mission, praying that the Rev. J. H. Boyd be placed among the effective ministers of the Conference, and appointed to a circuit. Mr. Boyd was received into the supernumerary ministry a few years ago. The letter writers were instructed to reply to the memorial, that Mr. Boyd is to remain in his present position as a supernumerary.

Dr. JEFFERS gave notice of motion for a change in the composition of the Stationing Committee, so that it should be made up, as that by the English Conference, which is, that all its members be elected by the discussion Conference.

Dr. AYLESWORTH would make less change, but would have the Stationing Committee composed of the chairmen of districts and one delegate from each district.

Dr. JEFFERS gave further notice that in view of the prospective division of the Conference, the Missionary Committee should consist of members chosen by the respective Conferences hereafter to be organized.

Resolutions were read from a few of the districts requesting the Conference to adjust the standing of certain ministers, the standing affects their claims on the superannuation fund. The annual allowances to retired ministers are graduated by the number of years of effective labour performed by each claimant of the superannuation fund. Any minister who may retire from ministerial duties before he has served fifteen years considers no pecuniary claim against the fund.

A very cordial vote of thanks to the retiring colleagues, the Rev. G. Buland, moved by the Rev. R. Jones, seconded by the Rev. J. Gray, was unanimously adopted. Also hearty thanks on motion of the Rev. Dr. Greene, seconded by Rev. Dr. Nelles, were tendered to the laborious and effective secretary, the Rev. W. Scott. Thanks were also very properly presented to the assistant secretaries, Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M. A., and J. B. Clarkson, M.A., and to the Rev. Geo. Cornish, Journal Secretary.

It was decided, on motion of the Rev. J. A. Williams, that the consideration of the report on the confederation of Wesleyan Methodism in the Dominion be made the first question on Monday next. The report of the Committee on the observance of the jubilee of the Missionary Society is to be fully considered at a future session. The report, as may here note, contemplates four questions, objects of the jubilee commemoration and Widows' Fund, theological institutions in Toronto and Montreal, and the erection of missionary premises in Toronto, in furtherance of missionary interests, and the prosecution of a missionary steamer.

Dr. RYERSON now read a most interesting letter from Mr. Swindall, of Philadelphia, on the interesting question of the celebration of the Centennial of Methodism in America, the observance of said Centennial to take place in St. George's Church, Philadelphia, on July 13th. All the branches of Methodism are cordially invited to co-operate and participate in the celebration. Among the Bishops, the Rev. Dr. Simpson was recommended by an influential Committee of ministers and laymen, are a review of the history of the last ten years of the Church, under God, of the Church, the Chairman of the part, and the spiritual of the olden times. Probably the services of the great event will be recorded in an appropriate memorial volume.

The Conference heartily concurred in the Committee's action, and requested Dr. Ryerson to represent them on the occasion at Philadelphia.

Expressing his willingness to comply, the Doctor moved the appointment of a Committee for consultation.

The Chair intimated that the Committee take into consideration the advisability of the Church in this country having religious services on the anniversary day, the 13th of July.

The question of the reception of candidates was resumed.

Mr. M. A. Langley was reconsidered, and it having been found that the period of his probation had equalled four years, his name was placed among the candidates for ordination next Sunday. John Syverts has travelled only two years, but he is to be ordained in view of his ministry among the Indians of Lower Canada. The following were ordained:—Messrs. J. Odell, J. Hooper, B. A., J. M. Harrison, J. Guest, J. Bethune, W. Bright, J. Ferguson, J. Ferguson, W. Knox, J. Ker, J. Lenz, 2nd, J. Dreyer, J. Lenz, J. Hacker, J. E. Warden, A. B. Amos, A. Uttendorf, J. Gaudy, J. Dreyer, J. Lenz, 2nd, W. Short, M. A. of Trinity College, Dublin, J. McCarroll, T. E. Morden, B. A., and R. Sparling, were the candidates for three years' candidates, as they had in 1871-2 been continued in probation. Mr. Sutherland, Chairman in the duty of preaching. Three candidates were recommended. Only the following were admitted:—Messrs. W. Rose, W. R. Morrison, J. T. Smithe, J. Ashton, C. Burns, J. Turner, J. Ellis, J. Hughes, R. Ayers, and R. Millard. The most important question will be resumed. After prayers by the Rev. G. Goodson the meeting was dismissed.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of THOS. E. RAWSON, an Insolvent.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BARRIE.

The undersigned assignee in this matter will offer for sale, by public auction, on THURSDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY, A.D., 1873, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Auction Rooms of