The Daily Mail.

VOL. H. NO. 65. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1873. PRICE THREE CENTS.

"Curious Coincidence."

The London *Globe* of May 26 prints the following letter under this head:—

The very special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* who has been delighting a portion of the British public with his graphic letters written *en route* to Khiva, concludes his letter, published on the 20th ult., with a significant sentence, in which he states that his letters possibly will not be dated, "for the places whence they are forwarded will also be kept a profound secret, in consequence of his being with the Russian army." Strangely enough, this very special correspondent has refused permission to accompany the expedition. When you read the following extracts it may occur to you, as it did to me, on carefully perusing *All the Year Round* of Saturday last, that the omission of places and dates was not entirely owing to these circumstances:—

Daily Telegraph, April 8, 1873.—"The Khiva Expedition."

"As we descend towards Balaklava (we are) . . . A fine-looking old man, who is seated on a sheepskin in the door of his hut, with sets of wooden spoons, tables, little square carpet stools, and other articles of manufacture, in a strange weird manner, are the two ages of Russian history; on the one side the railway and telegraphs, the light of civilization; on the other the last generation of the ancient barbarism, unchanged since the days when his forefathers swept all Russia at a gallop, and ravaged half Europe. Ages ago, Mr. Tartar, courage must be, and has been, not without some of the attractiveness of ferocity. Your ancestors, sir, were a wonderful race. For a moment the mind is impressed with the birthright of all civilized races. In all our travels I have seen few grander, more touching sights than this grand old savage, lingering in the land of a world which has long since outgrown him and repudiated him.

"Strange that both these travellers met the same old man whose 'doubly grim' appearance caused the same wonderful thoughts to rush through their brains! To ordinary minds it may suggest the thought that it is more than probable that the 'Special Correspondent' is incurring no greater dangers than may be met with daily in an 'expedition' through Fleet street.

Next day the *Telegraph* printed the following explanation, which the *Globe* receives with drowsight incredulity:—"The *Globe* of last night extracted from *All the Year Round* a passage contained in an article on the road connecting Sebastopol and Balaklava, which is almost identical with a portion of a letter sent to us by one of our special correspondents now on his way to Khiva through Persia. Nor is that surprising, since it is written by the same hand. We have represented to Mr. Charles Dickens, the proprietor and editor of *All the Year Round*, that our interference with the special insertion in question is to write exclusively for the *Daily Telegraph*; and Mr. Dickens, who was fully acquainted with the circumstances, has undertaken that no further contributions from the same author will appear in his journey, be printed in *All the Year Round*. The writer, for reasons sufficiently weighty in themselves, omitted all mention in our columns of the precise locality whence his letter was dated, and his dates were designedly kept a considerable time in order that our correspondent might be well on his way at the date of their insertion."

ANOTHER "CURIOUS COINCIDENCE."

(London Times, May 31.)

The following letter appeared yesterday in the youngest of our contemporaries, the *Hour*:—

"*To the Editor of the Hour.*

"SIR,—Will you permit me to throw a little light on the controversy now being carried on between the *Daily Telegraph* and some of your contemporaries? I ask nothing more than that you should print in parallel columns the two following extracts, the one taken from *Chambers' Journal* of Oct. 21, 1871, in a description of 'Siddah;' the other to be found in a special correspondence's letter, published in the *Daily Telegraph* of May 7, 1873, and purporting to be written from Tiflis:—

TIFLIS, May 7, 1873.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

Here, cross-legged on the doorsill of his father's shop, sits Aladdin, as we may have sat on the memorable evening when the magician invited him to share the expedition of which we all know the result. There, with his face propped on one hand, and his pipe behind his ear, he smokes with an air of indifference upon his weather-beaten features, of anxiety upon his brow, of wonderment upon his lips, of longing upon his eyes, of thoughts upon his mind, of—Heaven knows what else—upon his whole soul. Its great mouth is so drawn that it seems to hang in a long curve, which, with the two sets of wrinkles, one on each side, gives it a strange weird aspect, we the two ages of Russian history; on the one side the railway and telegraphs, the light of civilization; on the other the last generation of the ancient barbarism, unchanged since the days when his forefathers swept all Russia at a gallop, and ravaged half Europe. Ages ago, Mr. Tartar, courage must be, and has been, not without some of the attractiveness of ferocity. Your ancestors, sir, were a wonderful race. For a moment the mind is impressed with the birthright of all civilized races. In all our travels I have seen few grander, more touching sights than this grand old savage, lingering in the land of a world which has long since outgrown him and repudiated him.

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Editor Cabonnek Irradiation:

I got through that little piece of business for the *Globe*, and returned to Toronto shortly afterwards.

I found abundant scope for my exuberant fund of humour in the funeral ceremonies of the deceased baronet, and had lots of fun.

On the day of the funeral I was in the best of spirits, though the spirits which were in me were not the best. The liquid nutriment procurable in Montreal is of inferior quality.

But as Brown was so concerned about the question of pay I was bound to get even with him on "expenses."

The funeral procession was very disorderly. The mourners wobbled unsteadily, the horses staggered about wildly, the volunteers couldn't keep the line of march, even the houses and trees seemed to sway up and down in some unaccountable manner, which in ancient times would have been regarded as a portentous mystery.

I felt tired, the sidewalk was beginning to join in the demonstrations, so I didn't follow very far, but just got a general impression of the affair, and left the *Globe*'s regular correspondent to get the details.

"I'm about used up, old earline," said I; "you can fabricate the balance yourself I guess."

"What, sir," said he indignantly, "do you insinuate that I am a fabricator?"

"Yes, you admitted it yourself."

"Never! What do you mean?"

"Didn't you say a short time since that you were down on the ecclesiastical institutions here?"

"Yes; what then."

"Then, of course, you are a *Fabricyte*, hater."

Anglo-French humourism. The Fabricyte is one of the institutions of the Catholic Church.

Greet for that of Rev. J. Langley on the Quorum Purpose Committee.

The Synod re-assembled at two o'clock.

On the motion of the Lay Secretary, the report of the Church Music Committee was adopted.

Rev. Provost Whittaker moved that an address be presented by the Synod congratulating his Excellency the Governor-General on his entrance on his high office, and that His Lordship be requested to appoint a committee to draft such address. Carried.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. McLean, the following resolution, which was adopted the year, was brought up for confirmation, but, after discussion, was rejected:—"That the fifth section of the by-law adopted at the last session of the Synod, for the expenditure of the Mission Fund, be amended by adding after the words, 'The Synod of 1870,' (in the fourth line of the said section) the following clause:—'Except that a less stipend may be accepted by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and three-fourths of the members of the Mission Board present at any quarterly meeting thereof.'

The unfinished business of last session was then taken up.

Rev. J. B. Worrell moved "That whereas the Legislature have, in an Act intituled 'The Rectory Patronage Act,' established the principle that it is desirable that all semblance of connection between Church and State should be abolished; and, whereas, the Legislature have, in an Act incorporating the Synod of this Diocese, given power to the Church to manage its own affairs through the Synod, and to hold property, real as well as personal, for the use and benefit of the Church; and it is highly desirable and expedient for the well-being of the Church that all property of every kind whatever, be vested in and by the Synod; a petition be presented to the Legislature for an Act transferring to the Synod, subject to the rights and interests of the present incumbent, all rectoral lands and property in this Diocese now vested in the Crown, with power to the Synod to lease, sell, and dispose of the same; and to invest the proceeds, along with all lands arising from the same source, and which may be in the hands of the Synod, as the date of the passage of the Act, in aid of a general sustentation fund for the Diocese, or in such other way as the Synod may deem most conducive to the interests of the Church."

Mr. A. H. Campbell seconded the resolution.

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Mr. A. H. Campbell seconded the resolution.

Rev. Canon Bethune moved the amendment, that—

After a somewhat lengthy debate, it was almost unanimously agreed that the matter should be left over till the next session of the Synod.

President Whittaker submitted a draft of an address to the Governor-General, which was adopted, and which was as follows:—

"*To His Excellency, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K. C. B., Governor-General of Canada, &c., &c.*

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

"We, the Bishop, Clergy, and Lay representatives of the Diocese of Toronto, in Synod assembled, beg most respectfully to convey to your Excellency the assurance of our devoted attachment to the Throne, and of our profound respect for yourself, as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty in this Dominion.

"The long period which has elapsed between your Excellency's entrance on your arduous duties and this, has afforded us an opportunity of judging of the manner in which your Excellency has discharged the onerous duties of your exalted station, and this we do most cordially and sincerely, and not simply because it is the fashion of the day, but because we feel it to be our bounden duty, and because we feel it to be a pleasure to do so, we do, from the depths of our hearts, thank your Excellency for the manner in which you have discharged the duties of your exalted station, and

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1873.

MR. GIBBS' VOTES.

THE electors of South Ontario have already on two occasions shown our Premier confidence in Mr. T. N. GIBBS. They will be as slow to believe now, as they were in 1867 and again in 1872, that his "record" has been "one of simple "and unvarying hostility to the interests "of the country." This is the Grit organ's way of speaking of one of the most upright and honourable men in the Dominion. Is there a man in South Ontario supposes, in the face of the *Globe's* championship of such an administrative nincompoop and Party scoundrel as ARCHIBALD MCKELLAR, that such language would be used of MR. GIBBS if he were a subserient follower of Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE? He won't vote that white is black to please him and GEORGE BROWN; and hence those tears!

MR. GIBBS' record of last session is objected to in respect of the following questions:—

I. The West Peterboro' election.
II. Dual Representation.
III. Mr. HUNTINGTON's motion.
IV. Pacific Railway enquiry.
V. The Ballot.
VI. The Section 5 "Scandal."
VII. The Washington Treaty.
VIII. Inspector GRIFFIN's letter to the Allanburg Portmaster.
IX. Proprietary Interest in the Pacific Railway.

Let us take these questions up in the order in which they stand.

I.—*The West Peterborough Election Case.*

What is the simple fact as to this case. Why, that MR. GIBBS refused to vote for resolutions declaring that a man other than the one who was returned at duly elected by the Returning Officer should take the seat. Many years ago there was an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament—it is called the Grenville Act—the object of which was to remove all such questions from the House of Commons, and to have them decided by a Committee of the House chosen to deal with them. On the very best legal advice which he could get the Returning Officer for West Peterborough conceived it to be his duty to declare Mr. WILLIAM CLUTTON the properly elected representative of the Riding. In the face of this deliberate return the Opposition leaders sought to seat MR. BERTRAM. The majority of the House of Commons, of which Mr. GIBBS was one, declined to take upon itself the responsibility of upsetting the return. This majority voted, in the first place, that it was the business of the Committee, and not of the House, to consider the matter; and in the second place, that, Mr. CLUTTON having been seated, Mr. BERTRAM would have to justify his claim to the possession of the seat. So soon as he can do this—and if he is in the right, he will not have much difficulty in doing it—he will be declared the sitting member, and Mr. CLUTTON unseated. It is very doubtful if Mr. BERTRAM will ever be able to vitiate the Returning Officer's return. But whether he shall or not, Mr. GIBBS and those who acted with him, voted in the only proper way—in accordance with the law and precedents.

II.—*Dual Representation.*

It is not necessary to say much on this question. It is one on which men may reasonably hold different opinions, and whether it were abolished or allowed to continue to exist, it could be a no greater gain to the Party than to the country. For some the time will yet come, and that before long, when many opponents of Dual Representation will, in consequence of the growing inferiority of its local Legislatures, be compelled to admit that the principle has been the tenth part as bad as they sought to represent it.

III.—*Mr. Huntington's Motion.*

When MR. HUNTINGTON made this motion he was abused by the *Globe* for not having spoken to it, and given reasons to the House for its adoption. Was it likely that the House of Commons would accept so serious an accusation against Ministers without a little of proof? This was sample reason for the rejection of the motion. But it was not rejected on this ground alone. It was rejected in amendment to the motion to go into Committee of Supply—and was, therefore, a vote of want of confidence in the Government, it was declared by the *Globe* to be a non-confidence motion; that paper further declared that no business could be transacted until it was voted down. In consequence, it became an imperative duty on every man who had confidence in the Government to vote against the resolution. To his credit, be it said, Mr. GIBBS voted with the majority. The motion was thrown out, without debate, by a majority of thirty-one.

IV.—*Pacific Railway Enquiry.*

The history of this matter is here fresh in the mind of the reader that it is unnecessary to refer to it at any length. On the very day following the voting down of Mr. HUNTINGTON's want of confidence motion, SIR JOHN MACDONALD rose in his place in Parliament and gave notice that he intended to move for a committee of five to investigate the charges against Mr. HUNTINGTON. The resolution; said Committee to be chosen by the House, and to have all the extraordinary powers the House could confer upon it. The *Globe* says SIR JOHN MACDONALD was "compelled" to assent to the appointment of the Committee. SIR JOHN has declared, in Parliament, that no one even suggested to him or to his colleagues, The First Minister is charged with having delayed the enquiry after the bill had passed. He asked, "Is it not a fair-minded man must say he was quite proper and reasonable, that the whole evidence should be taken, and that the proper time to do this was when the case most directly implicated, namely, Sir HUGH ALLAN and Mr. ABBOTT, had returned to Canada. Mr. GIBBS voted in favour of cutting the desire of the Grit leader to postpone partial testimony, and of the arrival in Canada of the gentlemen named before commencing the investigation; meanwhile having the emphatic declaration in the House, of the First Minister himself, that, so far as the Government were concerned, the charges contained in MR. HUNTINGTON's motion were alike vile and baseless.

V.—*The Ballot.*

Mr. GIBBS voted against the Ballot. So did ALEXANDER MACKENZIE every year before this; and Mr. MACKENZIE has declared that even now he is an unwilling convert. The Ballot was in no sense a Party one, *several Grits having voted with* MR. GIBBS *on the question.*

VI.—*Section Five "Scandal."*

The *Globe's* history of this matter is simply a tissue of falsehoods. The Railway Commissioners dealt with the contractors of this section as with all the others—acted with them throughout within the limits of their contract. Mr. ALEXANDER MACDONALD, or Co. never received beyond the bulk amount of their bargain, and, as a matter of fact, neither Parliament nor the country has, as yet, before it the material for forming a judgment on the transaction as the Commissioners and the contractors have not yet made a final settlement. The Commissioners were compelled to give all the assistance possible to the contractors, within the figures of their contract, to prevent them breaking down, and thus entailing great loss upon the country. This course was rendered necessary by a great advance in the value of labour and material.

VII.—*The Washington Treaty.*

Parliament at its previous session having agreed, by a very large majority, that the Treaty should be accepted, the Government most wisely, in view of all the complications involved, refused to reopen the question this year, over what the *Globe* itself a couple of years ago declared to be merely a sentimental grievance. That MR. GIBBS acted the wise part of voting with the Government is much to his credit.

VIII.—*Inspector Griffin's Letter.*

MR. GRIFFIN's letter, to which MR. MACKENZIE took objection in the House, was in these words:—

"(Private.)

"Post Office Inspector's Office,
"LONDON, Ont., 16th Nov., 1872.

"DEAR SIR,—Allow me to drop you a word of caution with respect to your conduct in the election now coming on in Welland. So long as it suits your interest or convenience to remain postmaster, you can not with propriety take any part against the Government whose servant you are. If you cannot support Mr. King, take no active part against him, and give no ground for complaint against yourself. Answer how this is.

"Your obedient servant,
"GILBERT GRIFFIN, jun.,
"P. O. Inspector.

"J. RANNIE, Esq., Postmaster, Allanburgh."

Never did a superior write a more harmless letter to a subordinate. Mr. GRIFFIN gave MR. RANNIE excellent advice, and the House would have been sadly hitting the position to have wanted the sitting over so petty a matter. Dr. TUPPER treated it properly when he proposed to proceed to the Orders of the Day.

IX.—*Proprietary Interest in the Pacific Railway.*

Finally, MR. GIBBS is charged with having voted against this motion, proposed by MR. MACKENZIE:—

"That it is expedient to provide that no person having a pecuniary interest in, or contract with, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company shall be capable of being elected a member of this House."

Coming from the Grits, the inconsistency of this resolution is apparent, when they were found bending their whole energies in favour of the contract being given to a Company of which a member of Parliament was President. Even resolution was simply impracticable—was never adopted in a civilized community—and could not be carried out. Of course, as a practical, clear-headed man of business, MR. GIBBS voted against so absurd a motion.

And it is for these reasons that the electors of South Ontario are called upon to reject their old and tried representative! Bah! We shouldn't be surprised to see his majority at least 250 this time.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Though the ill-omened birds of the Opposition are for ever croaking "failure," the work of the great national undertaking, the Canadian Pacific, proceeds. Mr. MURDOCH, with one party is now engaged in laying down a line from Pembina to Fort Garry, and so away in the country found to be that the road could be put in running order before winter sets in; we hope that it may. The branch of the Northern Pacific will be in readiness this fall, and emigration and transportation to Manitoba will then be transferred until the Eastern section of the Canadian road is ready. This will prove of great advantage, facilitating ingress to the country, and helping forward the chief work in a signal manner. Then Mr. E. W. JARVIS and his party have already left by the Union Pacific for British Columbia, in order to make the necessary observations to determine upon the best site for a western terminus. This work will occupy some time, but it is necessary to the proper location of the line. Thus it is the Government will know no such word as "fail" in connection with the enterprise, and even if SIR HUGH ALLAN had failed, or was likely to fail, in forming a Company, based upon English capital, the Administration is possessed of resources within itself which would enable it to promote the work to a successful issue.

THE CHURCH SYNOD.

THERE are those who regard proverbial sayings as the concentration of wisdom and quote them to settle controversies with a serene belief in there being no appeal beyond the dictum of an "old saw." Such persons must occasionally find difficulty in reconciling the glaring self-contradictions of their oracles and their opposition to the present convictions and feelings of mankind. One of the most manifest illustrations of the want of harmony between what is accepted as the speech and wise in action is seen by comparing the nominal respect paid to the proverbs which make silence a synonym of wisdom with their disdainful rejection in actual practice. Men, and times too, differ. To Saxon ears the tongue, *fuere linguae*, meant to be silent; to us now it means, specially with the Press, the favour of whose tongue is anything but silence.

In Church, and State, Grit dissent, offers, however, no ground for criticism other than congratulation. Ever a wise deference to the wish of the Leading Synod was saved from wasting its time over an impracticable abstract proposition. In one of the most elaborate and suggestive chapters of COLERIDGE he shows that "Religion, like a river, passed across the "night of Paganism like the lantern by "of the Tropics, no more than an orna- "ment of the surrounding darkness." Christianity, by cleansing the stream, brightened and enlarged the intellect. His conception of the Church as the Christian hierarchy, by which the Doctors of the Church forgos that the heart, the moral principle, was the permanent source of "when in Council and Synod they divide "humanities of the Gospel gave way to "a rigid system, and religion became a science of the dows under the "name of theology, or at least bare "skeleton of it, the living, labouring life or in- "terest, alike inaccessible and unintelligible "to the majority of Christians." We commend this definition to those Churchmen, who seem anxious to make the Synod the arena for scholastic wrangling. The suggestion is worthy of consideration in Canada, that legislative action be sought to restrain opportunities for drinking and quarrelling at ecclesiastical bodies be established, seem time by and moderate. The Church Synod in England has produced excellent results, and although the Synod seldom or never is practised here in a different manner to that of the old country, it would be further removed from its pursuit here as easy and more scandalous without suffering the liberty of those who are disposed to indulge in an occasional snarl. To question of education, in relation to a ministry is one we should like to see any Synod. The Church, however, would probably prefer its Clergy trained in its own College. But in order fully to secure this end, and to adapt it to the requirements of the Church and to the wishes of students, it would be well to direct its attention to a more ample and time essential for keeping its terms and securing its degrees. The remarks of Professor GOLDWIN SMITH on University extension" are applicable to this case. Speaking of King's College, London, he says:—"The system of giving class offices to a number of young men peculiarly open to the popular wants and temptations advantages of the greatest moral value." He proceeded to remark that "to be indifferent to "the Church's work, to make material which makes "up the rank and file of the clerical army, "is to invite contempt and justify degra- "dation. If the clergy become "illiterate the most valuable defence "on which the hierarchy must rely "for personal influence, is lost. If "The best education which can be got is "the best course to strengthen the future "clergy, we see little profit in the Church." The argument for reducing the expenses of a Collegiate course, and the suggestions which have made so earnest attention of a future Synod. The high social status of the English clergy is at this moment a strong bulwark against the assaults of the Church's foes, and that is mainly owing to their superior education, which, in no sense, has denationalized them in the old land. The Church is so potent an educating influence, apart from its high religious functions—so many have noted since Bishop BERNETT was amazed to find the poor of the west of Scotland "so able to argue &c." that to raise the culture of the clergy is to elevate and stimulate the intellectual life of the whole people. The suggestions of the consulting Church Architecture are commended. "The beauty of holiness" should be manifested in the structure of buildings consecrated to holy uses, the one must be worthy the temple, while it calls the imagination which sacred edifice should help to chasten and elevate.

The subject of the division of the Diocese is one on which the judgment of the Bishop is the most competent expression of observation. His idea that the Church naturally divides itself into north and south, and that the area was too extensive for the many comprised is very dirty changing in those characteristics which are important elements in considering changes of this kind, that it may be questioned whether any alteration can be made with a permanent success. The population of certain districts is growing so fast that they will are long take a very different place in any Diocesan Synod, which may be formed to their present standing. It may be questioned whether in the distribution of these Dioceses, the wisdom, more economical of means and labour to have delayed any division of the present diocese geographically and made a practical division by dividing the episcopal work between the present Bishop of the See, and a Suffragan Bishop. The Church, we fear, will find more and more necessary of losing sight of the high rank of the English episcopate, which, if sought to be maintained here, will be found to be the cause of serious difficulty, as most shrink far more from the idea of a false social position arising from inadequate salary to maintain it than from any labours and responsibilities from their being insufficiently rewarded. The life of WILSON supplies a pregnant illustration of what the need of the Church is in remoter districts. We find him "visiting the scattered population of a Bishop, and living on private hospitality all through his journeyings. Muskoka and Algoma, with occasional duties nearer the centre, would fully occupy the time and tax to the utmost the strength of an active clergyman in the prime of life. Such an one relieved from the burthen of a conventional social status which is most oppressive to a very active spirit, would be of infinite service in organizing missions, directing parochial work in distant settlements, and infusing throughout every corner of those regions a sense of the Church's shepherdly care. A late appointment by the Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland states:—"In very many cases "our Scottish Churches are contending "with each other in rival missions, overlapping each other, demoralizing the "poor, and filling the souls of professed Christians with such evil dis- "positions as are than possibles the good of greater activity." The Church of Canada has no a geographical status quo basis, is bound to exert its utmost influence to check this grave mischief. The extraordinary movements being inflicted here and in the States for the establishment of a number of different Churches, shows that the evil is understood and its corrective as well. The spirit of mutual conciliation and zeal displayed in the recent Synod, gives hope of its divisions being too slight to cause any real division or weakness.

THE RECORD.

JUST as we expected, the Grit print finds our remarks on Mr. GIBBS' vote last session rather hard nuts to crack. Some of them it passes over altogether; and its observations as to the others are peculiar enough to call for a few more words from us.

It endeavours to show that the West Peterborough and Muskoka cases are alike, and that as Mr. COCKBURN was declared elected by the House for Muskoka, Mr. BERTRAM ought to have been so declared for West Peterborough. This is a palpable attempt to deceive the reader, and our brief reply to it nullifies wholly the *Globe's* precedents. In the West Peterborough case Mr. CLUTTON had been *declared elected*, and the House simply declined to interfere with the return, leaving it to the member elect and to the person claiming the seat to fight out the issue before the Committee. In the Muskoka case no *return* had been made; leaving by the figures on the poll books that Mr. COCKBURN was entitled to the seat, SIR JOHN MACDONALD at once said that the House should declare him the properly elected member. This simple statement exposes the Grit organ's farrago of nonsense, and shows clearly the distinction between the two cases which produced a difference in the action taken upon each of them in the House.

With respect to Mr. HUNTINGTON's motion, the organ conveniently forgets that it was offered as a motion of want of confidence, and that if it had been accepted, the Government would have had to resign, though actually in a majority in the House of 31. Why does it hide from its readers that itself declared the motion to be one of want of confidence, and that no other business could be proceeded with until it was disposed of? Was not this a sufficient reason for the vote of the majority?

As to the Ballot, the Grit journal is also forgetful of some facts necessary to be remembered. The Ballot has never been made a Party question in Canada. Mr. BROWN has himself opposed it frequently. Mr. MACKENZIE is but a new convert to it; and several Grits voted with Mr. GIBBS in opposition to its incorporation in the Election Bill.

The organ deals with Section Five, and dwells upon the fact that the Government admitted the correctness of its figures. What has that got to do with the issue? The Commissioners, in consequence of the advance of prices, and anxious to give the mechanic and labouring man the full benefit of the advance, decided to so remodel the contracts on the intercolonial—not one contract but all—that the contractors such a way as to assist the contractors as much as they possibly could without exceeding the bulk figure of the contracts. Messrs. ALEX. MACDONNELL & Co. have not been paid beyond the value of the work done by them, according to their bargain, and the Grit sheet dare not say they have. Where is the wrong? The country has gained by the operation—not loss.

A word as to the motion of Mr. BLAKE regarding the navigation of the St. Lawrence. We have asked Mr. GIBBS "to re-open the Treaty," says the *Globe*. Read further on in the same sheet, in the well-manufactured and suggestive leader, that Mr. BLAKE's motion disclosed that "certain privileges which, by the omission of the British Commissioners, Canada did not obtain, but ought to have obtained under the Treaty, should be, if possible, secured by subsequent negotiation." Pray, was not that regarded as the Treaty? And is that sending out a fresh fire-brand, not in Canada only, but in the United States and in Great Britain, the presence of which might have been most disastrous to this country? Peace is what we desire, what we cherish as essential to our religious welfare. GIBBS voted. He declined to re-open the Treaty, the whole question having been definitely settled and adjusted.

The organ's reference to Mr. Inspector GRIFFIN's letter comes ill from a journal which supported Mr. ALEXANDER MCKELLAR in sending missionaries into Prince to coerce the poor settlers into voting for a land speculator, and in sending to Lake Valuator McINTYRE, who was then in the pay of the Government, to scour South Grey to secure a Government creature in Mr. GEORGE JACKSON, whom they had "in a tight place." Why, "its enough to" make the reader ask, in the words of the *Globe's* classical expression.

There is nothing else in the Grit print which calls for any remarks. We have already given it. Mr. GIBBS has always voted like an honest man, who has no Party interests at stake, and has acted steadily in view. So said the electors of South Ontario in 1872, and so, we are confident, they will say again in 1873 by a largely increased majority.

ANOTHER PLANK.

Now has the season of Reform pic-nics set in. Regardless of the late Mr. FARKENBRIDGE, the true lovers of themselves forgeather to hear from their chiefs about the wrongs they suffer in the "tion" are applicable to this case. Speaking of King's College, London, he says:—"The system of giving class offices to a number of young men peculiarly open to the popular wants and temptations advantages of the greatest moral value." He proceeded to remark that "to be indifferent to "the Church's work, to make material which makes "up the rank and file of the clerical army, "is to invite contempt and justify degra- "dation. If the clergy become "illiterate the most valuable defence "on which the hierarchy must rely "for personal influence, is lost. "The best education which can be got is "the best course to strengthen the future "clergy, we see little profit in the Church." The argument for reducing the expenses of a Collegiate course, and the suggestions which have made so earnest attention of a future Synod. The high social status of the English clergy is at this moment a strong bulwark against the assaults of the Church's foes, and that is mainly owing to their superior education, which, in no sense, has denationalized them in the old land. The Church is so potent an educating influence, apart from its high religious functions—so many have noted since BISHOP BERNETT was amazed to find the poor of the west of Scotland "so able to argue &c." that to raise the culture of the clergy is to elevate and stimulate the intellectual life of the whole people. The suggestions of the consulting Church Architecture are commended. "The beauty of holiness" should be manifested in the structure of buildings consecrated to holy uses, the one must be worthy the temple, while it calls the imagination which sacred edifice should help to chasten and elevate.

The subject of the division of the Diocese is one on which the judgment of the Bishop is the most competent expression of observation. His idea that the Church naturally divides itself into north and south, and that the area was too extensive for the many comprised is very dirty changing in those characteristics which are important elements in considering changes of this kind, that it may be questioned whether any alteration can be made with a permanent success. The population of certain districts is growing so fast that they will are long take a very different place in any Diocesan Synod, which may be formed to their present standing. It may be questioned whether in the distribution of these Dioceses, the wisdom, more economical of means and labour to have delayed any division of the present diocese geographically and made a practical division by dividing the episcopal work between the present Bishop of the See, and a Suffragan Bishop. The Church, we fear, will find more and more necessary of losing sight of the high rank of the English episcopate, which, if sought to be maintained here, will be found to be the cause of serious difficulty, as most shrink far more from the idea of a false social position arising from inadequate salary to maintain it than from any labours and responsibilities from their being insufficiently rewarded. The life of WILSON supplies a pregnant illustration of what the need of the Church is in remoter districts. We find him "visiting the scattered population of a Bishop, and living on private hospitality all through his journeyings. Muskoka and Algoma, with occasional duties nearer the centre, would fully occupy the time and tax to the utmost the strength of an active clergyman in the prime of life. Such an one relieved from the burthen of a conventional social status which is most oppressive to a very active spirit, would be of infinite service in organizing missions, directing parochial work in distant settlements, and infusing throughout every corner of those regions a sense of the Church's shepherdly care. A late appointment by the Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland states:—"In very many cases "our Scottish Churches are contending "with each other in rival missions, overlapping each other, demoralizing the "poor, and filling the souls of professed Christians with such evil dis- "positions as are than possibles the good of greater activity." The Church of Canada has no a geographical status quo basis, is bound to exert its utmost influence to check this grave mischief. The extraordinary movements being inflicted here and in the States for the establishment of a number of different Churches, shows that the evil is understood and its corrective as well. The spirit of mutual

A VIOLATED TREATY.

THIS is an opportune moment, while some of the members of the League are visiting South Ontario, to call the attention of the Catholic electors of that constituency to the *Globe's* covenant with Mr. BROWN and the results thereof. This is the parchment:—

1. Are you prepared in good faith to guarantee, as far as you are able, the same rights and privileges to the Catholics of Ontario their fair representation according to their numbers in the Legislatures of the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada?

2. Name the constituencies for which the influence and support of your Party would be exerted for the election of eligible Catholic candidates at the approaching election.

3. The Catholic electors are, it is thought, strongest in the following constituencies, viz.:—Essex, Kent, South Perth, North Wellington, Cardwell, Ottawa City, East Peterboro', South Grenville, Carleton, County of Prescott, East Toronto, Welland, and Haldimand.

4. Will you support a Catholic candidate in each of these constituencies at the approaching elections for Ontario?

5. If not, name those of them in which you will sustain such candidates.

6. Give the reasons fully of your ability to secure the election of such candidates.

7. The deputation desire to add that while Catholics claim for themselves no special privileges, they do object to the political exclusion under which they now are and have been suffering.

To all of which MR. BROWN answered (*"The Globe"* Office, Toronto, 1st Nov.) that Catholic vote in the elections of 1871, but since then his interest on behalf of that Party has flagged considerably. He (BROWN) were to draw up a catalogue of what he has done in pursuance of the covenant, it would read somewhat as follows:—

1. I was prepared, but circumstances over which I had no control prevented me from carrying out the preparations. I had educated my people to hate Catholics and Catholicism, and I failed to eradicate their bigotry.

2. I ran MR. O'DONOHOE in East Toronto; but, you see, the fact of his being a Catholic prevented many of my truest benefactors from cordially giving him their support, etc.

3. Your knowledge of the Catholic census contains one of your application to the study of Canadian geography.

4. I opposed, in the interest of the Party, Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR in Kent, Mr. JOSEPH KIDD in South Perth, Mr. O'REILLY in South Renfrew, and Mr. DORION in South Victoria, and a few weeks ago I opposed Mr. HAWKINS in South Brant—but then I ran Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE in London, and from the fact that he was beaten by only 493 votes, you may judge of my determination to secure his seat at all hazards.

5, 6, 7. I never attempt to answer conundrums; but MARY BRADY, MARY MCCURRY, and JANE MCGRATH were apparently of the same opinion as myself, and they voted with me.

There is but one remedy for the aggrieved League—cultivate kinship with "Reform" members. Thomas Robinson's brother-in-law was made safe. Mr. PETER GOW's nephew was appointed to the Senate, and Mr. MACKENZIE's father-in-law was provided for. And we venture to say that if Mr. WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, or any other Colonial Minister, the simple fact is—and we take pleasure in bringing it prominently to the notice of every Grit in Canada—that Sir JOHN MACDONALD's opinions on constitutional law have invariably stood the strongest tests to which they have been subjected. We cannot say as much of any one who has ever ventured to question SIR JOHN. The First Minister has a right to plume himself a little on his success in this respect, as well as on his general conduct of public affairs.

Lest some generous Oppositionist might say that the disallowance of the Orphan Bill by the QUEEN will prevent that full enquiry before the Committee to which SIR JOHN MACDONALD pledged himself in Parliament, we desire to add to what we have already said that the Government here have offered to issue a commission to the Committee to enable them to swear witnesses. A constitutional wrong has been righted, but the powers of the Committee will be made as full and complete as it is possible for the Government to make them.

A SHORTER POLITICAL CATECHISM FOR SOUTH ONTARIO.

IF is pretty evident that MR. JAMES HOWLAND is the puppet of the Ontario Government, for that beautiful legislator, MR. ARAM FARRWELL, stands forward as his political god-father. ARAM gets up on the top of Mount Pisgah and sees a great triumph afar off. Says he in his organ of the 18th:—

"The Reform Party was drawn up in battle array on Tuesday morning—with the light of victory already in their countenance of its enthusiastic ranks."

This is big talk and small grammar, but that we have to bear in mind that the same "light of victory," twinkling in 1867 and in 1872, was decisively snuffed out by MR. GIBBS. Then comes the signal for the battle:—

"Reformers, to the front! Assert your rights like intelligent men. Show this unscrupulous politician (Mr. Gibbs) that you value your independence more than the allurings of a dollar. Better to eat a dry crust with independence, than to live in luxury at a sacrifice of your manhood."

"Reformers" to the rear! and stay there until your leaders in the Ontario Government have satisfactorily answered the following questions:—

1. Why is it now comes it that the expenditure of the Province which in the last year of SANDFIELD MACDONALD's Administration amounted to $1,816,896 has mounted up this year to the colossal sum of $3,170,013?

2. Why should MR. MCKELLAR spend $67,078 on 28,129 emigrants when Mr. CARLING spent only $29,712 on 25,842, and when Mr. MOWAT spent $18,924 for the year's work under the control of one rascal and one jail-bird?

3. Why should his departmental salaries alone have been increased by $36,815?

4. Why did Mr. SCOTT sell one-third of the national estate without the consent of the people?

5. Why did Mr. THOMAS PAXTON, M. P. P., allowed to pocket $42,000 of the people's money to the special detriment of the interpreters of Whitby, Scugog and Reach?

6.—Does any body believe that Mr. ARCHIBALD MACKELLAR resigned $2,719 worth of service to the country in 1872, or that Mr. FARRWELL's son had the best claim to the County Attorneyship of Ontario?

7.—On the 14th February, 1871, Mr. BLAKE wrote that it was inexpedient to create new offices or to increase the salaries attached to existing offices without a previous vote of the House authorizing such creation or increase. If that was "Reform" doctrine, was it proper for Mr. MCKELLAR to appoint Mr. HODGINS' brother-in-law and Mr. FARRWELL's son to lucrative sinecures without the permission of the Legislature, and so on throughout every Department, until the Ontario expenditure was increased by $36,815 for salaries alone?

8.—Was it advisable to grant $100,000 for the encouragement of a retreat for gentlemen drunkards?

9.—Was it proper to over-run the Railway Estimates to the extent of Legislature to the amount of $265,000, without the consent of the people's representatives?

10.—Was it right to remove the Agricultural farm to please Mr. Gow? Was it British fair play, Mr. Mowat to discard from the Bench? Was it proper for Mr. MCKELLAR to employ LEWIS against the settlers on Lake Valuator? Was it manly in Mr. FARRWELL to vote down his own verdict in that case?

THE LABOURER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.

THE Catholic League, as represented by its organ, the *Irish Canadian*, is up in arms against the "Reform" Party. Having faithfully performed its portion of the contract with Mr. BROWN, the League naturally expected that Mr. BROWN would redeem his pledge, and Ministers. He has put forward Messrs. O'DONOHOE and MCKNOWN in constituencies where he knew perforce that they would be beaten, but beyond that he has done no more for the Catholic body than he did when he was the avowed enemy of the race and creed. A glance at the appointments of the Ontario Government affords ample evidence of his and his Party's faithlessness. MARY BRADY, MARY MCNULLY and JANE MCGRATH were appointed "dusters" at fifty cents a day, but the intrepid J. MURPHY was sent empty away. MARY MCNULLY, MARY MCCURRAN and MARY KAVNAN were requested to resign in favour of the three Irish Catholic messengers, but where is the official who was ordered to leave that J. D. MEEHICK might be happy? Where is the spot vacated by "Reform" hands for the repose of THOMAS MCCROSON? Where the sunny sinecure for Mr. DEVLIN? The cool grot for Lawyer MCNAMARA? The shady bower for Mr. BOYLE? "Not there, not there my child!"

There is but one remedy for the aggrieved League—cultivate kinship with "Reform" members. Thomas Robinson's brother-in-law was made safe. Mr. PETER GOW's nephew was appointed to the Senate, and Mr. MACKENZIE's father-in-law was provided for. And we venture to say that if Mr. WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, or any other Colonial Minister, the simple fact is—and we take pleasure in bringing it prominently to the notice of every Grit in Canada—that Sir JOHN MACDONALD's opinions on constitutional law have invariably stood the strongest tests to which they have been subjected. We cannot say as much of any one who has ever ventured to question SIR JOHN. The First Minister has a right to plume himself a little on his success in this respect, as well as on his general conduct of public affairs.

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THE DEATH OF MR. BLAKE.

THE Grit orators in South Ontario are attempting to make capital out of MR. BLAKE's absence from the Dominion Parliament on the vote for the readjustment of the Provincial debt. In attacking MR. GIBBS on this question, the aforesaid are also assuming the following "Reformers" are to vote with him:—

BROWE,
COCKBURN (Muskoka),
EWART,
GIBSON,
GOWAN,
HOLTON,
JETTE,
VANKOUGHNET (Montreal West).

Other "Reformers" voted in this company, but the above are specimen bricks. Mr. BROWE is a Conservative, as evidenced by the fact that the Government was sustained, by a majority of seventy-seven votes.

THE SHAH IN EUROPE.

THE visit of the Shah of Persia to Europe is probably, in its bearing upon the interests of the Empire to which we belong, one of the most important events of the day. To the professors of what is called "fine writing" it is a perfect godsend; and we must be prepared to read, in such quarters, of the most extraordinary amount of learned allusion to the records of the Greek XENOPHON and the Hebrew DANIEL, and of philosophic speculation upon what would have been the thoughts of Alexander, if Alexander had travelled by railway from St. Petersburg across Europe, then across the Channel, and had subsequently alighted from the car at a London terminus. It will be more to the purpose, however, to consider how the living monarch now in London, whom we mentioned is likely to be impressed by what he sees and hears in this unprecedented occasion, and how position Persia will probably take between England and Russia, the two great contestants for power in Asia. Among those who are looked upon as authorities on the Central Asian question the opinion appears now to be almost fixed that the war of Persia, to the westward, rather than through the countries of the independent Khans, to the northward, that the move from Russia to British India lies, if such a road there is ever to be at all. Of what Russia, to the north-eastward of Persia, DEN-DREN we know little or nothing, at this distance, nor have we any data upon which to see the effect of the action of the brave MCKENZIE on the relations between the United States and Mexico. Of the country, which we know to show that he had, however, the tacit consent, if not the direct approval of his military superiors, for what he had done, gallant as the exploits of Mexican soil was no rash enterprise, undertaken on the spur of the moment merely, or without authority, but that it had been carefully considered, and the consequences duly subject to view. It was recollected that only a short time before the Secretary of War and General SHERIDAN had together visited the military posts at various points in Texas, and that extensive preparations were then made for what was ordered. What the Mexicans might do about it has been the subject of speculation, but so far it is certain, from what any official "remonstrance has been made. But meantime something else has been made public, which is likely to have a remarkable connection. He dare not assert that Mr. GIBBS voted or attempted to abuse the confidence of his constituents, or conducted himself in Parliament other than as a man of high intelligence and integrity. The "record" contains nothing of that kind. It only assumes that they who vote against Mr. MACKENZIE vote disgracefully, and against the country's interests, on the ground that Mr. MACKENZIE, being grand vizier to Mr. BROWN, is thereby infallible and inconsistently pure. Now, let us search for this Grit infallibility and purity where they are to be found—not in the mouthings and professions of the Party in Oppos

bers would make unleavened bread of the whole cake. Friday Chatham replied its indebtedness altogether, and St. Catharines came to the conclusion that she would not pay a cent on the interest account. This is the beginning of the end. Next February, when the scheme is to be finally closed, municipal debentures will be hawked like Confederate scrip—all sellers, no buyers.

THE appointment of Mr. WITTON M.P. for Hamilton, as Director of the Canadian Commission to the Vienna Exhibition, is applauded on all hands. Mr. WITTON is a thoroughly practical man, of high attainments, and no one is better qualified to represent this country on such an occasion. A Grit contemporary says that Mr. WITTON's independence as a representative of the people, will be developed by the appointment; but as he will receive nothing for his services, that statement is utterly groundless.

THIS is the sort of thing some people get into the habit of saying by reading the *Globe*:—

"Mr Carmichael (at the nomination at Whitby) said that at the time of Confederation Sir John Macdonald had stated in the controversy that the people of Ontario should not have the same rights as the people of Lower Canada. This was the Government that Mr. Gibbs belonged to."

Did Mr. CARMICHAEL ever hear it said that Sir JOHN had uttered a single ounce of his own knowledge, the moon is made of green cheese? There is nothing too absurd for these people to say, even if they do not believe it.

It is pleasant to find occasional honest confessions from Grit journals. Mr. HODGINS thus spoke at the nomination in South Ontario. (See *Globe* report):—

"He then, in the defence of the Hon. Mr. Mowat, passed a high eulogy upon that gentleman, whom he characterized as an honest, straightforward, and honourable statesman, and was not to be compared with Sir John A. Macdonald."

Whoever said he was? As compared with Sir JOHN MACDONALD, Mr. MOWAT is a babe in swaddling clothes.

REFERRING the Lower Brunswick School question, the Ottawa Citizen makes the following announcement, no doubt on authority:—

"We understand that Bishop Sweeney, of St John, N. B., has been informed by the Government that they are ready to advance the funds necessary to carry the judgment of the Privy Council of Lower Brunswick before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and urging him to send counsel for that purpose."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL CROOKS left town Tuesday for England. It is presumed that his mission is connected with the forced resignation of HORSOCKS COCKS, who knows so much of Mr. ARCHIBALD and the Pacific Scandal. Mr. CROOKS is urgent as well as necessary that he should be placated.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE TORONTO EDITOR.—It is well for the cranks that the Grand Jury has more sense enough to vote the cruel order to cut their pigtails from the heads of Chinese prisoners. The matter had, in fact, assumed considerable importance as one, not merely of cruelty to the prisoners, but of international concern. The Rev. O. Gibson, Chinese Missionary, appeared before the Board of Supervisors with a petition, signed by many leading Chinese merchants, a document calls attention to the manner in which the exclusive policy of the Chinese Government had been relaxed in favour of foreigners, and Mr Spencer was asked to treaty obligations which now exist, and contrary to the spirit of which the edict is. "The document in question, because we supplant white labourers in this country ought to know, say the petitioners, "what is well known to all intelligent Chinamen, that the introduction of American and English steamers upon the rivers of our vast Empire, has drawn out of business a vast fleet of junks, and cut off employment a whole array of men larger in number than all the Chinese now in America." Attention is further called to the governmental relations between the two countries, and the significant fact that the Chinese Government has sent and continues to send scores of youths to America to learn the language, customs, and laws; and that foreigners, under stipulations, are not subject to the laws of China, but carry their own code of laws into all parts of the country. Speaking of emigration in general, the petitioners ask why there should be great opposition to the emigration of 15,000 or 20,000 peaceful Chinese annually, when 400,000 Europeans—some of them, too, are plotters against American institutions—are received with open arms. "In the name of our country, in the name of justice and humanity, in the name of Christianity, we understand it," the petitioners say, "we protest against such severe and discriminating enactments against our people while living in this country under existing treaties." They then make the following proposition:—"Finally, since our presence here is considered so detrimental to the country and is so offensive to the American people, we propose and promise on our part to use all our influence to carry the proposition into effect. We propose a speedy and perfect abrogation and repeal of the present treaty relations between China and America, requiring the retirement of all Chinese people and trade from the United States and the withdrawing of all American people and trade and commercial intercourse whatever from China. This proposition is to the American people the opportunity of preserving for a longer time their civil and religious institutions, which, it is said, the agitation of the Chinese is calculated to destroy. This arrangement will also, to some extent, relieve the Chinese people and Government from the serious embarrassments which now distort them, and enable them, by so much, to return to the traditional policy of their sages and statesmen, i.e., 'Stay at home and mind our own business, and let all other people do the same.' This is our proposition. We, as Christian Americans, do not like it. Will the newspapers, which have lately said so many things against us and against our residence and our labours, now, when we are in bringing about this, to us, dearish state of affairs? In the meantime, since we are now here under sacred treaty stipulations, we humbly pray we may be treated according to those stipulations, and that time as the treaty can be repealed and commercial, religious and friendly relations come to an end."

VON RAUMER.—Freedrich Ludwig George Von Raumer, whose death is announced by telegraph, was one of the most distinguished historians of his day. He was born in 1781 at Worlitz, near Dessau. He studied in Joachimsthal and afterwards at the universities of Halle and Gottingen, and began the practice of the law in 1801. In 1810 he obtained the place of Counsellor in the Cabinet of the Chancellor Hardenberg, having already published the "Six Dialogues on War and Commerce" (1806) and "British System of Taxation" (1810). In the following year he translated "The Speeches of Æschines and Demosthenes on the Crown and Oil, Emendations on the Genealogical Tables of the Arabs and Turks." These latter works showed such comprehensive and intelligent research that in the same year their author was appointed to a chair in the University of Breslau. In 1813 appeared his "Manual of Remarkable Passages in the Greek and Latin Historians of the Middle Ages" and "Autumn Trip to Venice," and these essays, more important than those which preceded them, brought it about that he was appointed professor of political economy and history at the university of Berlin. Afterwards he held several important positions. The city of Berlin elected him to the Municipal Council, and in 1848 sent him to the Parliament at Frankfort, after which he was made Ambassador to Paris. Upon his return to Berlin he was elected member of the first Chamber of Prussia. Old age has fallen upon him, and in 1853 he retired from active life, receiving the title of emeritus professor in the University of Berlin. The works to which Professor Raumer's reputation is chiefly due are "The History of the Hohenstaufen and Their Age" (Leipzic, 1823 25), "History of Europe from the End of the Fifteenth Century" (1832 58), "England in 1835," His minor works appeared in 1852-54, under the title of "Vermischte Schriften" (miscellanies). After the year 1880 Professor Raumer made many travels, notably in France, Italy, Switzerland, and the United States, which gave occasion for several essays: "Letters from Paris and France," "Letters from Paris to Serve as Commentaries on the Nineteenth and Eighteenth Centuries," "Documents in the British Museum and the Archives of England for Use in Modern History," "Italy, and How to Understand It," "The United States of North America," and "Letters from Frankfort and Paris." Other works were his "Studies in Ancient History," "Historical Developments of Ideas of Law, State, and Politics," "Municipal Administration in Prussia," "Antiquarian Letters," and "Manual of the History of Literature. In conjunction with Tieck he published the posthumous works of the German philosopher Karl Salger, and afterwards the "Handbook of History," which contains a fine dissertation on the end of Poland.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.—The recent exposure of the London *Telegraph's* Khiva correspondence must have exceedingly mortified the owners of that journal, who have however a partner in interest in the New York *Herald*. The latter had made arrangements to receive letters from the Russian expedition by the same writer who undertook to supply the *Telegraph*. He badly sold both his employers by vamping up, or merely reproducing, his old sketches and passing them off as new. The brick was dangerous to fire, but the blame must be attached to his victims, who no doubt acted in good faith toward the public. Mr. David Ker, the delinquent, has injured himself far more than they, and cannot again be trusted to supply the newspaper with the newspaper. That he was found out is fortunate in the interest of journalism in general, that the full measure of his iniquity is ascertained may be a question. For instance, he dated his letters from various points, and they were actually sent from thence. But it does not follow that he was there himself. Some friend may have dropped them at stated points to ship the literary forgery. Diddler. When, as a contemporary puts it, Box and Cox discovered that their landlady had been letting the same apartment to one of them by night, and to the other by day, Box and Cox turned on that thrifty soul with much acrimony. But if they had discovered that she had no right to let it to either of them, having received money for it from a third person, Box and Cox would either have betaken themselves to doing her personal violence or, if her sex restrained them from that, of invoking a policeman. This aggravation of their woes Box of London *Telegraph* and Cox of the New York *Herald* have suffered. And the sympathy of the public which they once had will be turned to indignation if they do not take steps to have justice done upon the heartless person who has sold to each of them for its full price what he had stolen from the person to whom he had previously sold it.

NEW BOOKS.

BITS OF TALK ABOUT HOME MATTERS, by H. H., author of "Verses" and "Bits of Travel." Toronto: Adam, Stevenson & Co.

This is a Canadian edition of a book that shows Mr. Jean Ingelow to be a writer of a delicate and sound practical common sense. It is an eloquent plea for wise and considerate talks in home matters, and is specially addressed to the social training of the young. That the subject is of vital importance to every country is too plain to need argument. The influence of the parents and the household moulds the character and affects the destiny of the young for good or for evil, accordingly as it is loving, reasonable and judicious. This little volume is worthy of careful study from this point of view, and may be of good service in guiding those in whose hands the responsibility of training rests. We commend it to our readers, feeling sure they will thank us for the opportunity. We cordially vote its publishers.

THE PATHOS, HUMOUR & SCRIBNER'S Manual of Penmanship. New York: Wolworth, Ainsworth & Co.

A useful handbook for teachers or students. It contains, besides practical instruction in the art of penmanship, a large number of engraved specimens of style, attitude and obliquity. &c.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE—July.

The July issue is up to the usual high character of this popular magazine. Among the articles of permanent interest is one by Thomas W. Knox, "Russian Policy in Asia," and there are others which will be read to find, as he is by War Dance (a son of Lexington and Reel) out of Eliza Davis by Knight of St. George. The Queen's Plate has secured eleven entries, given in our issue of Friday last, and as all the animals are comparatively black, it would be rash to hazard an opinion before they have put in their preliminaries. The Kempenfeldt Stakes closed with eight nominations, all American bred.

We are glad to hear that the gentlemen of the Toronto Club are organizing an excursion, comprising the *élite* of Toronto's fair dames and daughters, and if only blessed with fine weather, the coming meeting at Barrie promises to afford one of the most enjoyable seasons ever provided at opening a Dominion Day holiday. That there will be a crowded grand stand and keen contests race on both Tuesday and Wednesday, nobody need doubt, the Queen's Plate being the piece of meat for the big dogs, and, all the Derby, appropriately enough, the event of Wednesday. Make up your parties, ladies and gentlemen, and lend your assistance to the countenance and encouragement of better things on the Canadian turf, than for a few years past have characterized our sport.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

**Questions respecting subjects in this Department will be answered every Monday, and correspondents are requested to address communications, sporting matters to the Editor, to arrive not later than Friday.

A Weekly Chronicle of Shooting—Fishing—Pistol-shooting — Hurdle-racing — Steeple-chasing—Trotting—Sind News—Yachting—Boat-racing — Pedestrianism — Athletics—Cricket — Croquet — Lacrosse — Skating—Swimming — Base-ball—Billiards, &c., &c.

"MAN" OFFICE,
Toronto, June 26.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. G.—(1) Yes. A bat weighing 2-5 would be clear, as a heavy bat, anything under 3-4 as a light one. (2) We know of no club in the Toronto district, but anyone who wishes to form one should address letters than the figure name. Tour.—Boyle can be heard of at Barrie. D. W. D., Montreal.—Under the generally received principle can he be considered a Dominion Rider. It is now an advisable distinction to draw in this country. It is sufficient to close the race against any who have ever ridden for pay, or been employed in a training stable. J. Saxeven.—(1) The distance is less than ninety miles by road, and a Derbyite as the crow flies. (2) It is a very old cash that Edinburgh is west of Liverpool. INGRAM.—Write to Mr. Hickson. *Speculum* was a first-class rack-horse, but has not been at the stud long enough to achieve any startling success. He won the City and Suburban, Goodwood and Brighton cups, &c., &c.

Barrie Races.

As the time approaches for the celebration of the chief Ontario meeting, speculation with respect to the chances of events is getting lively, and expectations too are indulged in by those who can own a horse or look on a race meeting. The gentle aspiration of "a dollar on the game." Those sharp-sighted Americans who entered their two-year olds for the Canadian Derby, have shown considerable 'cuteness; Keene Richards' two, Major Mason and War Cry, having been sold during the recent Jerome meeting, while the filly by Lightning out of Mirth by Glencoe, and Sarah, by War Dance out of Wild Duck by imp. Eclipse, had previously been purchased with a view to engagements at Barrie. These four, therefore, will in all probability show at the post, and the Canadian who will beat them at a difference of 5 lbs., may safely go down to Saratoga and count on paying his Boyle's nomination. Sarah, too, is quite filly, out of Maiden, ran second to Dutch Girl in the Westchester Cup, and was put in an appearance. Sarah G. has the advantage of being thoroughly acclimatized, but Mr. Richards' Kentucky horses have arrived early in York. The best of the two will probably run out to be Major Mason, who was bought by O'Neil, the owner of Lord Byron. War Cry, who ran only third on Thursday last to John Bowlger and Minnie W., and was afterwards purchased by Dr. Smith, is a fine slashing colt, but stale and thin as a hurdle, and it is just possible that his skill ful owner may think it best to give him time, with the hope of a well develope into a magnificent specimen of the thoroughbred. A better horse than he would be hard to find, as he is by War Dance (a son of Lexington and Reel) out of Eliza Davis by Knight of St. George. The Queen's Plate has secured eleven entries, given in our issue of Friday last, and as all the animals are comparatively black, it would be rash to hazard an opinion before they have put in their preliminaries. The Kempenfeldt Stakes closed with eight nominations, all American bred.

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Scraps.

EUROPEAN.—There were no less than thirty-eight fours-in-hand present at the second meet of the Coaching Club on the Epsom Road on Thursday.

Another monster Islington horse-show has come and gone. The cause upset. The horse which was "cooped" eight others for the thoroughbred stallion prize, and beaten his turf days he defeated the redoubtable Blue Gown.

The prize meeting of the All England Croquet Club was held on the lawns at Wimbledon, on Thursday. Miss Wade was the lady champion, Mr. Hatch the Gentleman's. Mr. Gray scored shots at 17 to one score at 16 and Mr. Jacob at 15 to one score at 14 to beaten by Mr. Law. Mr. Heath's principal shots were 48 and 29 yards. Mr. Little hit the target half at 46 yards, and every year seems to add to the distance at which these marksmen can hit and continue to hit without affecting a "round."

Lord's and Westminster have had a fight at Pole. Lords A. Somerset, Cole, Aberdour, Rosmores and Fitzwilliams represented the Lords, and Messrs. Hanbury, C. Fitzwilliam, Muriettta and Sir R. Cunard. The Commoners had a very easy time of it, Lords A. Somerset fashionable attendance.

Late Regulars of Cricket, North against South, on Lord's, June 23rd, North 147 and 192, South 98 and 141, *for the Middlesex*, Lord's, June 23rd, North 147 and 34, Middlesex 0 and 77, Mr. Booth 27 and 14, Rylott 24 and 0 not out, Mr. Ridley 0 and 0 not out—catching two in the match. For the South, Mr. W. G. Grace 0 and 0 not out (not bowled), Mr. Ulyett 1 and 50, Charlwood 3 and 36, M. C. C. v. Royal Artillery, Lord's, June 23, Royal Artillery, 1st innings, 0 and 0 ... Surrey vs. Sussex, at the Oval, June 23, Surrey 1st innings, 0 and 0 ... Sussex 92 and 166, ...Gentlemen of the South v. Players of the North, at Prince's, June 23, North 1st 127, F. C. M. 122 and 258 (for four wickets) Gentlemen of the South 1st innings, 0 and 0 ... Lord's v. Prince's, June 23, Prince's 1st, 0 and 0 ... Lord's 1st, Wilkinson 11, &c. For Bamboro, Mr. A. Lubbock 20 Mr. E. Lubbock 20, &c., Mr. Annesley, Trent College, week known in Canada, has been getting long scores in Yorkshire. Mr. H. C. Pearson, Cambridge, 1st Eleven, Church vs. Rowley.

Mr. Spencer Joey won the Oaks Handicap at Huntingdon Pigeon Shooting Grounds, killing ten birds to succession at 27 yards rise. Mr. Spencer's second, Mr. Richards' Kentucky, have been a good second to him in York. The best of the two will probably run out to be Major Mason, who was bought by O'Neil, the owner of Lord Byron. War Cry, who ran only third on Thursday last to John Bowlger and Minnie W., and was afterwards purchased by Dr. Smith, is a fine slashing colt, but stale and thin as a hurdle, and it is just possible that his skilful owner may think it best to give him time, with the hope of a well develope into a magnificent specimen of the thoroughbred. A better horse than he would be hard to find, as he is by War Dance (a son of Lexington and Reel) out of Eliza Davis by Knight of St. George. The Queen's Plate has secured eleven entries, given in our issue of Friday last, and as all the animals are comparatively black, it would be rash to hazard an opinion before they have put in their preliminaries. The Kempenfeldt Stakes closed with eight nominations, all American bred.

Mr. F. Faze, an Englishman, and Mr. Robert Sparks, of Ottawa, walked a match last Wednesday from Arnprior to Ottawa, a distance of forty miles, which Mr. Sparks finished in eleven hours and twenty-five minutes, in 3 hrs. 17 mins. Faze was at one time half a mile ahead, but gave out too fast cracked badly and eventually limped from distress.

The stakes will close for the Barrie close on Wednesday 25th inst.

We have made several allusions during the past week to the Grand International Regatta, to come off here on the Saturday following, and we regret to-morrow's issue.

St John Breddice, of Oakville, has won a handsome belt, presented by a lady of that sporting town to the highest scorer in a cricket match among the members of the club.

A match was played at Goderich on Saturday and Monday between Seaforth and Goderich. Goderich 22 and 37, Seaforth 32 and 2 (no wickets down). Fast bowlers opposed. A. Ross made 19 out of 22, but was badly supported. A nobody cried, stumped and bowled. Mr. Ross made 10 out of 37, and Mr. Ross, of Lambton, 10 out of 37, and Mr. J. Lamb 18 for the victory.

The Montreal races are fixed for July 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 19th—eventually, if rain comes down, and it looks as if it would, the week won't break in the middle. Things are shaping well, and the management, Messrs. G. C. Barber, and S. Sabourin, are favored in excess. There is a heavy race every day out of the five, of $250, $250 and $400, for which it is hoped to have Mr. Benjamin will bring up his horses Missess, perhaps, by that time will be fit to venture the remarks made last winter in *The Mail*.

INSURANCE DETECTIVES.—The New York *Express* says:—The convention of underwriters in this city, a few weeks since, raised one hundred thousand dollars, to be used in secret detective service to expose and arrest incendiarists. This service reaches to the upper class of villains—to the "respectable" fire-bugs who set fire to their stores and factories in order to secure insurance money. It has already proved beneficial. In Mobile the vessel started McGerry's arm became entangled in the rope, which drew it up to the tree near which the hawser ran, and snapped the arm off with such force that the hand and wrist were thrown some distance away.—*Cape Breton Advocate.*

The Berlin *Telegraph* says:—"The conclusion of the Fire company during the burning of Mr. Schneider's barn on Tuesday last, to say the least of it, was simply disgraceful. It appears that the Firemen have been opposed to the introduction of Chemical Fire Engines, one of which was tried here some time ago. This engine and hose, it is said, did good service, being portable, did some service in preventing the fire from spreading to the adjoining buildings and fences. This so vexed the members of the Fire Company that they not only turned the hose into the street, but also those who were working the Chemical engine, completely drenching them, but when the Mayor interfered in good faith toward the engine, the brass trumpet upon him lit his countenance, and he was obliged to retire."

Of course somebody must fall sick so that Tweed's trial could be postponed. He has now another six months' respite from justice.

SOUTH ONTARIO.

Nomination of Candidates.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of the South Riding of the County of Ontario in the House of Commons took place at Whitby on Monday. As is already known, the seat has been contested through the acceptance by Mr. Thomas Nicholson Gibbs, the late member, of a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Provinces. The Hon. T. N. Gibbs was nominated for the Ministry, and Mr. James Holden, of Whitby, was proposed in the Clear Grit interest as his opponent. In addition to these, fifteen other candidates were put forward, but merely to give them an opportunity of speaking.

Hon. T. N. Gibbs was received with enthusiastic cheers. The following is his speech to the electors:—He said it delighted him, very great deal of pleasure to meet so many of the electors of South Ontario again. They had been very properly informed that he appeared before them under new relations, and that for the time being he was no longer a representative of the constituency that had done him the honour, on three occasions, unmistakably to express their confidence. He was told he was to bear all the sins of the Administration, and he was told that although that Cabinet had been in existence nearly six years, it had not half so many sins as the Grit party accumulated in a year (Loud cheers.) It had not a quarter so many sins to answer for. It had he did not think—he would come there as an honest dictate. (Loud cheers.) But he was willing and ready to bear the sins that were said, by the company he kept. He was in good company—(cheers)—that of all the ability this country possessed—(cheers)—men who were guiding the ship of State and who were doing good in the hour of trial, men who had stood nobly by her notwithstanding the attacks made upon them from front and rear. (Cheers.) There were two things the *Globe* newspaper could never do, however long it lived, and although it had done a great deal of harm to this country. It would never destroy Dr. Ryerson, nor destroy this country, and it would never prevent the construction of the great Pacific Railway. (Hearty cheers.) It had tried to do both. It was trying now to prevent the construction of that great railway—and it was trying because they thought it ought not to be constructed, because they thought it would over-burden us and place taxation on our shoulders which we were not able to bear (No—) It desired to see it impeded simply for Party purposes. (Cheers.) He people desired to see that work constructed, Parliament had said it should be done in a certain way, and the Government were trying to carry out the views of Parliament. All sorts of opposition had been offered to the gentlemen who were in England to carry out the views of the country. It was said the railway would cost $100,000,000, and $100,000,000. What did the people care here much it cost, after they had given their aid to it. That was a matter for the stockholders, who advanced the money, and they would take care they had good security before they advanced a dollar. That being done, it was the duty of every patriot, the duty of every lover of his country to further by every means in his power this great national undertaking. The acts of the Government before 1872 had been unanimously those of last year. They had now to deal with the legislation of the first session, and if it was good, they would stand or fall by that legislation, did they not suppose his opponent would have the manliness to say to the gentleman who was to follow him might perhaps tell them something about that legislation, but he knew he was bound to say he would rather be that than gangbag Tory. (Cheers.) He was the one of those Reformers who were endeavoring to carry out the Canadian law, thus to carry out the Reformers who, in 1856 and 1857, had struggled for the right to lay aside Party principles and for the nonce to unite in order to bring absolutely constitutional Reform principles into effect. Party feeling had risen to such a pitch that Government had become almost impossible. Laying aside all these Party differences, they had gone for in the purpose of bringing about Confederation, which was at first it contemplated only the immediate union of the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In view that which we now enjoyed—a Dominion stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific—it was a grand idea. It was to be united, notwithstanding what had been and still was said, by an iron band which would make the Confederation, and the power of British North America, not only in the Eastern Hemisphere, but in the Western. (Cheers.) He believed in his heart that the large majority of the Confederation endorsed the views which he held. (Cheers.) In 1867, he had accepted a seat in the Cabinet, because he had every confidence in having no personal interest in doing anything, and because he felt that the Party he was determined to the best of his ability to do what he could for the good of his country. (Cheers.) He was the same man that he was then, and he was the same man that he was then, and he was the same man that he was then, and he

SUNSET WINGS.

To-night this sunset rose—its golden wings
Clasping the western sky;
Winged too with wind it 'n, and winnowings
of birds; as if the day's last hour or flags
Of sweet-voice flight must die.

But sat, cased in fire, the homeward pinions sway
Above the downcast hope,
And clouds of starings, ere they vest with day,
Sink, clamorous like mill-wheels, as wild play,
By turns in every cope:

Each free heart-charge the wrangling rout receives—
Join for the white wrinkle,
You could not tell the starlings from the leaves!
Ah! so, from life's days and the swarm leaves
Amy with all its dit.

Even thus Hope's hours, in edying flight
To many a refuge send;
With the first light she laughed, and the last light
Glows round her still; she nestledee, in,the night
At length must make an end.

And now the mustering rooks innumerable
Together call and war,
While for the day's death, like a tolling knell,
Unto the heart they seem to cry, Farewell,
No more, farewell, no more!

Is Hope nobegjmed, as "were a fery dart?
And, oh, then dying day,
Even as thou goest must she too depart,
Sweet for fold such pinions on the heart
As will not fly away?

DANTE G. ROSSETTI.

(Hunrgatured according to Copyright Act of 1868.)

A SIMPLETON:

A Story of the Day.

BY CHARLES READE.

CHAPTER XXIV.

When Falcon went, Jock seemed to desert their claim; day after day went by without a find; and the discoveries on every side made this the more mortifying.

By the time the diggers at Daltcel's pan were as miscellaneous as the audience at Drury Lane Theatre, only mitred more closely; the gallery folk and the stalls worked cheek by jowl.

Here was a gentleman with an affected lisp, and close by an honest fellow, who could not deliver a sentence without an oath, or some still more horrible substitute that meant nothing at all in reality, but served to make respectable flesh creep; Amergeneral with these, Hottentots, Kafirs, and wild blue blacks gaily clad in an ostrich feather, a scarlet ribbon, and a Tower musket, sold them by some good Christian for a modern rifle.

On one side of Staines were two swells, who lay on their backs and talked opera half the day but seldom condescended to work without finding a diamond of some sort.

After a week's deplorable luck, his Kafir boy struck work on account of a sore in his leg; the sore was due to a very common cause, the burning sand had got in, had to scratch, and festered. Staines, out of humanity, examined the sore, and proceeding to clean it, before bandaging, out popped a diamond worth forty pounds, even in the depreciated market. Staines quietly pocketed it, and bandaged the leg. This made him suspect his black had been cheating him on a large scale, and he borrowed Hans Brinker to watch them, giving him a third, with which Master Hans was mightily pleased. But they could only find small diamonds, and by his time prodigious slices of luck were reported on every side. Kafirs and Boers, that would not dig, but traversed large tracts of ground, when the sun was shining, stumbled over diamonds. One Boer pointed to a waggon and eight oxen and said that one lucky glance on the sand had given him that lot; but day after day Staines returned home, covered with dust, and almost blinded, yet with little or nothing to show for it.

One evening, complaining of his change of luck, Belteel quietly proposed to him mightiness, "I am going," said he, resignedly, "and you can come with me."

"Do leave your farm, a-a-a?" Why, they pay you ten shillings a claim, and that must make a large return; the pan is fifteen acres."

"Yes, mine vrieud," said the 'poor Holander, "they pay; but deir money is oors too soon." Vere is mine pease? Da farm is six tousand acres. If de cursed diamonds was farther off, den it was well. But dey are too near. Once I could smoke in peace, and sleep. Now diamonds is come, and sleep and peace is fled. Der is four tousand tents, and to each tent a dawg; dat dawg lock at four tousand oder dawgs all glassy, and dey bark at him and at each oder. Den de masters of de dawgs dey get angry, and fire four tousand pieces at de four tousand dawgs, and make my bed shake wid the trembling of mine vere My wife is wid diamonds infected. Dey vill not work. Dey takes long walks, and always looks on de ground. Mildrine shall be a hump-backed, round shouldered, looking down for diamonds. Dey shall forget God. He is on high; deir eyes are always on the earth. De diggers found a diamond in mine plaster of mine wall of mine house. Dat plaster was limestone; it come from dose kopjes de good Gold made in His anger against man for his wicked ness. I say so. Dey not believe me. Dey think dem schmucks stones grew in mine house and break out in mine plaster like de measle; dey want to dig in mine wall, in mine garden, in mine house. I say dey shall dig in mine body. I vill go. Better I love peace, dan money. Here is Boers, company make me offer for mine varm. Dey forgive de diamonds."

"You have not accepted it," cried Staines, in alarm.

"No, but I vill. I have said I shall think of it. Dat is my way. So I say yah."

"An Kr-glish company? They will cheat you without mercy. No, they will not, though, for I will have a hand in the bargain."

He set to work directly, added up the value of the claims, at ten shillings per month, and amazed the poor Hollander by his statement of the value of those fifteen acres, capitalized.

And, to close this part of the subject, the obnoxious diamonds obtained him three times as much money as his father had paid, for the whole six thousand acres.

The company got a great bargain, but Belteel received what for him was a large capital, and setting far to the south, "the final descendant of a philosopher was as savoir," carried his gollodness, his cleanliness, and his love of peace, out of the turmoil, and was happier than ever, since now he could compare his placid existence with one year of noise and strife.

But long before this, events more pertinent to my story had occurred.

One day, a Hottentot came into Belteel's farm, and went about among the diggers, till he found Staines. The Hottentot was employed at Dalle's Kloof, and knew him. He brought Staines a letter.

Staines opened the letter, and another letter fell out; it was directed to "Reginald Falcon, Esq."

"Why," thought Staines, "what a time this letter must have been on the road. So much for private messengers."

The letter ran thus:—

"DEAR SIR,

"This leaves us all well at Dale's Kloof, as I hope it shall find you and my dear husband at the diggings. I am so happy to say I have good news for you. When you get well by God's mercy, I am to the doctor at the hospital, and told him so. I wrote unbeknown to you, because I had promised him. Well, sir, he has undertken back to say you have two hundred pounds in money, and a great many valuable things, such as gold and jewels. They are all at the old bank in Cape Town, and the cashier has seen you, and will deal by them on demand. So that is the first of my good news. Reginald, it is good news for us. But, dear sir, I think you will be pleased to hear that Dick and I are thriving wonderful, by thanks to your good advice. The wooden house is in both, and a great oven. But, sir, the traffic came down upon us like a bustle, and the miners that call here, coming and going, every day, yes would not be satisfied, but must have a bottle of wine, or a bottle of brandy, and dear Reginald, will never be dull here now. I know you will be sadder at first, but I do hope, for Dick to see you both home again.

"Sir, we are doing well, and our fortune. The grain we could not sell at a fair price, we sell at bread, and higher than in England ever so much. I'm not content to make money the poor things praise us, too, for being so upright. Sir, I think Dick and me owe you your to you, and if so be you are minded to share, why nothing would please us better. Reginald is always short of money in these parts; and if it hurts your pride to be our partner without money, why you can throw in what you have at the Cape, though we don't ask that. And, besides, my cousin Christopher Christopher, a great every day, but as steady as one, for want of experience; but if you see him, it will let you most know them well by this time, and we might turn many a good penny that way. Dear sir, I hope you will not be offended, but I think this is the only way we have, Dick and I, to show our respect and good-will.

"Dear sir, digging is hard work, and not fit for you and Reginald, that are gentlemen, amongst a lot of rough fellows, that their talk makes my hair stand on end, though I daresay they mean no harm.

"Your bedroom is always ready, sir, never will let it to any of them, hoping now to see you every day. You that know everything, can guess how I long to see you both home. My very good fortune seems not to taste like good fortune, without those I love and esteem to share it. I shall count how many days this letter will take to reach you, and then I shall pray for your safety harder than ever, till the blessed hour comes when I see my husband, and my good friend, never to part again, I hope, in this world.

"Your, Sir,

"Your dutiful servant and friend,

"PRUDE DALLE.

"P.S.—There is regular travelling to and from Cape Town, and a Post now to Pniel, but I thought it surest to send by one that known you."

Staines read this letter with great satisfaction. He remembered his two hundred pounds, but his gold and jewels puzzled him. Still it was good news, and it made him not a little. Phoebe's good fortune greatly fled him too, and her offer of a partnership, especially in the purchase of diamonds on returning diggers. He saw a large fortune to be made, and wanted and deserved it with recent illtuck, blast-eyed and almost blinded with sorting in the glaring sun, he resolved to go at once to Dalle Kloof. Should Mr. Falcon be gone to England with the diamonds, he would stay there, and Rose should come out to him, or he would go and fetch her.

He went home, and washed himself, and told Belteel he had had good news, and should leave the diggings at once. He gave him up the claim, and told him to sell it by auction. It was worth two hundred pounds clear of all expenses. Belteel was with him, and he started within an hour. He left his gun and his tent, and took only his double rifle, an admirable one, some ammunition, including conical bullets made on the spot, a flask given him by Pikoen, a bag full of carbonates and garnets he had collected for Gardiella, a few small diamonds, and one hundred pounds—all that remained to him, since he had been paying wages and other things for months, and had given Falcon twenty for his journey.

He rode away, and soon put twenty miles between him and the diggings.

He came to a little store that bought diamonds and sold groceries and tobacco. He haltered his horse to a hook, and went in. He offered a small diamond for sale. The master was out, and the assistant said there was a glut of three small stones, he did not care to give money for it.

"Well, give me three dozen cigars."

While they were chaffering, in walked a Hottentot, and said, "Will you buy this?" and laid a clear, glittering stone on the counter, as large as a walnut.

"Yes," said the young man. "How much?"

"Two hundred pounds!" Let us look at it:" he examined it, and said he thought it was a diamond, but these large stones were so doubtful, he dared not give two hundred pounds. "Come again in an hour," said he; "then the master will be in."

"No," said the Hottentot, quietly, and walked out.

Staines, who had been literally perspiring at the sight of this stone, mounted his horse and followed the man. When he came up to him, he asked him where he was going. The Hottentoon quietly assented.

Staines looked at it all over. It had a rough side and a polished side, and the latter was of amazing softness and lustre. It made him tremble. He said, "Look here, I have only one hundred pounds in my pocket."

The Hottentot shook his head.

"But if you will go back with me to Balfeel's farm, I'll borrow the other hundred."

The Hottentot declined, and told him he could get four hundred pounds for it by going back to Paiel. "Dick," said he, "my face is tarned so; and when Squat turn his face so, he going home. Not can bear go the other way then;" and he held out his hand for the diamond.

Staines gave it him, and was in despair at seeing such a prize so near, yet leaving him.

He made another effort. "Well, but," said he, "how far are you going this way?"

"Ten days."

"Why, so am I. Come with me to Dalle's Kloof, and I will give the other hundred. See, I am in earnest, for here is one hundred, at all events."

Staines made this proposal, trembling with excitement. To his surprise and joy, the Hottentot assented though with an air of indifference; and, on these terms, they became fellow travellers, and Staines gave him a saddle, and they went on side by side, and halted for the night forty miles from Balfeel's farm.

They came to a Boer's outhouse, and the crow was civil, and lent Staines a jackal's skin. In the morning Staines gave the diamond, a carbuncle, and a score of garnets; for a horrible thought had occurred to him, if they stopped at a place where miners were, somebody might buy the great diamond over his head, and he, and the others grew on him, and, with all his philosophy, he went on thorns, and was the slave of the diamond.

He resolved to keep his Hottentot all to himself if possible. This man was getting that crossed the road, and they roasted a portion of the animal, and the Hottentot carved some for his friend.

Seeing that he admired the rifle, Staines offered it him for the other hundred pounds; but, though Squat's eye glittered a moment, he declined.

Finding that they met too many diggers and carts, Staines asked his Hottentot was there no some other road? The man, after pointing to one he knew was just over Dale's Kloof.

"Oh yes, he knew nearer way, where there were trees, and shade, and grass, and no many beasts to stop."

"Let us take that way," said Staines.

The Hottentot, docile as wax, except about his prize, led the way, chatting and calmly; and next day they passed through a kind of country, and their eyes were soothed with green glades here and there, wherever the clumps of trees sheltered the grass from the sun. Antelopes abound, and were tame; Staines, an excellent marksman, shot the Hottentot his supper without trouble.

Sleeping in the wood, with not a creature near but the antelopes, was thought more Staines. Suppose this Hottentot should assassinate him for his money, who would ever know? The thought was horrible, and he awoke with a start ten times that night. The Hottentot slept like a log, and never thought for his own life and precious booty; Staines was compelled to own to himself he had less faith in mankind than this savage had. He said to himself, "He is my superior. He is the master of this dreadful diamond, and I am its slave."

Next day they went on till noon, and then they halted at a wooded delightful spot; a silver kloof ran along a bottom, and there was a little cascade, and the trees were thickly covered their long tresses, pining for the stream, and sometimes getting a cool grateful kiss from its spray in a breeze of wind.

They hattered the horse, bathed in the stream, and then the Hottentot made a fire, and All sort of delicious langour and enjoyment of life.

The Hottentot made a fire, and burnt the remains of a little sort of kangaroo Staines had shot him, the evening before; but it did not suffice his maw, and, looking about him, he saw three elands leisurely feeding about three hundred yards off, and he, instead of piping the rich herbage close to the shelter of a wood.

The Hottentot suggested that this was an excellent opportunity. He would borrow Staines's rifle, and, creep like the wind, crawl on his belly close up to them, and send a bullet through one.

Staines did not relish the proposal. He had seen the savage's eye repeatedly glint on his rifle, and he was afraid he might, if he might even yet relent, and give the great diamond for the double rifle and ten pounds of rifle; and he was so demoralized by the diamond, and filled with suspicious, that he feared the worst if he philosophy was to be his possession, might cut, and be soon no more, in which case, Staines, still the slave of the diamond, might hang himself on the nearest tree, and so secure his Rosa and his diamond, and all everything. In short, he had really diamond on the brain.

He hesitated a little at the end of his proposal and then got out of it by saying, "That is not necessary. I can shoot it from here."

"Is is too far," objected Blacky.

"To be sure it is. The Enfield rifle could kill the poor beast at three times that distance.

Blacky was amazed. "An Enfield rifle," said he, in the soft musical murmur of his tribe, which is the one charm of the poor Hottentot; "and one shot from afar."

"Yes," said Christoph. Then, seeing he compassion, he continued, "I can make a hope." If I kill that eland from here, will you give me the diamond, for my horse and the wonderful rifle—the Enfield? Is such a rifle?"

(To be Continued.)

Tragedy in Maine.

A despatch from Belfast, Maine, says:—

"At daybreak this morning, Almon Gordon, a lumber dealer, shot his wife, Sarah Jane, and his wife and youngest daughter, were found murdered in their bed. His little son, six years old, who slept in a crib in the same room, was severely wounded but may survive. The bloody deed was evidently committed with an axe which was found on the premises. The wounds of the three murdered persons were inflicted on the head and must have caused instant death. The brother, John T., was soon arrested. He is 28 years old, a farm laborer, and unmarried. He maintains a sullen indifference, refusing to answer any questions, but saying that at the proper time he will defend himself. The coroner held an inquest this afternoon, but had not rendered a verdict when the last train left Thorndike at 6.30 p.m. The prisoner will probably be arraigned before the Police Court of this city to-morrow.

SOLOMON AGAIN.—The wise King Solomon is supposed to have given a high order of intellect, and a fine display of judgment as history can show, but we do not think he is to be compared to a Kansas backwoods-man of whom we have lately read. It appears that two neighbors had a dispute about a fence, which might even get relent, and give the great diamond for the double rifle and ten pounds of rifle; and he was so demoralized by the diamond, and filled with suspicious, that he feared the worst if he philosophy was to be his possession, might cut, and be soon no more, in which case, Staines, still the slave of the diamond, might hang himself on the nearest tree, and so secure his Rosa and his diamond, and all everything. In short, he had really diamond on the brain.

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(Continued from First Page.)

deemed inexpedient by his Lordship and the Council of the Synod, to present at any regular meeting of the Synod.

Mr. A. H. CAMPBELL moved that a committee be appointed to consider the report to the next session of the Synod on the question for the distribution of the surplus of the Commutation Trust Fund, said committee to be composed of the Archdeacon of Niagara, Rural Dean Lauder, Dean Jones, Worrell, Hon. V. C. Blake, and R. H. Campbell.

The resolution was carried.

Provost WHITTAKER moved that the Rev. J. D. Cayley be appointed Precentor of this Synod, in room of the Rev. Dr. Beaven resigned. Also that this Synod greatly regrets the absence from long continued indisposition of the Rev. James Beaven, D.D., and desires to express its lively sympathy with him under a disability which he must deeply feel, and its grateful recollections of valuable services he has so long rendered.

The motion was carried.

Rev. Dr. LETT brought forward a resolution to the effect that the Synod would gladly receive any well digested plan for the union of the Church with other distinct bodies only separated from each other in their modes of worship and organization, &c.

Rev. E. C. COOPER moved an amendment, seconded by Rev. Dr. O'MEARA, That this Synod will hail with thankfulness and joy any well digested plan for the union of the Church for restoring that unity of the Catholic Church of Christ, which is at present so much broken by sects and schisms that the Hottentoon quietly assented.

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Next day they went on till noon, and then they halted at a wooded delightful spot; a silver kloof ran along a bottom, and there was a little cascade, and the trees were extinguished without much damage. The bodies of the father, mother, and infant, who occupied the same bed, were cut round, and glued and so scorched as to be hardly recognizable. The little boy, who slept in a crib in the same room, was severely wounded but may survive. The bloody deed was evidently committed with an axe which was found on the premises. The wounds of the three murdered persons were inflicted on the head and must have caused instant death. The brother, John T., was soon arrested. He is 28 years old, a farm laborer, and unmarried. He maintains a sullen indifference, refusing to answer any questions, but saying that at the proper time he will defend himself. The coroner held an inquest this afternoon, but had not rendered a verdict when the last train left Thorndike at 6.30 p.m. The prisoner will probably be arraigned before the Police Court of this city to-morrow.

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TICHBORNE.

THE TRIAL CONTINUED.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

On Tuesday, May 27, the Hon. Sir Alexander Stuart, principal clerk in the office of Registrar of Probates and Administrations, Doctors' Place, London-bridge, was called: He said they kept a register of all seamen of the United Kingdom, and had entered in it from the beginning of 1867 Mr. Holmes, the solicitor, made an enquiry relative to a vessel trading with Australia about the time the Bella was wrecked. Accordingly he (witness) traced out all the vessels, and with the view of seeing if any vessel had picked up a ship-wrecked crew. Mr. Holmes also brought a list from Lloyds' for him to look through. He traced every vessel which went to Australia about the time in question, but could not find that anything had been picked up. An appointment was made for Sir Roger to come to the office at a certain time, but Mr. Holmes afterwards said he could not keep it as he was unable to leave his mamma. Asked Holmes to give the names of any persons on board, and he said he could only give two—Owen Lewis, or Lewis Owen, and John Peadon, who were officers of some description. On that information he searched the books, and found that John Lewis was second officer on board the Mitcleton to Hobart Town, and that James Peadon was made on the same voyage. Turning to the list of the Midfleton, he highlied on the name of Arthur Orton. By means of the information which he had obtained he traced his connection with the mercantile marine. As stated, Orton had entered upon service had a mariner's register ticket except a master pursser and doctor. Orton had a second ticket, one of which is under cultivation, and many of the patients find useful employment therein.

The evening session commenced at 7:30 p.m.

After prayer by the Rev. T. S. Howard, and the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the afternoon session, the special feature of the General Union question viz: The Union of the Wesleyan Conference and the New Connexion Conference, was taken up.

The official notification bearing upon this subject was read by the President, Dr. Rice. It was intimated that a resolution, of which the following is the substance, was passed in the New Connexion Conference:—Moved by Mr. Wm. Cooper, Wm. Atkinson, seconded by the Rev. Mr. MERCHANT, That the matter of a union with the Wesleyan Conference, in favour of which the New Connexion Conference had voted affirmatively be referred to the next quarterly meeting, and that a deputation be sent to England in view of making the necessary arrangements with the parent New Connexion Conference of England.

The Rev. Dr. RYERSON proposed some amendments to the report of the Union Committee on this theme.

The Rev. Dr. FOWLER made an elaborate and eloquent speech reviewing the entire question. He considered that the Union once is too great haste in the consummation of the Union.

The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, in a speech in favor of the resolution, of which the following is the substance, was passed in the New Connexion Conference:—Moved by