

"We never serve anybody sufficient; you've taken too much," Thirsty Customer—
"Dumb me, maram! I may be much (sic), but I haven't—
—Punch!"

"!" exclaimed a returned to a gaming crowd, as he sat with a bullet hole in it. at hole with you? You see I been a low-crowned hat, I been killed outright."

A rumour in Toronto that Adam Crooks or Mr. B. W., the Premier of Ontario,

A YOUNG LADY IN SEARCH OF ROMANCE.

(From the Rochester Democrat.)

In that part of Montgomery County known as "The Nose" near the village of Basher, and inhabited mostly by the Spraker family—lives a girl named Mary Zeilly Stevens; a girl of tender years and fair to look upon, who has been a school teacher and, alas! writes poetry. This girl has been troubled for many months by the question of matrimony. She is a handsome person; but only on one occasion has Mary been permitted to feast her eyes upon him, and no one in the region of "The Nose" is known to have seen him at all. The letters have been left at old and unreasonable hours on the doorstep of the Stevens' domicile, sometimes by the handsome pirate himself, and as often by another person who usually signs himself "A Friend." They evidence entire familiarity with the outgoings and comings of the youth Mary, and their chief purpose is to make appointments with the girl—by the way, she never accepts. The girl must marry the pirate or die. This is the substance of the documents; she may have two weeks with which to prepare for the bride or the altar. The writer is an escaped convict and will never be taken alive; he is on the track of various parties, and some detectives are on his track; his plans are working; his enemies must beware, likewise the amiable and persecuted Mary; he does not fear her, but she does not know him; he is in deep disguise, and so on. These letters naturally alarmed Mary, and she laid her case before John Stafford, a well-known detective of Canajoharie. John perused the letters, and then compared them with the letters of the girl, and the result was his confident belief, which he still retains, that she was "putting up a job," that she wrote the letters to herself and was her own mail carrier. Nevertheless he gave her a sketch of the pirate, with which she carried it home with her. This matters did, until within a few days since, when Mary encountered the handsome pirate himself. He appeared to her while she was alone in her father's house. He demanded that she should marry him, and she refused. Then he drew a pistol and shot her, the ball lodging in her arm. This is the story Mary tells, and she has certainly been shot, two competent physicians testifying to the fact, and one of them asserting his confidence that she did not shoot herself. The wound has been examined, and all the barrels were found to be charged, and the pistol on examination exhibited no evidence of recent use. No other pistol can be found, either; so that if the gentle maiden did shoot herself, it was a wonderful expert piece of work. The question is, then, is there a land-sea pirate, or is this girl the author of a profound sensation? The reader of the affair is greatly excited, and reporters from a dozen city journals have visited it already. There ought to be little doubt in the mind of the fact. No man sufficiently cracked to write such trash as the letter contains is capable of keeping out of the hands of the authorities. No handsome pirate has been arrested, and therefore Miss Stevens, who is a silly girl according to all the evidence at hand, must be a detective Stafford believes "putting up a job," and a very weak one, too, a long account of the mystery in the Amsterdam Recorder we take this conclusion:

"Our mind is made up in the case of the shooting at Buffalo. It cannot possibly account for unless Mary has had an accomplice in the matter. From the researches made by Stafford we are convinced that each and every letter claimed to have been written to Mary Stevens in this case was written by Mary Stevens herself. It is true the original letters in general appear to differ materially from the style of Mary's own handwriting; yet there are sufficient and indisputable characteristics peculiar to her own genuine hand and still running all through the different letters. The letters, 'A Friend,' 'A Friend,' 'A Friend,' letters to stamp the whole batch as the production of Mary Stevens herself. Some of the letters were written upon fly-leaves of books, and in Stevens' house the books are found where the letters are referred to in the letters. It is true the letters are found in places where leaves are missing. Three such instances exist. Again, on examination shows that many of the letters are written with ink home-made from maple bark. This maple bark ink, colored like the letters, is found in Mary's house. Again, one of the letters from 'A Friend' was written upon a slip of bill paper, ruled upon one side and blank upon the other. At the house of Mr. Stevens is found bill paper corresponding in all respects with the 'Friend's' letter paper. Mary Stevens has for four years been a constant reader of dime novels, and of love and tragedy as depicted by Gold and other romance writers. She was passionately fond of such reading. She would rather be alone reading a fairy tale of love and romance than to mingle in society. We have from such reading she has formed an uncontrollable desire for romance and her mind has been filled with the vagaries of tragedy by way of the avenue of love. Expect then she couldn't sit still. We believe she is not insane however, but she is a romance."

SAVING WOOD BY ELECTRICITY.

The latest novelty in the electric line is the employment of the battery current to saw wood, without a saw. It is well known that the resistance to the flow of a current is inversely as the sectional area of the conductor. In the wire, for instance, the resistance is very great, and the arrested force being transformed into heat, may be sufficient to render the wire white-hot. This is the principle of the various gas lighting and fuses firing electric apparatus, in which the gas is lit or the fuse exploded by the white-hot wire. It has also been employed instead of the knife in certain surgical operations, the wire being fused to cut away rapidly and smoothly through the flesh. The latter application, according to the Scientific American, has been extended by Dr. George Robinson to cutting wood, and the electricity heated platinum wire proving as effective, without any expenditure of manual strength, as the hands of a strong man. The surfaces are slightly charred.

Frederick Rodolph Albrecht, whose death is announced, was uncle to the present Emperor of Austria, and one of the great military captains of his time. He entered the army at an early age, commanded a division at Novara, in 1849, and was afterwards appointed Governor-General of Hungary. During the war of 1866 he commanded in Italy, defeated the quadrilateral brilliantly, and won the decisive battle of Custoza. After the war he was made commander-in-chief of the Austrian army.

A NEW THUNDERBOLT WITHIN.

Yesterday afternoon the claimant and his friends, Mr. Guilford Oxtow, M.P., and Mr. Whalley, M.P., appeared for the second time at the Oxford Music Hall. A sensation was produced by the appearance of Professor Anderson, "the Wizard of the North," stating that he had evidence to prove the claimant was not Arthur Oxtow. He told the audience to have both Arthur Oxtow and Tom de Castro at Cuckfield, in Kent, in the year 1859. Mr. Anderson said he was on a tour with his entertainment of magic through Australia, when in July, 1859, he halted at Cuckfield. Not knowing how to spend his time he appealed to the issue of the theatre, who informed him that two Englishmen, one of whom was understood to be the son of a baronet, were being tried for horse stealing at the Court House. He accordingly went to the Court House, but the trial was just over, and the two prisoners, Tom de Castro and Arthur Oxtow, were being consoling on their acquittal by a number of friends outside the Court House. He joined them. The claimant was Tom de Castro, he was beyond a doubt, and that he was not Arthur Oxtow was also beyond a doubt. —London Standard.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, SEPT. 18, '72

The official return for South Renfrew has been made, and shows that Mr. O'Reilly had a majority of 271.

We are glad to learn that Dr. Grant, M.P., was elected President of the Dominion Medical Association.

The burning of the Pacific mail steamship *Arcturion*, has been confirmed by a later despatch from the Hong Kong agent of the company.

Evidence is accumulating which points to the Mormons as the authors of the dreadful massacre of emigrants known as the Mountain Tragedy.

The Geneva arbitrators were entertained at a grand banquet by the Federal Council of Switzerland, at Bern. Several speeches were made.

A difficulty has occurred between Attorney General Clarke and ex-President Bidd, and to settle the matter, the former has challenged the latter to fight a duel.

It is stated that one of the results of the Imperial meeting at Berlin, was a note from the Kaisers to Cardinal Antonelli, advising the Pope to break with the Jews, as the enemies of the Roman Catholic Church.

The English arbitrator, Sir Alexander Cockburn, differs from his colleagues on decisions of the Court, and is preparing an elaborate argument in support of his views. Sir Alexander is one of the clearest brains in Britain.

The volunteers for service at Fort Garry will have to report themselves for medical examination on the 20th inst., and will assemble at Collingwood on the 21st, from whence they will take their departure for Manitoba via the Dawson route.

Sir GEORGE CARTER. We understand that it is now certain the destination of Sir George Carter is not Florida as previously stated but England, where he goes to consult a physician of high reputation for the treatment of the disease under which he labours.

Mr. John O'Donoghue, President of the Grit Catholic League, and brother of the man who held a command in the Fenian army at Ridgeway, has received his reward from the Ontario Government. He has been appointed County Attorney for York.

An interesting feature of the proceedings in the South Grenville controverted election, was the addition of Mr. Fraser of a vote which had been improperly refused by the Returning Officer. This is a new phase of the procedure, and though the right was claimed by Mr. Fraser on Wednesday, was held for consideration by the Court until Friday.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* says: "It is almost incredible that parents can look upon a large family circle and feel inclined to laugh, yet such actually does take place in the case of Canada." Our English contemporary can scarcely believe it possible that Eliza Cook's words are realized in Canada and that "children are blessings and he who has them has aid for his fortune and riches to boast."

The announcement of the failure of the project of a confederation of the British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana, after the model of this Dominion, is made on good authority. The project, says Sir John P. Grant, Governor of Jamaica, is to day an abandoned one; the difficulties to be surmounted before such a confederation could be formed were found to be too great for the project to be successfully carried through, so it is no longer urged or seriously talked of.

A special to the London Times from Genoa, says the award made by the Tribunal of Arbitration to the United States will only exceed three million pounds by a trifle. The decision of the court is signed by all the Arbitrators except Sir Alexander Cockburn, who will give separate judgment, agreeing with his colleagues only in relation to the Alabama, the award in which case constitutes the greater portion of the total sum. Damages were granted in the case of the Florida by a vote of 4 against 1, and in the case of the Shenandoah by 3 against 2. All the other cases presented by the American Government were dismissed by the Court. The Times says: "Willingly will we consent to pay this sum to improve the law of nations."

The excess of Dominion revenue over expenditure during the month of August, is some three millions.

FAREWELL SUPPER.

On Tuesday evening last the members of St. John's Lodge No. 63, A. F. & A. M., and the members of other Lodges residing in Carleton Place, entertained Mr. Joseph B. Bond, at a supper in the Commercial Hotel, on the eve of his departure for Syracuse, N.Y. The Chair was occupied by Bro. John McArthur, W.M., and the Vice-chair by Bro. D. McNeil, P.M.

After simple justice had been done to the good things provided by Mr. Lavallo, whose reputation as a caterer is a sufficient guarantee of their quality, the Chairman called upon Bro. Stuart to read the following address:

Mr. J. H. Bohn.

Respected Brother.—Having learned of that you are about to remove from Carleton Place to engage in business in Syracuse, N.Y., we, the Brethren of St. John's Lodge No. 63 A.F. & A.M., have requested your presence this evening that we might express our regret at your departure.

We feel that by your removal we lose a worthy citizen, a faithful Brother and a sincere friend. Your memory will ever cherish.

To your earnest endeavors we feel that much of the present prosperity of the Lodge is due.

Our best wishes for your future happiness and welfare shall ever attend you, and that the Great Architect of the Universe may continue to bless and prosper you in whatever station in life you may be called upon to occupy is the earnest prayer of

Yours Brethren.

Carleton Place, Sept. 10th, 1872.

Brother Bond replied feelingly in well-chosen and appropriate remarks, at the close of which the Chairman proposed the toast:

"The Queen and the Craft."

"The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family."

"The Governor General of Canada."

"He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

"The M. W. the Grand Master."

Drank with honors. Bro. John Bredin responded in a few jolly remarks.

"Our Guest." Bro. Bond replied, thanking the Brethren for the hearty manner in which the toast had been received, and said that the interest he had taken in St. John's Lodge would not cease now that he was about to remove from Carleton Place, but that his welfare would still continue to be dear to him.

"To Sister Lodges" proposed by the Vice-Chairman, Bro. Bredin, Dr. McEwen, Schofield and Shelson responded.

"The Process." Song by Bro. Schofield.

"Merry Men of England."

"The Ladies." Bro. McDiarmid, Heith, Bannerman and Dr. McEwen replied. Several other toasts were proposed and drank, after which the company retired, having spent a very happy evening together.

There are those whose fine sense of political principle impels them to see something humiliating in the defeat of a leading public man, and especially in the fact of his election for another constituency, after his defeat. They are loud in the expression of disapproval of the fact that Sir Francis Hincks, defeated in a constituency which he had encouraged to believe he could rescue from political opponents, has been chosen for any constituency on his part, for a constituency in another part of the Dominion. Judging by the tone of these simple minded political patriots, a public man is bound to accept the verdict of a single constituency as the expression of the opinion of the whole country is to be deprived of the service of a public man, because one constituency has seen fit to elect him. Such a doctrine would have deprived England of some of her ablest statesmen. John Bright has been defeated twice, once in Durham, and once in Manchester, and on both occasions he seized the first eligible opening that offered to enter Parliament. Mr. Gladstone has been defeated twice, in Oxford and Lancashire, and on both occasions obtained a seat elsewhere, so that the country was not deprived of his services. Sir Robert Peel was a political wanderer for the same cause, and Mr. Bruce, the present Home Secretary, suffered a defeat at the last elections, and found a rising place in Renfrew. No one ever thought of charging these statesmen with personal humiliation, because of defeat in one constituency and election for another.

Galt appears to be badly afflicted at present with garden and orchard-robbing arches. On Saturday last two youngsters boldly entered the garden of a gentleman in town, in open daylight, and loaded themselves with grapes, and while in the act, they were frightened away by a couple of persons who were calling to see the fruit, which is remarkable for its choiceness and excellence. Not only had a large quantity of the grapes been taken away, but a considerable quantity was dispersed on the ground, and the vines were torn down and much damaged. Another case was where a peach tree had been attacked, and not only was the fruit stolen, but the tree was torn apart from the fork almost to the root, and destroyed beyond all hope of recovery. A short time since one of our judges, in dealing with a matter of this kind, informed the culprit that he had laid themselves liable to confinement in the penitentiary for a term of three years. So at Hamilton, in a few days ago, the Police magistrate, in warning some boys who had been stealing melons, expressed a similar view. In the fruit-growing section of the Niagara district an organized attempt is being made to effectually stop these depredations.

The weary pilgrim to the shrine of public honor, John O'Donoghue, who at last received a reward for his devotion to the cause of the office seeking fraternity. Mr. R. M. Wells held the office of County Attorney of York. He resigned. Mr. O'Donoghue since his introduction to political life has been found impracticable, had to be provided for in some other way. Here is an opportunity for shewing him for the time being. It is embraced, and he receives the appointment to the Attorneyship of the County of York. Well, let us hope that he is satisfied and that the people will not again be troubled with his importuning for office for a long time to come.

A Mr. McLeod, Emigration Agent for the New Zealand Government, is now in this country trying to induce people to leave Canada for the antipodes, assuring them that New Zealand is a perfect paradise. A gentleman lately returned from that country writes to the Hamilton Spectator contradicting Mr. McLeod's statement and warning people against being beguiled into leaving Canada for New Zealand.

Mr. McLeod.—It is said that the Messrs. Genlind have sold their mills and limits on the Gatineau, and that they intend erecting a large steam mill during the winter on property purchased from Mr. Haycock on the north side of the Ottawa river.

It is with regret that we announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Freedman, minister of the Presbyterian Church, Aymer. He died on Sunday afternoon in the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, at the age of 70 years, sincerely regretted.

A correspondent of the Church Herald attributes the paucity of candidates for the Ministry to the fact that Christian Ministers are expected to devote their whole time to their professional duties, while no sufficient maintenance is provided for them.

THE ASSIZES.

The usual Fall sittings of the Assizes were held in Perth last week. Judge Gwynne presiding. The sittings, both criminal and civil, were light. The former comprised a case of horse-stealing and two charges of larceny. Walker, the horse-thief pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced by the Judge to a term of imprisonment. The charges against the other two not being brought home to them they were acquitted.

The following is the civil list:

GRIMM vs. PURVIS et al.—Action of trespass. Case settled by the parties. Judgment for plaintiff; Gemmill for defendant.

HOGG vs. LAKE.—Action on a promissory note. Verdict by consent for plaintiff for \$160. Malloch for plaintiff; Gemmill for defendant.

SHANNON vs. DOWDALL.—Ejectment. Verdict by consent for plaintiff. Hall for plaintiff; Greig for defendant.

LAKE vs. SKINNER.—Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff. Berford & Elliott, for plaintiff; Walker for defendant.

KERR vs. IRWIN.—Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff. Malloch for plaintiff; Hall for defendant.

RATH vs. HILLIARD.—Trespass. This was the only contested case in the list, and being very completely thrashed, the Court took the whole of Thursday. The plaintiff and defendant are neighbors, and the point in dispute was the establishment of the boundary line. The defendant appeared to have acquired for over twenty years in the plaintiff's possession of the disputed fifty feet, the Judge therefore considered him entitled to the land. Verdict for plaintiff. Jamieson for plaintiff; Gemmill for defendant.

This closed the business of the Court.

A brutal attack was made on the Rev. Mr. Scarf, a Wesleyan clergyman, on Sunday evening, as he was driving from Old Chelsea village to Meach's Lake. It appears that as the Reverend gentleman was proceeding on his way, he was stopped by four roughs, two of them brothers named Dane, and the other two respectively Finerty and Flynn. They asked him where he was going. He replied, "To Meach's Lake." Charles Flynn, representing himself as a magistrate, asked him several other questions, and finally what was his occupation. On replying that he was a minister of the Gospel, young Dane knocked him out of the carriage and kicked him. Flynn aiding in the brutal work. The elder Dane made some slight effort to protect the unfortunate clergyman, but in the same manner as in other unorganized districts where there are no assessors.

"Resolved, That the Government is further censurable as well as responsible for the intended fraud upon the legally qualified electors, by the instructions issued by the Returning Officer to appoint polling places and Deputy Returning Officers to take the votes of the residents of the unorganized Townships without due provision of law for that purpose."

Moved by Mr. Wm. Russell, of the Civil Service, in the employment of and receiving pay from the Dominion of Canada, were for the purpose of procuring the fall investments in Ottawa, and actively engaged both in the South Riding, and in the five unorganized Townships in particular, in canvassing for votes for James O'Reilly, by them designated "the Government Candidate," and in making the arrangements to secure his return."

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to call upon these Civil servants of the Crown to show by whose authority they were absent from their posts. And this meeting hereby pledges itself to present a petition to the House of Commons, and to the House of Representatives, and to the House of Commons in the Second Parliament of Canada, from proceeding to the polls in order to scrutinize the votes which might be tendered in the aforesaid five unorganized Townships, and by threats of violence, conveyed on behalf of the Government, by one T. P. French, late one of the Census Superintendents, and believed to be then and now in the employment of the Dominion Government, did compel several of the legally authorized agents to return, lest blood should be shed."

"And whereas, Other authorized scrutineers who did not succeed in reaching some of the polling places by other roads, were assaulted, maltreated, and forcibly driven away, by mobs not accompanied by T. P. French, and acting under his directions, and firearms were discharged at some of these agents on their return home."

"And whereas, This is the second occasion on which the presence of James O'Reilly in the County of Renfrew has been signalled by the forcible enjoyment of scrutineers from polling places."

"And whereas, Such proceedings are subversive of law and order, and are injurious to the material progress of this County, by their tendency to produce riots and breaches of the public peace, and to prevent the free and fair play of the public mind in the selection of a representative for this County."

"Therefore Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be instructed to send a copy of this and all other resolutions adopted by this meeting, to His Excellency the Hon. W. P. Howland, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and to his Constitutional adviser, the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario, in proper form and manner, as the Position of the Electors of the South Riding of Renfrew, that such sufficient sum of money may be offered as will lead to the discovery and punishment of the instigators of the riotous assemblage at Bradenell's, on the 27th of August last, and that such other proceedings will be taken as will in future deter the offenders from again undertaking to stop Her Majesty's loyal and peaceful subjects on the highway, or from interfering with the Elector's right of freedom of voting at the polls. As the recognized legal guardian of the lives and properties of the people of Ontario, the Local Government is invoked to exert its power to the fullest extent to punish the principals in this daring outrage, who is of the most dangerous and revolutionary character."

Moved by Mr. John Robertson, of McNab, seconded by Mr. Donald McQuitty, and

"Resolved, That the determination that this election should be so manipulated as to disfranchise the real electors, in favour of the partisan and partial conduct of the Returning Officer in appointing two polling places in each of the Townships of Hagarty and Sherwood, without defining either in the printed proclamation, or at the hustings, the boundaries of the divisions for polling purposes, and in placing those polling places so near together as to enable the crowd from other townships after polling their votes in one place to repeat them in others; and in likewise fixing the polling places in the most inconvenient position for those residents supposed to be favourable to the election of Mr. McDougall. And the intention to consummate this daring outrage on the freedom and purity of election is further evidenced conclusively by the conduct of the Deputy Returning Officer for the new Township in recording more votes for O'Reilly than the Census for 1871 gives as the total number of inhabitants—men, women and children—in the whole of the Bonhomme Division. If Mr. Quilty, who has declared Mr. O'Reilly duly returned by a majority of legal votes, without calling attention to this fact, then, in the opinion of this meeting, he has knowingly abetted in the perpetration of the fraud, and has justly rendered himself liable to the severest penalties of the law."

Moved by Mr. George Brown, M.P., of Admaston, seconded by Mr. Alexander Stewart, of McNab, and

"Resolved, That this meeting requests the Electors in all parts of the Dominion of Canada, and the people, to co-operate with the deposed Electors of this Riding, in giving the fullest publicity to the facts, in order to prevent a repetition of this glaring outrage upon the electoral franchise of this and other Counties; and to further the publicity of this appeal, that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to every Member of the Parliament of Canada; and that His Excellency the Governor-General be memorialized by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting, as to the lawless proceedings which has characterized this election."

The extraordinary rise in the price of coal in England is producing some singular consequences. Thus the London Times, Aug. 20, remarked that a few days previously some large orders for iron for marine purposes reached London from the Italian Government, but were withdrawn on account of the terms demanded, and were transferred to France where they were promptly placed. In like manner a commission from South America for the purchase of the materials for a large iron theatre had been sent to England and taken by French contractors. The News of the 23rd ultimo, however, notices a still more extraordinary fact—nothing less than the importation of coal into England from Ghent in Belgium. The steamer *City of Ghent* had unloaded forty tons of coal, from Belgium, and sixty tons of patent fuel, at Grimsby. Coal, says the News, can be delivered from Ghent at Grimsby at 4s. per ton below the English price. The importation of a hundred shiploads of coal would have scarcely more importance than that of this small parcel; the significance of the fact lies in the check which it may be presumed will now be given to exportation. Nobody will regret that, under the present circumstances, the export of coal should be greatly diminished; and it may be hoped that the manufacture of iron will be facilitated by every reduction of the amount of coal sent to foreign countries.

At some recent railway meetings the announcement has been made, for that steamboat lines, the companies are resorting to the use of imported fuel. It is consoling, however, to notice that all the chairmen of railways who advertised to the subject, expressed their belief in the early reduction of the price of English coal; although no one expects that the commodity will become as comparatively cheap as it was six months ago. Referring to one of the causes of the dearth of coals, the chairman of the London and North Western Railway told the shareholders that "the other day he was shocked to see that the iron and steel which were now in use at their works at Crewe were foreign. These strikes had opened up new sources of supply and competition, which otherwise might have remained long unexplored, but which would never again be closed."

Mr. Mary A. Blatchford is a strong minded lady, who being in immediate want of a husband, has been advertising for one in the Chicago paper. She says that she is a lady of culture and refinement and dying to make the acquaintance of a gentleman of means. And then follows the very inspiring announcement that "richer need not apply."

Mr. Blatchford evidently means business and is not in a mood for trifling.

Good over or Evil.—In consequence of the high price of agricultural labor in the South of England, farmers, it is expected, will lay more of their land in grass, the number of cattle will be increased, and meat will be cheaper. Thus the rise in agricultural wages will be a benefit to the country generally, for such agricultural laborers can be drafted into other employments, and grain importations can be increased to any amount. A desideratum by natural laws will thus be enforced on the farmers of increasing the home meat supply.

Miss Drummond, the Quaker preacher, was asked whether the spiritist inspired her with the thought of getting married. "No, friend," said she, "but the flesh."

INDIGNANT MEETING IN RENFREW.

A large meeting was held in Renfrew on the 9th instant, to express disapproval of the manner in which the late election in South Renfrew was conducted. The following resolutions were passed:—

Mr. McLaughlin moved the first resolution, as follows:

Moved by Mr. James McLaughlin, of McNab, seconded by Mr. John D. McDonald, Barrister, of Renfrew Village, and resolved that the following be adopted:

"Whereas, the addition of the Townships of Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Burns and Richards to the previously existing Electoral Division of the South Riding of Renfrew, by legislative enactment in the closing hours of the first Parliament of Canada, was not made with the knowledge and consent of the qualified Electors of the South Riding of Renfrew, nor upon the petition of the inhabitants of the Townships before mentioned:

"And whereas this addition to the South Riding of Renfrew was made under the authority of an amendment to an Act for the re-adjustment of the Representation in the Commons introduced in the Senate by the Hon. Alex. Campbell, Postmaster-General, and a member of the Cabinet, the responsibility for the change therefore rests upon the Government of which the Right Hon. Sir John A. McDonald is the Premier; especially as he moved concurrence on it in the House of Commons:

"And whereas this addition was in direct violation of a distinct promise made by the Minister of Justice to Mr. McKenzie, that the Government would not ask the concurrence of Parliament upon any matter which had not previously been introduced and sanctioned by the House; and at a time when, in consequence of this understanding the House consisted of about forty members, and no opportunity was left for discussion:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting of the legally qualified Electors of the South Riding of Renfrew, this addition to the previously existing limits of this Electoral Division was made for the express purpose of overruling and swamping the votes of the majority of the Electors in the Riding, because it was believed that at the next General Election of Parliament for the Dominion of Canada they would return a Member who was opposed to the general policy of the Administration; and that this attempt to disfranchise the said majority of the Electors under the form of law, but in entire opposition to its spirit, betrays on the part of the Government a disposition to political trickery of the lowest and meanest kind—without precedent in Canada, or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, and is deserving of the severest censure of all law-abiding subjects, and especially of the Electors now assembled in public meeting."

Moved by Mr. Donald Stewart of McNab, seconded by Mr. Robert McLaren, of Horton, and resolved that:

"And whereas, No provision was made for taking the votes of the residents in the aforesaid five townships, and in the same manner as in other unorganized districts where there are no assessors:

"Resolved, That the Government is further censurable as well as responsible for the intended fraud upon the legally qualified electors, by the instructions issued by the Returning Officer to appoint polling places and Deputy Returning Officers to take the votes of the residents of the unorganized Townships without due provision of law for that purpose."

Moved by Mr. Wm. Russell, of the Civil Service, in the employment of and receiving pay from the Dominion of Canada, were for the purpose of procuring the fall investments in Ottawa, and actively engaged both in the South Riding, and in the five unorganized Townships in particular, in canvassing for votes for James O'Reilly, by them designated "the Government Candidate," and in making the arrangements to secure his return."

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to call upon these Civil servants of the Crown to show by whose authority they were absent from their posts. And this meeting hereby pledges itself to present a petition to the House of Commons, and to the House of Representatives, and to the House of Commons in the Second Parliament of Canada, from proceeding to the polls in order to scrutinize the votes which might be tendered in the aforesaid five unorganized Townships, and by threats of violence, conveyed on behalf of the Government, by one T. P. French, late one of the Census Superintendents, and believed to be then and now in the employment of the Dominion Government, did compel several of the legally authorized agents to return, lest blood should be shed."

"And whereas, Other authorized scrutineers who did not succeed in reaching some of the polling places by other roads, were assaulted, maltreated, and forcibly driven away, by mobs not accompanied by T. P. French, and acting under his directions, and firearms were discharged at some of these agents on their return home."

"And whereas, This is the second occasion on which the presence of James O'Reilly in the County of Renfrew has been signalled by the forcible enjoyment of scrutineers from polling places."

"And whereas, Such proceedings are subversive of law and order, and are injurious to the material progress of this County, by their tendency to produce riots and breaches of the public peace, and to prevent the free and fair play of the public mind in the selection of a representative for this County."

"Therefore Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be instructed to send a copy of this and all other resolutions adopted by this meeting, to His Excellency the Hon. W. P. Howland, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and to his Constitutional adviser, the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario, in proper form and manner, as the Position of the Electors of the South Riding of Renfrew, that such sufficient sum of money may be offered as will lead to the discovery and punishment of the instigators of the riotous assemblage at Bradenell's, on the 27th of August last, and that such other proceedings will be taken as will in future deter the offenders from again undertaking to stop Her Majesty's loyal and peaceful subjects on the highway, or from interfering with the Elector's right of freedom of voting at the polls. As the recognized legal guardian of the lives and properties of the people of Ontario, the Local Government is invoked to exert its power to the fullest extent to punish the principals in this daring outrage, who is of the most dangerous and revolutionary character."

Moved by Mr. John Robertson, of McNab, seconded by Mr. Donald McQuitty, and

"Resolved, That the determination that this election should be so manipulated as to disfranchise the real electors, in favour of the partisan and partial conduct of the Returning Officer in appointing two polling places in each of the Townships of Hagarty and Sherwood, without defining either in the printed proclamation, or at the hustings, the boundaries of the divisions for polling purposes, and in placing those polling places so near together as to enable the crowd from other townships after polling their votes in one place to repeat them in others; and in likewise fixing the polling places in the most inconvenient position for those residents supposed to be favourable to the election of Mr. McDougall. And the intention to consummate this daring outrage on the freedom and purity of election is further evidenced conclusively by the conduct of the Deputy Returning Officer for the new Township in recording more votes for O'Reilly than the Census for 1871 gives as the total number of inhabitants—men, women and children—in the whole of the Bonhomme Division. If Mr. Quilty, who has declared Mr. O'Reilly duly returned by a majority of legal votes, without calling attention to this fact, then, in the opinion of this meeting, he has knowingly abetted in the perpetration of the fraud, and has justly rendered himself liable to the severest penalties of the law."

Moved by Mr. George Brown, M.P., of Admaston, seconded by Mr. Alexander Stewart, of McNab, and

"Resolved, That this meeting requests the Electors in all parts of the Dominion of Canada, and the people, to co-operate with the deposed Electors of this Riding, in giving the fullest publicity to the facts, in order to prevent a repetition of this glaring outrage upon the electoral franchise of this and other Counties; and to further the publicity of this appeal, that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to every Member of the Parliament of Canada; and that His Excellency the Governor-General be memorialized by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting, as to the lawless proceedings which has characterized this election."

The extraordinary rise in the price of coal in England is producing some singular consequences. Thus the London Times, Aug. 20, remarked that a few days previously some large orders for iron for marine purposes reached London from the Italian Government, but were withdrawn on account of the terms demanded, and were transferred to France where they were promptly placed. In like manner a commission from South America for the purchase of the materials for a large iron theatre had been sent to England and taken by French contractors. The News of the 23rd ultimo, however, notices a still more extraordinary fact—nothing less than the importation of coal into England from Ghent in Belgium. The steamer *City of Ghent* had unloaded forty tons of coal, from Belgium, and sixty tons of patent fuel, at Grimsby. Coal, says the News, can be delivered from Ghent at Grimsby at 4s. per ton below the English price. The importation of a hundred shiploads of coal would have scarcely more importance than that of this small parcel; the significance of the fact lies in the check which it may be presumed will now be given to exportation. Nobody will regret that, under the present circumstances, the export of coal should be greatly diminished; and it may be hoped that the manufacture of iron will be facilitated by every reduction of the amount of coal sent to foreign countries.

