The Weekly Mail.

VOL. II. NO. 88. TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1873. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TEACHER FOR SCHOOL.—A Male Teacher, holding a second class certificate, and competent to teach vocal music; duties to start in January next. Address, stating salary, SAMUEL BEANEY, Chatsworth P. O.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of Ontario, at the next Session thereof, for an Act of the said Legislature, intituled:—"An Act to revive and amend an Act intituled:—"An Act to incorporate the Toronto Water Company, on the 12th day of March, in the second year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the word "or the Metropolitan Water Company," and to further and more effectually establish the title of the present owners of the several portions of The Toronto Water Works properties, and to remove certain doubts respecting the same; and further and more effectually to vest in the said present owners the works, powers, rights, privileges, authorities and franchises, and legal and personal estate of The City of Toronto Gas Light and Water Company; The City of Toronto Water Company (formerly existing); The Metropolitan Gas and Water Company, and The Metropolitan Water Company; and to confirm the sale thereof by the City of Toronto Water Company (now existing), and the Representatives of Albert Furnise, deceased, through the agency of the Official Trustee, and through the agency of the Toronto Water Works Commissioner for the City of Toronto."

FERGUSON & FERGUSON,
Solicitors for the City of Toronto Water Company, and the heirs of Albert Furnise, deceased.

Toronto, November 14th, A.D., 1873.

SILVER PLATE has almost superseded solid silver for the million. Years ago in Dundee, a tea tray was produced which, and it brings the tea and beer of three years within the reach of the largest possible number

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE proprietors of *The Weekly Mail* beg to announce that on and after the first of January the annual subscription price will be one dollar and a half.

When the publication of *The Weekly Mail* was commenced, the price was fixed at one dollar, with a view of introducing the paper to as wide a circle of readers, and in as brief a period of time, as possible. The objects sought were attained, for the incredible success of *The Weekly Mail*, followed with great rapidity, until now the number of its readers is counted at fifty thousand. At the same time the proprietors assumed the burden of gratuitously supplying the subscribers to the *Weekly Telegraph*, which was about ceasing to exist, with *The Mail* which should be at once a substitute for and an improvement upon the paper to which they had paid their subscription. The obligation thus assumed has been fully discharged, and every subscriber to the *Weekly Telegraph* has received *The Weekly Mail* up to the close of his subscription to the former.

A very large, handsome, and carefully prepared journal, such as *The Weekly Mail* is, could not be produced without incurring a heavy expenditure both in money and labour; in point of fact, the material used absorbs nearly the whole of the subscription price. The proprietors were prepared, however, to publish *The Weekly Mail* without pecuniary profit, until their engagement with the subscribers to the *Telegraph* had been fully and faithfully performed. They feel that this has been done, and that the time has come when they should seek to place the paper upon a paying basis. The annual subscription will therefore be raised as above stated, one of the first consequences of which will be a marked improvement in the paper, which even at present rates has been proved to be the most popular weekly circulated in this country.

It is hoped and believed that the friends and patrons of the paper will recognize the propriety of our present course, and will redouble their exertions to extend the circulation and strengthen the influence of *The Weekly Mail*.

TO AGENTS.

The terms to Agents and Clubs will be raised pro rata, in conformity with the change in price as above announced.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5.

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE attention of our readers is directed to an advertisement on another page, from which will be seen the inducements held out to persons having time or inclination to form Clubs for the circulation of *The Weekly Mail*; a paper specially suited for readers at a distance from Toronto, whether residing in the outlying parts of Canada, in Great Britain, the United States, or other foreign countries. For cheapness, in comparison with the wealth of information to be gleaned from it, *The Weekly Mail* is in advance of all competitors for popular favour, while the unparalleled success which has followed it since its first publication, is a gratifying evidence of the suitableness of its contents to the tastes of the reading public. No doubt, some of the extraordinary popularity with which *The Weekly Mail* obtained its immense circulation was that members of the Great Liberal-Conservative Party, having at least the furtherance of the cause of Union and Progress at once bespoke it a favourable reception in the country constituencies. Members of Parliament, as well as intending candidates for Parliamentary honours, have not been slow to see that a riding was not prepared for a canvass in the interest of their Party, by the circulation of *The Weekly Mail* among the intelligent voters. Consequently, as a cheap and effective co-operator in the political education of the masses, many thousands have been made by influential local residents to promote the circulation of the paper in the neighbourhood of their own homes. The present crisis in the political history of Canada would indicate the necessity for redoubled energy in the same direction.

THREE "SORREHEADS."

THAT Mr. HOLTON, Mr. HUNTINGTON and Mr. JOHN YOUNG have been left out of the new Ministry is something that appears the more astonishing the more one reflects upon it. These are the illustrious three who hatched the conspiracy against SIR JOHN MACDONALD, with very little scruple as to means used, and whose act of intercepting a private letter strengthens the suspicion that Sir JOHN's communications had been extensively tampered with long before, most probably from the very beginning of the steps taken towards forming a Company to build the Pacific Railway. In all Canada there was not a man to be found other three public men with so notorious a leaning towards the Americans and their cause, or so notoriously in sympathy with Republican ideas, and yet it was they who brought against Sir JOHN the charge that he had been influenced by American gold. The real truth is that it was precisely because he was not amenable to the influence that the Montreal Americanizing clique became so embittered against him, and resolved at all hazards on their revenge. It was they who did, or caused to be done, the dirty work of surreptitiously copying and publishing private documents, and thereby made for themselves a reputation that they would probably be quite willing now to part with, if they could. The wonder is, now that the late Government is out, that not one of this precious trio is in. Those who, during years past, have attended the sittings of the House, or read the debates, are aware that Mr. HOLTON was par excellence the finance man of the Opposition, the man to whom they looked for guidance on all financial questions. In days gone by, when either from Sir A. T. GALT or Sir FRANCIS HINCKS something important had fallen on financial subjects, the rise of Mr. HOLTON's tall form and the sound of his well-known voice were expected the instant after the Minister had resumed his seat; and many, in fact, were the questions put to the latter by Mr. HOLTON while he was yet speaking. Seldom indeed was it that any Opposition member had the boldness to thrust himself into debate on matters financial, or to take up any important line of argument touching them, before Mr. HOLTON had indicated what the line taken should be. And even those whose views on national finance differ most widely from his, have always accorded his familiarity with financial details, and his ready apprehension of important points. And if to this man, the financial champion of the Party, if they have one at all, who is thrust aside to make room for Mr. CARTWRIGHT, a man of very moderate capacity indeed, and with just enough fondness for finance to make him a special danger to the country in his new position. It is said by those who saw them that HOLTON and HUNTINGTON, in the cars on their way home after the prorogation, had more the look and manner of men who had just suffered a overwhelming defeat than of men who had gained a glorious victory, and we can very well believe it, in Mr. HOLTON's case especially.

Next, what has become of Mr. HUNTINGTON, who took the distinguished part of chief accuser of the late Government? According to all British Constitutional usage, a man who was so prominent as Mr. HUNTINGTON in leading the attack upon a Government should certainly have been a member of the Government succeeding. But he, as well as Mr. HOLTON, is left out in the cold, and why? Partly because Mr. MACKENZIE found that Cabinet offices, when upon him fell the task of forming a Government, had to be disposed of under the pressing and imperious necessity of purchasing support in their distribution, and partly, too, because he was afraid to face English public opinion, which he is conscious of having on his side, with colleagues of known Independence or Annexation sentiments. The same explanation will sufficiently account, we suppose, for Mr. JOHN YOUNG's not having received the Postmaster-Generalship.

It is tolerably well understood in Montreal, we believe, that the three "sorreheads" refused to do not meet Mr. MACKENZIE's warm welcome fate with all the resignation that had been expected of them. We wish Mr. MACKENZIE joy of the "happy family" he now has on his hands.

ENGLISH OPINION—THE TRUE EXPLANATION.

EVEN since the McMullanites have had occasion to chuckle over the temporary advantage gained by them from the comments of the English Press, based upon partial and imperfect knowledge of the facts in the Pacific Scandal, they have been ostentatious in their professions of respect for English opinion. They are likely soon to get more of it than they will be agreeable to them; but to be consistent they must take the bitter as well as the sweet. Already by once beginning to make wry faces at the medicine, and the Dictator's organ puts on a physiognomy of intense disgust with the *Spectator* and *Daily News*, the most authoritative and influential exponents of Liberal opinion in the London newspaper press. Until the other day these journals were quoted and spoken of by the *Globe* with profound respect, but now the former is accused of the "unfounded ignorance," while the latter, it appears, goes on through a column of special pleading only to result at last in "outrageous culmination." The "London Liberal Press" has altogether lost the good opinion of a certain journal in Toronto, which, in defiance of the meaning of the word, arrogates to itself the title of "Liberal."

English public opinion is likely to furnish in time to come a fruitful topic of remarks in Toronto. It is not, as we already said, the McMullanites are likely to get more of it than will be agreeable to them. At present we will content ourselves with pointing out something which the *Globe* would fain keep from public appreciation—a fact which the Ministerial party of the Canada should understand. The *Times*, the Conservative *Standard*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Saturday Review*, "more Conservative" "than independent," as we admit, have, on a partial view of the facts, pronounced judgment in favour of the McMullanites on some points; while the two great Liberal journals, the *Spectator* and *Daily News*, give their judgment the other way. In order to understand why this happens, we must go back to the first years of the American civil war, when the whole Conservative and independent press of England, with a great portion of the Liberal press boldly, pronounced for the South as against the North, and when the cause of the North was upheld by only a few Liberal journals, against a strong prevailing public opinion the other way. For the blunder committed in the Alabama matter England has had since to atone, by the payment of a heavy money, and the suffering of what has been called a "humiliation." Now, for the making of the Washington Treaty, the money payment, and the "humiliation" besides, Mr. DISRAELI and other prominent Conservative chiefs are responsible as well as the GLADSTONE Government, it being well understood that Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE accepted a position on the Commission as the representative of his Party, which thereby endorsed the conclusion of the Treaty, though individual dissent from minor details might not be absent. We put down, then, as a fact that the British Commissioners in Washington abused their powers by conceding too much, for the sake of expediting the negotiations, as it came up, was telegraphed to Downing Street, and nothing but silence was accorded in return from home. More than all this, however, and if the truth must be told, the Washington Treaty was virtually made not by the Commissioners, but by Sir JOHN ROSS, who, months before they entered into their work, had visited Washington on the private, yet fully authorized, envoy of the British Government, and had made an agreement on a certain basis of settlement, which was afterwards formally adopted. We think it for granted that the Government's representatives generally with the exception of the Opposition whom they defeated to the upset Treaty, knew that not only Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, but Mr. DISRAELI also, as the recognized leader of the Party, were quite aware of what had been done by Sir JOHN ROSS. Had this not been done, there would have been complaints of delays having been purposely made, and may be more would long ago have reached the public as to the proof of a wish on the part of Ministers as to the vordensibility of the Opposition chiefs, as well as of the Government's treaty-making Ministry. The Treaty, we cite the remarkable caution and reticence displayed by Mr. DISRAELI when it came up for debate afterwards, on various occasions, by Conservatives and Independents, both in Parliament and out of it. When Canada, away against the "humiliation" brought upon England by Mr. GLADSTONE, is congratulated on a quiet and easy escape, it is good. Of this remarkable fact we believe we have here given the true explanation.

But if the responsible leader of the Opposition was thus reticent on the subject of the Treaty, and if the Treaty itself under was felt by the majority of his supporters in Parliament, still less by the journals, Conservative and Independent, Liberal some of them, that had in years before maintained that the Alabama affair afforded just cause of complaint by the United States, and had from the first done their best to carry public opinion in England with the South against the North. These journals were free, consequently, to denounce the Treaty as a humiliation, and to do it, too, the more unsparingly, offering a contrast to the course of Mr. DISRAELI so startling that the Indian mutiny seems to have for a time peep out the truth hidden beneath the surface of things. The manner in which the Treaty is Mallanized by Conservative and Independent journals now quoted so approvingly by the *Globe*, on the subject of the Pacific Scandal, shows what journals which controls their course, and lets daylight in upon the hidden springs of transpiring in the Party which they represent. It is imperative upon them to justify the line they took with regard to the Alabama claims first, and to the Treaty afterwards. And just as naturally does it happen that the *Spectator* and the *Daily News*, which then took the side of the North, and subsequently accepted the Treaty as the best available way out of a very bad case, and a disbarrassing situation, now stand by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and in the midst of the clamour for his dismissal against him, have the boldness to point out that there are two sides of the story. We have our correspondence with Sir JOHN by our explanation of the course taken by the London Liberal press, upon which we think it is but now conferring the benefit of its advice.

Mr. BROWN hit the nail on the head when he said, in reference to the Alabama "Hon" was not when the Treaty was made in 1871, but ten years before, when the ruling public opinion of England made the terrible blunder of arraying itself on the side of human slavery—and when Canada was sucked into the England into this blunder, the *Times*, *Saturday Review* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* conspicuously led the way, and afterwards denounced the men upon whom fell the disagreeable yet unavoidable task of extricating her from the dangerous situation in which, greatly through their influence, she had been placed. As we have seen, however, the Conservatives have been in recent negotiations with Russia on the dangerous Central Asian difficulty, had the dispute with the United States then remained unsettled, with the prospect, according to her own precedent, of hundreds of Alabamas being let loose to prey upon her commerce immediately war might be declared! And as we have before urged, too, England, with her vast commerce upon every sea, standing up for the Alabama precedent, as something that should remain good in international law, would be like a large house owner who should petition the Legislature to abolish all penalties upon incendiarism. The favorable verdict of posterity and of impartial history upon Mr. GLADSTONE, and upon Sir JOHN MACDONALD too, for the part they took in the Washington Treaty, need not be doubted for a moment, but meantime those who led England into a false and extremely perilous position must try to save their consistency by condemning what their folly had rendered it imperative upon the Government to do; and in their course with regard to the Treaty is to be found the explanation of their course with regard to the Pacific scandal.

THE LENNOX ELECTION.

WE must frankly confess to a feeling of surprise at the result of this election. It was as little expected by the Government Party as by the Opposition. The accounts which came from the canvassers on both sides were nearly agreed with each other, all tending to show that the contest would be a close one. It is impossible to account for Mr. CARTWRIGHT's majority upon any other presumption than that of wholesale corruption, and to do so many cases of the kind are said to be known that, we apprehend, there will be little or nothing done in the new law, in unseating the Finance Minister. The extravagant use of money is more directly explicable by some of the allegations made both by Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. BLAKE, that no money would be spent in connection with elections. Mr. CARTWRIGHT has succeeded, but we shall be much mistaken if he has secured a seat for more than a momentary. The operation of the new law is swift and decisive, and cannot but result in Mr. CARTWRIGHT's rejection from a seat he has corruptly gained.

MR. MOSS.

The Grits have nominated Mr. THOMAS MOSS, Q.C., to be their candidate for West Toronto, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of that electoral district, on the appointment of Mr. CRAWFORD to the Lieutenant-Governorship. The grounds for his selection are stated to be "his great popularity, professional success, academic abilities, and other family qualifications, which induce his friends to hope for the support of the Catholic vote. "If negative qualities are to constitute fitness for a Parliamentary career Mr. Moss has them. He is a perfectly harmless, almost genial youngman, who has thus been permitted to risk one of two alternatives; the disappointment of defeat, or the ruin of victory. If personal popularity is to help him, it will be by actuating wishers to vote for his opponent. Men of his calibre have before now got into Parliament, and have been supplied and mortified to find themselves Parliamentary failures. Mr. Moss, we all know is a Dickensite in disposition, and an man great or small, as the occasion offers, Mr. EDWARD BLAKE. He will take him as a pattern in all things humble and divine. He will have no political individuality. What ALEXANDER MACKENZIE—the Brownite—to Mr. George Brown, that is THOMAS MOSS to EDWARD BLAKE. Mr. EDWARD BLAKE does not think it beneath his dignity to coax and inspire with letter-stealers and Macmullanites, and to avail himself of their services without one word of protest or regret. Mr. Moss, if he becomes a member of the Legislature, may be expected soon to drift into similar moral obtuseness. Mediocrity like his will not resist the glamour of a brilliancy above itself and Mr. Moss, who, to do him justice, would now speak the truth, and shame the devil like the member for South Wentworth, will soon enough surrender what honesty he has to the keeping of less scrupulous superiors. Mr. Moss, they say, has never done anything wrong. He has not stolen letters, broken pledges, or slept with MATTHEW HOLTON. The role of a good young man is a poor part to play on the hustings. Mr. Moss, it is true, has no record; but he must stand by the strength or weakness of the Party with which he has chosen to ally himself. The Grits, perhaps, think to gain over votes from the great Liberal-Conservative majority in West Toronto by putting up a good young man as their candidate. Well, it certainly is a rare thing for a Grit candidate to go to the polls with "respectability" the only word conducive to success in standard. But we have reason to know that no votes will be alienated on that ground. The people of this Conservancy recognize their duty to Party, and will retain their devotion to principles abhorred by the Grit faction which has nominated Mr. Moss. Already have Mr. Moss's advances in that direction received a rude rebuff. Neither personal friendship nor family connection can have claims superior to a lifelong profession of political faith. And Mr. Moss may at once make up his mind to rely solely on Grit votes for the slender chance he has of representing his native city in the House of Commons.

EDWARD BLAKE, FRIVE COUNCILLOR OF DIVINE RIGHT.

The annals of history may be searched in vain for a parallel to the senseless agitation which is granted to Mr. BLAKE by a certain class of individuals in this country. Every day we are admonished of his virtues; his name and deeds are continually offered as a sweet incense upon the altar of Reform; profitation, for the sins of his political associates is almost daily invoked upon the score of his personal immaculacy. That full-blown Reformer, the Toronto Globe, warmly speaks of him in this wise:—"Every one now admits that EDWARD BLAKE is head and shoulders above "every other man in Parliament." The building Finance Minister may be allowed to speak for himself, and we may be more would long ago have reached the public as to the proof of a wish on the part of Ministers as to the vordensibility of the Opposition chiefs, as well as of the Government's treaty-making Ministry. The Treaty, we cite the remarkable caution and reticence displayed by Mr. DISRAELI when it came up for debate afterwards, on various occasions, by Conservatives and Independents, both in Parliament and out of it. When Canada, away against the "humiliation" brought upon England by Mr. GLADSTONE, is congratulated on a quiet and easy escape, it is good. Of this remarkable fact we believe we have here given the true explanation.

But if the responsible leader of the Opposition was thus reticent on the subject of the Treaty, and if the Treaty itself under was felt by the majority of his supporters in Parliament, still less by the journals, Conservative and Independent, Liberal some of them, that had in years before maintained that the Alabama affair afforded just cause of complaint by the United States, and had from the first done their best to carry public opinion in England with the South against the North. These journals were free, consequently, to denounce the Treaty as a humiliation, and to do it, too, the more unsparingly, offering a contrast to the course of Mr. DISRAELI so startling that the Indian mutiny seems to have for a time peep out the truth hidden beneath the surface of things. The manner in which the Treaty is Mallanized by Conservative and Independent journals now quoted so approvingly by the *Globe*, on the subject of the Pacific Scandal, shows what journals which controls their course, and lets daylight in upon the hidden springs of transpiring in the Party which they represent. It is imperative upon them to justify the line they took with regard to the Alabama claims first, and to the Treaty afterwards. And just as naturally does it happen that the *Spectator* and the *Daily News*, which then took the side of the North, and subsequently accepted the Treaty as the best available way out of a very bad case, and a disbarrassing situation, now stand by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and in the midst of the clamour for his dismissal against him, have the boldness to point out that there are two sides of the story. We have our correspondence with Sir JOHN by our explanation of the course taken by the London Liberal press, upon which we think it is but now conferring the benefit of its advice.

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THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S PACIFIC RAILWAY SCHEME.

Mr. MACKENZIE, in his speech at Sarnia, has announced the policy of his Government. Except the Pacific Railway, it is what he correctly calls "Minor of Minor." It is the railway, "if it will "be our duty," says the Premier by not-dent, "to secure a means of communication to our navigable waters, from Lake Superior to Fort Garry and the Rocky Mountains, at the same time commencing at the Pacific Ocean and connecting communication by the Western slope. In the meantime communication would be afforded with the American lines until we have means sufficient to accomplish the work. With regard to the policy of the new Government upon Minor Matters, I have to say that the insolvency laws and many other Minor Matters will be subjects of which we will carefully consider.

"We give Mr. MACKENZIE's remarks, as reported in his newspaper organ, lest we might be accused of attributing to him a confusion of ideas and a jumble of words. Some are for a Premier, and found in the speech of a Premier. And this is the Grit policy. We are to be dependent for our communication with the Pacific Ocean on our own territory; and even after the rail may be laid from Lake Superior to Fort Garry we shall be at the mercy of a foreign and not friendly nation, for six months in the year, for communication with Manitoba and the North-West. This, it will be recollected, was the scheme of the Hon. JOHN YOUNG, Mr. HINCKS and others, and Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and Sir JOHN MACDONALD's Government refused to sanction it. It was this scheme which was pushed by the members of the American Northern Pacific road, and urged at various times upon Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. Some years back and a half ago a Mr. OTTILIE GRAHAM came to Sir FRANCIS HINCKS (see Sir FRANCIS HINCKS' evidence before the Pacific mission), from parties in the United States and proposed this very scheme: namely, that Canada should give up the whole side of Manitoba and use the American road, which, of course, would give up the trade from Manitoba to the Pacific, and help build the line through Canadian territory at least to the Rocky Mountains. At the same time Sir JOHN ROSS wrote from London (England) to Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, and Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, urging a similar plan had been proposed to him there. This all reveals the fact that Canada, in the beginning, acted in a rival road to make the Canadian Pacific secondary to theirs. It was more than suspected that Mr. HUNTINGTON and his defeated colleague were backed by JAY COOKE & Co., the bankers of the Northern Pacific, and although Mr. HUNTINGTON denied having seen JAY COOKE, he did not say he saw none of them, or their agents, for there are not JAY COOKES. The whole thing is now explained. Mr. MACKENZIE's foreshadowing, in regard to the policy of the American and in their interest, and the Canadian Pacific is to end on American territory, and connection with the American road to Toronto and Montreal be in such a scheme! Left out in the cold, for to the north of the Pacific Railway, and the line of Mr. BLAKE, he insults the intelligence of every thinking man. What has this Mr. BLAKE done that he should be called upon to exalt him to the skies? What has he left undone that we should not debase him to a level with dishonest humbugs and political quacks? His Parliamentary existence has been brief and inglorious. The record of his official achievements is short and the pages are not clean. Entering public life with the prestige of financial success and an honoured name at his back, he was welcomed as the hope of Reformers and as the probable saviour of his country. His coming was hailed with loud peans of prospective triumph, and his worship, he has proved himself to be no better than as do the Parsees before the Kine of the Morning. What measure of substantial success has the Hon. BLAKE here achieved that his fawning flatterers should continue to abase themselves in his presence, and upon what grounds are our foremost legislators and statesmen to be humbled before him! Is it because he was the main instrument in overturning the purest Government the country has ever seen? Is it because he trampled on the Constitution he was sworn to defend, and seized the reins of power at a time when eight constituencies were unrepresented and no power to arrest his arm? Is it because the BLAKE-SCOTT Coalition constituted a living witness to his base perfidy and deliberate deceit!

We doubt if the Chancery lawyer himself ever made a more flagrant violation by any acts in the drama of JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD's downfall. Whatever Mr. BLAKE's defenders may say in his behalf, his own conscience will never squirm him of the dastardly blows heaped on the head that were dealt at the now dead patriot. He must feel in his heart that while, through his agency, the ravens of his party are now enjoying the feast, the whole country mourns the loss of a pure patriot and true statesman. It is true Mr. BLAKE's career in the Local Parliament was of short duration and it would be unreasonable to expect at his hands many good measures in the time. But surely we may urge the same fact as a reason for an argument in the opposite of so many that were absolutely bad. The ready aptitude with which this young politician fell into the grooves of a party which he had always been popularly accredited to those who were old and experienced in political intrigue, should at once his claim to a lofty seat in that gallery where man of high honor do not enter. He had hardly done with denouncing the principles of SANDFIELD MACDONALD's Railway policy, when he shouted for the adoption of the policy of Parliament. Appealing on behalf of the rights of Parliament to the people, he trampled on the votes of their representatives by passing estimates for a million and a half of Railway money without affording members time to consider their contents. We look in vain to his course in this matter for evidence of anything even moderate legislative talent or executive ability. Where then must we direct our stare in the halls of our Dominion Parliament he has left his mark, and what a mark! A four hours oration against the Washington Treaty upon its first introduction in 1872; majority for the Treaty, sixty-six. On a motion to try FRANK DELORME, for complicity in the murder of THOMAS SCOTT, Mr. BLAKE swallowed the pledges he had given to the people by voting nay. As an advocate of Sir A. T. GALT's resolution in favour of a Customs Union with the United States, he first gave utterance to those sentiments of disloyalty which his recent expressions of contempt for the law officers of the Crown prove to be still rankling in his breast. Equally persistent in professing a desire for the admission of British Columbia, and in opposing the construction of the Pacific Railway, the *sine qua non* upon which that admission was granted, he unmeasedly denouncing the Nova Scotia subsidy as an infamous bribe, and slavishly voting to add $60,000 to the sum, in order to curry favour with the Antis and Annexationists from that Province. Consistent in his opposition both to the original purchase of Manitoba from the Hudson Bay Company, and afterward so to frame the bill for the Province, that its resources by means of railway communication. To do him justice we spare him the indignity of bracketting his name with the infamous transactions of his colleagues, DORION, HOLTON and HUNTINGTON. Though we place the name of JOHN A. MACDONALD, and in his speech on the Pacific scandal, "if Mr. BLAKE wrote the speech," charged with infamy and profite by their baseness, he becomes an accomplice in the "acts committed."

The latest public act is upon many grounds the most indefensible. Indeed, there seems to be only one way to justify the act of repealing the Act of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD's Government, which gave Mr. BLAKE a seat in the Local Parliament was of short duration and it would be unreasonable to expect at his hands many good measures in the time. But surely we may urge the same fact as a reason for an argument in the opposite of so many that were absolutely bad. The ready aptitude with which this young politician fell into the grooves of a party which had always been popularly accredited to those who were old and experienced in political intrigue, should at once his claim to a lofty seat in that gallery where man of high honor do not enter. He had hardly done with denouncing the principles of SANDFIELD MACDONALD's Railway policy, when he shouted for the adoption of the policy of Parliament. Appealing on behalf of the rights of Parliament to the people, he trampled on the votes of their representatives by passing estimates for a million and a half of Railway money without affording members time to consider their contents. We look in vain to his course in this matter for evidence of anything even moderate legislative talent or executive ability. Where then must we direct our stare in the halls of our Dominion Parliament he has left his mark, and what a mark! A four hours oration against the Washington Treaty upon its first introduction in 1872; majority for the Treaty, sixty-six. On a motion to try FRANK DELORME, for complicity in the murder of THOMAS SCOTT, Mr. BLAKE swallowed the pledges he had given to the people by voting nay. As an advocate of Sir A. T. GALT's resolution in favour of a Customs Union with the United States, he first gave utterance to those sentiments of disloyalty which his recent expressions of contempt for the law officers of the Crown prove to be still rankling in his breast. Equally persistent in professing a desire for the admission of British Columbia, and in opposing the construction of the Pacific Railway, the *sine qua non* upon which that admission was granted, he unmeasedly denouncing the Nova Scotia subsidy as an infamous bribe, and slavishly voting to add $60,000 to the sum, in order to curry favour with the Antis and Annexationists from that Province. Consistent in his opposition both to the original purchase of Manitoba from the Hudson Bay Company, and afterward so to frame the bill for the Province, that its resources by means of railway communication. To do him justice we spare him the indignity of bracketting his name with the infamous transactions of his colleagues, DORION, HOLTON and HUNTINGTON. Though we place the name of JOHN A. MACDONALD, of Picton, well said in his speech on the Pacific scandal, "if "

...m with a like decision. Legis-
...from time to time embarrassed
...rter-current of aim and feel-
...the friend of the measure were
...successful. Under recommen-
...the Commissioners, the work
...under contract. It was at first
...pt for a short time to two or
...but on the 24th of Decem-
...a contract for the whole work
...with Messrs. WALTON and
...BARRY, of Canada, who agreed
...the tunnel by the 1st of
...74, for the sum of $4,594,268.
...the contract the work has
...gorously and energetically
... Financial and com-
...difficulties having been over-
...main difficulty now is to tell
...nage or dispose of the tunnel
...pletion. Several railroad cor-
...are strenuously contending for
...ession, while the State, which now
...ession, is a party to the discus-
...may conclude to retain exclu-
...rol. This subject engaged the
...of the Massachusetts Legisla-
... year, and will re-appear as a
...the coming session in January.
...the time that the Messrs SHANLY
...contract in hand, the progress of
...has been onwards to the victory
...now practically achieved, though
...work has still to be done, and
...or part of next year will proba-
...required to complete it. But the
...ere" has been made, and that
...d scholarly observer of men and
...Mr. OTTAWAY WARNER HOLMES, is
...ed in about as awkward a "box"
...MMING, of Apocalyptic fame, he
...olidly prophesied, many years
...the most incredulous as to the
...each of the world's end might
...sidence order then from Jerusa-
...on that had been accomplished.
... prophet of Boston will probably
... through the House
...himself on some "jubilee" or
... occasion in honour of its
...and it might be called pontical
...on were he compelled to appear
...an "ascension-robe" of the most
...Millerite pattern, in starling
...to the prosaic multitude, clad in
...th and regulation chimney-pot
...hom he would be surrounded,
...regard to the probable bearing
...e new route to Boston may have
...our own interests, it will be,
...e whole, rather favourable than
...as far as transportation alone is
... It amounts to a removal
...ds, to a greater or lesser extent,
...average latitude of the great
...of transportation between East
...st. The Province of Ontario
...and our great thread-way and
...the Peninsula especially, will
...ttled, but it is possible Montreal
...Hamilton, Toronto,
...pe, Belleville, and Kingston
... and, next to Boston, Owego
...and Illinois to gain most of all, which
...will certainly lose. On the
...and, the opening of this route
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KINGSLEY'S INFORMATION.—A man may
be a very good novelist, which Mr. Henry
Kingsley is, but when his "facts" outside
of his books become fictions he is apt to be
criticised rather freely. The new number of
London Society contains an article by him on
"*Her Majesty's Ships*," which the *Pall Mall
Gazette* points out as remarkable for the
number of blunders that the writer has suc-
ceeded in crowding into less than a dozen
pages. He not only describes the Victory
as being a 106 instead of a 100 gun ship, but
he antedates the battle of Trafalgar by two
years; and in a passing reference to the
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apparently not aware that the Warrior was
always intended to be used as a ram; and
he ascribes the design of this vessel to Sir
Spencer Robinson, who was not at the time
in office, instead of to Mr. Watts. He also
put down her weight at 6,000 tons, instead
of 9,137. The Jealous is not a turret-ship
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vessel to be found in the Navy list. The
Iroquois and Volage were designed by Mr.
Reed, not by Sir Spencer Robinson. The De-
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The Monarch is not 5,100 tons register, but
old measurement; a similar error is made
with regard to the Agincourt. Mr. Kings-
ley's account of the lamentable death of
Captain Burgoyne is totally incorrect. Cap-
tain Burgoyne did not go down with the
ship, but managed to get upon the steam
pinnace, from which he was unable to make
his way to the launch in which the other
men were saved. This is the version of the
occurrence given to the court-martial by the
survivors of the catastrophe, and there is
certainly no foundation for Mr. Kingsley's
romantic story that poor Burgoyne was
drowned, because, as captain, he was bound
to be the last man to leave the ship, and so
refused to abandon some wretched coward
who was on her deck with him, and who
would make no effort to save himself on his
part. We have a right to look for
thing better than the scraggy shreds
condemned and discarded policy,
ow stands Mr. BLAKE here again!
BLAKE, the mover of the resolution
Ontario Legislature, against this
RIEL; Mr. BLAKE, the fiery orator
mside the Chamber ring with his
itations of the "cowardly mis-
k" Mr. BLAKE, who offered a
of $5,000 for the arrest
ISHOP RIEL; Mr. BLAKE who
d into power "in Ontario over the
bstant how!" which he raised over
"martyred SCOTT; "this Mr.
a member of a Government which
es to grant RIEL an amnesty! is
reality! Are we sleeping,
g? Is it not all a dream! No,
, it is all fact, "stubborn fact."
this is the Government which,
is impudent pretence of purity,
ofessedly actuated by lofty motives,
ins to the confidence of the people of
Dominion! Instead of receiving de-
consideration, it will ere long be
ed as a thing beneath contempt by
ntraged and deceived community.
depths of humiliation as M. DORION's
live indicated would be beyond
ption, if we did not know the men
whom we have to deal.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Our Tuesday President Grant delivered
his Message, at the opening of the
Forty-third Congress of the United
States. The President opens by re-
ferring to the recent gale and wreck
which have afflicted the United States during
the past year, and then announces that
relations with all foreign powers, except
Spain, are most satisfactory. The losses
wrought by Americans at the Vienna Exhibition
are made the subject of congratulation, and
he speaks of the good which will likely re-
sult from that convention both at the
same time in reference to inventions.
A slight advance has been made
towards the suppression of the Coolie
trade. The President recommends the ap-
pointment of a Commission for the purpose
of determining the amount of the loss by
the Alabama and Shenandoah, with a view
of the final distribution of the Geneva award.
The progress of the Boundary Commission is
stated, and the work performed by the
Claims Commission is full. The officers of
the United States have been instructed to
observe a strict neutrality in the Alphonist
war. The Venezuelan award, the judicial
powers of foreign consuls in Turkey and
Egypt, and the application of San Do-
mingo to the United States Gov-
ernment to exercise a protectorate
over that Republic, are mentioned
briefly. The new treaties proclaimed with
foreign powers since the last Congress are
mentioned. The rights of those born in
foreign countries of American parents is a
subject recommended for early legislation,
and the attention of Congress is called to the
laws respecting expatriation. The resolu-
tion of Congress, congratulating Spain on the
efforts to form a Republican Government,
was forwarded to that Government, and the
emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico is
spoken of as the inauguration of Republican-
ism in that country's dominions. The un-
satisfactory state of affairs in Cuba is refer-
red to at some length, and en-
dorses the Virginius difficulty in extenso.
The President narrates the history of the
vessel from the time she was registered at
the port of New York in 1870, up to the
present, but no facts which have not already
been made public are mentioned. The cor-
respondence on the subject is promised as
soon as the text of the cable and cipher
message is received. Although the outlook
is pacific, pending the negotiations between
the two countries, the American navy has
been placed on a war footing, and the
President looks to Congress and the people
to justify his action in so doing.

Several constitutional amendments are
proposed, and their under the head of the
Treasury Department he states the receipts
and expenditures for the fiscal year, the
receipts being $43,302,939 in excess. He
does not expect that this favourable ex-
hibit will be made for the present year, and
he urges economy in all the Departments.
The question of resuming specie payment
is fully discussed. The progress of American
can ship building has been very satisfactory.
It is recommended that the great canal
passing through the St. Lawrence
and Illinois be opened for the transit of
large vessels and that in return for the
States doing so the Government keep open
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CURRENT TOPICS.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The two
Houses of Congress of the United States re-
assemble to-day, and the message to be pre-
sented to them will throw the necessary
light upon Spanish and other affairs. Mean-
while the *Times*, of New York, gives some
sensible hints on the prospects and duty of
the Republican party. The Republicans, it
says, "should not forget that owing to their
large majority in each branch they are sole-
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men were saved. This is the version of the
occurrence given to the court-martial by the
survivors of the catastrophe, and there is
certainly no foundation for Mr. Kingsley's
romantic story that poor Burgoyne was
drowned, because, as captain, he was bound
to be the last man to leave the ship, and so
refused to abandon some wretched coward
who was on her deck with him, and who
would make no effort to save himself on his
part. We have a right to look for
thing better than the scraggy shreds
condemned and discarded policy,
ow stands Mr. BLAKE here again!
BLAKE, the mover of the resolution
Ontario Legislature, against this
RIEL; Mr. BLAKE, the fiery orator
mside the Chamber ring with his
itations of the "cowardly mis-
k" Mr. BLAKE, who offered a
of $5,000 for the arrest
ISHOP RIEL; Mr. BLAKE who
d into power "in Ontario over the
bstant how!" which he raised over
"martyred SCOTT; "this Mr.
a member of a Government which
es to grant RIEL an amnesty! is
reality! Are we sleeping,
g? Is it not all a dream! No,
, it is all fact, "stubborn fact."
this is the Government which,
is impudent pretence of purity,
ofessedly actuated by lofty motives,
ins to the confidence of the people of
Dominion! Instead of receiving de-
consideration, it will ere long be
ed as a thing beneath contempt by
ntraged and deceived community.
depths of humiliation as M. DORION's
live indicated would be beyond
ption, if we did not know the men
whom we have to deal.

Among the members of Parliament who
have been busy addressing their constituents,
at least one has been bold enough to advo-
cate the dismemberment of the British Em-
pire. This was SIR BAXTER, member for
Montrose, and formerly Secretary to the
Admiralty. In a speech delivered at Ar-
broath he recommended that England should
get rid of some of her colonies.

The circulation of forged paper money is
on the increase in Russia. At the last fair
at Nishni-Novgorod there were quite nearly
two different prices demanded for goods,
according to whether the price was paid in
genuine or forged notes. The Crown
suffer most by this, as they do not properly
appreciate paper money. It is said that
London Society contains an article by him on
"*Her Majesty's Ships*," which the *Pall Mall
Gazette* points out as remarkable for the
number of blunders that the writer has suc-
ceeded in crowding into less than a dozen
pages. He not only describes the Victory
as being a 106 instead of a 100 gun ship, but
he antedates the battle of Trafalgar by two
years; and in a passing reference to the
more modern battle of Lissa, he manages to
introduce at least a couple of errors. He is
apparently not aware that the Warrior was
always intended to be used as a ram; and
he ascribes the design of this vessel to Sir
Spencer Robinson, who was not at the time
in office, instead of to Mr. Watts. He also
put down her weight at 6,000 tons, instead
of 9,137. The Jealous is not a turret-ship
of the Royal Navy; in fact, there is no such
vessel to be found in the Navy list. The
Iroquois and Volage were designed by Mr.
Reed, not by Sir Spencer Robinson. The De-
fence was not designed by Sir Baldwin Walker.
The Monarch is not 5,100 tons register, but
old measurement; a similar error is made
with regard to the Agincourt. Mr. Kings-
ley's account of the lamentable death of
Captain Burgoyne is totally incorrect. Cap-
tain Burgoyne did not go down with the
ship, but managed to get upon the steam
pinnace, from which he was unable to make
his way to the launch in which the other
men were saved. This is the version of the
occurrence given to the court-martial by the
survivors of the catastrophe, and there is
certainly no foundation for Mr. Kingsley's
romantic story that poor Burgoyne was
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TICHBORNE.

MEETING OF DR. KENEALY'S ADMIRERS.

(From the London Standard, Nov. 18.)

Last evening a meeting of gentlemen,
a public meeting "of the inhabitants of
Paddington" was held "to show their ap-
preciation of the services of the able and fear-
less conduct of Dr. Kenealy, Q. C., LL. D.,
in the discharge of his public duty as the
leading counsel for the Claimant of Tichbo-
borne estates," at the Red Lion Tavern, Her-
ner Road. The meeting was numerously
persons present, made up, for the most part,
of artisans, tradesmen, and labourers—on
the whole, a respectable and well-conducted
company. Mr. FRY, who was elected to the
chair, remarked that he was asked to act
ready taken an active part in this matter,
and that he, like the majority of those pre-
sent, was at the "very end of working class."
(Hear, hear.) He also reminded them that
being this course on the dangers of a large
the gentleman in whose honour the meeting
had been called, and not the merits of the
trial, into which they had been inhibitions
to enter.—Mr. FRYS, referring to the
movement, read letters from various gentle-
men expressing their regret not being able
to attend the meeting; amongst other
men Mr. Guildford Onslow, M.P., who
stated that he was prohibited from attend-
ing the meeting in consequence of a promise
he had unfortunately made to the Lord
Chief Justice not to attend a public meeting
until the conclusion of the trial, and re-
questing that his name be put down for the
sum of £5; from the Claimant; from Mr.
Whalley, M.P.; from Mr. Edwin James
and from Mr. Charles Harcourt. The Secre-
tary, in referring to the suggestion made by
one of the letters, to adjourn the meeting
till the end of the trial, very pertinently in-
quired, who could say when the trial would
come to an end? He therefore urged the
meeting to pass a substantial vote of thanks
to Dr. Kenealy, in order to give him re-
newed courage to go on With the trial and
fight the battle of the Tichborne Claim. In
supporting the resolutions, which were sub-
sequently put to the meeting and unani-
mously carried, the speakers said it behoved
them as sons of toil to show that something
was being done to defeat the ends of justice
and it was their duty to overthrow that
conspiracy, which, according to one of
the speakers, they looked back to as
tedious times they would find that they
were opposed to a conspiracy now, and
time to break that bondage when the sane
sense shone upon the ceilings as upon the
palace. Justice should be evenly balanced.
Although one of the combatants in the legal
war had no money to support him. In this
trial the prosecution had got Government
support, but it was in the power of meanings
like the present to show that the defence had
the support of the people.—Mr. Hingston
(carpenter) objected to the manner in which
the trial was proceeded with. He objected
to half a dozen counsel being paid by the
country out of taxes levied on the ratepayers
for the prosecution of an individual who
simply asserted his claims to private pro-
perty which it had not been proved was
not his. He impeached the whole
proceedings as a Papal aggression, the
Catholic movement which would be paid
for by the whole community. The speaker
wazed so warm towards the close of his
harangue that the chairman was obliged to
call him to order.—After the applause had
been enlightened by other speakers, one of
whom asserted that several emissaries from
Scotland-yard were present, the meeting
toned down into a business mood, and pas-
sed the first resolution, which was moved by
Mr. Hopkins and seconded by Mr. Mitchell,
"That the best thanks of this meeting be
tendered to Dr. Kenealy, Q.C., LL.D., for
the eloquence, legal ability, and fearless as-
sertion of his clients rights displayed by
him in conducting the defence of the Tich-
borne trial. Also that this meeting views
with feelings of reprobation the unusual
manner in which the present Government
has conducted the prosecution."—Mr. FRY,
Secretary of the movement, moved the next
resolution, which—as seconded by Mr. Griff-
fin—"That this meeting, believing that
the most suitable manner of recognizing Dr.
Kenealy's services would be to present him
with a testimonial as an heirloom to his
family, resolve to open a general subscription
for that purpose, and to seek the co-opera-
tion of all interested in the Tichborne trial,
so that the public at large may have an
opportunity of showing their sense of his
conduct, and at the same time he and his
descendants in perpetuity may be assured
that although the cause of justice may not
always be clearly vindicated, an attempt so
brilliantly commenced and so energetically
sustained was not allowed to pass by with-
out some, however slight, token of appreci-
ation by the British nation."—After several
other addresses, a committee of twelve was
appointed to carry out the object so
boldly in the above resolutions, and, in the
words of the secretary, to present Dr.
Kenealy with a grand national testimonial,
which might take the form of a piece of
plate, or a fund to defray the expenses of
returning the learned advocate to Parlia-
ment at the next general election. The for-
mal proceedings, as a matter of course,
closed with a vote of thanks to the chair-
man.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Settlement with the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The negotia-
tions between the United States and Spain,
with regard to the Virginius, for the case of
the capture of the Virginius, were brought
to a conclusion to-day. Secretary Fish and
Admiral Polo having agreed upon and
signed a protocol, which the latter soon after
telegraphed to his Government. An con-
flicting statements have appeared in the
newspapers regarding the Dahlgren re-
ceived last night and also to-day, it can now
be positively stated that the terms are sub-
stantially as follows:—1st. The immediate
delivery to the United States of the ship
Virginius, and all the surviving passengers
and crew; 2nd, a salute to the flag on the
25th of December next, unless in the
meantime Spain shall satisfy the United
States that the American flag
improperly borne on that vessel; and
further, that the act be a salute to
the American flag or American papers.
In this event, the salute is to be paid
only withdrawn, and Spain is to formally
disclaim any international indignity to the
flag or any participate in the outrage
the Virginius; 3rd. If it shall thus be shown
that the Virginius had a right to carry the
American flag and papers, the United States
will institute proceedings against the vessel
and her owners for the forfeiture of her
the laws of the United States, and Spain
guarantees to institute proceedings against
any of her subjects who may be found
violated either law or treaty stipulations;
4th. The matter of indemnification for dam-
ages is reserved for future consideration.
In addition to the above it can also be stated
positively that the volunteer navy between
Fish and the Spanish Minister will determine
the status of the Virginius, the fate of the
surviving passengers and crew shall be
delivered to the United States. The words
"Spanish government" are used to
delivery of the Virginius and the surviving
passengers and crew, and implies, of course
a reasonable time for its execution as
some days must elapse before Havana
and Santiago de Cuba can be reached. The
agreement is regarded as a satisfactory
settlement of the point of the original de-
mands, though in a modified form. While it
is considered respectful and honorable to both
countries, the firing of the 25th December at
the time of saluting the flag is to allow the
Spanish government to show to the world
the Virginius improperly carried the American
flag and American papers. There is a
sensible feeling of satisfaction at the nego-
tiations have thus probably ended. Both
Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo have for
two weeks been engaged in producing this
result, on which they have received the con-
gratulations of their respective friends.

TORONTO ITEMS.

VITAL STATISTICS.—Twenty-three births,
forty-one marriages and four deaths were
registered during the week at the City Clerk for
the week ending the 29th ult.

RECEIPTS OF WAGES.—The wages of
the employees on the Grand Trunk
have recently been reduced twenty-five
cents per day, and we understand that the
wages of the freight porters on the line of
the Great Western Railway were reduced
from $1.25 to $1, commencing last Monday.

FIRE ON KING STREET.—Some time
about four o'clock, a young lad named G. E.
Barnhart, residing at 5 Gerrard street
east, was run over on King street west, and
narrowly escaped being killed. He was
carrying a pail of coal oil, which he had
Mr. Quimby, came along, the shaft of which
struck the pail from the lad's hand, knocked out three bowls, and fractured the
lamp. Dr. Bethune and Fraser attended
the injured lad, who was not seriously
hurt.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—Sunday being
St. Andrew's Day the annual sermon in aid
of the Widows and Orphans Fund (under
Society was preached in the Canadian Pres-
byterian Church, Queen street, after noon
sermon at half-past three o'clock by the Rev.
Dr. Jennings. There was a large assembly
of the members of the various Scottish societies
present. The preacher selected his text
from the 1st chap. of Ruth, the 20th
and following verses. A liberal collection
was taken up at the close of the sermon.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.—The inquiry
touching the destruction by fire of the Royal
Mail Line steamer Bavarian, and the loss of
some important evidence therein, was com-
menced in Montreal a short time since, was
adjourned to a conclusion at the office of Mr.
Bailey, Government Steamboat Inspector, the
office in this city, on Thursday, the 26th
inst. Mr. Bailey will now prepare a report
from the evidence and submit the same for
the consideration of the Government.

CHURCH BURNED.—About 4 a.m. on Mon-
day, the central part of the city was lit up by
the lurid glare of a fire, which had broken out
in the Alice street R. C. Church. The
locality of the fire seemed to be in the north-
east corner of the building, and to be con-
fined to the stairs leading to the gallery. The
firemen worked nobly, notwithstanding the
intense cold, and soon got the flames out,
succeeded at first in almost extinguishing
the fire. Just as the smoke ceased to hope
for event was thought to be at an end, the cold was
it was found that the inside of the wooden
organ loft was on fire. The
high wind which prevailed fanned the
flames, and in a few minutes this doubtful
ornament to the building was reduced to
fire. It fell to the ground with a crash when
the roof was completely burned through,
and after that the destruction of the
church was only a matter of a few minutes.
The flames soon reached the tower, the
ceiling was burned through, large flakes of
lime fell among the pews and in the gran-
ladies' rooms broke out in every direction,
and the church was one mass of fire. The
brigade worked hard to prevent the fire
the adjoining buildings, and about six
o'clock the fire was completely under con-
trol. The brick walls only of the building
are left standing. The Church was built in
1855, at a cost of $12,000, and was
frescoed and otherwise ornamented in 1863,
at a cost of about $2,500. In the year of
1872, $4,000 was expended in erecting an
organ loft and improvements to the school-
rooms. Some of the furniture in the
were splendidly fitted up, the upholstering
alone costing over $100. The
total loss will reach about $17,000,
which is covered partly by insurance
to the extent of $10,000. It is intended to
rebuild the Church as soon as possible.

DARING ROBBERY.

Capture of the Thief.

Another most daring and barefaced rob-
bery was perpetrated in this city on Satur-
day afternoon about half-past three o'clock,
but fortunately in the present case the thief
did not escape capture.

The particulars of the robbery are as fol-
lows:—On Saturday morning Mr. John
Baldwin, barrister, left his office on the
Yonge street, cashed a cheque for $166, at the
Dominion bank, and after doing so proceed-
ed to the bank of Commerce to place the
money to his credit. On arriving at
the bank, Mr. Bailey went to a side desk to
fill up a deposit slip, and while thus engaged,
an apparently rough customer, follow close
to the desk and squared his arms across Mr.
Bailey's shoulders, as if to try and
reach a pen. Mr. Bailey politely intimated
that he was very careless, and drew his
arms along Gilborne street, he saw the thief walk-
ing quietly away. Mr. Bailey shouted to
him to stop, but instead of doing
so, he set off at a run and
entered the premises of Dudley & Burns,
No. 25 Colborne street. Mr. Bailey had left
the money under a wooden step used for
protecting the stairs from being damaged by
heavy goods, and rushed up stairs. The pur-
suer, who had gone up stairs, but was at once
caught by Mr. Bailey. He at first appeared
to be highly indignant, and then appeared
desperate struggle to break away, but Mr.
Bailey held on to him securely. At this
juncture Mr. Fuller came up and assisted in
holding the robber. In a few minutes a
crowd collected, several of whom
volunteered to hold him while Mr.
Bailey went in search of a policeman.
Police Constable Worth was found and he
took the thief into custody and conveyed
to No. 1 Police Station, where he gave
the name of William Benny. On being
searched some silver money was found on
his person, and a gold watch, worth from
$75 to $100; a chain, thought to be worth
$40, was attached, to which was a locket, stolen
some time since from Mr. Cornell, and
valued at about $18. He going that he had
only come to town that morning, but it is
known that he was in the city on Saturday,
the 22nd ult., and committed a robbery on
one character. At that time he was fol-
lowed and watched going into the King street
restaurant, by a gentleman in the employ of
The Mail, who at once sent for the cashier
of the establishment, who identified him as
the recent robbery in that establishment.
He was then followed up Yonge Street into a
clothing store, where he was found hiding
street, in which he remained for over an hour
and a half. The young man in the employ
day *The Mail* cashier went to No. 1 Station
and at once identified him as the party he
appointed to meet him. The cashier
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COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Toronto Wholesale Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.

PRODUCE.

The market since our last

A MESSAGE.

Grey sea, rippled yet by the south wind still!
I have a message for thee, grey sea-mist!
Sailing off thence from the home shore,
I trust thee with the secret of my heart.

Crowding all sail, a gallant ship glides past;
Oh! I can hear the dash and the roar of her keel,
Might wear southward, bringing me to her
"Unto the land-locked Mediterranean Sea."

For there, along the Algiers coast, there lies
A little vessel, with a bright sheen
The transparent sea-shell, the purest air
That fans the sails is breathed by her I love.

Her pleasure boat glides on from bay to bay,
Bearing her fairest and best along with her;
O sea! I am with him always on her deck,
Beside her, as thou art ever beside me.

A thousand miles thy waves have parted us!
Yet, thou grey mist you seem from me to her,
I live to think to dost collect me thus;
And now, I charge thee be my messenger.

Choose no ... seven night hour, when the stars are
Bright
Above her head, when all the waters round
Are tuned and tuned to harmony with night,—
Then be thy chaste upon her spirit bound:

Thus take her being in a tender thrall;
And when she, waking, yields to the control,
Do thou her lover to her thoughts recall:
Speak for me to her gracious, gentle soul!

Intrude not on one bright day's happiness;
Sometimes at eve approach her lonely hour,
Venturing her bosom softly to oppress
With feelings wherein mine new own the power.

The yearning for the One beloved and far,
The confidant hope of joy which come not yet;
Yet: on thy dark wave with a quiet star
Of hope—that we may meet as we have met.

Tell her my heart with less of her can know
No one of love; that chance changes not
Less than the storms and tides which some and go
After the deep and overlasting sea.

—The Cornhill Magazine.

READY-MONEY MORTIBOY

A MATTER-OF-FACT STORY.

CHAPTER XXI.—CONTINUED.

"Look at that," said Mr. Baxis one day to Frank—"that's a fellow, aint it? I lay you a new hat I don't have that here a week, night, and I shall ask sixty guineas for it.

"I not the one that has been in the shop some time?" Frank said.

"No, it aint; but it's the own brother to it, and there's two more of the family—only they aint done up yet," said the dealer, pulling down two other canvases from a rack.

Frank opened his eyes—wide.

The pictures were landscapes in the style of Claude. The first was crowded all over, respectably dirty, and looked certainly a hundred years old. The paint of the other two was scarcely dry.

"It would have deceived me, I believe," said Frank.

"Deceive anybody," said Mr. Baxis. "Now, you wouldn't look at that picture and think it's only a month old, would you? That's all it is. It was like these here two a month ago. I've sold four or five of 'em."

"It would not do to sell them to intimate friends, would it?" said Frank.

"Drat that. I send 'em about the country. I've bought everything lately at an old maiden lady's at Bexley Heath, and described the place to the customers; but I think I've had it up about. Give us a good name, now, and a place for still to come from."

Frank thought a moment, and suggested Compton Green.

"Compton Green!" asked Mr. Baxis.

"It's five miles from Market Basing, in Holmshire," said Frank.

"Well, I'll try Compton Green. I've got a customer coming to look at some pictures to-day. I hope it'll be as lucky as Bexley Heath has been. Jack and Bill soon furnishes now, I think, from there; so it's time we had a change.

"Do," said Frank. "It has one advantage, at all events, nobody will know it."

"Now I'm going to show my customers this Claude. I was 11 gs. a dozen as good. It cost me fifteen pounds; and it wasn't intended a bit from where we stand. I want some imitations. Conkin's you paint some."

Frank tried; and, after some time, succeeded, to Mr. Baxis's entire satisfaction, in imitating Old Cuyp.

"Just right exactly," said the dealer. "I'll give you ten pounds a piece for a dozen as good as that."

Frank was delighted. Here was fortune come at last.

"I'm fair and straight, I am," said the dealer. "There aint much in painting, when you've been about it a week or two. It's the doing 'em up. That's a secret as only a few of us have got. It cost me some thing, mind you, to learn it. I paid for it in a lump. Look at this picture, when I've done with it. Why, anybody, if it's worth a sovereign, that they've got, I can tell you, in doing what I do to it."

"I have heard something of Mr. Baxis's version of Old Cuyp, and in doing anything to a picture but painting it."

Frank watched the processes his picture went through with interest. He went to be fitted, and had dined, when it was done. It was to be an old picture, the supposed old curtain it was painted on must be concealed by a frame.

Then it received several coats of mastic varnish, it was rolled in yellow lake and other colours were mixed due time it down, laid on with Baxis's liberal hand. As the first coat dried, it seemed, all to pieces.

Then it was brushed over one night with a substance which was of the same colour, without number. In the morning, Frank's Old Cuyp was cracked all over.

He was astonished, and could he might be. The surface, hard and dry, was a network of very thin cracks. It was put into a real old frame of the period, the dirtiest shop window canvas and frame several days in succession, and the frame was complete.

The picture looked old and mellow; the cracks bore witness to its genuineness; it had been fitted to keep its rolling canvas from dropping to pieces as it stood; but the frame was one of a kind it always had by it, in the old manor-house at Compton Green.

"It is a simple thing when you know how to do it, aint it?" asked Mr. Baxis of Frank.

"It is, indeed," said the artist astonished at his own work in its altered guise. "It is simple."

But what that simple thing is I must not tell, or I shall have some of my younger readers trying the experiment of cracking their fathers' pictures; and it wants some practice to ensure success in making the cracks natural in appearance, and not having too many of them.

Frank set to work to make more of these imitations.

He made them to order, not being a party to any deception which his employer might practice. A dupe, as he imagined, which over Mr. Baxis wanted. What the dealer chose to do with it when the order was executed, was nothing to Frank. At the same time he had a shrewd suspicion, though Baxis said nothing, that his pictures were sold at profits not in most instances, Mr. Baxis did not always sell a copy as an original. The last imitation brought Frank ten pounds each; but they lost him his employment. Is this way.

One day, as he was going out to his tea, when he got as far as the staircase that concealed the pillory with the cage, he chanced Baxis showing some pictures to two customers; one of them was his Old Cuyp.

"Look at that, sir. I fetched 'em all came from," Baxis was saying.

"Near Market Basing?" asked a clerical gentleman, who was one of his two customers.

"That's the place, sir. I fetched 'em all away myself, I assure you."

"But there is nobody there who ever had such a picture, I am sure the thought myself."

Here was a face for the dealer.

He saw Frank, and called him. Frank had given him the issue. Frank must get him out of the scrape.

"Here, Shipley!" he winked hard—"you went down with me to fetch these pictures. Tell this gentleman the house we got 'em from. It's a genuine Cuyp as ever I sold, sir."

Frank was coming up the shop, and the old gentleman's back was turned towards him—"and it's a cheap picture at sixty guineas I would not take pounds for it."

By this time Frank was close to him.

"Tell this gentleman where we got these pictures from, every one of them. You went with me."

Baxis made a great mistake in his man. Frank was not a party to lying for hire. Besides, he knew the customer.

The old gentleman turned round, and saw him before he could speak. He fell back a step or two, shaded his eyes with his hand, looked very hard at Frank, then smiled, cordially holding out his hand—

"God bless me! Young Mr. Mellship!"

"Dr. Jenkins!" stammered Frank.

"My dear young gentleman, who ever would have thought of seeing you here!"

Frank was interrupted in a rambling apology by Mr. Baxis.

"Very clever young man—invaluable to me. He'll tell you"—here he winked again at Frank—"all about the place we fetched them from."

"Well, I have some other things to talk about with him of more importance; but perhaps he will excuse me if, to settle this, I ask where possibly at Compton Green there could be pictures without one knowing it?"

"Ah!" said Baxis, "he can tell you. Go into servants' hosuse, I forget where they are almost."

"Nowhere," said Frank, looking Dr. Jenkins—whom he knew as an old friend of his father's—full in the face. "I painted it myself."

And he was gone out of the shop. It was in vain the old clergyman and his non-in-law tried to overtake him. They soon lost sight of him in the crowded street.

CHAPTER XXII.

"I must tell you," wrote Grace to Kate, "of the great day we had at Dorington. You know all the dreadful news, because Lady has told you how Uncle Mortiboy, after he had given all his money to Dick, had a paralytic stroke, and is quite helpless now. He seems to know people, though he cannot speak. He gives a sort of a grunt for 'yes,' and frowns when he means 'no.' Though we feel sure he will never recover his faculties again, poor old man, he is not at all a suitable object to look at. He has completely lost the use of one side, and partially part of the other. His face is drawn curiously out of shape, and gives him a happy and pleased look he never had before. He actually looks as if he were smiling all the while—thing he never knew, he did not often do. They have taken him downstairs, and old Hester looks after him. Dick has moved into that little villa—which stands across his river, the only house there. He has a boat to go across in. It seems a pleasant way of getting over a river for a man who knows all about California and Texas, doesn't it? I told Mary what you mentioned about strikes—a new idea.

"Before anything was the great thing. He asked us all down to come down while he ransacked the old hotel. So down we went. We went in some noise and bustle, and we had some trouble. But we'll be even with you. Only wait a bit, my lady."

CHAPTER XXIII.

It was a goodly, and an ancient custom in Market Basing, that on a certain Saturday afternoon in the year, the children should be allowed a holiday, and a public treat, followed by a ball. Of late years, no addition had been made to this festival, for the good reason that there was no money to spare for it. The school feast and treat. It was generally a great success. The children, poor little souls, were marshalled, and marched to some field not far off, where they could not annoy the inhabitants of the town, and, said to play. At the Market Basing boys, saw no occasion, in a holiday, to do anything but make a boisterous nuisance of themselves. Boys, when they were ill-behaved, were ill; they had to be kept in, and to be ill-behaved. It was believed that Dick, instigated by Satan, the old revolutionary Satan, was not, in his figlios, if it is to be real, ought not to be made a condition of charity, actually found on the occasion of the school treat, and made a whole among them, without any condition. He was an active young fellow, did Dick.

After two or three Sundays the free seats were empty, all the old women having gone to different churches, where they could, for their religion had not had, to be, they liked it; where they sat in comfortable pews, and not on benches in the aisle; where they treated, as if, in the house of God, all men are equal, and where they called, "Sarah," they were chosen, they thrusted, they insulted, the misguided old ladies imagined; when they knelt down, they made a noise, and they disturbed Dick, crucked their aged fingers in the young man's shins.

"He is a very dreadful man," said the rector. "What shall we do with him?"

He asked the rector, he did not know what to do with him. He was a very dreadful man, and the rector was perplexed, and was not sure, if he was, he was not sure, if he was, he was not sure, if he was, he