The Weekly Mail

VOL. V. NO. 244. TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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	6 50	0 00
section—No. 2	5 50	0 00
section—No. 1	6 50	0 00
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ATHER.

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all weights	0 24	to 0 26
	0 27	0 28
	0 29	0 30
	0 21	0 22
ember	0 20	0 25
er	0 30	0 34
	0 29	0 32
	0 33	0 36
	0 60	0 70
lip	0 70	0 80
	0 75	0 75
	0 50	0 70
	0 40	0 50
lb (bs. per doz.)	0 75	0 90
	0 48	0 58
	0 60	0 70
	0 75	0 85
	0 15	0 17
	0 15	0 15

RDWARE.

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address
TENNANT & MACLEHAN,
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213-13

BRITISH AMERICAN

Business College.

The system of instruction is the most approved and practical, and is conducted by an experienced Business College Graduate.

The discipline of the institution secures the punctuality, attention and self-culture of the pupils.

The special and individual instruction is a great feature of this school, and the terms are the most reasonable for the advantages offered.

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ODELL & TROUT, Toronto.

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HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION.

A BEAUTIFUL DAPPLE GREY STALLION, 7 yrs., 16½ hands high, will be shown in condition between 19 and 26 cwt., has good feet, short legs, strong action, from imported stock, sure foal-getter. Apply to
GRAND & SON,
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243-3

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Chance to Cash

$5,000

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BIRTHS.

LAYTON—On the 22nd ult., at No. 124 Tonge-by-street, the wife of Mr. F. J. Layton, of a daughter.

FORTEN—On Saturday, the 25th ult., at 71 North Pembroke street, the wife of Richard M. Forten, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—On the 26th ult., at 39 Anderson-street, the wife of A. W. Robertson, of a daughter.

FELTUS—At Austin City, Texas, on the 24th November, 1876, the wife of Rasoes H. Feltus, Esq., and daughter of Charles Durand, Esq., Toronto, of a daughter.

WALKEM—At Victoria, British Columbia, on the 15th November, the wife of Dr. W. Wymond Walkem, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

MONTGOMERY—In St. Catharines, on the 27th November, the wife of Mr. Samuel Montgomery, of the *Journal*, of a daughter.

COLE—At Montreal, on the 27th November, the wife of William Graham Cole, of a daughter.

KERRY—In Hamilton, Wednesday, 22nd, the wife of Mr. J. F. Kerry, of a daughter.

BURNS—In Cobourg, on Wednesday, Nov. 22nd, the wife of Mr. W. D. Burns, Manager of the Dominion Bank, of a son.

NEVILLE—At Montreal, on the 23rd November, at No. 3 Bleury street, the wife of W. R. Neville, of a son.

THOMPSON—In Ottawa, on the 24th November, the wife of Mr. James H. Thompson, of a daughter.

BURNS—On Wednesday, November 22nd, the wife of Jas. R. Dunn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON—GUNDOW—On Sept. 12th, at St. Peter's church, Dublin, Ireland, by the Rev. W. C. Gun, William George Henry Henderson, Esq., Major in the Bombay army, eldest son of Colonel Henderson, Bombay Native Infantry, to Jane Sidney Louisa, daughter of Samuel Gundow, M.D., President of the Council of Physicians, in Hanover-street.

HAMMOND—ATKINSON—On the 22nd Nov., in Richmond Street Methodist church, by the Rev. T. W. Jeffery, assisted by the Rev. George Young, William Henry John Hammond, to Adelia, only daughter of Sodrick Atkinson, Esq., all of Toronto.

LANGE—SPENCER—At 11 o'clock, residence of S. Tapscott, Esq., Brantford, Mr. Lange, of the bride, on Nov. 22nd, by the Rev. Mr. Jeffery, Mr. Charles Lange, to Jeannie, eldest daughter of Thomas Spencer, Esq., all of Brantford.

MCKEVILLE—STANLEY—On the 22nd Nov., at the Methodist parsonage, Belleville, by the Rev. J. Medley, Mr. Thomas McKeville, only son of Mr. Thomas McKeville, of Upton, Q., to Minnie, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Stanley, of the Belleville Foundry, Belleville.

HUTT—NORMAN—On the 23rd November, in Knox church, Oakville, by the Rev. Cameron Corbett, Mr. Thomas Hutt, second son of the late Mr. John Hutt, Ringwood, Hampshire, to Miss Hannah Frances, second daughter of W. F. Norman, Esq.

DEAN—POWELL—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, November 22nd, by the Rev. Mr. Ardagh, Mr. Thomas Dean, of Toronto, to Miss Sarah Powell, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Powell, Esq., Bedford Park.

DEATHS.

TINSLEY—In Toronto, on the 23rd November, 1876, Sarah S. Tinsley, aged 8 years.

MORGAN—On Tuesday, 21st November, George Morgan, Sr., of Scarboro', in the 83rd year of his age.

COTTON—On Thursday evening, 23rd Nov., the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. F. M. Thomas, Margaret Medland Cotton, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Cotton.

WALKER—At Inverary, in the Township of Sturgeon, on Monday, the 20th November, Sarah Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. D. J. Walker, aged 28 years, 3 months, and 3 days.

KNOX—In Nassagaweya, on the 21st Nov., very suddenly, Robert Knox, aged 81 years.

MULLINS—In Montreal, on Nov. 22nd, generally esteemed and regretted, Rosanna Gunnolly, relict of the late Francis Mullins, Esq., merchant.

LEMON—In the Township of Willoughby, on the 23rd Nov., Mr. John Lemon, aged 74 years and 7 months.

THOMSON—At Nassagaweya, Nov. 24th, Mark Joseph, son of Mr. Zotique Turgeon, aged 2 years and 11 months.

FRASER—At Perth, on Wednesday, Nov. 22nd, Mr. Farquhar Fraser, aged 70, formerly of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, aged 36 years.

HILL—In the city, on the 25th Nov., Ellen, beloved wife of Mr. John Hill, aged 36 years 7 months.

STROUDER—At Brantford, on Thursday morning, 23rd November, Mr. Philip Stroudger, aged 81 years and 7 months.

BREY—AN—At Prescott, on Saturday morning, 25th November, Eliza Brey, youngest daughter of Mr. Brey, aged 19 years.

LINDSAY—At Cannonbury, London, England, on November 23rd, James Lindsay, aged 78 years, brother of the Revs. David Lindsay, of Waterloo, and J. Lindsay, of Montreal.

DAVEY—In this city, at 23 Richmond street west, Samuel Davey, aged 18 years and 7 months.

STONE—In Guelph, on the 26th of November, 1876, at the residence of his father, John, eldest son of Frederick William Stone, aged 30 years.

GRUNDY—At her father's residence, Grantham, on Monday, the 27th November, Florence Mary, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Grundy.

CHAMPION—At 31 West Market street, on November 26th, Louisa Somerset, relict of the late Thomas Champion, in the 77th year of her age.

POLLARD—At Maple Farm, Toronto Township, on the 23rd inst., in the 27th year of her age, Maria Hill, beloved wife of Joshua Pollard, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Hill.

MACDONALD—At Rosawmond, Toronto, on the 23rd, Florence Lowe, infant daughter of Mr. James Grant Macdonald, aged 14 months.

ANDERSON—On Sunday morning, 26th ult., at residence, "Rosedale," Yorkville, aged 32 years, Weir Anderson, Esq., late Commissioner of Customs and Inland Revenue, Canada.

BURNS—On the 25th ult., William John, the only and beloved son of John and Eliza Burns, aged 3 years, 11 months and 17 days.

MASON—On the 26th ult., at the residence of her son, John Mason, of Highgate, Johanna Mason, formerly of Lisburn, Co. Lisburn, Ireland, aged 78 years.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Cheap—West half lot 29, con. 8 Mono township, 97 acres more or less, about 85 cleared; good cedar fences, and large orchard; well watered with living springs; solid, rich, clay loam, best quality and high state of cultivation; 2 miles from Orangeville, and 22, con. 7, Mono, very valuable farm, either half or well. For particulars apply to ARCHIBALD HARRISON, on premises, or by mail, Relessey P.O.

GENERAL STORE BUSINESS for sale in CHATSWORTH—Stock consists of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing. Amount of stock about $8,000; all fresh and new. This is a money-making business, and the most satisfactory reasons can be given for selling out. To a good business, or merchants already established desiring a change of location, this presents a good chance. Good chance. The stock will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms of credit. Amount of business done last year, $15,000. Chatsworth is a thriving village, fourteen miles from Owen Sound; 36 miles from the corners of four of the best Townships in the County of Grey, is a principal station on the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce railway, and there is produce shipped annually to the amount of $100,000. Apply to ALLEN & SCHILLAWY, Owen Sound.

243-2

Puts, Calls, Spreads, Straddles

We faithfully execute all orders for the purchase and sale of stocks on 2 to 5 per cent. margins. First-class Stock Privileges negotiated in any amount. We solicit the patronage of capitalists desirous of obtaining reliable and responsible brokerage. Our book on Stock Speculation sent on application. T. McINTOSH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 32 Broadway, N.Y.

237-13

HAMILTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Special features of the School are:—(1) Large classes organized for those reading for the Universities, Professional Examinations, and for Teachers' Certificates. (2) Departments taught by University men who are specialists in the subjects which they teach. (3) Full staff of masters; of the fourteen teachers eight are Honor University men; (4) Thoroughly equipment for carrying on the work. For record of Pupils, apply to GEO. JACKSON, B.A., Headmaster.

243-1

CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE has no connection in the Dominion with any others who wish to receive a comprehensive, thorough, and practical Business education, should go where is the young man that does not, will be at a disadvantage in the future? Be guided by taking a course in this College.

For circulars, specimens of penmanship, etc., address
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50 CAN BE MADE IN ONE week at home. Samples sent FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

238-52

$77 a week in Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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O INVESTED HAS made thousands during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in stocks. Risks reduced to minimum and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application. HODGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 22 Wall street, New York.

SILENT PARTNERS wanted—Sample bill 10 cents. ADAFARLEY & CO., Evart, Mich. Box 2

THOUSAND AGENTS wanted for our complete illustrated Sankey yet published, embracing all Sacred Hymns and Mr. Sankey's Songs. 208 King street, London, Ont.

ANTED — LADIES AND Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Operators and Telegraphers in the Country. Dem. MANAGER, Box 958, Toronto, Ont.

ANTS WANTED FOR MOODY'S Sankey Portraits (same as Engraving) in 2 sizes and terms. R. S. DAYMOND, Box 1587.

ANTS—LADIES IN EVERY town and village in Canada, to sell a new household article every lady uses. $5 to $10 a day can be made easily. Particulars free. Call, E. C. FYSON, 71 King street Toronto.

ANTED—A MALE TEACHER, holding a third class certificate, for Ridge School, Section No. 1, Sydenham. Apply to JOHN WATSON, Sec.-Treas. Burgessville.

CHER, FEMALE, FOR S. S. 2, Markham; second or third class preferred; to commence January, 1877; state, stating salary with recommendations, 5th December, to W M. TEATTY, P.O., Ont.

FUMED SHELLS FROM the Island of Cephalonia in Ionian Sea, no picture, a beautiful present for a lady; perfumes for handkerchief; Sandalwood; Ongtent for forcing whiskers to grow; 25 cents a box; postage 2 cents. $1.00. STAR STAMP & NOVELTY CO.

DON, 179 EAST SWAN ST., Buffalo, N. Y. "Confidential Physician, Dublin." Pamphlet free; consultations free; charges moderate; medicines sent everywhere.

S IS NO HUMBUG—By taking 35c with age, height, colour of hair, you will receive by return mail Photograph of your future husband with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P.O. Drawer 44, Fultonville, N.Y.

TICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, by Martha Jemima Hawkshaw Hollwell, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Province of Ontario, married woman, for a divorce from her husband, Edwin Hollwell, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Army Agent, her husband, on the ground of adultery committed at the City of Toronto this 29th day of June, 1876.

MARTHA JEMIMA HAWKSHAW HOLLWELL.

RM FOR SALE—200 ACRES in Wawanosh, County of Huron, 100 acres well fenced and watered; log house and orchard; frame barn and stabling; 3 miles from village. Terms to suit purchaser. $2,600. For particulars apply to WILLIAM HOLMES, Auburn P.O., Ont.

R SALE, TWO DESIRABLE 15 acre lots; soil black loam; five minutes from Unionville Station. For sale also 40 dars apply to WM. ECKARDT, York.

PROVED FARM FOR SALE—133.32 concession of Caradoc, containing 100 acres; well fenced, wooded, watered; large house and garden; good house, stables, drive house, etc. Very liberal. Apply on premises or by mail to owner, LADFORD, Brighton P.O.

TICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the next session thereof, by Mary Ann Lizars, widow of John Lizars, late of the City of Toronto in the County of York, deceased, for letters of naturalization to the infant children of the said Mary Ann Lizars, lately dwelling at Toronto, viz., AGNES LIZARS, by FERGUSON, BLAKE & MEDERIS, her Attorneys at Law.

213 3

AGENTS WANTED

in every Township in Canada sell our

JOHNSTON HARVESTERS

COMBINED AND INGL also our

CAYUGA JR. MOWERS.

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THE THOMSON & WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
STRATFORD, ONT.

THE PEOPLE

are the best judges, and they award the highest honours of the day to the

LIGHT RUNNING ROYAL.

While the various sewing machine companies who are exhibiting at the Centennial are distributing medals to those who have obtained the highest honours there, and each claiming to be first, though the fact is they were each awarded a medal and a diploma without any actual contest of the merits of each of the different machines, it is an indisputable fact that the

LIGHT RUNNING ROYAL

manufactured by the GARDNER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, of Hamilton, Ontario, goes steadily on its conquering march; and in actual competition every time it is placed side by side with the first-class American and Canadian machines, has by the people's verdict been

FIRST PRIZES

at the following Exhibitions held this season in Ontario:—

Toronto, for family work.
Ingersoll,
Woodstock,
Kincardine,
Port Perry,
Cobourg,
Watford,
Harley,
Norwich,
Brantford,
Otterville,
Bowmanville,
Orillia,
Aurora,
Port Hope,
Harley,
Cobourg.

This brilliant record justifies the manufacturers in claiming for the ROYAL the

HIGHEST HONOURS OF THE DAY.

TORONTO OFFICE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

If no agent in your locality please address the Gardner Sewing Machine Company, at Hamilton, Toronto, London, or Montreal, for price lists and descriptive circulars.

213-3

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates for the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public throughout the entire Post Office and postal system in Ontario, and largely in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by *THE MAIL* PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at their offices, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto. C. FAITHFUL, Manager.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 1876.

A SQUEEZE IN JACQUES CARTIER.

M. LAFLAMME has been re-elected in Jacques Cartier by a majority of 28! We had prepared our readers for such a result. It was of vital importance to the Government and M. LAFLAMME himself that they should carry this seat, and they have carried it. By what means, a judicial enquiry will no doubt reveal. That the grossest corruption was resorted to in the interest of the new Minister there is ample proof. The Government, however, above all things anxious to gain a momentary triumph and secure M. LAFLAMME's presence in the House next session, knew that this has been done the vote in Lachine and Pointe Claire abundantly shows. M. LAFLAMME is for the time being a member of the House of Commons, but he represents, not Jacques Cartier, but the Lachine Canal and the manifold corruptions which swarm about that memorable work. We do not envy him his dearly-bought and short-lived victory. He is practically a beaten man, and his Government is virtually discredited. Elected as a private member by a majority of forty, he, as a Minister, with all the influences which every Minister may fairly, and a corrupt Minister unfairly, use, has squeezed into the House by a dozen less. Mr. MACKENZIE may look at the return this morning and feel that his Administration has lost the confidence of the whole country.

SEPARATION AS SEEN IN ENGLAND.

WERE it not for an occasional reference to it in the British press, we should not know for aught which appears in English newspapers nowadays that the question of Separation had even been mooted in Canada "at home." "Liberal" discomfiture in this respect has been complete. The advent of the Tory Party to power effectually crushed out the screamers for Separation. There is no one now who is bold enough to propose it, because—soon so poor to do it reverence. We are reminded that there was some life in the disruption cry once by an echo which comes to us from the other side of the Atlantic. There is a paper published in London called *The Colonies*. In its issue of Nov. 11, we find an article on "Grouping "colonies in Federal Unions," which is a strong but by no means unreasonable protest against the Colonial Office's continuance of the old policy of Separation co-existent with continued connection with the Mother Country. It urges such a confederation as the only means of the only certain means of saving British South Africa to the Empire, and it approves of Mr. HYNDMAN's paper in *Fraser's Magazine* strongly urging a federation of the Australasian group. Our contemporary naturally notices the objection that a Confederated Colony would soon want to stand alone, and meets it by a reference to Canada, which is no whit less loyal to the connection today than before the year 1867. It says:

"It may be that some people desire a terrestrial Confederation as the beginning of that 'self-reliance' by which they really mean separation. There is little doubt that the foundation of the Canadian Dominion was in some quarters so regarded. But how Mr. Goldwin Smith, and others who so thought, have been utterly disappointed is conclusively proved by the articles from the Toronto *Globe* and *Mail*, published in another column, which have come to hand as we have been writing. Nothing could be more contrary to the idea that the establishment of the Dominion has weakened the attachment of Canada than the admirable tone of our two contemporaries, who, though belonging to opposite parties in Colonial politics, are one upon the great question of Imperial unity, in warm and powerful support of which it is impossible to say which of them carries off the palm. Mr. Goldwin Smith, in words quoted by *The Mail*, thus despairs of Canadian Confederation leading to independence:

"I have no interest whatever in making my real belief. I will say frankly that, so far as I can see, the movement of nationality in which Confederation is gave birth, and which at one moment seemed hopeful as well as generous, has proved abortive; that the force of circumstances which favoured such a movement is decreasing every day; and that our destiny now seems to me almost as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun. That destiny, he considers, is annexation to the United States, respecting which we for the present leave our readers to peruse our contemporaries castigation of the philosopher, who has learned so little modesty from the failure of his whole previous career of political dogmatizing."

Our contemporary is quite correct in assuming that Canadian sentiment on the question is truly reflected in the columns of the leading Canadian newspapers, and not in the disloyal utterances of the gentleman to whom it refers. It is working in the right groove, too, when it urges Intercolonial Confederation. This is a practical issue, and is in no sense hostile to the Empire. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH's parting outburst in favour of annexation was but the natural development of the thoughts which had for years burned within his breast in Canada, and which, until he threw off the mask, he called by what he supposed would be regarded as the less threatening name, Independence. We shall be glad to see our contemporary's efforts ripen into fruition at the Antipodes and in South Africa. The result will be local strength without any weakening of the tie which binds the colonies to the Empire.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, P.E.I.

We have received a Charlottetown *Recorder* "extra," giving the returns of the recent election in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island. Mr. POPE's majority is 85, thus made up:

1st District	678	505
2nd District	656	600
3rd District	606	606
4th District	405	404
	3,305	3,120
	3,120	
Majority for Pope	85	

WHO MAY VOTE—LANDLORD OR TENANT?

THE Prescott *Plaindealer* gives the facts of a case in its neighbourhood which it is well should be generally known. An elderly gentleman residing in the Township of Edwardsburgh, of the Orti Ulth, desirous of withdrawing from the severer labours of life, leased a portion of his homestead to a tenant, who happens to be a Conservative. The landlord was assessed for the portion of the property which he had sold for the portion which he retained for his exclusive use and benefit. He says he was so assessed with proceed shown to the contrary, and that he We do not see that this statement is denied in direct terms, but it is declared together that the tenant was the person to be assessed for the whole property knowing that such an assessment would not disqualify him from voting for a member of the Legislature. A third party to whom upon the scene in the person of a general appellant against the assessment of the Township, and he called upon the landlord to show cause why the tenant should not be assessed for the portion of the property which he had leased. The case was argued before the County Judge, Mr. C. F. FRASER, Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, appearing for the landlord. As Mr. FRASER represents the county in the Dominion Parliament, he has a direct interest in having the landlord's contention sustained. He broadly stated, the *Plaindealer* says, that the tenant confined to a landlord might have such a clause inserted in a lease, and for a breach thereof, *i. e.*, in allowing a tenant permanent possession of the property leased on condition that he should not be assessed for it, that it would be in his power to deprive him at once to turn him off. The learned gentleman was met on the other side by the argument that such a construction would be contrary to public policy, as being in restraint of trade, and therefore void and of no effect whatever. The Judge concurred in the view taken by the counsel for the appellant, and gave his vote well struck off the Grit strength in Edwardsburg accordingly. The question is one of considerable public importance, and it is quite possible that the Judge's decision may be of interest elsewhere in other cases of a similar nature.

THE REVIVAL OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

THE world sees that a great revival of British foreign policy has begun under the guidance of the present Conservative Government; but it sees, also, that there are obstacles in the way of its proper close this revival, and who would fain regress, if they could, the rising spirit of the nation. Foremost among them, to the general regret, is one whose intellectual vigour is almost proverbial, and who still lacks that prime requisite of the great statesman—sympathy with the popular heart. Mr. GLADSTONE's apparent failure to comprehend the necessity which now lies upon England of maintaining her position abroad is so much the more to be regretted because it is so much the more marked. The Conservatives, on the other hand, have shown a marked appreciation of the Government policy in the matter of the Suez Canal purchase, and they are so well in accord that Lord SALISBURY goes to Constantinople to support with all his might what has been decided upon in London. The chorus of approval with which his appointment is received shows that Parliament has full confidence in what the Premier, the Foreign Secretary, and the Indian Secretary together have agreed to do. Of course, the revival of which we speak is a great event in England's history; and not the smallest interesting among its signs of the times is the strength of popular feeling by which it is supported. Years ago, Disraeli was a good deal laughed at and called upon the landlord to show cause why the tenant should not be assessed for the portion of the property which he had leased. The case was argued before the County Judge, Mr. C. F. FRASER, Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, appearing for the landlord. As Mr. FRASER represents the county in the Dominion Parliament, he has a direct interest in having the landlord's contention sustained. He broadly stated, the *Plaindealer* says, that the tenant confined to a landlord might have such a clause inserted in a lease, and for a breach thereof, *i. e.*, in allowing a tenant permanent possession of the property leased on condition that he should not be assessed for it, that it would be in his power to deprive him at once to turn him off. The learned gentleman was met on the other side by the argument that such a construction would be contrary to public policy, as being in restraint of trade, and therefore void and of no effect whatever. The Judge concurred in the view taken by the counsel for the appellant, and gave his vote well struck off the Grit strength in Edwardsburg accordingly. The question is one of considerable public importance, and it is quite possible that the Judge's decision may be of interest elsewhere in other cases of a similar nature.

CARDWELL.

THE writ for Cardwell left Ottawa on Saturday. The nomination is fixed for the 7th proxs., and the election will take place on the 14th. The secret was well kept, even the Ministerial press having been denied the usual favour of announcing the fact in advance of its contemporaries. The Government's endeavour to steal a march will, however, have the contrary effect to that which it expected in the good Conservative riding of Cardwell. We are given to understand that our friends there have called a meeting for to-day, when the electors will choose their standard-bearer. The undercharge trick to which the Government has condescended will only nerve the supporters of her Majesty's Opposition to extra exertion.

PEACE OR WAR.

The question of peace or war in Europe is still among the thin Conference to consider is to meet at Constantinople be—on the 23rd, is to be both Russia and Eng for war just as it is wing Russia, Austria, Germany, Italy, all against the Mussulman Power. Hence, in the anxiety with which these Powers are ranged against the Turk, we have a high percentage of duty on raw sugar from Mauritius, and a lower one on refined sugar from New York! If we really wanted to do a West India trade, common sense would suggest that we should late in favour of direct importation, instead of getting the most of the sugar we use via Greenock and Long Island. Why, indeed, should we have such enormous duties as from 45 to 50 per cent. against the produce of Mauritius, whilst the present system is a disgrace to our intelligence? Free Trade notions of Mr. MACKENZIE and his supporters make the Ministry and now the latest acquisition to the Cabinet is a man who last session had as his only distinction the unpatriotic work of crushing out superfining in Canada. Observe what has happened. Mr. MILLS, eager enough to do the work committed to him by Mr. MACKENZIE, spends a session proving that things as they are are all right, and that it is for our interest to buy our sugar in New York, Greenock, and Liverpool rather than to take it direct from the places of production. His Free Trade system having been tried for a while, commercial men begin to see that it is not the thing for Canada, and that the Dominion is really retrograding instead of advancing in foreign trade. Mr. TAYLOR, who was made a Senator in 1863, of 1039,195 or 61.49 per cent. The figures in the table also show that the exports from the United States largely exceeded the imports throughout the period.

Table B, No. 3.—Shows the average annual commerce of the United States with the Dutch West Indies for thirteen (13) years, to be $1,986,825; the largest trade of that period was in 1874, the value amounting to $3,687,691; the trade of 1875 shows an increase, as compared with that of 1863, of $791,931 or 43 33 per cent. The figures in the table also show that the imports into the United States exceeded the exports from same, in 1863, '69, and '71 to '75.

Table B, No. 6—Shows the average annual commerce of the United States with Brazil, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela, for thirteen (13) years, to be $45,384,096; the largest trade of that period was in 1874, the value amounting to $70,443,221; the trade of 1875 shows an increase, as compared with that of 1863, of $46,418,032, or 199.66 per cent. The figures in the table also show, that the imports into the United States were greatly in excess of the exports during that period.

It appears that the exports from Great Britain to these countries include no small money's worth of articles such as Canada produces for export, and its a fair conclusion that Canadian produce is sent to Britain first and then to the West Indies afterwards. In 1874 the United States exported of their own produce $22,996,004 worth to South America. In the same year the exports of American produce to the West India Islands and Possessions were $39,263,021, with an entire volume of trade footing up to $145,416,- 225. In 1875 the exports of American produce with the West Indies was only $6,057,120. Further, the figures for 1874 show a decrease, as compared with 1873, of $62,- 538, or a fraction over one per cent. It must also be stated that the Provinces which constitute the Dominion, imported in 1864-65 direct from the British and Foreign West Indies, merchandise valued at $3,353,719, and exported to the value of $3,287,327,—in all, $6,641,046. The decreased value of the aggregate trade in 1874 was $583,917, or 8.79 per cent.

After all, however, the great article in the West India trade is sugar. It is the leading article, because though we get many other things from the West Indies, the whole of them together are behind sugar in importance. On the sugar question Mr. PATTERSON has made out a case which is conclusive against the Government that Montreal "Liberals" support. He presents now figures and facts which, coming from such a source, may be held as establishing the truth of what has been advanced in our own editorial columns, and also by Mr. DUNTAN, of Halifax. This letter of Mr. PATTERSON's is in effect a statement of the fact that commercial opinion in Montreal to-day condemns Mr. MILLS' report of last session.

Mr. PATTERSON's pamphlet is in substance an attempt to prove that MILLS' effort of last session on behalf of the New York sugar refiners was a huge blunder and that Canada has not profited largely by. The really important and practical part of the case is as "plain as a pikestaff," even to people who are not experts on the sugar question. We want to do a trade with the West Indies, but a Free Trade Government—very strongly so called in this case—forbids. Under the present system we may not import sugar from the place of growth, except to a limited extent, but our imports are to be made from English and American refineries. How can a West India trade grow up with us when we actually have a higher percentage of duty on raw sugar from Jamaica than we have on refined sugar from New York! If we really wanted to do a West India trade, common sense would suggest that we should

THE WINTER PORT.

OUR Montreal correspondent telegraphed on Tuesday night that the Government contract for the conveyance of Mails by ALLAN steamers are bound to call for and with mails at Halifax, on pain of forfeiting their annual subsidy. What the effect of this may be on the business of the steamship line, only a winter's experience can tell. It is to be hoped prognostications of such bodies as the Montreal and Quebec Boards of Trade are fulfilled, the consequences will be such as to make the resignation of the present Government a necessary result. In that case, our letters will be consigned to some of

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The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 244. TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

Chinguacousy—West half lot 22, con. 3, Mono township, 80 acres more or less. Well watered, good cedar fences and rails, orchard; well watered with spring, rich clay loam; best quality and high state of cultivation; also farm, entire lot 9, con. 1, Tecumseth, 200 acres. Apply on premises or to JOHN HIRAM, Railway City.

GENERAL STORE BUSINESS

for sale in CLARKSWOOD. Stock consists of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, and Ready-to-be-Made Clothing. Amount of stock about $5,000; fresh and new. This is a money-making business, and the best reasons for selling can be given for selling out. To any person beginning business, or therefore already well-established desiring a change of location, this place is an unusually good chance. The stock will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms of payment. Clarkswood Post Office dates back past 20 yrs. Clarkswood is a thriving village, 8 miles north of Port Union Station; located on Government Survey to be set in Townships in the Lake Simcoe District, 10 miles from Stations on the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, and there is no other place within 10 miles. Address, CLARKSWOOD, Box 8, SCUTTY'S P.O., Owen Sound. 213-2

Puts, Calls, Spreads, Straddles

We faithfully execute all orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks on Gold for cash or on margin. Gold carried at 1 per cent per month. We solicit the patronage of those desiring to speculate in Stocks, and refer to the Brokers, the trade on Stock Specials, the mercantile and banking interests. HERRICK & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 52 Broadway, N. Y. 207-13

HAMILTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Special features of the School are the classes organized for those reading for local universities, Professional Examinations, Matriculation, Bachelor's Certificate (3 Departments taught by University men who degrees adapt the classes which they teach), the Full staff of masters, of the fourteen teachers, six are University men, the Language equipment for carrying on the work. For record and prospectus apply to GEO. DICKSON, B.A., Headmaster. 213-A

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The system of instruction is the most approved and practical, and is conducted by an experienced staff of competent teachers. The discipline of the institution secures the attention, industry, and satisfactory progress of the pupils. The special and individual instruction is a great feature of this school, and the terms are the most reasonable and advantageous offered. For circulars, etc., address DEVOE & TROUT, Toronto. 213

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION.

A BEAUTIFUL DAPPLE GREY STALLION 7 yrs. old, perfectly sound, weighs when in ordinary condition 1,800 lbs. and is a good horse. Can show large style action; from imported sire and dam. Apply at the Stable of the undersigned, GRAND & SON, Toronto. 213-1

REDUCED TO A CERTAINTY.
Chance to Cain
$50,000
NO RISK.

Send for circular at once. No time to lose. GRAY & CO., Bankers, 74 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

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On the GRANGER plan.

No agents, no peddlers, and customers given the benefit of transportation, and a large cash discount besides. FIRE-PLAS WROUGHT IRON RANGES. IRON FENCING. Circulars free on application.

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CANADA LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Horses and Cattle Insured Against Death from Every Cause.

The total number of losses since the commencement of the business in August, 1871, have amounted to fifty-one animals.

The amount paid in losses under these losses amounted to $3,688.09, being an average of $72.31 each animal.

This class of insurance is now much appreciated by owners of stock.

For rates and further information, apply to

DEVERLEY ROBINSON, Manager,
or to the nearest agent throughout Canada.

AUCTION SALE OF A

VALUABLE FARM.

W. WASS has received instructions from ROBERT H. HIGGS, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his late Residence, Oakville, on

Tuesday, December 5th, 1876,

the south half of lot No. 17, in the 1st concession south of Dundas Street, in the Township Hamilton, containing 100 acres, 90 acres cleared, nearly all cultivated, and in a good state of cultivation, with roughcast house, consisting of 10 rooms, cellar under the whole house, roughcast barn, with water in barn, roughcast stable, stalls, clay and loam floors; fair 2 miles from Oakville, where there is good market, and 15 miles from the G. W. R. Station.

Terms liberal, made known on day of sale.

The individual and immediate possession. All other particulars may be obtained of the undersigned Oakville.

Sale at 1 o'clock.

W. WASS,
Auctioneer.

Oakville, Nov. 15th, 1876. 213-2

$50 CAN BE MADE IN ONE hour at home by any person in the country. Address MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., Montreal, P.Q. Mention this paper. 213-13

$77 A week to Agents. Samples free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 213-13

$10 INVESTED IN STOCKS paid a profit of $1,700 during the last few months, under our improved system. Pamphlet explaining the system, with reports of the immense profits accrued, sent free. Address BOWLES & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N. Y. 213-2

SILENT PARTNERS wanted. Sample bill of goods, $5. FARLEY & CO., Kent, Mich. 213-2

THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED for the complete history of Jas. Parton's celebrated work, "Life of Andrew Jackson." Over 500 pages, 20 portraits and 20 other engravings. Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., or Chicago, Ill. 213-2

WANTED — LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to qualify as Telegraph Operators; good pay; situations guaranteed. Address, with stamp, MANAGER, Box 505, Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR MOODY AND SANKEY'S NEW SONG BOOK. Specimen pages and terms, R. S. DAYMON, Box 1,041, Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS—LADIES IN EVERY town and village in Canada, to sell a new and useful article in every family; profits large; can be made easily. Particulars free. Address H. C. EVSON, 71 King-street, Toronto. 213-13

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER, holding a third class certificate, for a Montessorian School, to apply to JOHN WATSON, Sec.-Treas., Burns P.O. 213-2

TEACHER FEMALE, FOR S. S. No. 8, Markham; second or third class, preferred; to commence January 1st, 1877, stating salary with recommendations, 20th December, to WM. BOAKTY, P.O., Ont. 213-2

PERFUMED SHELLS FROM the Island of Ceylon in Rippon boxes, 25 cents, a beautiful present for a lady; postpaid for 25 cents. Send for the Oriental Cologne, for fragrant whiskers, or hair, 25 cents a box, postpaid. Five boxes for $1. STAR STAMP & NOVELTY Co., Toronto. 213-13

BOSTON TEA EAST SWAN ST., Buffalo, N. Y. Confidential Physician. Debility. Pamphlet free; consultation free; cures guaranteed; a great hero. 213-13

WE IS NO HUMBUG—BY sending 30c with age, height, colour of hair, you will receive by return mail a photograph of your future husband with name and date of marriage. Address FOX, P.O. Drawer 41, Fultonville, N.Y. 213-13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, Martha Jemima Hawkshaw Holiwell, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Province of Ontario, married woman, for a Divorce from her husband, William Holiwell, of the Province of Quebec, Army Contractor, her husband, on the ground of adultery, dated at the City of Toronto this 29th day of June, 1876.

MARTHA JEMIMA HAWKSHAW HOLIWELL. 222-26

FARM FOR SALE—200 ACRES in Wawanosh, County of Huron, 100 acres cleared, well fenced and watered; log house and orchard; frame barn and stabling; 2 miles from Port Albert, Price $3,000. For particulars apply to WILLIAM McARTHUR, Port Albert. 213-1

FARM FOR SALE, TWO DESIRABLE 100-acre lots, well timbered, with black loam; five miles from Huntsville station. For terms and particulars apply to W. M. EGLESFIELD, York Mills. 213-1

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE well-known farm of Cramahe, containing 200 acres; well fenced, wooded, and watered; large orchard and garden; good houses, stables, drive house, etc. Very liberal terms. Apply on premises or by mail to ALEXANDER HOLIDAY, Brighton P.O. 210-tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, by Act, at the next session, on Monday, the eighteenth day of December, instant, for a Divorce to Ann Maria Wright, of Acton, Widow, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, from her husband, Thomas Wright, formerly of Acton, but now of parts unknown, on the ground of his adultery, dated this 29th day of November, 1876. ANGELL, LIZARS, by FERGUSON, BLAKE & MEYERS, her Attorneys and Solicitors. 213-2

BIRTHS.

LAYTON—On the 22nd ult., at No. 194 Terauley street, the wife of Mr. F. C. Layton, of a daughter.

FOSTER—On Saturday, the 25th ult., at 71 North Pennsylvania street, the wife of Richard M. Foster, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—On the 26th ult., at 29 Anderson street, the wife of A. W. Robertson, of a daughter.

FALTER—At Austin City, Texas, on the 24th November, 1876, the wife of Hector H. Falter, C.E., and daughter of Charles Durand, Esq., Toronto, of a daughter.

WALKER—At Victoria, British Columbia, on the 13th November, the wife of W. Wymond Walkem, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

MORTON MEAT—In St. Catharines, on the 27th November, the wife of Mr. Samuel Montgomery, of the *Journal*, of a daughter.

COLE—At Montreal, on the 27th November, the wife of William Graham Cole, of a daughter.

KERRY—In Hamilton, Wednesday, 22nd, the wife of Mr. J. F. Kerry, of a daughter.

BURNS—In Cobourg, on Wednesday, Nov. 22nd, the wife of Mr. W. D. Burns, Manager of the Dominion Bank, of a son.

NEVILLE—At Montreal, on the 23rd November, at No. 18 Hudson street, the wife of W. H. Neville, of a son.

THOMPSON—In Ottawa, on the 24th November, the wife of William Graham Thompson, of a daughter.

DUNN—On Wednesday, November 22nd, the wife of Jas. H. Dunn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON—GORDON—On Sept. 12th, at St. Peter's church, Dublin, Ireland, by the Rev. W. C. Green, William George Hume Henderson, Esq., Surgeon in the Bombay army, eldest son of Colonel Hume Henderson, Bombay Native Infantry, to Jane Sidney Louise, daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon, M.D., President of the College of Physicians, 13 Hume street.

HAMMOND—ATKINSON—On the 22nd Nov., in Richmond street Methodist church, by the Rev. C. W. Jeffers, assisted by the Rev. George Young, William John Hammond, to Adelia, only daughter of Solomon Atkinson, Esq., all of Toronto.

LAIDLE—SPENCER—At the residence of S. Tapscott, Esq., brother in-law of the bride, on Nov. 22nd, by the Rev. W. F. Porter, M.A., assisted by the Rev. John A. Alexander, Thomas Large, Laidle to Jeannie, second daughter of the late Thomas Spencer, Esq.

MCPHILLIPS—MASSEY—On the 22nd Nov., at the bishop's palace, Montreal, by the Rev. Archdeacon Bond, assisted by the Rev. Canon Short, at St. Thomas church, Oakville, by the Rev. Canon Worrell, James George Scriven McPhillips, to the late Captain John Heiter, Ringwood, Hampshire, England, to Emma Frances, second daughter of W. F. Romain, Esq.

DEAN—HOWARD—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, November 22nd, by the Rev. Canon Townley, D.D., William H. Dean, Teller of the Bank of British North America, Brantford, to Charlotte, second daughter of W. G. Howard, Esq., editor of the Brantford Courier.

[illegible] church, Portsmouth, by the Rev. Canon Bagshaw, assisted by the Rev. Egerton D. Hamilton, Rector of Shoreham, Kent, the Rev. H. Mainwaring Williams, M.A., Rector of Selmeston, Sussex, eldest son of the Rev. D. Williams, J.P., Rector of Roggiett, Monmouthshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Buchanan, Esq., Q.C., of Montreal.

DEATHS.

TINSLEY—In Toronto, on the 22nd November, Mrs. Sarah S. Tinsley, aged 21 years.

MORGAN—On Tuesday, 21st November, George Morgan, Sr., of Scarboro', in the 83rd year of his age.

COPP—On Thursday evening, 23rd Nov., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. F. M. Thomas, Margaret Mortland Copp, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Copp.

WALKER—At Inverary in the Township of Ops, on Monday, the 20th November, Sarah Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. D. J. Walker, aged 18 years, 3 months, and 3 days.

JOHNSON—In Napanee, on the 21st Nov., very suddenly, Robert Eaton, aged 6 years.

MULLINS—In Montreal, on Nov. 22nd, generally esteemed and regretted, Rosanna Ann, only relict of the late Francis Mullins, Esq., merchant.

LEMON—In the Township of Willoughby, on the 23rd Nov., Mr. John Lemon, aged 74 years and 7 months.

THOMAS—At Nanaimo, Nov. 2th, Mark Joseph, son of Mr. *Kalispel* Thomas, aged 2 years and 11 months.

FRASER—At Perth, on Wednesday, Nov. 22nd, Mr. Farquhar Fraser, Accountant of the Merchants Bank of Canada, aged 26 years.

HILL—In this city, on the 29th Nov., Ellen, beloved wife of Mr. John Hill, aged 29 years and 7 months.

STEVENS—At Brantford, on Thursday morning, the 23rd November, Philip Stevens, aged 34 yrs. and 7 months.

HIRN—At Prescott, on Saturday morning, 25 November, 1876, Denis Brennan, the only beloved son of Denis Hirn, aged 2 years, 8 months and 25 days.

LATTEY—At Cannonbury, London, England, on November 23rd, James Lindsay, Esq., aged 77 years, brother of Mr. James Lindsay, Battle of Waterloo, and St. Lindsay, of Montreal.

DAVEY—In this city, at 93 Richmond street west, Samuel Davey, aged 18 years and 4 months.

STONE—In Guelph, on the 20th of November, 1876, at the residence of his father, John Stone, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Stone, aged 30 years.

GRUNDY—At her father's residence, Grantham, on Monday, the 27th November, Frances Mary, third daughter of Oswald Grundy.

THOMPSON—At West Gwillimbury, Sunday, 26 November, Louisa Fitzgerald, widow of the late Thomas Thompson, in the 77th year of her age.

POLLARD—At Maple Farm, Toronto Township, on the 22nd ultimo, in the 63rd year of her age, Martha Pollard, beloved wife of Jonathan Pollard, mother of Dr. Pollard, of this city.

MACDONALD—At Stouffville, Thursday, on 23th ult., Florence Louisa, infant daughter of Mr. James Isaac Macdonald, aged 11 months.

ANDERSON—On Sunday, the 26th ult., at his residence, Howdenvale, Wellington, aged 6 years, Weir Anderson, Esq., late Commissioner Trust and Loan Co., of Toronto.

BURNS—On the 25th ult., William John, the only and beloved son of John and Eliza Burns, aged 3 years, 11 months, and 12 days.

MASON—On the 26th ult., at the residence of her son, John Mason, Highgate, Johanna Mason, formerly of Stoneham, Co. Limerick, Ireland, aged 72 years.

THE "GLOBE'S" ATTACK ON THE BENCH.

Mr. Brown Required to "Show Cause."

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE OF ONTARIO and Mr. Justice MORRISON.)

Monday in the Court of Queen's Bench, at Osgoode Hall, *McCarthy, Q. C.*, with him, *O'Brien*, applied for a rule calling on Hon. George Brown to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court for the publication of the article which appeared in the *Daily Globe* of July 8th, and in the *Weekly Globe* of July 14th, attacking the Lordship Mr. Justice Wilson for his judgment in the suit for libel of Rex. v. Wilkinson.

The following are some of the passages in the articles in the *Globe* which were complained of as being in contempt of Court:—

No sooner had the Chief Justice finished than Mr. Justice Wilson availed himself of the occasion to express his views on the matter with a freedom of speech and an indifference as to the evidence before the Court, and an indifference in assumptions, so totally unwarranted in the judicial proceedings of any Canadian Court. Editorial comments into every detail of the libels complained of, he was not content to follow the example set his chief, and deal with the legal aspects of the application as a mere preliminary step towards the formal judgment that was to follow; but he favoured the world with his views on every subject directly or indirectly connected, or not connected at all, with the matter before the Court. He assumed to be true, without a particle of evidence to prove it, the scraps of articles culled by the defendant from newspapers, and paraded as indifferent as to the truth, and through compelled to join with his associate judges in granting to Mr. Simpson the Criminal information demanded against his libeller. He commented upon the evidence which the defendant had employed to show that the libel was not malicious, and that the defendant had not been brought before the Court until a few days after the 8th day of September. The subpœna to answer was issued on the 8th of September, and served on the same day; and the information was not filed till same day. Besides, he Mr. McCarthy, had shown that the law officers of the Crown committed made any difference. He was not in contempt of Court, and the authorities, Morgan's Law of Literature, vol. 2; Republic v. Oswald, 1 Dallas, p. 319; Rex v. Wilkinson, 1 Burrows, 2nd Cooper's edition, vol. 4, p. 428. Mr. McCarthy supplied for the rule on the following grounds:—The conduct of the Lordship in the case of Mr. Wilkinson; that a litigant had a motion being completely in the hands of the Court; and that if the Court was satisfied that the article was a contempt, it would be a contempt of Court to allow the party to force it, deal with that contempt, whether it was a contempt or not, by the simple process of giving his rights before the Court, or whether it scandalized the Court itself.—Felton v. Hey, 1 Ch. Ch. 1. Mr. McCarthy said the application had been made because the parties complained that their rights in the suit were prejudiced, and the Court had intervened to goal. The person thus committed finally appealed to the Court of Appeal, and the parties—the suitors and witnesses who were to be examined—had asked the Court to be relieved from the obligation of being obliged to submit their veracity be had impugned—and asked

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper to be which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to the *Weekly Mail*, a paper already affording more reading matter than any other weekly published in Canada, may for the future rely on an extended report of Parliamentary proceedings appearing in our columns. Beautiful new bright type, smaller than that hitherto used for Parliamentary reporting, has been procured, and while the actual difficulty of reading will not be increased, the amount of matter which we are able to provide in this department of the paper will be doubled.

READ.—There is more news and reading matter in the broadsheet of the *Weekly Mail* than in any of the new-fangled weeklies, some of which are printed in a shape purposely intended to mislead the public as to the quantity of their contents.

MARK.—The *Weekly Mail* costs only $1.50 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send terms and specimen copy. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in one day, which will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

LEARN all the news and gossip of the week, interspersed with useful agricultural information of inestimable value to farmers and others. If you would be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the world take

THE WEEKLY MAIL

A GLORIOUS VICTORY IN QUEEN'S.

It affords us infinite pleasure to be able to-day to announce the triumphant election of Hon. J. C. Pope in Queen's County, P. E. I. On Dominion issues he has carried, by a large majority, a constituency in which, on Local issues, he was badly beaten only a couple of months ago. We do not in the least seek, or desire, to disparage Mr. Pope's well-earned popularity in the Island; he is unquestionably the foremost public man in it, and will represent it in the House of Commons with a degree of worthiness which has not been perceptible since Mr. DAVID LAIRD deserted his leader and accepted the bribe of Cabinet office from Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Pope's personal popularity, added to the strong hold which his cause, however good in itself, failed to commend his candidature to the majority of the electors of the constituency. With a good cause it has enabled him, hot on the heels of his late defeat, to achieve a magnificent victory. His election is the severest possible condemnation of the Government, and the strongest possible endorsement he Opposition has. The Ministerial sheets are deprived of the cry upon which but for recent events they might, failing better, have, that the public issues at stake had but a slight effect in producing a result which has one more nail in Mr. MACKENZIE's political coffin. Mr. POPE has been elected in direct opposition to the Government, against the strongest man they could put into the field, in the only constituency in the Island in which a supporter of the present Administration would to-day stand the slightest chance of election. And yet we are asked, What has Mr. MACKENZIE done to forfeit the confidence of the Maritime Provinces? Let the return from Queen's County be the answer. If we formulate it in a word, it is treachery to principle, (including under the term treachery of his anti-coalition preachment when he was in Opposition), bedding with corrupt men and betrayed political trusts, and the utter want of capacity which has characterized his administration of affairs during the three years that he has been in office.

Oh, but what matters it, exclaims the organ, Mr. MACKENZIE came into power with a majority of ninety, "and at the end of three years is not more than five seats worse off than he was at the beginning." We admit that the Premier may appeal to brute force, if he will, and for a time it may keep by him, whether right or wrong, call up his ready slaves, by the wave of his hand, to do his bidding. But his organ underrates the reaction which has been moving on so steadily, and which is certainly not affected by the surprise of to-day, and no one by the way—that a Cabinet Minister managed to hold his own in an essentially Grit country. There have been some thirty elections during the last three years. Only in a single one has the Conservative Party lost the battle. In some instances no change took place in the political complexion of the representation. Every the great majority of instances the former Grit members were defeated. We have not had reason to be satisfied with the course taken by two or three members who defeated Grit candidates, though we doubt if the next session will not evince less inclination on the part of these two or three to render any assistance whatever to the Government. Every one of the following seats has been wrested from the Grits since the General Election:

South Huron,
Berthier,
Lennox and Renfrew,
Chambly,
Marquette,
South Norfolk,
West Toronto,
North Victoria,
Two Mountains,
Bellechasse,
Charlevoix,
London,
Napierville,
East Toronto,
North Ontario,
South Ontario,
Victoria, N. S.,
Queens, P. E. I.

No extent of fiery indignation against the Premier of the Opposition—which is the sole policy of the Grit Party—can wipe out the hard facts which are indelibly stamped upon this result. We prove conclusively that the present Government have lost the confidence of the country, and that the public is anxiously desiring a change.

It will be of interest to note the effect which Mr. Pope's election will have upon the other three members from Prince Edward Island. When Mr. MACKENZIE gave the Portfolio of Agriculture in the Cabinet, the members from the Island, as well as the electors of the Island, must have regarded it as a substantial act of justice to the newest Province of the Dominion. Mr. LAIRD knew that it was a bribe, but neither his Island colleagues nor his constituents were equally aware of the fact. When Mr. MACKENZIE proclaims the true character of his transaction with Mr. LAIRD in 1873, by taking advantage of that gentleman's exit from the Cabinet to rob the Island of the portfolio he had himself given to it, they cannot fail any longer to see that they have been shamefully treated. Indeed we are told that the Island members are very indignant at the conduct of the Government, and that it is not improbable they will take an early opportunity of declaring their allegiance to Mr. POPE, who to-day represents the undissaed, unpurchased, honest opinion of the people of Prince Edward Island. When Parliament meets we shall look with interest to the attitude of these gentlemen, whose intelligence and dignity have been insulted by the MACKENZIE-LAIRD alliance, corrupt in its inception and corrupt in its ending.

A PARTY IN TEARS.

FROM day to-day with a regularity that must be wearisome and depressing to the good people at the capital, the Ottawa *Free Press* laments in sorrow and anguish the "slanderous" policy of the Opposition press. For example:

"The instincts of the controllers of *The Mail* are not those of honorable men, desirous of treating even political opponents with justice. They have their bloodhounds on the track of Mr. Mackenzie's reputation, and the hirelings who pursue the work of moral assassination have no honesty, no honour, no justice, no responsibility. Their duty is to 'stab somebody under the fifth rib every day,' and especially to slander, vilify, misrepresent, and aspere the character of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie."

We pray the organ to drop this general bill of complaints, and come down to particulars. Let us know the details of our offence.

Is it slanderous to say that the Premier has failed to carry out the promises made to the people when he was leader of the Opposition, *e.g.* to reduce the number of Cabinet Ministers, to cut down the cost of civil Government, to reorganize the Civil Service, to introduce economy into the Departments, to protect the independence of Parliament, to avoid the company of disgraced politicians, to refrain himself and also keep his fellow Ministers from taking part in isolated elections, to avoid political jobbery with the Local Governments, to take none but honourable men into the Cabinet, to conduct the affairs of the country more economically, and wisely than his Sir John MACDONALD, to keep himself above suspicion in all his dealings, and to inaugurate reforms worthy of the pretensions of his Party?

Or is it slanderous for us to contend that his equivocation as to his brother's connection with COOPER, FAIRBANK, & Co. was unworthy his position; that the steel rail matter throughout was ill-advised and impolitic; that his association with disqualified candidates on the public platform is unbecoming and improper; that his pretence of "elevating the standard of public morality" is not sustained by his connection with Mr. CAUCHON, and that the country is full of the gravest suspicion respecting the dealings of his relatives with the Pacific railway and the Public Works Department?

Here we have furnished the *Free Press* with a short bill of particulars, and now ask it to cease its weird lament over the general conduct of the Opposition press and descend to the consideration of a few details.

THAT GODERICH JOB.

MR. MACKENZIE has a few peculiarly zealous organs. Much of their labour, as may be supposed, is taken up with endeavouring to explain away his numerous shady transactions. None of them, however, so far as we have seen, has yet had a single word to say about the Goderich Harbour job. We invite them to a consideration of this matter. The public generally are anxious to be informed why the work was given to one contractor at a price $25,000 more than the tender of another contractor, whose business and financial reputation was of the highest character. It has been boldly declared that it was done to "help a friend" and yet the other because the one was a Conservative and the other a Grit. If Mr. MACKENZIE is recollected, he is not somewhat rusty, or it is not convenient for him to remember enough to instruct his organs, we refer him to Mr. BLAKE, who knows all about it and has a good memory. With the evidence now before the public it is impossible to say aught else than that a very gross job was perpetrated. If there is another side to the question let us hear it—the sooner the better.

THE NEW LOAN.

WITH MR. CARTWRIGHT's prospectus before us, we are now in a position to discuss the matter of the new loan.

The prospectus is as follows:

DOMINION OF CANADA LOAN FOR £2,500,000 4-PER CENT. STERLING BONDS OR INSCRIPTION.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co., the financial agents in England of the Dominion of Canada, are authorized by the Minister of Finance of Canada to receive applications for a loan of £2,500,000 sterling bonds or inscriptions, *bearing interest from the 1st November 1876, at the rate of 4 per cent.* per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st May and 1st November in each year, at the offices of the said financial agents in London.

This loan is issued under the authority of an Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada (39 Vic., cap. 1, sec. 4) passed during the last session, the object of which is to partly provide for the payment of debt maturing or redeemable in the ensuing year, and partly for expenditure on Public Works.

The principal of the loan now offered is to be repaid in London on the 1st November, unless Sinking Fund of not less than ¼ per cent. per annum will be employed in the purchase of the bonds or stock of the loan at or below par; the Government reserving the right to forward the bonds or stock of the securities, if the price of the loan should be above par.

The price of subscription is 91 per cent., payable as follows:—

5 per cent. on application.
15 per cent. on allotment.
20 per cent. on 31st January, 1877.
20 per cent. on 27th March, 1877.
20 per cent. on 25th May, 1877, deducting the half-year's coupon due 1st May, 1877.
11 per cent. on 25th July, 1877, less income tax.
91 per cent.

The failure to pay any instalment when due forfeits all previous payments.

Scrip will be issued to the trade, under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on any day when an instalment falls due.

Subscribers will have the option of receiving bonds to bearer, or stock registered in their names; and by virtue of an arrangement entered into by the Imperial and Canadian Governments the registered stock will be transferred at the cost of the Bank of proprietors. Bonds to bearer may at any future time be converted into registered stock on payment of 2s 6d per cent. stamp duty.

The subscription list will be opened on Tuesday 7th inst., and will be closed on or before Thursday, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m.; and applications for the scrip receiving form will be received at the respective offices of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., 8, Bishopsgate street within, and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co., 67, Lombard street. In case the allotment should not exceed the whole of the amount deposited the surplus will be applied towards the sum payable on application for the first instalment on the amount allotted the balance required is to be paid forthwith.

The allotment of the loan will be made as early as possible, and in cases where it has not been practicable to make any allotment the deposit will be returned.

The loan, it will be seen, is issued at 91 per cent. face value. But owing to the system of deferred payments which Mr. CARTWRIGHT has thought proper to adopt, there must be deducted from the 91 per cent. the interest the Treasury will pay from the 1st November, 1876, on the sum payable on the deferred payments, actually at 89 5-8! And the country is asked to join the ranks of Cabinet *degusters* by giving a rousing welcome home to the financial genius who has made this astounding sacrifice of the national credit!

Rather let the London subscribers applaud. So cheap was Mr. CARTWRIGHT's offer, and so tempting the sale at 89 5-8 of stock standing at 94½ ex-div., that in twenty-four hours the subscription list was filled four times over, and the books had to be closed. Yet the *Globe*, ignorant of the whole question, but of course nothing loth to the Ministry which has so long kept the Grits in office, and which, if it pleases, can yet keep them there, thanks to Mr. CARTWRIGHT's ability to realize high prices, instead of being damaging evidence that he gave the market an extraordinary advantage which it was not slow to seize.

We are also told with a flourish that Mr. CARTWRIGHT obtained a better price than the London loan than the Finance Minister of Norway obtained about the same time for a Norwegian loan. Possibly he did; probably our credit even under Mr. CARTWRIGHT ranks higher than that of Honduras or Brazil. But let us seek a closer parallel. Here in *Wetenhall* of the 3rd inst. is the quotation of Victoria Four per cents. Victoria, like the Dominion, is of the British Empire, Norway is not. Victoria in 1874 had a population of 800,000 people, and a debt of £2,800,000, chiefly invested, like our own, in public works. And on the 3rd Victoria Fours were in demand at 96¼ ex div.!

We are not claiming too much for the credit of the Dominion, especially in view of the fact that our Fours were selling with a good demand at 94⅞ the day before Mr. CARTWRIGHT's prospectus was issued, in contending that the loan might have been successfully placed at *8½ net without the deferred payments*. But, as in the case of Mr. CAUCHOS, who sold debentures endorsed by Ontario to a concern of which he was the chief shareholder at 85, it seems to be the standing rule of "Reform" financiers to undersell their own market if possible, and let the world know that the "national policy" of their Party is being fulfilled, which is to make the Dominion a "cheap country!"

ADJOURNED SALES OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

THE Belleville *Intelligencer* draws attention to a difficulty which has arisen in connection with the sale of lands in the townships of Madoc, Elzevir, and Marmora, county of Hastings. At the day appointed for such sale to take place, October 12th, there were but few bidders present, and very few of the lots in arrears were sold. The County Treasurer adjourned the sale for eight days, announcing that then the lands would be sold, according to custom, for the highest sum bid, whatever that might be in each case. At the second attempt there was still a scarcity of buyers willing to pay the full amount of arrears for the lands, and the Reeves of the three township named requested another adjournment. This was objected to by a gentleman who had come down from Toronto went so far as to enter a protest, which, however, he subsequently withdrew. The contention of this gentleman was, had the Municipalities, through their Reeves, the right to ask for an adjournment in any way interfering with the progress of the sale after it had been announced to take place; or to buy in the lands on behalf of the municipalities? That the latter course could not be pursued was conceded; but, on the legality of the former question the Reeves referred there to pronounce with authority. The Treasurer, however, taking a common sense view of the situation, acted on the advice given by, it is said, the Reeves present, adjourned the sale until some time in December. Since then the question of the right of Municipalities to interfere has been considered; and, says our correspondent, it has been found that cap. 27, 33 Vic., fully provides for such a case as the present. Sub-section 2 of section 8 of this Act reads as follows:

"If the treasurer fails at such sale to sell any land for the full amount of arrears of taxes due, he shall have no authority to postpone such sale, but shall cause the same until a day then to be publicly named by him, not earlier than one week nor later than three months thereafter, of which adjourned sale he shall give notice by public proclamation and by advertisement in one of the local papers in which the original sale was advertised, and on such day he shall sell such lands, *unless otherwise directed by the local municipality* in which they are situate, by a vote of the majority thereof, shall accept such sum as full payment of such arrears of taxes; but the owner of any such land may at any time before the sale tender the same, except upon payment to the county treasurer of the full amount of arrears due, together with the expenses of sale; and the treasurer shall account to the local municipality for the full amount of taxes that shall be paid."

It therefore appears that the Treasurer was right in announcing the wishes of the Reeves present for an adjournment. The question now arises—having asked for time and directed a sale to take place in December—can they still further postpone in case buyers cannot be found to purchase who will pay the full amount of taxes against the lots? And if they can, and do, will not the amount of taxes remain a lien upon the lots for the amount that neither the owner will pay them, nor any one else take the lands for the taxes? It is important that the law governing such cases should be generally known; and we think it may be safely held that public opinion will approve such interpretation of it, or such alteration, if need be, as will favour municipalities rather than those of private speculators.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT in another column calls attention to a matter which is of grave importance. We are inclined to agree with "a Christian employer" that the remedy for the evil must not be sought solely in legislation. The mind of the commercial world is, at the moment stirred by recent cases of embezzlement, and it is not so very long ago since we dwelt on a suicide which resulted from this crime—sin, after its manner, bringing forth worse sin. It is, we think, possible, as one correspondent suggests, that juries and judges are too lenient with embezzlers, or, as he calls them, "these Thugs of the business world." But we deprecate the fierce way in which he writes, and think it is much better that they should be treated justly than "mercilessly." But the severity of justice should be dealt out to them invariably. They often sap the life of a fine business. They sometimes run away that merely with the profits, but the greater part of a year's revenue. It is not so very long since the traveller for the house in Canada of its kind went off with all the accounts and went across the line. He had a good salary and a good position, and was treated as one of the firm. "My experience and observation justifies me in the view that a large proportion of non-success among business men is owing to this curse, and punishments "ought to be proportionate to its results," and the writer advocates that "these dark, dangerous, and treacherous rascals ought to be stamped out as effectually, by certain and severe punishment, as were their Hindoo counterparts." Without acting on any such furious principles we think the judges and juries may stamp out this most dangerous of all modes of stealing. But in this as in other matters prevention is better than cure.

The distinction made by the law between stealing and embezzling is founded on true philosophy. It is obvious that there is a difference between a man who impulsively steals what he sees, and is trusted to him and a man who deliberately steals. Moreover, in the acts, apart from their moral difference, there is such a difference as could only be scientifically dealt with as it has been by legists. There are cases where embezzlement transcends in heinousness housebreaking, cases in which to the crime of taking what is not your own is added the detestable vice of ingratitude, and the dangerous wickedness of traitorous hypocrisy. Danger from night-prowling thieves is a daylight danger compared with that from embezzlers, and if a man has any of them in his employ he realises the forcible language of PHILIP VAN ARTEVELDE:

"In dark to walk through a perpetual ambush,
The man who is daily in concourse with you,
And who, perhaps, eats at your table, and who is the whole time robbing you is a villain, it must be confessed, of a very dark type. And what shall we say of those who sometimes make off with the money of widows and orphans? But if the punishment were made too severe it would defeat its object. When death was a sentence for sheep-stealing, it was a conviction was by no means easy, and hence the statute of the 8th of ELIZABETH was repealed. That statute, framed in a spirit which would suit the most violent, deprived the thief of the benefit of clergy, and so hit a his soul as well as body, "to the end that the fraternity or brotherhood of cutpurses and pickpockets may not continue to live idle by the secret spoil of good and true "subjects." The embezzler, unlike the thief, is often a very industrious person, and not infrequently a loud professor of religion, and if we are to hang him, as a corresponding would seem to wish, it would be very hard on him if we were to add to the capital punishment what in this age would sound like a capital joke, that he should be deprived of the attendance of his favourite clergyman.

Now as we have indicated, we think much of the embezzlement might be done away with, if the "hose" would only deal fairly by those he employs, and in doing this, deal fairly with himself. We are taught to pray that we may not be led into temptation. Why is it that we are not taught to pray to be able to resist temptation? The reason is obvious. Human nature is very weak, and if exposed to the assaults of temptation, will, as we know, easily fall. But what do we see in offices in this city? We see men with salaries from $7 to $10 a week entrusted with large sums of money, and expected to discharge responsible duties. The employer makes from $6,000 to $20,000 a year, and his clerks do not get as much as will keep body and soul together, where there is a family. Is it not fair? is it not Christian? it is not wise, whatever fools who prate about ADAM SMITH without understanding him may say? Is it very unjust to place young men in a position of temptation, and add to the force of the temptation the poignant sense of injustice. So much for the employers. If men exposed to temptation, be it ever so great, embezzle, they should be punished and punished severely. Nobody forced them to accept a small salary. They went into the "hard" man's employ with their eyes open, and his greed, and injustice, and "hardness" do not excuse them. In the case of those who without being dealt hardly with embezzle, the full penalty should always be given. Sometimes we find people with good salaries turn to gambling or drinking, and divert their employers' money into the channel of their lusts. On such the weightiest force of justice should fall. The word "embezzle" is derived from the old English word "bezzle"—to drink hard—or perhaps more from the old French *besiller*—to over turn, to destroy; and very frequently embezzlement is the result of the drunkenness which is run away with, while nothing could be more destructive to solvent Grit principles than to be ready to back up the appeal for severity. But we would at the same time ask all employers to see that it is the most powerful appeal to the jury's sympathies, that the culprit had a miserable home, and that he had had very distinctly the Ministerial sneers, "hard" and "arrogant" applied to him in the case of Mr. CAUCHOS, who sold debentures endorsed by Ontario to a concern of which he was the chief shareholder at 85, it seems to be the standing rule of "Reform" financiers to undersell their own market if possible, and let the world know that the "national policy" of their Party is being fulfilled, which is to make the Dominion a "cheap country!"

THE MENNONITE IMMIGRATION.

THROUGH the agency of Mr. JACOB E. KLOTZ, son of Mr. OTTO KLOTZ, of Preston, Mennonites to the number of over three thousand have been settled in Manitoba. These settlers, although they come to us from Russia, are Germans, being in fact part of a German colony shifted over the Russian frontier at a former period, to escape the Prussian conscription law. They went to Russia with a guarantee made by the Russian Government that they should be exempted from military service; but a year or two ago it was decreed at St. Petersburg that this exemption could not be kept up, and the Mennonites were given warning that they would have to take their chances of being drafted out of the country. Many of them elected to leave, and the result is a Mennonite emigration from Russia to Canada and the United States. They are a quiet, industrious, thrifty people, and that great government which bounds is a gain to the country. It may show that they did not come to Canada empty-handed, the mention to their cash exchanges through the Dominion Agency amounted to over $100,000. It may be known to over who had dealings with them that they had more means available had occasion required, and the money they brought with them from Russia was the proceeds of sales of chattel property, their right to the land and improvements thereon they had left behind them counting for nothing. But the Russian Government reconsidered this question of Mennonite landed rights—wonder whether BISMARCK put in a word, there!—and the result is that the Mennonite settlers of two weeks ago received nearly $30,000 for land, and some $30,000 more is now on the way, as we hear, to Manitoba. The Mennonite immigration is a good thing for Canada, and a good deal more of it will not hurt us.

THE REACTION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

THERE is no fact so palpable, no truth so fixed, that it may not be shaken and not deny with a hardihood which is astonishing. In the face of the numerous election reverses which have befallen their Party in Ontario and Quebec, the chief organ the other day asked if what concessions would the Ministerial Party make of four or five seats. The implied untruth was as great as though it had been expressed in so many words. By a recapitulation of the constituencies which have returned members to the Commons at last General Election we have shown how strong and general is the reaction in Ontario and Quebec. We extend the consideration of the matter to-day by a reference to the Maritime Provinces, mainly dealing, however, with Nova Scotia.

In Prince Edward Island is concerned, the Ministerial Party have suffered a reverse which is severe in any sense, but which they prove delirious enough to be not so far as the representation of that Province is concerned. There is no reaction in that Province. The injustice which Mr. MACKENZIE has done the Island has sunk deep into the hearts of the people, and that it will be made manifest next session by her members. It is almost an absolute certainty that the resignation of Mr. LAIRD will be followed by a seat to the Opposition. Mr. ROSS, though brother of the ex-Minister, is known to be a man of independence, which, he hoped, would lead to his return unop, posed. Simply because these declarations are made we do not consider that the Opposition they brought out Mr. CARTWRIGHT, who stood squarely upon their platform, and was returned, to represent a seat formerly held by a supporter of the Government, by a majority of over a hundred.

The appointment of county court judges afforded an excellent test of the belief entertained by the Government as to their strength in the Province. Every appointment made by Mr. N. I. McKAY, one of the members for Cape Breton, desired the judgeship of the county. And why should they give it to him? The Cape Breton Times, the Government paper, itself supplied the answer at the time. It said he was treated as one of the firm. "My experience and observation justifies me in the view that a large proportion of non-success among business men is owing to this curse, and punishments "ought to be proportionate to its results," and the writer advocates that "these dark, dangerous, and treacherous "rascals ought to be stamped out as effectually, by certain and severe punishment, as were their Hindoo counterparts." Without acting on any such furious principles we think the judges and juries may stamp out this most dangerous of all modes of stealing. But in this as in other matters prevention is better than cure.

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UNNECESSARILY DISTURBED.

PASSING from what is known something of to what is known nothing of, the course of the Purity Party undertakes to enlighten its readers as to the difficulties of the Conservative Party in finding a candidate for Cardwell. We beg to inform our Grit contemporary that we know much of the subject it undertakes to deal with as a pig knows about a holiday, and no more. The difficulties of the Conservative Party are all of its own imagining. If it had disclosed the difficulties of its own Party it would have had something substantial to tell. Why, the Secretary of the Grit Reading Room has been running his feet out of shape for a couple of months in the hope of finding a candidate! Let not our contemporary be disturbed. The Conservative electors of Cardwell will nominate their man at the proper time, and what is more they will elect him.

As the Reformers of Cardwell are shortly to meet to nominate a candidate, for the representation of Cardwell in the stead of the late Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, we would take the liberty of naming Mr. James D. Edgar as a fit and proper person to contest the constituency. Our acquaintance in that line is great.—*Kingston Daily News.*

WELL, that's not a bad suggestion. Mr. EDGAR always makes a good runjust good enough to be beaten. He would be a good enough candidate for any other Grit. He has become so used to tumbles of the kind that another fall won't hurt him.

BELFORD'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

In the prospectus of their new magazine, the first number of which has just appeared, Belford Bros. shocked a weak sentimentality by saying in pretty plain terms that their venture was not based upon the idea of a demand for Canadian literature. A glance at the opening number, however, will satisfy the reader that they have not neglected the home field. Such articles as "Universities in Canada," "Will with a Wisp," and "Ontario Sketches," will be understood is written by a distinguished graduate of our foremost University, and, "The Preservation of our Forests," evince a desire on the part of the publishers to neglect exclusively Canadian subjects, while such names as Mrs. Moodie, Geo. Stewart, jr., (himself a few years ago the publisher of a Canadian magazine), Charles Sangster, Rev. JE. McD. Dawson, Dr. Hodgins, Thos. D. King, and J. A. Phillips afford proof enough that Canadian writers of ability may expect to find in its pages a vehicle of communication with the public.

The number opens with a few chapters of Mr. James Payn's new story, "What He Cost Her," to be published simultaneously in *Belford's Magazine* and an English periodical. They introduce us to the quarters of a trio of subalterns in her Majesty's service, and the complications which arise from the persons of future chapters. "Universal Confederation in Outline" is a claim and well considered paper on a subject of much interest in this country, which, if it be not the outcome of a continued existence of the outlying colonies, will be, unless we are much mistaken, evoked by such a neglecting of our interests that University powers, which, it is contended, to be illegally exercised, constitute a grievance, contains some statistics of value. Mr. Stewart's paper on Carlyle throws into a comparatively new light the life of one of some of the weak points of the sage of Ecclefechan. "Recollections of Some Of American novel-writers there are, very few whose works are more widely read in Canada than those of Mrs. Moodie. We are disposed to think that when Canadian readers have perused "Roughing it in the Bush" and "Life in the Clearings" they will think differently of her. Mr. Sangster's "Ballad of Hudson, The Bee is a young man who has been engaged in a great deal of work in the Canadian Post Office Department, and that as a British vessel was in point of law considered British territory, the crime was committed by the death of the deceased in a British ship is a fallacious argument, which, if it prevailed, would place the Strathclyde, and all such vessels, in a position to be used as a means of escape from the law. Suppose, for example, that the Strathclyde, instead of being in the Atlantic, had been in the Pacific, and that the crime had been committed on board the Strathclyde, which brought him within the jurisdiction of this country, but Lochabay said he could not be said to have been in any sense constructively on board the Strathclyde, and if he was on the high seas at that time he could not be punished for an infraction of British laws, yet it could not be said that he would escape altogether. He would be amenable to the law of his own country, and it could not be presumed that the law of any civilized people would be so administered as to allow such an offence to pass without adequate punishment. The ground of the decision which unfortunately existed is was to him a great satisfaction to know that the late Sir Justice Archibald—whose loss they all deplored—had read his judgment, and had expressed himself as concurring in the conclusion and the grounds of that conclusion. That lamented judge's opinion could not of course be of any avail, but as the judge of the court were of opinion that the conviction should be quashed, it would accordingly be quashed.

Mr. Justice Lush remarked that the decision, if any were possible with Parliament. Parliament was fully competent to legislate with regard to the three-mile zone. There being six judges in favour of the conviction and seven against, the conviction is therefore quashed.

DEATH OF LORD HERRIES.

The death is announced of Lord Herries at his hotel in Berkeley square. His lordship's health had been in an unsatisfactory state for some time past. The late peer's father, Marmaduke Wm. Constable, assumed by Royal licence the surname of Maxwell, on his succession to the estate on Lady Winifred Maxwell, only daughter and heiress of Wm. Maxwell, called Earl of Nithsdale. The deceased peer is succeeded in the Scottish peerage and extensive estates in Yorkshire by Dumfriesshire by his eldest son Marmaduke, Master of Herries, born October 4, 1837, and married April 14, 1875, to the Hon. Angela Mary Charlotte Fitzalan Howard, second daughter of Lord Howard of Glossmore.

ANOTHER SPIRITUALISTY COMMITTED.

On Nov. 10th, at the Haddenfield Police Court, the Rev. Frank Ward Maule, formerly Baptist minister of Totterdown, near Bristol, was brought up charged, under the Vagrant Act, with having, at Hoddesdon, on the 23rd ult., used certain subtle craft, means, or devices, by palmistry or otherwise, whereby he had imposed upon George Hopplestone, and Henry Bedford Lodge. Henry Bedford Lodge, Kirkbeck commission agent, said he was present at a séance. Sometimes the room was so dark that they could not see each other nor the table, and it would be impossible to see the pencil mentioned (some black thread found among the prisoner's paraphernalia) on a slate underneath the table. He was moved by the spasms the musical box did not always give the regulation number of raps for "No" and "Yes;" sometimes it struck four, five, or six times, and this was often the case where there was a duplicate box. Sometimes the spirits did not think psalm tunes and conjuring were suitable, and then the box was put in the stage. In 1835 the late Mr. Lane started with a box, and he was followed by the imagician and the mirror of ink in the boy's hand; and "Esthen" vainly attempted to explain the phenomena by "spiritual magnetic miracle." Had the public read the "Ancient Fathers," Dr. G. A. Hamilton, who said nothing that was a mocker-book, they would have found (chap. xxxiii., 1832) the "spirit" was a mere conjuring trick. In India, Churchill's "Mount Lebanon" (1853), again, describes a notable feat performed by the Druses, which, if it could be, would place under the head of "materialized spiritualism," to use the "Irish Bull" of the day. My list of authors ranging over the "five quarters" of the globe is far too long for quotation.

GLASGOW AND ABERDEEN UNIVERSITIES ELECTION.

The official declaration of the poll was made as follows:—For Lord Advocate Watson, 2,392; for Dr. Kirkwood, 1,798; majority for the latter, 394. Majority for Watson, 1,798.

THE VANE BARONETCY AND ESTATES.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Nov. 13th, before Vice-Chancellor Hall, the case of "Vane v. Vane" was commenced. The plaintiff in the case is Mr. Frederick Vane, the son of the late Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane. He was born in 1837, and was for some time an officer in the 17th Lancers. He left the army, and has since married a Miss Jones, by whom he has issue. The object in this suit is to establish his right to the title and estates of his nephew, Sir H. R. F. Vane, Bart., of Hutton, in the County of Durham, and of Armathwaite in the same county, on the ground that his elder brother, the late Sir Frederick Vane, was illegitimate. In 1796 Sir Frederick Vane was living with a domestic servant named Hannah Bowerbanks, and by her had two children—Hannah, born in 1794, and Walter in 1795. In January, 1796, Sir Frederick placed his wife in lodgings at Bushey, and was shortly expecting her confinement. The plaintiff alleges that Hannah Bowerbanks was then under his protection and that he should not be responsible for the birth. When Frances Vane was about nineteen years old she became engaged to the daughter of the then Bishop of Ripon; but his father opposed the marriage, and it was broken off. In 1820 she became engaged to another lady—young, pretty, and rich—but the plaintiff alleges that Sir Frederick became furious, and that the marriage was also broken off. In 1822 Frances Vane met Miss Diana Olivia Beaniere, the daughter of a Mr. Charles George Beaniere, of St. Leonard's Lodge, Horsham, and proposed to her. The plaintiff alleges that upon hearing this Sir Frederick went up to London and had a stormy interview with Mr. Beaniere, and in the heat of his anger said that Francis was a bastard; upon this Mr. Beaniere wrote to him to the Rev. Sir Justice Archibald—whose loss they all deplored—had read his judgment, and had expressed himself as concurring in the conclusion and the grounds of that conclusion. That lamented judge's opinion could not of course be of any avail, but as the judge of the court were of opinion that the conviction should be quashed, it would accordingly be quashed.

Mr. Justice Lush remarked that the decision, if any were possible with Parliament. Parliament was fully competent to legislate with regard to the three-mile zone. There being six judges in favour of the conviction and seven against, the conviction is therefore quashed.

DEATH OF LORD HERRIES.

The death is announced of Lord Herries at his hotel in Berkeley square. His lordship's

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

To Tuesday, Nov. 14th, Inclusive.

THE CASE OF THE FRANCONIA.

On Nov. 11th, the Court for Crown Cases Reserved assembled at Westminster for the purpose of delivering judgment in the case of the Queen v. Keyn, which involved a question of great importance in our municipal law and international law. The Judges present were, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Coleridge, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Lush, Sir R. Brett, Mr. Justice Grove, Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Denman, Sir R. P. Amphlett, Mr. Justice Lindley, and Sir Fitz James Stephen. There was a large attendance of the Bar, and spectators crowded the rest of the court. The result of the judgment occupies ten columns of the *Times*, but the following is a condensed abstract:—The question involved the jurisdiction of British criminal courts over acts of violence committed by foreigners, while on board a foreign vessel within three miles of the coast of the territory of the country to which the offender belongs. The prisoner was indicted at the Central Criminal Court for the manslaughter of Jessie Dover Young on the high seas, and within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. The deceased was a passenger on board the Strathclyde, a British steam vessel, bound from London to Boulogne, and was drowned in the place of one mile and nine-tenths of a mile from Dover pierhead, and within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. The prisoner was run into by the Franconia, in consequence of which she sank, and the deceased woman was drowned. The Franconia was carrying the German mails from Hamburg to St. Thomas's, in the Danish West Indies, and was under the command of the Fran

CANADIAN.

, Digby, of Brantford, is asked ... and will most probably be ...con.

g of Mount Pleasant, near Brant-... lecturing to the students of the ... instead of Dr. Baptie, who re-... to accept a position in the ...nical School.

Dundas *Banner* :—"They have ...Right tap at the Dundas gas ... and our citizens are now enjoying ...rest, brighter and cheapest gas ... anywhere in Canada."

ion paper says :—"Peter Carroll, ... stole Mr. Connor's deed of a ...ified to get a loan of money on it. ...ed. He pleaded guilty of the ...d was committed for trial."

Belleville *Intelligencer*, Nov. ... A year ago to-day the ferry stop-...ng on account of the ice for one ...n again resumed running until ... when the bay closed finally for the ...

Mr. Wm. Fleming, of London, ...olved to leave that city for Aus-... commercial venture, the *Free* ... he has leased his refinery grounds ... M. Lawrason, of Woodstock, who ...ent a new refinery.

Goodbridge *Free Press* says :—... Lewis and Berral, two of the old-... conclusions of last week's issue (V. C. ...ure discharged on Tuesday last. ...7th, for the assigned reason that ...both interested; and private busi-...

y a valuable team of horses belong-...bert Beaty, of Cedar Grove, was ...ing in the street, started to run down ... of the mill pond, pitching a wag-...bed they were shoved into the ...d before assistance reached them ...drowned.

the Oshawa *Vindicator* :—"The ...siness is getting to a fine point. ...ders were put in for wood for ...ls. Only one or two were over ...rs per cord, and several were be-...figure. The contract was awarded ...for good solid body wood."

arry Sound *North Star*, November ...:—"The fall of 1876 will long be ...ered as one of the most delightful in ...tories of the first settlers of this ... A clear sky and bright sunshine ...acterized the past few days. Who ...be in love with such a climate?" ...ntreal *Herald*, Nov. 23rd, says : ... court-martial which investigated ...reported charges brought against Ma-...jor Wynne and Sergt. Wilson, of ...A, for bribing markers at a rifle ...tion and general insubordination, ...dered their decision entirely exon-... two men on footing.

Ottawa *Free Press* of a recent date ...A horse and express waggon, ...ned a couple of hundred dollars, ...fered for sale by Mr. J. Berming-...ne by Ward's market this morning, ...y that could be got for the lot was ... they were knocked down to Moses ...at that figure. The times do seem ...

. McTaggart, near Appin, has sold ... Scates, wood contractor of the ...Western railway, a number of acres of ...ber for contract price at $16 a ...ld is to be left cleared, ready for ...g the brush. The timber is very con-...the Appin station for delivery.

Western contemporary says :—"A ...time since the house of Mr. Buchanan, ...ville, was struck by lightning, the ...nstrated the chimney, hurling a num-...stones in the air, disjointing stove ...and removing lids of the stove, giving ...Buchanan, who was sitting by the stove ...time, a great fright."

the St. Thomas *Times* :—"Beans ...stely taken a considerable rise, and 90 ...bushel is now being paid for them ...year-load. A few weeks ago 46 to 50 ...was the ruling price. Large quantities ...ing shipped to Detroit from stations ...Canada Southern between St. Thomas ...Chatham."

Kingston *Daily News*, of Nov. 22nd, ...:—"Mr. George Morton left the city ...for England. During the fall he has ...y shipped about 7,000 boxes of cheese ...000 kegs of butter, and he is now ...cross the ocean to begin the work ...ish his business. He goes also in the ...vocate any special ecclesiastical ...business, which is daily increasing in ...and yield—fifty tons of leaf having ...pped lately. It is also contemplated ...t to sell samples of phosphate taken ...d mines recently in this section of ...country."

correspondent writing from Niagara ...says that Mr. Martin Farquhar Tup-...author of "Proverbial Philosophy," ...visiting with the Rev. E. J. and ...Hincks, formerly of Belleville, at their ...mce, the Parsonage, Clifton. A few ...ngs since he gave a private reading to ...ntlemen at the Clifton House, when ...ing-room, charming all by his beautiful ...ering of some of his own immortal lines. ...by his frank, genial manner and ...y words to every one present.—*Guelph* ...

Nov. 22nd.

the Paris *Star* :—"We understand ...several English sparrows have made ...appearance lately in Paris, on ...on and at Whitlaw's mill. We are cor-...y informed that two at least of these ...and little birds were seen early ...day last week from a party on the cars ...Paris. There are plenty of them in ...ford and Galt; and if our juveniles ...leave them alone they will soon multi-...ish as also, a little later, will ...ing the vast increase of late years in the ...ms of caterpillars, grasshoppers, and ...pestiferous insects in our orchards."

e Guelph *Mercury*, of Nov. 22nd, ...:—Mrs. Duncan McKeracher, a well-...n resident of Puslinch for the past ...ntieth years, died suddenly on Sunday.

She was an extraordinarily heavy wo-...her weight being about 400 lbs. when ...weighed. She was in consequence not ...to do any kind of work for several ...past. The cause of her death is ...upaired to the last. She was a woman ...essing more than ordinary intelligence, ...good judgment, and considerable ...ledge of the world. She was an attached ...member of the East Puslinch Presbyterian ...ch. She was fifty-three years of age. ...burial took place on Sunday."

Brief and just complaints are being made ...and many others who had money in the ...Office Savings Bank, at the time of ...dulation of the late Premier Mills, ...ed as yet have been unable to obtain a ...tlement of their claims. Some time ago ...D. Inspector investigated these ...ims, and intimated that payment would ...ce made, but it seems that matters ...ins unsettled. Whose fault is it? Surely ...depositors ought not to be treated in ...ashby manner. Many of them have ...ir money in their business, and to meet ...ir liabilities, and it is high time they ...paid. We trust that the Minister of the ...ns authorities will be sufficient to secure ...diate attention to this matter.—*Indian True Banner*.

says the Belleville *Intelligencer* :—"Those ...ish to contrast the style of manu-...chitecture in favour twenty years ago, ...h the models which find favour at the ...sent, can do so to perfection by ...king at the Peerless, Katie Gray, and ...ers, as they rest in our market ...y Thompson's, and then continuing their ...ks to Pretty's dock, where the lady ...ly conductors of the Peerless, ...ed, as they rest in the water ...her contour. The old style was narrow ...ow, and comparatively speaking ...slip over the surface. Both styles have ...ticular advantages, and the latest ...ring but that a modification of the old-...fashioned model may prove superior in speed ...least a couple of hundred dollars, ...fered for sale by Mr. J. Berming-...ne by Ward' market this morning, ...that could be got for the lot was ...they were knocked down to Moses ...at that figure. The times do seem ...

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The Religion of Young Men.

(From the London World).

Most people have at some period of their lives asked themselves what are the uses and advantages of religion which cannot be as well supplied by the accepted notions of morality or the current customs of civilized society. It is imagine a student, a self-instructed nature, in which our convictions should be unfettered, our ideas spontaneous, our minds untinctured by the trad itions of our youth. Ideas and teachings filter down through generations. For some time philosophers and men of science hoped wonders from the investigation of Caspar Hauser's singular case, yet now it is well-known to have been only a gross piece of imposture. It is then not so easy as may be thought to give a definite answer to the question, What is the use of religion? Most men take their religion, as they do their parentage, on trust. The heir to a large fortune thinks less of his money than the suddenly enriched pauper. In like manner, the religion that is imbibed in infancy has often had vivid personal interest ere manhood's completed promise is arrived at. When a young man is exceptionally religious, he is usually vouched a prig. Assume a large party collected in a country house; no notorious sinners in their midst; the average tone of well-bred indifference, with the tacit acceptance of the Christian dogma, prevailed amongst them. When the Sunday comes round, and the ladies more or less willingly prepare for church, what is the conduct of the young men? One or two plead indisposition; some have urgent letters to write; others only attend the London churches, where the music is excellent and the ritual elaborate. The lazy, indeed, of Sunday, as of other days, finds himself the only man in the assemblage of devout worshippers, perhaps a school-boy home for the holidays, and an Oxford tutor who is shortly about to take orders." Yet what one of these apparently irreligious young men can fairly be called vicious? they would shrink from a mean or dishonourable action; they would not ill-treat a woman; they are upright, honest, and generous; but they have an invincible repugnance to going to church. Attendance at church is not to be regarded as the criterion of holiness. Women, even when vain, idle, and worldly, are more regard to the external observances of religion. Why this difference? Husband and wife, united together in the bonds of love and sympathy and common abhorrance of the minor cares of life, drift apart in the question of religious pressure itself. Perhaps of the two the man is the more honourable, the more estimable, the more self-denying. Again, the husband married man, reversing St. Paul's dictum, cares for the things for this world, and pleases his wife, and, if he be a father, it would almost seem as if the sole use of religion were to nourish infancy and consolide age. Are the petitions offered up at our mother's knee of no avail? Have the tender words learned in childish reverence, burns on fruit, then, that the grown-up man virtually rejects all that seemed to him in early youth so right and beautiful?

It is impossible here even to summarise the causes why the religion of young men is so unsatisfactory. But two chief reasons may be enumerated. The one is the consciousness of unbelief, the other a species of false shame, withholding a man from giving utterance to opinions at variance with his whole life as it variance. Roman Catholics assert, as one of the great advantages of their Church, that her members are so fully impressed with the truth of her doctrines that, though vicious, careless, or irreligious, they never for one moment doubt, and can at any time be reconciled to religion, be most egregious of sinners becoming the greatest of saints. There are certainly examples of this sort in history; yet it would not be right to attribute such results entirely to the teaching of the Vatican. Rather it be said that the very strong and vivid passions which propel men into wickedness are, when converted into a right channel, merely helps to sanctity. It is a very common phase in a young man's life that, suddenly removed from the paternal home, surrounded by those who doubts had never, entered nor discussion, questioned him, he finds life under a different, hedged round with temptations, brimming over with material pleasures and their histories had passed away. Begins haunted my boyhood; bogies haunt me now. Of the whole series I think I like better the bogies of my early days. I feel, I proved their fallaciousness, whereas the bogies of to-day are very real. He has no sound, no sight, no smell, no touch, no taste, no sense of them. Yet he knows that he has seen them, he has felt them, he has tasted them, he has smelt them, he has heard them. Why does he know that? Because I'm still able to feel my way about town, while they have lost the organs, and so the bogies are one, each for himself, to do it for them.

I used to think that the sceptic heard of the "great city," its crimes, temptations, etc., very vaguely alluded to, very dreadful bogies indeed! Spending a Christmas eve with the appearance of jolly happy people, passing their time in perpetual revelry, and in picking up the gold with which, as I heard, the City was paved, yet sucked the life-blood of the unfortunate country lad, the rising generation, either died or learned to suck in their turn. What did I find it? Only a Babylon—a Babylon, indeed, rife with commonplace people taking life in a commonplace way, relieved occasionally by cigars, champagne, and sundry brandies-and-sodas!

The stories of the world, the flesh, and the old gentleman with a tail were also bogies of most fearful import to me. I find them—what?

Not what my childhood's imagination conjured them—not anything to shudder indeed. From whom do men receive their religious notions? Clearly from their mothers, whose mind's have accustomed to the official interpretation of the prayer-book. The next stage in life, and I was required to learn to said to fortify a boy's religion; shirking, indifferent, and irreverent attention only increase a lad with a dislike of everything connected with theology. What wonder that early manhood should incline to the belief that the Deity cares not what I have nothing to do with religious dogmas? It is significant to hear of men like Wellington, Dundas, educated in the strictest Calvinistic practices, developing into the democrat and freethinker; or Dundas, whose mother, whose hood was passed in the surroundings of presbyterian Clapham, marrying a Catholic, a life which, while one of unblemished morality, yet could not be classed as that of "a model husband." No man has a second life, who has not proved and tried it, and who is not prepared to lose all sooner than the certainty of his belief. Perhaps the most honourable, the more estimable, the more self-denying man, the husband married man, reversing St. Paul's dictum, cares for the things for this world, and pleases his wife, and, if he be a father, it would almost seem as if the sole use of religion were to nourish infancy and consolide age. Are the petitions offered up at our mother's knee of no avail? Have the tender words learned in childish reverence, burns on fruit, then, that the grown-up man virtually rejects all that seemed to him in early youth so right and beautiful?

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Not long ago five heel of cattle belonging to Mr. Geo. Black, sought an untimely fate by jumping down from the side of a mountain near Pitt Lake, a depth of about 500 feet; they were all killed, one of them being actually cut in two by falling across the limb of a tree. The carcasses are of course worthless.

The steamship Dakota, on her last trip from Tacoma and Olympia (Oregon) to San Francisco, carried away 170,000 pounds of hops, consigned to Messrs. Corbitt & Mackay. The hops were valued at $40,000. This is the largest shipment ever made from the northern coast by any one vessel. These hops will be shipped East and to Europe.

The contract for supplying coal and wood to Government House and Buildings for the ensuing nine months has been awarded to Capt. W. H. Clarke at $8.90 per English ton for coal, and $4.50 and $6 (stove-cut) per cord for wood. There were four tenders, and the contract was awarded in the usual manner—to the lowest responsible bidder.

It is mentioned that Sir Hugh Allan has telegraphed from San Francisco announcing the success of his mission to form a company to carry the rich beds of coal recently discovered by him on the East Coast (Vancouver Island). The energy the captain has shown, and the success he has met with, contrasts favourably with the stupidity and failure of the party who took the sale of the Texada deposits in hand.

Recently a Greek named Vischer was arrested and charged with having stolen $350 in gold dust, the property of Mr. G. B. Wright, at Dease Creek, Cassiar, in September last. Circumstances point to the supposition that the prisoner knew that the gold dust had been deposited in a tent and that watching his opportunity he cut a hole in the tent and abstracted the dust therefrom. Sufficient evidence to convict him was not available, however, and he was released.

Coming Round.

(From Sairey Gamp, of Shoe Lane, to Betsy Prig, of Peterborough Court.)

DEAR BETSY,

This 'ere comes a 'coping as 'ow you are well, I's a wishe ...

'Ope you may ne'er find 'em fall!

Which you 'll grape be surprised at this letter, as well to my Prig 'tis beknown

For some time we ain't bin a bit together, but each on us mondished alone.

But now as you 're turned up that Willyum-all Betsy, 'ow could you, my dear,

Put up with that party so long? Yes, I'd none him! But there! there's no fear

As he 'll ever be betrayed up, which his last games with that there old York

Must have; jes about doubled 'im up—as I 'm sure is a 'appy day's work.

The artful and triangular traitor! As wanted to bustle my Ben!

Which, Betsy, you knowed him as slob, but he 's took a new life since then.

Ah, you, Betsy Prig—Lord forgive yer!—did use to drivey my pet,

Which, now he 's so high, is a thing as I 'm sure you must greatly regret.

But Willyum! the warmint! Oh, Betsy, that man pays me clean off my nad.

With his *e-cochin*, and pamphlets, and stuff, as is things I despise and yet dread.

But now you are down on 'im proper, it comforts my soul, Betsy Prig.

Let 'im have it, my dear, hard and strong, till he trembles like thingemajig!

Which you scaped him too long; as perhaps he wasn't grateful. Ah! few on 'em is.

Why there's my poor Ben—no matter! You rounded a bit, as he rix:

And now—well, less writing's a good 'un, my pattens is things as strikes terror;

But your ear's at yours in his rise is jest love-ly, my dear, and no error!

Then your love for the Turk is that touching it 'ffections move to tears.

If he only had wings he 'd be fit, like a Syrup, for upper spears.

While as for them Scurvy 'uns, another, your Sairey sez, "Serve 'em all right!"

And when Betsy sez dittos to Sairey, I feel I must bust with delight.

Then Roochum is Hogres owdashus. Oh, Betsy, I shake my sides

When I thinks of the mounts, Ultimatums, and other 'ole 'orses Aney

Do stang 'em, my dear. You 're a good 'un at Bonapers with 'im! Yes, Betsy!

And it does my heart good but to hear you a slogging them black 'uns chaces.

But wotever you do, my dear Betsy, don't give that ere Willyum no peace.

Yor Mot 'ed my blessin, and mind squelch him, or drive him to Rome, if not Greece.

Though you lovey 'im well, I know I must 'im so long,

Chuck him up, he 's a dead 'un, you know;

As my friend Minis P. M. O. Harris, sentenced me of that long 'aco.

And, dear, let bygones be bygones! Though ...fing uncommon well,

Old Betsy yet yearns to be your companion. Drop 'im, my dear, and come back to Betsy.

The tea-pot and springes shall be ready, Betsy, ...ter's tree of wittles won't damp.

And a chat o'er old times with Betsy will comfort ...

Your own

SAIREY GAMP.

—*Punch*.

MY "BOGIES."

(From Tinsley's Magazine.)

I've not the least doubt that I'm only exactly like other men, a fair average of an respectable middle age, and who, in the quiet of their evenings, sometimes over a pipe and a glass, with their feet on dogs, like to sit thinking of the present and the past. Very few men—of middle age—think of the future of their lives unless something exceptional is to happen to their knowledge, or though vicious, careless, or irreligious, they never for one moment doubt, and can at any time be reconciled to religion, the most egregious of sinners becoming the greatest of saints. There are certainly examples of this sort in history; yet it would not be right to attribute such results entirely to the teaching of the Vatican. Rather it be said that the very strong and vivid passions which propel men into wickedness are, when converted into a right channel, merely helps to sanctity. It is a very common phase in a young man's life that, suddenly removed from the paternal home, surrounded by those who doubts had never, entered nor discussion, questioned him, he finds life under a different, hedged round with temptations, brimming over with material pleasures and their histories had passed away. Begins haunted my boyhood; bogies haunt me now. Of the whole series I think I like better the bogies of my early days. I feel, I proved their fallaciousness, whereas the bogies of to-day are very real. He has no sound, no sight, no smell, no touch, no taste, no sense of them. Yet he knows that he has seen them, he has felt them, he has tasted them, he has smelt them, he has heard them. Why does he know that? Because I'm still able to feel my way about town, while they have lost the organs, and so the bogies are one, each for himself, to do it for them.

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Yes, I repeat, "It is just as I thought; there is no such thing as a ghost."

"Don't be in such a hurry," he replied. "I said wind and limbs, not that you ever hear of an organ called the brain!"

I startled, and the blood rushed to my face. "Well, perhaps I do," I said at last, and if pressed, as this sharp faced man might press me, was I to confess to my delight, I had felt a shudder come over me at the thought, for he came to the point at once. "I really do not understand it."

"Certainly! I am conscious I have a brain."

"And that brain may be out of order," he said.

"Of that I am not conscious. I am sworn."

"But you have sometimes suspected it."

"I have not, I repeated, with heat.

He continued, "Mr. Frewen, are you a dreamer of dreams?"

I had never thought of it. I gasped and half rose from my chair—things which of course he noted.

"Really"—I said.

"Stop," he returned. "I know I am right; you have never thought of it; you do everything, don't speak at all. You will be wasting my time and your own, and mine is valuable."

While he was speaking, I had taken my resolution. I remembered that I had promised the consulting-room as sacred as those of the confessional; and I told him all. I told him the story of the man who had heard the story before, and then he asked me whether I was capable, if I would honestly, unshaking from my waking thoughts. I replied that I thought I could, and he said, "Go on."

"Go away for a month, and then come and tell me how you are."

"I will, he said, "I will make the effort, and though I succeeded in banishing all memory of my love, her face came to me every night."

I returned, and duly reported myself to the consulting-room, and he listened to me. I must note that I had confided my trouble to my father. Before doing this, however, I must note that I had confided my trouble to my mother; and she having gone to her father in possession of some of the facts of my case, he was at once indignant and contemptuous, and I believe he thought I was really going mad.

Imagine, then, the consternation produced by the advice Dr.——gave when I went to him a second time. He listened to my report of myself, and I told him:

"The dream of this woman's face is driving you mad. Go and find her."

"Go! I said, I thought the doctor mean; In all my thoughts of the face of my dreams I had never pictured it as by any remote possibility existing. The idea seemed to take possession of me like new life. Was it possible, or was the doctor only suggesting it as a means of assuming a poor crazy fellow by humouring his delusion? But at anything I would go. I had madeup my mind to that, though it was not so easy to say where.

"Go, he continued, "and come back."

"I am. I never joke on such subjects."

"Where shall I go?"

"Nay, I cannot tell you that. Try and realize the locality indicated in your dream."

"I Shall I find her?" I said.

He hesitated for the first time.

"There is a theory," he said—"mind, I do not commit myself by saying my theory—that people whose spirits have met in this world rarely go through the whole of life without being near each other in the flesh, though it is possible that one or both may be unconscious."

"I shall go," I said.

"Yes, of course you will" said Dr.——, shook hands with me and bowed me out.

I pass over the despair of my mother and the rage and indignation of my father, who abused the doctor roundly for sending me on a madman's errand, as he called it. I could not yield to his plans and thoroughly understand what a practical, prosaic man of business would think of my errand. But I have been, and not seen her.

I left home to find her.

II.

A MAD ERRAND.

While my proposed plan was in the highest degree distressing to my family and friends, the commencement of my search was by no means satisfactory to myself. It is all very fine and very pretty to put your mind to find out a woman you have seen only in dreams; while in the cold, practical, matter-of-fact world, such a case demanded a strait waistcoat; but it is not so easy to know how to make a start. The world was all before me, but where was I to go?

I recurred naturally to the doctor's parting words. I could not laugh at me; I had had humoured me, whether with any belief in the dream or merely to give me some thing to occupy my mind, I could hardly tell; at any rate his words had impressed me. He had said, "Try and realize the locality indicated in your dream." Even that was not easy. But at any rate it was something to do, and so I set off.

I left him and made the effort, and though I succeeded in banishing all memory of my love, her face was ever with me.

I returned, and duly reported myself to the doctor. Before doing this, however, I must note that I had confided my trouble to my mother; and she having gone to her father in possession of some of the facts of my case, he was at once indignant and contemptuous, and I believe he thought I was really going mad.

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"Go away for a month, and then come and tell me how you are."

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, Nov. 16.

THE FRANCONIA CASE.

The *Standard* considers the doctrine upheld by the majority of the judges "fraught with the gravest consequences, and may be productive of most grievous practical inconveniences. We now learn for the first time that an Englishman is never so safe as when within a mile of the English shore. If a ship like the Strasbloyda may be run down in sight of Dover harbour it follows that equally unpleasant freedoms may be taken with fishing boats, their nets, gear, and tackling—say, that seaside visitors may be roughly handled if they venture upon those short boating expeditions so dear to fresh-water sailors, or even if, in an unguarded moment, they practise sea bathing from the further end of such piers as are to be found at Brighton, Southport, and scores of other watering places. It may be that we ought to submit to all this rather than that our courts should usurp a power they do not possess. But if, as some of their lordships think, the remedy is by Act of Parliament, we may some day have to face fresh difficulties at the instance of foreign offenders, prepared to deny the competence of the English Legislature to make laws binding upon what is now judicially declared not to be English territory." Sir Alexander Cockburn expressed his inability to believe that any civilized nation would allow its subjects to commit such offences, and yet to escape punishment. But we have yet to learn who is to pay the law in motion, or by whom the expense of transporting witnesses to give evidence on a criminal trial extending to thousands of miles from the scene of action is to be borne. In most cases, time would probably would secure to the wrong doer an undeserved immunity. Nor can we forget that when the Northfleet was run down, and the lives of men, women, and children were sacrificed by the hundred, a Spanish national squadron alike ship, captain, and crew of all complicity in the transaction. The courts of the German Empire, we probably shall only more evenhanded justice than this. But still the example is not exactly calculated to sustain a robust confidence in the impartiality of foreign tribunals in similar cases."

IN A PERILOUS POSITION.

Between eight and nine o'clock on the evening of November 13th, an extraordinary occurrence took place in the tunnel of the Metropolitan Underground railway, between the King's cross and Gower street stations. About midway in the tunnel referred to is a small station where a policeman is kept, who has a powerful lantern which enables him to set the points for particular trains. Shortly before nine o'clock on Monday night this policeman descried an old man totering towards him. He placed the man in safety in his box, and found him trembling from head to foot, and wet to the skin from the water running from the walls of the tunnel against which the old man had squeezed himself to escape the passing train. The King's cross inspector being sent for, the old man was got to the station, and it was then discovered he was an inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse, named James Jones, eighty-five years of age. He was at once taken to St. Pancras Workhouse, where he gave the following narrative. He had got leave to visit his friends, and on getting out at the King's Cross station he asked a gentleman which was the way to Gower street, and the man pointing the way of the tunnel through which the train had just come, said, "That way. The old man went in that direction, and finding there was an incline leading under the arch, went down it, and although he found it perilous, he was afraid to go back, seeing what he thought were lights in the distance, he went on, as he knew there were railway arches in St. Pancras road. Suddenly he heard the noise of an advancing train and crouched close to the wall, the train nearly touching him in passing by. He believed (though of course erroneously) some must have been as many as 200 trains pass and repass him during the time he was in the tunnel. Feeling that his end was certain he says he prayed to God to allay his fears. At the intervals between the trains he kept groaning for help, and when he thought he saw a train advancing he screwed himself up as close to the wall as possible. He did not know where he was going, but presently he saw a man with a lantern, and hastened towards him and fortunately at the same time the man saw him. He was perfectly sobered and could not account for getting into the tunnel except that he took it for a railway arch leading to Gower street, and he was wholly unacquainted with the railway station.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

We read in the London *Globe*:—"Byzantium, Constantinople, or Stamboul—the point to which the eyes of Europe are just now directed—takes its name from the Greek prince Constantine, by whom it was enlarged, rebuilt, and enriched with art treasures, A. D. 328. Taken from the degenerate Greeks in 1204 by "the blind old Dandolo," the Venetians, and the Franks, it was regained by the Greeks under Michael Palæologus in 1261, and finally conquered by the Turks in 1453. Probably no position could have been better suited for the site of a city destined to be the capital of an embracing empire of two continents. It occupies a triangle space between the Sea of Marmora and the Golden Horn, the space being formed by the Seraglio and Citadel, while the base or landward side is protected by a wall of about four miles long. This wall is in very tolerable repair, and, though built long before modern artillery was known, is quite capable of being strengthened by earthworks so as to be able to resist anything but a regular siege. So long as Turkey can hold the two entrances to the Sea of Marmora—the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles—Constantinople need fear no attack. The Bosphorus is a winding channel nineteen miles in length, and defended by numerous batteries mounting nearly 400 heavy guns. The width of the Straits is not where greater than two miles and a half; and in its narrowest part there is a formidable accumulation of forts so situated that a concentrated fire of 166 guns can be brought to bear on any ship that may have the temerity to venture to try the passage. The Dardanelles form a longer and wider entrance into the Bosphorus, but are not less strongly fortified. Any attempt, therefore, to force a passage into the Sea of Marmora without having reduced these batteries would be madness; but they are open to an attack on land side, and it is with a view to render them impregnable that Colonel Valentine Baker has submitted a plan for the fortification of the land approaches. It will be seen, on reference to a map, that the Bosphorus can only be attacked from the north by a narrow belt of land protected on the south by the Sea of Marmora, and on the north by the Black Sea. This narrow strip is further reduced in width by Lake Derkos, and by the harbour of Buyuk Chekmoge. At this point the land is only about three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and Colonel Baker proposes to fortify it by a chain of entrenchments. The experience of the Prussian army before Paris in 1871 has shown that this style of defence is the most effective that can be adopted; and it is a curious coincidence that the ancient defenders of Byzantium seem to have felt that this point was one requiring special care; for only a few miles to the north of the village of Derkos are the ruins of an old Greek fortification formerly known as the Makros Teichos, or Long Wall. In the same way Colonel Baker proposes to defend the Dardanelles by a line of earthworks across the isthmus connecting Chersonese with Roumelia; this isthmus is not four miles across, and the water on both sides is deep enough to allow ships of war to come close inshore and assist in the defence of the position. By means of these two lines of forts, Constantinople would be completely defended from the north. An attack from the other side of the Sea of Marmora is hardly probable; the nearest part of Russia is the Caucasian mine land miles distant, and the country is utterly destitute of roads for artillery and supplies; and Turkey has fourteen monitors on Lake Van and Soutari, which would materially interfere with any attack from the south."

THE TURKISH NAVY.

The Turkish ironclad navy consists of fifteen vessels ready for sea, besides two nearly completed and two building. Of the vessels in commission, seven are frigates and eight corvettes; they are all armed with Armstrong guns, of which the corvettes carry four or five, and the frigates from eight to sixteen, giving a total, according to the *Journal des Débats*, of 120 heavy guns. In addition to these vessels, there are a large number of other ships, from the old screw liner down to the cutter, or despatch-boat, all of which might be used to co-operate with the troops manning the two lines of forts before alluded to. The Turkish navy musters about 50,000 men; they are on active service for seven years, and in the Redif, or Reserve, for five more. All the engineers and a large number of the officers are English. The total number of the crew of a frigate is 640 men, but the number on board in time of peace does not exceed 300; the crew of a corvette is in war 219 men, and in peace about 140. The navy is stated now to be in a very efficient state, but before it was in the hands of an English Admiral no discipline existed, and it was said to be no uncommon thing for the watch of a man-of-war to go to sleep, leaving the lower deck ports open. A story is told of a Turkish ship being sent on a cruise from Constantinople to Malta; after an absence of some week she returned without having been able to reach her destination, her captain gravely declaring that the island had vanished!

SIR RICHARD AIREY.

Sir Richard Airey, whose elevation to the Peerage is announced to-day, says a London correspondent, is a living proof of the fact that however signally a man may fail as an early period of his career he may hope to retrieve that period, and win a reputation. Upon his shoulders was laid most of the blame in connection with the terrible sufferings of our troops during the Crimean winter. He afterwards cleared himself in some measure before Mr. Roebuck's Commission of Inquiry; but for some time Quartermaster Airey was about the best abused man in England. In spite of this calumny he was created a K.C.B. in 1855, and since then has risen to be G.C.B., and held many posts of importance in the army. He is now well on in years, having been born in 1803.

NEW PORTS.

Notwithstanding all the arrangements which are being made for the death of the present Pope and the election of his successor, persons who have recently seen Pio Nono believe that he will live much longer and hearty than ever. He will be eighty-five in May, yet he appears to have all his faculties—mental and bodily—as sound as when he was in his prime. Among his recent visitors has been Dr. William Maximre Brady, formerly one of the best known clergymen of the Irish Protestant Church, whose help Mr. Gladstone found invaluable when disestablishing that Church. After the passing of the Irish Church Act Dr. Brady went to Rome for his health, and while engaged in examining the archives relating to the ecclesiastical affairs of the Irish Church he in 1873 joined the Roman communion, and his wife took the same step somewhat later.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTSHIP.

If it were not for the good temper of the American people, says the *Times*, the system which inflicts, or threatens to inflict, upon the country every four years a great administrative convulsion could not long endure the increasing strain which is put upon it. At the best, indeed, it must be regarded as a most perilous method of government when a really momentous issue is at stake.

DR. SLADE.

Notwithstanding his recent conviction, Dr. Slade still goes on holding *seances*. He is acting under legal advice, and avoids the chances of a new prosecution by the following precaution:—The sitting is held in a room which is not told that they must be content to watch the phenomena, for he offers no explanation of them, and they can assign any origin they like. Notwithstanding this reticence, greater numbers than ever flock to Dr. Slade's rooms, and—which is most to the point—pay their guineas.

MR. MARGARY'S DEATH.

It is said that the Chinese are going to hand over to England no less than £65,000 for the murder of Mr. Margary. Of the sum £10,000 will go to Mr. Margary's family.

MR. ARTHUR DILKE.

Mr. Ashton Dilke, the brother of the member for Chelsea, has been again forced to give up work, and ordered to pass the winter in Algeria. At one time we heard of his departure and no hardships seemed to affect Mr. Dilke's health. The record of his experiences in Russia and Siberia and Central Asia show him to have been possessed of nerve and powers of endurance beyond the common, and even after his return to the conventional habits of western life he seemed to bear the change well. In an evil moment for him he purchased the *Weekly Dispatch* and assumed its editorship, and the confinement and restraint which the life of a journalist imposed upon him seemed to be rapidly effected what the rigours of a Siberian winter never even suggested. His present state causes great anxiety to his friends, and it is the more and as only a few months ago he married a daughter of Mr. Eustace Smith, M.P.

PROPOSED 200-TON GUN.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes:—"The proposal to which I recently referred of making a 100 ton gun at the Woolwich Arsenal has now assumed a much more ambitious shape. Those who have gone most deeply into the subject have for some time anticipated the performance of the Elswick monster at Spezzia, and they are the least inclined to believe that its capacity is relatively greater than that of the 81-ton gun. But Woolwich concedes that the 81-ton gun is not to be the limit of our artillery. It promulgated the doctrine, in fact, long before the 81-ton gun was heard of, and it is now only waiting an agreement with Mr. Barnaby, of the Admiralty, and Admiral Boys to commence making a gun very much further in advance of the Elswick piece than that of the 81-ton infant. It has been stated that the coming gun is to be 150 tons. Another and a more definite way of put it is to weigh it 164 tons, and no doubt, with regard to the old method of loading, the 164 tons would have been the very largest gun that the inflexible is capable of receiving. But now that the creation of Sir Joseph Whitworth, in 1867 in Colburn and Holley's engineering plates, and modified from time to time by the Elswick firm, has been introduced, the dimensions even of the Inflexible may be found too small for accommodating a 200-ton gun. Such a gun Woolwich is now prepared to begin."

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Major-General Alexander has just directed attention, in a letter to the *Scotsman*, to the serious deficiencies of the Firth of Forth. Considering the large amount of shipping to be found in this estuary, and the proximity to the shore of the citizens of Edinburgh and Glasgow, it is certainly somewhat surprising that this portion of the coast should be allowed to remain, as Captain Burton observes in his book, "Ultima Thule," "literally at the mercy of any ironclad, commanded by any Paul Jones." Some idea of the importance of the commercial interests at stake may be gathered from the facts that during the year 1875-6 no fewer than 4,463 steamers and 7,621 sailing vessels arrived in and sailed from the Forth, while the imports and exports at Leith alone in 1875 were valued at £12,097,780. In referring to this subject, Admiral Sir William Hall, in his recent pamphlet, "Ironclad, commanded by any Paul Jones." Some idea of the importance of the commercial interests at stake may be gathered from the facts that during the year 1875-6 no fewer than 4,463 steamers and 7,621 sailing vessels arrived in and sailed from the Forth, while the imports and exports at Leith alone in 1875 were valued at £12,097,780. In referring to this subject, Admiral Sir William Hall, in his recent pamphlet, "King Hall says in his recent pamphlet, "To destroy the shipping of the Forth, to seize and for a time disable the net-work of railways that lie between the Forth and the Clyde, to put the city of Edinburgh and possibly Glasgow under contribution, and to re-embark, and be off with the booty, are days—I had almost said hours." It appears that so far back as 1869 the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce had some correspondence on the subject, and that the late Lord Herbert "fully recognized their claim" for the protection of the Forth.

QUIET DRUNKARDS.

It is satisfactory, says the Birmingham *Gazette*, that the pledges given at the last meeting of the Town Council to the effect that there shall be no compromise nor to the preposterous crusade against the "quiet drunkards" will be strictly observed. The scandal of the last week, when sixty persons were charged (in some cases erroneously) with being drunk, and is not to be repeated. A large number of summonses were issued against quiet drunkards, and were returnable the following day, but after what has taken place it was of course impossible to proceed with them, and we understand that they have all been withdrawn. The wrath of the Mayor, intended victims, though probably a disappointment to fanatic teetotallers off and on the Bench.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Watch Committee to-day Alderman Manton, referring to the question of the treatment of drunkards, said it had been a distinct undertaking with the Watch Committee for many years that if a man went along the street without causing public inconvenience or being disorderly he was to be allowed to go home without being interfered with. No doubt Mayor Sawyer had been anxious to put down drunkenness, but he had acted up to the letter of the law, whilst the Committee desired to act up to its spirit, and not strain it.

PROHIBITIONIST MAGISTRATES.

It seems to us, says the Birmingham *Gazette*, that the time has arrived, or is rapidly approaching, when the attention of the Lord Chancellor should be directed to the adjudication of pledged teetotal magistrates in the public-house cases of all kinds. There are certain classes of persons who are considered disqualified for the magistracy on the presumption that their tastes, habits and inclinations would be likely to influence their decisions. Now, it is undeniable that professed teetotallers are equally biassed by their temperance principles, and hardly a day passes without affording evidence of the absolute unfitness of such persons to sit in impartial judgment in cases involving charges of intoxication or misconduct on the part of publicans. They cannot be trusted to adjudicate impartially in such cases; and if there is, so far, no legal restraint put upon them, their own good sense and good taste, if they happen to be gifted with either, should suggest to them the propriety of leaving all cases of the kind to brother magistrates less prejudiced, and more likely to give decisions in harmony with the principles of free and impartial judgment. Brewers and distillers are, as a rule, excluded from the Bench, and why should not pledged teetotallers be equally indisposed from sitting in judgment on publican offenders, whom they regard as the most conspicuous of criminals, although the trade they carry on is fully recognised and sanctioned by the law? Certain it is that a brewer on the Bench is much less likely to give a prejudiced judgment than a fanatic teetotal magistrate, for the former would be outraging his conscience, whereas the latter would consider that he was only instructed from obeying the dictates of his conscience by straining the law to the utmost. We have seen decisions given upon this former, and so hold whatever upon the latter.

SINGULAR CASE.

An action for libel brought by "Madame Blanche Cole," a well-known vocalist, against the *Weekly Dispatch* was brought to a conclusion in the Common Pleas. The plaintiff had been engaged to sing at Exeter Hall in the "Creation," but illness prevented her from appearing, and at short notice her part was taken by another lady. The performance of this *artiste* failed to please the musical critic of the *Dispatch*, who was not aware of the change that had been made; and in good faith he wrote that "Madame Blanche Cole" was unfitted for oratorio. The criticism was resented by Madame Cole, and the *Dispatch* published a correction of its notice, and subsequently an apology, and paid £10 into Court; but she sued for damages, her action for libel. The ground of action was that her professional reputation had been injured. The jury found a verdict for the defendants.

CANADIAN APPEAL CASE.

On Nov. 15th Lord Selborne and Sir James Hannen sat with Sir B. Peacock and Sir R. Collier at the Judicial Committee, when a remarkable Appeal from Canada was commenced. "Hamel and Others v. the Hon. Louis Panet," in which an important question was raised as to the validity of a national deed, by which certain land, now the property of the respondents, was conveyed to the appellants. Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., and Mr. Bompas were for the appellants, and Mr. A. Wills, Q.C., (with whom was Mr. Westlake, Q.C.), for the respondent. The deed in question was dated 1835, and made to secure a deed of £939, due from Joseph Falardeau, jun., a merchant, to the applicants. The father and mother of the debtor joined in the deed to secure the payments, and conveyed to their property, which had since been conveyed to the Hon. Louis Panet. The deed was registered at the proper office at Quebec. Falardeau Junior and the wife could not write; they were not required by the Canadian law to make a mark, but the notary's signature was an acknowledged deed. The respondent began to set aside the deed, and his action was dismissed by the Superior Court, but on appeal to the Queen's Bench the judgment was reversed, and issue then made to the jury, "Was the deed was not proved to be false or forged. The respondent relied that the deed was in a valid one. The debtor Falardeau died insolvent in 1837, and his father and mother denied that they were liable as sureties, or had hypothecated their property. The appeal before their Lordships was expected to occupy the remainder of the week.

MARRIAGE AT TRENTHAM.

Lady Florence Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, was, on Nov. 15th, married to Mr. W. H. Chaplin, M. P., at Trentham. Her Majesty sent to the bride a gold bracelet, set with pearls and diamonds; the Prince and Princess of Wales an ancient Spanish fan, a silver zip, and a diamond bracelet; Princess Louise sons silver writing ornaments; and Princess Beatrice a gold locket, with pearls, diamonds, and corals. There were also presents from the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Westminster, Baroness de Rothschild, and Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

SERIOUS ILLness OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

We learn with regret, says the *Echo*, that very serious apprehensions are entertained as to the issue of the illness from which the Duchess of Cambridge has for some time been suffering. The condition of her Royal Highness yesterday was such as to warrant the gravest fears on the part of the Royal family, and late in the night a Royal Duke went to the state of the illustrious patient were numerous and anxious.

FLOODS IN SCOTLAND.

Serious interruption of railway traffic has been caused in Scotland by floods. Between Dunning and Forfar, on the main line of the Caledonian railway, a bridge has been swept away and telegraphic communication was brought to a standstill. The London mails of last night and this morning have not reached the north, being detained on the south side of the gap. Large tracts of land are under water.

THE EMPIRE AND THE COLONIES.

The first ordinary meeting of the winter session of the Royal Colonial Institute was held on Nov. 14th, under the chairmanship of the Duke of Manchester. A paper was read by Mr. J. Dennistoun Wood, "On the Benefits to the Colonies of being Members of the British Empire," in which it was contended that the colonies could not with safety sever their connection with the Empire, and that an Imperial Federation of England and her colonies would, in course of time, become a necessity.

MR. ROSE AND THE BRIGANDS.

The Italian Minister of the Interior has sent peremptory orders to the Prefect of Palermo to the effect that unless Mr. Rose is restored to his friends, and Leone and his brigand band taken within eight days, all the officers in command of the mounted police throughout the whole of that district are to be degraded.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Instructions have been given to the Master of the Mint to prepare a medal and a sufficient number of medals commemorative of the Arctic expedition, to be distributed among the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships Alert and Discovery, and those of the Pandora.

THE ITALIAN 100 TON GUN.

Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, C.B., the Director of Naval Construction, is about to proceed to Spezzia, under instructions from the Admiralty, in order to be present at the further trials of the 100 ton gun against armour plates.

ITEMS.

Mr. Spurgeon has had another sharp attack of illness, but he was able to preach at the Tabernacle on Nov. 12th. He did not speak very hopefully about the state of his health.

The last troubles of Jay Gould are not a tremely stagnant condition. The well-known firm of Packer & Co., lace manufacturers, of Nottingham, have suspended payment. The liabilities are estimated at £60,000, the principal creditors being residing in the neighbourhood and at Manchester.

The Indian Princes are nervous about a report that the Prince of Connaught will be present at the great Delhi ceremonial. They have given so many presents to his brother they were at a loss what to do.

A sad affair is reported from Paisley. Dr. M. Brunton, House Surgeon of the Infirmary, died on Nov. 11 with fever in that institution for some days, climbed the walls of the asylum and drowned himself in the River Cart. He was only 23 years of age.

The magistrates of Plymouth having represented to the War Office the desirability of persons convicted of fraudulent embezzlement being left to the civil authorities, Mr. Hardy writes:—"As the offence of making a wilfully false statement before a magistrate is essentially of a civil nature, any change in this respect would, in my opinion, be wrong in principle, and would, moreover, lead to a considerable increase of charges against army votes, as the claim urged by the borough of Plymouth would, if admitted, have to be extended to other boroughs and districts, in some of which there is a larger number of trials for fraudulent enlistment from all parts than in Plymouth. Under these circumstances I feel unable to allow all fraudulent enlistment cases in the borough to be tried by magistrates."

There has just died at Dundee Mr. James Duncan, the last survivor of those who fought on board the Victory under Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st October, 1805. Mr. Chapman was in the 92nd year. He was discharged at the close of 1814. Although frequent application he was never wounded, and he had no pension.

It is currently reported that the Earl of Beaconsfield will follow the example set by Mr. Gladstone when the latter combined the office of Prime Minister with that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that his Lordship will perform the duties of Lord Privy Seal for the usual salary of £2,000.

A Manchester contemporary states that the proposal for deepening the Irwell and improving the navigation at Manchester is acquiring increased interest in the minds of some of the leading capitalists in Manchester, and that every effort will be made in the forthcoming session to obtain the necessary statutory powers in order that the work may be cared by Mr. Hamilton Fulton, the engineer, may be carried out as expeditiously as possible.

M. Faure, the famous French tenor, is so ill that he cannot sing. He suffers from an English tenor, Mr. Sims Reeves, denies that he is going to Australia, and the story about the being offered £30 a night seems to be a fable.

Mr. Goldwin Smith is at present on a visit to his friends in England, accompanied by Mrs. Smith. Mr. Andrew White, the President of Cornell University, and Mrs. and Miss White are in London.

The following Canadian visitors have registered their names at the Canada Building during the week ending 16th Nov., 1876:—R. M. Sewell, Quebec; W. McLean, Quebec; W. M. Ramsay, Montreal; W. Scully, Toronto; W. Angers, Ottawa.

Jacques Cartier Election.

The full return of the election in Jacques Cartier on Tuesday is as follows:—

MAJORITIES FOR GIROUARD.

St. Laurent	225
St. Genevieve and Isle Bizard	69
Total	294

MAJORITIES FOR LAFLAMME.

Lachine	160
Point Claire	117
St. Anne	45
Total	322

Majority for Laflamme, 28.

The Opposition expected to keep Laflamme's majority in Lachine down to 100, and Girouard expected a larger vote in St. Genevieve and Isle Bizard.

The contractors and foremen on the Lachine canal worked night and day for the Government candidate, and to the influence exerted by them is due the election of the new Minister.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Three or More of its Surgeons about to Visit Michigan—Another Opportunity Offered for the Relief of the Afflicted of Ontario without going to Indianapolis.

The Surgeons will be at the Biddle House, Detroit, Dec. 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. They will have with them this time a much finer outfit of braces and appliances than heretofore, and in every respect will come fully prepared to treat all Surgical cases, Paralysis, all kinds of Deformities of the Face, Spine, and Limbs, Diseased Joints, Diseased Eyes, Catarrh, Private Diseases, Fistula, etc.

Remember, these Surgeons are from the old reliable National Surgical Institute founded by Dr. H. R. Allen.

ELECTRICITY.

Thomas' Excelsior Oil—Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold—Pain Cannot Stay where it is Used.

It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures cancer, asthma, and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. It cures swelled neck, tumors, rheumatism, neuralgia, contraction of the muscles, stiff joints, spinal infirmities, and pain and soreness in any part, no matter where it may be, nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty-five cents' worth has cured bad cases of chronic and bloody dysentery. One tea-spoonful will cure colic in 15 minutes. It will cure any case of piles that is possible to cure. Six or eight applications is warranted to cure any case of excoriated nipples or inflamed breast. For burns, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a burn as soon as applied. Cures frosted feet, boils, warts, and corns, and wounds of every description on man or beast.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N.Y.

And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

Note.—Eclectric—Selected and Electrized.

TORONTO ITEMS.

Miss May Howard at the "Royal" and Mad. Janauschek at the "Grand" are the theatrical attractions this week.

The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and Mrs. Tilley are expected here this week on a visit to Mr. W. H. Howland.

As the schooner Nellie Woodward was entering the harbour on Sunday, the mate fell overboard and was drowned.

On the evening of the 27th inst. a largely attended complimentary concert was given in Shaftesbury Hall for the benefit of Mr. J. D. Humphreys.

A little girl, Mary Kelly, who was terribly burned on Monday night, 20th ult., died eighteen hours after the accident took place, in great agony.

Thomas Murphy, aged nineteen, was arrested on the evening of the 22nd ult. by Detective Reid, charged with stealing two bottles of ketchup from his father, who keeps a grocery on Ontario street.

On Saturday, 25th ult., Mr. Andrew Henderson, auctioneer, sold to Mr. S. L. Livingston the four brick houses on King street, near Brock street, and adjoining the residence of Mr. W. M. Clark, for $3,300, $3,500, $3,600, and $8,200 respectively.

On the 22nd ult. Mr. N. Murphy applied to Judge Macdonald, at the County Court, for the release on bail of Wm. Clarke, who is charged with stealing a Sergeant William's uniform on the night of Nov. 24th, 1869. His Honour decided to accept his own security for $500, and two others at $250 each.

A man named F. W. Radcliffe was taken into custody on the 24th ult. on the charge made by Mr. Joseph Rutherford, of embezzlement. It is alleged that Mr. Radcliffe intercepted the account with the sum of $1,500 for the payment of certain accounts which never reached its destination.

Mss Jane Cook, a work cleaning away some of the rubbish and old iron from the spot where Hamilton's foundry was burned, on Friday last, was accidentally scalded by the enclosure. The firm intend to compensate the sufferer, and the new foundry which they expect to have finished in a month.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department begs to acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for $100 from Mr. Wm. Copland, to be applied in aid of the Firemen's Fund, in appreciation of the services of the Fire Department on the occasion of the late fire in Hamilton's foundry, on the morning of the 21st ult.

On the evening of the 24th ult., a reception was tendered by the Loyal Orange County Lodge of Toronto to the delegates just appointed to the Grand Triennial Council. Add. Wm. Adamson occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Macdonald, M. P., and others.

John Peck, one of the Government whitewash staff, was taken into custody on the 24th ult. on the complaint of Joseph Smith, an ax-tavern keeper, on the charge of carrying a knife and a loaded cane. The second was admitted to bail. The amount of perjury committed by the whitewy spies in the liquor cases is positively frightful.

It is understood that the members of the present City Council decline to entertain the proposition to take up any responsibility for the submission of a money by-law, and that such a by-law will be lost by a majority of the people, and it will devolve on the Council of 77 to give the people a chance of deciding whether the money they have given shall any longer lie buried in a graingrown roadway. Blood has barely time to get his revolver into his pocket before he was arrested by P. C. Richmond and lodged in No. 2 Police Station. He was subsequently brought before the Police Magistrate, who committed him to jail to allow the charge of "shooting with intent to murder one Catharine Fleming."

Read Carefully.

Samuel Osborne, Sydney, says:—"I was affected with dyspepsia for nearly four years, my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the 'Shoshonees Remedy.' After using three or four bottles I felt much better, and gained strength rapidly, my health improved steadily and rapidly, and when I had taken three or four bottles more, I was quite restored to health and strength, and have experienced better health than for forty years before. I had been under the treatment of a number of physicians before, but never received any material aid until I used your remedy."

A. McKay, Truro, N. S., says, "he was troubled with liver complaint, but used the 'Shoshonees Remedy,' and in a month was as well as he had ever been in his life. I am now in business and wish you to send me three dozen by steamer."

A. Wood, Consecon, says:—"That he has tried the 'Remedy' for liver complaint and dyspepsia with great success. I have also used the 'Shoshonees Pills,' and find that they are as good as any I ever tried."

Rev. John Scott, says:—"Mr. McKenzie, of Brantford, informs me that he is a sufferer from dyspepsia, and that he has tried the 'Shoshonees Remedy,' and in a month was able to move without help; but after taking a few bottles of the 'Shoshonees' was able to walk as well as ever." Price of the Remedy in pint bottles $1; Pills 25 cents a box. 240-36

Notwithstanding the many attempts that are being made to mislead the public in relation to the celebrated honoured Messrs. Warner & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., received at the Centennial Exhibition, the facts as first announced cannot be denied. The Warner Manufactory was awarded at Philadelphia an International medal and diploma, and carried off the only gold medal given for sewing machines at the Exhibition, which proves beyond a reasonable doubt that their machine was the best. The Warner machines were the only sewing machines outside of the United States that received an International medal and diploma, unless a button hole and sack machine is called a sewing machine. Canada feels proud that one of her manufacturers can claim these honours.

Another exploitation on the absurdity of giving prizes for "the best sack of grain." "What assurance have we that it is not wintered and sweetened half a dozen times over, and perhaps the process of hand-picking gives it the finishing stroke?" After all this manipulation, is it a fair, honest sample of the grain the exhibitor sends in to the corn merchant or miller? There must be a correction of all this, or our shows will be brought into disrepute.—*Oxford Journal.*

FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

Among florists charcoal is reduced to coarse powder and dug into the ground like manure; it is said that it not only accelerates the growth of young and delicate plants in a marked degree, but it hardens cuttings to strike root, but that it has a powerful influence in heightening the colour of flowers.—*Gardener's Chronicle and Farmer's.*

We urge farmers to gather the leaves for bedding for pigs, sheep, cows, and horses, entering the barns or sheds in which they are convenient for use. Gathering up these leaves gives your premises a cleanly look and furnishes one of the best materials for bedding and manurial purposes that the farm produces.—*American Cultivator.*

If the crown in cattle is high up, it is an indication of a quiet and mild disposition; if it is low down, it is an indication of a fractious disposition. I have seen cattle with the crown two or three inches above the line of the eyes, and others two or three inches below. Thirty years' experience has confirmed me in the belief of the correctness of this test, although it may not be infallible. It is generally believed to be correct by all who have observed it. It applies equally as well to cows as oxen. I would not cattle with the crown two or three inches below the eyes on any consideration.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

A subscriber asks information as to castor beans being a good crop to raise in grasshopper times. Two years ago I planted two patches, and they looked promising, but never bore, just commenced to bloom good when the hoppers came. I noticed that they diff not eat the bean vines, so I thought I would have them any how, but upon a close examination I found that the hoppers ate off the bloom but did not eat the leaf; so I thought I would try cutting and feeding, and only got one and three-fourth bushels, brought me $1.65; another man tried ten acres, but the hoppers ate it all off. I have been the end of the castor bean crop here.—Hutchinson, Kansas.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Ophthalmia is preferable to the pits for keeping seed potatoes. Select a dry spot, from which the surface water will run readily, and on which heavy drifts of snow are not liable to form. After the potatoes are in the pits, cover them first with a thin layer of clean straw. Wheat straw is to be preferred. Then put on soil six inches deep. When this covering of dirt has frozen to the depth of three or four inches, and there is no danger of frost injuring the seed potatoes, put on a liberal covering of fresh stable manure. In the spring, to hold back the seed, remove a portion of the manure and the covering of manure until you wish to take out the potatoes. That will keep them back in the dirt, and the frost will hold the pit cool. In this way early rose may be kept from sprouting until June.—*Rural Home.*

If I could have my entire farm covered with boards lying flat on the ground a whole year, I would expect more beautiful and twenty-five loads of barn-yard manure to the acre. Now as far as the straw goes it has a similar effect. I believe the very best use of straw, except as litter for the stables or carrying it into the barn yard, is to put it out straw on my wheat last season with manifest improvement as compared with those adjacent not so covered. The great improvement to the clover, but in that I was disappointed. The clover came forward as the straw had been in bunches the clover was out, having been smothered apparently. Next year I shall put on a smaller quantity and keep it more in bunches. The clover will come forward and yield a heavy crop of a cider-mill near his father's farm, in Ionia, Michigan, yield a thousand bushels of fine barn full of straw and pomace, by which he wintered a large flock of sheep, brought in in the fall in good condition, and sold them fat after shearing in the spring. He allowed the sheep to eat all the pomace and water they pleased, and he claims that they kept secure from freezing except at the outer edge, so that it was only frozen on one side when fed. In making cider with the new common hand mills, we have usually pressed about one bushel of apples at each time, and the resulting cheese will usually last a horse a day, with hay or straw in addition. This feed makes the horse's coat silky, and makes him lively when driven.—*Country Gentleman.*

Trees that have had their roots undisturbed for a long period of time cannot be removed safely without previous preparation. With it and the exercise of ordinary care, they may be transplanted with perfect safety, and in the course of from three to five years they will be growing with as vigorous and luxuriant growth as they had never been disturbed. During the last four or five years I have annually prepared and removed from one to two of the various species, and as the process has been attended with the most satisfactory results, embracing the Bayne's Sweet Golden Pippin, one of the finest of all the apples, and