The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 24 TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY CANADIAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, Oct. 26.

MR. MACKENZIE BOWELL.

It is quite enough to warrant attack by the *Globe* upon Mr. MACKENZIE BOWELL, M.P., that he is Grand Master of the Orange body of Eastern Ontario. Mr. BOWELL was lately present the laying of the corner stone of a new Orange Hall in the County of Northumberland, and, as became one loyal to himself and his professions, defended those men he was bound by his office and oaths of office to protect. The *Globe* says he introduced politics into his remarks. This is not the fact, as the extract given in his own columns shows. He said: "He did not intend to mix up politics in his remarks, but this question—the 12th which Bro. MARSHALL in his regalia had referred—was one which affected the Orange Institution. It was a fact that the Orangemen in Manvers had saved the Orangemen in Ontario, would the next election, rise up in power and take from them their power to defend and protect them in Parliament." Some Grits, he said, had told him that if he would be for the Orange cause, they would give him their votes. He had refused—was one which affected the Institution. He had told them "Arthur Orton is found alive." Previous letters prove this to be correct. The telegram cost Lord Ed. I have also found a survivor of the Bells with documents to prove all. My reward of £2,000 from Orton, and my

THE TICHBORNE CASE—ALLEGED IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

Telegrams received in London from Melbourne announce the discovery of a survivor of the Bells, and also of the real veritable Arthur Orton." Mr. Guilford Onslow, some time back offered a reward of £2,500 for the discovery of Orton, the legal myth of whom so many were incredulous. Mr. Lock, a solicitor, who defended Orton in Australia, on a charge of horse-stealing, and knows him well after a most diligent search, has at last, it is stated, discovered him in a lunatic asylum, fifteen miles from Sydney, where he has been an inmate for many years under the name of Alfred Bell. Mr. Onslow in a letter to Mr. Edward Foster, of Leeds, says—"I hasten to convey to you the news of my visit and my agent, Mr. William Lock, of Melbourne, has wired to me (Sydney Cable) by submarine telegraph 'Arthur Orton is found alive.'" Previous letters prove this to be correct. The telegram cost Lord Ed. I have also found a survivor of the Bells with documents to prove all. My reward of £2,500 from Orton, and my

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Americans.

William H. Baker, a wealthy resident of Taunton, Mass., cut his throat, and died on Sunday.

A daughter of Stephen Young, of Braintree, Vt., was burned to death on Saturday by her clothes taking fire from a stove.

Gen. Giles A. Smith, a distinguished soldier in the late war, and more recently second Assistant Postmaster-General, died at Bloomington, Ill., on Sunday.

The body of Philip Ochsan, a wealthy butcher, missing since 21st Oct., was found on Sunday in the East River. The body bore no marks of violence, and his watch was found in his pocket.

A committee of twelve citizens recently waited on Judge McAllister, of Chicago, asking him to resign on account of his conduct in a recent murder trial. It is not expected that he will comply with the request.

A woman named Gibson, with several children, was charged in Jersey City with confidence swindling, she having used Colonel McCloskey's name without his consent. The Cardinal was on the witness stand, and utterly repudiated her.

The Producers and Manufacturers' Bank, Thirdville, Pa., closed its doors on Monday. There had been a run on the bank during the past week. The assets of the bank are considered ample to meet all its liabilities.

Mrs. Anna Bullock, of Brooklyn, was in the habit of taking morphine to obtain relief from a headache, and died from the effects of the drug on Thursday. The deceased was married to a son of Henry Ward Beecher.

Dr. Chas. Tyson, of Newark, N.J., on Saturday, stabbed and killed Charles Weber, and fatally injured Jacob Mason, formerly a German hotel keeper. The affair is the result of a quarrel between the two men, which occurred on Friday.

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$54.50 CAN BE MADE IN ONE hour by any active agent. Samples sent free. ADDRESS SHUTLEFF CO., 236 St. James street, Montreal, P. Q. 227-22

$55 to $77 a week to Agents. Samples free. A. MEAGHER & CO., St. Catharines, Ontario. 226-32

$100 INVESTED HAS paid a profit of $1,000 during the past few months. Shows our improved system of operating in stocks. Risks reduced to minimum and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application. ADDRESS, T. POTTER OLIVER, Bankers and Brokers, 22 Broad-way, New York.

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS wanted for the most complete history of Moody and Sankey ever published, embracing Mr. Moody's sermons and Mr. Sankey's Songs. Address 162 King street, London, Ont. 224-17

WANTED—LADIES AND Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Operators for offices opening in the Dominion. Address MANAGER, Box 955, Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS—LADIES IN EVERY town and village in Canada, to sell a new article that is needed in every lady's home. $5 to $10 per day can be made easily. Particulars free. Address or call, E. C. TYSON, 71 King street west, Toronto. 223-13

PERFUMED SHELLS FROM the Island of Capri, in Bijou boxes, with motto or picture, beautiful present for a young lady; postcard for 50 cents. Send for the celebrated Gladiator Oil for forcing whiskers or moustaches, 25 cents a box, postpaid. Five boxes for $100. ADDRESS, HART TAMP & NOVELTY Co., Toronto.

WANTED SCHOOL teacher holding a second-class certificate, for school section No. 1, Toscarontio, for the coming year. Applicants to state post-paid salary wanted, to HENRY GILMORE and DUNCAN MCARTHUR, trustees, Rosemont, Ont. 229 2

DON'T GO TO EAST SWANTON, Vt., but go to Buffalo, N. Y., Confidential Physician, Nervous Debility. Pamphlet free; consultation invited; charges moderate; medicine sent everywhere. 228-32

THIS IS NO HUMBUG—BY sending the with age, height, colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct lithograph of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address, W. FOX, P.O. Drawer 44, Fulton-ville, N.Y. 223-13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, by Marian Jemima Hawkshaw Hollwell, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, married woman, for a divorce from Charles Edwin Hollwell, of the City of Charleston, in the Province of Quebec, Stockbroker, her husband, on the ground of adultery. Dated at the City of Toronto, this 20th day of June, 1876.

MARIAN JEMIMA HAWKSHAW HOLLWELL. 222-26

VILLA RESIDENCE, CONTAINING nine rooms and two miles from Goderich, twenty acres orchard and lawn cover eight acres, good stable, etc. Apply on premises. 218 226-tf

TO RENT—FARM OF 73 acres, 20 acres fall wheat, north Dundas street, one-half mile of Toronto. For further particulars apply to JOHN WOOD, Wellington Square, Ont. 228-240.

HARDWARE AND GROCERY business for sale in the thriving village of Hamilton, Northumberland. Only store in village. Splendid chance for a public man with capital. Apply at once to CHAS. ROSS or CHECKER, DAVER, Hamilton, Ont. 229-4

HOUSE FARM FOR SALE.—Lot 11, 1st concession of Tuscarora, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, good orchard, and water; very superior and admirably adapted for a dairy farm. Terms liberal. Apply on premises, or by mail to owner, LT. RAMSAY, Brighton P.O. 230-tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE Cheap. West half lot 22, con. 8, Mono township, 50 acres more or less, about 35 cleared; good cedar fences, and large orchard; well watered; little swamp; land rich, clay loam, best quality and high state of cultivation. Also, the south half of lot 21, same township, adjoining the above, 50 acres more or less, about 35 cleared; good cedar fences, and large orchard; well watered; little swamp; land rich, clay loam, best quality and high state of cultivation. Also, the south half of the last 100 acres

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NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address label of each paper to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, according to the books at 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*, as 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 for terms and prospectus. 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 tales and 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 read

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE SHIP AND THE CREW.

FOR some reason to themselves only known, the Ministerial journals throughout the country are urging the Premier to cast overboard that Old Man of the Sea, M. CAUCHON. One says he is "growing oldish," although he will be only three score next month; another thinks he is "not exactly the man for "the place," albeit he is as much qualified for it now as he was when he was chosen President of the Council in 1875; and a third hopes that he will soon be "elevated to the moon," because he is a "heavy load to carry," although he is no heavier (perhaps lighter) by weight than he was a year ago.

What has this man done that he should be thus made a scapegoat? In 1873, 'tis true, he spent $13,000 wrung from the meat and drink and clothing of the inmates of all asylums in putting down bribery and corruption. But that is not much worse than putting down bribery and corruption with money obtained from bank presidents on a promise to let them have free use of the Government surplus funds, in other words to cheat the country out of the interest on its money on their behalf. It is not much worse than bringing shame and disgrace on Canadian credit by palming bottomless pits of copper on the British public for something then by means of an oil ring and pocket pieces of the proceeds of the job. M. CAUCHON, with all his "smelling to heaven," has made use of his opportunities as a Minister to foster and promote nepotism or to feed hungry brethren with excessive patronage.

Give the old man a chance. Let him continue to share in the work of "elevating the standard of public morality" on which his colleagues say they are bent, for he "smells" no stronger than many of them, and he is perfect in the Cabinet, at all events, until the next general election, that he may have the satisfaction of going down with the rest of the crew.

This anxiety to throw overboard unpleasant matters is not a sign of confidence in those who are riding the storm. If M. CAUCHON be made a victim, Mr. HOLTON or some other of the "men of the square squal; and Mr. PARDEE may make up his mind that his mess in the Ontario tender will be raised against him. A. B. Way, if matters come to the worst, and by the locker of DAVY JONES the political barometer is getting very low, the Premier cases supercargo Big Push may be sacrificed, and with him Mr. MACKENZIE and all his Reform relations.

The signs are indeed that Mr. BLAKE is anxious to rid the ship "of Reform" of the Big Push crew, to man her with men of his own choice, and run her as an independent craft, steering by his Aurora lights. The "Liberal" as distinguished from the "Reform" passengers are looking forward joyfully to this new departure, but it will be a risky cruise. It would be better to sail under the old flag even with Big Push commander and a corrupt and helpless but loyal crew, than to tempt the winds and waves, Mr. BLAKE and MILLS, with GOLDWIN SMITH at the wheel. But it would be better still to install once more the old captain who, in spite of the mistakes and frailties common to all seafaring men, sailed the ship loyally, and sailed her prosperously for many a long year, and through all weathers. I've would do this, we must do it soon, for a hurricane kind called Hard Times is blowing from every quarter, and the vessel, classed A1 in 1867, cannot bear up much longer against the storm without and the incipient dry rot within.

MR. MACKENZIE AND THE IMPERIAL PRESS.

A VERY general feeling of regret is expressed by the English press that it should have been necessary for the Governor-General to make himself an intermediary between his Government (and the people of British Columbia. We are sorry that our English contemporaries should have spoken so severely of His Excellency's intemperance, for, even though it were somewhat extra-constitutional, it was the outcome of a chivalrous spirit, and of a desire to accomplish a good end. That which is really the true cause for regret is that his Excellency's advisers should have laid such a heavy duty upon him. He might have avoided it, to be sure—and perhaps it would have been as well if he had—but it is not the nature of Earl DUFFERIN to shrink from a defence of his advisers to the utmost permissible limit, and even in the exuberance of his loyalty to his Ministers, it may be to step somewhat beyond it. The end does not always justify the means; but those in Canada who have no right to complain that in his dealings with British Columbia Mr. MACKENZIE was not left to row his own boat, are willing to remain silent as to that, if but some good may come of the large measure of extra-constitutional service which the Governor-General has deemed it well to give to his First Minister. Though extremely sceptical as to this point, we are willing to await the hope of further time before coming to the conclusion so generally expressed in the English papers, that his Excellency's mission has been productive of no good result.

Of course it is no matter for surprise to find the Canadian newspapers which were so unguarded in referring to his Excellency in 1873 now lashing the English press for its intemperate outbursts. Our Toronto Grit contemporary is good enough to set to work to enlighten the peccant and misinformed British journals which do not see through its spectacles and refuse to view Canadian matters in a light favourable to Mr. MACKENZIE. We think, however, that our British *confreres* display a remarkable perspicacity of vision and a facility of reading between the lines which is creditable to them. Our Grit contemporary is particularly happy with a the *Daily Telegraph* for saying that "it "is idle to ask the citizens of Victoria to "believe that Mr. MACKENZIE had "nothing to do with the repudiation of "his proposed compromise, in the face "of the fact that he had been at pains to "bestow high favours on those that were "prominent in quashing it." The remark is well-founded. With every disposition to deal fairly by Mr. MACKENZIE, it is impossible to free one's self from the feeling that he could have carried his bill in the Senate, if he had been anxious to do so. He might at least have made a second trial; and this he was in honour and good faith bound to do. We know it has been said by the Governor-General, that it would have been useless to have introduced the bill a second time; but his Excellency could have had the information on which this observation was based only from the Premier; and the Premier had no right to express such an opinion to the head of the Executive. Every sentiment of honour and all constitutional practice dictated this course; and if in the end the First Minister found he was unable to carry Parliament with him in a matter of so much importance, he should have appealed to the country.

Instead of carrying his bill in the first place, or, failing that, making a second effort, Mr. MACKENZIE capitulated to the enemy. He handed his sword to Mr. BLAKE, who was the prime mover in the factious opposition was offered to the bill. There is only one possible interpretation of such conduct as this, and *Punch* has expressed it in the sentence we have quoted. We repeat what we have before said on this subject, that MR. MACKENZIE was infinitely more anxious to secure Mr. BLAKE's adhesion to the Government, than to carry the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Bill, do justice to British Columbia, and keep faith with Great Britain. Had Mr. MACKENZIE is the last man who ought to object to such a fair and just construction being put on the motions which took place on Confederation the late Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD spoke in opposition to the Resolutions, and the Union became an accomplished fact he loyally accepted it. But did Mr. MACKENZIE give him credit for such loyalty then? When Mr. MACDONALD was selected as the first Premier of Ontario, Mr. MACKENZIE was loud in declaring his unfitness for the position, because years before he had spoken against the Union. The man who strained at this gnat did not hesitate to swallow a good sized camel, when he took into his Cabinet the chief opponent of a bill he was pledged to the Colonial Secretary and to British Columbia to carry through the Parliament of the Dominion. The proverb tells us there much more weight in Tupper than in actions than to words. Mr. MACKENZIE and his friends in Canada need not make too much sensitiveness if in England his words go for naught and his actions are made the basis of Imperial judgment.

MR. JUSTICE WILSON.

The Grand Jury at the recent Assizes in the County of Hastings evidently had not the fear of "Big Push" before their eyes. In their presentment they used these words:—

"The Grand Jury acknowledge with pleasure the courtesy and attention of B. M. Britton, Esq., the Crown Attorney for the Crown. The Grand Jury beg also to thank your Lordship for the careful instructions given, with reference to the cases coming before them, in your Lordship's charge, and which have essentially aided them in the proper fulfilment of their important duties devolving upon them.

"They also congratulate the country upon your Lordship's continued occupancy of a seat upon the Bench as an active member of the Judiciary of the Province, a judiciary whose independence of character in all matters pertaining to the administration of justice is not only the pride of every true Canadian; but as a part of the British Judiciary has secured the approbation and eulogy of every civilized part of the globe, and in no member of which has the character for independence been more conspicuous than in the person of your Lordship.

"It is, therefore, the earnest prayer of this Grand Jury that an all-wise Providence may long spare your Lordship in health and strength to continue in the administration of those important and arduous duties, which are ever connected with the position your Lordship now holds."

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

THE Ottawa Government will do well to procure an advance copy of Captain NARES' report to the Admiralty of the voyage of the Alert and Discovery, for it will doubtless contain information that will justify the Premier in providing another eleemosynary establishment for partisans in the Great North-West. Mr. LAIRD's capital, Battleford, or Lake Dauphin, as it is called by the Mounted Police, is supposed to be somewhere in lat. 60 or 70, so that there is ample-room for another Court between there and lat. 49, which is the Pole. The vessel will probably be purchased from the H. B. Co. or the Polar Equimaux through Mr. ORLANDO MCCLINTOCK.

A few corrupt Tories may object to the scheme, but all enlightened and progressive Liberals will applaud the Government's enterprise. There is great country up there, and what cannot a noble ambition accomplish with a great country? Only a timider corruptionist can doubt that in a very few years the mighty region between lat. 49 and the Pole (south by the way) containing at least 200,000,000 souls! may be made to blossom like the rose, with its Lordships and Manchesters and Wilfrids and Blakes and CORDEN Clubs, &c., all under the auspices of Responsible Government, directed by a Reform Cabinet, of course.

And apart from the vast benefits that would accrue to Canada from the planting of a great Anglo-Saxon nationality in that very much undeveloped territory, look at the opportunity that would present itself for rewarding faithful partisans who have wasted their strength and substance in putting down bribery and corruption! No man would be satisfied to rule in that rarified atmosphere than M. CAUCHON, and the annual cost of the Court to the country would probably not exceed that of the Zero Corners' Court, which is $35,000. It is a grand choice not only in dignity of the truly Liberal ideas with respect to the material development of the country, but it has received the sanction of a few of the office-seekers who howl in the streets of Ottawa and burden the existence of the Government. By all means let us have a North Pole colonisation policy as a change from the Pacific Scandal policy on which the country has been "run" since 1873.

IN MEMORIAM.

How many of the Old Guard which put down bribery and corruption with lots of money have found rest of late! To go through the roll from A to Z would be like counting the stars in the firmament; but let us make out an *in memoriam* list of those best known in this part of the Dominion:

MACDONALD, D. A.—Lieut.-Governor of Ontario; $40,000 a year.

DORION, A. A.—Chief Justice of Quebec; $6,000 a year.

FOURNIER, T.—Supreme Court Bench; $7,000 a year.

LAIRD, D.—Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories; $7,000 a year.

ROSS, "W."—Collector of Halifax; $3,000 a year.

MOWAT, A.—Ontario Bench; $5,000 a year.

WOOD, E. B.—Chief Justice of Manitoba; $5,000 a year.

BODWELL, E. F.—Irreverently called Skim-milk BODWELL. Welland Canal; $2,000 a year.

STRICKLAND, C.—Put down bribery and corruption with lots of money in Wellington; Guelph Postoffice; $3,000 a year.

GOW, PETER—Put down bribery and corruption with lots of, etc. Wellington Secretary; $4,000 a year.

MCKELLAR, ARCHIBALD—Put down bribery and corruption with lots, etc. Frontenac Secretary; Shrievalty; $5,000 a year (probably).

PERRY, GEORGE—Made room for Mr. MOWAT in NORTH GRENVILLE; Shrievalty; $3,000 a year (probably).

MCKNIGHT, ROBERT—Defeated by Mr. CAMERON in NORTH HURON. Registrarship of Gry; $2,500 a year.

MCCONKEY, T. D.—Defeated by Mr. LOCKE in NORTH HASTINGS, 1875. Registrarship of Gry; $3,000 a year (probably).

EDGAR, J. D.—First-class Supernumerary, Finance Department, 1875. Regular Commissioner, Toronto, 1876. Regular errand; $3,000 a year (probably).

EDGAR, J. D.—First-class Supernumerary, British Columbia errand; $6,000 for four months' service.

MACKENZIE, KENNETH — Put down bribery and corruption, &c. Judgeship of York; $4,000 a year.

JAFFRAY, ROBERT—Put down bribery and &c., in St. John's Ward, Toronto. Commissioner, Toronto-West, $6,000.

SPRY, DANIEL, MP. JAFFRAY's assistant—Post office Inspector $2,400 a year.

CLARKE, TERENCE — Workingman's friend. P. O. Toronto; $600 a year.

BARRETT, WILLIAM — Disposing of Paper supplies to Dominion Government, 1875; $9,000.

NIXON, THOMAS—Put down bribery, &c., in Proton. Paymaster North-West Mounted Police Force; $2,000 a year and Expenses.

FRASER, ALEX.—Put down &c., in Northumberland; Treasurer of Mr. KIRKE's election fund in 1874, when election was voided for corrupt practices. Deputy Receiver-General, Toronto; $3,000 a year.

MCMAHON, HUGH—Put down, &c., in London. Crown Counsel at Assizes; fees 1874-75, $1,000.

BARTON, B. M.—Put down, &c., in Kingston. Crown Counsel at Assizes; fees 1874-75, $1,000.

CARROLL, JOHN—Put down, &c., in Peterboro'. Local Government Colonization work; last year $17,500.

DICKEY, NATHAN—Put down, &c., in West Toronto. Run of the Central Prison; work in 1875-74-75, $100,000, of which $60,000 was without tender.

O'FANLY, J. L. P.—Put down, &c., in Ottawa District. Local Government Colonization work; Boundary Survey 1874, $9,000.

MCCLAW, HUGH—Put down, &c., in St. John's Ward; Custom House; $1,200 a year.

SCOTT, W.—Brother of Secretary of State. Registrar of North-West Territories, $2,000 a year.

MCKNOWN, JOHN—Put down, &c., in Hamilton. Crown Attorney, &c., Lincoln; $1,500 a year.

MERRICK, J. D.—Put down, &c., all over. Jobber at large.

These are thirty of the Old Guard. But there are very many, scores, hundreds, besides these who have also gone to their rest. Many have taken License Inspectorships with salaries ranging from $1,000 to $500 a year; some have vanished into the Custom House and the Ottawa Departments; others have found employment on the canals, the Pacific railway, and the Pacific Telegraph line; while others again have been transported to the North-West, which is the seventh heaven of the office seekers. When the Ontario Public Accounts for 1875 and the Dominion Accounts for 1875-76 are published, a record may be made of them, but until then it will suffice to say that the places which knew them once now know them no more forever.

The *Globe* will declare that there is nothing hideous in this list, so in advance we admit that it is perfectly unique. It is unique in the field of honour while putting down bribery and corruption, and it therefore not improper that their names should be preserved to the people from time to time.

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT.

ELSEWHERE will be found a full report of the interview of the Montreal Temperance men with the Premier.

The sum and substance of Mr. MACKENZIE's views are contained in one sentence in the report, viz.: "It would be "impossible to enforce a Prohibitory "liquor law, and it would be folly for "him to admit that public opinion was "in its favour."

We honour Mr. G. W. ROSS and the political Temperance men not to confuse these few plain words by any of that special pleading, divination, or forcing of intentions with which they generally follow up the Premier's expressions of opinion on this great question. Let the fact go to the Temperance world in Canada that in the Premier's opinion Prohibition is impossible just now, and then the Temperance world will know exactly where they stand and where the opposition itself stands.

For years, too long, Prohibition has been neither more nor less than a political weapon. When SIR JOHN MACDONALD was in power, Mr. ROSS and his friends made much capital out of his views on the subject, which were then in opposition. Now, however, that the latter is in office, Mr. ROSS and his associates have every interest in the Premier's construction on the emphatic negative which the Premier returns to all their appeals for Government prohibitory legislation, and doubtless some of Mr. MACKENZIE's Temperance opponents crow as Mr. ROSS crowed over SIR JOHN's views.

This is a miserable way of treating so grave a question. It is true that when it was leader of the Opposition Mr. MACKENZIE made promises to the Temperance men, which he has since told them, on more than one occasion that he can do nothing for them, and if they would act honestly let them accept his answer without seeking to frame excuses for it. Honesty is probably the best policy in this as in other matters.

The only hope of the Prohibitionists, according to the Premier, lies in the DUNKIN Act, and since they know that, it seems either work the Act vigorously with the view of hastening the day when the country will be fully ripe for a more stringent measure, or drop the agitation altogether; at all events let us have no more political buncombe about what Mr. MACKENZIE may be expected to do. The *Globe* in an article yesterday strives to keep up the delusion that the Premier will yet work wonders, but the Premier says it is impossible for him to do more than he has already done (which is nil), and that ought to be sufficient for those who are more interested in the movement than in political considerations.

THE BOTHWELL ELECTION.

It has been determined at a large meeting of the constituency to offer opposition to the return of Mr. DAVID MILLS as a member of the MACKENZIE Government. Mr. DAWSON of Somerset has been chosen as the Conservative Opposition, and we believe we are justified in saying that in choosing him a wise selection was made.

There were two considerations mainly which led to the appointment of Mr. DAWSON to the contest. The first was the first place Mr. BLAKE expressed a wish—which under the circumstances was tantamount to a command—that the vacant portfolio should be given to the member for Bothwell; and in the next place, Mr. MILLS was considered the constituency about as safe a one as he could open in Ontario, Mr. MILLS being in 1871 returned by 463. The two considerations were weighty enough to lead to the offer of a Cabinet position to Mr. MILLS. We, of course, cannot conceal from ourselves, and have no desire to conceal it from any one of our readers, that the success of Mr. DAWSON's friends and supporters have undertaken is not a light one. There are probably more Liberals in the riding for Mr. MILLS is not known. He has lived among them all his life; and he has achieved a reputation as a student of all questions political. It would be strange if he were not astrong man in the constituency. The large majority by which he was returned in 1871 than three years ago shows that then at all events he had strong hold on the constituency. Mr. DAWSON's nomination is made in the belief that he has not the strength to-day that he had then, and we believe it is made in the belief that the course which he has pursued in Parliament has been for the general good. We have already dwelt upon MILLS's extreme Free Trade theories, and the evils which we believe they have brought, and if they are allowed to have their full sway for many years more will still continue to bring on the Dominion, if they do not prove absolutely ruinous of some of its most important interests.

Mr. MILLS' policy on this question would stand his party in good stead in relation to his re-election. We have no doubt that in his peregrinations through Bothwell, in which he is now actually engaged, he will, following the course of the Premier, attempt to show that he is possessed of the gift of second sight, and that he can foretell what is painted in this respect. We cannot believe that any amount of trimming will conceive his intelligent farmers of Bothwell, who must have followed his course in Parliament during the past few years with unusual interest, will be so much more pronounced Free Trader in Parliament, unless we except the member for North York, who last year proposed to read out of the ranks every man who, like Mr. WOOD and Mr. IRVING, of Hamilton, favoured an honest trade policy—a policy which would be considerate of the interests of our own country and not of the United States—a policy which would give protection alike to the farmer and the manufacturer, and prevent the ships of the United States coasting over the Dominion at their own sweet will.

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"Mr. David Mills, the respected member for Bothwell, is nothing if not critical and constitutional. Providence, in its wise distribution of its gifts, has not seen fit to give him the tongue of the eloquent; and he is fain, therefore, to persuade himself that in compensation he has been privileged to be profound. The ground of this persuasion we shall not at present examine, and the pros and cons of the problem, whether or not it is correct, we shall neither state nor illustrate. Even the credit of being thought profound is sometimes a questionable privilege, for dulness is in danger of being associated as its twin excellence.

"Himself originally a teacher but meagrely educated, he has managed at last to be an inspector of schools and a respectable representative in the Dominion House of Commons. With all kindness we say it, this is surely no such success, either intellectually, socially, or economically, as to justify the air of patronizing contempt with which Mr. Mills refers to the members of the Senate as wealthy merchants, retired bankers, and defeated politicians.

"It has been insinuated that some of the members are old, and others not peculiarly bright. But surely self-delusion can never go the length of believing that all who write M.P. after their names are either powerful or intellectually formidable. Perhaps he would take us little trouble to give the truthful but not over flattering intellectual diagnosis of a goodly number of those who lately voted for putting more 'mind' into the Senate, and making it actually a power in the realm. But though a goodly number of our representatives are feeble enough in all conscience, and though their utterances, when they have any, are the merest spasms of weakness, it does not follow that the Senate would be justified in introducing a number of new members, if possible more respectable Lower House, or saying that the weakness of some vitiated the deliberations of the upper chamber.

"If this is statesmanship, it is statesmanship of a very small compass, and of a very Lilliputian description.

"Our constitution is of yesterday, and attempting to improve on it we have allowed to discover its practical deficiencies savour of weakness, not of power, and tell unmistakably that all the elements of intellect and statesmanship is certainly not contained in the present nominated Senate at Ottawa."

As the same paper is now engaged in sounding the praises of the new Minister of the Interior, it would probably wish it had never published these words. But they have been printed, and, having been written when there was no special reason for painting Mr. MILLS in any other than his true colours, they will be accepted as a more faithful presentation of his intellectual characteristics than any description which may be now given with a view to influencing the Bothwell electors and to bolstering up a discredited and bankrupt Government.

It is going into the Cabinet Mr. MILLS agrees to accept his share of responsibility for all the acts of the Administration. It is a serious responsibility, and no man over whom office and its emoluments had not thrown its glamour would hesitate to say that Mr. MILLS must be held to account for every iniquity committed by and chargeable to the Ministry as a whole and to Ministers individually. He declares he is willing to constitute Mr. HUNTINGTON's infamous copper mine transaction—that the steel rail purchase, involving a loss of a million of a dollars to the country, was a proper purchase—that Mr. CARTWRIGHT's speech and reference to the Pacific Railway and British Columbia (universally denounced in England) was "proper and statesmanlike." Mr. CARTWRIGHT is a financial genius who never blunders—that he does not believe the *Globe* was right when it said Mr. CAUCHON's iniquities were rank and smelt to heaven, or the Montreal *Herald* right when it said he ought to have been hanged for making money basely out of the most helpless of God's creatures. It is a long list; we can do no more than name a few of its items. Mr. MILLS swallows the entire bolus, without the least suggestion of a wry face. Expected, indeed, he has since told us, on more than one occasion that he can do nothing for them, and if they would act honestly let them accept his answer without seeking to frame excuses for it. Honesty is probably the best policy in this as in other matters.

The only hope of the Prohibitionists, according to the Premier, lies in the DUNKIN Act, and since they know that, let them either work the Act vigorously with the view of hastening the day when the country will be fully ripe for a more stringent measure, or drop the agitation altogether; at all events let us have no more political buncombe about what Mr. MACKENZIE may be expected to do. The *Globe* in an article yesterday strives to keep up the delusion that the Premier will yet work wonders, but the Premier says it is impossible for him to do more than he has already done (which is nil), and that ought to be sufficient for those who are more interested in the movement than in political considerations.

THE BOTHWELL ELECTION.

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Mr. MILLS' policy on this question would stand his party in good stead in relation to his re-election. We have no doubt that in his peregrinations through Bothwell, in which he is now actually engaged, he will, following the course of the Premier, attempt to show that he is possessed of the gift of second sight, and that he can foretell what is painted in this respect. We cannot believe that any amount of trimming will conceive his intelligent farmers of Bothwell, who must have followed his course in Parliament during the past few years with unusual interest, will be so much more pronounced Free Trader in Parliament, unless we except the member for North York, who last year proposed to read out of the ranks every man who, like Mr. WOOD and Mr. IRVING, of Hamilton, favoured an honest trade policy—a policy which would be considerate of the interests of our own country and not of the United States—a policy which would give protection alike to the farmer and the manufacturer, and prevent the ships of the United States coasting over the Dominion at their own sweet will.

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AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

WITH a view, it may be supposed, to giving a lift to Mr. MILLS help where he is believed to need it, several of the Grit organs have during the past week been vigorously at work grinding out the old tune of "no Protection for agriculture." The Thomas *Home Journal*, in particular, shows signs of uneasiness, and makes great effort to assure the farmers of Bothwell that they are far better off without Protection than they would be with it. They are told that bringing American goods into Canada makes no difference to them, that it is all the same whether we import from the United States ten bushels or ten million bushels per annum. When we buy it is not for our own use, but for Liverpool and Mark Lane, which regulates prices both here and in the States. And they are brought not to be pitied, but envied, "to their cupidity and selfishness."

We may remark, in the first place, that it is scarcely the good or characteristic the words "cupidity and selfishness," a demand for simple fair play on the part of Canadian farmers, may ask for an undue advantage, but merely to be placed on something like fair terms of competition with the farmers of the United States. But there is, we must remember, an unusual degree of bitterness and determination in the Grit ranks, and politicians and journalists to Agricultural Protection. There are a few of the former, and only a very few indeed of the latter, who have been so far converted as to be in favour of Protection to manufactures. But far some of them go, but try to get them the length of Protection to Agriculture, and you find them at the critical point. Beyond Protection to Manufactures, however, it will not budge; it appears as if, when they had got there, they had differed from the *Globe* as much as Protection ever was, that the Grit candidate who seeks to represent a manufacturing constituency is allowed to talk as much as he pleases about Protection to manufactures, it being well understood that there is no danger to the Free Trade Minister of his ever being called on for a vote of his. But it does appear as if the threat of major excommunication hung over the heads of Grits in the ranks who might advocate Protection for farmers, for none of them have ventured to leave the penalty.

In the Grit papers we may read in one sentence that any duties we might impose would be paid by the American farmer present in the Canadian farmer's pockets, because it is the Liverpool market that regulates prices, and in another that the "poor man's loaf" would be made much dearer to him, because the consumer would pay the duties. Both consumer and duties cannot be true, but Grit journalists maintain them both notwithstanding. The Grit mind is strange, they are too prejudiced to see it, is that when, as in our own, a country leaves its ports open to the citizens of another country that maintains Protection, all the turns and accidents of the market go against the former, and in favour of the latter. Here is something too strange for us to attempt to explain. American millers sometimes buy wheat in Canada, (always the best, however, for they have a habit of inferior wheat of their own), and pay twenty cents per bushel duty upon it at the border custom house. They do not really pay the duty, however, after all, they merely deduct the duty from the price they pay in Canada. On the face of it then, here is an instance in which the price of wheat must be twenty cents better on the other side than on ours, although by supposition the Liverpool market regulates it on both sides of the border alike. Again, as fifteen cents have to be paid on every bushel of Canadian barley exported to the States, the price there must be fifteen cents better than in Canada. What, then, becomes of the theory that the Liverpool market, or say rather the European market as a whole, is the sole regulator of prices on this side of the Atlantic? The truth is that the theory is partly right, but still defective, because it does not allow for all the circumstances of the case. Prices here are influenced by circumstances on the State and in Canada, as well as in Europe; and, under the present system of Free Trade on one side of the border, and Protection on the other, all the advantages and chances of the market go to favour our neighbours at our expense.

If the question at issue be not likely soon to be settled by the balancing against each other of conflicting theories, perhaps an appeal to the teaching of experience may be more effectual. Along the border are several States, having natural circumstances mostly similar to our own, and inhabited by a people very much like ourselves. These neighbours have tried agricultural Protection for now over a dozen years, and they appear to be highly pleased with it. It works so well, in fact, and with so little injury, apparently, that they have not the slightest desire to change. In one case is a very good illustration of the old saying that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." Protection to agriculture is so satisfying as Grit journals say it is, how comes it that we still, as Mr. MILLS's neighbours? The proof of the pudding is actually in operation, and the door is open, too, for us to share in the Trade nonsense. Let it be asked why what works so well in the United States cannot work equally well in Canada? Why should American farmers their favour certain conditions denied to Canadian farmers? Is it either wisdom or justice in the one-sided arrangement? We think there is neither. But great injustice is done to Canadian farmers when it is asserted that Canadians are guilty of folly in permitting the present state of things to continue.

While Free Trade fanatics at their theoretics have no difficulty in the straightforward answer to these questions, others are both practical the point. Well, we are doing ourselves in opening our market and without any duties imposed on our farmers, and yet we are called upon to pay toll on all produce of ours that their market! Second, if Protectionists would be such a fearfully bad thing for Canada, how is it such a good thing the States—so good that no people in Canada contemplate it with envy? And, third, how long do those members of Parliament who misrepresent their constituencies on this issue think the farmers of Canada will stand sent injustice?

NATIONAL POLICY IN GERMANY.

FOR now about a quarter of a century England has given a free trade example of Free Trade, inviting the world to follow her. Her success to follow; and, a list of proofs, I do not propose to give. And, third, how long do those members of Parliament who misrepresent their constituencies on this issue think the farmers of Canada will stand sent injustice!

Free Trade treaty, is far from being such, for one of it nations was that on certain articles should not impose duties exceeding per cent. By what it prohibited, however, with France allowed to duties much higher than Engl paid, it was still very distasteful French people. Immediately t relieved from the dictatorship of cor, they immediately put up duties goods, on the ground that this quired for revenue purposes, to enormous extent that the late w France was allowed to be good. England, though English statesm understood that Protection rai revenue was the object with Fran enquire, does France, after the Free Trade teaching of twenty-fi adopt the English economical Let the London *Times* make only a year or two ago it decl the French people were "Prot "almost to a man." After England's example an of over a quarter century. Surely there is a wrong here, either with France with Free Trade, or with the Barbarians, or may we say stupid, thick-headed people be ordinary ability enough to see t pressed upon them from the En of the channel! "Protection" is no name for it. It is that people are to-day, the leading England being witness.

Do minds that are open now? Not very long ago we were told many was about to adopt the Free Trade, and, lo! the ink was passed last year, providing on foreign iron should cease at day of December last, and annulling Social Science Congress at Liv recently, Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE one of the leaders of the party, p many, and pointed out to a audience that the greatest mil in the world was about to ad advance, in the direction of so economy. Scarcely have th uttered the words, when that the boast is premature. The German Reichstag assembled on the 30th inst., and we read as follows "T speech mentions the general depression of trade and industry which prevails throughout the world, and states that "the object of the Government's commercial policy will be to protect the German industry from the prejudicial "effects of one-sided custom regulations with other nations. The object will "be kept specially in view in the "pending negotiations for the renewal "of commercial treaties." So Germany, no more than France, can be claimed as a convert to the English system. Germans, looking at English experience, and at their own, see in it, if we may use a homely phrase, a great deal more than we want to know what more can be done for our shipping and our seamen. Mr. PLIMSOLL, if we mistake, has, which sailed, between the beginning and the end of one twelve months, from British ports 1,000 ships, of which 1,000 were lost. Compute the amount of anxiety, suffering, and pecuniary loss, which can only measure it by remembering the sympathies which the whole world felt for the sufferers.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND EMIGRATION.

Baron NOSTRO has issued a circular from the Home Office on emigration from Italy. He draws a distinction between the spontaneous emigration, "the consequence of the development of commercial relations, of facilities of intercourse," and "artificial emigration, which is excited by speculators who delude their victims with promises of great. He denounces emigration agents as "hearts have trafficking in human flesh," and that he will not give passports to intending emigrants, unless they can prove themselves to be possessed of the necessary means to support themselves on the voyage, and for some time after its termination. Artificial emigration, he says, "improvised, so to speak, which it is tolerated, and it invariably has the effect on the majority of those who have been swept away.

FAILURE OF A CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The supporters of the co-operative principle in the Swiss Canton of Glarus, on another heavy reverse, the Industrial Bank at Niveoatile having been obliged to close its doors, the result of Grit policy. The disaster admits of only too easy an explanation. It may be remembered that Switzerland is a manufacturing country, and Neuveatile started a co-operative company a four or five years ago, purchasing the extensive Ouserbin Works, that they subsequently insisted upon an increase in wages and withdrawing the capital, the result that their undertaking resulted last year in a disastrous failure. In Switzerland, the Bank appears borrowed £40,000 from the Industrial Bank, which thus staked in a manufacturing concern, and it has ceased. The liabilities of the Bank are stated at £94,000, most of which, it may be feared, are drawn from the savings of the working men.

A NEW "LIBERAL" CRUSADE.

A Manchester Conservative has just received a copy of an circular which obviously was never intended for the

THE WEEKLY MAIL: TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1876.

PROHIBITION.

Report of the Interview with the Premier at Montreal.

(*Montreal Gazette.*)

Following gentlemen formed the deputation:—

Alliance (Temperance)—Dean of Ottawa and Dr. Carpenter.

Prince Electoral Association—Mr. President, and Mr. Ouimet.

Canadian Council—Hon. James Ferrier, Hon. Childs, Vice-President, and Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer.

Nelson, Grenier, and Clen-

Health Committee—Messrs. Mercier, and H. Lyman.

were also present: Mr. T. Workman and Messrs. B. Lyman and L.

Premier was also upon the Health

Question dropped in during the con-

The gentlemen had been introduced Workman, Hon. James Fraser at the Dominion Government from the Supreme Court Canada opinion on the Dunkin Act, which had declared to be unconstitu-

Alexander Mackenzie replied by if in order to give some and effect to the decision of the Court it would be to submit a case, with able lawyers like to argue it. Judges, as we were fallible, and the only proper test their opinion was after argument not for the Government to a paper and submit it to the ing for its decision. He could not to pass an opinion upon Judge decision, as he was not, as Supreme Court, in the chair. There was a case now be- Supreme Court upon which its would be taken. The temperance was much larger than any mere for Judge or Court of Appeal to it was one for the general syn- the public, and, until the public to it and so overwhelming public was brought to bear in favour of it, not much hope of its being set- be best thing that could be done work the machinery they had—to the law as it stood. It was diffi- make on more questions such as they had taken firm hold of public and impressed people with their importance. His whole sympathies in the temperance cause. In On- or six districts in all had carried Prohibition Act into effect, whilst or nine more districts, by law to be was being prepared. It, there- tained with the people themselves to It had been suggested by a- ternal for the Government to ap- inspectors, but it had forgotten Dominion Government ought to do so. In Ontario the Provin- ernment had appointed Licence In- which must have a beneficial effect, in a year's trial they would be better judge. He had pointed out to in a year as the difficulty of mak- temperance question a political one, right it much better to leave it to be by both political parties. As a of the present Administration, he duty to carry out what was legal- but did not intend to formulate any tion.

Lewis—Is it the Federal or Local ments we are to go to?

Mackenzie—I cannot

He concluded the business of the Tem- deputation, and many of the mem- withdrew.

Serious Accident in India.—The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* graphs that paper Oct. 8 as follows:—The River Hooghly was the scene of the accident on Wednesday. Last year ship British Viceroy sank at her moor- of the strand road, which is one of the crowded streets in the business quar- of the town. The wreck impeded the gation, and the Torpede Commission stook to blow it up. Two fruitless at- ts were made on Monday. On Wed- y a torpedo boat, containing 1,000 ds of gunpowder, was anchored on the preparing for a third attempt. Sergt. Royal Engineers, and thirteen es were on board. About two o'clock man was seen hammering a wooden with a fuse through it into an iron cy- containing 400 pounds of powder. shell for some melted wax to make the watertight. A native melted some in an iron ladle over a fire in the ship. alongside, and handed the ladle to Sergt. Mackie, who twice again called for more. the ladle was being handed to him for third time an explosion occurred. No ne had been found of Harrison and other crew. Four others, and some ns in neighboring boats and on shore injured, and one is since dead. ain with 200 pounds of powder blown ipped into the strand road, half a human was found, and a head, in Hare street. ments of flesh and limbs, and pieces were scattered along the strand. windows in the vicinity were broken, some walls were cracked, but no very ble damage was done to property. The ndo boat sank at once. Until it is raised impossible to say whether the whole up of powder in the hold exploded, but bably not, or the damage would have much more serious. The total killedists of Sergt. Harrison and eight ives. There were twelve natives in, one of whom has died in the hospital. explosion was heard all over Calcutta, a thick volume of smoke was seen from the distance. The coroner's inquest con- ses this week, but it probably will not it much information, as the only persons would explain the immediate cause of explosion were killed. There was clear- ligence somewhere, but it seems strange in a port where there is a strict rule ships shall not have more than five ds of powder on board, that a boat with pounds should be allowed to lie amid ping and close to the shore. It is strange, then the charge of a boat with such ght should be left to one non-com- ioned officer and native Lascars, and fully boat, with a fire on board, ld be kept alongside. All these mat- require explanation, and the public ve satisfied unless they are thoroughly ed.

all-lights are about to be introduced into capital of Japan.

CANADIAN.

The municipality of Drummond, County of Lanark, has under consideration the drinking of a big swamp.

Mr. Alex. Loghrin has sold his farm, east half of lot 26, 3rd concession Zorra, 100 acres, to Henry Bentley, for $4,700.

Messrs. Duff and Newbanks, apple dealers of Ottawa, have just returned from Western Canada with upwards of 1,000 barrels of apples.

A certain farmer in Metcalf township had a few potatoes left remaining in the field on the 25th Oct. "Is that because he is a bachelor?" asks the Strathroy *Dispatch*.

Cattle buyers are scouring Middlesex township and vicinity buying stores to ship to the Windsor distillery. They are paying at the rate of 2½ cents per pound, live weight.

At Sydney, Cape Breton, potatoes were retailing, near the end of October, for twenty-five cents per bushel. The Cape Breton *Times* says the yield is larger this season than it has been for many years in that county.

Says the Cobourg *Star*:—"Our young friend, Mr. J. P. Field, recently married a young lady from England, and notice of the event having been sent to her native parish in Cornwall, England, the ringers celebrated it in the most hearty manner."

The Paisley *Advocate* says:—"We under- stand that Mr. McPhail, of St. Catharines, has refused the position of Gaoler, master at Paisley. In the meantime Mr. Shirlock, of Southampton, has been appointed. He, however, having gone to fulfil his appointment at Kincardine."

"We understand," says the Ingersoll *Chronicle*, "that the Central Prison authori- ties now decline to admit vagrants sentenced for short periods of imprisonment, as six months. It may save magistrates some trouble to keep this in mind, and be sure and not send the vagrants to Central."

Mr. Arthur Martin, son of Joseph Martin, of the Township of Burford, returned to his home near Scotland, from Fort Carlton, where he has been for three years engaged with the Mounted Police. He looks robust, and speaks well of the North-West and of the officers of the force, and intends return- ing shortly.

The Whitby *Chronicle* says:—"A barn belonging to Mr. Matthew Murphy, back of Mr. Draper's residence, with contents—oats, peas, hay, and two stacks of straw—all valued at $800, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night, Oct. 29th. Insurance $200. The fire is charged to the work of an incendiary."

It is mentioned that in Hawtrey, County of Oxford, the diphtheria epidemic has abated somewhat, after having caused twelve deaths. As the same place, recently, a business wife dissolved partnership by mutual consent. It is said the wife got rather the best of it by the dissolution.

Mr. John Cameron, of Lochaber, town- ship of East Williams, was caught by his clothes in a threshing machine a few days since, and seriously hurt. The men at work with him had to cut his clothes in shreds with jack-knives in order to save him from a shocking death. He is now doing well.

The Victoria *Warder* has this mention:—"Our friend Mr. Thos. C. Bartholomew, editor of the Kincardine *Review*, and formerly foreman of this office, was married on the 25th of October to Evelyn Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Bailey, Kincardine, formerly of Kilworth Hall, London, Ont."

Says the Woodstock *Review*:—"Where, asks a contemporary, does all the 'change' go to? Notwithstanding the fact that our banking institutions are frequently called upon to cash quantities of silver for circulation, such importations only give but temporary relief, and in a week afterwards we are as badly off as ever. So scarce is change that merchants quite frequently 'book' small amounts, as they cannot give their customers change."

The other day, Damase Champagne, shoemaker, Montreal, was convicted before the Recorder of having pursued Dr. N. Robillard the previous day, while in the performance of his duty as a public vaccinator, and thrown him down several stairs. The prisoner had threatened to murder the vaccinator.

His Honour considered that but an aggravation of the offence, and condemned the prisoner to the payment of $40 or serve two months at hard labour.

Says the Newmarket *Era*, Nov. 3rd:—"Two weeks ago last Friday, Mr. P. Horan, of Queensville, was convicted of violating the Licence Law, and consequently had to pay twenty-five dollars fine. On his return last Tuesday evening he was met at the Newmarket depot by the Queensville band of "Whittington and his Cat" and I suppose that most men will smile at my generosity, and most ladies will disagree for my greediness, when I confess that the event afforded me extraordinary gratification. But, mind you, you are unjust; you have had nothing to do with my satisfaction, or gastronomical delight. Nothing, that is in any way, it was to an inappreciable extent. For that dinner marked an epoch in my life; it was an acknowledgment of professional success.

A certain guild had employed me on a work of considerable importance, and the invitation was a mark of its appreciation. It was given in a manner which jarred upon my nerves to such an extent that the mere remembrance of the affair is sufficient to at this distance of time, the shuddering feeling which one has on peering over a precipice. Not, mind you, that there was any danger, nor, was followed, or rather accompanied, by anything of a dangerous character. The parties which I can only seek to give an idea of by these somewhat incongruous epithets; for they were neither fish nor flesh, neither in earnest nor jesting, neither mocking and hysterical at the same time. But that was the impression it made upon me. I suppose I felt a little nervous, for in the abode of fiends, who were cavilling at every joy or sorrow, I was hovering over the occasion to their mirth as a lost soul.

"Do you hear that?" I cried, springing up, and rousing Peters.

"Hear what?" he asked, yawning.

"Why, that laughing, that jeering, and the more horrible laughter. The souls of the damned are suffering some one of their number, and mocking him for his sins. Do you not stop them. Oh, quickly! Stop them!"

"Oh, bother!" said Peters; "it is only the hyænas, man. For goodness' sake go to sleep, and do not rouse a fellow from a pleasant little ,forest noise. They are a nuisance, no doubt; and if there was any moonlight, and we were not so tired, I would go out and have a shot at them. Now, go to sleep, and I will do so."

"Delicious, indeed!" said I, after tossing about for an hour. "Delicious! Not a wink yet! I confess all the pain I have endured from the back of your clothes brush for directing my attention to the fact. But what in the name of goodness, I thought that you were going into the army."

"I did for a short time, a very short time, but I could not make it pay. My tastes required a liberal income, and I soon found that I was entroubled on my quarters. So, as I felt confident that I had a genius for finance, I sold out, and took chambers in the City."

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THE BOTHWELL ELECTION.

Nomination Day—The Two Candidates Before the Electors.

(By Special Telegraph from Our Own Reporter.)

THAMESVILLE, Co. Bothwell, Nov. 8.—The nomination of candidates to represent the Electoral Division of the County of Bothwell was held here to-day. Only two or three hundred persons were present.

Mr. P. D. McKellar acted as Returning Officer.

The candidates nominated were Mr. Jas. Dawson and Mr. David Mills.

Mr. Dawson's nomination paper was signed by electors from all parts of the Riding. Mr. Mills paper was signed by electors, of whom all but two are residents of the Township of Orford.

After waiting the usual time for further nominations, the Returning Officer closed the proceedings.

A meeting, which had been announced by the Liberal-Conservative Association, was then organized, with Mr. T. S. Arnold in the chair. There were present the candidates, Dr. Orton, Hon. John Carling, Mr. Houlbee, Major Walker, Mr. Walker, Mr. Woolcombe, and Dr. Smith.

The chair was taken by Mr. T. S. Arnold, of the Township of Harwich, President of the Liberal-Conservative Association.

The CHAIRMAN said that as President of the Association by which the meeting was called, he would take the chair. The meeting was a Conservative meeting, but he welcomed Mr. Mills and his friends to it, and promised them fair play. He proposed to allow the speakers to address forty minutes each, and their friends half an hour.

Mr. DAWSON was the first speaker. He stated that he had offered himself as a candidate at the solicitation of a large number of the people of the county, and had consequently not presented himself at his own instance. In fact, he had at first an objection to run, but he was so pressed by his friends that he could longer resist. He then briefly referred to the state of public affairs, and expressed his dissatisfaction at the way in which they are carried on by the present Government. He, as a farmer and as one of the people, was able to judge of the people's wants and grievances. One of the principal burdens under which the farmers suffered, he pointed out, was their inability to enter the British markets and dispose of their produce as readily or with as good a chance of competing with the Americans as the latter had in entering our markets and competing with our farmers. He illustrated his point by showing what a heavy duty of 20 per cent. had to be paid on cattle and horses entering the United States. The Americans, on the other hand, only had to pay a nominal duty on animals they sent here. He complained that the Government had not treated the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the agricultural community with justice. He further urged his audience to take a common sense view of the trade relations of the two countries, and not to be carried away by Mr. Mills' opinions, which sounded nice in theory but were hollow enough in practice. Allusion was then made to the professions this party in power had made when in Opposition, and which had been grossly violated; the admission of Canada into the Cabinet; the continuance of the thirteen Ministers at an increased salary, when they claimed that that number was too large; to the violation of the principle laid down by Reformers that the Government should not be composed of members of Parliament; and to the Anglin printing matter. He then placed at the disposal of the Finance Minister to his Department, and stated that the *Globe* for once spoke the truth when it referred to Mr. Cartwright as a bangler. He attributed the badness of the times to the want of efficiency on the part of those whose duty it was to meet the trade difficulties which from various causes had arisen. He laid that the hard times of 1873 and 1874 had been seriously aggravated by a Government which, at a time when there were great calls on the monetary institutions, gave notice to the banks to be prepared at any moment to meet a call from the Government for government funds. It was, he pointed out, only after there had been a great cry raised, that a order that it was not compulsory was issued. Mr. Dawson then went on to state that, if elected, he would do his duty to the electors. He expressed a strong belief, grounded on assurances that he had received, that he would be assisted in his endeavors by hearers that they would not have came to regret it if they placed him in the position he had been asked to occupy. He resumed his seat amid cheers.

Mr. MILLS, who was next called upon to speak, said that his hearers were no doubt aware that he had accepted a seat in the present Administration, and in consequence of having done so, he had to ask them again to elect him. He asserted that if Mr. Dawson was elected he would only do it by taking some extraordinary power over the people of his constituency. He did not think Mr. Dawson would get to Parliament to correct the abuses which he had been guilty of doing, and he (Mr. Mills) hoped he would not. He complained that it was hardly fair on the part of the Conservative party to nominate a candidate to run against him at that time, and he added that he had yet to be seen a Conservative in the County who would say it was. He expected that the Conservatives would have done him the courtesy that was always done a Cabinet Minister, of allowing him to be returned without opposition. He admitted that he had been a farmer, and that he had farmed all his life with the exception of the four years he was at school or at the university, and Mr. Dawson was a lumberer, but in his opinion farmers, lumbermen, and others were all necessary to the well-being of the country, and if they were honest men and discharged their duties as conscientious citizens, they had a right to be put in nomination as candidates to represent a constituency in the Parliament of the country. He would say nothing against Mr. Dawson personally. Mr. Mills then went on to say that Mr. Dawson had attacked the trade policy of the country, and he (Mr. Mills) understood from the remarks that he was in favor of throwing down the barriers between Canada and the United States so far as trade was concerned. Mr. Dawson had expressed himself in favour of a retaliatory policy, and had advocated the adoption by the Government of a policy similar to that of the American Government by imposing duties on foreign produce entering the Dominion. If paying a duty on American produce would make the country prosperous, he (Mr. Mills) would agree with him, but he did not believe that such was the case. He believed the policy of the United States for the last ten years had been inimical to the interests of that country, and he felt that Canada would be unwise to adopt similar measures.

A Voice—"Tell us about the sugar trade."

Mr. MILLS said he was perfectly willing to do so. He believed he knew more about the sugar question than any of his opponents. He immediately reverted to his former subject, and said that supposing the Government put a duty on barley which it now allowed to come in free, it would do the country no good. We imported very little barley, but we exported last year about seven million bushels, and were simply exchanging it with Americans for manufactured goods.

Several persons again asked the speaker to explain about the sugar question.

Mr. MILLS went on to point out that as a person who could put his wares on the market at a cheaper price than others, had a considerable advantage, so Canada had an advantage in the United States over the American producer. He held that the consumer pays the actual cost of production, including the taxes, which were among the elements which went to make up the price of the article. If Canada put duties on articles she would not be the Chinaman who would pay the tax, but the Canadian consumer. It was possible the country was with regard to barley The man who bought the barley paid the taxes.

Mr. Mills was again asked to touch upon the question of sugar.

He went on to state that in taxing our products the Americans who purchased them were taxing themselves. He asserted that there would be no benefit derived from putting a tax on horses or on any articles in which the American dealt not competed with us in our own markets. The placing of a tax on corn, he stated, would close the starch factories, as the corn for use in those manufactories was purchased in the American markets. It would also result in preventing the millers from trading in that commodity and transporting is by way of our canals and railways, which were built for that purpose. He then referred to the depressed state of trade, and expressed his opinion that it could not get rid of the depression by increasing the taxation, by putting on a heavy tax, to exclude foreign products, from our markets, and so to prevent the interchange of goods. The cause of the depression, in his opinion, was that the Americans had done less trade with us than before, and not because they had done more. The lumber trade, the staple of Canadian commerce, had greatly decreased, and he wanted to know how any Government could prevent that. He was happy to say that the customs duties for the past three months indicated that trade was improving, and there was every indication that before navigation opened next spring the country would be as prosperous as it had been for years past. Protection, in his opinion, would make the condition of the country worse instead of better, and he expressed a doubt that whether his opponent would do it if they came into power. Such a policy could be of no possible advantage to the people, and for this reason among others that the manufacturers of threshing and reaping machines got their raw materials free of duty, iron from Scotland, and our own woods. The result was that they could produce cheaper than the Americans could, and could compete with the latter in the markets of the world. If the iron were taxed, the result would be that the Americans would be able to produce as cheaply as we could. Then with regard to twools, ours were better than any others made at the same price, and it was because we got the wool free of duty. He then went on to say that Free Trade was good policy, and he condemned those who desired to change it. He argued that nothing but a Free Trade policy would be for the benefit of the country, and that anything else would be simply carrying a heavy load of taxation on the shoulders of the people of Canada. He was, however, necessary to levy taxes in order to meet the engagements entered into by the late Government, and there was no early prospect that a reduction of taxes would be possible. So far as that was concerned, we have to conform to British protection, but the Government could not help itself. The obligations were such that it had to tax many articles. It was its duty to see that the wrong principle was not carried too far, and when the time came it would be its duty to retrace its steps in towards Free Trade as far as possible, and remove the burdens imposed upon the people in order to open up every avenue for the sale of the products of our industry. The policy of the Government was to make the country a cheap country to live in, and they would endeavour to do it.

Dr. ORTON was the next speaker, and he was well received. He expressed his pleasure at being present, and stated that in with many others, looked upon the appointment of Mr. Mills to office as a challenge on the part of Mr. Mackenzie to the people of Canada to express their opinion on the trade question, and for that reason Mr. Mills should not be surprised at finding an opponent in the field. Being opposed, he had an opportunity of expressing his views before the electors, and of that he should be proud. Mr. Mills had said he expected to be elected without opposition from the Conservatives, but when he said so he must have forgotten the opposition which Reformers gave to Cameron, Cauchon, Mitchell, and others seeking re-election, and notably to Hon. T. N. Gibbs. The failure of the Government to fulfill its pledges alone he held was sufficient to arouse any constituency to a determination to defeat a Government candidate. Alluding to the trade policy again, he directed his hearers to remember that when we had free trade with the United States, when there was a free interchange of farm produce between the two countries, but when he said he must have forgotten the opposition which Reformers gave to Cameron, Cauchon, Mitchell, and others seeking re-election, and notably to Hon. T. N. Gibbs. The failure of the Government to fulfill its pledges alone he held was sufficient to arouse any constituency to a determination to defeat a Government candidate. Alluding to the trade policy again, he directed his hearers to remember that when we had free trade with the United States, when there was a free interchange of farm produce between the two countries, he would recollect that the centres of trade in the United States were supplied from Canadian markets. The Government wanted to develop the resources of the Western States, and it was for that reason that they devised a scheme by which those States should supply the farm produce for the Eastern States, and that they put a duty on imported wheat, &c., for that purpose. The doctrine proved to be a sound one, and our trade with the Eastern States gradually died away until the war, when it revived. Our manufactories also grew up that time sprung into existence and found a market in the United States, and our centres of trade, Toronto, Montreal, and Hamilton, were built up. But unfortunately, the same Americans established the arts of peace and soon were in a position to compete with us in our own market. Now the Reciprocity Treaty was done away with, and only last year the Americans sent us from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000 worth of goods free of duty, and we sent only $12,000,000 worth to the United States, and the Americans had a market for forty millions, while we had only a market for four millions, and that was not the worst, for it was found that our imports from the United States were increasing. He did not think the Premier understood such abstract arguments as Mr. Mills laid before them. The proof of the pudding was the time of eating, and when it was considered that the tide of trade had turned against us, it is clearly proved that our policy, going an unprofitable business by buying agricultural product from the United States and selling our products, we were purchasing from us. It was acknowledged by all political economists that if we imported more than we exported, we were losing in trade, and we had to pay for it in hard cash, which brought our hard times into the trade and times. That was one of the reasons why we had felt the hard times. It was the duty of the Government to re-arrange the tariff in order to give our industries a fair and equitable position. If such had been done, we would have escaped the depression. We were a country contracting our debts, and when the Americans could flourish with a debt of $2,000,000,000 we were staggering under a debt of $75,000,000 of dollars, we were sinking. Mr. Mills had stated that the policy of the Americans was a protective one, but it was strange that they should be desirous of keeping it up. Dr. Orton then referred to the matter as affecting the farmers personally, and pointed out the desirability of their having a market in preference to a foreign market and its slow returns. Allusion was then made to the difficulty of farmer on entering a market and finding it filled with cheap American goods, the prices of which brought down accordingly, a state of affairs under which even Mr. Mills' philosophy would not be comfortable. He regretted the statement that Great Britain was a Free Trade country, he pointed out the disadvantage in which it occupied as to other foreign countries, and to the position occupied by Canada in the United States. The prosperity of the former, he said, resulted in the prosperity of other branches of trade, and if all branches of trade were prosperous, we had a prosperous country, and that was what we wanted. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Orton then alluded to the argument in favour of the present policy that it would bring about Reciprocity, and pointed out that so long as the Americans had the control of our markets, they had all the advantage. The adoption of a protectionist policy would be unfair to the Maritime Provinces, as it would be opposed of by referring to the unanimous feeling expressed by the Nova Scotia Council of Agriculture. The protectionist policy would be beneficial to those Provinces. After some further remarks he took his seat, and was loudly applauded.

(The remainder of the report is unavoidably held over.)

MEETING AT BOTHWELL.

BOTHWELL, Nov. 8.—A meeting was held in the Town Hall last evening. Mr. Thomas Dillon, Reeve of Bothwell, was in the chair. Over 150 were present.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Houlbee, Egan, Carling, Clegg, and Wood. The meeting was orderly, and lasted for forty minutes each, and their friends half an hour.

Mr. DAWSON was the first speaker. He stated that he had offered himself as a candidate at the solicitation of a large number of the people of the county, and had consequently not presented himself at his own instance. In fact, he had at first an objection to run, but he was so pressed by his friends that he could longer resist. He then briefly referred to the state of public affairs, and expressed his dissatisfaction at the way in which they are carried on by the present Government. He, as a farmer and as one of the people, was able to judge of the people's wants and grievances. One of the principal burdens under which the farmers suffered, he pointed out, was their inability to enter the British markets and dispose of their produce as readily or with as good a chance of competing with the Americans as the latter had in entering our markets and competing with our farmers. He illustrated his point by showing what a heavy duty of 20 per cent. had to be paid on cattle and horses entering the United States. The Americans, on the other hand, only had to pay a nominal duty on animals they sent here. He complained that the Government had not treated the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the agricultural community with justice. He further urged his audience to take a common sense view of the trade relations of the two countries, and not to be carried away by Mr. Mills' opinions, which sounded nice in theory but were hollow enough in practice. Allusion was then made to the professions this party in power had made when in Opposition, and which had been grossly violated; the admission of Canada into the Cabinet; the continuance of the thirteen Ministers at an increased salary, when they claimed that that number was too large; to the violation of the principle laid down by Reformers that the Government should not be composed of members of Parliament; and to the Anglin printing matter. He then placed at the disposal of the Finance Minister to his Department, and stated that the *Globe* for once spoke the truth when it referred to Mr. Cartwright as a bangler. He attributed the badness of the times to the want of efficiency on the part of those whose duty it was to meet the trade difficulties which from various causes had arisen. He laid that the hard times of 1873 and 1874 had been seriously aggravated by a Government which, at a time when there were great calls on the monetary institutions, gave notice to the banks to be prepared at any moment to meet a call from the Government for government funds. It was, he pointed out, only after there had been a great cry raised that the order that it was not compulsory was issued. Mr. Dawson then went on to state that, if elected, he would do his duty to the electors. He expressed a strong belief, grounded on assurances that he had received, that he would be assisted in his endeavors by hearers that they would not have came to regret it if they placed him in the position he had been asked to occupy. He resumed his seat amid cheers.

Mr. MILLS, who was next called upon to speak, said that his hearers were no doubt aware that he had accepted a seat in the present Administration, and in consequence of having done so, he had to ask them again to elect him. He asserted that if Mr. Dawson was elected he would only do it by taking some extraordinary power over the people of his constituency. He did not think Mr. Dawson would get to Parliament to correct the abuses which he had been guilty of doing, and he (Mr. Mills) hoped he would not. He complained that it was hardly fair on the part of the Conservative party to nominate a candidate to run against him at that time, and he added that he had yet to be seen a Conservative in the County who would say it was. He expected that the Conservatives would have done him the courtesy that was always done a Cabinet Minister, of allowing him to be returned without opposition. He admitted that he had been a farmer, and that he had farmed all his life with the exception of the four years he was at school or at the university, and Mr. Dawson was a lumberer, but in his opinion farmers, lumbermen, and others were all necessary to the well-being of the country, and if they were honest men and discharged their duties as conscientious citizens, they had a right to be put in nomination as candidates to represent a constituency in the Parliament of the country. He would say nothing against Mr. Dawson personally. Mr. Mills then went on to say that Mr. Dawson had attacked the trade policy of the country, and he (Mr. Mills) understood from the remarks that he was in favour of throwing down the barriers between Canada and the United States so far as trade was concerned. Mr. Dawson had expressed himself in favour of a retaliatory policy, and had advocated the adoption by the Government of a policy similar to that of the American Government by imposing duties on foreign produce entering the Dominion. If paying a duty on American produce would make the country prosperous, he (Mr. Mills) would agree with him, but he did not believe that such was the case. He believed the policy of the United States for the last ten years had been inimical to the interests of that country, and he felt that Canada would be unwise to adopt similar measures.

A Voice—"Tell us about the sugar trade."

Mr. MILLS said he was perfectly willing to do so. He believed he knew more about the sugar question than any of his opponents. He immediately reverted to his former subject, and said that supposing the Government put a duty on barley which it now allowed to come in free, it would do the country no good. We imported very little barley, but we exported last year about seven million bushels, and were simply exchanging it with Americans for manufactured goods.

Several persons again asked the speaker to explain about the sugar question.

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COMIC CLIPPINGS.

(From Punch and Chiselers.)

MIXTURE OF TURKISH AND CAYENNES.—Lord Hartington at Constantinople.

INCORRIGIBLE.—Medical Adviser—"Now, Sir, if you will persist in drinking beer in the morning!" Patient—"No more I should, old fellow, leastwise not morning—there's just a drop of brandy in the house!"

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.—A Transval Boer.

HOSTS AND GUESTS.—Guest—"Good bye, sir, enjoyed ourselves so much!" Host—"So sorry you are going, but I know you're made you."—How the time has flown! Hope we shall soon see you again.—Coachman (confidentially)—"Will we make the last train, sir? I can say——" Fare—"Yes, I'm like the rest of you, I'm late for the train, sir! I can say——" His Master (in dumb show)—"If you don't drive like the wind, I'll be late!"

A CHILD THAT IS "TAKING NOTICE" AT LAST.—The occupier of Temple-bar.

Exhibitions have been thrown open for Wood Pavement.—We would suggest Deoch.

(*From Punch.*)

RUSTIC INNOCENCE.—Old Countryman (to artist, who wants him to sit)—"Is it worth a sixpence, master?" Artist—"Hard work! I should think not! Besides, I'll give you sixpence to stand there!" Old Countryman—"I'd rather not have the money, master, cos my old woman gets it in the bank; but I'll take it out in beer, if you don't mind."

WHAT law is paramount at Woolwich?—Canon law.

"PUBLIC" NOTICE.—A grill-room has been opened at the Gaiety. Mr. Hollingshead will now be more than ever able to roast his critics.

CHEAP FOOD.—Whisky, for 'tis drinking and 'eating, too.

THE HOP CROP.—Having your hair cut for a ball.

(*From Judy.*)

FROM BOW-STREET.—There are so "cheque"-takers at this institution. Whatever a man says from upon a bench, by the magistrate, always takes the form of hard cash.

TICKLISH THINK.—First Alarmist: "I say, Bill, where do you think crowned sovereigns feel the best?"—Second Alarmist: "Why, in your own pocket, to be sure!"

WANTED TO KNOW (by One who does not quite believe in Spirits).—Whether a mule out of "medium" tint?

(*From the Hornet.*)

THE OPEN AIR TEETOTALERS.—The *Bohemian-mixt Girl.*

WHAT'S the odds so long as you're happy?" as Dr. Slade said to the spirits.

ENGLISH law and steam cannot be got up without Coke and Blackstone.

WHEN consols are low who can give us *consol-ation.*

(*From Punny Folks.*)

A "DRAW."—Our cynical artist says that he looks upon every Belgravian drawing-room as a "Female School of *Design.*"

A collar which is sometimes at the top of a horse—A salt-collar.

COME TO THE WRONG SHOP.—Doctor—"Well, my good friend, and what is the matter with you?" Farmer—"Well, doctor, I doesn't jestly know, that's the fact." Doctor—"What are your symptoms?" Farmer—"Well, I work like a horse, eat like a *wolf*, sleep like a *dormouse*, but feel tired as a *dog*——" Doctor—"Enough. Yours is a case for a *veterinary surgeon.*"

"ADVANCES MADE ON EVERY KIND OF REAL ESTATE."—By Russia.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, a retired physician, having providentially discovered, while a Medical Missionary in Southern Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all throat and lung affections—also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all Nervous Complaints, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the receipt for making and full directions for successfully using this providentially discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery without cost, can do so by return mail, by addressing, with stamp, this paper, REV. CHARLES P. MARSHALL, 33 Niagara street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Eczema Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets labelled thus:—James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street and 170 Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London, England. 220-40

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Conflicting Reports as to Several Southern and Western States.

(By Telegraph to *The Mail.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The *Times* in its edition at 4.30 this morning says:—"The result of the Presidential election held yesterday is still in doubt. Conceding to the Democrats New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, and all the Southern States, except Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, Tilden will have 184 electoral votes. The number necessary to elect is 185. The Republicans have carried the following States:—Colorado, California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Louisiana, and South Carolina. These States will give Hayes 181 electoral votes.

The *World* gives 206 votes for Tilden, 133 for Hayes, and 20 doubtful.

The *Sun* says that the latest returns seem to leave no doubt of the election of Tilden and Hendricks.

The *Tribune* says:—"Later despatches fail to give absolute assurance that Governor Tilden has carried enough States to secure his election.

The *Herald* counts up 209 votes for Tilden and 160 for Hayes, and says:—"The next House of Representatives will have a Democratic majority of at least twenty-five. The Senate will be divided, the Democrats by probably 35,000, and the Republicans by probably 35,000, and the Republicans by probably 35,000, and the Republicans