

Canadian Societies of the Province of Ontario was held at Toronto, in the St. Lawrence all Building, yesterday afternoon. There are present Messrs. Phipps, Rev. Dr. Scadding, Col. G. T. Denison, Sr.; A. Hamilton, H. Doel, T. Oates, of the York Pioneers Club; C. W. Burn, E. H. Nelles, Loyal Canadian Society, Grimsby; A. T. Freed, W. F. McMahon, Hamilton Canadian Association.

J. G. T. presenting Belleville; Loyal Canadian Socy. Ker x Nations Mr. T. C. the meeting endeavour to differ lect a day picnic.

The Chairman said he would like to hear suggestions as to the day and place at which the picnic should be held.

Dr. Canniff, as he and Colonel Denison represented the Belleville Society, would state their views on the subject. He had received telegram from the President of that Society, in which he expressed a desire that the picnic should not be held on the 1st of July, it would be a most inopportune day to any of them. He thought a good place to hold the picnic would be in the Queen's park, Toronto, and suggested that the best day for holding the same would be on the 5th day of August, the day on which the city of Detroit took place.

A. Oates suggested the 6th of August, being the day on which Sir Isaac Brock fell, and with a small body of volunteers to capture Detroit.

Col. Denison, Jr., thought that the 16th of August would be the most appropriate day.

The Rev. Dr. Scadding, having celebrated the 16th of August so pleasantly on a previous occasion, was in favor of doing so again.

Mr. Simcoe Kerr thought it had been understood that the picnic was to take place on the 1st of July, to celebrate the laying of a foundation stone of a monument to be erected to the memory of the Indian warrior Tecumseh, who fell fighting by the side of Proctor, and that the Indians were invited to take part in the demonstration, to which they had cordially assented. He also said he had laid the communications received from the Society, before the Indian Council, and they had agreed most heartily to celebrate not only the Queen's Birthday, but Dominion day, or any other day, which the Society might name for forming a Canadian nationality, and they would, if notified, attend their picnic. They would have present 300 warriors on that day.

Dr. Canniff thought that the present meeting was to make arrangements for holding a picnic at which the whole Six Nation Indians were to be present. It was suggested that the foundation stone of a monument to Tecumseh might be laid beside Brock's monument on that day.

Mr. Oates then moved, seconded by Col. Denison, Junior, that the 16th of August be the day on which the picnic should be held. Carried.

The Chairman said he had recently seen Mr. Donald Robertson, who had built a new wharf at Queenston, and he had promised to

with coal oil, prepared by the prisoner, placed against the sides of a wooden building, was such an overt act as to constitute an attempt to commit arson, as coming within the meaning of section 12 of cap. 22, 32, 33 Vic. The Hon. the Attorney General showed cause, and cited 31 Vic., c. 72, sec. 102, to show that an accessory before the fact became a principal; also 2 Esmond, 26, Q. B. 132, as to what is an overt act. This

son was on took ed also 8; the Queen 8; the L. Mr. convic- support ended, of was as true oil had

placed against the house, and that Waters had been found with matches in his hand standing beside the combustible material, and that the prisoner had incited him thither, these facts were not sufficient to sustain the conviction, as the accused might relent before the act was committed. The Chief Justice said it was only a question of degree. Mr. Robertson cited for his view, Carr's case in Russell's Crown cases, 377. Reserved.

H. & L. E. R. R.—Some time since we noted that the grading at the entrance of the city for the H. & L. E. Railroad was rapidly progressing. It still goes on under the charge of Mr. Askins, the Company's Engineer. There are probably 200 men engaged in grading between the foot of James street and the town line. There is also a party grading at the Great Western track, where the road crosses the wharf. Besides these there are other gangs of men engaged over the whole road to Caledonia in putting down post holes and building fences. The railway is being rapidly advanced to completion.

Births.

In this city, on the 5th inst., the wife of GODDARD HENRY RICHARDS, of a son.

In Montreal, on the 24th May, at No. 60 MacKay street, Mrs. JAMES C. RITCHIE, of a daughter.

Marriages.

In Dundas, on the 4th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. James Herald, Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, of Galt, to EUPHEMIA LATHEN, third daughter of the late William Broyce, of Dundas.

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. D. H. Fletcher, Mr. JOHN DILWORTH CAMPBELL to Miss MARY DOW, a'l of Hamilton.

In this city, on the 4th inst., at the residence of J. C. Wishart, by the Rev. R. Burnet, W. M. SCOTT to MAGGIE, youngest daughter of the late George Foulis, Orkney, Scotland.

In this city, on Wednesday, 22nd inst., at Christ Church, by the Rev. Allan Napier Macnab, Mr. GEORGE JOHNSON, of Toronto, to HANNAH, only daughter of Mr. W. Peirson, of Hamilton.

On the 30th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. Morton, assisted by the Rev. R. Bell, the Rev. JOHN RIDLEY, of St. Catharines, to CARRIE AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of James Kent Griffin, Esq., Waterdown, Ont.

On the 29th ult., at the Old St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. W. Kenner, Mr. JOHN McMULLEN, Cooper, to Miss ELIZA ANN WILLIAMS, both of Hamilton. As this was the first marriage celebrated in this Church since the re-opening, there was a large and respectable attendance, and the minister presented the bride with a large Family Bible.

In this city, on the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. R. Burnet, Mr. HENRY GILSON, to JANET, eldest daughter of the late John McFarlane, Esq., of Nelson.

morning last week, Adolph Burch of No. 67 Forsyth street was awakened from his sleep by a peculiar noise in his apartment, and saw a man in the room. As soon as the burglar discovered that Burch was awake, he rushed toward the window. The room was situated on the second floor in the front of the house, and a fire-escape led to the room, of which the burglar took advantage. The window being opened, offered a good chance of escape, and with a leap he went out of the window, and seizing hold of a ladder of the fire-escape, proceeded to climb up the rounds of the ladder toward the roof. Burch rushed out of bed in hot pursuit of the fugitive, and followed him up the fire-escape. He had scarcely reached the second round before he received a heavy kick in his head from the man above. He was somewhat stunned by the blow, but did not lose his hold, and continued his ascent. He had gone but a few rounds further when he felt the boot descend again on his head, and, before he could dodge it, he received a second kick which left him in a state of severe concussion. The burglar kept on his course, and reached an adjoining building, closely pursued by Burch, who had reached the roof also. A minute after Burch grabbed the man, and a terrible struggle ensued. They grappled each other and fell on the roof, where they lay for several seconds in a fearful frenzy, each trying to get the uppermost. They scuffled with desperate energy, and in doing so neared the edge of the roof. A second more and both were on the coping of the roof, Burch underneath the burglar, who was trying his utmost to push him off the roof. He had got Burch partly off, so that his head and a portion of his body hung over dangling in the air, and was just at the point of falling to the sidewalk below, when his foot caught in the gutter and prevented his fall. In the meantime, Officer Uhl, of the Tenth Precinct, who was patrolling in the neighborhood, heard the noise of the struggle on the roof, and started to climb up the ladder. When he reached the roof he saw the terrible sight, but without losing his presence of mind he ran across the roof without being seen by the strugglers, and just as Burch was on the point of falling from the roof he seized his legs and pulled him back, and the next instant grabbed the burglar and overpowered him. The prisoner, who gave his name as James Martin, of No. 265 Wooster street, was brought to Essex Market yesterday afternoon, and committed by Justice Shandley in default of bail.—New York Standard.

The Times says Dr. Walpole has lost his chestnut mare. She died suddenly in harness, it is supposed from bots or pin worms. If the Doctor had used Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, he would no doubt have had his mare to-day—they are death on worms.

Chapped hands are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment rubbed over the hands two or three times a day, will keep them soft and white. Fishermen, sailors, and others will do well to remember this.

Forty years experience have tested the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and it is now generally acknowledged to be the best remedy extant for pulmonary and lung disease; embracing the whole range from a slight cold to a settled Consumption. Were it not for its merits, it would long since have "died, and made no sign."

fire began with perhaps a mystery. The first alarm was given about seven o'clock on Saturday evening, when the flames were discovered bursting from the fourth floor of a large five storey granite building on the corner of Kingston and Summer streets. The building was occupied by Tebbetts, Baldwin & Davis, dry goods jobbers; A. K. Young & Co., manufacturers of stays and corsets; and Damon, Temple & Co., dealers in fancy goods. It stood in a part

remedy would necessarily be slow to operate, and would not do, to rely upon a cure for what is admittedly a wretched state of things. We think the merchants of Kingston are entitled to all praise as public-spirited men for taking hold of this question as they have done. The subjoined is their plan for uprooting the present absurd and ruinous system:

This state of things arises in a great measure from other provisions, and all this, itself, is a sufficient reason for their original degree of their blame, a wife article good a

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HLE Sep 1872
MEETING
TO RATIFY AGREEMENTS
(Engine standing by)
HWT
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door in the building. The fire was crowned by that curse of all our cities—a Mansard roof. Instantly the tinder-box ornament was in a blaze, and the flame was leaping across the narrow streets to meet similarly inflammable roofs on the other side, while showers of cinders and burning fragments borne aloft by the blast created in the hatchway, fell upon the lower buildings on either hand.

FATAL SLOWNESS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The alarm was promptly sounded, but here occurred one of those fatal mishaps which nobody knows exactly how to account for. It was 36 minutes before an engine arrived upon the ground. The Boston Fire Department has the reputation of efficiency, and the last two days have proved that its members in general are men of true heroic stamp, who face danger and do their duty silently, and, as a matter of course, day and night, until they fall to the ground through sheer exhaustion. The reason given for the delay is that the horses were all sick, and the steamers had to be drawn by hand. Even so, the delay was unreasonable. Besides, there were well horses enough in Boston, and if hacks and horse-cars were all running, it can only be through grave mismanagement that steam fire-engines could not run too. By the time water was brought to bear, the fire had become a conflagration. Both sides of Kingston street and both sides of Summer street were blazing, making two fiery lanes in which the heat was absolutely insupportable. Then the corner building fell, scattering fire in every direction, and the disaster began to assume the most threatening aspect. All the engines in Boston were summoned, and telegrams were sent for aid from the neighboring towns. The great height of the warehouses and the narrowness of the streets proved serious difficulties. In hardly any case could a stream of water be thrown upon the back part of the roofs, and it was on the roofs that after the first outbreak the fire almost invariably caught; nor was it possible to approach in those lanes very near the buildings. The firemen put up barricades for their protection, but the barricades were soon consumed. They carried hose up to the roofs, but the height was so great that very little water could be forced through them. After a while some large establishments, supposed to be in the path of the flames, were blown up. This did no good.

THE PATH OF THE FIRE.

The flames followed no particular path. There was a moderately strong wind, but they traveled right in the teeth of it. They made their own current of air and followed that, now to one side, now to the other. Wherever they went they found a Mansard roof to feed upon. Wherever a brand was shot into the air it had a good chance of falling on a Mansard roof. To-day it is the common belief that Mansard roofs have cost Boston \$250,000,000.

SUBSEQUENT DESTRUCTIONS.

Such was the condition of things on Sunday morning. It seemed to be then reasonably certain that the fire had reached its northern and southern limits, and so the dwellings at the South End and the banks and various moneyed institutions on State street, as well as the business district beyond, were considered safe. There was still an unharmed region, however, between Congress and Broad streets, and along the water which was almost cut off from the rest of the city by the flames. The fire now turned back and began to devour this. All day Sunday and all Sunday night the destruction went on. Nothing is left except

price from her merchant for an inferior article. But it is the barter system that is at the bottom of the evil, so far as the maker is concerned, and is the great obstacle to improvement. The merchant is unwilling to offend a good customer by refusing to take the butter, and looks to his remuneration in most cases, not to the butter but to the profit on the dry goods he expects to sell for it, and so tries "to make things pleasant" by saying nothing about the quality of the butter. Again, he knows that he may sometimes lose a considerable amount of trade by refusing a lot that he knows to be bad or overvalued, and rather than run the risk of losing a good sale he takes it. Other considerations than the proper and legitimate one of the value given and received are thus allowed to interfere in the transaction between buyer and seller, and so long as this is the case the trade cannot be healthy. In the Eastern Townships and in the neighborhood of Brockville, the only localities where first-class butter is generally made (in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec) and where it is all quickly bought up at high prices—the trade is altogether carried on on a legitimate and sound basis, i. e., for cash. A cash buyer is not afraid to tell the farmer his butter is inferior, if it really is so, and to refuse it; but the country storekeeper is very unwilling to offend a good customer for the sake of a pal of doubtful butter. It is not his interest to do so. The buyer cannot be in an independent position under our present barter system, and the trade cannot be in a healthy state unless the article itself pays its own legitimate profit.

In order, therefore, to bring about a more healthy state of things, if possible, by approximating in a considerable degree to the cash system, a proposal for the appointment of a butter inspector for this place, to act on something like the following plan, was unanimously approved of by the merchants present at the meeting:

That after the commencement of the next butter season, a properly qualified person having been obtained to act as Inspector, and suitable premises having been procured (it was suggested that the large cellar under the new Town Hall would be admirably adapted for the purpose) all butter brought into town for sale should be brought into the public inspection office, and there inspected and weighed by the inspector. The inspector should give the seller a receipt stating the weight and quality of the butter delivered—no matter how small the quantity might be—and the seller would then proceed with his or her ticket to sell it, either for cash, for there would be no lack of cash buyers for a reliable article, or "to trade it out," in the old way, as found convenient.

The inspector, after classifying the butter according to its color and quality, would enter the quantity in his book under its proper grade of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and perhaps 4th grade. It would then, in the meantime, be placed in fresh brine with the other lots of same colour and quality, and packed in proper packages as soon after as possible, and stowed away by him till wanted for shipment. The inspector would provide for good and uniform packages and charge for the same when delivering the butter to the ticket holder. He would also include in the same bill one-half cent per pound for inspection and packing. It is estimated that there are about 60 tons of butter brought into this place, and a half cent per pound would pay the inspector and an assistant for their services for the season.

An objection was raised for a moment that if any new camera or others should not be willing to enter into this arrangement broken up. It would be danger of its being broken up. It

Cherry streets, for the purpose of considering, discussing and acting upon the several proposed agreements to be brought into force between that Company and the Grand Trunk, the Great Western and Canada Southern Railway Companies, which are desirous of acquiring running powers over the road, with certain restrictions and regulations.

The President, Mr. James Turner, occupied the chair. Among those present were Mr. M. W. Browne, Secretary, and Messrs. G. W. Burton, Q. C.; Wm. Hendrie, John McPherson, John G. Lavin, Edward Martin, John Winer, J. M. Williams, M. P. P.; Lyman Moore, E. S. Whipple, Dr. Billings, Alex. Harvey, William Gillard, Thomas Saunders, John Young, John Stuart, D. E. Roberts and Wm. Moore—Directors and Stockholders.

The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting, read the several agreements which had been proposed between the Companies of the first and second parts. These, agreements were exactly identical, except in some details of unimportance. This being done,

The President, Mr. TURNER, said: Gentlemen, you have heard the agreement between this Company and the Great Western Railway Company read, and as the others are precisely similar in every respect, with the exception of a couple of clauses you have heard, you will doubtless deem it unnecessary that they should be read in full, as they are lengthy and will consume considerable time; but I may say that the agreements between the G. W. R. and Canada Southern have been virtually adopted, for I saw both Mr. Muir and Mr. Courtwright at St. Thomas last week, who told me that they were satisfied and pleased with them, and they added that they were prepared to execute them. The one with the G. T. R. has been delayed to some extent by the lengthened stay in this country of Mr. Potter, President of that road, but he will return immediately, and as there will be then a Board meeting, action will be taken very soon. It is right to say that I have in the preparation of these agreements received able assistance from the Great Western and Canada Southern Companies, which has enabled us to get them into shape; every change that has been added since Mr. Bridges was consulted, has been promptly reported to him at Montreal. With regard to the freight reservation (in the interest of Hamilton and Haldimand) you will see that we have placed coal oil, stone, timber and other raw materials at three-quarter rates in the list. We propose having, at the next meeting of the Legislature, several amendments to our Charter. Among these, it has been thought best to ask powers to increase the bonded debt of the Company, rather than by raising stock to secure any further funds that we may need, and I have been assured by competent persons that our bonds will float readily at twenty shillings in the pound at least, which we regard as sufficient to authorize us to raise money in that way, rather than by the other system. The second section of the road to Caledonia is nearly completed. This is due to Mr. Plunkett, who, though entitled by contract until the 15th instant, to have the road completed, will have it finished by the 30th instant, and the rails laid to Caledonia. The Caledonia bridge alone is backward, but it is being pushed forward as fast as possible, and when it is finished we shall have connection opened with the third section of the line. I have just received a telegram from Mr. Haskin, the Engineer, saying: "Bridge doing well." The third section is laid out, and the contract is in the hands of a gentleman present, whom I need not name, but whose connection with it gives us confidence in its completion as specified. The contract is, that the rails shall be laid to Jarvis by the 1st of next June, and the line will be gravelled by the 30th. We have for some time been giving our attention to the selection of a competent Superintendent for the railway, and, after mature consideration, we have chosen a gentleman who will, I think, be just the person we want, and meet with the approbation of all the stockholders—I name Mr. William Wallace, the experienced and able Assistant Superintendent of the Great Western Railway (applause). He has been engaged at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. In the matter of calls on stock—they have been frequent, and responded to, with the exception of a few, who, I trust, will shortly attend to the matter. If there are any questions you desire to ask, I shall be glad to promptly answer them.

Mr. Winger: Have any bonds been issued?

Destroyed.

LOSS ABOUT \$250,000,000.

MANY LIVES LOST.

MEETINGS BEING HELD TO SEND RELIEF TO THE SUFFERERS.

Boston, Nov. 9—10 p.m.—A large fire is in progress here among the large wholesale dry goods and commission houses on Summer and Kingston streets. Several warehouses on both streets are burning. The whole fire department is on duty, and the loss of property will reach over \$1,000,000.

Boston, Nov. 9—11 p.m.—The fire is now within two blocks of the Western Union Telegraph office. The operators are taking up their instruments and preparing to vacate the line. Men and materials have been ordered to Boston from the adjoining towns, so that if telegraph communication with New York be lost, which now seems very likely, it will probably soon be restored, certainly at an early hour of the morning if not to-night. The fire has now travelled half a mile through the heart of the business portion of the city, and is spreading with fearful rapidity.

11.39 p.m.—The fire is now progressing towards Broad street, having swept both sides of Summer street to High street and Purchase street. Goods are being removed from stores in every direction in the vicinity of the conflagration. Fire engines have been telegraphed for from Providence, Worcester and other places.

Midnight.—The fire is moving up Franklin street, and has reached nearly to Hawley street. The Cathedral building, corner of Devonshire and Franklin streets, is on fire, and no hopes are entertained of saving it. The flames are also spreading to Federal and Congress streets, and every kind of vehicle is impressed and moving goods. The fire has reached Broad street. The wharves south of Congress street and the vessels are on fire. The Hartford and Erie Railroad depot has been burned.

1 a.m.—The flames have reached Washington street, north of Franklin street. All the splendid granite warehouses on Franklin Square, Winthrop Square and vicinity are burned, and fears are now entertained that the flames will sweep everything to State street, if not still further north.

1.30 a.m.—The Boston Pilot office and building on Franklin street are destroyed.

1.45 a.m.—Among the prominent buildings already destroyed are the Cathedral Block, the Daniel Webster Block, the Boston Transcript building. Orders have been given to blow up both corners at the junction of Devonshire and Milk streets. The fire is spreading towards South Boston, and is also progressing towards State street, from Franklin street. The immense block opposite the Pilot office, chiefly occupied by wholesale woollen dealers, is now all on fire. Attempts are being made to blow up the two corners of Franklin street, to prevent the conflagration from extending towards State street. It is evident that the business portion of our city is to be laid in ruins.

2 a.m.—The fire has broken out on both sides of Pearl street, corner of High street, and threatens the destruction of this great centre of the shoe and leather business, &c.

2.30 a.m.—Two buildings have been blown up at the south corner of Devonshire and Milk streets, which it is hoped will stay the progress of the fire toward State street, and save the new unfinished post office building. Both sides of Hawley street and also Morton place are now on fire. The fire in Franklin street has now reached Washington street.

Boston, Nov. 9, midnight.—A fire broke out from the fourth story of the large four story granite store on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, occupied on the first story by Tebbetts, Baldwin & Davis, wholesale dry goods dealers. It had caught the engine-room, and the flames spread with lightning rapidity up the large elevator, and were first seen climbing underneath the woodwork of the roof. The engines were fairly at work before any other store had caught. The buildings in the vicinity were all of granite, four stories high, and each was surmounted by a Mansard roof, none of them being over five years old. The second building to succumb was directly opposite to that in which the first fire broke out, Mallin, Mallin & Elms, wholesale dealers in dry and fancy goods. The was at the

street, as well as the business district beyond, were considered safe. There was still an unharmed region, however, between Congress and Broad streets, and along the water which was almost cut off from the rest of the city by the flames. The fire now turned back and began to devour this. All day Sunday and all Sunday night the destruction went on. Nothing is left except some of the wharves, for though it is commonly said the flames were only stopped by water, it is a fact that they reached the water only in a few places, and the stories of destruction of shipping are not true.

Between twelve and one o'clock Monday morning at the corner of the streets, threatened across W. Music Hall, at Marah & hence, but a general hour of destruction was the result. The fire was the first of the kind to be seen in the morning.

Eighty acres, embracing 60 to 80 acres, not a building remains. The devastation is absolute and universal. Here and there a tottering wall or a tall chimney rises above the mass of cinders, blackened with the smoke, but there is nothing that can be saved in the process of rebuilding, except bricks and foundation stones. The granite especially, which was the favorite material in this district, is reduced to dust and fragments. It will only be fit to grind up for garden walks. When Chicago was burned the fire capriciously spared many edifices in the very midst of the ruined district, but it is not so here. As far as I can learn everything has gone as completely as if the whole region had been converted into a furnace.

UNUSUAL VALUE OF THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

The buildings thus swept out of existence in a day were the grandest of their kind in the United States. In Chicago there were acres of wretched wooden structures destroyed, whose removal was in one sense a benefit to the city; but here the loss has fallen upon the most substantial part of Boston. With the exception of the region over toward the water, of which I have already spoken, there were no poor quarters in the blackened waste. The great dry goods houses, wool houses and leather houses were all here. For years past the pride of Boston business men has been the erection of commercial palaces in this district, and, except for the terrible fault of construction—the use of bad material and the prevailing disorder of Mansard roofs—the result has been magnificent. There was Winthrop Square, with Beebe's splendid building and other structures of the same class. There was Franklin street with its famous architecture. There were numerous imposing blocks along Washington street. Of late years the dry goods jobbing houses have been gradually moving toward Chelsea, and many of them consequently escaped this disaster. But the heavy "commission" houses, which sell entirely by the package, all remained, and all have gone down with perhaps one or two exceptions. Pearl street was the chief leather mart of New England, and that, too, is swept. The most of the wholesale clothing establishments were here, and those that have gone employed no fewer than 10,000 girls. The great wool houses were all in the burnt district, and held enormous quantities of wool, no less than a million pounds, for trade had been dull.

The same thing may be said of the dry goods houses, which still held large quantities of unsold winter goods, and had just taken in an extensive summer stock also. Wool, dry goods and leather are the staples of trade. How complete is the destruction, you may imagine from the statement, made to me on good authority this afternoon, that there remains not one wholesale wool house, not one wholesale establishment in shoes or rather, or hides, or hardware, or paper; not one type foundry, and only one wholesale crockery warehouse. Printing houses and materials have gone by the score.

UNRESERVED CREDIT SALE.—Attention is called to the advertisement announcing a public auction sale of farm stock and implements, which takes place on the farm of W. H. C. Secord, Esq., lot 2, concession 6, township of Barton, near Abion Mills. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock noon, and should be well attended.

are about 60 tons of butter brought into this place, and a half cent per pound would pay the inspector and an assistant for their services for the season.

An objection was raised for a moment that if any new comers or others should not be willing to enter into this arrangement there would be danger of its being broken up. It would not be advisable, even if possible, to attempt any means of compulsion in bringing dealers into the proposed arrangement, and it would not be necessary to do so. It would be the interest of every dealer to buy inspected butter, and merchants could afford

to be backed as to the utility, for as it is packed and really made from a similar article is a good one, and would be a great gain to the farmers' wives who would learn to make good butter, if they had to take it to an inspector who would decide as to its quality without fear, favor or affection to any one.

John A.'s Municipal Policy.

As to the matter of introducing politics into municipal contests, all we can say is, that if the Conservatives are foolish enough to act upon the advice of the *Mail*, the gaudiest as thrown down by them must be accepted by Reformers, and the battle must be fought out to the bitter end—a state of affairs which will be the means of firing up the prejudices and the passions of the people to such an extent as to secure perfect bedlam in every section of the country, year in and year out. Carrying out the same principle, we suppose the *Mail* will bye-and-bye urge Sir John A.'s supporters to have no dealings whatever with the horrible "Grits"—to buy nothing from them and to sell nothing to them. But we fancy the gains in such an unequal and fierce contest after ascendancy would be very apt to be counted on the side of the party having the greatest strength in the Province, in which event the Conservatives would most assuredly in the long run find themselves outdone.

We have ever thought and maintained that party politics should be most rigidly eschewed in all municipal contests, as a reference to the conduct of this journal in the past will clearly prove; and we are still of the same opinion. The best men, irrespective of party leanings, should be selected as local rulers, and we have yet to be convinced that the thinking and intelligent portion of the Conservative party will be led into the adoption of a system of political warfare which could not possibly result in anything beneficial to their party, but which would be the means of upsetting all social relations, and breeding continuous discord and discontent in every community. As we have said, however, it is for the Conservatives to declare their intentions, and then it will be for Reformers to meet them on their chosen grounds, and, when there, fight them with their own weapons. Reformers have not sought the inauguration of such a state of internal, and, we might also say, infernal warfare; but if driven into it, they will, we fancy, be found as vigilant and valorous as their neighbors. —*Dundas Banner.*

BARTINDALE & CO.'S GREAT CLEARING OUT OF GOODS.—If such were possible, the crowd at Messrs. Bartindale & Co.'s establishment to-day was larger than it has been since the re-opening of the store. On Friday and Saturday, we understand, the balance of the damaged goods will be brought up, consisting of blankets, cottons, hosiery, etc. Be sure and visit Bartindale's this week and procure bargains.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 31, 1871.
Mr. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—Sir: I am pleased to inform you that my health is improving under the use of your Hypophosphites. Excessive tax of the brain had so exhausted my body that I could neither work nor enjoy myself, and it was with difficulty that I could sleep at all. I tried rest, and active exercise, various medicinal remedies, and the most popular physicians, and accidentally heard of your syrup in New York. I purchased three bottles at Caswell & Hazard's, and until I used that nothing relieved me. Now I can eat well, sleep well, work well, and have good reason to

at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. In the matter of calls on stock—they have been frequent, and responded to, with the exception of a few, who, I trust, will shortly attend to the matter. If there are any questions you desire to ask, I shall be glad to promptly answer them.

Mr. WINKER: Have any bonds been issued?

The President: None have been sold yet. Those that were at first issued have been deposited as collateral at 85 per cent. in the dollar. We hold them until we have obtained certain amendments to our Charter, which we deem important. We are not proceeding with the work on the North or Bay side of the Great Western Railway track; but we shall as soon as it is possible to do so; we intend tunnelling under the Great Western track.

Mr. HENDRIE: I am very glad to hear of the appointment of Mr. Wallace as Superintendent. (Hear, hear.)

The President, in answer to a question: The longest and specified date for coming into these agreements, is January 1874; and the companies coming in will be required to bear their share of the road's expenses, repairs, etc., from the first.

Mr. STUART: I understand that all the existing Companies have that right, and are under the same restrictions.

The President: Exactly so; and they are unanimously in favor of the arrangement, that we shall furnish the motive power.

Mr. WINKER: How far is the road ballasted?

The President: About as far as the rails are laid. The track, for five miles out of the city, will be ballasted with stone; and after we get the Caledonia Bridge finished, we shall have all the gravel we want, and ballast the whole track.

Mr. MARTIN moved, "That the agreements now read for granting running powers to the Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railways be approved and adopted, and the President be authorized to affix the seal of the Company thereto; and that the powers conferred upon the Board, in relation thereto, by the resolution of shareholders at the meeting of the 15th day of May last, be and the same are hereby confirmed." He added: It is very gratifying to know that the contracts, which will ensure the early completion of the road, are progressing so well in execution, and that, at an early day, the line and its benefits will be secured to this city and the country through which it traverses; that the rights and property of the old road have been secured and the money that was expended will now turn out to public advantage. Our thanks are due the President and others who materially assisted in the preparation of these agreements, which, though they are lengthy, have been condensed to that condition from voluminous suggestions and compilations only by time, care, skill, prudence and good management in the numerous negotiations and consultations that have taken place. I have much pleasure in moving their adoption.

Mr. WINKER said: I have pleasure in seconding the resolution. I am pleased with the business transacted by the meeting to-day, and am satisfied with the proceedings of the Directors and the progress the road has made. I feel confident that soon we shall reap the advantages so long anticipated.

The motion was put by the President, and declared carried unanimously.

Upon the motion of Dr. BILLINGS, seconded by Mr. A. HARVEY, it was Resolved, "That the Board of Directors be authorized to apply to Parliament for such amendments to their Charter as will enable them to raise the money and effect the other objects contemplated in the agreements just read."

The President announced that there was no further business, but he had an engine and train standing at the door, and he hoped all present would accept his invitation, and go on a tour of inspection over the road as far as the rails were laid.

The meeting then broke up, and the Stockholders and Directors took the cars and proceeded up the line as invited. They formally inspected the line as far as Rock Cut, a distance from the junction of the Great Western Railway of about five miles—or within about a mile of Abion Mills. Here the party partook of luncheon. The city was reached about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the party dispersed, having been pleased with the progress the road had made, and the manner in which it had been constructed.

A veteran teacher was asked how many pupils he instructed in the fifty years of his labors. He replied, "I have instructed six thousand pupils. About fifty of these have become ministers of the Gospel; as many

in order to build. The buildings in the vicinity were all of granite, four stories high, and each was surmounted by a Mansard roof, none of them being over five years old. The second building to succumb was directly opposite to that in which the first fire broke out, Malin, Mullen & Elms, wholesale dealers in dry and fancy goods. This was at the corner of Otis-place. Blocks of granite weighing tons were split as if by powder and hurled across the wide street, and planks went flying through the air as if they were feathers. Within thirty minutes the flames were coming out in fiery billows from every window, and up the stairway leading to A. Stewart's room was a perfect column of flames. This building served but as fuel for the flames. Piles of dry goods went whistling across the square, lodging on the window sills of the magnificent stores on Devonshire street. Beebe's block stood a solid wall of granite several minutes after the inside fell, but the heat warped it, and \$2,000,000 soon lay a heap of stone, bricks, and mortar. A hurricane raged, and the intense heat and perfect rain of hot coals drove everything before it. Every building was now heated as if in a furnace, and caught like tinder. Four-story granite blocks seemed like shavings; and deafening explosions were constantly heard. The tenement houses at the upper end of Federal street were fast being licked by the flames. The paper-houses came next, and with the end of Federal street went the majority of the large city dealers. The Freeman's National Bank went at 10 o'clock, and an hour later the National Bank of North America was in as bad a condition.

Boston, 1.30 p.m.—It is now confidently believed that the fire is under control. The loss, if no more buildings are burned, will not fall short of \$200,000,000, and will perhaps exceed that figure by \$50,000,000. The burned district is bounded by Summer, Federal, Broad, Central, Water, Washington and Bedford streets.

4.15 a.m.—The Transcript office is already in flames, and the old South Church, dear to all Bostonians, is at last to fall a victim to fire.

New York, November 10.—The Spectator says that the disaster to Insurance Companies does not warrant any apprehensions as to its consequences. The majority of the risks are believed to be in local companies, and the aggregate is distributed among a very large number of offices. The majority of New York and other Companies outside Boston will withstand the shock. The Spectator estimates that the insurance loss by the Boston fire will amount to \$100,000,000.

Boston, Nov. 10.—10.30 p.m.—The following are the general boundaries of the conflagration: The whole length and both sides of Summer street, across Federal and nearly down to Drake's Wharf, and thence in nearly a direct line to Fort Hill, along Hamilton and Battery, March to Kilby street and as far as Lindell and Central streets, and from Milk to Summer on Washington street. Within these boundaries—an area of nearly seventy acres—every building is consumed.

All the principal cities have proffered, by telegraph, sympathy and aid.

The loss is now estimated at between eighty and ninety millions, and the insurance at from ten to twelve millions.

A good many persons were injured, and several killed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10.—The Boston fire causes great excitement. Every Insurance Company here will go through in safety, but many who were depending on the January dividends will suffer great disappointment.

NEW YORK, November 10th.—The mayors of all the principal cities throughout the country have called a meeting of the citizens to take measures for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire.

Boston, 4.30 a.m., Nov. 11.—The fire broke out with renewed vigor at about midnight in almost the same spot where it first originated. It was caused by the explosion of gas in the buildings occupied by Storms & Co., in Summer street. The front walls of the building were blown into the street, and set fire to the store, which extended back in the Central Court. From Storms's establishment the flames rapidly communicated to the extensive building on the corner of Summer and Washington streets, occupied by a large jewelry dealer and Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine warehouse. In less than half an hour the magnificent block in the corner of Washington and Summer streets was doomed. About this time two steam engines and hose, with men enough to run them, arrived from Manchester, N.H. The men were fresh and went to work with great zeal. It was fortunate that the great steamers were on hand, for the water force at the hydrants was very small. The range of three-story brick buildings lately occupied by Messrs. Jordan & Marsh, but with-

SIGNED HAVING ASSUMED
ment of this popular favorite,
forms the travelling public and
ons, that the House has under-
provements, and that he intends
attention to the wants of his
ake this the most comfortable
ity of Montreal.
C. S. BROWNE,
Manager.

January 13, 1871.
J. S. FAGAN—STENCIL CUTTER AND
J. S. Japaneer 104 King street west.
Hamilton, 13, 1871. ~~2nd~~ 3rd 4th

EXCELSIOR
COMES!
Customers turning commercialists! (Hurtab)

Pre-paid Certificates issued to parties sending
for their friends, at Lowest Rates.
For particulars apply to
GEO. MCKEAND, Agent,
No. 5 James Street
Hamilton, July 5, 1871.

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"JAMES"
Loco
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HDS 14 Sep 72.

Sept 14 1872 THE DAILY SPECTATOR SATURDAY, EV

Time-Table—G. W. R.

NG WEST.

for	Isor at....	9.00 A.M.
"	"	2.10 P.M.
for London at....	6.20 P.M.	
for Windsor at....	11.30 P.M.	
"	"	2.55 A.M.

NG EAST.

for Sus. Bridge at....	9.10 A.M.	
"	"	11.35 A.M.
"	"	3.35 P.M.
"	"	7.35 P.M.
"	"	2.15 A.M.
"	"	4.40 A.M.

NTO BRANCH.

a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
nat.	7.00	9.10	11.30	3.35 7.30
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
onto	8.45	1.40	6.00	9.40 8.25

F. G. & B. R.

GOING EAST:

A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
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GOING WEST:

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.....	12.45	6.20 9.50
.....	8.45

ASTER STAGE LINE.
Stage runs between American
ton, and Ancaster, at the follow-
Alton at 10:30 a.m. Arrive at An-
F.M. Leave Hamilton at 4:30
at Ancaster at 5:30 p.m. Leave
30 a.m. Arrive at Hamilton at
ave Ancaster at 1:30 p.m. Arrive
at 2:30 p.m.
are small parcels 15 cents. The
are guaranteed.
L. NEW YORK TO LIVER-
ash, SAT. Saturday, Sept. 21st.
ON DIRECT—
Wednesday, Sept. 25.—at 10:30 a.m.
Morgan, Agent, 11 James Street.
BARNIA AND LAKE SUPERIOR
to Fort William, Duluth and
on arrival of Pacific Express, leav-
at 2:10 p.m.)
Capt. Symes, Tuesday, Sept. 17th.
Morgan, Agent, 11 James Street.
FRASER, H. Druggist,

The Dorsetshire Laborers' Manifesto.
Ees—Zur, you knows the law, no doubt,
We poor men scarce can spell it out,
I've broke my contract, more vool I,
Ees—you may grin, and there mun lie.
And say, "Hullo! John, how's your crown?"
That's very well—we poor must bear—
We'd ought to know it; ees, eek, 'tis vain.
But pishon there do talk so grand
O' Christian love, that I can't stand
You larned vokes that lives so high
Just clean forgettin' charity.
What's charity? To gie me coal
O' Christmas, as a poor man's dole,
To gie me blankets, westcoats, socks,
To dress my galls in your galls frocks?
No, no! 'tain't clothes, nor warmth, nor food,
Nor can advice—'tis brotherhood!
I be a man as well as thou—
You pays the wage, I guides the plough,
My education ain't so fine,
But that's the country's fault, not mine;
Eef you want laborers good and true
Jest teach 'em to feel they're bound to do
The work they sets their hands unto
With right good-will; no stunting measures,
But thinking work a most a pleasure,
'Cause him they works for pays 'em free,
And thinks 'em just so good as he
Teach 'em to saave, and look avore,
To keep the poorhouse like the devil,
To hate the beer and drunken revel,
To hate the can clasp it in one sentence,
There! I can clasp it in one sentence,
I means to teach 'em independence.
Gie 'em a bit o' garden ground,
A tidy cottage, warm and sound,
And, mind ye, make 'em pay the rent,
And count their pence avore they're spent;
Pay full wage, and let 'em larn
That livin' is their own concern.
"They'll have to rough it!"—Aye, that's true,
For John my zun w' all my might;
And you must used to saave, and yit
We'll try, if you'll but help a bit,
And gie our childer, don't 'ee ze,
The chance ye never gie'd to we.
'Er said, "Zun John, I've most a-cried
To think that you and Nan must slave
Like I from childhood to the grave!"
Like I from childhood to the grave!"
"Please God," sez I, "when I be gone,
I won't leave that to my zun John."
Non, no, Zur, I be bound to right
Non, no, Zur, I be bound to right
For John my zun w' all my might;
For all my neighbors, kin and kin,
I tell 'ee what, I won't give in.
Eef you speaks fair, why, here's my han';
But if you threaten, I'm your man.

Military Pic-Nic and Ball.

The grand military pic-nic and ball of the
Hamilton Volunteer Field Battery which
took place yesterday at Rock Bay was one of
the most successful entertainments of the
kind that has taken place this season, and
we congratulate the committee and the bat-
tery upon their success. There was a large

INDIAN CURIOSITIES.—Several Indian curios-
ities which draw much attention are exhib-
ited in Mr. Hutchinson, hatter and furrier's
window, on James street. Among them we
notice a buckskin hunting shirt, cap and
tobacco pouch belonging to a Sioux Chief,
also a saddle belonging to the same person.
The shirt is elaborately decorated with beads
and fancy work, and from each shoulder are
suspended numerous scalp locks, those on
the right side being black and those on the
left white or grey slightly dyed of a greenish
hue.

A NOVEL SIGHT.—This morning the resi-
dents residing on Ferguson Avenue and the
rest of the route of the Hamilton & Lake
Erie Railway, were surprised to see a loco-
motive puffing along the road with all the
and confidence" imaginable for which such
iron horses are proverbial. Conspicuous on
the sides of the engine were her name printed
in gold letters, "James Turner," out of respect
to the energetic President of the H. & L. E.
Railway.

ACCIDENT.—During the progress of the
cricket match yesterday afternoon, the eldest
son of J. Cahill, Esq., Police Magistrate,
along with other boys of his own age, were
playing on the ground, when Mr. Cahill's
son unfortunately sprained his left ankle.
He was immediately carried into a cab and
conveyed to his father's residence, where, we
are glad to learn, he is progressing favorably.

RE-OPENING OF MR. MARTIN'S PORK STORE.
—It will be seen by advertisement that Mr.
Philip Martin, corner of King William and
John streets, will re-open his establishment
for the season, on Wednesday next, with a
large stock of first-class sugar-cured hams,
shoulders and bacon, fresh and salt pork,
sausages, etc.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to see our Chief
of Police, Capt. Henry, who has been taking
a holiday for the benefit of his health, which
was much impaired, returns considerably in-
creased in health.

The Governor has offered a reward of
\$1,000 for the apprehension of the murderer
of George H. Favor.

Boston, Sept. 13.—Alfred M. Howard, of
Portsmouth, has been appointed Deputy Col-
lector at that port, in the place of Mr. Ed-
monds, deceased.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 13.—Nine pounds of
rubies and other precious stones arrived here
to-day from Arizona. There are many beau-
tiful and valuable stones in the lot.

Boston, Sept. 13.—A fire last night de-
stroyed William Lincoln & Co's kerosene oil
works, in East Cambridge, and eight teno-
ment houses. Loss \$50,000 to \$60,000;
partly insured.

New York, Sept. 13.—Of over fifteen hun-
dred inhabitants in Manhattanville, over six
hundred are laid up with shakes and inter-
mittent fever. The origin of the malady is
the new ground which is being filled in and
thrown up on the boulevard, roads and sew-
ers. There have been many deaths.

J. C. A. Thompson, a well-known news-
paper correspondent, was run over and in-
stantly killed at Harlem bridge yesterday.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 13.—A boiler has just
exploded in the laundry at the corner of Pearl
and Ludlow streets. It is reported that 7
men are killed.

Boston, Sept. 13.—Suits have been entered
in the United States District Court against
White, Brown & Co., importers of English
dry goods, doing business on the corner of
Franklin and Hawley streets, for defrauding
the Government of custom house duties to
the amount of \$100,000. The alleged frauds
extend from August, 1867, to November,
1869.

New York, Sept. 13.—M. R. Leavison was
arrested on the Hamburg steamer and com-
mitted for examination in Hoboken, charged
with being concerned in the kidnapping of
General Vico's child from Lake Mahopac re-
cently.

President Grant arrived here this morning
and left shortly after for Long Beach.

The spike and nail manufacturers of the
Atlantic States, at a meeting in this city
agreed to advance prices about 25 cents per
keg. This advance is said to be due to the
recent advance on pig-iron.

A letter from Philadelphia states that
ex-Governor Curtin wrote a letter to General
Beam of Williamsport accepting the nomina-
tion for Congress of the regular Republican
of the 18th district some few weeks ago, but
subsequently Dr. Parker, his physician, pos-
sibly forborne ex-Governor Curtin's parti-
cipation in the campaign. When he later

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The Times says
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do No. 2, \$6.50
Common, \$4
shorts, 100, \$

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Apples, 70c p
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each, 45 to 10
bush 7.00; O
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Turnips, pe
5 to 10c; Cr
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ee to 75; Cr
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estigation into on the govern- showing that the sporting busi- United States y was attached during the last n a series of ly cloth and are three rates o 8 cents per o per cent. al White, Brown goods as b- classification, xpense of the composed of f this City, and Geo. H. a resident in e an excellent

Four additional e the Fair sur-

he arrived yes- ey are fine, in- Three tutors y them. The propriated one lation. The mont is to send y annually.

Arrived: s. s. n Glasgow. rived here yes- the first arrival is year.

AMERICA.

Th amship, Sep. 23, has ringnews: Some ill and Panama steamship *Bluen* was not known ral of Gutierrez, hip *Cameronian* All hands were

by article 10 of the Treaty, the Tribunal, using the authority conferred by article 7 of the Treaty, by a majority of four voices, awards to the United States the sum of fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars in gold as indemnity, to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to. The considerations of the Tribunal were in conformity to provisions contained in article 7 of the Treaty and

Call from Brooklyn - Government Ga-Con Island Park - Judge Berthelot - Pro posed Banquet to Mr. Governor Fox-Honorable - Vandalism Theatre - So. o. l of Art and Design - Stocks - four Air ket.

(By Telegraph from our own Correspondent.)

and having obtained a knife, went back to the cab and cut one of the horses free. This attempt succeeded in getting ashore, but the other, a valuable mare, was allowed. After such gallant conduct on the part of P. C. Dixon, it was very hard for him to be kept on duty for the rest of the night, as he was by the sergeant of his division.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.-A special meeting of the Council was summoned for Friday morning, to take steps to provide a fitting reception for His Excellency the Governor General on his approaching visit to Toronto. The Mayor, and Aldermen Henderson, Dick, Bell, Hallam, Hewitt, Turner, Hamilton, and Casavan were present, but these being insufficient to form a quorum, the Mayor formally declared the Council adjourned. The gentlemen above named then repaired to the Mayor's office, where it was decided to tender His Excellency the hospitalities of the city during his visit, and Aldermen Turner, Hamilton, Manning, Harman, Dick and Moffatt were appointed a committee to draft an address to be presented to him. A committee consisting of Aldermen Harman, Henderson, Barker, Thomson, Dick, Manning, Hamilton, Casavan, Hallam and Bell was also appointed to make arrangements for receiving His Excellency.

16 Sep 72
Globe
How
JAMES TURNER

Wh sixth Treaty, the be the m three princi tent mine s

Wh to in ex-er- by neutral Governments in exact proportion to the risks to which either belligerent may be exposed by failure to fulfil the obligations of neutrality on their part; and,

Whereas, the circumstances out of which subject matters of the present controversy arose were of a nature to call for the exercise on the part of Her Majesty's Government of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and duties involved in the proclamation issued May 13th, 1861; and,

Whereas, the effects of the violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment and armament of a vessel has not done away with any commission which the Government of the belligerent powers benefited by the violation of neutrality may afterwards grant that vessel, and the ultimate step by which the offence was completed cannot be admitted as a ground of absolution from the crime of aiding and abetting his innocence; and

Whereas, the privilege of exterritoriality accorded to vessels of war is admitted into the laws of nations, not as absolute right, but as founded on the principle of courtesy and mutual deference, and therefore can never be appealed for justification of acts done in violation of neutrality; and

Whereas, the absence of previous knowledge cannot be regarded as a failure in the law of nations in the case in which the vessel carries its own condemnation; and

Whereas, in order to impart to supplies of coal a character inconsistent with the rule, prohibiting the use of neutral ports and waters as a base of operations, the necessary supplies must be connected with special circumstances of time, person and place; and,

Whereas, in respect to the vessel called the *Albatross* it clearly results from all the facts relative to her construction in the port of Liverpool, and her equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceira through the agency of the vessels despatched from Great Britain for that purpose, that the British Government failed to use due diligence in the performance of its neutral obligation, and, notwithstanding the official presentation of the agents of the United States during the construction of the said ship, omitted to take effective measures of prevention, and that the orders of detention which the Government did finally give were issued so late that executing them was not practicable; and,

Whereas, after the escape of that vessel the measures taken for her pursuit and arrest were so imperfect that they led to no result and therefore cannot be considered sufficient to release Great Britain from the responsibility incurred; and

Whereas, despite the violation of neutrality committed, the same vessel was on several occasions freely admitted to ports of the colonies of Great Britain, instead of being proceeded against, as she ought to have been, in any and every port of British jurisdiction where she might have been found; and

Whereas, the Government of England cannot justify itself for its failure in due diligence on the plea of insufficiency of legal means of action it possessed, four of the Arbitrators, for the reasons above assigned, and the fifth (Lord Cockburn) for reasons separately assigned by him, are of opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed by omission to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first and third rules established by the Treaty of Washington; and

Whereas, in respect to the *Florida*, it results from all the facts that the English authorities failed to take measures adequate to

STAEMPEL ITAJUBA.

LONDON, Sept. 14.-The Times in an editorial on the result of the labours of the Geneva Tribunal, says: "While England has been held responsible for the depredations of several Confederate cruisers, we yet retain the conviction that morally she is not to blame. The United States Government claimed damages for losses caused by a dozen vessels, but the Court of Arbitration held England liable, unanimously, only in the case of one vessel. This is plain evidence of the belief of the genuineness of our neutrality during the war in the United States, and disproves the flagrantly unjust accusations of unfriendliness in the American case, presented at Geneva. We cheerfully consent to pay the sum awarded as tending to obviate difficulties in future."

GENEVA, Sept. 15.-A special despatch from Geneva says, at the close of the proceedings in the case of a vessel, the Tribunal, after having deliberated for several days, has preserved them throughout the sessions of the Tribunal, and thanking them for the impartial support they had given him in the discharge of his duties. He also thanked the Swiss authorities Federal and Municipal, for the courtesies extended to the members of the court.

The arbitrators and other gentlemen connected with the Court then exchanged farewells and separated.

ous to make some use of the Island, which is nearly opposite the city, and is now little used by the military.

Judge Berthelot has been very ill, and on Thursday last the sacraments were administered to him. He is now slowly recovering.

Steps are being taken to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the admission to the bar of Mr. C. M. Cherrier. It has been resolved to present an address to him, and also to offer him a banquet, to which will be invited all the Judges of the Court of Appeal and Superior Court, and all the members of the various sections of the bar of Lower Canada.

The Montreal fox hounds met this morning. There was a fair muster, and a good day's sport.

Some evil disposed persons have smashed the windows of the Protestant Church at the Tanneries.

The old sessions Chamber in the old court house theatre. It is now called a musical palace.

The School of Art and Design was opened this evening under the presidency of the Mayor. A number of models for sculpture lately sent out by the Department of Fine Arts in France, were shown.

The stock market to-day was steady at generally unchanged prices: 401 Montreal sold at 209, closing at 209; 24 Ontario realized 105, closing at 104; 105 Merchants' was offered at 111, with buyers at 110; 100 Commerce changed hands at 118, closing at 118; 120 Metropolitan were placed at 101, closing at 101.

Flour - Receipts 4,572 barrels, extra, \$7 60 to \$7 70; fancy, \$7 35 to \$7 40; super, \$7 10 to \$7 20, \$6 60 to \$6 10; fine, \$5 10 to \$5 15; middlings \$4 00, Pollards \$3 00; U. C. bags \$3 00 to \$3 30; city bags \$3 35 to \$4 30 delivered. The market was not so active to-day, but prices are steady.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

The Ottawa Citizen of Thursday last narrates a most exciting scene in the Police Court of that city, wherein a deserter who had been arrested by the Ottawa authorities, made an attempt to assassinate the Police Magistrate during the progress of the trial.

The case of John Slade, charged with deserting from the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles, was brought up again this morning, an escort from that corps having arrived last evening to convey him back to Halifax. Slade was allowed to sit without being handcuffed or guarded in the court room, until his case came up. When his name was called, he walked up to the dock, and leaned on the railing, looking on dreamily, as if his thoughts were elsewhere. Lance-Sergeant O'Shaughnessy took the witness stand, and was about to be sworn, when Slade asked the Police Magistrate, "What time is it?" and had time to reply, Slade drew a table-knife from his coat pocket, and rushed at him. The action was so quick that he had uncounted the steps leading to the bench and raised his knife over Mr. O'Garra's head, before a motion was made to arrest him. Chief Langrell, who was standing near by, in one bound reached the desperate prisoner, and seized him by the collar. Even then he would have been too late if Mr. O'Garra, with great presence of mind, had not thrown himself off the chair. The knife just grazed his side without even tearing his clothes, and stuck in the chair where Mr. O'Garra had been sitting. Policeman O'Keefe at the same instant threw himself on the prisoner. Slade, bent on murdering the magistrate, endeavored to break from the policemen, and finally struck backward with the knife to compel them to release their grasp. The point of the blade, however, had been bent by striking the chair, and it did not injure them. In another instant Slade was hurled on his back on the floor by the brawny constables, while Detective O'Neil and others immediately came to his assistance. One of the policemen raised his baton, as if to strike the prisoner, but was prevented from doing so by Mr. O'Garra, who called out to them not to hurt him. The whole affair was over in less than a minute, and the business of the court was resumed as if nothing unusual had occurred.

LATEST FROM HAMILTON.

Grain Market Now Locomotive - Chess Association Funeral Personal.

(By Telegraph from our own Correspondent.)

HAMILTON, Sept. 14.

The grain market took a leap up to-day, and white wheat quotes at \$1 40.

A new locomotive named the James Turner was running to-day through the streets on the Hamilton & Lake Erie road, and caused no little excitement.

The Chess Association meets in the City Hall on the Tuesday evening of the Fair week. A large attendance is expected.

The funeral of the late Peter Grant took place this afternoon, and was one of the largest seen in this city for years.

Rev. Dr. Inglis preaches in town tomorrow.

SOUTH BRUCE ELECTION.

RETURN OF MR. R. M. WELLS.

(By Telegraph to the Globe.)

WALKERTON, Sept. 14

We have received the following figures for the South Bruce election, showing that Mr. Wells has been elected by 126 majority.

Greenock - Majority for Broelchack	79
Brant and Walkerton	124
Carriac	31
Kinloss - Majority for Wells	64
Calross	44
Kincairdine Village	25
Kincairdine Township	140
Huron	107
	339

LATEST FROM FORT GARRY.

Political News The Elections Grasshoppers

(By Telegraph from our own Correspondent.)

FORT GARRY, Sept. 12.

A Government surveyor named McWadden is reported to be canvassing hard in Marquette for the Commons.

Young grasshoppers are hatching out and will be destroyed by the frosts.

Selkirk will be very closely contested.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

ANNUAL QUOT MATCH.

The annual quot match in connection with the games of the Caledonian Society came off on the Cricket Ground, on Saturday, having been postponed from the time originally appointed. The day was all that could be desired, so far as the weather was concerned, and the play was first-class, especially on the part of the first and second prize-men. Twelve competitors sent in their names to the Secretary, but only ten came forward to the competition. These were all

BRUTAL MURDER.

THE PERPETRATORS AT LARGE

(By Telegraph to the Globe)

St. THOMAS, Sept. 15.

Noonkam, an Indian Doctor, from Munciey town, was murdered in this town last night by two men residing near the town.

On hearing that a detachment had arrived from Halifax to convey him back to that city, he threatened to murder one of them, at least, on the way. Filled with such a desperate resolution, he armed himself with a table knife belonging to the goal, but his act at the Police Court this morning had placed the soldiers on their guard.

AMEERICA.

Th amship, Sep. 23, has ringnews: Some ill and Panama steamship *Bluen* was not known ral of Gutierrez, hip *Cameronian* All hands were

Whereas, the Government of England cannot justify itself for its failure in due diligence on the plea of insufficiency of legal means of action it possessed, four of the Arbitrators, for the reasons above assigned, and the fifth (Lord Cockburn) for reasons separately assigned by him, are of opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed by omission to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first and third rules established by the Treaty of Washington; and

Whereas, in respect to the *Florida*, it results from all the facts that the English authorities failed to take measures adequate to

On hearing that a detachment had arrived from Halifax to convey him back to that city, he threatened to murder one of them, at least, on the way. Filled with such a desperate resolution, he armed himself with a table knife belonging to the goal, but his act at the Police Court this morning had placed the soldiers on their guard.

Slade is an Englishman, 27 years of age. He enlisted in the 60th Rifles when he was 18 years of age, and was soon promoted to the rank of sergeant. In an altercation with another sergeant, Slade struck him, and was reduced to the rank of private. He was well liked both by the officers and men. There is a spice of romance about Slade's desertion. When his corps was stationed in Ottawa, he made the acquaintance of a girl with whom he fell in love. After the corps was removed to Halifax, he saved up enough money (£7, as he had only a year and a half to serve) to purchase his discharge, but was refused it. In a moment of desperation he deserted and came to Ottawa, where he was subsequently arrested. His case has been remanded from day to day, awaiting the arrival of members of the 60th Rifles, to prove his desertion. He had enlisted the sympathy of many by his quiet, manly bearing, until this morning, when he attempted to assassinate the Police Magistrate, who has from the outset treated him with the utmost possible courtesy and consideration.

a prison dress. After this they away to their designated cells and will be sure to remain in durance their sentence is completed. All ation among prisoners will be as their cells will be back to they can see no one except the no have two rooms so placed can see down the corridors and so d for anything. To a prisoner lower floor who wanted to

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TURNER

ARRIVAL

19/9/72

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the cells are arranged and the all of concrete, so that there is no e whole gaol. There will be four e "condemned," and awful cells. The walls are very thick, and the hat will be in them will be such as , for there is no light admitted, a small passage for ventilation. l be on the four floors seventy ch will hold a large number s. All the latest conveniences in comfort—wash-houses, laundry, ventilation and heating—will be i the east side of the building ected an 18-foot wall, enclosing a e known as the Male Airing Yard ; of the gaol will be a separate one ales ; while on the west side will 100 feet square, to be used for the rear of the gaol wall there arge space of several acres extend- o the railway, to be used for hor- purposes, and worked by the pri- taken all in all, the new gaol will cellent structure, as the greatest being taken in its construction, will be ornamental and handsome, ppearance of the whole substantial y. The contracts are in the hands en, and if they do their duty, as they will, the prison will bear out ter the Ontario Inspector gave it.

CTS TAKEN?—We learn from the Falls Gazette that E. V. Root, Esq., a Falls, has taken the contract to tract for the Lake Ontario Shore from Lewiston—about five miles— d running from Dickersonville to s. Charles Stewart, Esq., of La s the contract from Ransomville ten or twelve miles. The grading nished by the first of June next. ing through the village of Lewiston et been let. Mr. Root began work , and will prosecute it vigorously l weather sets in.

member.) Here the beautiful Church Ser- vice of the dead was performed by the Rev. Mr. Geddes, after which the funeral proces- sion wended its way to the cemetery where, amidst the tears of relatives and friends, the corpse was lowered to its last resting place, there to await with others the trumpet-call on the Judgment Day.

THE H. L. E. R. R.—Last Friday evening the first engine of the Hamilton & Lake Erie Railroad ran from the G. W. track on to the regular line and cautiously felt its way up nearly as far as King street. On Saturday it was constantly being run up and down the line as far as the rails were laid, and to- day began its work by drawing car loads of ties and rails, the latter having, the other day, came out from England—taking them to their place of being laid. The engine and tender have been nicely ornamented, painted and named "Lucy Turner," we un- derstand, in honor of Miss Turner, daughter of James Turner, Esq., President of the road. The running of the locomotive is a perpetual source of wonder to the lads in the vicinity who do congregate and follow it about with never-ending wonder and much to the annoyance of the engineer, who has frequently to chase them away. Even the young ladies along the avenue sit outside in the morning sun and discuss it and the pre- vailing gossip. It is understood that the station houses and offices will be built on the corner of Main and Cherry streets. The rails are being rapidly laid, and it will not be very long until the novelty of the iron horse running up the face of the mountain may be seen by Hamiltonians. A temporary covering house for the engine has been built a few hundred yards from the junction on the G. W. R. The ties have not been bedded yet, and there is considerable spring to the rails, but the work of construction will be pushed on as fast as possible. 9/19/18

Quite a number of years ago Professor Tyndal and Count Schaffgotsch called at- tention to some interesting experiments which they had made with "sensitive" or "singing" flames as a result of the observed fact that gas lights will vibrate in a peculiar way under certain conditions when music is made near them. Some time afterwards Mr. Abel showed that explosive substances will generally preserve their stability unless their particles are excited to move in a pec- uliar way. MM. Champion and Pellett have now undertaken to prove that as heat alone will not always cause explosives to ex- plose, there must be some musical note or notes which are capable of doing so. One of their experiments was to iodide of nitro- gen in small bags suspended from the strings of a bass-viol. When the bow was applied it was found that the lowest notes occasion- ed an explosion, while the higher ones in- stantly did so, at least sixty vibrations per second being required to produce the de- sired effect. Hereby is suggested an excel- lent method of killing blind fiddlers when they become nuisances.

of ladies were indulging in irreverent j respecting the white spectre, when she denly appeared in the midst of them ; took to flight : but she caught the la them, and inflicted on her a very unspir- castigation. Another time she present Colonel, who was hard up for money to the Elector's troops, with a sum of a dred thousand crowns, concealed behi wall. The Elector accepted the story the loan, and the Colonel's fortune made.

Now that the Mace-O'Baldwin affair been declared "off," public solitud turned toward the result of the little in view to take place between Stanley and next month.

MILD WINTER.—A correspondent call- tion to the almost total failure of this season, and says it is thought to f a very mild winter.

Lord Shaftsbury has given a tea pa and is trying to raise a benefit fund, fo- water-cress girls.

Births.

In this city, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. NICOLL of a son.

In Caistor, on the 17th instant, the wife of J. MARSHALL of a son.

In this city, on Sunday, 15th inst., the wife of T. CLOHEC, 7 York Street, of a son.

In this city, on the 10th inst., at 37 Bay S Mrs. WM. LIND, of a son.

Marriages.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of the f- father, by Rev. John McColl, Mr. PETER FRAS Waterdown, to Miss EUPHEMIA BROADBENT, of B-

In this city, on Wednesday, September 11th, 1 Rev. A. B. Simpson, at the residence of Mr. S Yearsley, Mr. JOHN PRATT to Miss HENRIETTA BR both of Hamilton, Ont.

By the Rev. J. McAlister, at the residence of bride's father, on the 4th inst., Mr. GEORGE AL of East Flamboro, to Miss MARY ANN HARBOTT Nelson.

Hamilton Times Weekly Deaths.

This morning, at Buckville, HARRY VAUX, you son of W. E. Sanford, Esq.

At her late residence, 19 Bay Street south, in ilton, on the 12th September, ANN, the beloved v Mr. James Walker, aged 64 years.

In this city, on the 14th inst., WILLIAM TH only son of Thomas and Agnes Allan, aged 20 d

On the 15th inst., WILLIAM CRAIGIE, Barrist his 43rd year.

At his residence Grimsby, County of Lincol the 14th inst., after a short but painful illness, with singular patience and Christian resign JAMES JACKSON Esq., aged 67 years. (father of A. Wilson of this city.)

In this city, on the 10th instant, MARGARET GR a native of Berwickshire, Scotland, aged 47 year

At her grandfather's residence, Barton, on We day, Sept. 11th, MARY LETITIA, daughter of George Clark, aged 13 months.

On the 15th instant, of heart disease, CAI Young, in the 56th year of his age.

In this city, on the 16th instant, ELIZABETH daughter of Mr. Cornelius Donovan, printer, age year.

Died suddenly, at his residence near Water this morning at 6 o'clock, WALTER EVANS Esq., i 54th year of his age.

On Thursday, 12th inst., RACHEL, relict of th John Bates, of Saltfleet, in the 82nd year of her

of me
Jose, they will
a poor candidate, personally unpopular,
that many who oppose him will support
Grant in November (e. g., Forney, of the
Philadelphia Press), and that the cam.

HLE INSPECTION TRIP

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will also, in the event of defeat, assert that these frauds cannot be repeated in November, since the negroes and repeaters will be needed at home, and the funds of the Administration party will fail before that time. There is probably a good deal of truth in the pleas of both parties; but it does not follow that the result will be different in November from that of to-morrow. Those who are driven into the Liberal ranks by dislike of Hartmanft will probably stay there; and if the Administration managers carry the State, even if the stories of fraud are true (and we can well believe they are), they will be able to win by the same means a month hence.

It is almost certain that if Hartmanft is elected Governor of Pennsylvania to-morrow, Grant will be elected President of the United States on the fifth of November: if Buckalew is chosen Governor, that Greeley will be President.

The result in the other States which hold elections to-morrow will be instructive but not decisive of the grand battle.

HOPING FOR "BETTER TIMES."

Speaking of the recent Grit riots in Manitoba, the *Toronto Globe* is good enough to say:

"The conduct of the crowd in using violence at the polls and afterwards at the printing offices in Winnipeg was utterly indefensible, and can receive nothing but reprobation from us. It was plainly the duty of the people to bear with patience the action of the Government, and wait for better times, which cannot be very far off in Manitoba."

It is kind of the organ of the ruffians to "roar you an' 'twers any nightingale" in reprobation of their misdeeds. It is equally kind of it to palliate the murderous attack by pretending that there was something wrong in Manitoba which justified the attacks made by the Grit mob upon quiet voters and upon printing offices. "It was the duty of the people to bear with the action of the Government!" forsooth! What action? The Government had taken no action. The rioters armed themselves with bludgeons and pistols, crossed the river, attacked peaceable voters, endeavored to destroy the poll-books, and, being foiled, returned to Winnipeg. Then, the authorities called out a force to preserve order, which was preserved so

upon the American people.

The miners who went to Arizona in hopes of picking up a fortune in diamonds have come to the conclusion that they have been pretty badly humbugged.

Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway.

A TRIP OVER THE WORKS—THE ROAD TO BE OPENED IN NOVEMBER.

On Saturday the President and Directors of the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway invited a number of gentlemen to accompany them over the works of the railway. Besides the President and Directors the company consisted of Geo. Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer G. W. R., A. H. Askin, Chief Engineer H. & L. E. Railway, M. W. Browne, Secretary ditto, Ald. Geo. H. Mills, John H. Greer, A. Harvey, Frank Mackelcan, Isaac Buchanan and D. McCulloch.

A start was made from the new office of the Company, corner of Cherry and Main streets at noon. Driving down Main and of Wentworth streets, the line of the road was reached, but an intervening cattle-guard prevented the entrance of the carriages upon the road bed at this point, and a detour to another street had to be made. Most of the party alighted, however, for the purpose of a closer inspection of the works. From this point to the top of the "mountain," as our readers know, is the most difficult part of the road to construct, and it was with pleasure we noticed that since we last gave a report of its condition very satisfactory progress has been made. At that time there was virtually nothing done below the point where the road turns around to the eastern face of the escarpment. Now the grading is almost completed from that point to the city, and in the city the rails are laid, old land slides have been repaired and walls of substantial masonry built to prevent their recurrence. The work is in every respect satisfactorily done and elicited commendation from Mr. Reid and the other members of the party.

The day was delightfully fine, and the pedestrian episode of the trip was entered upon with enthusiasm. The broad and beautiful valley beneath, bathed in the clearest and purest of sunshine, with the blue lake and bay beyond made a picture which satisfied the æsthetic aspirations. But after all, traveling by railway, on foot, up a grade of 76 feet to the mile, does seem a little anomalous. And it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that after a considerable distance had been accomplished the fat men of the party began to cast wistful glances at the carriages in the rear. They bore up bravely, however, and wiped their perspiring faces with valorous indifference. At last some one had the courage or the genius to inquire of the presidential authority if it was necessary to the interests of the Company, and essential to the progress of the work that the trip on foot should continue indefinitely, which authority, aforesaid, from its commanding position in the van, gave a favorable response, and the carriages were again resorted to. The large earth cutting at the "point," which, on our previous visit, was completely filled up with a land slide, is now finished and ready for the ties, and the same may be said of the road bed up to the rock cutting, which brings it to the summit of the table land. This rock cutting, as we have formerly described, is a heavy piece of work, and cost the old company of years ago, nearly \$300,000, and it was by no

highly.

The Legal Profession was responded to by Mr. MacKellcan and Mr. Robby, and the Press by Mr. Buchanan, of the *Times*, and Mr. McCulloch, of the *Spectator*. The latter, in concluding, proposed Our Wentworth friends, coupled with the name of Mr. Cook, who briefly responded.

The health of the chairman, and three hearty cheers for the Queen, concluded the proceedings.

Another drive towards Mount Hope followed, and another station question was looked into, the road throughout showing that good work was being done.

It was nearly dark when the party started on their return trip, which was speedily accomplished, all feeling satisfied that the long expected time when Hamilton should have a railway to the Southward of the city was near at hand.

Markham Baby Show.

The following account of the show which took place at the village of Markham in connection with the East York Agricultural Fair will be read with interest by the mothers of this city.—"The sum of \$100 had been subscribed for prizes, \$50 of which was by some of the leading merchants of Toronto, and the balance by the villagers of Markham. This is one of the most interesting and amusing features of the day, there being in all thirty-one entries. It is not usually an adjunct of Canadian exhibitions, and in this country has hitherto been for the most part confined to pic-nics, where it has divided attention with athletic sports, &c. The novelty of the thing of course created much excitement, and the scene was a lively and animated one. The proverbial disposition of every mother to consider her own child the finest and handsomest baby that ever existed was strikingly exemplified by the complacent confidence exhibited by the proud and happy matrons in charge of the infants on exhibition, who looked the picture of health and gave frequent and unmistakable evidence of the strength of their lungs. The selection of competent judges was a matter of some difficulty, disinterestedness, good judgment and practical experience being, in this, as in other departments of course, an essential requisite for the position. Finally Messrs. J. E. Ellis and J. G. Worts, of Toronto, were entrusted with the onerous duty and many were the smiles and blandishments bestowed upon them by the maternal guardians of the youngsters, hoping, doubtless, to influence them to a favorable decision, as they passed another to ascertain the firmness of the flesh, and examining the teeth of the next, to ascertain the age. We are much afraid that after the decision was announced, which brought disappointment to the hopes of many of the fond exhibitors of household treasures, the judges would have met a far different reception, had they rashly returned again to face them after blighting their cherished anticipations by an adverse judgment. The first prize was for the finest child under one year old, \$12; 2nd, \$8; 3rd, \$5; for these three there were nine entries. Mrs. Gall, of Cannington, having the champion baby was declared entitled to first prize. He is nine months old and his fighting weight is 14 lbs. Mrs. C. Keelor's baby took second prize, and Mrs. Sinclair's third. A special prize was awarded to Mrs. Levi Wisner's youngster. The next prizes were for the finest child between one and five years: 1st, \$12; 2nd, \$8; 3rd, \$5. Twenty-one fond mothers entered their jewels for competition, and the prizes were awarded as follows: 1st, Mrs. D. McLeod, Woodville; 2nd, Mrs. Gooderham, Toronto; 3rd, Mrs. B. T. Hawkins, Markham. The prize of \$12 for the finest twins under five years of age was awarded to Mrs. Enos Wisner, of Markham. Three entries were made for triplets, but as they did not put in any appearance the judges declared to give special prizes to the babes of the following ladies, viz.: Mrs. A. McKay, Cannington; Mrs. H. H. Wisner, Markham; Mrs. Hand, do.; Mrs. E. Wisner, do.; Mrs. Sinclair, do.; Mrs. Hand, Hagarmon's Corners; Mrs. P.

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Anecdotes.

Mr. Webster was times, and when intimate friends he is wonderful versatility of all listeners. tive powers, was a tated a broken dial not an unamiable malicious thing in perturbed or uncom disposition or the e ality, he was as un pine, and often ind tations and satirical. I once heard him made to the elder months before his sage, then nine ceived him with him for his civility. He was lying in a heavy, plethoric m drawing his breath seemed to pump up said, from a great sent ones. "How are you, I visitor. "Feeble and ne reply. "The old dilapidation, and the intentions of th ly to lay out anyth Meeting him at I mentioned that I lately Governor of "Ahl is Tallmadge, tears that will be an onion." Managing politics trol the movement aversion. Mr. Wel grave with the firm been defrauded o jealousy and intrig retained no doubt countrymen were President, but were by the party leader He accosted m avenue. "How lon "A couple of da "Why have you "I don't know y "At the old plac "Near the churc "Yes; directly the sanctuary? Bejoking rather did not know the droppings from a I I used the ph Have you seen U rived? I answered in th "Is he now, as mankind?"

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1 00	Best p
2 00	21 do, p
1 00	2d do, p
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3 00	2d do, M
2 00	2d do, M
1 00	Best Y
4 00	21 do, Y
3 00	3 d do, Y
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1 50	Best C
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He shewed that the defendant had come into the inlet in a boat, and asked Mr. Gage, who happened to be at hand, where he would find a good place to put down his decoys; he was told that the inlet belonged to the defendant; that he could not permit him to put down decoys or to shoot on his premises, and Mr. Gage ordered him off. He refused to go, and insisted that he had as good a right to shoot on the inlet as Mr. Gage had. The com-

mon the inlet as Mr. Gage had. The com-
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fenced, which would be an absurdity. Mr. Cahill adopted this view and fined the defendant \$10 and costs. This will be a warning to the public, that those who desire to shoot or fish in Mr. Gage's Inlet must first obtain his permission.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with notices read from the city pulpits the previous day, a public meeting was held on Monday evening in the hall of the Y. M. C. Association, to consider the advisability of forming a Sabbath Observance Association. On motion Mr. John Alexander was called to the chair and Mr. Black appointed secretary. After prayer by Rev. W. J. Hunter, several speakers expressed their desire to see such an association formed, and advised immediate action. The following resolution was moved by Rev. A. B. Simpson, seconded by Rev. D. H. Fletcher, and carried unanimously: "That this meeting hereby agree to form themselves into an association for the purpose of securing the better observance of the Sabbath, and the faithful execution of the civil law in the matter, and that the following committee be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to report at an adjourned meeting, viz: the ministers of the city and Mayor Chisholm, A. Macallum, John Alexander, David McLellan, A. I. McKenzie, James Osborne, George Black, D. A. Sinclair, W. J. Copp, F. W. Dayfoot, T. C. Watkins, Donald McLellan, Wm. Murray, D. H. Gould, G. A. Young, and E. C. Thomas." The meeting then adjourned till Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the Y. M. C. hall, and the Rev. Mr. Fletcher closed with prayer. The committee above-named will meet on Friday afternoon (same place) at 4 o'clock, p.m. Those not present at the last meeting will please bear this in mind. All interested in the movement are cordially invited to attend on Monday evening and enroll themselves as members of the association.

NABOB SAUCE AND PICKLES.—Batty's Nabob Sauce and Nabob Pickles are the latest novelties among table relishes introduced into this market. The flavor is exquisite beyond description and must be tested to be appreciated. They are for sale by W. H. Sewell, of the Italian Warehouse, James street. See advertisement.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn by the last Official Gazette that W. F. Walker, Esq., M. A., barrister of this city, has been appointed a Notary Public for the Province of Ontario.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.—The Leader of yesterday says: "On Friday evening a deputation from the City of Toronto Lodge, Canadian Order of Oddfellows, consisting of Bro. Hebbes, P. G. M., Bro. G. Boxall, P. G., Bro. Wilkin R. Butler, P. G., Bro. D. Scott, P. G., Bro. W. J. Thrush, N. G., and Bro. Jas. Myers, attended at the residence of Bro. John Worthington, P. G. M., in the Queen's Park, for the purpose of presenting him with a beautifully illuminated address in a handsome gilt frame, as a mark of respect from the members of the Lodge on his retirement from taking an active part in the business of the Order. The deputation was received by Bro. Worthington, when the following address was read and presented by Bro. W. B. Butler: "To Bro. John Worthington, P. G. M., of the Canadian Order of Oddfellows, and P. G., of Loyal City of Toronto Lodge. Dear Sir and Brother: We the undersigned on behalf of the Loyal City of Toronto Lodge express our regret that after a connection of 28 years with our Order you should feel compelled through the effects of a long illness to retire from taking an active part in its working. The officers and members of your Lodge cannot allow you to retire from their midst without some slight acknowledgment of your valuable services, having always considered you as the founder of the Order in Canada, and trust that you may soon be restored to health, and that you may long be spared to give them your counsel and advice as an honorary member of the Lodge, and to enjoy the pleasure and comforts of your family and friends for many years. (Signed,) James Myers, W. B. Butler, P. G., D. Scott, P. G. Toronto, Oct. 19th, 1872." Bro. Worthington made a very appropriate and feeling reply, remarking that 26 years ago he had a gold medal (which he now wore) presented to him by the same Lodge. The deputation was then hospitably entertained by Bro. Worthington, after which they withdrew.

H. & L. E. R.—Yesterday Mr. James Turner President of the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway accompanied by Mr. J. Gillies, Warden of Bruce, and Dominion member for the North Riding—Messrs. John Brown, Thomas Swinyard, Alexander McInnes and M. W. Brown inspected the work on the line. The party left the Company's office on a special engine which carried them as far as the rails are laid, from which point they drove to near Mount Hope. Mr. Gillies was greatly interested and pleased with the surroundings of the city, with which country has now intimate relations. We are glad to learn that the ties are now laid upon the line from Caledonia to Mount Hope, and that Mr. Hendrie has two hundred men at work between Caledonia and Jarvis.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.—Arrangements have been made for a display of athletic sports on the Toronto Cricket Ground, on Saturday next, 26th instant, under the patronage of their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin. The programme is an extensive one, and will doubtless secure the attendance of the most accomplished athletes in the Province. The Great Western Railway Company will issue return tickets from Hamilton at one fare on the day of the sports, thus giving our people the opportunity of a cheap excursion, and a day's enjoyment.

YORRATT'S CONDITION POWDERS at the "City Dispensary," Wm. G. Stark, druggist, corner of King and Hugbosc streets, and branch store corner of York and Merrick streets.

THE LATE DR. WINER.—The funeral of the late Dr. Winer, of Chicago, will leave his father's residence on Main street, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

reets that Mr. Coutts' death is by the disease now prevalent in the city and country. Upon inquiry we ascertained that the animal did not die from the effects of the disease from which she had recovered, but from a large tumor formed round one of the intestines. The anatomical operation was performed by Mr. Craig, veterinary surgeon, at the request of Mr. Coutts. The tumor weighs 15 ounces, and can be seen at Messrs. Craig & Thompson's veterinary surgery.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CITY LOTS.—To-morrow Messrs. Alanson & Hilton will offer for sale a large number of city lots, known as the Swinyard property, situate in one of the most delightful places for private residences, being between Concession street and Markland street west, and bounded on the west by Lock street and by Queen street on the east. The lots will be sold without reserve. Terms of payment easy. See advertisement and plan on our first page.

MADAME RUDERSDOFF.—There is no longer a doubt that the Mechanics' Hall will be crowded to-morrow evening by those anxious to hear Madame Rudersdorff. Indeed it is a pity that the engagements made will enable the great singer to give us but one concert. The company must be in London on Friday night; but would it not be possible for it to return? It is very certain that a second full audience would be secured.

MERCHANT TAILOR.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Mr. W. D. Trumpeller, successor to Munro & Henderson, has received an immense stock of English broadcloths, overcoatings and goeskins, Scotch chevots, heather mixtures, and all the latest patterns of Canadian tweeds, which he is prepared to make up into clothing in the most fashionable style and a good fit guaranteed.

STEAMER ARGYLE FOR SALE.—The well-known side wheel paddle steamer, Argyle, will be sold by auction at the Great Western Railway wharf on Wednesday, the 30th inst. The steamer is 421 tons gross, registered 181 100 feet long, 22 feet broad, depth of hold 6 feet return fine and tubular boiler; also two masts, one about 100 feet long, and the other about 80 feet long. Messrs. Alanson & Hilton, auctioneers. For terms see advertisement in another column.

IMPERIAL TEAS.—We beg to call the attention of our readers to Mr. G. M. McGregor's grocery store, No. 50, John Street North (Davies' block), where good Imperial teas are sold at 50 cents to 80 cents per pound. Mr. McGregor prides himself on keeping good and fine flavored teas. To our readers we say, give him a trial.

RENT T. C. WATKINS' advertisement

Latest by Telegraph
MORNING DISPATCH

UNITED STATES.

Boston, Oct. 22.—The building known as the Pavilion on Tremont St. occupied as a goods store was damaged by fire to-night the amount of 70 or \$80,000.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—As a passenger on the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. was late Mansfield between 9 and 10 last night dactor Perch, on entering the car was

HALE
INSPECTION TRIP
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