

Thursday, March 5, 1868.

BRAMPTON will assume the dignity of a town in January, 1869.

CALIFORNIA proposes to enact a law that any person who has read a newspaper account of any alleged crime, shall be incapable of trying any person accused of the crime. California will have intelligent juries in such a case.

A DEPUTATION of the Ottawa Board of Trade had an interview with the Minister of Finance on Saturday, in reference to the silver question. The scheme proposed was favorably entertained, and which is, that the Government purchase silver and issue legal tenders.

We have received the first number of THE COURIER, published by London & Co., at Priceville, in the County of Grey, which will do much to advance the interests of that section of country. It is independent in politics, and contains a large amount of interesting reading matter.

FAIR.—The Orangeville March Fair for the sale and exchange of live stock, farm produce, &c., will be held on the Fair ground, adjoining the Agricultural Hall, on Thursday, the 12th inst. A number of buyers from a distance will be present, and articles exposed for sale, will doubtless find ready purchasers.

It is reported that George Francis Train had been arrested again in Ireland. He had given out that he would lecture at the Rotunda in Dublin on Monday evening, and was proceeding to the hall for that purpose, when he was taken into custody. It is given out that he was arrested this time on an action for debt.

CONGRESS has succeeded at last in impeaching President Johnson by a purely party vote of 128 to 45. It is rather a curious fix, and one that bodes no good, for the excitement consequent upon recent proceedings is very great, and it will be well if violence is averted. The President of the Senate, who is virtually Vice-President, will take the place of the deposed President.

We would call the attention of our readers to the annual public meeting of the Bible Society; to be held in the P. M. Church here on the evening of Tuesday, 12th inst., at which several of the resident clergymen will deliver addresses, and the Rev. Mr. Brookman, the talented agent of the parent Society, will give an interesting account of the progress of the good work in all lands. All the friends of the cause should make it a point to attend.

THE BATTLE OF THE GAUGES. The battle of the gauges has been decided in favor of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Company, who, notwithstanding the opposition of the Northern, Grand Trunk, and Great Western Railways, have succeeded in obtaining a charter for their road on the narrow gauge principle. Their victory was not easily achieved; the members of the railway committee strongly opposed the charter, and defeated the narrow gauge clause by a vote of 18 to 9; but when the bill came up in the Assembly, the decision of the committee was reversed, and the measure ultimately passed by a vote of 24 to 31. But chartering a road is something very different from building one; and if the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway is to become a reality, the municipalities interested must grant liberal bonuses towards its construction. This, we hope, will be done with as little delay as possible.

EDITING. The mind is so constituted as to require, like the body, alternate labor and repose. Those occupations which demand great and frequent efforts of the mind, if they allow it suitable seasons for relaxation, are not injurious to health. Judicious exercise is necessary for the healthy development and vigorous action of the mental as well as the physical constitution. The occupations of the lawyer, the divine, the farmer, and the mechanic, all afford the mind abundant periods of rest. But such is by no means the case with that of the editor. His overtasked intellect finds no repose. His duties must be performed continually—most methodically. Whether he feels like mental exertion or not, whether sick or well, his articles must be written, and all his multifarious duties performed. These labors are certainly sufficient to break down an ordinary constitution—but when we add to them pecuniary disappointment and embarrassment, lack of expected appreciation—the indifference of friends and the sarcasm of enemies, we have satisfactory explanation of the nervous and morbid condition of the editor.

News of the Week.

CANADA.

Bugus Canada 20 crop pieces are in circulation. They are a very fair imitation and calculated to deceive unless closely inspected.

On Saturday afternoon a young lad named Brennan, accidentally fell into a boiling lime vat at the old paper mill, St. Catharines. His injuries were so severe that he died on Monday morning.

James Monk, at the ripe age of ninety, broke the nose of a policeman in Montreal with the blow of a stick, when the latter, thinking he was desisting, requested him to proceed to the police station. The Recorder discharged the old hero for his exhibition of pluck.

An unfortunate young girl, belonging to Caledonia, was taken in charge by the police of Buffalo, and returned to her parents. She was induced to leave her home, under promise of marriage, by the son of a wealthy manufacturer of Caledonia, who left her penniless and alone in a strange city, with the usual heartlessness of ruffians of his stamp.

A party of the exemplaries of St. Catharines started for Buffalo on Monday night, and embarked on board a detached car, standing near the station, relapsed into a state of oblivious repose. In the morning the muddled agents were surprised at the slow progress made, but their disappointment was alleviated by the proximity of the bar-room where their preparations for the journey had been perfected, to which retreat they hastily repaired seriously arguing the point whether the train had not been to Buffalo and returned.

The Globe says during the past few days, the sheriff's officers engaged in summoning jurors for the Spring Assizes, have had to use snowshoes to travel through the country, and by their use have succeeded in their work. The depth of snow was found a complete barrier to all other modes of locomotion, and as a last resort, these were tried with success. In future there must be considered one of the indispensable requisites in a valid's personal effects.

POSTAGE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Under a new arrangement, just concluded between the Post Office Departments of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, the single rate of postage on international letters will be reduced on and after the 1st day of April, 1868, from ten to six cents, if prepaid at the office of mailing in either country; but if posted unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid, they will be subject to a postage charge of ten cents per single rate in the country of destination. The authorized weight of a single letter will be fifteen grammes by the metrical scales, and half an ounce in the Dominion of Canada. Postmasters will levy postage accordingly, on and after the 1st of April, 1868.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

The Ingersoll News says:—A young man in Beverly, named William Robinson, for a wager, chopped, piled, and brush piled four and a quarter cords of birch wood, in the incredibly short space of 7 hours and 33 minutes. He undertook to cut four cords in twelve hours, winning the wager in 4 hours and 25 minutes. Several side bets were made, and a large number of the Beverlyites witnessed this important feat.

The Ingersoll News says a sad accident occurred at Mr. Eastwood's foundry Wednesday afternoon, by which two apprentices—Alex. Monroe and John Mahony—nearly lost their lives. It appears that the boys after finishing pouring, took a false fall of molten iron, and instead of pouring it gradually, as they should have done, they threw it upon the snow in a mass, confining the gas under the iron, which exploded and hurled most of the metal about fifty feet in the air, a portion of which struck the boys in the face and about the body, throwing them nearly thirty feet, and burning them in a terrible manner. They are expected to recover.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

The Clitham Banner learns that Mr. C. Merryfield, of Buckhorn, was killed on Saturday afternoon by the falling of a tree. Mr. M. was chopping in the woods, and was standing under the trunk of a tree when it fell.

killed to save it from dying. The delinquent was brought before the police magistrate yesterday afternoon and fined \$1, and costs, besides suffering from the confiscation of the meat. The extreme penalty of the law is a fine of \$25, which the next detected offender will probably get.

LEFT FOR PARTS UNKNOWN.

John Miller, who for the last three years past has been keeping a watch and jewelry store in Fergus, took his final leave of the village about two weeks ago, without giving his address, and in consequence certain parties who have had business transactions with him are suffering. He has been in the habit, from time to time of making a peddling tour through the country, so that no notice was taken of his departure, and it was his prolonged absence that first gave place to suspicion in the minds of interested individuals. An examination of the store showed that the suspicious were not without cause, for it was found that the watches and all the more valuable of the jewelry, plate, &c. were gone. Miller, we understand, was a pretty regular attendant at church, a liberal contributor, and considered a rather moral man. He moved in good society, was always pleasant, and as he was generally "flush" with his money, he was looked on as a "jolly, good fellow."—News Record.

THE GIFT BUSINESS.

The latest in the field of this species of swindling is the firm of Kelly & Co., New York, who have, within the last month, flooded this section with circulars announcing a grand distribution of prizes on the 22nd of February. Although the mode of operation is an old and almost exploded one, yet some boys have been foolish enough to take the bait. Yesterday a circular was received certifying the holder of a ticket that he had drawn a prize of \$100, but the five per cent had been assessed on the amount, which had to be remitted before the prize money would be forwarded. The trick is so apparent that we are surprised any one would hesitate on the matter, but yet the party, to whom the circular was sent was about remitting the amount, and was only dissuaded by the counsel of a friend. We trust that any others holding the plausible circulars of A. A. Kelly & Co., 608 Broadway, will not be foolish enough to countenance the swindle.

MEAFORD AND COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY.

A meeting was held at Fall's Tavern in Unbragan on the 19th ult., Mr. Patterson, the Reeve, in the chair. A sum of \$15,000 was voted towards the construction of the above railway, and a committee appointed. The meeting was unanimous and enthusiastic. A large influential meeting was also held on Saturday last, the 22nd ult., in Tyson's Hall, in Clarkburgh, of the taxpayers of the township of Collingwood. The Reeve, Mr. White, in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Pollard, of Meaford (who was invited to attend), and afterwards by Messrs. Marsh, Tyson, and Burke. The sum of \$15,000 was voted towards the construction of the road, and a committee appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.:—John T. Poor, W. J. Marsh, Wm. White, W. A. Clarke, E. S. Cooper, and Joseph Burke. The meeting was unanimous, and the feeling enthusiastic. The committees of the three townships meet at the office of Mr. Pollard, Town Hall, Meaford, on Friday next.

END OF A ONCE WEALTHY MAN.

The London Prototype says:—On Friday afternoon an inquest was held at the goal, on the body of James Corbin, from the county of Oxford. The deceased was committed to prison on Saturday last by order of Ald. Hughes, at the man's own request, he having stated that he had lost to home or any person to provide for his wants. From the facts brought out at the inquest, it appears that the deceased was formerly in the drug business, and took his diploma at Montreal. The coroner and several of the jury had known the man for nearly thirty years, and at one time he was one of the wealthiest men in Woodstock. We are informed that his wife is living, and that, when the deceased was in prosperity, he made over to her a living of \$1,000 per annum. When the unfortunate man was taken to prison, he appeared to suffer greatly through want. Several accounts were found on his person, for medical attendance, dated from 1848 to 1857. He looked to be about seventy-five years of age. The body presented a shocking spectacle, being covered with sores and frost-bites; the right leg had been broken. Dr. Hobbs, on making a post-mortem examination of the body, stated that the insides were quite eaten away with liquor. The verdict of the jury was, "that the deceased, James Corbin, came to his death from want, through cold and exposure."

as we are told lives in Buffalo, and keeps a Book and Stationery store. Telegrams were sent yesterday from Buffalo to the place at which he would come in the other side. We hope he may meet with the reward he deserves.—Buffalo Express.

NO DIFFICULTY OF ICE.

The Niagara Falls correspondent of the St. Catharines Journal relates an incident of rather a laughable and exciting as well as a dangerous nature, which occurred there lately. The spray from the American fall, being dashed against the bank, has formed a heavy column of ice several feet in height, down which the boys have been sliding for some time—but some but boys accustomed to the business, can get along at it. An elderly Yankee and his two sons were here seeing the sights, and amongst the rest noticed the boys operating on this column of ice, alongside of which, there is a means of getting up, but down, excepting sliding down the column, of descending. The old man and his sons ascended, and having got to the top they couldn't remain where they were, and were afraid to follow the boys. However, the old man, having a cane in his hand, determined on making the venture, and he started on the seat of his pants, holding his feet and head up, and the stick out in front. The old fellow descended with inconceivable velocity and in safety till he got about half way, when the stick struck an obstruction, which caused him to wheel about like a top, and he arrived at the middle of the river all safe but the seat of his immortals, which the ice had ground off, with a portion of the native soil. The old chap rubbed the ladder and part, after picking himself up, and then, finding that the process had no claim on him, he beckoned his progeny to follow suit. The first that tried, thought that he would improve on dad's mode, and started to go down on his belly—slingshot, feet first. He miscalculated, however, and meeting an obstruction, was turned round, and went down head foremost, impacting his nose on a bank which he had seen enough to slow him down to, when he reached the river, that the slide was just a "little the god damnest queerest institution I ever see'd." The trio started for home the day after perfectly satisfied with all they had seen, and felt.

UNITED STATES.

A Cincinnati lady has seven husbands living. Her address is the city jail.

A diamond thief in Cincinnati, while being arraigned in court the other day, took the arm of a constable, who pretended to be a police officer, slipped through the crowd and made his escape.

A man in Ohio lately forgot to take his fingers out of the cleft of a partly split log upon knocking away the wedge, and the consequence was that he had to stand pondering his situation all day, until both feet and hands were frozen, before any one came to his rescue.

The N. Y. Central Railroad Company have ordered all the brass to be stripped from their engines, and all the apparatus painted a plain brown color. The reason for this order is not given, but we presume it has reference to the liability of the glittering brass on engines to frighten horses. There can be little doubt that this more frequently occurs, a horse than the siren or noise, or rapid motion of a locomotive.

The artesian well on the Colt estate, at Hartford, Conn., has reached a depth of 710 feet, and progresses only six inches a day, the rock being so hard that the drill has to be sharpened after every blow. Colonel Colt's idea was to sink the deepest well in the world in order to get hot water from the regions of earth's interior heat, with which to warm his extensive greenhouses. As the increase of heat is inappreciable short of 3,500 feet depth, it is not an encouraging ambition, and Hartford is not immediately likely to have a manufactured hot spring.

A lady from Georgia was recently in Indiana looking for her daughter. The poor woman is the widow of a gentleman who gave nearly all his property, \$80,000, to the Confederacy, and then enlisting in the Confederate army as a private, was killed at the first battle of Bull's Run. Her four sons were also killed while fighting for Southern independence; one of her daughters had died of grief, the one of whom she was in search had been sent north by General Sherman, on suspicion of being a spy. The same officer's brutal soldiers burned the house which the unfortunate lady lived, which was all that was left to her out of her husband's large property.

A NEW FLOW.

A flow has just been discovered by a man in San Francisco, which, if it proves as successful as it appears to be, will have been in its previous production.

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THE UNDERBEG
Council of Georgia
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Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

A meeting of the Provisional Directors of this Company was held yesterday at the office of the railway, being the first meeting held since the Company obtained their charter. The following gentlemen were present:—Hon. John McMurich, Messrs. H. S. Howland, A. R. McMaster, Noah Barnhart, George Laidlaw, T. C. Chisholm, C. J. Campbell, James Michie, W. Elliot, Captain Taylor, W. H. Beatty, the Mayor, Thomas Laiter, Adam Crooks, Charles Robertson, John Gordon and W. S. Taylor.

The meeting proceeded to elect a President and other officers. A ballot was taken, Mr. Charles Robertson acting as scrutineer. The result was as follows:—

President—H. S. Howland.
Vice President—A. R. McMaster.
Secretary—W. Sutherland Taylor.
Treasurer—E. Chaffey.

Arrangements were then made to have stock books etc. immediately, and a Committee was appointed into whose care they were to be placed. The Committee, which consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. H. S. Howland, A. R. McMaster, George Laidlaw, T. C. Chisholm, and Adam Crooks, will at once proceed with their work.—Globe.

The Brampton Times.

BRAMPTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 13th, 1888.

PERSONAL.—We would invite attention to the professional card of Mr. D. L. Scott, brother of our esteemed Judge. We have no doubt but he will, in course of time, earn the same confidence among the community, in his profession, as his brother did.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.—Very successful and interesting revival meetings are now being held every evening in the Primitive Methodist Church in this village. Members of all Christian denominations are cordially invited to be present and take part in them.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident happened yesterday to a little grand daughter of Mr. Matthew Chivrell, who accidentally ran the small blade of a pocket knife in her side about an inch and a half in depth, causing the blood to flow so fast that it could not be stopped. Dr. Heerie being sent for, soon made all right for the little sufferer—she is now out of danger.

Another Richmond in the Field.

We have to apologise to the publisher of the Weekly Review for neglecting to notice before this the re-appearance of his Journal, which in former years, was such a special favorite in Peel and the counties adjacent. The new issue fully sustains its old racy character, and Solomon, after his long recreation, returns to his work like a "man refreshed with wine." Typographically the paper would be a credit to any local enterprise. The selections are varied and interesting. The editorial pungent and trenchant in the most approved orthodox Tory style, and should we be drawn in, as may perhaps happen, to cross words in the arena of political discussion, right well we know, we shall meet "a foeman worthy of our steel."

Mechanics' Institute Lecture.

The first lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Institute, was given last Tuesday evening, in the Brampton House Hall, by K. McKenzie, Q. C., of Toronto, on "Mechanics' Institutes as sources of popular information." We regret that, owing to other meetings on the same evening, the attendance was not so large as had been anticipated. The subject was ably handled in all its bearings by the learned lecturer, who sketched the progress of Mechanics' Institutes from

The Reform Dinner.

A press of local matter, and to our intense disgust more persons than local, compelled us very reluctantly to defer for a week our review of the proceedings of the Reform dinner on the 4th inst., at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, which was projected as a pleasant wind up to the labors of the Liberal members of the House of Assembly, during the first part of the first session of the Local Parliament of Ontario.

Of the entertainment itself we do not purpose to give a description, it would be out of date; but may simply remark that the banquet was fully equal to any former gastronomic display in the Queen City, and that the political dessert furnished by the prominent speakers that were present, reflected great credit on the talents of the Opposition, and was more singularly free from any bitter, acrimonious party exhibitions of spleen, against opponents of another political faith.

The chair was ably filled by the Hon. John McMurich, M. P., and it is to be regretted that the impassable state of the roads, from the previous extraordinary snow-storm, prevented the attendance of several of the celebrities who were expected to be present. The Speaker of the House of Assembly sent an apology for his absence, excusing himself on the ground "that the fact of his having been elected to the position he occupied by both sides of the House, precluded him from attending what might be looked upon as a party demonstration," but at the same time he paid a just tribute to the zeal and patriotism displayed by the Reform leaders during the session.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to pay a marked compliment to two prominent members of the Reform party, Messrs. McKellar and Blake, and we feel assured that every Reformer who has carefully read and digested the recent debates in the House will coincide in our opinion that the compliment had been well deserved. The great feature of the evening, however, was the presence of the old champion of the great Reform party, the Hon. Geo. Brown, and we venture to say it was a good omen that ere long that distinguished statesman will appear in his proper sphere as leader of the Reform phalanx in the Dominion Parliament.

The speeches of Messrs. McKellar and Blake were sound in argument, and moderate in tone, and, we believe, contribute not a little towards the reunion of the Reform party, but temporarily dimmed by the exigencies that arose in inaugurating the grand scheme of Confederation. Both of the speakers concurred in one essential point, "that judging by what had taken place in the House during the past session, that Ontario will be able to work the machinery of Government in the Province without a second Chamber, and that no one could accuse the members of having been guilty of rash or hasty legislation, in consequence of their not having the supervisory action of a second chamber. Those gentlemen also expressed the conviction that the next session would find the party stronger than in the last, and that they would be able to show a better record, and in this opinion we cordially concur. The coalition will come to a conclusion by the progressive logic of events, without any violent, or factious overthrow, and neither party will be able to reproach the other with a dishonourable breach of faith, or obstructive tactics, simply to secure the triumph of party at the expense of the future harmonious

neighbors across the lines, who would infinitely have preferred that our political bias and aspirations should have been directed towards annexation to their powerful Republic.

We must, however, profoundly regret that this sentiment was not made more "bottle-ery" at the late elections. Had such been the case, in lieu of non-confidence in any Coalition government, however exceptional the circumstances that read it for a time a necessity—the Reform party would have swept the polls, for it would then have been united, and its numerical preponderance have proved irresistible in the first Parliaments of the New Dominion. Never was the maxim more forcibly illustrated, "United we stand, divided we fall," and the cause of the division can be clearly traced to the departure from the principle laid down in the formation of the Coalition to secure Confederation. This error in judgment, for such it was, is not, however, irreparable. The lesson, indeed, has been a bitter one, and has borne sad fruits in heart-burnings and recriminations. But gathering wisdom from the past, the leaders of the great Reform party will gradually render their past ground, and as the necessity for Coalition will soon disappear, it will result in a majority in the House of Assembly long before the general election in 1871. The eloquent speaker found great fault with the land and emigration scheme of the Government, and the new Homestead Law, characterizing their provisions as narrow and contracted, but hoped the Government would reconsider the whole of its land policy before next session. Other points also were criticised in his trenchant style, particularly "Dan's" representation, which, he considered, the Government was not at all justified in referring to the Nova Scotia question, in a conciliatory manner, and hoped that when Parliament meets something will be done to reconcile the people of that colony by dealing with the points to which they object, and that ere long they will come, in hearty and good faith, to the new constitution. The Hon. gentleman wound up his able speech by the patriotic declaration that so far as he was concerned,

No matter what Government is in power, everything he could do should be done to advance the interests of the country, and to secure harmony and good feeling among men of all parties.

Several speakers addressed the meeting afterwards, but the topics were in general connected with the object of the evening—the fraternalization of the Reform party, and judging by the harmony and good feeling that prevailed, we should say it will very materially contribute towards the desired reunion.

Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

The Directors of the above Railway have decided to hold a meeting for the purpose of determining not to let the project under their feet, but to go to work at once to raise the required capital. A meeting of Directors is called for Monday next, when arrangements will be made for the opening of stock books, and application will be made to all the municipalities along the route for aid to the undertaking which will either go ahead or sink into oblivion accordingly as the means are forthcoming or wanting. The fate of the scheme is mainly dependent on the capitalists of Toronto, for if they do not testify their faith in the project by taking up a very considerable amount of stock, it must assuredly fall through. Opinion at that head we cannot venture, but of misgivings we have not a few, bearing in mind how unprofitable nearly all the branch railways in Canada have hitherto proved, and the immense amount of capital in the country that will be competed for by the different railways that have secured charters during the session of Parliament just closed, viz: the Detroit and Niagara, the Guelph and Bruce,

THE ALTON MYSTERY!

A Den of Iniquity Broken up

FEARFUL REVELATIONS!

A Drunken Man Barbarously and Heavily Treated.

Sickening Disclosures!

Justice Still Unsatisfied.

The investigation before the Magistrates during the past week, and the trial at the County Court, has revealed conduct on the part of human beings that would be a disgrace to the savages of the Cannibal Islands. It has come out in evidence that at an unlicensed grocery in Alton, in the Township of Caledon, that a man named William Wright, while in a state of drunkenness was brutally treated, and by men alone, but by Women! It has been sworn to in evidence and stated by deposed himself before he died that he was stripped of his clothing and treated in the most ungodly manner by women and young men, while in a condition not able to help himself; his face blackened by tobacco juice from the mouth of a boy only sixteen years of age, and if Maria is to be believed, in a far more beastly manner than even that, by the smallest of boys, when in a perfectly sane state, told one of the witnesses, Mr. Stephens, a respectable man, whom deposed had worked for, that he had been in many houses of ill fame in different towns, but never saw or heard of such treatment as he received that night at Alexander's.

Another witness, Mr. Hunter, stated when before the Magistrates, that deposed had as many as twenty-five wounds on his body, some made by burning a stick, and others by hot liquid of some kind. The whole thing is so sickening to write about, and so Judge Scott said, in his charge to the Jury on the case that was tried yesterday, is a disgrace to any civilized community. The whole crew seem to be landed together, and will swear anything to stretch a carcass, and these that were with them in their drunken and abominable revelry. The young man who did give evidence against them was discredited, because he was said to be an accomplice. In British Alton it is considered better that ninety-nine guilty should go unpunished than that one innocent should suffer.

The County Court, and Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Court met on Tuesday last, and after a short recess had adjourned to adjourn, His Honor, Judge Scott, addressed them in his usual clear and lucid manner in such a way as to be easily understood, on the nature of the case that would likely be brought before them. He particularly drew their attention to the alarming increase of the use of intoxicating liquors in this County. Nearly all the cases brought before the Court were attributable to that cause. He did not believe it was through any defect of the law, but from the prevalence of unlicensed groceries. There were several of them in the County, and it was their duty, to suggest a remedy.

The following are the names of the Grand Jury:—

Joseph Graham, Foreman; Joseph Bailey, Toronto Gore; Joseph Campbell, Chinguacousy; Hiram Casler; Chinguacousy; William Curless, Albion; James A. Curry, Chinguacousy; Thomas Graham, Jr., Toronto Gore; Frederick Haines, Chinguacousy; John Hunter, Caledon; John Kirkwood, Caledon; John Lindsey, Jr., Albion; Wm. Milburn, Albion; Robert Moore, Toronto Township; Thos. Mulholland, Toronto Gore; Michael

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THE SUN

As an Advertising Medium, it is unequalled in the Counties of Wellington, Otago, and West. Published at the corner of the two streets, it enjoys a wide circulation, and being a weekly paper, it reaches the people of a large and populous section of country almost wholly unvisited by other sheets. Can be reached by advertisement inserted for any number should be left at the office on the Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

The Orangeville Sun.

All Extracts are Error and the Truth lies Between

Thursday, April 30, 1868.

FABELL, the Sydney Renier, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

MR. JAS. BENNET, of Lot 3, 3d Con., Mono, has a lamb, dropped on Monday last, which weighed at that time 17½ pounds. This will be hard to beat.

It is expected that ere the month of May is past, Andrew Johnson will have ceased to be President of the United States; and the unfortunate event which placed him in power will never again be possible.

THE trial of the prisoners who were charged with participation in the Clerkswell explosion has been concluded. Barrett is the only one convicted; all the rest have been acquitted.

It will be seen by reference to a card in another column, that Mr. J. S. Read has opened a Law office in this Village, and as he is already well known in his profession, it is only necessary to mention it to secure for him a fair share of business.

THE HONORS OF FENIANISM.—The cable telegrams this week bring us the startling intelligence that an attempt was made in Sydney, Australia, on the life of H. R. H., the Duke of Edinburgh, by a man who is supposed to be a Fenian. It is hard to conceive what can be the object of attacks on the present reigning family of England, but these repeated outrages of Fenianism will bring it to a solemn judgment; and, even in its own ranks, there will surely be found but few to sympathize with such dreadful deeds of violence.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.—A delegation from the Directors of this railway, consisting of Messrs. Laird, law, Gordon and Manning, addressed meetings in favor of the project at Charleston, Mono Center, and Whittington during the present week, at which resolutions pledging large municipal support to the road were unanimously carried. By-laws are to be submitted to the municipalities interested in the construction of the road, during the next month, and it is to be hoped that they will be carried by large majorities.

WE have received the first number of *The Weekly Telegraph*, published in Toronto, by Messrs. Robertson and Cook, which may safely be ranked as one of the best weekly newspapers in the Dominion. It is well printed on good paper.

of his colleagues, utterly dumb to the attacks of the loud talkers on the other side. Of course the situation did not last long, and in a new Parliament with new colleagues Mr. Daly enjoyed a small minority during three sessions. Mr. Daly was a man of very gentlemanly bearing; and as a politician he had the one quality which always secures success in Canada—he was precisely as ready to be on one side as on the other, and was as earnest against his colleagues the day that they resigned as he had been the day before in supporting the common policy on which their resignation took place. He lost his election when the Lafontaine-Baldwin administration came in, and soon after, found an Imperial Governor of Tobago. He was first named Governor of Tobago, then of Prince Edward's Island, where he was knighted, and finally of South Australia, a post which he held till death.

GOOD NEWS FROM ABYSSINIA.

LATE despatches from Abyssinia convey the very welcome intelligence that the object of the British expedition has been successfully accomplished. Magdala has been carried by assault, and is in entire possession of the British troops. King Theodore and a large number of his warriors are slain, and the British captives, sixty in number, have been released. Fears have many times been expressed that King Theodore, in the fortunes of war went against him, would wreak his vengeance upon the poor prisoners, and kill them rather than risk the possibility of their liberation; but all doubt is now removed, and they are, by the blessing of Providence, once more free. The storied incidents of the relief of Lucknow have been repeated in Abyssinia; and the slogan of the Highlanders was not more grateful music to the ears of the besieged inhabitants of the imperial city of Oudh than were the thunders of British artillery to the captives of Magdala. The spoils taken are almost incredible, and include large stores of arms and ammunition, besides great wealth in bullion. The captives, it is asserted, are already en route for "home."

THE ABOLITION OF CHURCH RATES.

THE established church in England has received a fatal blow at the hands of the party which has always claimed to be its especial champion. The bill to abolish church rates in England and Wales has passed the House of Commons, and has been read a second time in the House of Lords, under circumstances which indicate that it will receive the same prompt but unwilling assent which they gave last summer to the Reform bill. The importance of this reform is scarcely second to that of the great triumph won for the franchise last year; and it may be taken as the second step in the path along which the rulers of the kingdom are being led. All that was said concerning the marvellous spectacle of a conservative government voluntarily giving a wider extension of the voting franchise than the most advanced liberal had ever asked for, might be repeated in reference to the passage of this measure of ecclesiastical reform.

This bill enacts that hereafter, in England and Wales, taxes for the support of the established church shall not be exacted from any person who from conscientious or other motives would rather not pay them. In effect, it leaves the church of England wholly dependent for its support upon the voluntary contributions of its members. Hitherto, the church rates in each parish were imposed by a majority of the parishioners in vestry meeting. The minority was helpless—the non-conformist the Roman Catholic, the Jew,

does not always come tangibly within the range of civil law and its specific enactments; and this is one reason why it is so difficult to be dealt with in our experience in life, and one reason, too, why Christ singles it out in his sublime discourse on the Mount, as a glaring instance of the bold and reckless violation of the third commandment. Instances of the breach of the second table of the law have already been given, with the new and additional light thrown by the Savior on the principles which should govern the legitimate interpretation of the second table of the Law, shewing us our duty to our neighbors in the exposition of the great principles which underlie the first table of the Law, and our duty to God, where the prohibition, "Swear not at all" is introduced to our notice. "It hath been said by them of old time, 'thou shalt not forswear thyself,' but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oath." Perjury is the wrong use of the tongue in a most aggravated form. That which is treated as a crime by the law of the land, is condemned by the light of nature and the express declarations of God's revealed Word. It is a great evil in itself, and involves deeply important interests. "If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the sinner and the ungodly appear." Yet it is said that this great sin and crime is a prevalent evil; that there are men wicked enough to barter their happiness for the gain of a few paltry dollars. From the above passage we learn that God is blasphemed indirectly through the creature, the workmanship of his hands. Heaven is his throne; it is his own creation; there he stands. The earth is his footstool; there he sits. They are both equally the creation of God; both serve to show the glory of his creation. We have no more right to appeal needlessly to the creation than to the Creator; the one is the great source of every excellency, the other is the medium of its manifestation. If the tongue is not now taught the praise of God's glorious name; if horrid oaths and the words of blasphemy now burn upon it, it too, must burn in unquenchable fire. "Swear not at all," unless the interests of justice demand it. Much less should we swear in common conversation; to do so is the mark of the fool, who says in his heart "There is no God." To swear needlessly and recklessly is to throw contempt on the Almighty. "Swear not at all, neither by Heaven, for it is God's throne, nor by the earth, for it is his footstool, nor by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy hand, because thou canst not make one hair white or black, but be your communications yea, yea—nay, nay; for whatever is more than this cometh of evil."—Com.

A NEW PHASE OF CO-OPERATION.

LORD DUCIE writes to the *London Times* a description of the co-operative experiments which have been made on his property in Gloucestershire. The *Times* remarks that hitherto the system of co-operation in England has been almost exclusively confined to great towns, where the facilities of organization are apparently much greater, and the risks of failure much less than in rural districts. The establishment of a co-operative store in a country parish is a further experiment, under conditions so different that it would still be premature to predict its result. Nevertheless, Lord Ducie shows that it is fairly successful. A store was established at Portworth, Gloucestershire, by his tenants in March, 1868. It was intended for the sale of groceries only, by some twenty persons of various grades, from day laborers upwards, and consisted about 250, elected a committee

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