

THE GUIDE
Dundalk, November 1, 1877.
TO OUR READERS.

It is now over nine months since we commenced the publication of the GUIDE, and during that time we have labored early and late to make it a first-class local newspaper, but the return we have received has not been equal to the inducements held out to us in the commencement, and as we have several large payments to make within the present month, we shall be glad if those indebted to us, either by subscription to the GUIDE, or for job work and advertising, will please settle at once; and shall take it as a favor. As a further inducement to extend the circulation and usefulness of the GUIDE, we make the following

Very Liberal Offer:
We will give the Guide from the present date to the end of the year 1878 for ONE DOLLAR, cash. At the commencement of 1878 we intend to make the subscription \$1.25 past paid strictly in advance. For the past few weeks we have been late with the day of publication, but in the future we expect to publish promptly on time.

COMPETITION AND CONNECTION.

It is a fact well known that competition between railways has greatly increased within a few years. We can observe this in England, in the United States, and in Canada. Districts formerly without a railway now have their respective lines, and others that had one railway, have now two or more. The result is, of course, to confer extraordinary advantages on districts thus specially favored. We may remark that great through lines of traffic have already come pretty near practical perfection. The railways making connection between Chicago and the seaboard, including the Grand Trunk and the Great Western, together with the great fleet of ocean steamers and sailing ships upon the Atlantic, now form main lines of transportation, of capacity fully equal to all demands likely to be made upon them for many years to come.

But leaving the main lines, and taking a glance at this or the other district, a different reflection arises. We notice this important distinction, that whereas a district having complete connection with the main lines, gets the full benefit that the main lines can confer upon it, a district without such complete connection is only partially benefited. To come at once to what we are driving at, if the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway was in first-class condition, and of the standard gauge, the district it serves would have all the benefit that the competition of the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, the New York Central, the Erie, and the other great roads, as well as that of ocean shipping, could confer. At present, lacking the complete connections referred to, we have in a partial degree the benefit arising from the competition of the great through roads. The case resembles somewhat that of the common schools. If the section raises a hundred dollars, it gets as much more from the government; so that raising one hundred means having the cost of two hundred. To get the full benefit of the heavy competition between the great railways, we must place our own local railway in complete connection with them. We submit the point to the intelligence of our people.

THE DUNDALK FAIR.

A number of first class buyers have promised to be present at the Fair to be held here next Tuesday. A number of farmers in this neighborhood have been anxious for some time past to see a good monthly fair established here, and we expect to see a large number of cattle, etc. offered for sale that day. Parties having horses, cattle, implements, or anything they wish to sell by auction, would do well to call at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Agency, next to McCulloch's Hotel, where they will find a good Auctioneer, willing to attend to and dispose of any article given into his care.

A WANT.

The granary near the passenger station here, is kept unoccupied, although several parties are eager to engage in buying grain in this village, if they had a place in which to store it. Now, this is a loss, not only to the village, but the Railway Company as well, as they lose the earnings for freight, as for want of a building although one is standing empty, grain is taken to other markets on different railroads.

THE WAR NEWS.

The Russians have captured several minor positions near Plevna. A despatch announces that Ismail Pasha has effected a junction with Mukhtar Pasha. Kars is invested by the Russians, and it is said the Russians have again appeared to the south of the Balkans.

Mr. Laurier, the Government candidate in Drummond and Arthabaska, has been defeated by Mr. Bourbonne, the Conservative Candidate. The influence of the Quebec Local Government bribery, and corruption in every conceivable way was used against Mr. Laurier. The election is to be contested.

RAILWAY MEETING.—The Committee consisting of the Reeves of the various townships appointed at the Orangeville meeting to confer with the Directors of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, in order to devise means for bringing about the widening of the gauge of the Holloway, is called to meet at Toronto on Thursday, the 8th November.

Local and Other Items.

Fresh oysters at Mr. P. Whittle's.

SHOW.—Yesterday we had several snow storms, and this (Thursday) morning the ground is quite white. Ugh!

"Loor! Loor!"—Who would be without a lamp after looking at the splendid assortment just arrived at the Dundalk Medical Hall?

Mr. Nicholson sold his farm, being lot 23, on the 15th concession of Collingwood, 100 acres, for \$6,000 and to be the highest figure paid for a farm in the county of Grey.

SHOOTING MATCH.—A shooting match was held in Proton, on Tuesday last week, with Mr. Neil McDonald and John McMurdy as captains, the former scoring 1519, and the latter 1125. Majority for the former 398.

ANOTHER FARM SOLD.—Mr. J. C. Wilson has sold his farm in Melancthon, of 100 acres, about two and a half miles from Dundalk, to Mr. Glendening, for \$1,400, through the Farmers' and Mechanics' Agency of Dundalk. A. G. Hunter gives satisfaction every time.

MR. THOMAS FALLS, hotel keeper at Grierville, who was under sentence of imprisonment for the second offence of selling liquor last spring, was daring enough to go up to Owen Sound and, as said, defy the Inspector to imprison him. Mr. Pierce, the inspector, took him and lodged him in jail for eighty days.

We have received a number of splendid pictures, finished in the highest style of the art, and accompanied by a splendid steel engraving, from the Publishing House of George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. Any person wishing to earn a large salary, in an easy manner, should write to this Publishing House for an agency. See advertisement in another column.

CHARITY.—We have in our possession a petrified fish, which was found by Mr. T. Ellis on the lake shore in the centre of a large blue limestone. It is supposed to be of the rock sturgeon species, and measures about twenty inches in length. Mr. Ellis has left it with us for a few days for the inspection of the curious. Geologists and antiquarians take note.—Meaford Monitor.

ENERGETIC.—Messrs. Cross and Hicks have issued on the building to be occupied by Mr. Deans, as a Hardware Store, with such rapidity that they have got the sheeting on the roof, and the first line day it will be shingled. The building has a very imposing appearance. Mr. McDowell will get up the new building for his grist mill. Mr. P. McGregor is busy at work with a number of men clearing for his new Saw Mill. This is what we call push.

SAUGEN PRESBYTERY.—This Presbytery met at Dalacava on Wednesday last and inducted the Rev. Mr. McCune into the charge of the congregation at that place. Arrangements were also made for the induction of Rev. S. Young, at Clifford, on Wednesday, 7th November, at three o'clock p.m. Rev. Mr. Baikle, of Harrison, will preside and address the minister; Rev. Mr. McCune will preach, and Rev. Mr. Stewart, of McIntosh congregation, will address the people.

CONVICTION QUASHED.—An amendment to Crook's liquor law passed at the last session of the Legislature compelled defendants in liquor prosecutions to give their evidence against themselves, and a number of convictions have thus been obtained. In a case recently appealed, Chief Justice Harrison decided that the Legislature had no power to make such a law, and quashed the conviction thus obtained. This decision of His Lordship will upset a number of convictions made all over the Province.

NEW TIME TABLE.—As will be seen by the new Time Table just issued by the T. G. & B. R. Co. and after the 5th inst., a regular accommodation train will leave Orangeville at 7 a.m. arriving at Dundalk at 9:35 and Owen Sound at 12 noon. Also a regular accommodation train will leave Owen Sound at 4:45 p.m., arriving at Dundalk at 8:12, and Orangeville at 10 p.m. The usual afternoon train is 35 minutes earlier at this station, and the morning train south half an hour, and the noon train north twenty-five minutes later. See adv., and time table in another column.

THE ILLICIT DISTILLERY CASE IN MARYBORO.—On Saturday morning John Stinson, who was implicated in the illicit distillery case in Maryboro', was brought before the Police Magistrate and Charles Davidson, J.P., on two charges. The first was for being a party to illicit distillation in Maryboro', for which he was fined \$718-90 and costs, to be distrained on his goods and chattels. The second charge was that he had in his possession certain articles used in the distillation of liquors. On this charge he was fined \$100 and about \$53 costs, and to remain in goal until this amount was paid.—Guelph Mercury.

CHANGED HANDS.—We understand Mr. J. J. Middleton has sold his gristmill to Mr. Thos. Cloughley, of Mulmur, for the sum of \$5,500, possession to be given on the first day of December. Mr. Cloughley intends erecting a Merchant Bolt in the mill at once, putting in a fourth run of stones, and making other improvements, to enable him to do a profitable gristing and flouring trade. We are pleased to learn of these improvements, as the present capacity of the mill, though very considerable, is scarcely sufficient to satisfactorily perform all the work now offering, and which is certain to become considerably greater immediately. Since a change of ownership has occurred, it is a cause for congratulation that Mr. Middleton's successor is a gentleman of real moral worth, possessed of sufficient skill and means to satisfy us that his new business will be profitable to himself and satisfactory to the community.

A Guelph blacksmith who extended hospitality to a tramp, was awarded by the watch stoles by the ungrateful wretch.

Ebenezer Tea-meeting.

The tea-meeting held at the Ebenezer appointment in aid of the Sunday School there on the evening of the 24th, proved in every respect a most decided success. The house was very comfortably filled with an appreciative people, as was plainly evident by the excellent conduct of all. A fact specially worthy of note, and which drew universal attention, was the supreme predominance of smiling faces and glowing cheeks of so many young folks which at once could not fail to strike all interested in Sunday School work as an omen of good for the future prospects of Ebenezer section. The meeting was opened by the chairman, Rev. Mr. Shaw, who nobly sustained the position, besides scattering timely seeds very becoming the occasion. An anthem then followed by the choir, which was "put through" in good style. A reading by W. P. Rundle was handsomely received. Singing, "Bing The Bells of Heaven," Solo, duet and chorus, the solo by Miss S. A. Oldfield, Miss M. Rundle taking the alto in the duet, the choir bursting in on the chorus, was vociferously applauded. An address by the superintendent, Mr. Palmer, Senr., then followed, the sum of which tended to still maintain the "old school" style of teaching, which, I might say, resulted in the springing up of differences of opinion. An anthem by the choir, "I'll Wash my Hands in Innocency," consisting of duet by Mr. Oldfield and Mr. Cross. Chorus, solo by Miss Rundle; bass solo by Mr. Oldfield; duet by Messrs. Rundle and Palmer, Jr., and chorus by the choir, was despatched with a skill and taste highly creditable to the performers. Mr. J. W. Morrow then took the platform, who spiritedly and forcibly upheld the cause which drew such an audience together. The programme then called for a dialogue, "The Four Seasons," which reflects credit on its selection, and which was splendidly rendered by five. Mr. J. Townsend, of the GUIDE, Dundalk, then responded to the call of the chairman, and made excellent use of the time taken up. Anthem, "The Lord is King," was then sung by the choir, well meeting the approval which instantly followed. Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Flesheron, then came forward and commanded the audience for about forty-five minutes, during which he did grand homage to the cause, pointing out with intense earnestness the importance of Sabbath School influence among the young, and held forth the necessity of parents supporting such means of everlasting bliss, with a zeal that highly honors the religious body in which the Rev. gentleman ranks so high. "Sound the Trumpet," a solo and chorus by the choir, was received with a gusto every way worthy the hand of entertainers, Mr. Ritchie handling the solo with preceptible ease and dexterity. Mr. W. P. Rundle presiding at the organ throughout the evening in his usual style. The programme being now gone through, the usual motion of thanks was put and lively responded to. The quality of edibles and tea, of which there was abundance and to spare, reflects the loftiest praise on the ladies of Ebenezer vicinity. The doxology and benediction then followed, which closed our first tea-meeting, the entertainment of which was immensely enjoyable to all. Yours Truly, B. C.

Oct. 30, 1877.

For the Guide.

Preclections on Humbugs.

Webster defines humbug to be "deception under fair pretences." Taking this definition as our guide, we find humbugs in all societies' trades and callings. We meet them at almost every corner, and, alas! find them even in the various Churches; and certainly those that live and flourish in the House of God are the most contemptible of the whole host. The land of the Stars and the Stripes has been pointed to us by the very paradise of humbugs, and there they have flourished like "a green bay tree," spreading their roots far and deep over that extensive land, and lately, by spacious advertisements in respectable Canadian papers, such as the Globe and Western Advertiser, have extended their traffic to this fair land of ours. Take as an example of the Yankee humbug, what I shall call the Chrono Humbugs—Splendid pictures—Works of Art worth from 25 to 50 cents; or rather, sent gratis, for the 25 cents is to pay postage and packing. Is this the way to make money honestly? Some few orders are attended to, but how many Canadian 25 cents were sent to Cincinnati, for which the tenders received no value. Or take the "Pistol or Tramp's Terror" humbug which, a short time ago, came to life, flourished for a few weeks, and then gave up the ghost, in Chicago. But enough of brother Jonathan.

In future preclections we will look at "things nearer home," and take a view of the Political, Educational, and Grange humbugs. But first taking into consideration the time of the year, we will at no distant day "show up" the Municipal humbug. A vague impression prevails that humbugs are to be found in Agricultural Societies—that they are not confined to Proton Show. Perhaps they might be found in the one lately held at Dundalk. In the meantime, Peter Peppercot will cogitate on this matter, and make his cogitations public through the GUIDE.

PETER PEPPERCOT.

One morning last week an attempt was made to burn down a store on the Market square, Guelph.

The Grand River Division, No. 66, Sons of Temperance, Branford, dedicated their new hall last Wednesday evening.

A new paper is to be started at Gore Bay on the Manicoulin Island, as an offshoot from the defunct Collingwood Enterprise.

The Northern Railway Company offer a reward of \$1,000 for the detection of the miscreant who has made attempts to wreck a train at the Kosheshobagomog River.

Proton Council.

The Municipal Council of the township of Proton, pursuant to adjournment, met in one of the rooms of the Ontario House, kept by Mr. Brown, in the village of Cedarville, on Tuesday the 23rd day of October, 1877, at 10 a.m. Members of the Council all present, J. J. Middleton Esq. presiding. Minutes of previous session, held at Dundalk, were read and confirmed. Communications from Co. Treasurer and others received and read over by the Clerk.

Moved by Mr. Agnew, seconded by Mr. Modeland, that this Council do now pass a By-law for the appointment of Andrew Stewart Collector for the year 1877.—Carried.

A By-law for Andrew Stewart appointed Collector of Rates of 1877, with Dep. Reeve in the chair, after going through the regular course of three readings, was passed signed, sealed and engrossed in the By-law book, and numbered 164.

Moved by Mr. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that the account for the interment of the late Malcolm McArthur be approved to the extent of six dollars for coffin, and four dollars for other expenses, being ten dollars in all, and that the Reeve issue an order in favor of Mrs. McCall for the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Agnew, seconded by Mr. Modeland, that the Reeve issue an order in favor of the Clerk for the sum of twenty-five dollars, quarters salary for the year 1877.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Fleming, that the sum of five dollars be granted to improve the 87th Side Road in the first con., as the same is impassable, on condition that the interested perform ten days' gratis labor.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Agnew, seconded by Mr. Modeland, that a grant of five dollars be given to repair bridges on the 10th Con., between the 27th and 87th Side Roads.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that a grant of five dollars be made to aid in opening the 27th Side Road in the 3rd Con., provided parties interested give an equivalent gratis in work.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Modeland, seconded by Mr. Fleming, that the sum of six dollars on the 22nd Side Road, lot 21, in the 7th Con., it being equivalent for back taxes on the said lot to be expended by the Commissioner of Dues in No. One.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Agnew, seconded by Mr. Fleming, that the Reeve be requested to have the trees felled by fire, removed from the 82nd Side Road, between the 4th and 7th Concessions, on the 37th Side Road between the 6th and 10th Con., and on the 6th Concession Line between lots 29 and 36. The same to be paid by township funds.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that this Council do now adjourn to meet at Hopeville on the fourth Tuesday of November.—Carried.

JOHN VEET, Clerk
24th October, 1877.

The American Press and Lord Dufferin

The American press, with an exception yet to hear from, appears to have a very high opinion of the utterances of the Governor-General of Canada, as publicly delivered from time to time. The admiration is by no means misplaced, as Lord Dufferin has by his sensible manner of looking at and speaking of the relations between the two countries, done more to create a feeling of friendship between them than all the blatant speeches of demagogues on the other side of the lines, or of those on this side who can see nothing good in Americans. The following is from a leading article recently published in the New York Herald:—In concluding his speech Lord Dufferin dwelt briefly on the friendly relations he had found existing between Canada and the United States, "both organized corps in the ranks of humanity, and the wings of a great army marching in line on a level front: both engaged in advancing the standards of civilization westward, and for many a year to come to be associated in the task of converting the breadths of prairie that stretch between them and the setting sun into one vast paradise of international peace, of domestic happiness and material plenty. As the natural and official guardian of Canadian virtue, he marked with perfect satisfaction his sentimental proclivities towards her seductive neighbor, because she loved and admired the United States with the hearty, frank affection with which a friend-whole staple maiden regards a big boisterous cousin fresh from school and estate with animal spirit and good nature." "She admires him," said Lord Dufferin, "for his highness, strength, and prosperity; she likes to hear of his punching the heads of other boys; she anticipates and will be proud of his future success in life, and both likes and laughs at him for his affectionate loyalty, though somewhat patronizing friendship for herself; but of no nearer connection does she dream, nor does his bulky image for a moment disturb her virgin meditations. This, we suspect, is really about the truth of the matter. It is not a much more practical way of looking at the relations between the two countries than that of the Butlers and bow-knife Potters on this side, or of the rabid American-haters on the other side of the line? Americans may find a great deal worth thinking about in this last oration of Lord Dufferin's besides its spirit, its gracefulness and its literary finish.—Guelph Mercury.

ACCIDENT.—About two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon an accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway siding, near William street, London, which nearly resulted in loss of life. A young lad named Archie Fairbairn, aged fourteen years, while uncoupling cars for a brakeman, a friend of his, slipped, and was knocked beneath the cars, his right leg being severed below the knee, and the other so badly mangled that amputation is necessary. The lad is not expected to recover.

The Sturdy-Carr Case.

Frederick Sturdy and Louisa Sturdy Found Guilty.

THE ELDER STURDY SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS, AND THE MARRIED TO TWO YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

On Thursday morning last the trial of Frederick Sturdy, his son Joseph, his daughter Louisa, and William Loxes, a painter charged with the abduction of Annie Carr niece of Sheriff Gow, commenced in the Court House, Guelph, before Mr. Justice Morrison, and continued until Saturday afternoon. The particulars of the case were published by us at the time. The abduction of Annie Carr took place on the evening of Thursday 26th July, before dark and she was driven in a cab, almost within hearing distance of the Market Square, out along the York Road, and thence to Hamilton. At the time Miss Carr was living with her uncle, Sheriff Gow, and when she disappeared, notwithstanding a note to which Miss Carr's name was attached—a forgery—had been sent to Mrs. Gow, in which it stated that she was all right, and would be home in a few days, her uncle suspected the prisoner Sturdy, and after much labor got on his trail and followed him to Hamilton, where he secured his arrest. From Sturdy, Sheriff Gow learned that his niece was in a house on Locomotive street, in that city. He found her out and learned from her a tale of abuse and outrage which would have driven some women quite insane on made them long for death.

Besides Frederick Sturdy being arrested Louisa and Joseph Sturdy—his daughter and son—and Wm. Loxes, were secured and charged with aiding and abetting in the abduction.

Messrs. John O'Donohoe and H. W. Peterson conducted the case on behalf of the Crown. Mr. D. Guthrie, Q. C., watched the case for the prosecution. Messrs. M. C. Cameron, A. Dunbar and A. H. Macdonald defended the Sturdys; and Mr. Smyth, of Brantford, the prisoner Loxes.

The evidence of Miss Carr was corroborated fully by other witnesses and was given in such a manner as rarely happens in a criminal court. We have not space to give the evidence, but at the conclusion of the trial, and after the jury had been addressed by the counsel on both sides, his Lordship addressed the jury, stating that after the very exhaustive address of the counsel it would scarcely be necessary for him to deal very minutely with much of the evidence. The law on the subject was in few words and very clear. It is that if a person takes away any woman for the purpose of marrying or carnally knowing her, or for the purpose of any one else marrying or carnally knowing her, is guilty of felony. Whether a marriage had taken place or not had nothing to do with the question to be considered by them. Mr. Cameron stated that a marriage had taken place, and held that as the minister did not observe any unwillingness, it was reasonable to suppose there had not been. She held that she was married under bodily fear; that she had been kept in that miserable house and had had her person violated three times before she consented to the marriage. She states that she only consented to the marriage in order that she would be taken home. These statements were to be looked at by the gentlemen of the jury in a calm and deliberate manner. The cross examination of Miss Carr shook her evidence very little indeed. There were only some points on which she could not rely altogether on her memory and could not speak positively. It would be a very hard thing indeed for any person to remember the exact words of a conversation that had transpired some time ago. There was no reason to suppose that a witness has committed perjury simply because the memory was at fault. The evidence of Miss Carr was given in such a manner as rarely happens in any criminal court. The manner in which the questions put to her were answered was in the highest degree creditable to her intelligence. Witnesses who had no interest in the matter one way or the other, and who could not have any bias corroborated her testimony throughout. The screams which Miss Carr said she uttered were thought by some of the witnesses to be those of a lunatic or that some unfortunate person was being taken to the cells against their will. These were the conclusions arrived at by those who knew nothing about the transaction which was being carried out. From the time she got into the cab at the bridge up to when Sturdy and his daughter got into it, and all along the route till they had crossed the Victoria bridge the evidence of uninterested witnesses went to corroborate the girl's statements. There could be no doubt up to this time what the girl had stated was correct. There was no evidence submitted that would go to show that she was hysterical while in the cab. In regard to this there was only the inference. In regard to Miss Sturdy's action it was said she accompanied them merely to afford Miss Carr her protection. If this be the case why did the daughter occupy the position of driver all the way to Hamilton, when her father should have taken the place, and Miss Carr and her daughter have occupied the back seat. The daughter administering the wine was also referred to by His Lordship. It was shown that while forcing her she was kicked back. Should you believe the statement of the witness it was your duty to convict. In regard to Loxes, when called by Sturdy to assist in giving the wine or drug, to his credit and to his manhood he said, he replied, "O, I wouldn't." Whatever this liquid was the witness said it made her confused and sleepy, and that after reaching Hamilton she was carried into the house weak and helpless. In this wretched house after the prisoner Sturdy had violated her person three times, he threatened doing it again unless she consented to the marriage. He then forces her to comply, after receiving repeated refusals, tells her there would be a child. If this was true, the threat was one of the grossest and most terrible that could have been made by any man. Up to the time the marriage took

place this girl had nothing to eat since the Thursday, excepting a piece of biscuit and during the intervals terrible threats had been made in which bloodshed and poison were referred to. The oath which he had made her take, taking in conjunction with what she had been threatened, gave her to understand that the only thing she could do was to consent to marry him, and by so doing be taken back to her friends. What the reverend gentleman had said in his evidence there was no doubt about its truth but then the parties were strangers to him, and it would not be likely he would scrutinize them very closely. At this time she was still under the fear of Sturdy's threats, and although consenting to the marriage did not do it in her mind willingly. She states that it was the fear she was in that prevented her asking protection from the minister. The case lies in Miss Carr's testimony and it was for the jury to state whether or not they believed it. If her statement was believed about the stoppage at the toll gate—and it was in part corroborated, the prisoner had his hand on her throat to stifle any screams, when she heard the words "three," "four." The fact that Sturdy had taken her away for the purpose of marrying her, should convict while the medical testimony showed that he had carnally known her. The mark on the throat corroborated the testimony of Miss Carr, that she had been choked. It was quite true that Miss Carr might have escaped out of the yard, or called out for assistance but then the fear was still hanging over her, with the prisoner Sturdy at the window, and she stated that she thought she saw his daughter too. Louisa Sturdy could hardly have thought everything was all right. The driving to Hamilton would tell her she was not doing right in the matter. His Lordship stated that he did not wish to press the charge against Louisa Sturdy; she might have been under the influence of her father; but she was quite old enough to have known better. The evidence against the boy, Joseph Sturdy, was not serious. He might have been influenced by his father, and not have known what was to take place. The evidence was not such as should convict the boy as he might know that the girl was being taken away but without intent. When Loxes whipped the horses attached to the cab, he must have known that something wrong was being done, and it was his duty to have stopped the horses when Miss Carr screamed and cried to be released, and have rescued her. His Lordship, however, could not say that there was not grounds for his acquittal. It was creditable to him that he refused to pour the li- quid down her throat, although there was much about it that was wrong. The verdict, however, was left with them. In referring to Miss Carr refusing to marry the elder Sturdy, she exercised a right that was hers. Sturdy's affection might have been of the strongest kind, but that did not excuse his action of carrying her off previous to which he had watched her every step and knew of every movement she made, from parties he stated was in his employ watching it. It was almost incredible to suppose that what had happened previous to the marriage, that matrimony under such circumstances would ever be happy. The action of Mrs. Gow throughout the whole affair was perfectly right. She thought it would not be well for this girl to marry a man with a large family, and she advised her accordingly. The girl finally giving Sturdy a refusal, should have been accepted by him. In concluding, His Lordship stated that if the jury were satisfied that Sturdy had taken away Miss Carr by force with intent it was their duty to bring him in guilty. As to the others, if the jury thought they aided and abetted with a full knowledge, it was their duty to find them guilty also. He did not think there was sufficient evidence to convict the boy Sturdy.

Mr. Cameron.—Will your Lordship instruct the jury that if Sturdy's object in the first place was merely to have an interview with Miss Carr, and not to take her away to marry her, the case has not been made out?

His Lordship remarked that he had done so, as far as the evidence went in the matter.

Mr. Cameron.—Will your Lordship note the objection I make that the unwillingness of the party taken away to be married must continue to the end?

The jury was then taken to the jury room and locked up where they remained one hour less five minutes.

When the jury rapped for admission to the Court room the silence on all hands was marked.

The constable let the jurymen in the Court room and they filed through the crowd in front of the jury box, when the clerk asked if they had agreed on a verdict. The foreman answered that they had.

The verdict was then given as follows:— In the case of Frederick Sturdy and Louisa Sturdy "guilty."

In the case of William Loxes and Joseph Sturdy "not guilty."

His Lordship addressed William Loxes, and after referring to the great peril he had stood in, dismissed him and Joseph Sturdy.

Wm. Loxes at once left the Court room in company with Mrs. Loxes, and Joseph Sturdy left his father and sister.

The prisoners were removed back to the goal, his Lordship deferring sentence.

On Monday afternoon Frederick Sturdy was sentenced to ten years in the Provincial Penitentiary, and Louisa Sturdy was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. Two petitions signed by 214 persons were presented to the Judge, praying him to be as lenient as possible with Louisa Sturdy.

At the Assizes in Toronto, on Tuesday John Williams was found guilty of the murder of his wife at Weston on the night of the 21st of September, and sentenced to be hanged on the 30th of November. The jury added to their verdict a strong recommendation to mercy.

The Grand Trunk Railway has been compelled by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to pay \$18,225 to one Charles H. Worthen, the travelling salesman of a Chicago firm. The plaintiff sued the company on an action of tort for \$50,000, on account of bodily injuries received in 1875 while a train on the Grand Trunk was racing with another on the Michigan Southern, near Springfield.

The Exhibition buildings at Fredericton, N. B. and two adjoining houses were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Several other buildings caught fire from the flying cinders, and were more or less damaged. A supposed incendiary was arrested much excitement prevailed in the city during the day, and threats of lynching the guilty party were freely indulged in.

Near Brownsville, a short distance from Ingersoll, on Thursday night of last week two colored men named Joiner and Freeman quarrelled. Freeman left the house and in a short time returned with a whiff-teetre struck Joiner on the head three times killing him instantly. The alarm was given, and Freeman was arrested and taken to Woodstock goal.

The Grand Trunk Railway has been compelled by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to pay \$18,225 to one Charles H. Worthen, the travelling salesman of a Chicago firm. The plaintiff sued the company on an action of tort for \$50,000, on account of bodily injuries received in 1875 while a train on the Grand Trunk was racing with another on the Michigan Southern, near Springfield.

INSURED BY AN EXPLOSION.—The residence of Mr. James Chambers, the Mount Forest inn-keeper, a little girl aged about twelve, a boy about eight. They were playing with a cap used in experiments which was charged with powerful explosives. In the experiments they seem to have ignited match to the cap, with great violence. The boys' joints of both thumb and see the forefinger and palm of the were badly lacerated the girl one thumb torn well, and finger injured. The second degree, and we understand the son are doing as well as usual.—Mount Forest Examiner.

THE WARDEN OF PEEL A—Through the death of Sir H. Bart, his only brother, Mr. Esq., of Cooksville, and W. County, becomes a Baronet Sir Neville Parker.

A Caged Eagle.

WHY STANLEY'S DISCOVERIES WILL BENEFIT ENGLAND MORE THAN AMERICA.

A correspondent of the New York Post writes:—Thanks to the enterprising spirit of two great journals and the heroic conduct of Mr. H. M. Stanley, commerce with an almost new continent is offered to civilization. In missions of philanthropy England and America can unite; but of material benefits the British lion will have verily the lion's share. Why? Because England can at once begin exchanging the surplus products of her labour for the surplus products of the labour of the populous districts now open, while America, bound down by her tariff, can only look idly on, or, at best, compete with England in a lame, half-handed way. America cannot send her surplus products to eager Africa, because she is forbidden to bring home what seeming Africa can offer in exchange.

The discoveries of Stanley afford the tariff men a fine opportunity to explain the blessings of the hangman's rope which they have tied around the neck of American industry. Here are vast new fields opened to American sagacity and enterprise; but the tariff, as if in anticipation, has raised a fence around them that none but the ultra sanguine would try to scale.

All commercial transactions, reduced to their last terms, are exchanges of labour for labour. It is said we have four million workers out of employment in this country. If we had free trade we could set them all to work and exchange the product of their labour for the products of the labour of at least three times as many Africans; and the advantages would be common. But the tariff says, No! For by as much as we are hindered from taking, by so much are we hindered from giving; therefore, we must stand like lazy misers and see active England reap the benefits of Stanley's discoveries.

The tariff men have confined the great American eagle in an expensive and ridiculous cage, as if he were a profane and reckless parrot. Naturally the proud bird chafes and droops, while the tariff men chuckle and chatter about the beautiful eagle, and tell the world how it protects the eagle. How soon shall that cage be broken, the pieces stored in some museum of horrible antiquities, and the freed eagle suffered to join his scream to the lion's roar in thanksgiving for the new commercial fields opened by the enterprise of two great journals?

Miscellaneous.

An International Exhibition at Cape Town will be opened in April.

King Alfonso's marriage is said to have been fixed for the 23rd of January.

The King of Italy has bestowed a gold medal on Stanley, the African explorer.

There was a slight shock of earthquake over the Isthmus of Panama on Friday.

The Dunkin by-law submitted in Peterboro' has been carried by a majority of 110.

A little steam pleasure yacht was launched last week on the Grand River at Galt.

The cost of suppression of the riots in New York State is placed at a quarter of a million.

One hundred and forty Canadian exhibitors at the Sydney Exhibition have received diplomas.

A working train on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway was thrown off the track on Saturday night by cows. Three of the animals were killed and a portion of the track was torn up.

Mr. Francis O'Brien, District Magistrate at Chicomouti, was being kidnapped by some Indians in Labrador and carried off into the woods in consequence of having convicted and sentenced one of their tribe.

A United States revenue cutter arrived at Sitka on the 17th inst., just in time to rescue the place from the hands of the Indians, who were holding a drunken organ, and would in all likelihood have wound up the proceedings by massacring the whites.

The fifteen second ball of its held on Sunday in connection with the French elections have resulted in the return of eleven Conservatives and four Republicans, making the chamber stand 320 Republicans and 210 Conservatives. It now seems to be settled that the Ministry will retire about the 7th prox.

The Directors of the Hamilton and North Western Railway will engage to build the branch through the township of Nottawassaag to Collingwood early next season, if a small additional bonus be given by the township, and in event of the bonus being refused, it is said, the building of the branch would be indefinitely postponed.</