THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 78.] KINGSTON, (CANADA), FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1872. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Architects.
GAGE, ROBT., Marble Block, Princess-st.
POWER, JOHN, Queen-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.
HENDERSON, JOHN, Princess-st.
McAULEY, THOS. & CO., King-st.
STACEY, E., King-st.

Boots and Shoes.
ROSE, Edwin, Princess-st.

Boat Builder.
CUNNINGHAM, H., Simcoe-st.

Coal Merchant.
SWIFT, JAMES & CO., St. Lawrence Wharf.

Coal Oil Merchant.
SHIELS, JOHN, King-st.

Coffee and Spices.
KARCH, J. H., Earl-st.

Confectioners and Fruit Stores.
DUMBLE, H., Brock-st.
SMITH, ROBT., Ontario-st.
TOWN, R., Market Square.

Dressmaking.
KEELEY, Mrs., Brock-st.

Dentists.
CLARK, F. M., Wellington-st.
MACDONALD, J. L., Princess-st.

Druggists.
GORDON, W. D., Princess-st.
HEATH & GUNN, Princess-st.
KING, J. GEO., King-st.
WHITE, R., Princess-st.

Doctors.
EVANS, H. B., Princess-st.
JARVIS, J., Princess-st.
MACLEAN, D., Princess-st.
NEISH, JAMES, King-st.
SAUNDERS, HERBERT J, King-st.
WAFER, F. M., Princess-st.

Dry Goods.
COUSINEAU, F. X. & CO., Princess-st.
DAVIS, JAMES, Princess-st.
GARDINER, R & J., Princess-st.
HARTY, P. & CO., Princess-st.
MACNEE & WADDELL, Princess-st.
MACPHERSON, A. B. & CO., Princess-st.
MOORE, JAMES, Princess-st.
McNAUGHTON & CO., corner of King and Princess-st.
ROSS, ALEX., Princess-st.
SHAW & MINNES, Princess-st.
WALDRON, R., Wilson's Buildings, Wellington-st.

Flour Merchants.
GOING, A. H., cor. Ontario and Brock-st.

Grocers.
HARBACK, H. A. & CO., Princess-st.
REES, F. S., Princess-st.

Insurance.
ÆTNA FIRE, James Swift, St. Lawrence Wharf.
CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY John Duff, Agent.
ISOLATED RISK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, J. C. CLARK, Ontario-st.
PROVINCIAL MARINE, M. W. Strange, Clarence-st.
ROYAL, M. W. Strange, Clarence-st.

Jewelry and Fancy Store.
GRIGOR, C., Sheffield House, Princess-st.

Variety Store.
MAHOOD, W. J., Princess-st.

Lawyers.
BAWDEN, JOSEPH, King-st.
CARTWRIGHT, J. S., King-st.
FULLER, W. H., Clarence-st.
GILDERSLEEVE & WALKEM, Clarence-st
KIRKPATRICK, A. S., County Crown Attorney, Ontario-st.
KIRKPATRICK & SMYTHE, Ontario-st.
KIRKPATRICK & ROGERS, Ontario-st.
MUDIE, JOHN, Clarence-st.
WALKEM, R. T., Clarence-st.

Liquor Store.
THOMPSON & DODD, King-st.

Marble Cutters.
TANDY BROS., cor. Princess and Sydenham-st.
WELCH, E. R. & SON, Princess-st.

Merchant Tailor.
McKAY, DONALD, cor. Brock and King-st

Notary Public, &c.
McCAMMON, S., Gananoque.

Pianofortes.
WEBER & CO., cor. Princess and Ontario-st

Printer and Publisher.
SHANNON, JAMES, Princess-st.

Room Paper and Paper Hanging
ROBINSON, WM., Bagot-st.

Veterinary Surgeon.
McINTOSH, DANIEL, City Hotel, Princess st.

Wharfingers.
KINGHORN, G. M., foot of Brock-st.
SWIFT, JAMES & CO., St. Lawrence Wharf.

'Xmas and New Years Presents

—AT—

HEATH & GUNN'S

DRUGGISTS,

47 PRINCESS STREET.

SILVER TOPPED SMELLING BOTTLES.
English, Austrian and French Toilet Soaps.
Genuine Atkinson's Perfumes,
1oz. 2oz. 4oz. Bottles.
Gosnell's Hair Brushes.
Tooth and Nail. "
Buffalo Horn, Raw Horn.
Vulcanite and Ivory Combs, &c.

also

A Splendid Assortment of the Celebrated Perfected Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

The best in the world for Strengthening and Preserving the Sight.

No more acceptable present to your Parents, or Friends, or those needing Spectacles can be found.

Architecture.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications of Public and Private Buildings, and also to superintend the erection of the same.

R. GAGE.

OFFICE: Marble Block, Princess Street.
Kingston, Dec. 1, 1870.

FALL, 1871. FALL, 1871.

AT ROSS'S.

RECEIVING A COMPLETE and well assorted Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Purchased before the recent advance.

ALL THE

Novelties of the Season

—IN—

MILLINERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED

A GOOD STOCK OF SILKS

—IN—

Black, Fancy and Coloured.

Kingston, Sept. 8, 1871.

Dr. J. Jarvis,

LATE OF LONDON, England, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office and Residence in the house lately occupied by Dr, Evans, Princess Street. Calls in city or country, night or day, promptly attended.

J. JARVIS, M.D.

August 14.

J. A. KARCH,

HAVING RETIRED from the Grocery and Liquor Trade, begs to thank his numerous customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and intimates for the future he will strictly confine himself to the

Coffee and Spice Business.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. KARCH.

Office and Residence, Earl Street, between Bagot and Wellington Streets.
Kingston, Jan. 10, 1870.

Call and See the

NEW DRY GOODS

—AT—

WALDRON'S.

BEAUTIFUL BLACK, Purple, Brown and Gold Seal Cloakings.

Black, Brown and Blue Beaver Cloths.

Black, Brown, Bismarck, Purple, Blue and Maroon Velveteens.

Real Lyons Silk Velvets.

Pretty Serge Dress Goods.

Blue, Gold and Black, and Grey Fringed do.

New Empress Cords and Merinos.

60 Pieces Black Lustres, cheaper than ever offered before.

Josephine Kid Gloves, all colours and sizes.

Excellent Value in Scarlet Flannels.

Fancy Flannels, all wool, from 1s 3d.

Canadian Twilled Blankets at manufacturer's prices.

Cheap Lots of Canadian Tweeds.

Clouds.

Hosiery.

Dress Goods,

Tickings,

Cottons, &c.

R. WALDRON,
Wilson's Buildings.

Nov. 24, 1871.

Apples,
Pears,
Oranges,
Lemons,
Oysters,
Grapes
Chestnuts,
Sweet Potatoes

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE

Fruit Store of R. Smith,

ONTARIO STREET,

Between Anglo-American Hotel and Harwood House.

Kingston, Nov. 18, 1871.

ANOTHER

GREAT CHEAP SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS

AT THE

Montreal House,

COMMENCING

DECEMBER 4th.

JAMES DAVIS.

Nov. 30.

Kingston Marble Works

TANDY BROS.,

Princess and Sydenham Streets, Kingston, Ont.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES

OF EVERY VARIETY OF DESIGN punctually executed from the best grades o

Italian, Vermont, Arnprior,

and every description of

Home and Foreign Marble, Scotch and Canadian Granite and Free Stone.

Marble and Enamelled Mantel Pieces,

Counter and Cabinet Tops, and all kinds of Polished Work promptly furnished at reasonable rates.

The subscribers respectfully solicit an inspection of the large and varied stock on hand, and shortly to arrive at the Factory, and invite a comparison of their Finished Work

WITH ANY IN CANADA.

Being themselves practically familiar with every department of their business, and assisted by a staff of first class workmen, they pledge their utmost exertions, in the essentials of DESIGN, MATERIAL, WORKMANSHIP and PRICE, to give unqualified satisfaction to every purchaser.

Scotch Granite Monuments

imported to order, and

ANYTHING IN STONE

supplied for the most moderate charges at the

Kingston Marble Works,

Corner Princess and Sydenham Streets.

TANDY BROTHERS.

Kingston, 1st Aug., 1871.

Room Paper.

A VERY LARGE ARRIVAL of ROOM PAPER,

ALL NEW PATTERNS,

which will be sold at the Cheapest Rate,

At Wm. Robinson's

CITY PAINT SHOP AND ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

Painting, Glazing, Graining and Paper Hanging done at the cheapest rate and best style.

W. ROBINSON.

Kingston, July 18, 1871.

Iced Cream Soda

FROM

DOW'S PATENT FOUNTAIN,

WITH

Choice Syrups,

PINEAPPLE, PEAR,
VANILLA, RASPBERRY,
GINGER, LEMON,
STRAWBERRY, SARSAPARILLA,

COFFEE AND CREAM.

R. WHITE,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

42 Princess Street.

July 15.

FLOUR.

FAMILY FLOUR, BAKER'S FLOUR, PASTRY FLOUR,

GRAHAM FLOUR.

OAT MEAL, CORN MEAL,

in Sacks, cheap.

A. H. GOING,
Ontario and Brock Streets.

June 28.

JUST RECEIVED,

ONE CASE ROUILLON'S JOSEPHINE or HARRIS'

SEAMLESS KID GLOVES,

FIRST CHOICE,

All Colours,

At Macnee & Waddell's,

Princess Street.

TO THE TRADE.

40 BALES WHITE COTTON YARN.
5 do Coloured do do
20 do COTTON BAGS.
50 do COTTON BATTS.
20 do White and Grey WADDING.

Macnee & Waddell,
Princess Street.

Aug. 17.

FALL, 1871.

RECEIVING AND OPENING OUT daily, large deliveries of

New FALL GOODS

Great inducements offered to cash and close buyers.

☞ Inspection invited.

Macnee & Waddell,
Princess Street.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS

1872.

A DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.

The present may not inaptly be styled the "Newspaper Age." A well conducted cheap newspaper is a desideratum with the masses. It is the "Schoolmaster abroad" and is almost a necessity in every household. To enable the *Chronicle and News*, to maintain the high position which it and its lineal predecessors have held for upwards of seventy years in Canada, and to enable it to keep pace with the times, the Publisher begs to announce that, on and after the 1st of January next (1872), the following reduction will be made in the rates of annual subscription for the *Chronicle and News*:—

Single Subscription, paid in advance - - - - - $ 1.50
Single Subscription, on credit - - - - - 2.00
Clubs of not less than Ten Subscribers, paid in advance - - - - - 10.00

These highly favourable terms will bring the *Chronicle and News* within the reach of all. By accepting the Club terms, subscribers have an opportunity of obtaining, for the low price of

One Dollar per year

a large, well printed, and excellent Family Journal, full of reading matter on a variety of subjects, and so arranged, and carefully selected as to constitute a first class family newspaper, rendering it a welcome guest in every household.

SUBSCRIPTION CLUBS.

There is scarcely a village in Central Canada where Subscription Clubs may not be formed for this Journal by a trifling exertion on the part of its friends. The inducement of cheapness is great, and the Publisher promises that nothing shall be left undone to keep up the high standard of excellence which has earned for the *Chronicle and News* the popularity which it enjoys with all classes, as a family newspaper, even with those who do not coincide with it in politics. Upon this general ground alone, then, the Publisher of the *Chronicle and News* feels that he can ask his friends, irrespective of party, to promote its circulation by the formation of Subscription Clubs.

POLITICS OF THE "CHRONICLE AND NEWS"

Not a few of the subscribers to the *Chronicle and News* take the paper on account of its recommendations as a family newspaper irrespective of its politics, but there are of course a large majority who support the newspaper as well on account of its politics as its intrinsic merits. To those and all others it is needless to say that it is, as it has been for upwards of 70 years, a Conservative newspaper. A Liberal Conservative newspaper keeping pace with the times, and one that on looking over its fyles it will be found has in all instances, when the interests of the country called for improvements in the laws or constitution, lent its aid earnestly and heartily towards carrying out necessary reforms. The *Chronicle and News* is now what it always has been since responsible Government was established, a consistent Liberal Conservative Journal, and as such supports the present Ministry and the eminent Statesmen who have contributed so essentially to the establishment of the Dominion Government and who now guide its destinies. This policy will be maintained in the future as in the past, and should any party, reckless of the best interests of our country, attempt to subvert or undermine our new political edifice, the fruit of long and earnest thought of the ablest statesmen of Great Britain and Canada, the *Chronicle and News* will be found in the van sustaining, on every legitimate occasion, a Ministry so thoroughly devoted to the Union and development of the North American Provinces as that of Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues.

On local questions, affecting the welfare of the Counties and the district known as Central Canada, the *Chronicle and News* will support all measures for the prosperity of the locality, which is indeed one of the chief duties of a local journal.

The general features of the *Chronicle and News* will be preserved, and full attention will be paid to the various departments of general and local intelligence, market reports, entertaining literature &c.

December, 6, 1871.

H. CUNNINGHAM,

BOAT BUILDER,

(SUCCESSOR TO M. O'GORMAN.)

THE HANDSOMEST AND FASTEST BOATS built at this Establishment.

SIMCOE STREET.

Kingston, Nov 4, 1871.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF KINGSTON.—MRS KEELEY having engaged an experienced Milliner and Dressmaker, is prepared to FIT AND MAKE DRESSES in the LATEST NEW YORK and MONTREAL FASHIONS.

BALL DRESSES, MORNING, WALKING and EVENING DRESSES, MANTLES, &c.

Winter Hats and Bonnets made to order on the shortest notice.

At the Show Rooms, Brock Street.

Kingston, Jan. 3, 1872.

Dumble's Confectionary

FOR 'XMAS,

CONSISTING of French and English Chocolates, Crystalized and Canned Fruits, Pastry,

'Xmas and New Year's Cakes,

Malaga Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, and all the Fruits of the season,

Oranges and Lemons at 30 cents per dozen,

AT DUMBLE'S,
Brock Street.

Dec. 9.

WEBER & Co, KINGSTON,

(ONTARIO,)

were awarded First Prize and Diploma for Piano of any kind (instruments that were awarded prizes in other sections allowed to compete).

Our facilities for manufacturing PIANOS enable us to turn out Instruments which, for workmanship and brilliancy of tone, cannot be excelled on this continent.

Price Lists mailed to any address on application.

Address,

WEBER & CO.,
Kingston, Ont.

Oct. 5th.

Special Notice to the Public and the Farmers of the surrounding Counties.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

Having lately REDUCED THEIR PRICES, in every Department, are determined to clear the most of their stock of

DRY GOODS

Before the New Year, preferring to do so rather than carry over Winter Goods until next season, even should we

☞ **Sell Goods at and Under Cost.**

Consequently a call is expected from everyone who reads this advertisement, feeling confident that they will

Save at least from 15 to 25 per cent.

We also defy competition by any house in the Dominion. Our Motto is as follows:

Small Profits, Quick Returns, and Cash Only.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.,
Orange Hall Buildings,
Princess-st., Kingston.

December, 1871.

COMPETITION,

The Life of Trade.

Toys,
Dolls, Fancy Goods,
Work Boxes, Writing Desks
Plated Goods, Jewelry,
Concertinas,

And also a large variety of useful articles too numerous to mention for

Christmas' and New Year's Presents.

W. J. MAHOOD,

VARIETY STORE, Princess Street.

Dec. 12, 1871.

Great Clearing Sale of Winter Clothing.

DONALD McKAY, corner of Brock Street, Market Square, offers for the month of December GREAT BARGAINS of his remaining Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Woollen Shirts, Fur and other Winter Caps, and all kinds of the best of Men's Clothing Goods. Having resolved more especially to SELL OFF his Large Stock of Winter Overcoats, Trousers and Vests at a Sweeping Reduction in Price, everybody wanting them are sure to be suited, for a very little money will now buy twice as much as it would a month ago.

Clothing made to order as usual.

GREENBACKS taken at par till the end of the month.

DONALD McKAY.

December, 1871.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.

THE SOUTH GREY ELECTION—WHOLESALE INTIMIDATION AND BRIBERY.

The election that has just taken place in South Grey, and resulted in the complete overthrow of Mr Dickey, the Government candidate, presents a record probably never equalled in the history of Canada for bribery, intimidation and corruption at the hands of the Crown. The circumstances are as follows:—

It will be remembered that at the last Legislature a bill was introduced by the late Ministry and passed authorizing the re-valuation of Crown lands in certain localities, among others in South Grey. In accordance with that good and prudent measure, two valuators were appointed for the Riding—to wit, Mr Lewis, of St. Catharines, and a Mr Thorburn. The township of Proton was their special field. They went over it carefully and reported to the Sandfield Macdonald Government, their valuation ranging from twenty-five to seventy-five cents per acre. The report of the valuators had not been acted upon when the late Government was killed; and it was, therefore, doubtful whether that extremely low valuation would or would not be accepted. So matters stood when the Blake-Scott Coalition came into power. At that time Messrs Lauder and Dickey were canvassing South Grey, whose settlers naturally felt grateful to the former for the prominent part he had taken in putting the Re-valuation Act through the Legislature. The moment Mr Dickey's friends vaulted into office over the carcase of the constitution they had strangled, that moment the township of Proton was put under what may be called "Crown Intimidation Law." Mr Lewis, one of the valuators, appeared in the township, held five meetings, went from house to house, and laid down to the settlers:

"That the present Government, he was authorised to say, would accept the low valuation he and his colleague had made, if the township would vote for the government's candidate. If not, not."

That cold-blooded statement had the desired effect. The original valuation of the lands in Proton had been about $2 per acre, and on a 100 acre farm the interest would probably amount to $150. If the Government accepted the valuation of Messrs Lewis and Thorburn, the owner of eachone hundred acre farm would be saved $25, $50, $75 and $100, according to the rate of his valuation, whether twenty-five, fifty or seventy-cents per acre. In other words, if the settler voted for the Government candidate he would pocket a sum varying by the nature of his land from $25 to $100, and in many cases over that amount; if he voted for Mr Lauder he need expect nothing.

To assure themselves of the truth of Mr Lewis' criminal proposition the settlers took occasion at one or two of the public meetings held in the Townships to ask for proof, for its corroboration. It was then that Mr Nixon, of this city, stepped forward and gave evidence which directly and unmistakeably connected the Blake-Scott Coalition with the infamous transaction. Mr Nixon is a Grit. He was bent on lending a helping hand to Mr Dickey. Before starting for the South Grey campaign he deemed it prudent to be provided with ammunition from the hands of the new Government. With that view, he waited on the Hon. Mr McKellar at the Queen's Hotel. By him he was told that Mr Lewis, the valuator of Proton, "knew all about the land matter and was posted what to do." Mr Nixon next morning met Mr Lewis on the train, and learned from his lips of what Mr McKellar had given him a scanty outline, viz., of the intention to employ the re-valuation as a vote rack and suffrage screw on the electors of Proton. Mr Nixon was thus able to give corroboratory evidence of Mr Lewis' statement, which thereupon became the most powerful influence in Mr Dickey's behalf. Mr Lewis and his friends made no secret of it. Whole hamlets in the Riding are ready to stand up and attest Mr Lewis' bid. The election returns attest the deadly influence of the scheme. Proton, that last March gave Mr Lauder a majority of nearly 200 this time, driven to vote against consoience by the Government's agent's threats, gave him but a majority of six, while in the other townships unaffected by the Re-valuation Act, he steadily held his own. Mr McGee, Reeve of Melancthon, Mr Slack, Councillor of the same township, Mr John McDowell, J. P., and Mr McCardle, township clerk of Proton, and many others can be called on to prove it, and in a day or two we hope to lay before the country the affidavits of some of the most respectable men of the district, who, regardless of party cannot suffer so gross and patent a violation of the rights of the subject to be made without an effort to let the world know the truth.

Such is the conduct of the men now in power, the men who for four long years paraded their morality, who put on Ash-Wednesday faces, assumed Lenten sheeps'-clothing, and played a part that is now shown to have been the hollowest and most rotten of hypocrisy. On Tuesday last the Hon. Mr Blake, in the course of his speech at the nomination of Mr Crooks, said:

"What constituencies were entitled to in the public interest they should receive without regard to the fact whether they sent a supporter or an opponent of the Government. That was the policy of the new Administration."

Such is the plausible theory advanced in West Toronto; but the action of the myrmidon Lewis in South Grey is a specimen of the actual practice. When the hon. leader of the Government threw that profession of purity into the teeth of the electors of West Toronto, he knew in his heart that, doubtless by the instructions, and certainly with the full confidence of his Cabinet, a township was being brow-beaten and driven to the polls as thoroughly as ever a poor Irish constituency was choked by a rack-rent lord. Is would be superfluous to further dilate on the gross hypocrisy and inconsistency already displayed by the present Government as it is. The killing of the Railway Act, the wreck and ruin of principles and pledges in the establishment of a Coalitition, the appointment of a lumberman's agent to control the Crown Lands, and, last but not least, the manacling and gagging of the electors of Proton, form a record of evil that would crush the oldest Administration. It would seem as though the Blake-Scott Coalition intended to consolidate into their system of Government the worst blots in Monarchical and Republican Governments. By emasculating Responsible Government in the matter of the Railway Fund, they have morticed in the Constitution the most offensive offshoot of American Republicanism. But making a bum-bailiff of the Crown in the case of Proton they have succeeded in bringing back something very like a return of the black days of Bond Head, when the agents of the Crown issued from behind the vice-regal throne with land patents in their hands to be granted *only* to the settlers who, without regard to political principle or conscience, should vote for the Crown's candidates. We feel perfectly satisfied that the country will be thoroughly aroused to a sense of its duty by the Proton outrage—tragedy, it may well be called, for it was the stifling of so many voters' minds and the triumph of an unprincipled Government over political liberty—and that the men so young in power who have shown themselves so heary-headed in political sin will be summarily expelled from the position which they are glaringly unfit to occupy.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

AN ELOPING HUSBAND AND A DETERMINED WIFE.

The late Omaha *Tribune* publishes the following:

Passengers on a recent west-bound train on the B. and M. Railroad were treated to an immense sensation. In a first-class coach were a man and a woman—the former, judging from his appearance, was about forty-five years of age, and evidently a workingman; the woman was a really pretty girl, not over twenty-one years old. These two took the train at Chariton, Iowa. Soon after leaving that station they commenced gradually to lean toward each other, "and eyes looked love to eyes that spake again," and for a while "all went merry as a marriage bell." She was reposing with her head on his shoulder, and their hands were clasped together, as if they feared they would lose each other during the night. Their overflowing affection attracted the attention of every other passenger in the car. They slept sweetly, and all unmindful that Mr Man's true and legal wife was in the first car ahead of the one in which they were riding.

Right here we must say that Mr Man was eloping with the handsome young girl. His neighbours in Chariton knew of the elopment before it came off, and they raised a sum of money, with which they purchased a revolver for Mrs. Man, and a railroad ticket which would enable her to follow her runaway husband. So when they stepped into a first-class coach at the station, she walked into a second-class car, and they left Chariton on the same train.

The situation can now be easily comprehended. Mrs. Man waited until the train had passed two stations, when she prepared for action, and firmly walked into the car where the slopers were firmly held by morpheus. The first thing the guilty pair knew they were suddenly awakened, and there stood Mrs. Man with a revolver pointed straight at her husband's head. The girl jumped, and rushed into the sleeping-car, claiming protection from the Pulman conductor, who locked her up in a state room. At the next stopping place Mrs. Man, who kept guard over her husband, walked him out of the train, and when they were on the platform of the depot she actually kicked him, beat him, stamped on him, and thoroughly subdued him, in much the same manner as a man gets a vicious horse under control.

THE NEW CABINET "A UNIT!"

"The new Cabinet is a unit in its policy, and that policy is known to the country. In this particular it presents an honourable contrast to the cannibals who preceded them, who subsisted for four years upon the brains of other men."—*London Advertiser.*

"A unit upon its policy!" Well, when Mr Blake's Scott murder resolutions come up our contemporary will probably have an opportunity of judging whether or not it is "a unit." To become "a unit" it will be necessary for somebody to stultify his previous action. Who will do it? Mr Blake or Mr Scott? Then about the "cannibals"; we suppose this is a specimen from our contemporary's new dictionary.

The answer of Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, to the American demand that Catacazy should be recalled, is commented upon as being a slap in the face to President Grant and his Cabinet. The anti-Grant papers say that in making out the case against Catacazy a blunder was committed, and that the accusers have got themselves into a scrape.

The latest revelation from Washington brings to light a sort of "Fisk-Mansfield" case in the New York custom house. It seems that one of the parties in the cartage contract job of the custom house, had been living for three years with a woman who was supposed to be his wife. Not long since, however, he detenmined to marry another woman. To this the *quasi* wife objected. Nevertheless the proposed new marriage took place, and thereupon the deserted lady put into the hands of some of the antagonists of this storage and cartage business a mass of testimony, establishing among other things that the profits of the general order and cartage business in New York had been divided into four shares, of which two have been regularly paid over to George Horace Porter, one of the military secretaries to the President.

Is it not a sign of the times when we read that Messrs Meneely and Kimberly, of Troy, have just forwarded three bells of considerable size to Shanghae, China; to a country where bell manufacture has been made almost a speciality, and has been carried on for certainly four thousand years, or something like three thousand years before the institution of the curfew.

Dr. James McCosh, President of Princeton College, N. J., in his annual statement says that there are now 380 students on the roll. The college has five fellows, each with a salary of $600 a year, pursuing higher students in philosophy, science or literature in Princetown New York, Edinburgh and Berlin. The sum of $120,000 has been subscribed to build a new library, the building for which is being erected as rapidly as possible. An effort is being made to increase the salaries of Professors to $3,000 each per annum, for which purpose Mr Robert Bonner has subscribed $5,000.

A correspondent in a private note to the editor of the *Gazette*, referring to our review of the events of 1871, in reference to that portion relating to the Washington Treaty, says:—"I am induced to offer a remark on your summary of the Treaty, to which I am led by a conversation had last summer with an intelligent lake captain. You say "No. 6, a limited right of coasting, &c." and you illustrate it by what may be done on or through the Welland Canal and railways." Now we put it thus, and I think with more advantage to us. He said "we can start in a Canadian schooner from Collingwood, conveying supplies to ten mills on Georgian Bay, Parry Sound, French River; take sawn stuff thence to Chicago, return with grain to Collingwood, transfer the cargo by rail to another Canadian vessel at Toronto; put it down at Oswego, convey flour from thence to Montreal or to Halifax, take fish on to Boston, (bring flour back to Halifax?) and fish and coal back to Quebec, which, as we can build and navigate cheaper than the Yankees, we can do at a monopolizing rate." Why should Canadian vessels passing through the Welland bond any of their cargo or send it by rail? It is believed by the same gentleman that the passage through the Welland, of itself, complies with the obligation of the Treaty so far as Canada is concerned. An American vessel may have to bond an American cargo, and if so is placed at a disadvantage as compared with a Canadian. This I think was my friend's idea, who evidently thought this condition of the Treaty to be a new and great acquisition to us, while it left the Americans just where they were, and he seemed to think that this great gain to us was a diplomatic compensation for your No. 4. "The St. Lawrence is made a common highway, open by right to the people of both countries. If this is so, would it not redound to the credit of our representative?"

The Montreal *Daily News* is of opinion that the ensuing session of the Dominion Parliament may finally determine our commercial policy. We have been more inclined to expect that the first session of the new House of Commons, to be elected some time during the year just commenced, would determine it; but there need be no question as to the fact that the urgency for a determination has been rapidly increasing of late. In the Province of Quebec matters are fast coming to a crisis; it is seen there that the only alternatives are—home manufactures or an increasing emigration of the people to the States. Local railways may for a while mitigate the great evil of no work for the people to do, but they cannot cure it—the mere carrying of commodities from one place to another is insufficient as a remedy. Nothing but the employment of the people in *production* will avail, and that we cannot create except upon the condition of a moderate yet sufficiently protective tariff, established and endued as much as possible with the element of permanence by the vote of Parliament and the voice of public opinion. We should not be much surprised, after all, were the revelations of the census returns and the peculiar position of the Province of Quebec to cause a remodelling of the tariff the ensuing session of Parliament, instead of leaving that work for the next House of Commons. The question is, at all events, sure to come to the very front, and before all other questions, immediately the Washington Treaty is disposed of.