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Address HARPER BROTHERS, New York, Nov. 26.

Daily British Whig.

"Opifer for Ordem Dicas."

The charges against Sheriff Powell, of Carlton, have proved upon investigation to be sufficiently well founded to give that gentleman and his friends considerable uneasiness. It is rumored in certain quarters that the "defendant" in the case will be permitted to resign. This should not be. If the man is innocent he should still hold his office; if guilty, the proper pains and penalties due to his offence should overtake him. Men occupying such responsible positions should be above reproach, and if the truth confided to them is abused they should be made to take the consequences.

That old bone of contention, Orange Incorporation, is to come up again next session, the usual notice having been given to this effect in the Ontario Gazette. As Mr. Robinson's support of the Movant Government was plied against him on this question, notwithstanding his active personal support of Orange Incorporation, we presume great expectations will be entertained of the gentleman who was elected to supplant him as member for this city. We hope these expectations will not be disappointed, but we have our suspicion that our present local member will prove to be a very ardent supporter of Orange Incorporation. Time will soon tell.

The unexpected coldness and suddenness of winter—which now seems to be setting in in real earnest—is proving a source of great inconvenience and loss to the shipping interest. Apart from accident and loss of life, which this season has been unusually appalling, the loss in vessel property has been something enormous. In the face of all this, vessel men have dauntlessly put to sea being tempted to run all risks by the remunerative rates offered for freights. The season now may be said to be virtually closed, however, since the ice in the canals has effectively blocked for their through navigation for the present year.

The Dominion Parliament is called for the 9th December, the Ontario Legislature for the 13th January. The latter will prove a convenient time much more so than the foolish arrangement of summoning Parliament to meet on the eve of the holidays, and rendering it necessary to adjourn for the Christmas vacation before members will have well got through with the preliminaries of the session. The pretense that the syndicate details should be early placed in the hands of the people's representatives will not hold water, inasmuch as those details might have been longer given to the people themselves and Parliament called together at the usual time to pass a more intelligent judgment upon them than will now be possible.

The many stand made by the Chief Justice Cockburn against the exorbitant amount of the Alabama award, is being gratefully recalled in all the quarterly notices of him now appearing in the British and Colonial press. He refused to sign the award and published his reasons for refusing in a protest which the American diplomats tried in vain to controvert. That he was right has since been demonstrated by the fact that ten millions of that money still remains unclaimed in the hands of the American Government. Had Sir John Macdonald been as true to his trust as Joint High Commissioner on the Washington Treaty, as the late Chief Justice subsequently proved himself to be an arbitrator Canada would not have suffered as she did by the intransigence of her representative in a consenting party.

A most clumsy and unwarrantable misstatement appeared in the last number of the Montreal Spectator in reference to the Pacific Railway Commission. It was to the effect that the appointment of the commission was due to the abuse of Sir Charles Tupper by the Globe, and that one result of its investigation was to clear that minister of the charges the Liberal organ had made against him. Wrong all around them. The commission was appointed for the purpose of fishing for irregularities in the management of the Pacific Railway under by the late Government. The result has not been only that this primary object of it has signalized failed, but that, on the other hand, the present Government has been hardly compromised by many of its damaging disclosures. So far, too, from Sir Charles being vindicated he has rather been implicated by the discoveries of the commission.

THE N. P. CONDEMNED.

One of the most remarkable and significant of the resolutions adopted by the electors of Victoria in mass meeting assembled was that relating to and denouncing the tariff of the present Government. So important indeed did this matter appear in the estimation of the meeting that it forms the burden of more than one of the resolutions referred to. That dealing directly with it declares, "that the Dominion tariff, however beneficial it may be to the Eastern Provinces, is an injury to British Columbia, as it weight heavily on the great producing interests of the Province, and has destroyed the large trade previously done by Victoria in British goods with the adjoining States and territories, and has failed to create or encourage any new industry." This resolution will repay perusal, in fact it should get a second and a third reading by those who, in these Eastern Provinces, are vaguely supported by their fellow colonists on the Pacific slope to be rejoicing under this precious and vexatious system of taxation. The phrase, "however beneficial it may be to the Eastern Provinces" is good. It comes home with all the irony of a keen but delicate sarcasm, although, it may be, nothing of that sort was intended by the framers of the resolution. The people of the Eastern Provinces, especially those of the Atlantic Seaboard, are to say the least, just as thoroughly disgusted with the taxation tariff as are their farther off fellow citizens on the Pacific. Although the masses of the people are suffering from it, we don't deny that there is a delusive impression abroad, an idea which has been assiduously circulated and impressed upon the public mind by the Tory leaders, that this National Policy is in some indefinable way benefiting somebody, and that therefore it is the patriotic duty of the people to grin and bear it for the imaginary benefit of the general community. Such a notion is a delusion and a snare. Taking the point of view separately we find that each one is suffering from it, and how then can the whole Dominion be prospering under it? What the British Columbians say in their resolution is true of the national policy all over, so far as the general interests of the people are concerned. It is an injury inasmuch as it weighs heavily upon the great producing interests of the country; it is destructive to trade and commerce, this fact being its very intention, and in the face of all this it has failed to create or encourage those new industries which it was promised to develop. The Marquis of Salisbury, requesting him to withdraw the statement made in a speech at a Conservative banquet on Thursday, signifying Mr. Bright's Birmingham speech as an apology for men who have promoted the crimes recently committed in Ireland.

The number of coroners' inquests held in England and Wales in 1879 was 27,056. Their total cost was \$450,000. Verdicts of wilful murder were returned in 133 cases. Of the victims were women. The suicides were 1,941; 480 of them women. In 2,726 cases the jury found the cause of death undetermined.

The suit instituted to administer the property of the late Miss Adelaide Neilson, in the English Court of Chancery, will be heard this week. Legal questions as to the right of Miss Neilson to will away her property have arisen; and with a view to a final determination of the whole matter it has been thought best to take the opinion of the Court. A very handsome monument will shortly be erected in memory of Miss Neilson in Brompton cemetery, at a cost of £200.

Mr. Thomas McCrossan, Superintendent of the Penitentiary Reform Society, has introduced great reforms.

He has almost entirely abolished punishment, and tries to conciliate the boys' honor. To such an extent has he succeeded that he allows the boys to go to church, unattended by a guard, and a few days ago he allowed all the boys to go napping in the woods, and at a given signal they all returned to the Reformatory. He is quite enthusiastic over the reformatory business. He owns at present fifty head of Hereford cattle, imported from the United States, with native breeds, and will devote his heart to the welfare of these.

John Landry has been committed for trial at the next term of the Supreme Court, Kentville, for attempted murder a short time ago of a mail carrier between Heatherton and Antigonish.

—ENTERTAINERS IN ENGLAND.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 26.—The news has reached here from the Indian Territory of an encounter between ten Comanches and fifteen Indians in the Comanche reservation. Seven persons were killed and wounded. The Comanches abandoned the wounded and escaped on to Panhandle.

—DANIEL CLOTHIER.

Salina, Nov. 26.—The navigation of the Danube here is closed.

—LOSS OF A PROPELLER.

Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 26.—Advises were received yesterday that the propeller "Fletcher," on Sunday last, during a severe snow storm, was driven ashore on South Fox Island, a dangerous locality at the foot of Lake Michigan. She at once filled and soon became a mass of ice. So violently had she been wrenching that her corn was coming out through her sides. Capt. Graves was of opinion she would go to pieces. Her crew got off safely. The "Fletcher" left Chicago on Friday last with 200 bushels of corn for the Grape Sugar Company in this city. She is owned by Messrs. P. P. Pratt, F. L. Darrow and James Ash, all of Buffalo. She was built at North Buffalo in 1873 by George Notter, 885 tons, and is valued at \$45,700, and rated A 1. There is an insurance on her hull to the amount of \$35,000. The Buffalo, Toledo, Pacific, Monroe, Phoenix, St. Paul and Oregon companies each having \$2,000. It is reported that an anchor line propped it in trouble in the Straits.

—NICE DEVELOPMENTS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—An investigation of crookedness among the Co-operative Life Insurance Company of this State has been developed during the last six months to proportions upwards of \$800,000. Many of the firms were driven and dived since the insurance was effected, others are now at death's door. The aggregate amount of these risks is \$10,000,000. In many cases men have been found with thousands of dollars insurance on their lives without having had the slightest intimation of the fact. The manner in which these insurances have been effected, tis said, has been through the treachery of agents, assisted by unscrupulous physicians certifying to the health of persons never examined.

—LACHES LEADS.

New York Herald.—To put the question as to whether the laches doctrine lets in: If it takes from thousand troops to harvest the crops on one estate in Ireland, and that not a large one, how many would it take to settle the land question?

The New York Graphic, an out-and-out Republican paper, says it was three consecutive good harvests mainly which brought about resumption and made the good times—not the Republican party or a protective tariff.

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—If it takes from thousand troops to harvest the crops on one estate in Ireland, and that not a large one, how many would it take to settle the land question?

Port Hope Grid.—The attention of the Government was called to the alleged malfeasance of the office in the Carlton by a paper that supports the Government. Has such a thing ever occurred by the Tory press in a similar case? A true Reform press will always speak out. "How to the line, let the chips fall where they may," is their motto.

—DULIGNE'S FIGHT.

Ragusa, Nov. 26.—Duligne has the ability of getting them out, but the only law will be the fares of the crew going home and probable loss of a trip in Spring before the canals open. There are several barges outside the canal, and the chances of their being injured by a Fall or Spring shoving of the ice is considerably against them. The Chief of Water Police said that fifteen years ago there were 27 barges on the wharves, but fortunately the ice neither shovelled nor abandoned the embankments. The Turks are thus enabled to communicate with the Montenegrin brigade sent to the frontier under General Petrevo.

—COCHEARNE'S MARKET.

Montreal Star says there are over thirty barges and lighters ice bound in the canal between the last lock and Windmill Point. Many of these, however, are usually wintered in the canal.

The Richelieu Navigation Company report that all their vessels were off before the cold spell came on. The following steam vessels are ice bound: "John A. Macdonald," belonging to Kingston; side-wheeler "L. Stickland," of Toronto. The "Argyle," of Hamilton, with a full load of freight, is blocked in the Beauharnois Canal and will remain until Spring. The propeller "Prussia," of Hamilton, belonging to Messrs. Angus & Co., are ready to lay out for the winter. They have the ability of getting them out, but the only law will be the fares of the crew going home and probable loss of a trip in Spring before the canals open. There are several barges outside the canal, and the chances of their being injured by a Fall or Spring shoving of the ice is considerably against them. The Chief of Water Police said that fifteen years ago there were 27 barges on the wharves, but fortunately the ice neither shovelled nor abandoned the embankments. The Turks are thus enabled to communicate with the Montenegrin brigades sent to the frontier under General Petrevo.

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