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FOREIGN NEWS.

The Situation Suddenly Changes.

The Storm Likely to Blow Over.

PEACE CONDITIONS SIGNED.

Friendly Telegrams Between the Czar and the Porte.

GREAT SATISFACTION IN ENGLAND.

FURTHER RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS.

Austria Not Entirely Satisfied.

CORONATION OF THE POPE.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, March 1.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—It may safely be said that the situation was never more critical than at the present moment. The Conference idea is regarded as having utterly collapsed, and Russia and England would appear each to be waiting for some movement by the other which would give an excuse for the commencement of hostilities. Sir Stafford Northcote announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the final terms of peace had not yet been received, and declared amid cheers that if they injuriously affect British interests, the Government knew how to protect those interests. The Opposition leaders have determined to let the Government have full swing and not to take any course likely to embarrass it. Russia is reported anxious for a fort on the Bosphorus, and it is said has been warned by England, Austria, and Italy that persistence in such a demand would form a *casus belli*. A Pera correspondent declares a secret agreement exists between Turkey and Russia for drawing the wool over the eyes of the Powers and finally arranging for a Russian protectorate of the whole Ottoman Empire. A Vienna correspondent declares the Russians are bent upon entering Constantinople at all hazards, and that Gortschakoff has been warned that such a step will compel orders to be given to the British Ambassador to quit the city. The *Times* denounces Austria's vacillation in energetic language, and calls upon her to declare herself that both Russia and England may know what to expect. Lord Napier of Magdala's visit to the Russian headquarters and the British army has caused great excitement in St. Petersburg. Bosnia has sent a deputation to Vienna to urge the annexation of the province to Austria.

It is confidently stated that forty-five thousand troops are ready to start from Bombay at short notice.

The Elswick ordnance works, at Newcastle-on-Tyne were recently ordered to manufacture one hundred torpedoes for the Government with all possible speed. The order has been increased to eight hundred.

The morning papers abound in details of the warlike preparations. Some militia colonels have been warned their regiments may be required for permanent duty. The militia will be armed with Martini-Henri rifles.

The *Golos* calls for the occupation of the Dardanelles by Russia.

The *Gazette De St. Petersburg* considers immediate war with England preferable to concessions.

A Vienna correspondent says the extension of the principality of Bulgaria to the Ægean Sea would be of the utmost consequence to Europe, for it would practically mean the securing of a naval station for Russia, just as a grant by the Porte to Montenegro would mean a Russian naval station in the Adriatic.

SATURDAY, March 2.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Once more the situation appears to be less critical, and the war cloud which yesterday seemed about to burst, has for the moment passed away. Lord Derby was able to make a statement in the House of Lords yesterday which is certain to prove reassuring to the country, and to allay popular excitement. His lordship stated Prince Gortschakoff had recognized the necessity of submitting the terms of peace to the Powers, and he believed the Conference would be held shortly. He further said he had reason to believe the Treaty of Peace would be signed to-day, and that appears to be the general expectation. The Austrian vote of credit was discussed for several hours at a preliminary meeting of the delegations, and it is said was only opposed by a few of the members. One section was willing to pass the vote unconditionally but another was only willing to agree to it on the understanding that it should not be used for the furtherance of any scheme of annexation. Russia's conciliatory attitude towards Austria is attributed to the fact that both Rormania and Servia are willing to agree to an Austrian protectorate. An order is said to have been issued by the Turkish Minister of War that no more war vessels, either British, French or Austrian, are to be allowed to pass the Dardanelles.

MONDAY, March 4.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Treaty of Peace was signed on Saturday. It is stated on reliable authority that neither the Egyptian tribute nor the Ottoman fleet is includ in the conditions. According to a San Stefanos correspondent nothing is definitely settled upon regarding the indemnity but it is expected to be principally in territory in Asia, which will include Kars and Batoum but not Erzeroum. A Pera correspondent, however, affirms the indemnity will be fully as heavy as reported some days since, namely, fourteen hundred million roubles, and forty millions sterling in bonds. The news that the treaty had been signed was received with immense enthusiasm at St. Petersburg, and at San Stefanos, the Russian headquarters, a grandreview of thirty-one thousand troops took place, and a *Te Deum* was sung amid great rejoicing. The communication which re-assured Austria last week is reported to have contained a statement that the conditions had been greatly aggravated at the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and promising notable modifications at the Conference. Count Andrassy, notwithstanding these assurances, and the statement of the Spokesman of the Delegations that the vote can only be carried by a small majority, insists upon the credit of sixty million florins. A conspiracy to assassinate Prince Milan has been discovered in Servia, and a number of arrests of prominent persons has been made.

It is stated one of the first movements of England, in the case of war, will be to seize and occupy Egypt with a large force of troops. It is privately asserted secret orders have been issued relative to military forts, the purport of which is unknown.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward A. Inglefield, C. B., F. R. S., will in May assume command of the fleet on the North American and West Indian stations.

All officers on leave have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their regiments and departments immediately on receipt of telegraphic notice.

The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna publishes a semi-official communication from St. Petersburg taking exception to Count Andrassy's demand for sixty million florins. It says "Though not intended for armaments directed against Russia, being now mentioned as a place of meeting with Bismarck presiding. Lord Derby announced in the House of Lords yesterday that the Government had received the terms of peace in an imperfect state. He was, however, able to state that the cession of the Ottoman fleet was not included, and that the indemnity had been reduced to twelve million pounds sterling. San Stefano despatches profess to give the principal conditions, which are said to comprise the cession of Batoum, Kars, Ardahan, and the district of Bayazid; Russia to have power to cede the Dobrudscha to Roumania in exchange for Bessarabia, subject to Roumanian consent; Bulgaria to include Bourgas, Varna, and Kustendje, but not Salonica or Adrianople; the Prince of Bulgaria not to be a member of any reigning European family; the amount of the Bulgarian tribute not to be fixed for two years; the Bulgarian fortresses to be razed, and no Turkish troops to remain in the country, and Bulgaria to have the seaport of Kavala. The question of the navigation of the Danube remains *in statu quo*, and the question of the Straits is reserved for further consideration. A zone is to be left between Montenegro and Servia to enable the Porte to communicate with Bosnia and Herzegovina. To-day the plenipotentiaries will discuss details of several points of the Treaty agreed to *en bloc*, and the Treaty is to be ratified within a fortnight. The definite terms of the conditions will not probably be known for a week or ten days, in the meantime, however, it appears the foregoing may be taken as the pith. The Russian troops, while not entering Constantinople, will embark for home on the Sea of Marmora and proceed through the Bosphorus. Previous to the signature of the Treaty, Gen. Ignatieff is said to have endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to get a promise that the Porte would back up all the terms of the Treaty at the Conference. It is thought by relinquishing the hostile provinces and concentrating the Musselman population near Constantinople a greater and stronger Ottoman Empire may arise. The Grand Duke Nicholas has sent a telegram to the Czar congratulating his majesty on the success of his holy mission. Germany is said to be trying to induce England, for the protection of her own interests and to avoid a conflict with Russia, to occupy Egypt.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—At all the European capitals the outlook is regarded as much brighter, and nothing now seems likely to occur to disturb the existing harmony until the Congress meets at Berlin, negotiations towards which are said to be in active progress between the members of the Triple Alliance. Congratulations on the signing of the Treaty of Peace have been exchanged between Constantinople and St. Petersburg, the Czar, in his message to the Sultan, stating that he perceives in the receipt of the congratulatory message simultaneously with the news of the signature of the Treaty, a presage of good and lasting relations between the two empires. That the Treaty is to be ratified at the Russian capital in two weeks is confirmed. Some further concessions have been made regarding Bulgaria, the Russian occupation having been reduced to eight months and the western extension limited so as not to include the railway from Salonica to Mitrovitza. Strong pressure is evidently being brought to bear from Berlin on Austria to induce her to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it is thought possible the occupation may yet take place. In fact a Vienna telegram states Austrian troops have already begun a southward movement. However, Count Andrassy insists upon the Delegations passing the vote of credit for use in case of necessity and has added an additional three million florins to be used under any circumstances. France and Italy are said to intend to propose at the Congress that the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles shall be neutral. Roumania having claimed sovereign rights, Russia has advised Turkey to treat with Roumania direct, and the Russian troops are preparing to leave the principality. General Ignatieff visited Constantinople on Tuesday in uniform.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Full details are given this morning of the treaty signed at San Stefano, which is entitled "Preliminaries of Peace," and comprises twenty-nine articles. The principal points are the same as those already published, but more particulars are given. It is thought unless unexpected difficulties arise that the Congress will assemble at Berlin between the 22nd and 25th inst. Only the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Paris will be represented, but minor States will be allowed to submit their views. Austria, Germany, and Russia have given in their assent to the Congress, and will each be represented by their chief Ministers, Count Andrassy, Prince Bismarck, and Prince Gortschakoff. Austria is reported to be anxious for the extension of Bulgaria, and [illegible] to advocate at the Congress the annexation of Thessaly and Epirus to Greece. The exact boundaries of Bulgaria are defined in the despatches. A Prince of the Principality is to be elected under the surveillance of a Russian commissioner, and another commissioner will superintend the reforms in Armenia. M. Jules Favre has published a letter in the *Republique Française* urging that France should not be represented at the Congress in order to avoid responsibility for the result whatever it might be, but it is said M. Waddington, French Minister for Foreign affairs, will certainly be present. Lord Beaconsfield is reported to be strongly opposed to the annexation of Egypt. In military circles at St. Petersburg it is thought possible England may determine on seizing the island of Mitylene, one of the Grecian Archipelago, and that this step it is thought would be regarded with indifference by Russia owing to England's present ability to blockade the Dardanelles at any time. Roumania's exorbitant demands include the Dobridja Islands at the mouth of the Danube, Widdin, and an indemnity of two hundred and fifty million francs. The Grand Duke Nicholas will visit Constantinople to-day at the head of two hundred officers. Serious fighting is imminent in Thessaly.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

Strike on Several Sections.

ALLANBURGH, March 1.—The labourers on Sections 19 and 20 struck for wages to-day, and are marching up the canal. They have been getting 90 cents per day, and struck for $1.25. This is thought to be the commencement of a general strike of labourers on the canal. The crowd are all peaceable.

WELLAND, March 1.—There is a general strike here among the labourers on the canal, for an increase of pay.

HUMBERSTONE, March 2.—The labourers on sections 33 and 34 struck yesterday for an increase in their wages of 25 cents per day. To-day they formed a procession at the bridge here, headed by fifes and drums, and marched up to Port Colborne, where they were joined by about one hundred and fifty Irish that place, making the procession about 300 strong. Everything so far has been orderly and quiet.

WELLAND, March 2.—The strike on the canal here is confined to Hunter & Murray's men. Ferguson & Co. and N. K. Connelly last night raised the wages to nine shillings without a strike. The strike is of no importance and all is quiet. No trouble is anticipated.

ALLANBURGH, March 2.—The labourers have not resumed work here. They met to consider the offer made yesterday, but they refused and still not [illegible] in this vicinity still continues. The men and contractors are both holding out. Everything is quiet.

PORT ROBINSON, March 2.—There is no strike here. The men receive $1.25 per day and are content.

HUMBERSTONE, March 4.—The strike still continues here, and things are beginning to look a little worse. The contractors are paying the men off on sections 33 and 34, and threaten to stop the work for this winter.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

SOUTH BRUCE.

WALKERTON, Feb. 23.—At a very enthusiastic meeting of the South Bruce Conservative Association, held to-day at Kinloss, Mr. Alex. Shaw, barrister, of Walkerton, was unanimously chosen as the party candidate to contest the riding against the Hon. Edward Blake at the ensuing election for the Commons. At the same time, Mr. Robert Baird, of Kincardine, warden of the county, was nominated to oppose the Hon. R. M. Wells, for the Local House. Both gentlemen accepted the nominations.

EAST ELGIN.

AYLMER, Feb. 23.—A large and influential meeting of delegates appointed to select a Conservative candidate to contest the East Riding of the County of Elgin at the approaching election for the Dominion Parliament was held in the town hall here this afternoon. One hundred and twenty-five gentlemen were present, and the unanimous choice of the delegates fell upon Mr. Thomas Arkell, of St. Thomas, who addressed the meeting, and was most enthusiastically received. Several other gentlemen spoke, and the utmost harmony prevailed. A vigorous canvass on Mr. Arkell's behalf was decided on.

EAST DURHAM.

MILLBROOK, March 5.—A meeting of the Conservative Association of the East Riding of Durham was held here to-day for the selection of a candidate to contest this Riding in the Conservative interest at the next election for the House of Commons, the delegates, with one exception, being all in attendance. Col. A. J. H. Williams, who formerly represented the Riding in the Ontario Legislature, was the choice of the Association. He accepted the nomination, and great confidence is felt in his triumphant election.

Terrible Homicide.

LONDON, March 3.—A dreadful homicide was committed in London township this afternoon, the victim being a man named John Munn. He owed one Munn, a tavern-keeper, one dollar and fifty cents, and had been often asked for the money, but failed to pay it. This afternoon the two men met at a tavern on the Proof Line road, some four miles from the city, and a quarrel ensued, ending in Munn's knocking Squires down and kicking him in the neck, from the effects of which he soon died. Munn felt very much grieved at the result and gave himself up, being brought to London gaol this evening to await the result of an inquest.

LONDON, March 4.—The London Township tragedy is the principal matter of town talk to-day. The crime is assuming more horrible and disgusting proportions, the more the real facts become known. The victim of John Munn's ferocious passion, Samuel Squires was, it appears, a harmless individual, fond of a glass, but offending no one. The money he owed Munn was a whiskey score, and the latter, on meeting Squires, swore to get his money or take his (Squires) life. He laid in wait for him in the tavern, and when he appeared pounced on him with great ferocity, continuing to pummel and kick him, although the poor fellow made not the slight resistance. There were several men standing about, but they did not interfere. On being told that Squires was dead, Munn desired to kill himself, and called for an axe, a knife, and a pistol in turn. To-day an inquest was held on the remains by Coroner Flock, a *post mortem* examination having been made by Drs. Edwards and Morden. The evidence taken was in accordance with the foregoing. A verdict of murder was rendered against the prisoner Munn. Squires leaves a wife and five children unprovided for.

An Extradition Difficulty with the United States.

PANAMA, Feb. 23.—General excitement has been created here by the extradition case of C. G. Scrafford. Scrafford was brought here on the 20th by Vice-Consul Clayton, of Callao, Peru, whence he had been extradited at the request of the United States on a charge of forgery in Kansas. Commodore Long, of this port, had the prisoner locked up for temporary safe keeping at the Governor's office, receiving a receipt from the Governor's assistant, the Governor himself being absent. On 21st the President of the State hearing of the affair and without notifying Clayton ordered Scrafford to be set at liberty. Clayton wrote to the President enquiring whether Scrafford would be again placed in his hands. The Secretary of State replied, declining to return Scrafford on the ground that as there was no extradition treaty with the United States Scrafford could not be allowed to remain under arrest within Columbian jurisdiction, and alleging he was properly seized by the provisions of the Constitution of Columbia relative to personal security. On 22nd, Clayton was summoned before the magistrate to make an affidavit as to the correctness of his statements regarding Scrafford, which he did under protest, afterwards embarking for the United States.

On Saturday evening last an attempt was made to upset a train on the Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental railway at North Nation mills, between Montreal and Ottawa, by some miscreants, who placed a log of firewood across the track. Fortunately the engineer was on the lookout, and discovered the obstruction in time to prevent an accident.

CABINET CRISIS IN QUEBEC.

Outrageous Conduct of M. de St. Just.

GRAND MASS MEETING AT LEVIS.

Serious Blow to Responsible Government.

OTTAWA, March 3.—It was rumoured in political circles late last night, that there was trouble between the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and his Ministers, but nothing of a definite character was known until after the telegraph offices opened to-night at eight o'clock. It was then learned that Governor St. Just had unceremoniously, and, as one despatch from Quebec says, [illegible] missal took place yesterday, when M. Joly, the leader of the Opposition, was sent for to form a Government. It is said said he set about the task assigned him, and to-night the following names are mentioned in connection with the new Cabinet:—Messrs. Joly, Marchand, Bachand, Langelier, Shehyn, and Starnes. It is further rumoured that the Legislature will be prorogued to-morrow, and that a dissolution will take place immediately.

No reason is given for the dismissal of the Deboucherville Government by the Lieut.-Governor, and it is not regarded as among the possibilities that any reason can be given which will stand a moment's examination. That point, however, can be better discussed after the Legislature has met to-morrow, when it is said a full explanation will be made on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor. The truth is, and it cannot be stated too plainly, that his conduct is infamous, a heart-stab at responsible Government; and it cannot fail to reflect upon the entire Grit Party, for it is quite well understood that M. St. Just has been acting throughout on advice received from the Dominion Government. M. De Boucherville, though able to command a majority of the Lower House, party, vote, though sustained throughout the session by large majorities, has been hampered at every step by a Lieutenant-Governor whom he and his colleagues knew to be in the confidence of their opponents. The prerogative right of the Sovereign, or the Sovereign's representative, to dismiss his Ministers is unquestioned; but it has been, for the most part, a constitutional fiction since the basis of constitutional Government have been firmly laid in England. Undoubtedly cases might arise in which it would be proper to exercise the prerogative; but clearly such cases ought not to be forced at a time when the Government of the day has a large majority in the Legislature, and there is no pretence that they have lost the confidence of the country. M. Letellier's mission to Quebec was to destroy the Conservative Government, if by any means he could do so; but he and his friends will have reason to regret that they have taken so unconstitutional and disgraceful a way of accomplishing their infamous purpose. The echoes of this dastardly act will not be heard throughout Quebec alone. They will come back upon an outraged people [illegible] in Ontario, and will be heard resounding in all parts of the Dominion; for it is the act not of a half irresponsible person like M. Letellier, but of the Dominion Government, whose creature and tool he has so disgracefully shown himself to be. It is a question of which no little will be heard until the memory of the outrage has been dulled by time.

MONTREAL, March 3.—A private despatch from Quebec says the Ministry have not resigned, but were dismissed in a most brutal manner. A coalition is totally impossible. Mr. Irvine has been offered a portfolio, but has neither accepted nor declined. It is believed he will not accept. The feeling in high circles here is that M. Joly cannot form a Ministry to satisfy his supporters.

OTTAWA, March 4.—The *coup d'etat* of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec in the interest of the Grit-Rouge party completely overshadows the proceedings of the House of Commons. Lieutenant-Governor St. Just, contrary to all constitutional doctrines, has, from the beginning of the session, hampered his Ministers, strong in the confidence of the Legislature and the country, in the hope of being able to compel them to resign; but they were unable to see why they should do so simply to please their opponents, and finding he could not accomplish his purpose by constitutional or *quasi* constitutional means, he took the desperate step of dismissing them. The Ottawa *Free Press*, which must, it is certain, have had its information from authority, gives the only reason for the Governor's course. The Government, it says, persisted in forcing their servile majority to vote the passage of a law which would deprive the people of their legitimate recourse to the Courts of Justice in defence of their right. Besides they had the audacity to pass a vote of censure upon M. Joly; and Mr. Irvine, one of the railway commissioners, refusing to sanction the course insisted upon by the Ministry, had resigned his position. The statement with regard to Mr. Irvine is not true. He had no disagreement with the Government; but taking offence at some remarks made by M. Chapleau, threatened to resign, but did not carry his threat into execution. The wild talk about depriving the people of their rights has reference to the railway bill, which authorized the Government to compel payment of the bonuses voted by Montreal, Quebec, and a few smaller municipalities to the North Shore Railway, now a Government undertaking. But of this bill. I find by referring to the votes and proceedings of the Quebec Assembly, that on 29th January they contain the following words:—"The hon. the Attorney-General informed the House that his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having taken communication of the said resolutions, has recommended the same to the consideration of the House."

The Government organ here greatly lauds the Lieutenant-Governor's conduct. He, it says, deserves the greatest credit for his firmness and prudence, and has entitled himself to the thanks of the Province of Quebec for his interposition between an unscrupulous and dishonest administration and the interests of the people. This means broadly and plainly that a Governor may dismiss his advisers when he pleases. But the year of grace 1878 in Canada is not the time in which to proclaim such a monstrous doctrine. No writer on constitutional history expresses a thought which would justify a procedure so subversive of constitutional usage. The Canadian Reformers who assailed Sir Charles Metcalfe for his Toryism will surely not attempt in this day to excuse, much less defend, the infamous conduct of M. Letellier de St. Just. If it be justified, then is our constitution a mockery, a delusion, and a snare, and there is not the least safeguard against the exercise at any time of an autocratic power which would displace parties irrespective of all existing circumstances. There is not the shadow of a pretence that the Government of Quebec had lost the confidence of the public. The Party which it represents has carried three general elections. The DeBoucherville Administration has been sustained by large majorities in Parliament, and in such elections as have taken place since the last general election they have not shown any diminution of strength or made manifest the withdrawal from them of public confidence. Under such circumstances for a Lieutenant-Governor to dismiss them and bring in their opponents, who are in a large and undoubted minority in the Legislature, and who it is well known have not popular approval, is one of the most damning acts ever committed by a representative of the Sovereign, an unconstitutional exercise of unbridled authority, which will make M. Letellier de St. Just an object of execration long after he has ceased to rule.

M. Pelletier, Minister of Agriculture, left this morning for Quebec. He has gone down, it is understood, to strengthen the Lieut.-Governor's hands and help him to fight to the bitter end the battles of the Party. And yet there is no alliance between the two Governments! It is believed that the reason the Lieut.-Governor has asked his late Ministers not to make [illegible] hope that M. Joly will be able to form a Government before the House meets to-morrow, and that then by a further exercise of Executive power he will prorogue the Legislature without any explanations whatever being given.

QUEBEC, March 6.—A magnificent mass meeting was held at Levis this evening to protest against the unconstitutional and tyrannical conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor. The audience was composed of electors of both parties and all united in adopting energetical resolution, claiming their constitutional liberties had been violated by the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing a Government possessing a majority in both Houses. Hon. M. Fortin, Mr. Tarte, M. P. P., Messrs. Belleau, Thompson, Boivin, and Desjardins, addressed the meeting, which could not have numbered less than four thousand. The meeting closed with three cheers for the Queen, Sir John Macdonald, the DeBoucherville Government, and Mr. Blanchet. Other meetings are to be held through the district. The greatest indignation prevails.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

There is great rejoicing among the Opposition, and more particularly the Nova Scotia section of it, over the significant victory achieved in Shelburne by the election of Mr. N. W. White, the Opposition candidate. It is the county now represented by Mr. Coffin, Receiver-General. He has represented it for twenty years. In that time no Conservative had a chance there. Now the tables are turned. It was true the election was for the Local Legislature, but every influence of the Dominion and Local Governments were brought to bear in favour of Mr. Thomas Robertson, the defeated candidate. Every hope is now expressed of carrying the county for the Commons at the next election.

I see the Montreal *Herald* contains a telegraphic despatch avowedly based on information received from Mr. Huntington, declaring that when the other day he stated in the House that he never had any difficulty, and was then in perfect accord with the persons in Great Britain to whom he sold the mining lands, he was not aware that the Huntington Mining Company, of Glasgow, had entered a suit against him or his friends, and that he knew nothing about it until he read it in *The Mail* and the Montreal *Gazette*. The denial of a man of unquestioned reputation would be accepted unequivocally, but Mr. Huntington is not such a man. There are terrible rents in his veracity, and it is not likely that it will be improved by a contradiction which imposes so much on the general credulity.

Mr. MACDONALD, of Centre Toronto, was listened to with a good deal of attention, and everyone saw how completely he has shifted from the ground which he took in his first session, when he demanded a measure of protection for the manufacturer. He committed himself thoroughly to the policy of the Government, receiving in reward for his declarations the hearty applause of the Ministerial *claqueurs*. It is well that Mr. Macdonald has so plainly defined his position, for if he thinks of running for Centre Toronto again, the Opposition will know where he is to be found. The Finance Minister in his budget speech squarely set himself on a free trade platform, and Mr. John Macdonald is now prepared to say that he stands by his side, and is willing to support him in running up yearly deficits, and instead of taking steps to meet them, is prepared to see them grow to swell the public debt. He approves of a "fly-on-the-wheel" policy.

Though no one desires to prolong the session beyond what is necessary for the proper discharge of public business, there is still a disposition, on the part of the members of the Opposition at all events, to see reasonable time afforded for full and fair debate. Mr. Mackenzie has been nervously anxious almost since the first day of the session to curtail discussion—he would, to judge from his manner, stop it altogether if he could. We are accustomed to that sort of thing towards the close of a session, but it is not usual at the commencement. Mr. Mackenzie was desirous before the House adjourned last night that the debate on the motion to go into Committee of Supply, should close on Tuesday next, the first day on which the debate can be brought on again. Of course no such assurance could be given; and it is not too much to say that it is now in a stage when it has got beyond the control of the leaders of parties. It is not improbable the debate will be continued during the whole of next week; for it is rumoured that before it closes an amendment will be moved defining, so far as definition rests with the Opposition, the nature and character of that square issue, which the Finance Minister has declared to be the vital issue before the people. This attempt of Ministers to make such unseemly haste so early in the session is greatly to be deprecated and condemned.

There is a rumour floating around that it is in contemplation on the Ministerial side of the Commons to bring Senator Macpherson before the bar because of words used by him in his first pamphlet respecting the Lower House, which some members seem to regard as derogatory of its dignity and honour, and a scandalous insult to that body. The rumour is too good to have a very substantial basis of fact I fear. But if the honourable Senator were cited to the bar of the Commons it would then be order for the Senate to cite the Premier to the bar of the House for the grossly disrespectful language towards it which he used the other night in the course of debate.

The Opposition feel somewhat jubilant over the unseating of Mr. Dumont, who was elected for Kamouraska on the election of Mr. Roy to the House of Commons. Mr. Dumont's triumph was heralded by the Grits as a great reversal of public feeling in Kamouraska, but it is now seen to have been the result of bribery. It has not only lead to his unseating, but the reporting for bribery of the nephew of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and of the brother of Mr. Pelletier, Minister of Agriculture. Truly these people are sustaining their claim to be regarded as *par excellence* the party of purity.

The weight of public censure and indignation at the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, is so manifest that the Government there wear anything but pleasant faces. It was hoped that the explanations would be made in the Quebec Legislature to-day, but the dismissed Ministers, still under the pledge of secrecy to the Lieutenant-Governor, did not feel free to offer any explanations. The best constitutional authorities say they are under no obligation to act on the Lieutenanant-Governor's request, but M. De Boucherville is a man of sensitive honour, and would strain a point rather than have it said that he had acted in a way which was open to question. We must wait then, until Thursday, to which day the Legislature has been prorogued, to obtain the explanations which are still withheld, if, indeed, the Lieut.-Governor's precipitancy to prorogue is not interposed to prevent his late Ministers being heard in their own defence. Meanwhile, M. Joly has been unsuccessful in his efforts to find colleagues.

The House sat for some time on Tuesday, when, on the motion of the friend of temperance, Mr. G. W. Ross, it is understood, complained that the saloon was not kept as free of spirituous drinks as it ought to be, and after some discussion it was agreed that the Sergeant-at-arms should keep a closer eye on it.

It is said that Mr. U. L. McKay, of Cape Breton, and Mr. Samuel McDonnell, talk of citing Senator Simpson to the bar of the Commons, for having spoken of the members from the Maritime Provinces as a lot of d——d scoundrels.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

General Grant has arrived at Constantinople.

Lord Russell's condition is greatly improved.

Germany has disposed of fifteen million dollars' worth of U.S. bonds.

A Liberal-Conservative Association will be formed at Winnipeg, Man., on Friday next.

The proposal to reduce the pay of the United States army is meeting with vigorous opposition.

The U. S. Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Bayard Taylor, as Minister to Germany.

Mr. John Ruskin, the celebrated art critic, is dangerously ill with brain fever. He is in his fifty-ninth year.

The Cleopatra obelisk and the ship containing it have been valued at twenty-five thousand pounds, for salvage purposes.

Messrs. Willis, Percival, & Co., Bankers, 86 Lombard street, London, have failed with liabilities amounting to $3,250,000.

A fire at Hot Springs, Ark., has destroyed the business part of the town, two hundred and fifty buildings being consumed.

Sir Thomas Chambers, Liberal, M. P. for Marylebone, has been appointed Recorder of London, *vice* Mr. Russell Gurney, resigned.

A by-law granting a bonus to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway was carried in the Township of Elzivir, County of Hastings, on Saturday.

Mr. Dumont, *Rouge* member in the Quebec Legislature for Kamouraska, has been unseated and disqualified for corrupt practices at his election.

In the Nova Scotia Legislature the Provincial Treasurer has introduced a bill to assimilate the local election law to that of the Dominion.

President Baez, of San Domingo, has surrendered the capital to the revolutionists to avoid bloodshed. New elections for the Presidency are to be held forthwith.

The United States exports exceeded the imports in January by nearly thirty-three and a half million dollars, and in seven months by close on a hundred and thirty-six millions.

The builder of the steamer Northern Light offers to run against any steamer next January across the Straits of Northumberland, for a thousand or two thousand dollars a side.

The Duke of Abercorn on Saturday invested King Humbert of Italy with the order of the Garter, and presented a letter from Her Majesty. Unusually warm greetings were exchanged.

The United States Circuit Judge to whom an application was made for a new trial in the five million dollar Emma mine suit has refused the application and decided in favour of the defendants.

Count Joannes, the "Crushed Tragedian," has been refused a licence to perform in Boston, in consequence of the disturbances which his appearance caused in New York and New Haven.

It is said whenever the Washington Government attempts to pay the interest on its bonds in silver, a case will be taken before the United States Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the Act.

Mr. Dumont, having been disqualified for personal corruption at the Local election for Kamouraska, now proposes to contest the seat for that county in the *Rouge* interest at the Dominion elections.

Typhoid fever having broken out in the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, an investigation is in progress as to the sanitary arrangements. Four pupils have died of the fever within a few days.

Cutting freight rates from St. Louis eastward has reached such a pitch that now fourth class freight is carried from that city to New York at ten cents a hundred weight and flour at twenty cents a barrel.

The insurgents of the Central Department of Cuba surrendered their arms on Thursday to Gen. Martinez Campos. In Cuban circles in New York it is believed bribery has been at work among the "patriots."

The *North German Gazette*, of Berlin, attacks the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Bill, now before the House of Lords, claiming the Straits of Dover are an international water way for the trade of the universe.

Evidence has been excluded in the Vanderbilt will case which would have shown the late Commodore's intimacy with Tennie Claflin. It is thought the case will be compromised by W. H. paying brother Cornelius a million dollars.

The Italian Council of State has replied to a question from the President of the Chamber of Deputies relative to the power of the Government to modify the Papal guarantees that the law of the Papal guarantees has a constitutional organic character.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of *Le Pays*, and Mr. Thompson, of the Left, in consequence of some recriminations in the French Chamber, fought a duel on Saturday, and the journalist's sword pierced his adversary's throat. The wound may not prove fatal.

Politicians in the Province of Quebec are actively preparing for the impending dissolution, and the contest will probably be a warm one. A number of candidates are already mentioned for Montreal, in all three divisions of which there will be opposition.

President Hayes returned the Silver Bill to Congress unsigned, with a message giving his reasons in detail. Subsequently the measure was passed and became law over the veto, the vote in the House being 196 to 73 and in the Senate 46 to 19.

Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick L. Macdougall, K.C.M.G., Chief of the Intelligence Department in the War Office, will take command in May of the forces in the Dominion, and in the event of war will have authority to raise ten thousand troops in Canada.

Proclamations have been issued in Cuba emancipating the slaves in the insurgent ranks who surrender before the end of March, giving the Island representation in the Spanish Cortez, and promising government henceforth under the same laws as prevail in Spain.

The Provincial Treasurer of Nova Scotia has submitted his financial stat