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Half-breed Lands in Manitoba.

SCRIP AND PATENTED.

It is likely, according to announcement of
the Dominion Parliament, that, during the
early summer of 1876, the half-breed re-
serves in Manitoba, some fifty-four Town-
ships (1,400,000 acres) will be patented to the
grantees.

These plots, of 190 acres each, lying near
Red and Assiniboine rivers to Poplar Point
westward; beyond Selkirk on the north,
and nearly as far as Emmerson towards the
south—making in all the most valuable tract
of land in the North-West. The allotment
of scrip, 160 acres of each (about 200,000
acres), to the heads of families and old set-
tlers, locatable anywhere in Government
land, will also, it is promised, be distributed
then in the close of the present session of
Parliament. The greater part of this im-
mense acreage, both scrip and patent, will
then be thrown upon a market unable, from
its limited capacity, to absorb it, and conse-
quently be sold at absurdly low prices. It
is almost certain that these lands may then
be purchased at from twenty-five to fifty
cents per acre, or at all events, less than one
dollar.

A. W. Burrows, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will
undertake, for intending investors, the pur-
chase of these lands, after Patents and Scrips
issue, and guarantee satisfaction. He pos-
sesses unusual advantages for this commis-
sion, in his universal acquaintance with the
settlers and half-breeds, through his former
connection with the Dominion Land Office,
at a time when the original census of the in-
habitants was revised, by personal attendance
of the claimants, for the basis of these
grants. He is also fully aware of the value
and quality of all the lands in question.

City lots in Winnipeg, and other town
plots, also river front and quarter section
farms for sale on favorable terms. Address

A. W. BURROWS,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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Monkman, Barristers, Toronto.
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risters, Ottawa.
Mr. J. H. Flock, Barrister, London.
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Montreal. 2142 6.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, a retired physician, having
providentially discovered, while a Medical
Missionary in Southern Asia, a very simple
vegetable remedy for the speedy and per-
manent cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis,
Catarrh, and throat and lung affections,
also, a positive and radical specific for Nervous
Debility, Premature Decay, and all Nervous
Complaints, feels it his duty to make it known
to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this
motive, he will cheerfully send (free of charge)
to all who desire it, the recipe for preparing,
and full directions for successfully using this
providentially discovered remedy. Those who
wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this
discovery without cost, can do so by return
mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this
paper,

DR. CHARLES P. MARSHALL,
24 Niagara street,
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AGENTS WANTED—FOR
Moody and Sankey: full history: 740
pages for $2: Orange charts: lithographs,
sermons, etc. Address J. O. ROBINSON, Lon-
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WANTED — LADIES AND
Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph
Operators for offices opening in the Dominion.
Address CANADIAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Toronto.

$77 A WEEK TO AGENTS
Old and Young, Male and Female, in
their locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE.
Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta,
Maine. 183-52.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE
Lot 8, 2nd concession of Blenheim,
two miles from Woodstock; excellent
brick residence and capital outbuildings; one
of the best farms in Oxford. Apply to H. T.
WHITAKER, Woodstock, Ont. 215.3.

A. A. A. A. CARDS.
Large new small
gums carefully invested and managed for cus-
tomers at a distance in individual lots or stocks
that often yield enormous returns every 30 days.
Special Stock Privilege a specialty. New
book for investors, giving full and reli-
able information how to successfully
speculate. Sent on application. Address BAX-
TER & CO., Bankers and Stock Brokers,
Wall street, New York.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON—
For sale, Lots 24 and 25, in the 1st and 11th
Gration Company, at from $1.50 to $3 an acre.
Also, Lot 24, in the 1st Gration Company,
situate on the projected line of the Victoria
railway. It is expected that the Victoria rail-
way will be open for traffic this year as far as
Kinmount, twenty-three miles from the village
of Haliburton. For particulars apply to C. A.
HAMILTON, Manager, Lakefield, or to
ALEX. NIVEN, P. L. S. Agent, Haliburton.

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By sending 35c. with age, height,
colour of eyes and hair, you will re-
ceive by return mail a correct Photo-
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wife, with name and date of mar-
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PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

Applications for the office of
INSPECTOR OF THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS OF OTTAWA
will be received by the undersigned until
1st JULY NEXT.
HIRAM WILKINSON,
Chairman R. P. S. T.
Ottawa, May 15, 1876.

COLLARD'S PATENT IRON FLEXIBLE HARROWS,
COLLARD'S PATENT IRON FLEXIBLE CULTIVATORS,
COLLARD'S PATENT IRON COMBINED HORSE HOES,
Manufactured and sold by the undersigned only
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GEORGE GILLIES,
Gananoque, Ont.
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GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
SHORT HORN CATTLE,
ON
SATURDAY, JUNE 17th, 1876,
ON THE MARKET SQUARE,
ST. MARYS, ONT.,
when Messrs. Wm. Lang, Willowdale Farm,
Markham, and Hugh Thomson, Burnbrae Farm,
Nissouri,

Will offer without reserve
Their entire herds of Short Horn cattle com-
prising over forty head of pure bred and
grade cows, heifers and
show animals.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2 P. M.
TERMS: $100 and under cash. A credit of six
months will be given on sums over $100 for ap-
proved joint notes bearing 6 per cent. interest,
a discount of 6 per cent. allowed for cash on
sums over $100.

Catalogues of pedigrees now ready and may
be had by sending a postal card to J. Mackel-
can, Box 1365, Toronto, or the undersigned.

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HUGH THOMSON.
Box 134, ST. MARYS, ONTARIO.

The Thomson & Williams Mfg. Co. of Stratford,
Steam Engine Builders,
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Millwrights, and Engineers,
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etc., etc. Sole Agents for the Silver Creek
Separator, Mitchell Machines. Dealers in Boiler,
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MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO.
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The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876.

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NORTH MIDDLESEX.

THE Ministerial organs are drawing cold comfort from the fact that North Middlesex remains true to their cause in the person of Mr. C. SCATCHERD. It will be difficult for them, however, to reconcile the following figures with their boast that the political reaction is purely mythical:

Scatchard's Majority over Watson.		*Scatchard's Majority over Levi.*	
Adelaide	113	Ailsa Craig	7
Biddulph	tie	E. Williams	46
Lobo	255	W. Williams	39
W. McGillivry's	64	Adelaide	93
E. McGillivry's	129	Lobo	226
W. Williams	131		
E. Williams	35		
Total	727	Total	411

Watson over Scatchard.		*Levi over Scatchard.*	
		Biddulph	115
		McGillivray	35
		Parkhill	6
		Lucan	73
Nil.		*Nil.*	229

Total majority for C. Scatchard, 182.
Reduction of "Reform" majority, 545.

So overwhelming was the Liberal-Conservative rout in 1867 that the late Mr. SCATCHERD was returned by acclamation in Middlesex and again in 1874.

THE RAILWAY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We have received from the writer a letter on this question addressed by Mr. DEWDNEY, M.P. for Yale, to the Premier. Mr. MACKENZIE's attention is directed to a statement he has frequently made, that he would never declare a line for the railway in British Columbia to be adopted, but necessary to the restoration of full health. The view presented by Sir FRANCIS HINCKS is one which commends itself to everybody's common sense; and the country has good reason to regret that a so critical a period it is deprived of the valuable services of the man who, when others hopelessly failed, settled the "silver nuisance," and placed the banking of the Dominion on a basis satisfactory alike to the banks and the public.

Though the financial and commercial surroundings are not all that could be desired, still, as our leading bankers assure us, the light is breaking in. The agricultural interest is in a tolerably healthy condition; and so long as that is the case there need be no fear but the future will right itself. As a Government may do much to produce stringency, so we believe, it may do much to relieve it. The present Government have done the one, but have proved unequal to doing the other. Our turn must be in time, and another good harvest. Until the harvest is gathered we must all endeavour to keep within our means, and to avoid doing rather than to dispute, any the two practical points made in Dr. Cook's sermon. We may say that both only make one point, after all, for toleration towards brethren is to be considered part and parcel of that better doing of our duty, in which, as he maintains, religious development must chiefly consist.

NEWS OF WAR.

WHILE hopes of peace were being to some extent sustained by news of an important diplomatic conference soon to take place at Ems, a quiet German watering place, the report comes that Servia has declared her independence, that the Servian army has crossed the Turkish frontier, and that there is "immense" excitement in London as a consequence. The cable despatches have of late foreshadowed the probability that the Servians would plunge into war, and some information relating to their and their country will should attend to doing rather than to disputing, are the two practical points made in Dr. Cook's sermon. We may say that both only make one point, after all, for toleration towards brethren is to be considered part and parcel of that better doing of our duty, in which, as he maintains, religious development must chiefly consist.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY CUNARD STEAMER.

From Liverpool, May 27th.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

In the House of Lords on May 26th, Lord Houghton asked for correspondence on the subject of foreign decorations worn by British subjects, with a view to show that there is no law against accepting such decorations. The Earl of Derby replied that there might be no law, but it would be a gross breach of decorum and duty to the Crown to accept a foreign order without permission of Her Majesty.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Whalley asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with reference to the recent grant relaxation of rules relating to interviews with convicts in the case of Castro, *alias* Orton, *alias* Tichborne, whether he had any objection to publish the rules and regulations which are to be in future observed in such interviews. Mr. Hardy replied that he had no objection to publish the rules of the prison, but that they were like the rules of other prisons, and that he had known him in former days, the Roger of the Chilian photograph;" and whether, on this and other grounds, he would grant permission for an interview to those who on the trial expressed opinions as to his identity formed upon his appearance at that period, and who might now desire to reconsider their evidence on that point. Mr. Cross said it was one of the rules of the House that questions should not be argumentative. The hon. member had not strictly adhered to that rule, for it was certainly open to argument whether Mr. Biddulph was a person of the convict. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) He had not seen Mr. Biddulph's letter in the public prints, and could not, therefore, on that ground, grant permission for interviews with the convict by other persons. He knew of no other grounds on which to permit interviews with the convict.

THE IRISH SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. R. Smyth asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, as the Government appeared to have time at their disposal, they would take the Sunday Liquor Traffic bill founded upon the resolution of the House passed on the 12th inst. relating to the Sunday Liquor Traffic. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given reason the preceding night, that the Government produces grain and cattle in excess of its own wants, exporting also pigs in immense quantities, and the expenditure was £700,000 sterling, and the expenditure the same, and the Finance Minister is in a position to announce a surplus of public debt whatever to provide for. An effective army of 70,000 men is generally kept up, and the expenditure is £15,000,000, and in case of war almost every man who could carry a gun would take the field. Canada, for instance, has sent several sieges and of no little historical fame, lies on the southern or Servian bank of the Save, and has a population of nearly 30,000. The Servians achieved their semi-independence and a separate Government in 1815, by means of their valour and their resistance to the Turks, the hereditary rights of their royal House were recognized by the Porte at the Congress of Vienna in 1878, and they are a brave and warlike race, and it need not be doubted that their resolute attitude will be seconded by the sympathy and aiding the insurrection in other Provinces.

The Servians are blood relations and friends of the Russians; it is not to be supposed, however, that they seek annexation to Russia, and prefer to govern themselves subject to the Czar. They have long cherished the dream of a great independent Sclavonic Kingdom, to be carved out of European Turkey, in which the Turks, if any remained, would be subjects and not masters. It has even been reported of late that Russia would not offer the throne of the proposed new State to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, as the Government had intended, but would prefer a Prince of the Sclavonic race, who would be a great benefit to the shipping interest and to those who wished to carry on their business in a manner consistent with a secure manner; and at the same time it would be a great affront to the Sultan, from which both the house and the public required for them (cheers). The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given reason for the proceedings, and he hoped there would be a general disposition to give a fair trial to the measure, and to the Board of Trade for carrying it; and he could assure the house that there would be no more time lost than was in endeavouring to give effect to the bill in accordance with the views of those who had charge of it. He was sorry that the Scotch Sunday Act, which, since it was passed, had been found to be a most beneficial one, should be the subject of a special bearing upon the MACDONNELL case and recent discussions both in and outside of the Presbyterian body is obvious; and we think the preacher needs not to apologise for his choice of a subject. His predecessor, Dr. Cook, and other, of what some people would call the "safe" kind; and might have given an hour's utterance, in elegant and classic language, of high moral and religious sentiments, which the more critical critics could not object. Instead of this, however, Dr. Cook had the boldness and the honesty together to grapple with the question of the day, and to show that it was uppermost in the minds of the men whom he had, as the official head of the Church, to minister to, and for whom he addresses. He must not hold out hopes of reward to the wavering, and he must not use threats of temporal injury or disadvantage, or of punishment hereafter. He must not, indeed, use any means to convince or to withhold the sacraments, or to expose the party to any other religious penalty, or consequence, which in the particular candidate as a sin, or as an offence involving punishment hereafter, he does not see fit to use to influence a voter, or to affect an election, the law considers him guilty of undue influence, and the party influence is so great, we must regard its exercise with extreme jealousy, and seek by the utmost vigilance to keep it within fair and proper bounds."

But while the Quebec Hierarchy might thus tighter draw the reins by which it "perial rights are stated by "Sir Charles Adderley may as a matter of law have an existence." The necessity which compelled the organ to such an ignominious backdown ought to make it more guarded in the future in expressing strong conclusions, arrived at in haste only to be repented at leisure.

Our contemporary appears to have been driven to go back upon itself, by a series of resolutions adopted by the St. John Board of Trade, which, though sup posed to be such a warm friend of the Canadian Government as Mr. MACLEOD, M. P. for East, N. B., gave an effect condemnatory of the Government for permitting the Imperial Bill to go as far as it has without more earnest protest. There is of necessity no little difficulty in writing, in Canada, of a measure in progress in England. Changes are being constantly made in it, of which we cannot have a very definite or clear understanding. It is not difficult, however, to gather in a general way that Imperial influence has made itself greatly felt on the Canadian Government and its representative in England. The other day the Toronto organ referring to the subject, said that if the Government of Canada had not pressed its strongly the constitutional view "it has only been because there are other "considerations bearing upon the general "issue that have modified, to some extent, the disposition a Canadian Ministry would naturally feel, to asserting "to the full the rights of his own country

RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

The sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. COOK, of Quebec, at the opening of the Presbyterian Synod yesterday, will be sure to attract much attention. It is a courageous attempt, and to a considerable extent a very successful one, to grapple with a problem of great difficulty—that of tying down the limits of devel-

THE DEPRESSION IN TRADE.

The speeches ordinarily delivered at annual bank meetings have as a rule little amount of interest except for the stockholders. One night naturally look at the report of the meeting of such a large bank as the Bank of Montreal for some utterance intended to throw light upon the causes of the existing depression, and the means which may well bring no very great reward. Mr. GEO. STEPHENS, the President, simply observed that trade and commerce, for the moment depressed, are undergoing a painful but health-restoring process of contraction, and that this process, if vigorously persisted in, until the volume of imports is brought down to the limits prescribed by the diminished buying capacity of the country, must soon make its influences felt in every department of trade and commerce. Mr. THOMAS PENNEAUX was of the opinion that he did not touch upon the larger question. Mr. ANGUS, the experienced Manager, while admitting that the prospects of the immediate future are by no means bright, and that any attempt to force prosperity would be imprudent, expressed the belief that we should not have long to wait for a moderate revival. "The commercial outlook "tion (where the great strength of the "country lies) is fairly prosperous; our "merchants are rapidly adapting them-"selves to the altered conditions of "trade, and our lumberers produce an "article of such intrinsic importance "that it is only a question of time when "it will meet with remunerative re-"turns." Mr. GALT generally outlook with perhaps as much faithfulness as could be depicted by the same number of words. "Of the extent of the depression that revival which will come sooner or later, whether the Government be capable or incapable.

The report of the Consolidated Bank of Canada there is something of more general interest. There is no other man in the Dominion whose opinion on the question is as great, and whose opinion on matters of trade and commerce is as highly valued, as Sir FRANCIS HINCKS. In his capacity as President of this Bank he took occasion to comment upon the existing depression; and his remarks will strike public attention more forcibly because they express some divergence of opinion from the views lately put forward by Sir ALEXANDER GALT. Sir ALEXANDER attributed the depression wholly to excessive importations and unwise extravagance, implied, if not directly, censuring the whole mercantile community for over-trading. Sir FRANCIS takes up the cudgels for the merchants. If, he says in effect, they imported it was because there was a demand for large imports, and they thought it was a duty for meeting it. The true cause of the depression, he alleges, is to be found in the extraordinary and unprecedented drain upon public works of late years. He points out that while there were but eight millions expended by the Dominion Government, on capital account, during the first four years of Confederation, there were thirty-four millions expended during the next four years; and besides this there were the large sums expended by railway companies and municipalities in Ontario—in the last five or six years. All this capital expenditure created business for which the merchants had to provide. We are now in an entirely changed condition of things. Except the public works in the hands of the Government there are very few in course of construction. There is not the same demand for goods, and therefore the importations must fall off. We are passing through a period of contraction, painful in its operation, but necessary to the restoration of full health. The view presented by Sir FRANCIS HINCKS is one which commends itself to everybody's common sense; and the country has good reason to regret that a so critical a period it is deprived of the valuable services of the man who, when others hopelessly failed, settled the "silver nuisance," and placed the banking of the Dominion on a basis satisfactory alike to the banks and the public.

THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY REGISTRARSHIP.

THE long delay in the appointment of a Registrar for the County of Prince Edward has ended, as our readers are already aware, in the appointment of Mr. STRIKER's rejoiced, to his nephew, Mr. MCKENZIE. This bit of nepotism on the local member's part has raised quite a row in the Grit camp, and the end is not yet. A correspondent writes, in a letter published in the Globe, that "Mr. "McKENZIE is highly respected, and very much thought of both socially and morally, no one dares assert that he is not a good man, but the appointment of Mr. STRIKER, it is stated, really owes his seat to Mr. ROSS, M.P., who has for long time been the backbone of the Gr