...	0 60	0 60
... none.		
...	11 00	12 00
...	8 00	13 00

THIS IS AN HUMBUG

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...st and generally ...ntinued inactive. ...ould find a ready ...lic for selections ...ld to a consider... ...e enquiry is board ...ntinual; it is pretty ...e could be paid, ...ce forward always ...re needed; prices ...pending to quality. ...y small, and prices ...dulls; and 21 to 22c ...is offering.

...small lots has im... ...ther firmer at 13 to ...for medium quali... ...have fallen off; all ...and sold readily at ...have been increasing ...ave brought 28 to

...rather easier; our ...small lots have sold ...$12.

...rather easier, as at ...Cumberland sold ...this was not city ...be regarded as ex... ...ers are offering at ...of tons and under. ...Shoulders are in... ...sold at 8½c. ...Hips in small lots ...is prevailed; and ...than 100 each have ...ots bring 12 to 13½c.

...air demand; a lot ...small lots about 1½ ...usually bring 15c; ...is excited to-day.

...ately and business ...s has been large ...m 13½c. ...ed; ...ed 20c; ...ed 18c; ...ed 15c; ...ed 12½c; ...ed 10c; ...ed 8c; ...ed 6c; ...ed 4c.

...	0 20	at	$0 21
...	0 14	"	0 15
...	0 14	"	0 15
...	0 11	"	0 12
...	0 11	"	0 13
...	0 12	"	0 13
...	0 12	"	0 13
...	none		
...	0 08		0 09
...	0 11		0 12
...	0 11		0 12
...	none		
...	0 10½		0 11
...	0 11		0 12
...	0 11		0 12
...	none		
...	0 15		0 20
...	0 25		0 62
...	0 20		0 30
...	0 20		0 25
...	0 05		0 06
...	none		
...	0 80		0 90
...	1 10		1 30
...	1 35		1 50
...	1 00		1 20
...	none		
...	25 00		28 00

...ghtly, but still re...

...s has continued to ...has been slack and ...ade at New York ...few lines have been ...ds a slight advance, ...reported are those of ...ed at from 28c; a ...and a line of fine gum ...ade from Young ...50c, and of blacks at ...ds on Tuesday some ...n prices.

...ricot and unchanged ...ds. A round lot of ...seems rather easier, ...small lots.

...have been active and ...receding week. Porto ...there is a fine ...ion; low lots of fair ...at $9.75, and the best ...at 10c. Scotch refined ...17½ bids at 18c; small ...at 10c to 10½c. New ...Orleans, Grenadines ...Filipic, but an advance ...will be held at 11c to ...12c. Dry crushed

...have been quiet and ...

...remained very dull ...Boiling transactions ...agers are still offered ...lots sell at $2 to $2.10 ...er, with lots not under ...and small lots selling ...from 10½ to 11½c; but ...ldle. Clarrasis seem ...lot of 50 barrels sold ...and great variety of ...of tons and under. ...Shoulders are in ...sold at 5½c. ...Hips in small lots ...is prevailed; and ...than 100 each have ...ots bring 12 to 13½c.

...air demand; a lot ...small lots about 1½ ...usually bring 15c; ...is excited to-day.

...ately and business ...has been large ...m 13½c. ...ed; ...ed 20c; ...ed 18c; ...ed 15c; ...ed 12½c; ...ed 10c; ...ed 8c; ...ed 6c; ...ed 4c.

...	0 20	at	$0 21
...	0 14	"	0 15
...	0 14	"	0 15
...	0 11	"	0 12
...	0 11	"	0 13
...	0 12	"	0 13
...	0 12	"	0 13
...	none		
...	0 08		0 09
...	0 11		0 12
...	0 11		0 12
...	none		
...	0 10½		0 11
...	0 11		0 12
...	0 11		0 12
...	none		
...	0 15		0 20
...	0 25		0 62
...	0 20		0 30
...	0 20		0 25
...	0 05		0 06
...	none		
...	0 80		0 90
...	1 10		1 30
...	1 35		1 50
...	1 00		1 20
...	none		
...	25 00		28 00

...ED.

...ALE.

...ed all the week.

...been some what on ...in the lower grades ...ed at about steady ...ket; hence the supply ...the waste of buyers. ...d steady at $5 with all ...sales have been rather ...at weak in price, usually ...have been abundant. ...ed selling nowly at $3 to ...ade of a car of mixed ...$2; a car of steers, of ...$1,300 lbs. at $4.50; a lot ...Piles, at $4 per cental; ...Cows, at $3 to $4.

...has increased and the ...supplying; but receipts ...have also increased and ...supply. Prices have ...fall can be said to ...sale sell range from $6.50 ...per cental for heavy, ...ed at $4 to $5.50. ...third-class are not wanted.

...offered more freely but ...before from inferior ...prices are rather easier, ...at about 20c; and wool ...$1.80 in lots, or $1.75 to $1.80 ...Third-class are neither

...has been generally un... ...for good qualities as ...case, dressing from 120 to ...$11 for Second-class, ...10 lbs. are worth from ...are much in demand, and ...sted at all.

...ES, AND WOOL.

...ed very quiet.

...continued to offer freely ...at weak but unchanged ...are quoted at 17½c ...for No. 1 and 7½c for No. ...offering at the same ...

...is generally unchanged. ...ips continue to be of fair ...inactive; prices remain ...ing $1.75 for prime ...ominal.

...ed and inactive. Fleece ...lots at 23c. Super is ...28c. The greater part of ...consist of combing, and ...buyers as present in the ...nominal.

...ant, but unchanged in ...

...tion No. 1 of

...section—No. 2	5 00	5 00
...section—No. 1	7 00	9 00
...section—No. 2	6 00	6 00
...	4 50	5 00
...	0 13	0 14
...	0 15	0 16
...	0 30	0 35
...	0 31	0 32
...	0 26	0 28
...	0 00	0 13
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...	8 00	0 00

...RDWARE.

...d on the whole fairly ac... ...ade have not of late gone ...previous week. Galva... ...tive and steady. Tin plates ...ely at former prices, but ...been quite active. Sheet iron ...endy, the latter observa... ...for almost all goods.

...week to Agents. $10 ...PER FREE. P. O. ...Maine.

...ER DAY AT HOME ...ch $5 free. STINSON ...

...Y AT HOME— ...anted. Outfit and terms ...Auguste, Maine. 245-2

...K IN YOUR OWN ...ness and profit free. H. ...Auguste, Maine. 245-2

...VESTED HAS ...a profitable investment ...s, under our improved sys... ...stocks. Risks reduced to ...profits increased. Book con... ...Bankers and Brokers. 98 ...

...ANTED—FOR ...ermons, and Addresses of ...Chaplain of King Wil... ...Charts, etc., for 1877. ...ON, London. 204-13

...ed small printed on 50 ...the fine Bristol visiting ...sample 25 cents. Box 19, ...ed Bristol, 30c. Address ...Agricowl P.O., Ont. 213-2

...Jewellery! Gent's ...vest ...ds, diverse buttons, collars ...g. Parisian diamond pin, ...Retail price $2. Agents ...AL NOVELTY CO., Mont... 207-52

...d Farms from 20 to ...road and navigable lake ...nurses, in Talbot Co., Md. ...Farms and Villas near ...ing location, free. Address ...Atty., Easton, Md. 202-6

...SAND AGENTS ...the most complete history of ...yet published, embracing ...s and Mr. Sankey's Songs. ...Hart, London, Ont. 204-f

...LADIES AND ...to qualify as Telegraph ...operators in the Dominion. ...BC Box 955, Toronto, Ont.

...R SALE—FIFTY ...tant land in Burford, Towns... ...of Ontario. Apply to W. M... ...ham. 263-4

...FARM FOR SALE— ...ation of Cobourg, containing ...wooded, and watered; ...and garden, good house, ...house, etc. Very liberal ...business or for mail to owner. ...Brighton P. O. 206-tf.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session for an Act to incorporate The Home and Colonial Investment Company, Limited. ALFRED BOULTBEE, Solicitor for Applicants.

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will execute orders for the purchase or sale of stocks, bonds, and gold on moderate margins. Commissions $5 per each 100 shares. Stock privileges negotiated on responsible parties only. Correspondence solicited.—

JOHN C. HERRIMAN, Member Am. Mining and Stock Exchange, 76 Wall street, N.Y. Reference, H. B. MAGANN, Esq., President National Trust Co., N.Y. 254-f

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AUCTION SALE OF

LANDS

ON 15TH FEBRUARY, 1877,

of the late Richard Tracey.

at two o'clock p.m., there will be sold by Public Auction, by ARTHUR BURKE, Auctioneer, at the TRACEY HOUSE, Tracey's Corners, Simcoe, the following properties:

Parcel No. 1. East half Lot 8, in 4th concession of Township of Adiala, County of Simcoe.

Parcel No. 2. Lot 12, in 4th concession of same township.

Parcel No. 3. A thriving house, a young orchard, 3 log barns; about 90 acres are cleared; balance well timbered.

This lot is within about one mile of Arlington Post Office, and within about two miles of churches. It is about four miles from the flourishing village of Alliston, and about four miles from the line of the Hamilton and North Western railway now under construction.

Parcel No. 4 is only a short distance from parcel No. 1. On it is a quantity of cedar and pine. About 12 acres are cleared and fenced. There is a frame house on the premises.

Terms and conditions will be made known at time of sale.

JAMES CONWAY, Arlington P.O.; THOS. TRACEY, Lloydtown P.O., Executors.

THORNE & FOY, Solicitors for the Executors.

262-5ow 50 Adelaide street east, Toronto.

THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO will hold their ANNUAL CONVENTION at the City Hall, Toronto, on the 15th and following days of February, commencing on Wednesday, the 14th, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The following gentlemen are expected to be present and take an active and leading part in the discussion: Prof. J. P. Sell, Albert Hodge, Annual Address; Prof. Arnold, Boston; President New York State Dairymen's Association; Prof. Arnold, Management and Management of Cheese and Butter Factories on the most Approved Plan; Prof. J. M. Peters, of the New York Grocer Commercial Aspect of the Dairy; Prof. Maria Parloa, Dairy Cookery; Mr. New York Treasurer American Dairymen's Association, Dairy Management; Prof. Arnold, Dairy Cows; Thomas Ballantyne, Perth, Dairy Management; Prof. Arnold, Dairy Cheese; E. Caswell, Belleville, Dairy Management; Prof. Arnold, Essential Thomas Watkin, Esq., Belleville, Marketing Cheese; Prof. Smith, Agricultural College, Toronto, Diseases of Dairy Stock; Mr. Ballantyne, Perth, Dairy Pills; Prof. Mackenzie Bowell, M. P., John White, M. P., Joseph Brown, M. P., K. Gwynne, Esq., Thomas Wills, Dr. Boulter, N. S. Gilchrist, Esq., Thomas Ballantyne, M.P.P., to other distinguished lecturers.

All addresses will be short, so as to allow ample time for general discussion of practical subjects, which is the main object of the meeting.

Question drawer will be open during all the sessions of the Convention, to be read and answered at close.

Members by writing to J. C. Hegler, Secretary of the Association, at Ingersoll, can receive certificates that will entitle them to the double journey by railway at one and one-third fare; a convenient way for members to travel.

J. C. HEGLER, Secretary.

W. S. YATES, Secretary Ingersoll Local Com.

P. R. DALY, President.

Belleville, January 17th, 1877.

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1877.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget speech delivered Tuesday by Mr. CARTWRIGHT if not great in breadth and depth is at least of orthodox length; nor does it admit of the considerable measure of praise which was fairly accorded his last Budget speech. His figures would seem not to have been prepared with any proper reference to the establishment of a definite conclusion. There are a great many of them, but they are often used without purpose; indeed there is a painful lack of continuity in the speech, and altogether it leaves the strongest possible impression of incompleteness.

The first thought which will occur to every reader of the speech, as it must have occurred to every attentive listener to it, is that the censures, the severe censures, passed upon the Finance Minister for his first Budget speech were well merited. That was a wailing, lugubrious speech from beginning to end. It depicted the future in the darkest colours. It piled Pelion on Ossa in the endeavour to show that the old Government had involved the country in obligations which could not be met without consequences well nigh approaching national shipwreck. Mr. CARTWRIGHT is now compelled to confess that matters have not turned out anything like what he had foretold. The obligations to be met are not even serious. Canada's credit in England stands so high that it has been possible to reduce the rate of interest on the public debt, and altogether he now paints a bright future on a rosy canvas. The prophet has turned out to be an impostor. The country which was to have gone to the dogs immediately, is not in such a bad way after all.

We are not sure indeed that Mr. CARTWRIGHT has not become too hopeful. It may be that the loss of revenue last year is due to the shrinkage in the value of goods imported rather than to diminished imports. It may be that we did not import so much *per capita* last year as in 1875. It may be the depression he made is at an end. But it may be, too, that Mr. CARTWRIGHT has been arguing rather in support of a predetermined policy than fairly placing the position of affairs before us. While the Customs returns to the 1st January last show a slight improvement over those of the previous year for the same period, the excise returns show a reverse state of things. To remain still would be proof of depression. In any young country where there is no progress, there is really retrogression. We fear despite the right-about which the Finance Minister has made, that the depression is not yet ended, and that there has to be some more weeding out, some more failures, some more distress, before that healthy level is reached from which the country descended immediately after the accession of the present men to power. The substantial wealth of the country is undeniable. Mr. CARTWRIGHT's figures as to banking, savings bank deposits, and the like prove this; but it was a state of wealth which was created between 1867 and 1874, and which we are confident would not have been materially affected for the worse had not a change of Government been made which brought into office untried men and bunglers at a time when the best men in the country were needed at the head of affairs. His disquisition on the unwritten law of the London Stock Exchange was so foreign to a Budget speech that the House might well have been spared the story. The question is whether the Finance Minister made a good loan or a bad one, and he has certainly failed to show that he made the best which possible. It remains established beyond all question that the loan was issued at a price which enabled some persons to pocket a large sum of money. Mr. CARTWRIGHT said this was an unwarrantable reflection upon the financial agents of the Dominion, and he called upon Sir JOHN MACDONALD to defend these gentlemen from the attacks which had been made upon them. Mr. CARTWRIGHT was probably not aware that the grossest attack made upon the honour of the financial agents, was made by the First Minister, subsequent to the negotiation of Sir JOHN ROSE's loan, and he ought not to be so ready to assume that the statement that somebody made a large sum of money out of the loan necessarily reflects upon the agents of the Dominion in London.

As might have been anticipated from the general remarks indulged by Mr. CARTWRIGHT, his belief that the end of the trade depression had been reached, and that the "equilibrium" between revenue and expenditure may be restored without any "disturbing" action on the part of the Government, he proposes no very striking changes in the tariff. The changes which he submitted to the House need not be given here, as they may be found in full elsewhere. Petroleum and teas are the principal items affected, and the gross increase of revenue he expects to accomplish is under half a million of dollars. This miserable policy we feel confident, will be spurned by farmers and manufacturers alike who have been living in hope that the Government would make changes in the tariff which would help to alleviate the distress that has been so wide spread in Canada for the past few years. As last year, the Administration fold their arms and declare themselves unwilling to deal with the great questions which have been painfully prominent in the public mind for years.

Those most immediately affected will hardly hesitate to say that the Ministry are as incompetent as unwilling to deal with these questions of vast and living interest.

MR. BROWN'S "SECRET SERVICE FUND."

THE item, "Sir JOHN MACDONALD—balance of Secret Service money, $25,579," which appears in the Public Accounts for 1876, having been explained to the satisfaction of every fair-minded man in the country and to the confusion of those who, on the mere strength of it, did not hesitate to lay a dastardly charge against the hon. gentleman concerned, we crave an explanation of an item immediately following it, namely, "Hon. GEORGE BROWN—balance of his expenses to Washington—$5,060.70."

We remember that when the Government was in the unexpended balance of an appropriation made to Mr. BROWN to pay his expenses at Washington, in the spring of 1874, when he endeavored, with disastrous results, to wreck the reciprocity Treaty.

We shall not charge Mr. BROWN with larceny or embezzlement in this connection, far from it, but we ask him for an answer to the following questions:

1. What was the nature of the original appropriation of which this is the unexpended balance?

2. How is it that no record of the original appropriation was made in the Public Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1874?

3. How is it that no record of the appropriation appears in any of the Public Accounts since?

4. As Mr. BROWN returned from Washington in May, 1874, how is it that he did not pay over this balance until the last financial year?

5. Had he the use of the $5,060 from May, 1874, until he handed it into the Treasury?

6. Why was his bill of expenses not submitted to the Parliament of Canada at the last session or the session before that?

7. Has he a copy of the bill in detail, and if so, will he produce it before the Public Accounts Committee this session?

MR. EDGAR.

WHAT a lucky man Mr. J. D. EDGAR is to be sure! His villanous attempts to court the Muses would in any other civilized country have led if not to his banishment beyond the seas, at least to his social and political ostracism, while among a less law-abiding people it is doubtful if he would have been permitted to survive his countless failures to obtain a seat in Parliament. But failure as poet and statesman, only seem to add to the favour in which he is held by the Dictator. The Great Impossibility finds a kindred soul in the lusty child of destiny whose voteless and over whose bald rhymes OLIO and her sisters weep. Touch Mr. EDGAR ever so gently, and it seems to be one of the "cardinal principles" of the *Globe* to make you suffer for it.

The other day we congratulated this most curly-headed of the Dictator's *protégés* on the fact that *de facto* he had fallen heir to the MERCER property. The estate, the reader will remember, was seized by Mr. MOWAT as Attorney-General, pending the appearance of an heir. Mr. MOWAT, however, having much to attend to, (the duties of his office are heavy, and the management of his own and his partners' briefs in connection with the SCOTT claim and other private business is very troublesome,) put it into Mr. EDGAR's hands. A return brought down last week showed that in 1875 Mr. EDGAR's hands received the sum of $4,100 for law costs, and we rejoiced at this instance of his perpetual good luck. But Mr. BROWN's motion calls for an explanation to the effect that $890 of this went to Mr. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Q.C., for services in connection with the SCOTT claim; add these to the $2,700 and the total $9,700 is as near $10,000 as the prevailing shrinkage in values will permit.

But there is even a better time coming. The return referred to says that just before the close of 1876 Mr. EDGAR entered twelve chancery suits, and twelve Court suits, for the Queen's Bench and Division Court suit, on behalf of the MERCER estate, and purely in its interest, and he will be able to show that he has not breed 'ere 1877 is gathered to Time. What a future there is before this child of destiny!

ANOTHER PRINCIPLE GONE.

WHEN the Reform Party was in opposition, one of its most cherished principles was that Ministers of the Crown should not abandon their posts at Ottawa to take part in isolated election contests. The interference of Ministers in the elections of the Senate in Commons elections was specially denounced.

Yet the very first public act M. PELLETIER did after his appointment to the Senate and sworn in as a member of the MACKENZIE-CAUCHON Cabinet, was to leave his department and go to Kamouraska in the interest of a Senatorial candidate. We have had just met, and if ever M. PELLETIER is to be of use or ornament, it is when the House is full. The terms of the leaders, is in session. But the needs of Parliament, respect for the Senate, and the Public Service, all point in a contrary notwithstanding, he plunged into the Kamouraska contest, and the country was asked to approve and condemn Senator CAMPBELL for taking part in a Commons election during the session, and to condemn Senator PELLETIER has done nothing amiss in committing a similar offence during the session of parliament.

A hearty supporter of the Party principle which the new Minister of Agriculture has just violated, was Mr. JOHN YOUNG, M.P. But where is he that his voice is not heard in protest! He, consistency thy name! was elected for two days electioneering in South Waterloo for Mr. MOWAT's candidate, while the country was being taxed for the sake of $15 a day for attending to his Parliamentary duties at Ottawa!

Is the Senate to reform the country expected from the Party now in power?

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF RECIPROCITY.

The Boston *Traveller* takes a view of Reciprocity which we do not will receive much commend attention in Canada, especially if the reign of the MACKENZIE-CARTWRIGHT Government much longer continues. If large deficits are to be the unfailing future accompaniments of Grit rule in the Dominion, then the reason given by Boston contemporary for not wishing the Treaty, and its successor, we cannot agree to Reciprocity is final and unanswerable. The situation is thus sketched. Canada, being a colony, may not admit the merchandise of foreign nations free of duties, while the last few days, to the exclusion of all other topics, has been discussed within the precincts of the Parliament Buildings. Will Mr. HODGINS or Mr. HARDY? Mr. HODGINS would be the chosen one but Mr. HARDY thinks he deserves and was beaten on his motion regarding the electors' list. This has stuck in Mr. MOWAT's throat; he cannot swallow this; he is said to be in an unforgiving mood. The unkindness of the member for West Hastings, however, is a division we dwelt on by Mr. MOWAT with a querulous persistency, which is the measure of the pain he has endured. For a generous gent supporter to have brought about a Governmental defeat would have been unpleasant enough when the MOWAT Ministry was in the heyday of its power. But at a time when there is general dissatisfaction and weakness of knees, when popular support, like an ice bridge in an early spring, is melting beneath their feet, what might at another time be looked over assumes the character of a grave party crime. The second reason, however, weighs more further than with the wise men who control our Provincial destinies. Mr. HODGINS would have no chance of being re-elected. He got in the last time by a fluke, having in fact been beaten, and since the Provincial general election the aggrieved Reform Party in this Province has declined rapidly towards the cold floods of disapprobation destined to sweep them from power. Mr. HARDY has not much claim on the Party, and he is essentially a light weight. In looking about for a Minister Mr. MOWAT has not been unlike ÆSOP, lantern-in-hand, searching for a man.

The name of Mr. CLARKE, of Wellington, is one of those which has been associated with the Provincial secretaryship. There is in Mr. CLARKE's case, as in that of Mr. HODGINS, the difficulty of re-election. Mr. CLARKE was returned for Wellington merely on the score of his personal popularity, and that has been considerably attenuated in the course of revolving moons, while his Party has been almost hopelessly damaged. A happy thought, as Mr. BROWN would say, flashed like a gleam of frosty fitful sunlight on a wintry cloudy day across the mind of the bewildered Prime Minister. "Suppose we ask the capacious-minded "Mr. WELLS, our Speaker, to descend "from that throne whence, like JUPITER "on Olympus, he rules this assembly by "his awful nod!" But if Mr. Speaker went back to his constituents he would have as little chance of being re-elected as either Mr. HODGINS or Mr. CLARKE. Times have changed since he went down to Sorel. Brow-beating and bullying the interests of Mr. EDWARD BLAKE and sung hymns with the wives of all the publicans in that Riding. Memory, and especially the memory of the wives of publicans, is treacherous, and the edifying spectacle has been forgotten, while those brilliant decisions which, like those of the "Father of gods and men," entrance our Local House, are scarcely appreciated at all amongst the honourable members of the opposing. The mind is thus driven back on Mr. HARDY, who might not find it so easy to retire to the House, for his electors see through his ineffective attempts to imitate Big Thunder. We shall rejoice for Mr. MOWAT's sake when that gentleman escapes from his bewilderment, for we cannot but feel that at the present moment he is a subject for sincere commiseration.

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WHEN the Reform Party was in opposition, one of its most cherished principles was that Ministers of the Crown should not abandon their posts at Ottawa to take part in isolated election contests. The interference of Ministers in the elections of the Senate in Commons elections was specially denounced.

Yet the very first public act M. PELLETIER did after his appointment to the Senate and sworn in as a member of the MACKENZIE-CAUCHON Cabinet, was to leave his department and go to Kamouraska in the interest of a Senatorial candidate. We have had just met, and if ever M. PELLETIER is to be of use or ornament, it is when the House is full. The terms of the leaders, is in session. But the needs of Parliament, respect for the Senate, and the Public Service, all point in a contrary notwithstanding, he plunged into the Kamouraska contest, and the country was asked to approve and condemn Senator CAMPBELL for taking part in a Commons election during the session, and to condemn Senator PELLETIER has done nothing amiss in committing a similar offence during the session of parliament.

A hearty supporter of the Party principle which the new Minister of Agriculture has just violated, was Mr. JOHN YOUNG, M.P. But where is he that his voice is not heard in protest! He, consistency thy name! was elected for two days electioneering in South Waterloo for Mr. MOWAT's candidate, while the country was being taxed for the sake of $15 a day for attending to his Parliamentary duties at Ottawa!

Is the Senate to reform the country expected from the Party now in power?

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF RECIPROCITY.

The Boston *Traveller* takes a view of Reciprocity which we do not will receive much commend attention in Canada, especially if the reign of the MACKENZIE-CARTWRIGHT Government much longer continues. If large deficits are to be the unfailing future accompaniments of Grit rule in the Dominion, then the reason given by Boston contemporary for not wishing the Treaty, and its successor, we cannot agree to Reciprocity is final and unanswerable. The situation is thus sketched. Canada, being a colony, may not admit the merchandise of foreign nations free of duties, while the last few days, to the exclusion of all other topics, has been discussed within the precincts of the Parliament Buildings. Will Mr. HODGINS or Mr. HARDY? Mr. HODGINS would be the chosen one but Mr. HARDY thinks he deserves and was beaten on his motion regarding the electors' list. This has stuck in Mr. MOWAT's throat; he cannot swallow this; he is said to be in an unforgiving mood. The unkindness of the member for West Hastings, however, is a division we dwelt on by Mr. MOWAT with a querulous persistency, which is the measure of the pain he has endured. For a generous gent supporter to have brought about a Governmental defeat would have been unpleasant enough when the MOWAT Ministry was in the heyday of its power. But at a time when there is general dissatisfaction and weakness of knees, when popular support, like an ice bridge in an early spring, is melting beneath their feet, what might at another time be looked over assumes the character of a grave party crime. The second reason, however, weighs more further than with the wise men who control our Provincial destinies. Mr. HODGINS would have no chance of being re-elected. He got in the last time by a fluke, having in fact been beaten, and since the Provincial general election the aggrieved Reform Party in this Province has declined rapidly towards the cold floods of disapprobation destined to sweep them from power. Mr. HARDY has not much claim on the Party, and he is essentially a light weight. In looking about for a Minister Mr. MOWAT has not been unlike ÆSOP, lantern-in-hand, searching for a man.

The name of Mr. CLARKE, of Wellington, is one of those which has been associated with the Provincial secretaryship. There is in Mr. CLARKE's case, as in that of Mr. HODGINS, the difficulty of re-election. Mr. CLARKE was returned for Wellington merely on the score of his personal popularity, and that has been considerably attenuated in the course of revolving moons, while his Party has been almost hopelessly damaged. A happy thought, as Mr. BROWN would say, flashed like a gleam of frosty fitful sunlight on a wintry cloudy day across the mind of the bewildered Prime Minister. "Suppose we ask the capacious-minded "Mr. WELLS, our Speaker, to descend "from that throne whence, like JUPITER "on Olympus, he rules this assembly by "his awful nod!" But if Mr. Speaker went back to his constituents he would have as little chance of being re-elected as either Mr. HODGINS or Mr. CLARKE. Times have changed since he went down to Sorel. Brow-beating and bullying the interests of Mr. EDWARD BLAKE and sung hymns with the wives of all the publicans in that Riding. Memory, and especially the memory of the wives of publicans, is treacherous, and the edifying spectacle has been forgotten, while those brilliant decisions which, like those of the "Father of gods and men," entrance our Local House, are scarcely

Our Country

The Weekly Mail.

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SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

To Tuesday, February 5th, inclusive.

THE SLADE CASE.

On January 29th the acquittal of Dr. Slade against his conviction and sentence was heard at the Middlesex Sessions House before the Assistant Judge and a full bench of magistrates. The result was that the conviction was quashed on a technicality. The specific words mentioned in the Act, "by palmistry or otherwise," were omitted by Mr. Stavely Hill from the charge upon which the accused was convicted. They were omitted, Mr. Hill says, advisedly, but as it turns out fatally, great by to the triumph of the conduct of the medical officer. A pauper had been taken seriously ill, and the master had sent a message to the doctor at about seven in the morning. He did not come; in the afternoon he met the porter of the workhouse went to his house, and told, him that he would not go without his fee, when ultimately he arrived the patient was dead. The chairman added, on the authority of the master of the workhouse, that he was the third time the doctor had to act. [illegible] given is apparent that the deceased, who had been living at 10 Charles street, Berkeley square, with her mother, Lady Charlotte Stuart, had been for some considerable time in depressed spirits in consequence of the death of her husband, and had stated to her maid that life was a burden to her. She was found on the leads outside a back room, and at a window of the room, which was open, a chair was placed. The medical evidence was to the effect that deceased was in such a state of mind that she might have been led to some sudden impulse, suicidal or otherwise. The deceased had sustained a fracture of the skull and compound fracture of the jaw, from the effects of which she had died instantaneously. The distance deceased fell would be about thirty feet. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

Lady Howe was the second daughter of the late Mr. Henry C. Sturt, of Crichmill, Dorsetshire, many years M. P. for that shire, by Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter Penelope Brudenell, eldest daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan. She was married, in 1846, George Augustus, second Earl Howe, and succeeded to the title, died about a twelvemonth ago, leaving no surviving issue; the only child of the Earl Howe, the late Viscount Jocelyn, who died unmarried, in 1867. Lady Howe's jointure was £2,700.

We shall not charge Mr. BROWN with larceny or embezzlement in this connection, far from it, but we ask him for an answer to the following questions:

1. What was the nature of the original appropriation of which this is the unexpended balance?

2. How is it that no record of the original appropriation was made in the Public Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1874?

3. How is it that no record of the appropriation appears in any of the Public Accounts since?

4. As Mr. BROWN returned from Washington in May, 1874, how is it that he did not pay over this balance until the last financial year?

5. Had he the use of the $5,060 from May, 1874, until he handed it into the Treasury?

6. Why was his bill of expenses not submitted to the Parliament of Canada at the last session or the session before that?

7. Has he a copy of the bill in detail, and if so, will he produce it before the Public Accounts Committee this session?

KAMOURASKA.

THE Government has been defeated in Kamouraska by a majority of 45! Mr. PERRAULT, the Ministerial candidate, has been elected in the Senate to the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the room of the late Sir L. A. Taché, and the Ministerial candidate, and he has triumphed.

Another seat wrenched from the Government! But it is said that the organ, [illegible] the position which they feel to despise had not extended to the far-down mendicants of the Sun. Mr. Lawrence. All in vain, too, were the efforts of the new Senator and Minister of Agriculture, Mr. PELLETIER, to keep his old seat for his friends.

M. CAUCHON's paper, *Le Journal de Québec*, in its editorial of the morning of the Kamouraska electors to elect Mr. PERRAULT if they admired the Government and approved of its policy, though the very existence of the Ministry depended on the result. The President of the Council has been very active indeed and the Cabinet of which he is a light once more told that although they have a plant majority in the House, the country which will create the next House is against them.

THE NEW MINISTER AND FACING THE MUSIC.

IN the Supplementary Estimates there occurs an item which will henceforth appear as an annual addition to the expenditure, but the necessity for which at the present moment is somewhat doubtful. Henceforth the salaries of Ministers will be increased by $4,500. Mr. CROOKS will fill the new office of Minister of Education. But who is to be Provincial Secretary! It is certain that Mr. WOOD will be Treasurer, and those who are far from unfriendly to the present Ministry have thought that the work of Treasurer and Provincial Secretary would not be too much work for one energetic man. But the *rôle* of this Government is not economy. Mr. CARTWRIGHT failed ungracefully as Mr. MACKENZIE to cut down expenditure. Like his friend at Ottawa his forte lies in an opposite direction.

But who is to be Minister! This is the question which, within the last few days, to the exclusion of all other topics, has been discussed within the precincts of the Parliament Buildings. Will Mr. HODGINS or Mr. HARDY? Mr. HODGINS would be the chosen one but Mr. HARDY thinks he deserves and was beaten on his motion regarding the electors' list. This has stuck in Mr. MOWAT's throat; he cannot swallow this; he is said to be in an unforgiving mood. The unkindness of the member for West Hastings, however, is a division we dwelt on by Mr. MOWAT with a querulous persistency, which is the measure of the pain he has endured. For a generous gent supporter to have brought about a Governmental defeat would have been unpleasant enough when the MOWAT Ministry was in the heyday of its power. But at a time when there is general dissatisfaction and weakness of knees, when popular support, like an ice bridge in an early spring, is melting beneath their feet, what might at another time be looked over assumes the character of a grave party crime. The second reason, however, weighs more further than with the wise men who control our Provincial destinies. Mr. HODGINS would have no chance of being re-elected. He got in the last time by a fluke, having in fact been beaten, and since the Provincial general election the aggrieved Reform Party in this Province has declined rapidly towards the cold floods of disapprobation destined to sweep them from power. Mr. HARDY has not much claim on the Party, and he is essentially a light weight. In looking about for a Minister Mr. MOWAT has not been unlike ÆSOP, lantern-in-hand