WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH SL 1879. · 推行主义 的复数建物正式发生 THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1879. commanded by hills on either side. From Ali Musjid, the Pass is broad and toler-ably level for tweive miles to Qundi Kotal, when it narrows in and becomes difficult— (the artillery lost several horses here)—then descends, opens out again into a wide, stony valley, and terminates at Dakka, where there is a fort formerly occupied by the Ameer's troops but deserted on our arrival. THE FLOODS IN HUNGARY. THIBTEEN FISHING VESSELS SUNK. EUROPEAN JOTTINGS. THE ROYAL WEDDING. CAMP JELLALABAD. The British fleet has left Ismid for Galli-poli on the way to Besika Bay. One Hundred and Forty-three Scenes and Incidents of the Marriage of the Duke of Over Two Thousand Persons Broadhead, the notorious Trades Unio leader of Sheffield, Eng., is dead. Lives Lost. Connaught. Afghan War. Drowned. Sir Austin Layard will return as British Minister at Constantinople on 1st May. Dennehay & Co., rectifying distillers, of GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 13.—The Cape Ann Advertiser confirms the belief that thirteen vessels of the Gloucester The Ceremony in St. George's Nearly 10,000 Houses Destroyed Chapel. arrival. LETTER FROM A CANADIAN. The road from Dakka to Jellalabad with the exception of one difficult place, the Khoord Khyber Pass, is over level plains covered in some places with dry, short prairie grasses, but for the most part long sandy tracts with loose round stones. These plains are in reality large valleys, varying from 10 to 30 miles broad and opening into each other, surrounded on all sides by lofty barren-looking mountains, those to the south being covered with snow. Along the northern sides of these valleys runs the Cabul river, not very im-posing now, but in the hot weather when swilen by the melted answ from the monn-tains, a royal river of two or three miles breadth. Along the banks of the river, and for two or three miles back, the soil is fertile and produces two crops yearly, depending on irrigation entirely, for it sel-on rains here. All the remainder of the valleys seems to be a desert, and altogether Cabul, from what we have seen if it see far, seems by no means an attractive The road from Dakka to Jellalabad with Dublin, have failed with fishing fleet went down in the February gales with 143 men, leaving 53 widows and 137 fatherless children. Some of these vessels have been absent from five to six \$750,000. An important discovery in the manufac-ture of cheap steel is announced at Mid-LONDON, March 12.—A despatch this morning from Szegdin says :—After a fear-ful night all efforts are useless. The waters broke through with immense force at three o'clock, carrying away part of the railway station embankment and rolling stock. Within three hours the town was The Advance Through the Khy LONDON, March 13.—The weather to-day was fine, affording ample facilities for preparation at Windsor for the celebration to-day in St. George's chapel of the nup-tials of the Duke of Connaught and the Princess Louisa Margaret, daughter of the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Presente ber Pass. lesborough veses, and for their safety there can scarcely be ground for hope. Others have been gone a shorter time. Vessels whose recent safe arrival excited a hope that the The latest instructions sent to Mukhtar Topography of the Country-Climbing the Pasha authorize him to offer Greece halt of Mountains - Summary Justice - The the territory she claims. other missing craft might yet return, prov not to have been in a dangerous locality Subscriptions have been started for th widows and orphans. Rev. A. B. McKay, of Brighton, Eng., has accepted a call to Crescent street Pres-byterian church, Montreal. many feet deep in water. Shrieks and cries from thousands were heard, houses THE WARKHAOE PRESENT
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 TO THOME THE SAMEK THE CASEL, AND WERE BELL AND THE CASEL AND THE CASE Dr. W. Napier Kcefer, Surgeon with the 20th Regiment, Punjaub Infantry, son of Mr. Peter Keefer, of Galt, and a native cries from thousands were heard, houses crashing by scores, and in many cases carrying the inmates with them. God knows what we shall do to-night. There is no gas, the works being fifteen feet in water. I fear we shall run short of food. One boat was just going to save a large house full of people, when a fearful crash carried with it the whole living freight. The score was simply heartrending. Over 50. THE MARRIAGE PRESENTS A Madrid despatch says it is reported a decree will shortly be issued authorizing the return of political refugees. Canadian, sends us the following account o the advance from Peshawur :--CRIME IN BRITISH COLUMBIA Three thousand Italians under the leade CAMP, Jellalabad, Feb. 1, 1879. ship of Menotti Garibaldi, will shortly start The great interest taken by the British nation in the Afghan war, and the sym-pathy which has always been shown by the Canadian nearly o found a colony in New Guinea. Placards threatening to assassinate King Humbert were found affixed on the dead walls in Genoa on Monday morning. (From the New Westminster Herald). Canadian people in any subject affecting the Mother Country, induced me to think We hear that a white man was stabbed at the Inlet, on Monday last, under the following circumstances: Four men have been living for some time on the Hastings-A despatch from Constantinople that a letter from the seat of war may be acceptable to the readers of The Mail. SAVS there are symptoms of a much more conbeen living for some time on the Hastings-Granville road, and have been suspected of selling whiskey to Indians. On Monday morning, two Indians were found some-where in the vicinity of their house, ap-parently dead from the effects of bad whis-key, but one of them was, after some effort, restored to life, the other being beyond help. The death of this Indian, in some way, caused a cumaral between the men acceptable to the readers of *The Mail.* When the orders appeared, after the re-pulse of Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission, for the formation of the three army columns of invasion, my regiment was included in the Peshawra column under Sir Samuel Browne. His force consisted of four brigades of in-fantry of three regiments each, with three cavalry regiments and five batteries of artillery, besides two mountain batteries and the siege guns. On the 20th Novem-ber, we marched from Peshawur to Jum-rood. The distance is ten miles, and the ciliatory disposition towards Greece. Ald. Dennehy & Co., distillers, at Dub-lin, have failed ; liabilities from a hundred to a hundred and sixty thousand pounds. The British Government has invited tea-ders for a telegraph line to South Africa and the Mauritius, either via Aden or India. help. The death of this Indian, in some way, caused a quarrel between the men who are suspected of having supplied the liquor, and one of them, in the row, was stabbed twice. The other three have been arrested and are now in jail. The injured man was attended by Dr. Walkem, who, we are told, entertains fears that his in-juries will prove fatal. Since the above was in type, we learned that the name of the wounded man is Thos. Turner—that of his assailant, E. P. Holden. The ether men whose names we have not learned, will The French Academy have awarded the grand prize for poetry to the Communist refugee Renard, who is now a Professor in Louisiana. and the siege guns. On the 20th November, we marched from Peshawur to Jum-rood. The distance is ten miles, and the road perfectly level, and in many places are inches deep in dust, which raised by the men's feet, surrounded us in dense stifling clouds. On our arrival we were told that an advance was to be made the same night. The plan of attack was as follows :-The first and second brigades to move off during the night, and scaling the mountain heights to the right of the pass, te perform a de-tour and enter the Khyber behind Ali Musjid, then at daylight on the 21st November the General was to enter the pass with the third and fourth brigades and artillery, and when time had been given for the first two brigades to reach their destination in rear of the fort, he was to make the direct attack in front. The ceuntry about Jumrood is flat, barren and bleak looking, covered with sand and loose round stones, with a few stunted shrubs here and there. About three miles distant, A despatch from Calcutta says it is re-ported that important documents from Rus-sian diplomats have been found, among Shere Ali's papers. A member of Parliament at Rome says that fealy is so dirty that one-third of its population would die if the plague should once gain a foothold in the peninsula. nen whose names we have not least med, will be bound over to appear as witnesses. Turner's deposition was taken on Monday evening by Capt. Raymur, J.P., but the examination of Holden has not yet taken Accounts from the plague-stricken regions are cheerful. The pestilence has almost wholly disappeared, and the loss of life has not been nearly so large as first reported. A correspondent at Berlin says Austria has instructed her representatives abroad to support the arguments and complaints contained in Lord Salisbury's recent note. A CHIMPANZEE'S AFFECTION. The Prince of Wales gave a great mixing bowl of silver gilt, standing on an ebony fallen in, burying numbers who sought refuge in it.
The Orown Princess of Germany gave a fine oil painting by her own hand.
Princess Beatrice gave a lamp lacqued in the highest style.
The Duchess of Edinburgh gave sapphire and ruby solitaires.
The Duchess of Cambridge gave six handsome antique silver spoons.
The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne gave two silver candlesticks of old design.
The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh gave a silver gilt repouses plateau with a sea horse.
The Marquis of Salisbury gave a massive silver tankard.
Colonel Stanley gave two silver-gilt destination of the barracks and public buildings of the stands of salisbury gave a massive silver tankard. The Curious Actions of a New Arrival at the New York Aquarium. The Chinese ambassador will shortly sail from New York to establish legations in Peru and Spain. He will then return and

Town of Jellalabad.

bleak looking, covered with sand and loose round stones, with a few stunted shrubs here and there. About three miles distant, rise the rugged peaks and beetling crags of the lofty mountain range which circles round the Peshawur valley and marks the boundary line between Britiah territory and Afghanistan. Whilst half hidden amongst the cliffs can just be seen the dark cave-like entrance to the far-famed Khyber Pass. At 2 a.m., we, of the first brigade, moved off quietly. It was intensely dark and bitterly cold. The mountains were soon reached and the ascent began, gradual at first, but soon growing skeep and preci-pitous—a mere goat's path, winding through ravines—and up the side of ap-parently impassable cliffs, over which we toiled on in single file through the dark hours, and during the graeter part of the sun beginning to get low, and there being no chance of our reaching the Pass, the Brigadier-General thought it advisable to halt for the night ; so we bivouacked on a bare mountain side. When we left Jun-rood, only the mules carrying ammanition,

(From the New York Star.)

95 that for arithmetic and bookkeeping. Among the foreign pupils there are natives of Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Austria, and North America

Smuggling on the Swiss Italian frontier has taken a new development. The Italian customs regulations permit the entry, duty free, of small quantities of petroleum, coffee and sugar and as the horder can be coffee, and sugar, and as the border can be crossed many times a day, an enormous traffic is going on in these articles, which the frontier guards are unable to prevent, inasmuch as those engaged in it are careful never to take in one journey more than the maximum quantity allowed by the Italian

The Political Correspondence, of Vienna, states that Lord Dufferin, the British Am-bassador at St. Petersburg, has been in-structed to lay stress upon the necessity of strictly adhering to all the provisions of the Berlin treaty, and to declare decisively that the San Stefano provisions must not be revived under any pretext whatsoever, England being convinced that the difficulties in regard to Roumelia could be overcome by a mixture of vigour and moderation on the part of the Porte

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Hon. A. F. Egerton, Secretary to the Ad-miralty, announced that a number of transports had left Madeira for the Cape. An exciting scene occurred in consequence of the announcement by Sir Stafford Northof the announcement by Str Stafford North-cote that the Government did not intend to remove Lord Chelmsford from his com-mand. Mr. Jenkins, despite the repeated intervention of the Speaker, attacked Lord Chelmsford, declaring his advancement was due to occult influences. The widow and executors of M. Thiers

having come to the conclusion that the publication of his political speeches would publication of his political speeches would prove a monument to his memory, lost no time in setting about it, and the first three volumes will soon be published. They are prefaced by a political essay from the pen of Senator Calmon, giving an interesting outline of his remarkable career, which, however, is necessarily tinged by party bias, and is not likely to meet with general acceptance. The speeches about to be published extend from 1830 to 1836. Nothing any atceased the normality of the

Nothing can exceed the popularity of the German Emperor. He can hardly enter any, theatre without the sudience rising to their feet to hurrah and chant the national hymn; fect to hurrah and chant the national hymn; and such is the ceaseless stream of gifts kept pouring into the palace by his affec-tionate subjects that the aged monarch has at last been compelled to remind the pub-lic of a half-forgotten order-in-council for-bidding the presentation of books, music, objects of art and industry, &c., without leave being previously asked for and ob-tained.

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ration how far the proposed duty w to exist, in Nova Scotia. Adjacent t are large beds of coal, and for the Prov of Ontario no doubt this interest is a important one; but the deposits are confined to Nova Scotia. We find on examination of the geological reports entrusted with this particular bran our industries, that in every Provin the Dominion there are large deposi iron ; and from the West we have iron; and from the West we have specimens of iron submitted to m the best quality, iron that can moulded almost in a crude s into any shape that you desire, the application of heat from petrol which appears to remove some of the culties that have been experienced in ducing iron before, inasmuch as it rem the phosphorus and sulphur which hith rendered that iron almost valueless. H in the valley of the Ottawa, where have some of the finest iron in the Don ion, and in Quebec and New Brunsw we have iron which is not surpassed ton, and in Quebec and New Brunsy we have iron which is not surpassed that found in any part of the Domin By giving some encouragement to manufacture, this interest will spring and produce the most beneficial resu We find in every country, no matter v country it is, England for instasce, France, indeed, in every country that risen to any position at all, that the interest is one of the most important in cets of that country. (Hear, hear.) ests of that country. (Hear, hear.) true that we have not deve true that we have not develo it to any very great extent yet. We have but one furnace, rather establishment, in operation, but will only produce about 1 of our pre requirements. There is no reason why should not produce the whole of it in t There is great diversity of opinion as to amount of duty to be levied, but as an periment we propose to put \$2.00 per on pig iron. (For tariff on iron see s dule). MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES Watches and Jewellery. These are arti which are luxuries, like silk, and m very fairly, the public and the House say, bear the same duty that we put u silk. But the fact is, inducement is great for smuggling, that the governm propose to leave watches and jewellery in not enumerated list at 20 per cent. As regards wool and woollen god in this case the Government is so arranged the proposed rate of as to encourage the manufacture of coarser description of woollens and blan in the Dominion of Canada. (Che We have at the present time a We have at the present time a product of wool shut practically out of American market or sent there at a low price in consequence of the high imposed. The Government felt that if could give to the agricultural intere good market for this important artic produce, they were bound te do it and ask the House to sustain them in the profiles (Cheere)

DOMINION PARLIAMEN'

(Continued from Third Page.) CARRIAGES, FURNITURE, &c ference to carriages, furniture, and wood ware. Carriages, railway carriages, can aleighs and light vehicles, 25 per cen ad valorem. Mr. Chairman, some ho gentlemen may ask why the rate of du upon this description of manufacture upon this description of manufactures a pears to be 25 per cent., and why not up some others. It must be borne in mi that the finished marble used pays 25 p cent., and it will be found, as we pass

that it is proposed to impose a higher du on the hardware necessary than is imposed at present, and a considerable number materials imported are also subject to imported are also subject to Without considering the whole question that is the proposition the Governm submit to the House. Agricultural plements, not otherwise specified, 25 cent.; woodenware, pails, tubs, chur brooms, brushes, and other manufactu of wood not otherwise specified, 25 per cer Clocks, and manufactured parts of clock 25 per cent. I may say, Mr. Chairma that this is a matter to which I gave great deal of personal attention, and I m or that the first the manufacture of the immediate say that at first I was under the impressi that that was an article upon which would not be wise to impose a duty, a in which, whatever duty we might impo we could not compete successfully with a American neighbours. But I found that that busy city of Hamilton, in which represented every industry referred to the schedule now before me, there is an dustry of the kind successfully being pro outed there, and they are selling a clock very nice article indeed, with bird-eye n ple frame and everything nice about frame and everything nice about ple frame and every share to 70 cents a clock, and they have r an order from England for 6,000 or 7. all the Dominion may require. (Cheer As many of the materials advanced in re of duty enter into this manufacture, t Government felt they could safely ask House to give it that encouragement t

is here mentioned. Picture frames, mouings, etc., 25 per cent.; and here I m say with reference to this description import and with reference to small organs and pianos, that that Governme have decided, after careful examination impose on certain classes of instrume having certain fixed values, a specific : ad valorem duty. The hon. gentlen then read the new duties on musical and described the mod which the duties were levied.

Mr. Tilley next referred to glass ma facturing, and said his remarks as to cot applied in this case.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

We now come to stove manufactu Here the remarks I made with reference cotton and the same description of ma factures apply. Phave selected for a high rate of duty articles made in the Domin (see schedule). The next class of arti we come to is pig iron. (Hear, hear.) considering this question, Mr. Chairm the Government had to take into c sideration how lar the proposed duty we develop the important iron interests of Dominion. It is quite true that a large doposit of iron is found, and no do will be found where it is not yet kn

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brother, threw one arm around him, and with the disengaged hand cordially shook hands with him. Since then they have been intimate friends. The bill of fare of the chimpanzees at the Acquarium is as followed - Ta and text for

position. (Cheers.) Mr. TILLEY then read the list of d Mr. TILLEY then read the list of d on fruits and fruit trees. After rea the increased duties on spirits, Mr. T reminded the House that one argu used against him in the lower prov-was that he was in favour of cheap run the poor man. He asked hon, genth to examine the schedule and see how that allegation was true. He expla also that brandy would be charged \$ as against \$1.32½ for other spirits.

EXCISE DUTIES.

The hon, gentleman continued : the positions which the Government will mit for the consideration of the I positions which the Government will mit for the consideration of the H with respect to the excise duties is a crease of ten cents per gallon on e spirits ; leaving the duty on tobacco present, except that on Canadian t made from Canadian leaf, the duty which is reduced from 10 cents to 4 per lb. (Cheers.) A resolution v submitted to reduce the malt tax f cents to 1 cent. (Cheers.) It is esti-that the increased 10 cents per on spirits will give over above what we will lose on the malt \$100,000 additional excise duty tooking at the question from a moral of view, the Government consider i and proper, if stimulants are to be a all, that they should be malt liqu preference to spirits. After reciting the new wine duti hom, gentleman said : i will state t toons which influence the Governme some extent in submitting this propo One of the propositions submitt France by Sir Alexander Galt was to the duty on French wines at the rate as is at present charg England, 25 cents per gallon. All these negotiations are not closed w hope that we may at no distant able successfully to arrange with able successfully to arrange country, and in making the

