



VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 30.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IRISH AFFAIRS

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE EXTRADITION CASES!

DUBLIN, Feb. 27.—Brennan, mentioned by Carey in a letter dated London, February 23rd, neither admits nor denies that he once belonged to the Irish Republican Brotherhood, but says the British Government is not able to charge him with any extraditable offence. It is wanted him it need not apply to the American Government.

Another of Lord Ardilaun's balliffs, named Flynn, has been attacked brutally and left for dead near Clonbur. Three members of the Joyce family, who were witnesses in the murder trial, while protected by five policemen, were attacked in a public house at Chubbfield. The police were deprived of their firearms which were freely used on the Joyces, one of whom is badly wounded.

The Government does not intend to release Harrington, now in goal for using intimidating language, and recently elected to Parliament.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Frank Byrne was arrested on Tuesday and taken to the prefecture of police, where he was informed that the British Government had issued a warrant for his arrest. Byrne denied having any political relations with Carey. The examination was postponed. On Wednesday Byrne's answer will be submitted to the Minister of the Interior, who will decide whether the case is extraditable.

DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—Mr. Taylor, a prominent landlord of Hollywell Park, County of Limerick, has been waylaid and beaten, it is feared fatally.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The distress among the people is alarming. Crowds are besieging the houses of the priests, clamoring for food. The Town Commissioners have been hurriedly convened to take measures to relieve the people.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Byrne was before the public prosecutor to-day and denied that he was guilty of assassination. He refused to reply to further questioning. He is kept a close prisoner. No visitors are allowed to see him. A council of Ministers will decide whether he will be surrendered. Byrne was arrested on a direct charge of assassination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative Robinson, of New York, had an interview with the Secretary of State to-day regarding the extradition of P. J. Sheridan. Robinson requested the Secretary to examine the case fully before taking any action, and expressed his opposition to surrendering Sheridan unless the United States receives a guarantee that he will receive a fair impartial trial by jury. The Secretary replied that he would certainly give the subject earnest consideration, and would make no move not required by law, treaty and propriety. Robinson will offer a resolution in the House declaring that the people of the United States "will look with jealous suspicion on any attempt to drag from their sanctuary any political refugees for whose blood despots are thirsting," and in no case will they tolerate the surrender of any person without full reliable proof of guilt, and without a guarantee that he shall be tried by an impartial jury without reference to class, caste or sect."

DUBLIN, March 1.—The police early this morning raided the railway depot, Black Book, four miles from here, but failed to discover anything suspicious.

Harrington, the imprisoned Land Leagues, elected to Parliament, has been removed from Mullingar to Galway prison.

The police have torn down placards extensively posted throughout Galway signed "Number One." The placards declare that the person charged with the constable Luton's murder turned informer. There is some irritation on account of the action of the police.

Later information from Black Book says some papers were seized. The station master was brought to Dublin and examined.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: When Russia wished Europe to return to nihilism, the Austrian Fremdenblatt declared that such a demand would give Europe the right to ask Russia to terminate the regime which produced nihilism. It would be unpleasant if the United States addressed a similar suggestion to Lord Granville. If the demand for the extradition of Sheridan is based solely upon the facts of his belonging to the Irish "Invincibles," it stands exactly on the same footing as if Russia asked for the surrender of Prince Krapotkin. Not even the success in securing the surrender of Sheridan would atone for the abandonment of the position regarding extradition which we have hitherto maintained in the face of Europe. It would be even worse if the position were abandoned only to obtain a humiliating rebuff.

An Irish American named Mulrow, a relative of Myles Joyce, was badly wounded in the attack on the Joyce family at Chubbfield.

LONDON, March 3.—The Government has demanded from France the extradition of Walsh, arrested at Havre yesterday. Walsh intended to start for New York to-day.

Henri Rochefort has asked Victor Hugo to use his influence with the French Government in favor of Byrne, whose friends expect he will be released to-morrow.

The Bishop of Raphoe, County Donegal, says that the only chance that the destitute people have to maintain life is through charity. He says the policy of the Government is evidently one of extermination.

DUBLIN, March 4.—Letters seized at Walsh's lodgings show that 6,000 men have been enrolled in a secret society which has been organized in the North of England,

and are amply provided with funds and revolvers.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The prevailing impression among the detectives who have been working on the assassination conspiracy cases is that "No. 1" is a myth. A leading officer expresses the opinion that Carey created "No. 1" for the purpose of making himself appear a subordinate in the conspiracy, whereas he was the chief officer of the society. It is believed there will shortly be other important arrests.

PARIS, March 5.—Two Irish members of Parliament have made affidavits that they saw Byrne in London on the date of the Phoenix Park murders.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was continued.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor moved an amendment declaring the existence of distress in Ireland, the inadequate machinery of the Land and Arrears Acts, and that the laws governing parliamentary and municipal franchises and the conditions of local government demand the urgent attention of the Legislature.

Mr. Trevelyan said that although the Government had no large measure concerning the government of Ireland to introduce this year, they intended to bring forward several useful measures regarding the distress there. The truth was the holdings in the West of Ireland were too small, and the people could not live without getting into debt. The question was whether by giving extraordinary relief the Government should stay emigration, which the poor were averse to and merely postpone the evil day.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons Mr. Parnell complained against the seeming intention of the Government to relieve the distress in Ireland by poor houses and emigration.

Mr. O'Connor's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne was rejected by 163 to 32.

The address was then agreed to in committee and reported to the House.

Dr. Playfair announced his resignation as Deputy-Speaker, caused by ill health.

Marquis of Hartington expressed his regret and gave notice that he would move the appointment of Sir Arthur Olway to the position.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Arthur Olway was elected Deputy Speaker.

A motion offered by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, member for Limerick, declaring it expedient to introduce in Ireland the principle of compulsory education, was agreed to.

LIMERICK, March 1.—Thirty cattle belonging to O'Flaherty, Vice-President of the Land League here, have been seized, owing to non-payment of rent by O'Flaherty.

Three hundred women start from here this week for New Hampshire, where they will be employed in a cotton factory. The Board of Guardians have voted £50 toward furnishing the emigrants' outfit.

PARIS, March 1.—The Universe violently attacks the Government for its assumed intention to deliver Byrne to England. It says: England refused to deliver Bernard, and she offered an agreeable refuge to all our political convicts and amiable Communists. Now, on simple denunciation of a wretch who sold others up an Irishman who, until contrary proof is brought out, is to be held innocent.

LONDON, March 1.—Parnell wrote to James Mooney, President of the National Land League of America, yesterday, that if the House of Commons refuses a second reading of the Land Bill which he will move on the 14th inst., and if there is no prospect of further legislation for Ireland at the present session, he will forthwith proceed to the United States to attend the proposed convention in Philadelphia.

LONDON, March 5.—Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons this afternoon for the first time since his return from Canada. He was received with loud cheers from all sides.

The Under Foreign Secretary stated that the surrender of Sheridan had been asked of the United States. He was unable to say anything further.

Mr. Parnell asked touching the starving condition of the people of Ireland.

Mr. Trevelyan denied the existence of such distress as was mentioned in Mr. Parnell's question.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government intended to withdraw the troops from Egypt as soon as the aims of the occupation were obtained. These were the establishment of order and liberty, and the security of the passage of the Suez Canal.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The Town Council has expelled Carey, the informer, from membership.

Flynn, the balliff of Lord Ardilaun, beaten near Clonbur, last week, has died.

LONDON, March 6.—A number of revolvers have been discovered at Bradford, believed to have been concealed when the Fenian Tobin was arrested.

CASTLEBAGH, March 5.—Six men have been arrested while holding a secret meeting here. A letter signed "Mr. P." was found on one of them. The police attach importance to these arrests.

and self-sacrificing leader. There may be new suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the Land League at home and abroad, and various questions relating to Irish independence will be thoroughly discussed. Parnell's presence would be very inspiring."

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A large meeting of Irish citizens was held to-night. Resolutions were adopted reciting that the British Government and organizations and individuals connected with it are endeavoring to exterminate the Irish people by depriving them of the fruits of their industry and compelling them to choose between famine graves and emigration. That it is intended to transplant large numbers of destitute people to this country without providing for their support and requesting interference of the execution to prevent the consummation of this outrage. A resolution was also adopted protesting against the delivery of Sheridan to the British Government.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Governor Butler and General Pryor, counsel for Sheridan, are satisfied the British Government has no case under the treaty. The delay of arrests is believed to be because the counsel for the British Government hold a like opinion, and because additional affidavits and papers have been sent for. Pryor believes the British Government has gone too far to back out now, and that Sheridan will be arrested eventually. West, the British Minister says: I am quite ignorant whether the papers will be issued, or any further steps taken in the matter. If Sheridan had been identified he would now be under arrest, or under surveillance.

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FORSTER'S DISCOMFITURE.

His Complicity in the Assassination of the late President and Parisian Judges—Trevelyan's Workhouse and Emigrant Ship—An Active Policy to Reduce Irish Constituencies—Harrington, M.P., in His Cell.

LONDON, March 2.—Parnell's speech was eagerly looked forward to, as he had obstinately refused to be drawn out for several nights. The English press howls more than ever, but Irish national opinion is unanimous that it was the most dignified and effective address Mr. Parnell has delivered for years.

Justin McCarthy, in a telling speech, proved Forster's complicity in the assassination plots of Mazzini. These various incidents cooled the ardor of the reception accorded to Forster, and his defeat was complete when he was thrown over openly by Trevelyan, who said he regretted the speech of his predecessor. Chamberlain completed his discomfiture by boldly repeating the declaration that coercion without concession would make Ireland a Poland within four hours of England.

EMERGENCY JURIES ABANDONED.

The general result is that while the English journals are still in a flame of passion, Parliament is tired and ashamed of the attacks on Parnell and the Land League. William O'Brien, who already ranks among the most impressive speakers in the House, pointed on Monday night with fierce truth to the disgraceful jury packing which is carried on in Dublin. He showed conclusively that the Emergency juries which have tried all the recent cases are almost exclusively Protestant and were hounded on to the convictions they gave by prejudiced and partisan judges. He repeated the assertion of one of the condemned prisoners in Green street—that the Court was no better than a slaughter house. The Crown is determined to brazen the whole thing out by denying there is any jury packing, and defending Lawson's conduct.

TREVELYAN'S TROUBLES.

On Tuesday last Trevelyan made the worst speech which has yet been delivered on the distress in Ireland. He declared that the people in certain districts in the West could no longer hope to live there as they have acquired the habit of drinking tea, using flour for food and buying dresses in the shops. When the pinch of hunger came they would, he hoped, be compelled to go to the workhouse or emigrate.

The prolonged debates on the address have already seriously deranged the programme of the Government and even now the Irish question overshadows the whole session.

AN ACTIVE POLICY DETERMINED ON.

The County Dublin election has vastly stimulated the National feeling in Ireland, by showing the possibility of winning victories for the popular cause, by proper attention to the work of preparation and attention to details. It reveals the most shameful neglect of the registration of voters by the Nationalists, in a constituency where they vastly outnumber the partisans of the Government. The policy to be pursued in such cases has now been definitely settled, and a fight will be made wherever a vacancy occurs.

Mr. Harrington, who is now undergoing imprisonment for his Mullingar speech is subjected to very bad treatment. He is compelled to empty the slops of his cell, and it is reported that he has been punished with solitary confinement for refusal to comply with the order.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

LOST OF THE STEAMER "YAZOO" AND SIXTEEN LIVES.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—The steamboat "Yazoo," for Bayou Macon and Texas, struck a log or snag twenty-five miles above that city last night, filled rapidly and sank. The captain, several of the crew and two female passengers were picked up from the floating debris by the steamer "St. John." The following were lost:—Lee Casper, clerk; Chris. Kerns, first mate; John Franz, carpenter; Dan Lightner, steward; a colored chambermaid, and eight colored roustabouts; Mrs. Lewis, Chicago; a child of pilot Cooley, and a colored woman, name unknown. The boat was heavily loaded with freight; value unknown. The boat's value was \$75,000.

"AULD LANG SYNE."

I'll give a toast to-night, boys, Fill your glasses high with wine, We'll drink to days departed, And the friends of Auld Lang Syne. True, their shades are with us, As we gather here to-night, Thinking of those vanished hours, And all their life and light.

Yet I'll give a toast to-night, boys, Fill your glasses high with wine, We'll drink to days departed, And the friends of Auld Lang Syne.

Where are those kindly faces Where mirth was wont to shine, Around the oaken table, As we pledged them in red wine? Where are the pleasant comrades, Who oft times graced our board, Who ever had of tale and song, A full, exhaustive hoard?

Ah! some are o'er the stormy sea, And some lie in the mould, Their gentle hearts, so warm and true, But to them we'll drink to-night, boys, Fill your glasses high with wine, We'll drink to days departed, And the friends of Auld Lang Syne.

J. A. S. Montreal, Feb. 23rd, 1883.

THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

OTTAWA, March 5.

The report of the Postmaster-General was laid before Parliament to-day. In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the sudden influx of new settlers and others, attracted by the advantages offered by this great region of but partially developed country, caused the augmentation of post office work to be relatively heavier and more urgent than in the older Provinces, and in order to meet, as far as possible, the postal requirements of the rapid growth of population and settlements there, special measures became necessary, which, under peculiar conditions of this section, occasioned a considerable addition to the postal expenditure. The admirable progress made by the Canada Pacific Railway in the construction of its line and the extension of the regular train service west of Winnipeg, has been of valuable assistance to the labors of the Department in maintaining and extending mail communications. The number of post-offices in existence in the Dominion on 1st November, 1882, was 6,171, 2,571 in Ontario, 1,177 in Quebec, 1,091 in Nova Scotia, 328 in New Brunswick, 244 in Prince Edward Island, 61 in British Columbia, 178 in Manitoba and 21 in the Territories. The master sent through the mails last year comprised 6,020,000 (?) ordinary letters, 11,300,000 post cards, 2,450,000 registered letters, 2,390,000 free letters, 12,005,000 newspapers, 7,188,000 books, circulars, etc., and 394,000 parcels. More than half the entire postal business of the Dominion was done in Ontario offices.

The following shows the revenue collected and expenditures on post office accounts in the several Provinces in 1881-82:

Table with 2 columns: Province/Territory, Revenue, Expenditure. Includes Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, Kewatin, North-West Territories.

Ontario revenue.....\$1,167,756 expenditure.....1,199,625 Quebec revenue.....448,261 expenditure.....599,412 Nova Scotia revenue.....152,018 expenditure.....245,261 New Brunswick revenue.....136,383 expenditure.....209,771 P. E. Island revenue.....28,990 expenditure.....51,491 British Columbia revenue.....22,099 expenditure.....60,473 Manitoba, Kewatin, North-West Territories revenue.....70,547 expenditure.....93,416

Total revenue.....\$2,022,098 Total expenditure.....2,459,366

Deposits in Post Office Savings Banks in 1882 amounted to \$6,435,989. The following statement shows the growth of Post Office business in 1882:

Table with 2 columns: Item, 1881, 1882. Includes Post Offices, Miles of Mail routes, Mail Vessels, Letters, Post Cards, Registered Letters, Postal Revenue.

Of the total registered letters, 113 were mis-carried from various causes, 81 having been stolen by highway, lost by mail robbery, or accidentally destroyed by fire; 34 were traced to officers of the Department and eight were unaccounted for.

The total revenue from the sale of stamps in 1881-1882 was \$1,986,669. The total number of letters, circulars, etc., received at the dead letter office was 658,762, of which 922 were registered. The total revenue brought to account this year amounted to \$2,022,098, being an increase of \$254,935, or about 12 1/2 per cent. advance on the previous year's collection. In Manitoba the postage nearly doubled within the year. The abolition of postage on Canada newspapers and periodicals sent to subscribers from offices of publication had but a trifling effect on the revenue of the year, for only the last month was affected by it and that but partially.

The total expenditure was \$2,459,366, an increase of \$128,957, or about 5 1/2 per cent. on the expenditure of the previous year. The revenue fell short of expenditure by \$437,268 as compared with a deficit of \$565,238 in the previous year and of \$605,045 in 1880. In three years ended 30th June, 1882, the postal revenue has increased rather more than 20 per cent., while the augmentation of expenditure has been at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent., and if this relative rate of increase can be maintained a few years would suffice to place Canada post offices on a self-sustaining basis. Twenty new money-order offices were opened during the year, making 306 in all.

The business of the Post Office Savings Bank increased greatly during 1882, as will be seen by the following:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, 1881, 1882. Includes Number of deposits, Amount of deposits, Number of withdrawals, Amount of withdrawals, Number of open accounts, Balance due to depositors.

During the year one loss occurred through successful personation of a depositor, being the first loss of the kind sustained by the Post Office Savings Bank during fifteen years, in which time payments on withdrawal of deposits numbered 319,760, involving a sum of \$45,429,660.

The number of claims to moneys of deceased depositors which were disposed of during the year reached 282, an increase of 63 over the previous year. Only seven of the number were of a character requiring reference to the Department of Justice. Fifty-six claims were paid under letters of administration and 82 to duly qualified executors. There are at present 107 cases awaiting production of evidence of title. Of the 2,320 payments of moneys of deceased depositors which have been made since 1868, not one has so far been called in question or disputed.

OBITUARY.

Col. Harry Gilmor, a well known Confederate cavalry officer, is dead.

Mr. Charles Rowan, one of the oldest inhabitants of Ottawa, died in that city on March 5th.

Mr. Chambers, proprietor of the London Land and Water, who acted as umpire in the race between the Hillsdales and Thames crews, is dead.

Governor Stephens died peacefully at Atlanta, Ga., at 3.30 on the morning of March 4th. The remains lay in state at the Executive Mansion and were viewed by 20,000 people. The funeral will take place on Wednesday or Thursday.

The funeral of Dr. Moreson, Halifax medical officer, took place yesterday and was largely attended. He died a month or two ago, on returning from sea, he found difficulty in swallowing from the closing up of the food passage, which compelled him to use only liquid food. He became worse and died on the morning of the 3rd inst. He was a member of the Garrison Artillery, the Princess Louise Fusiliers and the 3rd Rifles, with their bands, the City Corporation, the St. George's Society, and representatives of the fire companies walked in the procession.

Capt. F. J. Griswold, belonging to Fort Lorton, has died at that place after an enforced fast of nearly three months ago, on returning from sea, he found difficulty in swallowing from the closing up of the food passage, which compelled him to use only liquid food. He became worse and died on the morning of the 3rd inst. He was a member of the Garrison Artillery, the Princess Louise Fusiliers and the 3rd Rifles, with their bands, the City Corporation, the St. George's Society, and representatives of the fire companies walked in the procession.

The death of Mr. John Collinson James, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is announced. The deceased joined the Engineers' Department of the G. T. R. in 1850, and afterwards became one of its Assistant Engineers under Mr. Hansford. He was born at Otterburn, Northumberland (Mr. Hession's birthplace). He was the son of Mr. Thomas James, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the County, his mother being a sister of Admiral Collinson, of the British Navy, who commanded an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin's fate about 12 years ago. He was a member of the office of Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the hardships attendant on the fulfilment of the onerous duties of an arduous post, broke down a naturally strong constitution, and he succumbed to the effects of cold and exposure in an unusually severe winter in the North West. He died in Winnipeg yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. Mr. James leaves a wife and three children, who in their bereavement have the sympathy of his large circle of acquaintances. The deceased was about 38 years of age, and was admitted a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, on the 1st March, 1878.

Fatal Elevator Accident.

ALBANY, March 3.—At two o'clock this morning the watchman at the Dunlop Elevator discovered a fire in the sixth story. When it was extinguished there, flames had broken out fiercely in the fourth floor. Several men were caught on the sixth floor. Garry Benson, watchman, and Lewis Miller, clerk of the Fire Department, rushed down stairs through the flames and were badly burned. A fireman named Samuel Atkins and John Ayers and James Gilligan, laborers, were forced to come down the iron hoisting chain outside the building, a distance of nearly one hundred feet. About forty feet from the ground the chain was covered with ice, and the men slid to the ground with tremendous velocity, and were more or less severely injured. A strong north wind was blowing, and the whole Department was called out. The fire spread rapidly through the mill and elevator, enveloping the whole structure. About four o'clock the upper walls fell outward, a part falling through the Budge & Davis' provision store adjoining on Broadway, and buried several persons under the ruins. A fireman named William Carlin, and Michael Sheehan and Michael McKwan, employees of Budge & Davis' were killed. James Cameron, book-keeper of the same firm, was injured internally, probably fatally. James Kelly had both legs crushed, and Fireman Polwath's back is injured. The entire mill and elevator is destroyed. The property belonging to the estate of Robert Dunlop. Loss on the buildings, \$75,000; fixtures for \$32,500. The mill and elevator were occupied by Frank Chamberlain; loss \$100,000; insured for \$110,500. There were 150,000 bushels of grain in the elevator, and the loss to parties who had the grain stored will be \$100,000.

At Fort Worth, Texas, John Kearney, an Irishman, and Robert Gray, an Englishman, quarrelled about British rule in Ireland yesterday. They fought for 200 a side; seven rounds in 40 mins. Kearney won.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

RETURNS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE.

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—The Globe sums up to-day's elections as follows:—Ministerialists, 46; Oppositionists, 28; Independent, 2;—Several places not finished. The probable Government majority is about 15. The Mail sums up to-day's elections as follows:—Conservatives, 39; Grifts, 43; Independent, 1; to be heard from 5.

Majorities.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Majority. Lists candidates for various constituencies like Addington, Carleton Place, Brant, etc.

EAST GREY, Feb. 28.—The majority of Mr. Lander is 85 and two townships to hear from, namely, Preston and Holland.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The Ontario election returns are:—Monck, Conservative, 1,223; Clark, Conservative, 445; Hodgins, Conservative, 188; Mohr, Reformer, 204.

DURHAM, Ont., Feb. 28.—The total majority for Blyth in South Grey is 187.

PETERBORO, Feb. 28.—The returns from East Peterboro show:—Asphedol, majority for Biezard, 101; Ottonabe Biezard, 156; Belmont, Road, 18; Dunmer, Biezard, 64; Dorro, Road, 6; Ashburnham, Road, 46. Some of the back townships are to hear from yet and a part of Dunmer and Dorro.

ALMA ORAIO, Feb. 28.—The following are the total majorities of each municipality given to-day: Majority for Waters (Liberal), 249; East Williams, 23; West Williams, 44; Adolalde, 47; Alma Oraio, 30. Majority for Meredith—Biddulph, 265; McGiffinway, 8; Parkhill, 5; Loran, 11.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—Robillard's majority in Russell, so far as heard from, is 301.

Total returns from Prescott County confirm Hagar's (Reformer) election by 26 majority.

GUELPH, Ont., Feb. 28.—Full returns for South Wellington show a majority for Laird-law (Reform) of 32.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Feb. 28.—The total majority for Mills in West Hastings is 23, according to the official returns.

PAISLEY, Ont., Feb. 28.—Gilles (Reform) is elected for North Bruce by over 100.

WATERLOO, Ont., Feb. 28.—Full returns for West York give Gray 47 majority.

MARKHAM, Ont., Feb. 28.—Lauder's majority in East Grey is 140. Three polls are to hear from in Holland, which will increase his majority.

NORTH HASTINGS, Ont., Feb. 28.—Mr. Wood (Conservative) has a majority of 236 with Hastings Road to hear from.

KINGFIELD, Feb. 28.—In North Victoria, so far as heard from, Fells majority is 239. His election is sure by a large majority.

NATIVE JURISDICTION IN INDIA.

LONDON, March 5.—Calcutta advices state that the most intense excitement continues to be felt among Europeans because of the proposed law giving native magistrates criminal jurisdiction over whites in certain cases. A correspondent says he is certain from inquiry that if the obnoxious measure is passed 90 per cent of the white volunteers of Bengal will resign as a protest against it. At a great meeting in Calcutta even violence towards native magistrates was threatened.