The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 300. TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE EASTERN CONFLICT.

Formation of a Provisional Government in Crete.

FURTHER SERVIAN SUCCESSES.

More Details of the Horrible Scenes at Plevna.

RUSSIAN INABILITY TO AID THE PRISONERS.

Apology from Mr. Gladstone to Midhat Pasha.

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Effect of the Rejection of the Porte's Note.

By Cable Telegraph.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A St. Petersburg special says the scene of the ovation to the Emperor on his arrival there will never be forgotten. The pupils of the Demoiselles sang a hymn of welcome, and presented a crown of laurel, which was accepted in few words of thanks. Amid the roar of artillery and the wild clanging of bells, the Emperor drove to the Kahan cathedral. Tiers of crimson seats in front of the cathedral were filled with prominent citizens. Many slept all night on the marble floor of the cathedral. Peasant women and princesses knelt before the shrine together. The cathedral blazes with splendour and light; the altars are aglow with diamonds. Vast as the cathedral is, there is no niche in which even another taper could be burned. Accompanied by gladsome cheers, which drown for a time the sobs of mothers bereft of sons, wives maiming for husbands, sisters waiting for brothers, all lost on the battle-field, the doors are flung open. In solemn majesty the Emperor enters. The noise is only partially hushed as the Czar walks with solemn tread to the altar. Suddenly the vast cathedral becomes silent as a sepulchre. The Czar advances to the altar and kisses the Holy Virgin. On his return to the floor of the cathedral the crowd breaks all restraint; it envelopes him, and the people fall down and kiss his garments. So great is the pressure that it is with great delay that his Majesty reaches his carriage. The Emperor drove to the winter palace amid the wildest cheering of a vast crowd along the entire road. All day a multitude cheer before the palace and the soldiers hurrah at the barracks. The city glows with torches until long after midnight.

A despatch from Bucharest says Gen. Gorbko's campaign against the Turks of only five days ended in the surrender of 2,000 men, with 70 cannon, have lately passed Galatz. Part of these passed the Danube by the Ibrail bridge, while the rest went in the direction of Kalarsh. It is thought these reinforcements will join General Zimmerman and operate against the east side of the quadrilateral, primarily against Silistria, while a division of grenadiers and a division of the reserve formerly before Plevna, will go to Billa and join the Twelfth army corps for the siege of Rustchuk. Grand Duke Nicholas will join the army operating against Sophia. The Czarewitch is expected to command that destined to advance through the Balkans further east, probably through the Trojans Pass.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A Belgrade despatch says the Servians on Monday, after eight hours severe fighting, captured Akpalanka, together with three Krupp guns and a large quantity of ammunition and provisions. The Turks lost many killed and some prisoners. Prince Milan was present yesterday when the bombardment of Nisch was commenced.

An Erzeroum telegram says the Russians have occupied Kizil Dere, and are now within sight of Erzeroum. The bombardment of the town and detachment intention and strength are apparently unknown.

A Paris telegram says—The troops at Metz are going on between Paris and London, with a view of establishing an understanding on the Eastern question, says it is probably certain that the French Government will not interfere, and that from the attitude of reserve Austria-Hungary will take part in eastern affairs.

A St. Petersburg special telegram states that the sudden drifting of ice on the Danube has torn away the bridge at Ismail. A Russian detachment from Galatz and is unable to approach the bridge. The Grand Duke Alexis announces that communication cannot be restored for the present.

A despatch from Vienna says it is fully expected that the royal council will shortly receive extensive orders. Returns were forwarded last week to the War Office showing the number of guns and amount of ammunition and stores that each department can produce at short notice.

A Bucharest despatch says Nicolas Golescu, a famous Roumanian statesman, is dead.

A Vienna correspondent reports that Gen. Skobeleff, with a division of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and half a brigade of artillery, has occupied the town of Trojan, near Trojan pass.

An Athens despatch states that a demonstration in favour of war took place on Monday among the soldiers and citizens at Lamia on the frontier. A battery of Krupp guns was placed in the Gulf of Lamia, becoming more probable every day. It is confidently believed that the Porte intends to adopt any decided policy before the meeting of the British Parliament.

A Pleva correspondent, under 13th states that when the Turks made their sorties they threw down arms and surrendered in Plevna, stating they had had enough of it. These unfortunates remained in the town. Thousands have been already buried, and about a hundred corpses come from the hospitals daily. Cholera is raging, and it was not quite dead have been buried. The bodies of some Turks were found in the streets, and others were found in houses, where they were almost starving. Plevna is one vast charnel house, surpassing in horror anything imaginable.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Details of the horrors at Plevna when captured were unparalleled. Famished dogs were feeding on the corpses of the dead and the bodies of the still living wounded. Birds were picking at the skulls, hopping from body to body, with beaks and plumage besmeared with human blood, and screaming with fiendish delight. Dogs fought among themselves, and bird struggled with bird for possession of morsels of human flesh, and the most indescribable horror prevailed. In one house alone, thirty-seven dead and fifty-three wounded Turks were found, some of the former decomposed and putrid. Some of the wounded were able to crawl about and clutched at odd morsels of food found in the hands of the dead, devouring it with feverish avidity, but thousands were utterly helpless and awaited death or succour with listless fatalism.

Eighteen hundred prisoners were huddled together on the bank of the Vid, and the horrors of their position equalled those of the plague. Living and dead were piled together promiscuously in heaps like wood, and carted away. There were only three carts available for this work, and confusion was indescribable. Osman's bravery is stained and blackened by his treatment of the Russian wounded that fell into his hands. His gallant defence of Plevna for a month blinded the victors and Europe to the fact that all prisoners were butchered by troops under Osman's command.

The Creten insurgents have convened a National Assembly and formed a Provisional Government.

The Servians were repulsed with immense loss at Katre.

Mr. Gladstone has apologized to Midhat Pasha for unjust accusations.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says the Czar has declared his intention to forcibly resist any intervention.

A Belgrade despatch says the Servians under Gens. Leschjanin and Benitzki have occupied Leskovatz and Prokuplje, and captured a quantity of cattle and provisions.

A Russian official despatch dated Bogot states that the Turkish prisoners from Plevna are dying of cold, and that it is impossible to afford them any aid.

A Vienna correspondent says intelligence from Constantinople leaves little doubt that the rejection of the Turkish Note by the Powers has caused the war party to recover full sway. Above all, the reaction produced in the feelings of the Sultan by the humiliating rejection of the Note is deemed regrettable.

An Alexiatz special reports that thirty thousand Servians, with one hundred and twenty guns are investing Nisch.

ITALY.

Formation of a Depectis Cabinet—The Scottish Hierarchy.

By Cable Telegraph.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Roman papers state that the Cabinet has been constituted as follows:—

Signor Depectis, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Signor Cairoli, Minister of Interior.
Signor Bernini, Minister of War.
Signor Brin, Minister of Marine.
Signor Pancini, Minister of Justice.
Signor Magliano, Minister of Finance.
Signor Perez, Minister of Public Works.

The establishment of the Scottish hierarchy will not be announced in the Consistory either of December 28th or January 3rd.

The King has signed decrees nominating new Senators under Signor Depectis, as previously reported.

Christmas Charities.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The example of Mr. Fleiss in furnishing dinner to the newsboys was followed by many other wealthy and benevolent people yesterday, and all the charitable institutions were provided with excellent Christmas turkeys, &c. Thousands of poor were thus fed.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Reported Military Preparations for Certain Contingencies—President MacMahon Exonerated—A Coup d' Etat Contemplated by Bonapartists.

By Cable Telegraph.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The *Moniteur* announces that in consequence of the enquiry ordered by Gen. Barrel, Minister of War, Gen. Brissolles has been placed on the retired list for insubordination in having remonstrated with his superior against the orders issued during Rochebouet's tenure of the War Ministry, that the troops should prepare for important movements in the event of certain contingencies.

The *Moniteur* declares that the public has a right to a full explanation of the nature of these orders, but if any military manifestations were intended the idea did not originate at the Elysee as President MacMahon was ignorant of such plans. It is also stated in some Republican circles that President MacMahon was ignorant of those plans, which were intended to be carried into execution in the event of his resignation.

[illegible] of a perfectional [illegible] will be submitted to-morrow.

The Republican papers continue to assert that a coup d'etat was projected during the recent Ministerial crisis. The Paris says the Bonapartist Gen. Douay, a few days before the dissolution of the Chambers conferred with several generals on such an eventuality.

La Presse states that the troops at Versailles and elsewhere near Paris were provided with a large supply of cartridges, and that many officers drew up their resignations on receiving orders to be in readiness to act.

THE LACHINE CANAL STRIKE.

End of the Trouble—Card from the Contractor—Mr. Devlin's Arbitration Recalled For.

By Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—The Lachine Canal strike has ended, all the men returning to work to-day, at ten cents an hour for men, and fifteen cents for boys, as offered by the contractors for Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (some a card, in which they say:—

"The men on our section have not joined with the other small lines by us, and were willing to resume work on the morning when they were prevented from so doing by outsiders, who were not employed at any time, or on any portion of their work. As regards the leaders of our men, we believe that Mr. A. Devlin, M. P., is a gentleman, so they had no authority from the men to act as they did, and we have taken every means across from Mr. Conroy and Rodgers, who, we believe, are responsible for the action of the proposed arbitration is quite unnecessary."

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir Hugh Allan's Chances Somewhat Brightened by Mail.

HALIFAX, Dec. 26.—If the Minister be backed up by a majority on his settlement before the opening of the session, owing to a vacancy in the representation of Pictou, Sir Hugh Allan's chances of a seat in the Commons are somewhat brightened.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.

HAMILTON, Dec. 26.—Rev. Henry Sanders, the highly esteemed and talented pastor of the Congregational church, died at his residence, Hughson street south, this morning at ten o'clock. The deceased was in the 57th year of his age, and has been pastor of the Congregational church in this city a little over four years, having entered upon his duties in October, 1873.

Mr. Sanders was a native of Leicestershire, England. His first church was in Whitehaven, Cumberland, then he removed to the charge of the Zion Congregational church, Wakefield, Yorkshire, where for almost sixteen years he ministered to a large and influential church. He left Wakefield to come to Hamilton at the above named period amid the general regret of both the church and the public of Wakefield, where he was held in the highest esteem, being highly appreciated and beloved by his large church. One of the considerations that led to his leaving Wakefield church to take the oversight of the church at Hamilton was the hope that the clear and drier atmosphere of Canada would be beneficial to his health. For a time he felt great benefit, and the prospects of the church and pastor seemed brighter, but early this year his health gave way. After some months' rest he again, in July, resumed his duties, feeling somewhat better. His anxiety for the church caused him to begin his work sooner than he should have done, and the consequence was that about six weeks ago he was again laid aside. He resolved to take a voyage across the Atlantic and the church gave him six months' leave of absence for that purpose, but he got gradually worse and passed away peacefully this morning. It is understood that his mortal remains will be interred at Guelph on Saturday.

Mr. E. H. Goff, ex-Manager of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, has addressed to the shareholders of the company a communication in which he defends himself from the reflections cast upon him, by Mr. P. S. Ross' interim reports, as well as from the strictures upon him that have been current in the street. He severally reviews the items in the report, contending that at the time the Watertown Insurance Company's business was taken over, the terms were esteemed so favourable that one old established Company offered to assume the business upon the payment of a far less re-insurance premium than was obtained. The heavy losses on tailed by that undertaking were in a measure caused by the business of the Ontario branches of the Watertown Company, increased by the augmented moral hazard that always attends a season of depression. Mr. Goff says that the $13,000 stock bonus made him on the organization of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company is to say swallowed up the money they had received for the insurance; moreover, that this bonus of stock was unanimously voted to him in consideration of services which he had rendered, and of the transference to the company of the business he had worked up in the Province of Quebec. He holds that the concessions paid for getting up stock, instead of being excessive, were low. In the matter of stock transactions, Mr. Goff says they were entered upon in order to finance for the company, it being hard pushed for money, and that instead of his having personally been a gainer by them, he sacrificed himself and his interests for the benefit of the company. According to Mr. Goff, it would seem that the Directors have been remiss in their attention to their duties, which entailed upon him responsibilities that would not otherwise have been made to do duty against him. As regards the business management and internal economy of the company, these matters, says Mr. Goff, are for the shareholders to deal with when the opportunity affords itself; for himself, he resigned the position of Secretary over a year ago, but at the request of the Directors consented to continue upon the directorate, and by them was appointed to discharge other important duties, evidencing by that the confidence they had in him at so recent a period.

CURRENT EVENTS IN MANITOBA.

The Obsequies of Madame Cauchon—Amusements—The Provencher Investigation—American Troops Leaving the Border—The Land Question.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WINNIPEG, Dec. 17.

With the obsequies of Madame Cauchon at the beginning of last week, terminated the season of mourning which Winnipeg had worn since the sad news of that lady's death became known in the city. Notwithstanding the unpopularity of the Lieut.-Governor, and entire lack of opportunity which the people here had had of becoming acquainted with his deceased consort, the feeling of regret at her premature loss was deep and sincere, universal respect being shown to her memory as well as honest sympathy with her bereaved husband. The Protestant portion of the community was not in the least backward in expression of the general feeling, and the solemn rites which distinguished the funeral of Madame Cauchon [illegible] since not admired with awe. The lying in state was largely attended by the most respectable citizens and their families, and many who had no opportunity of seeing Madame Cauchon during life paid their desire to view her remains by visiting Government House on this occasion. The number of persons who followed the corpse to St. Boniface on the day of the funeral was so large that it was deemed necessary by the Marshal of the procession to detain them to scatter while crossing the ice. The cortège was accordingly halted, and the wide dimensions of the Assiniboine was fully occupied, yet the conclusion of the present procession was witnessed by a large number, some to the present. Two of the Roman Catholic priests, belonging respectively to the Church of England and Methodist communions. The musical portion of the service was worthy of the occasion, and the choir of Grace Church, Assiniboine, deservedly appropriate.

It has not been considered out of place to indulge in some amusements, that the Lieutenant-Governor, to celebrate the birthday of his daughter, organized M. Bouchot's company of amateurs to give a series of tableaux, the first of which duly took place on the 12th inst., the proceeds of which, it is popularly supposed, to be devoted to the Church of the Redeemer. The Hon. Donald A. Smith being the principal contributor, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Cauchon, Mr. Bouchot, Mr. Bell, Mr. Ross, Mr. Dewdney, and other officials, with their ladies, were present on the occasion, and the entertainment was highly appreciated by the large audience. The tableaux were 12 in number, and were all very good, the last representing the Indian council which decided on the Treaty of Fort Pembina, about four years ago, which is popularly supposed to be the cause of the Indian troubles of last year. The Hon. Donald A. Smith, who represented himself in the tableau, looked to the life, and the whole performance was highly creditable to the amateurs concerned, and to the skill of the director, Mr. Bouchot, who, by the way, is a Frenchman, and a Roman Catholic, and yet has been the mainspring of the Protestant Church choir for years, and is now organizing a choir for the Church of the Redeemer, which is to be opened in the spring of next year. The Provencher investigation, which was to have been commenced on the 12th inst., has been postponed until the 20th, owing to the absence of Mr. Ross, who is now in Ontario, and who is one of the counsel for the defence. The Provencher affair is now the topic of the day, and the investigation promises to be very interesting. Though the Government at the time did not hold an investigation, they appointed a commission to enquire into the charges made against him, of all of which he was fully exonerated, the only branch of his duties being of a public character being confined to the Second Treaty, the non-payment of which was charged against Mr. Provencher by Mr. Nixon. Another charge fell which disclosed the fact that twelve months after the time when the Indians were paid, they were told that the money was only after they was the total outlaws of any report from the superintendency to the effect that the Indians had not been paid. Mr. Provencher having continued Mr. Nixon in office, the latter has since made a report against him, which, during the investigation, will be produced. The officers of the three companies until now stationed at Fort Pembina, about four miles south of the boundary, are well-known in this Province, having exchanged hospitalities with many of its residents, and they will therefore be much missed on their removal to Texas, for which they start to-morrow. Every Canadian is familiar with the name of (Brevet) Colonel Wheaton, who "scooped" General O'Neill and the other leaders of the Fenian raid. Col. Wheaton, who is now on recruiting service at Chicago, is captain of one of the companies now leaving Fort Pembina, and Captain C. O. Bradley commands another. This officer, who fought all through the war with the South, did a good deal of quiet work for the benefit of Manitoba in connection with that Fenian business. He was on horseback day and night, investigating the truth of the reports from time to time brought in by his scouts, and was actually on the warpath, with a detachment of his infantry soldiers mounted, in pursuit of a Fenian army reported to be concentrating at a certain rendezvous (a false story, by the bye) at the very time that Sweeney marched the forty days' attack on the Hudson Bay Company's store at West Lynne. Upon receipt of this news Col. Wheaton hastily marched with the handful of troops still at the fort for the defence of the settlers, and subsequently brought back the raiders as prisoners of war. Capt. Bradley, only the week previous to orders being received for the removal of the 20th to Texas, performed the graceful act of extending the hospitality of his house to the Hon. A. Morris and Miss Morris on their departure from Manitoba, the arrangements of the route requiring that they should break their stage journey at Pembina. The 20th regiment are to proceed by rail all the way from Fisher's Landing to San Antonio, in Texas, thence they will march to the frontier. The entire regiment of ten companies will there be concentrated, an unusual event in the union to be witnessed at these gatherings. For several seasons past the same institution has existed under the name of the Ariel club, and in early days the votaries of Terpsichore who had the privilege of the *entrée* might be seen in the ante-rooms all the way from the full dress uniform of an officer in the Canadian garrison to the miscellaneous rig of a Red River half-breed. Now *sans ceremonie tout cela*, and full dress is *de rigueur* among the gentlemen, the ladies pleasing themselves as to the extent to which their respective taste may lead them, though very few adopt the expensive practice of wearing full ball costume. The expenses of these entertainments, at which some fifty or sixty couples gather, are not inordinate, as the committee provide refreshment of only the lighter kinds. The variety of the forms of female loveliness to be observed at these pleasant meetings is not without its charm for the appreciative beholder. In the same set may be seen an Anglo-Saxon blonde of the finest type, and the dark-eyed beauty whose charms gather no slight measure of their attraction from the Indian blood which flows in her veins. Nor need it be supposed for a moment that the latter is one whit less entertaining a partner than her golden-haired rival, for the young ladies of Red River have not failed to improve the educational opportunities with which far seeing missionary churches provided them. It may not be surperfluous to remark that these weekly hops are conducted in precisely the same manner as similar festivals in Canada or England, engagements being made by *carte*, and none of the "calling" Manitoba troubles in the Cabinet once more. It is hard to convince the average Manitoban that the Government of Canada would stoop to such a piece of chicanery purely as an electioneering tactic. People here say they do not want O'Donoughue back, and wonder, as he has no property here, to the knowledge of any of his former associates, why the Ottawa authorities should be anxious to facilitate the return to this frontier Province of a man well-known to have been mixed up with the Red River rebellion and various Fenian schemes of mischief. It is reported that O'Donoughue is still in communication with Irish Nationalist leaders in the States, and that he corresponds regularly with that arch villian O'Dynamite Ross. It is certainly very good of Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie to provide facilities for the carrying out of the objects of the skirmishing fund in Manitoba; but we would rather be excused. We should not like to see our city hall blown up with dynamite-glycerine, and it would be a "terrible blow" (to quote Guy Fawkes' warning words to Lord Montcalge) if, some day when M. Cauchon was opening our Provincial Legislature, all the chief wisdom, wit, and beauty in Manitoba were to succumb to asphyxiation by the fumes of the fatal cerinim. Again, O'Donoghue is not a British subject, and that is another reason why Manitobans object to his being made the subject of an amnesty, however partial, after breaking the law of the land, and without any demand (that has been made public) from the Government to which he owes allegiance. I do not believe he has ever sought to deck himself a citizen of the United States. He has flirted around Washington, and the Fenian raid took place, and he soon after the indictment found against him for violation of the neutrality law, quashed, owing to the grand jury having been illegally constituted. During his stay at Washington Madame Cauchon drove to the winter in Florida and come to Manitoba next summer, she might have lived to brighten the capital of this Province with her presence for some years. The climate of Manitoba and Minnesota, it is well known, proves often highly beneficial to invalids suffering from lung disease; but, in cases where the patient is very weak and the malady very deep-seated, the bracing atmosphere of a North-West winter is far more likely to kill than cure.

The momentary feeling of depression which was caused in the public mind by the death of Madame Cauchon and her subsequent funeral has now almost entirely disappeared, and the world wags as usual. A concert by the Church of England choir in aid of their organ fund, which was to have taken place the day after the interment, was postponed for a week; but the "Winnipeg Assemblies" came off as usual a day later, and the evening following the Temperance people had a grand concert in aid of the building fund of their fine hall.

A propose of the Assemblies, a stranger in Manitoba would not be a little surprised at the display of beauty and fashion to be witnessed at these gatherings. For several seasons past the same institution has existed under the name of the Ariel club, and in early days the votaries of Terpsichore who had the privilege of the *entrée* might be seen in the ante-rooms all the way from the full dress uniform of an officer in the Canadian garrison to the miscellaneous rig of a Red River half-breed. Now *sans ceremonie tout cela*, and full dress is *de rigueur* among the gentlemen, the ladies pleasing themselves as to the extent to which their respective taste may lead them, though very few adopt the expensive practice of wearing full ball costume. The expenses of these entertainments, at which some fifty or sixty couples gather, are not inordinate, as the committee provide refreshment of only the lighter kinds. The variety of the forms of female loveliness to be observed at these pleasant meetings is not without its charm for the appreciative beholder. In the same set may be seen an Anglo-Saxon blonde of the finest type, and the dark-eyed beauty whose charms gather no slight measure of their attraction from the Indian blood which flows in her veins. Nor need it be supposed for a moment that the latter is one whit less entertaining a partner than her golden-haired rival, for the young ladies of Red River have not failed to improve the educational opportunities with which far seeing missionary churches provided them. It may not be surperfluous to remark that these weekly hops are conducted in precisely the same manner as similar festivals in Canada or England, engagements being made by *carte*, and none of the "calling" Manitoba troubles in the Cabinet once more. It is hard to convince the average Manitoban that the Government of Canada would stoop to such a piece of chicanery purely as an electioneering tactic. People here say they do not want O'Donoughue back, and wonder, as he has no property here, to the knowledge of any of his former associates, why the Ottawa authorities should be anxious to facilitate the return to this frontier Province of a man well-known to have been mixed up with the Red River rebellion and various Fenian schemes of mischief. It is reported that the action against prominent gamblers of that city to recover a hundred thousand dollars, which, he asserts, has been lost at play by employees of his bank.

The Spanish troops have won a few more unimportant victories in Cuba. Preparations are being made there for the celebration on a grand scale of the King of Spain's wedding.

The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce have passed a resolution calling for a national convention to consider "the question of improving the United States Merchant marine.

The Cunard company have partially withdrawn their line of steamships sailing between Liverpool and Boston, a fact considered to indicate a great falling off in the commerce of the "Hub."

Rev. Jonathan Crane, pastor of the First Congregational church, Middletown, stricken with apoplexy while preaching on Sunday morning, died on Christmas afternoon. He had been forty years in the ministry.

[illegible] will report a proposition to re-impose the income tax, in order to obtain a decrease of the tobacco tax and of one or two other internal revenue taxes.

The decline in United States bonds last week which was attributed to the threatened passage of the silver bill, is now said to have been due to large sales by the National Trust Company which, is reported to be in an unusual condition.

Senator Blaine is credited with saying the Southern people are playing a policy whereby they hope to gain possession of the Government and that harmony between President Hayes and the Republican party under present circumstances is impossible.

A royal decree has been received at Havana putting an end to the conflict of jurisdiction between Captain-General Jovellie and the Supreme Court-martial, and ensuring the court for infringing on the Royal prerogative in the matter of the fraudulent army purveyors.

It is expected the records of the United States capitol to be chosen at the Centennial of Venus will indicate the sun's distance from the earth to be nearly half a million miles less than believed at present. The old calculation was ninety-two millions, but the British astronomers now proclaim it ninety-one and a half million miles.

Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, of Halifax, has said to contain [illegible] and seeking recognition [illegible] The Bill-Brooklyn Bridge and the Pennsylvania and South-Eastern Railroad Companies have been amicably adjusted.

Mr. Cameron, the Justice of Peace, who [illegible] Police Court, Toronto, [illegible] of convicts [illegible] to [illegible] Mr. Justice Wilson, [illegible] and Balfour from [illegible] Mr. Justice Wilson, [illegible] and Balfour [illegible] Mr. Justice Wilson, [illegible] and Balfour [illegible] Mr. Justice Wilson, [illegible] and Balfour