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Miscellaneous.

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THOS. KEYES, St. Catharines P. O., Ont. Dated 2nd Feb., 1878. 306-1

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The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 307. TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CREDIT VOTE CARRIED

Britain's Fleet in the Sea of Marmora.

Mr. Gladstone's Windows Smashed by a Mob.

British Fleet to go to Constantinople.

Probable Russian Occupation of Constantinople.

FORCE TO BE USED IF NECESSARY.

THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

THE COMING CONFERENCE.

ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

Great Activity at the English Dockyards.

DEATH OF THE POPE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

THE WAR—Specials to the English papers profess to give some additional conditions of the armistice, to which, however, a note is attached that they must be taken with reserve. The Grand Duke Nicholas and staff are expected to visit Constantinople while the armistice is in force. The telegraph line from the Turkish capital to Odessa has been cut and the quickest communication is now through Russia. Russia's delay in replying to Austria's invitation to the Conference is attributed to a desire to decide upon preliminaries of peace based upon the bases which have been signed before entering the Conference. According to an Adrianople correspondent, the delay in signing the armistice was in consequence of the Turkish plenipotentiaries declining to accept the condition making Bulgaria a principality, on the ground that it would be the destruction of the Turkish Empire in Europe. It is announced from Constantinople that the lines of defence are being dismantled and that some Russian Generals have arrived to assist in a settlement of the boundaries. The Turks still hold the line for settlement at the Conference, but will probably not object to Turkey's being represented. The Russians are receiving large reinforcements, and the troops in Roumelia have been ordered to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Both houses of the Roumanian Parliament have decided not to cede Bessarabia to Russia on any terms, and to appeal to the Powers to sustain them. An armistice has been signed by Turkey and Greece by which hostilities will cease, the Greek troops remaining in Thessaly and Epirus, and no attack be made on the Cretan insurgents.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—After a heated debate in the Commons yesterday Mr. Foster's amendment to the supplementary vote was withdrawn, but a division took place on the motion to go into committee on the credit, resulting in the motion being sustained by 295 to 96. The minority consisted of the extreme Radical section of the Opposition and some Liberals, the bulk of the party abstaining from voting. The House went into committee and immediately adjourned until to-morrow. Sir Stafford Northcote, in the Commons, and Lord Derby, in the Lords, confirmed the report of the Russian advance on Constantinople and the occupation of some forts on the line of defence, and stated that an explanation had been asked of St. Petersburg, the Czar's attention being particularly drawn to his statement in July that the Turkish capital would not be occupied unless the military situation made it necessary. Sir Stafford stated that there was good reason to believe telegraphic communication with Constantinople had been interrupted, some of Mr. Layard's telegrams being delayed, some sent by a circuitous route, and some not being received at all. Sir Stafford read a letter to the House from Lord Beaconsfield branding the *Daily News* despatch from Adrianople stating Server Pasha had affirmed Turkey had been promised by himself and Mr. Layard that England would intervene an "infamous fabrication." Lord Derby further stated the Turkish troops had been compelled to evacuate a port on the Sea of Marmora and that the Porte was greatly alarmed and could not understand Russia's actions. The Servians, his lordship announced, were also reported to be advancing on the railway towards Salonica and had destroyed a place called Viasja. The Porte was still ignorant of some of the terms of the armistice, although five days had elapsed since its signature. The Russians had requested the abandonment of lines which would leave Constantinople undefended. In the view of her Majesty's Government there was no necessity for the Russian advance, which was possibly in contravention of the provisions of the armistice. A Vienna correspondent says a telegram has been received there stating the British fleet are again leaving for the Dardanelles. The *Post* declares the Government is aware British interests have been attacked and will adopt measures for their defence. Popular feeling is reported intensely hostile, and the mob has demolished the windows both of Mr. Gladstone's house and the *Daily News* office.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

On Friday Sir Stafford Northcote, in the Commons, stated the summary of the terms of armistice disclosed such a state of affairs, that the fleet had been ordered to Constantinople to protect life and property, not as a breach of neutrality. He added that the other Powers had been invited to join in tha movement, and Russia had also been notified. Lord Hartington regarded the action favourably, and received an overhauling from Mr. Fawcett for relinquishing opposition. Lord Derby made the same announcement in the Lords, declaring he approved of the order in consequence of the altered aspect of affairs. His Lordship added that one Power—probably Italy, whose fleet is announced elsewhere to have already arrived off Salonica—had applied to the Porte for permission for its fleet to enter Turkish waters. In Committee of the Whole, after debate, the credit was passed by 328 to 124, Lord Hartington and Mr. Forster leaving the House, and being hissed by a section of their own party for doing so.

THE PEACE CONDITIONS.—According to a Vienna despatch a defensive and offensive alliance between Russia and Turkey is included in the definitive treaty of peace. Official information has been received in London from St. Petersburg confirming the correctness of the conditions already published, excepting that they are only five in number instead of six, the evacuation of the fortresses, which is contained in the armistice, not being included. The last condition provides for the negotiation of the final treaty at either Odessa or Sebastopol. According to a despatch from Mr. Layard to the English Foreign Office the armistice terms place nearly all of Bulgaria and Roumelia up to the lines of Constantinople and Gallipoli in Russian hands, three days' notice is to be given of the recommencement of hostilities, and arms, etc., are to be removed from the forts and places within the neutral zone. Austria is understood not to be opposed to the occupation of the Danubian fortresses. From the Emperor Wilhelm's speech at the opening of Parliament on Thursday, it is concluded Germany has not engaged to support Russia's new demands. The Italian fleet has arrived at Salonica. A Cabinet crisis is reported in Constantinople in consequence of the abolition of the Grand Vizierate without consulting Parliament and the contemplated policy of the new President of the Council. The Russians have already occupied a port on the Sea of Marmora and Osmanli, and will occupy, in accordance with the armistice conditions, Rustchuk, Widdin, Silistria, Belgradjik, and Erzeroum. Suleiman Pasha has gone to the capital of Thessaly, the Provisional Government of which province have proclaimed its annexation to Greece and entreated protection. Osman Pasha is to be court-martialled shortly on a charge of burying prisoners alive. The Russians are accused of depredations around Adrianople.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.

THE COMING CONFERENCE.—A further reply received at Vienna from Russia to Austria's invitation to a Conference, shows the St. Petersburg Government intend to reserve certain conditions as not debatable, but that the Conference will take place is considered beyond doubt, although very great confidence does not exist in a satisfactory result. Prince Gortschakoff is stated to insist upon presiding, and Austria is said to be inclined to acquiesce. A Vienna correspondent says Austria persists in Turkey sending a representative to the Conference, but a Pera correspondent states a rumour is current that the Porte has an agreement with Russia, in accordance with which it will decline to be represented. A meeting is being arranged, it is believed, between the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Sultan. The remaining negotiations are to be conducted after all at Adrianople, the armistice conditions naming Odessa or Sebastopol having been drawn up in November. St. Petersburg advices all show the existence of a complete understanding between the Russian headquarters and the Turkish plenipotentiaries. In Bosnia the Christians are joining Greece. The recall of the troops from Thessaly has caused great dissatisfaction among the Greek populace, and the Government has determined upon continuing warlike preparations at home. The Porte having objected to Montenegro establishing a line of demarcation for armistice on the basis of *uti possidetis*, a renewal of hostilities is believed to be imminent. All restrictions have been removed on the export of grain from the Black Sea ports.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.—A St. Petersburg despatch states Russia had determined to regulate her attitude by that of England. While considering the despatch of the Mediterranean fleet to Constantinople as restoring to her liberty of action, she will welcome it, if it is intended to maintain order, and to help in a durable solution of the Eastern question, as an auxiliary. The *Times* approves of the action of the Government in despatching the fleet. It thinks all danger of a renewal of the war is over, and that all England has to concern herself about is the protection of her interests, which it seems to consider in no peril if Russia fulfils her promises. The announcement of the orders to the fleet was the cause of considerable excitement at St. Petersburg and gave rise to an impression that it might lead to serious complications, a feeling intensified by the passing of the vote of credit. In certain circles at the Russian capital England's action is considered a breach of neutrality, and would justify a declaration of war, which at the present moment would be very popular. The Russian Government, however, has not adopted this view, but on all sides it is acknowledged the situation is extremely critical, and any want of tact on the part of the British Cabinet would precipitate a conflict. At Berlin the action of the English Government has produced the profoundest impression, and it is questioned whether Russia thereby has not become possessed of the right to march on Constantinople. In fact a Berlin special says Gortschakoff has notified the Powers that since England considers it necessary to send a fleet to Constantinople to protect Christians, Russia has also a right, with the same object, to occupy the Turkish capital from the land. All may depend, a Vienna correspondent thinks, on which Power can telegraph to the seat of war soonest. Dispatches received at Vienna on Saturday night declare the Porte denies permission has been granted to the English fleet to pass the Dardanelles, and Austria is said to have also applied for a firman for her vessels to enter Turkish waters if one is granted to England.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

In the Imperial House of Commons on Monday Sir Stafford Northcote stated the Government had not changed its intention regarding the despatch of the fleet to Constantinople, but there had been some delay. In the Lords, the Earl of Derby expressed his belief that the Porte would grant the necessary permission for the fleet to enter Turkish waters, and that three other Powers had applied for a firman to ascend the straits. The *Times* points out that Lord Derby laid particular stress in his statement upon the fact that the other Powers might not consider it advisable to avail themselves of their firmans, in which case it says England would be face to face at Constantinople with Russia alone, and everything would turn upon the character of the latter's occupation, which if similar to the German entry into Paris in 1870 need not cause alarm, but if an occupation in force were to take place with no apparent limit in point of time, then the Government would have thrown upon it a grave responsibility. Certain limits have been laid down which should Russia go beyond the Government will have to act promptly and boldly. An order has been sent to Chatham giving instructions for the whole force of employees to work overtime in order to complete the vessels in hand, and more workmen have been engaged at Woolwich, Portsmouth, and Devonport, at all of which the greatest activity prevails. A regiment lying at Plymouth under orders for Aldershot has been directed to hold itself ready for another destination. All these preparations certainly show that a crisis is at hand, and that a few days, and possibly a few hours, may decide whether the British Empire is to be involved in a great and terrible conflict. That Russia intends to occupy Constantinople is now beyond all doubt, but the character of the occupation remains to be seen. A St. Petersburg correspondent states positively orders have been sent to the Russian troops to enter the city, and that Count Schouvaloff has been instructed to explain to Lord Derby that Russia is compelled to take this step not with any intention of aggravating the situation, but in order to place herself on the same footing as the other Powers. The ambassadors at Constantinople have advised the Porte to compromise by allowing two war vessels to each Power to enter the Straits, and this suggestion the Turkish Government is reported probably willing to act upon. The Prince of Prussia, in receiving the Presidents of the Reichstag on Sunday, is reported to have declared while regarding the situation as indeed serious, he still had hopes that peace would be maintained. Italy has replied to a note from the Porte regretting Greece's attitude, and stating she would remonstrate with the Athens Government. The Ottoman Chamber have, by a large majority, declared the new Ministry unconstitutional. Russia is resolved to disregard Roumania's protest, and to annex Bessarabia in spite of it.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—In consequence of the refusal of the Turkish Government to permit the British fleet to pass the Dardanelles, the Channel Fleet has been ordered to assemble at Gibraltar immediately for orders.

The news of the refusal by the Porte of a firman for the passage of the Straits by the fleet has caused a great sensation, though the excitement is less than last week.

The *Times'* leading editorial says:—"The fleet must go to Constantinople for the protection of England's legitimate interests in the city and the Straits. There need be no disguise, that is the real purpose with which our fleet will be sent to the Bosphorus, and Lord Derby would have done well to have avowed this fact plainly, instead of evading its responsibility by the transparent excuse of affording protection to British subjects and other persons. It is best to avow the simple truth, that as we intend to have a voice in the settlement of the future of Constantinople and the Straits, we deem it prudent and our plain right to assert some hold upon these important positions. But Russia, beyond question, has not the slightest occasion for any further military guarantee for her own claims than she already possesses. The Turks and Constantinople itself are at her mercy."

Mr. Jos. Cowen, Radical Reformer, member of Parliament for Newcastle-on-Tyne, made a violent speech in the House of Commons last night against Russia, which the morning papers criticise sharply as tending to provoke war.

The First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons last night, and then on the Government's responsibility, but it would be inconsistent with his duty to state their nature.

It is understood Admiral Hornby is instructed to force the Dardanelles with, if necessary, the whole of his fleet of ironclads. The matter caused a long discussion in to-day's Cabinet Council. Vefyk Effendi's declaration on Monday in the Turkish Parliament, as reported last night, seems to indicate, however, that it will not be necessary to use force.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed to the Porte that the Russians will enter Constantinople if the British fleet enters the Bosphorus.

All the workmen in the Sheerness dockyard have been ordered to work overtime.

A St. Petersburg despatch states both press and public highly approve of Prince Gortschakoff's telegram of Sunday to the Powers, declaring that as Great Britain and the other Powers had determined to send fleets for the protection of their subjects in Constantinople, Russia would be obliged to contemplate the entry of a portion of her troops into Constantinople for the protection of Christian residents.

Austria does not object to the retrocession of Bessarabia if Roumania retains the mouth of the Danube, and does not acquire Widdin as compensation.

Russia has notified Austria that among the questions withdrawn from the consideration of the Conference are the reorganization of Bulgaria, the occupation of Bulgaria by the Russian troops, and the reannexation of Bessarabia. This note has given timbrage at Vienna.

Prince Bismarck has notified the Parliamentary leaders he will postpone answering the interpellation on the foreign policy in consequence of the continual changes in the aspect of the Eastern questions.

A Constantinople despatch says Sabdoullah Bey, the Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, has been appointed second delegate to conduct peace negotiations in place of Sadyk Pasha. Vefik Effendi informed the Chamber to-day he hoped to communicate the peace conditions four days hence. He declared if the British fleet passed the Dardanelles he would protest and cast the responsibility for the consequences upon England.

ROME, Feb. 12.—In reply to cable questions from several foreign Courts, the Papal Nuncios have been instructed to announce the funeral of the Pope will be privately celebrated in the Sistine chapel Feb. 16th, 17th, and 18th, consequently persons attending the service will do so in a private manner. This is undoubtedly to avoid the necessity of assigning special accommodation for the Italian Royal family and Ministers, or refusing to do so.

The Chamberlain has declared to the Catholic Governments that the assembly of the Conclave in Rome must not be considered as prejudicing any question affecting the rights of the Holy See. The Cardinals will assemble in Conclave on the 18th inst. The proclamation of a new Pope will be made from the grand balcony of the Vatican Basilica.

The report that the Cardinals rejected the idea of reconciliation with Italy is untrue. The decision of such questions appertains solely to the Pope.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The question of peace or war now apparently rests entirely with Russia. Britain's fleet has passed the Dardanelles and is in the Sea of Marmora. Admiral Hornby has with him, it is known for a fact, six ships, and may have more, having been given full discretion as to the force he would take. Russia had taken measures for the advance of her troops into Constantinople immediately any foreign war vessels entered the Straits, and it is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that now, the Ottoman capital is occupied by foreign soldiers. The Sultan positively declined to grant a firman for the entrance of the British fleet into the Straits, but on its making its appearance contented itself with making a protest. In Austria the excitement is intense and mobilization is urged on all sides. Lord Derby has not resigned, but a large portion of the Conservative party seem to be displeased with his peaceful policy, and Sir Stafford Northcote is said to have been asked to call a meeting of the party to express want of confidence in his lordship.

Death of the Pope.

The Pope died on Thursday. Cardinal Panebianco administered the last sacrament. All the ambassadors accredited to the Vatican called to make inquiries during the morning. King Humbert also constantly sent for information. No one is now admitted to the Vatican except the Pontifical Chamberlains, who are charged with the office of guarding the corpse. Mgr. Simeoni, Cardinal Secretary of State, has ordered the *Osservatore Romano*, the daily organ of the Vatican, to suspend publication until to-morrow. The city is perfectly tranquil. The authorities have taken all the measures they deem necessary. The police and municipal guards present a formidable appearance.

The Pope's legs were so much better yesterday he was able to walk a few steps. It is believed this exertion was fatal. A change for the worse occurred at four o'clock in the morning, when the death agony commenced. The Cardinals were assembled in Council in the next room, but all, together with the dignitaries of the Papal Court, were at his bedside at the moment of death. He rallied several times, but said to his physicians, "Death wins this time." He was alternately lucid and wandering. His last moments were lucid. He said, "Guard the Church I loved so well and sacrefully." The immediate cause of death was the closing of the wound in the leg, which made the humours mount into the lungs and brain. Cardinals Manning and Howard, and many others, were present at his death.

WEST NORTHUMBERLAND.

Nomination of the Conservative Candidate.

COBOURG, Feb. 9.—At a large representative meeting of the members of the Liberal-Conservative Association of this riding held here to-day, the Hon. Jas. Cockburn was chosen as the Opposition candidate for the Dominion Parliament.

Garrison Commons Deputation.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—The deputation from Toronto, on the above subject, had the appointed interview with the Ministers of Militia this morning. The Ministers listened attentively to all that was said to him, but gave no indication of what the decision of the Government would be. The deputation urged the absolute necessity of obtaining an immediate answer to their petition.

Large Liberal-Conservative Meeting in North Bruce.

PORT ELGIN, Feb. 11.—The annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the North Riding of Bruce was held in Worth's Hotel, Burgoyne, on Friday night. The gathering was large and influential. Lieut.-Col. Sproule, of Walkerton, was unanimously chosen the standard bearer of the party to contest the riding in the coming election for the House of Commons. The following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year:—W. H. Osborne, Invermay, Vice-President; M. Hunter, Port Elgin, Secretary; John George, Port Elgin, Treasurer; W. Hoare, Invermay, Corresponding Secretary. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the party have every confidence they can redeem the riding in the coming contest. Preliminary arrangements were made for a grand demonstration to be held at Port Elgin in the early part of the coming summer, at which Sir John Macdonald has kindly consented to be present.

PETTITS' EYE-SALVE.

An Infallible Remedy for all Diseases of the Eye (acute or chronic), Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and Weakness of Vision from Any Cause.

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PETTIT & BARKER, Proprietors, Fredonia, N. Y.
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Demosthenes.

If Demosthenes had not suffered and by unwearied efforts overcome great obstacles, would he have become the greatest orator in the world? If our modern Demosthenes have a cough, cold, or tickling of the throat, nothing will relieve them so speedily as Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It is an excellent remedy for quinsy, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, etc. For sale by all dealers, at 25c. per bottle.

The Jesuit Church, on West Sixteenth street, New York, celebrated all over the continent not only for the zeal and piety of its clergy, but for the excellence of its music. Dr. Berge, the organist, was afflicted with an aneurism in the arms; tried the most eminent surgeons without success; Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia cured him. Sold by E. Hooper & Co.

We dear that Mr. E. King Dodds is about to leave on a lecturing tour through New England, and he purposes making a thorough enquiry into the practical working of the liquor laws there.

A very large freight business is being done at the present time over the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce railway. Heavy freight trains are constantly passing through Galt, so says the *Reporter*.

A young married woman named Bogart swallowed a quantity of strychnine at Chatham on Thursday for the purpose of committing suicide, on account, it is alleged, of ill-treatment by her husband. She may survive.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

Ten grain firms have failed in Belfast.

General Garibaldi is ill, but not dangerously.

The United States Congress is expected to sit till August.

An immediate change is probable in President Hayes' Southern policy.

The coast defences of the Dominion are to be placed in an efficient state.

The Liberal-Conservatives are organising in Halifax for the general election.

Secretary Sherman threatens to resign if Congress passes the Bland Silver Bill.

The Quebec Legislature adjourned out of respect to the memory of the Pope.

The Cardinals by thirty to ten have rejected the idea of reconciliation with Italy.

Lady Coleridge, wife of Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, is dead.

The Wigan weavers, numbering twelve thousand, intend to resist the threatened reduction in wages.

A "better terms" deputation from the Local Government left St. John, N.B., on Saturday for Ottawa.

A teller in the Bank of North America, New York, is a defaulter to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars.

Hon. James Cockburn will contest West Northumberland in the Conservative interest at the general election.

The appointment of Mr. J. Rosaire Thibeaudeau, of Montreal, to the Senate for Rigaud division, has been gazetted.

The masons on strike in London are endeavouring to arrange for an arbitration of their differences with the employers.

The strike of Northumberland miners has terminated by the men accepting the twelve and a half per cent. reduction.

Judgment will probably be given by the Supreme Court in about a fortnight in the Charlevoix and Jacques Cartier election cases.

H. M. Stanley dined with the Prince of Wales on Thursday evening, and afterwards addressed the Royal Geographical Society.

A question is to be asked in the German Parliament of the Chancellor whether he intends to make a statement on the Eastern question.

The Washington House sub-Committee on Territories have decided to report adversely on the proposition to admit Utah as a State.

A rumour having got abroad that the Marquis of Hartington had resigned the Liberal leadership, the *Post* authoritatively denies it.

The harbour of Pago Pago, which has been ceded to the United States by Samoa, is said to be the best harbour in the South Pacific ocean.

The conviction of Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant for the publication of an immoral pamphlet has been quashed by the Court of Errors.

The Halifax militia expect to be called on to do garrison duty in the event of the regulars being withdrawn for active service in the East.

A fire at Troy, N. Y., has destroyed the *Times* building and a number of offices, doing damage to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars.

A man has been committed for trial by the Hamilton Police Magistrate for refusing to help a constable to make an arrest when called upon to do so.

The Connecticut and Passumpsic Railway Company has entered an action at Montreal against the South-Eastern Railway Company for $100,000.

A meeting of railway magnates to arrange freight rates, which was to have been held in New York on Monday, has been indefinitely postponed.

Sixty millions in U. S. Government bonds have been returned from England and Germany within three months as the result of the silver agitation.

A telegram from Cape Town announces a general advance was made on the 15th ult. against the Kaffres, who were completely defeated with heavy loss.

The ex-Treasurer of Quebec city declares the deficit recently discovered in his accounts had existed six years, and none of the Corporation were aware of it.

The weavers at Oldham having given notice of their intention not to accept a reduction of wages, the masters have determined to close the mills on Feb. 21st.

Six million eight hundred thousand bushels of barley were exported from Ontario into the United States last year against seven million five hundred thousand in 1876.

Two Montreal military officers have expressed their willingness to raise two regiments of a thusand men each for service in the East if necessary, in defence of the Empire.

Revenues of United States Government are said to have shown a startling falling off within the past few weeks, due, it is believed, to the silver tariff, and revenue agitations.

The total majority for the repeal of the Dunkin Act in Lennox and Addington is 802. The supporters of the measure intend to test the validity of the election in the Courts.

Lieut.-Col. Littleton, Military Secretary Capt. Hamilton, A. D. C., and all officers of the regular army, have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness to join their corps.

The hardware works of Mr. James Smart at Brockville, were destroyed by fire on Sunday. The loss is set at $50,000. One hundred and twenty-five hands are thrown out of employment.

H. M. Stanley was entertained by the Royal Geographical Society on Saturday. He defended himself vigorously against the charge of having made minecessary war on the native tribes.

Newfoundlanders allege that the reason the Gloucester fishing vessels returned without cargoes was because they declined to pay the price asked by the fishermen, and no violence was used.

It is stated Messrs. Bannatyne, member far Provencher, and Cunningham, member for New Westminster, will not take their seats this session, in consequence of violation of the independence of Parliament Act.

The President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at its annual meeting yesterday, attributed the depression in business to over-production, foreign competition, and legislation limiting the hours of labour.

The Synod of the Diocese of Toronto met in St. James' school-house on Tuesday for the electign of a Coadjutor Bishop, and discussed the subject at great length, the proposition to proceed with the election being finally adopted.

At a sale of land for taxes in Stueben county, N.Y., two hundred armed men appeared and intimidated buyers. Aid from the State was applied for, but the sheriff was informed he must exhaust his own powers before it could be granted.

The captain of a Gloucester, Mass., fishing schooner which was driven from the fisheries by Newfoundland fishermen, claims indemnity for the loss sustained—set at five thousand dollars—and the protection of his Government. The antipathy of the Newfoundlanders is attributed to the fact that the Americans were fishing for themselves instead of buying from them, as in former years.

Representative Turner, of Kentucky, proposes to introduce a resolution into the House of Representatives providing the Government shall appropriate ninety million dollars for the construction of public works to relieve the labouring classes.

Lord Chancellor Cairns will introduce a bill in the House of Lords on Thursday relative to criminal jurisdiction in territorial waters. This action has special reference to the running down of the Strathclyde by the German steamer Franconia, off Dover.

Railway communication between St. Paul and Manitoba is near at hand, the St. Paul and Pacific Railway having been purchased by St. Paul and Canadian capitalists. The line will be at once extended to Pembina, where it will connect with the branch of the Canada Pacific.

News comes that after the funeral service of the late Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, an Orsini bomb was thrown among the returning crowd, and five persons slightly wounded. The police with difficulty prevented the lynching of the person who threw the bomb, who is probably insane.

The death is announced of Rev. Alexander Duff, LL.D., for over thirty years, from 1829 to 1863, a missionary to India from the Established Church of Scotland. Dr. Duff was, on his return to Scotland in 1863, appointed Convener or Permanent President of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church. He was the author of a number of works principally relating to India and missionary work.

His Excellency the Governor-General, Lady Dufferin, and suite arrived at Montreal on Monday. They were most enthusiastically received at the station by a large concourse of people and a deputation of leading citizens headed by Mayor Beaudry, who read an address of welcome, to which his Excellency briefly replied. Arrived at the Windsor Hotel, the Mayor, on behalf of the Citizens' Committee, presented their Excellencies with another address, which was also responded to by Lord Dufferin.

ONTARIO DAIRYMEN.

Thirteenth Annual Convention.

Large and Influential Gathering—Some Important Subjects Discussed.

By Telegraph to The Mail.]

INGERSOLL, Feb. 13.—The Thirteenth Annual Convention of Ontario Dairymen commenced here today, the gathering being large and influential. The first session opened at 1 p.m., the President, Mr. R. Hopkins, presiding. Prof. Arnold and H. Lewis, from New York, were early in attendance.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, after appointing the various Standing Committees, gave a short and pithy address, expressing himself as being well pleased and encouraged at seeing so many present, and congratulating them on the success of the Ontario Dairymen's Convention, which was the first Dairy Convention ever held in Canada. He then gave a brief history of the Ontario Dairymen's Association, stating that it was the first Convention ever held in Canada. He then gave a brief history of the Ontario Dairymen's Association, stating that it was the first Convention, then after its division into the Eastern and Western Associations, which were now entirely independent institutions, each section being responsible for its own affairs. The liabilities of the Association, which had been incurred in the work of Dairy Schools and the Centennial Exposition, amounted to about $12,000, which would probably be shared by the Eastern and Western sections. An effort would be made which would no doubt be successful, to obtain a special grant from the Government to enable them to wipe out this debt, that both associations might start free from incumbrance.

The first subject on the programme was a paper from Mr. Real, of New York, on the

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF CHEESE AND BUTTER.

Mr. Real, not being able to be present, had forwarded his paper, which was read by the Secretary, Mr. Hegler. The general tenor of this paper was exceedingly encouraging to dairymen. It showed that while almost all other enterprises were in a depressed state, dairying continued to be prosperous. If dairymen would only produce a first-class article of butter and cheese, nothing was more sure than that satisfactory results would follow. Oleomargarin, as well as poor butter and cheese, must be superseded by a good article placed within the reach of all.

Mr. FARRINGTON paid a just tribute to the excellence of Mr. Real's paper, and earnestly urged upon the attention of dairymen the importance of increased attention to the manufacture of their goods, expressing himself as confident in the permanent success of dairymen by so doing.

THE BEST PACKAGE FOR BUTTER.

Mr. WELD, of the *Farmers' Advocate*, took the opportunity to ask what kind of package was the best for butter to send to market, which was answered by

Prof. ARNOLD, who said that as far as his observation and experience went, no kind of wood firkin or tub was equal to white oak. Whatever the kind of wood the package was made of, it must be first soaked in cold brine, the longer the better, and then in boiling hot brine, which had the effect of first extracting the sap and filling up the pores, making it impervious to the air, which was very important. Some vessels were used with great satisfaction by some. When properly glazed tin vessels were good if the tin was pure, but this could seldom be obtained, it being mixed with lead, and other metals, which caused decomposition to take place by means of the electrical currents that were induced.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DAIRY INTEREST.

Rev. W. F. CLARKE hoped that more efficient means would be taken to draw the subject of dairying to the attention of farmers generally, so that they could be convinced of its superior advantages over that of grain raising or cattle for beef, both as to increasing their income and keeping up the fertility of the soil.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

Hon. HARRIS LEWIS, of New York, recommended monthly meetings to be held in different parts of the country, and said that in this way many could be reached and influenced who did not come out to the annual conventions.

THE PRODUCE OF MILK.

Mr. ASHLEY asked what was the reason that some makers produced a pound of cheese for every ten pounds of milk, or less. Was it on account of shipping milk while sweet? Some made in his section guaranteed a pound of cheese for every ten pounds of milk. He had lost considerable by one of his factory men failing to do so.

This led to an animated discussion, many factories reporting their average for the last year, in nearly all of which it was over ten pounds. The conclusion arrived at was that the cheese in Mr. Ashley's section being shipped at twenty days would weigh more than that kept longer; the pasture being better would also improve the milk.

Prof. ARNOLD gave an instance of a dairy in Maine that he visited where it required less than nine pounds of milk to one pound of cheese, and the cheese was of a superior quality, but when he made enquiry he found that a large proportion of their cows were Jerseys.

Evening Session.

ON COOLING MILK.

Prof. ARNOLD was called upon to give an address on cooling milk for the dairy. He recommended such a treatment of the c