CANADIAN.

In Winnipeg land scrip is bulletined at 105.

The London Collegiate Institute, formerly called the "Hellmuth Boys' College," is henceforth to be called "Dufferin College."

A Campbellford man is about to start a hand-car express to carry passengers from Stirling to Belleville, on the line of the Grand Junction railway.

The principal defence of the Mackenzie Government put forward by the *Whig*, appears to be that Sir John Macdonald voted to remove the seat of Government from Kingston in 1843.

Classed according to professions, the Quebec Assembly is composed of 20 lawyers, 12 physicians, 11 merchants, 9 notaries, 7 farmers, 3 gentlemen of means, 2 editors, and 1 surveyor.

Mr. W. D. Hay, of Listowel, lately sold his farm of 100 acres for $6,000, and bought ninety acres within the town limits for $15,000, which latter property he is now selling for town and park lots.

The Galt *Reporter* says:—"The fall wheat in this section is growing very rapidly—so fast, in fact, as to raise the fear of its lodging, and some farmers speak as if they would have to go over their field with a scythe and take off the tops. This is a strange report to make for so early in May."

There has been a crash in Spiritualist circles. Mott, a famous Western medium, has been thoroughly exposed, and a gang of Chicago reporters have unmasked Bastian and Taylor, well-known in Canada, catching Bastian in the act of personating the spirit of a beautiful Indian maiden known as Sunbeam.

Paris *Star*:—"We venture the assertion that these members of Parliament on the Grit side, who think protection to farming interests a good joke, will laugh on the other side of their faces when they seek farmers' votes in the coming contest. Those of them who are not entirely rejected by the people are destined to see new light on the question."

An "object of interest" on the Red river not long ago was a barge carrying about 12,000 lbs. of nitro-glycerine, 1,000 lbs. of dynamite, and 14,500 lbs. of Volney powder, along with a large and valuable lot of batteries, wire, waterproof fuse, and rubber tubing for blasting purposes. Certainly a cargo requiring to be well taken care of.

In the fall of 1826 Mr. Jesse Stover, of North Norwich, planted a sapling of the black oak species on his farm, which he raised with great care and attention. As a consequence the growth of the tree was very rapid, far beyond Mr. Stover's expectations. Recently it was cut down, and when taken to the saw-mill made 781 feet of lumber.

Times *are* hard about Pembroke. The Ottawa *Citizen* having stated that a bank was about to be established there, a correspondent of the Renfrew *Mercury* indignantly denies it and hurls the slander back in the teeth of the *Citizen*, adding: "One would think that our townspeople were millionaires instead of being for the most part financially embarrassed."

The P. E. I. *Patriot*, in discussing the probability of England going to war with Russia, and the subject of Russian privateering, says the Island is practically defenceless, and adds:—"Our danger would lie in a sudden surprise by a privateer who would pounce down upon us and demand two or three hundred thousand dollars as the price of the safety of our town."

Montreal *Gazette*:—"The friends of the Government may as well make up their minds to the inevitable. The Opposition have won at least thirty-four seats, and that is sufficient for the practical and paramount duty of condemning the partizanship of the Lieutenant-Governor, and turning the usurpers, whom he has for the moment placed in office, out of the positions they unconstitutionally obtained, and unwarrantably hold."

One day not long ago a child about five years of age, of Mr. George H. Humphrey, of the 2nd concession of Huron township, County of Bruce, was nearly killed by a ram. The child had strayed into a field near the house, where it was attacked, and had both its collar bones broken. On the child being missed search was instituted, and it was found lying on the ground insensible, the ram being not far off. Dr. Walden was sent for, and under his care the young sufferer is improving as rapidly as possible.

The *Nouveau Monde* says one of M. Joly's friends in explaining to an Upper Canadian Conservative how the Local Premier would have a majority, though he holds only 31 seats out of the 65, put the matter thus: "You don't know the French Canadians, my dear sir. M. Joly has at his disposal seven registrarships, two coronerships, and a vacancy in the Legislative Council, and that's enough to give the Liberals a majority." Which reminds one of Senator Simpson's opinion of certain Maritime members.

George Newton, of Troy, Township of Beverley, went to a prayer meeting in that village the other evening, and sought to enliven the proceedings by putting on a false face and raising a laugh, after which he stood in the lobby and bowed the worshippers out with his false face. He has since changed his mind about such "fun," as he was brought before W. McDonald, Esq., at Rockton, and had to pay $8.30 for his prank—going home with a face so lengthened out as to preclude the use of his mask for some time to come.

Mr. Edwin Hershey, Reeve of the Township of Bertie, was nominated on Thursday by the Ministerial convention held at Skinner's Corners to contest the County of Welland in the Government interest at the approaching election for the Commons. Mr. Hershey is a respectable man, and as the standard-bearer of the Grit party will no doubt make a fair run, despite the unpopular cause he represents. Welland, which for the last six years has been in the hands of the enemy, will, we have no doubt, be redeemed and that by a large majority.

The Winnipeg *Free Press*, April 23rd, says:—A young man named Bright, who arrived from Toronto a few months ago, forged the name of Mr. Loughead, of this city, to a cheque for $100, which he endeavoured to get cashed at the Ontario Bank this morning. On presentation of the cheque the forgery was discovered, and young Bright immediately left the bank. Bright was accused some was weeks ago of having stolen $35 from Theodore A. Burrows, but, through some flaw in the evidence, his guilt was not fully demonstrated, although there was strong circumstantial evidence against him.

It is announced that a Mr. John Shaw, of Ingersoll, has been appointed steward and storekeeper in the Hamilton Asylum. This is a provincial appointment, and it seems strange that neither in the County of Wentworth nor in the City of Hamilton could be found a man capable of filling the position; or if such a person could be found, that he was not appointed. We can hardly believe that North Wentworth, to go on farther, is so barren of the necessary ability for such a duty, and if our local member did not tender the claims of some of his constituents, we venture to think some of those who have claims on him will feel disappointed.—*Dundas Standard.*

On Thursday the election of four members of the University Senate was held. Dr. Richardson, Mr. Gibson, of Hamilton, and Professor McLellan had retired, their term having expired, and appeared for re-election; while Mr. Meredith's resignation had created a fourth vacancy. The result was as follows:—

Dr. Richardson	404
Mr. Gibson	380
Mr. Bethune, Q.C.	260
Mr. S. Woods, Kingston	322

Mr. Woods was elected to fill Mr. Meredith's unexpired term. Mr. Bethune was elected in place of Professor McLellan, who was defeated by a large majority, receiving only 199 votes.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Interesting Summary of News.

DEATH OF AN EX-TORONTO JOURNALIST

The Leeds *Mercury* says that a telegram has been received announcing the accidental death by drowning, at Auckland, New Zealand, on Wednesday last, of Mr. Alexander Reid, eldest son of Mr. P. Reid, publisher of the *John O'Groat Journal*. The deceased gentleman, who was forty-three years ago, was educated at Pulteneytown Academy, and the High School and University of Edinburgh. He early developed a taste for literary work, and after some experience on the English press, and subsequently on a Toronto paper in Canada, he emigrated to New Zealand in 1861, where his first engagement was on the Dunedin *Times*, his chief being Mr., now Sir Julius, Vogel. He subsequently edited several papers in different districts of New Zealand, and was considered one of the ablest newspaper writers in the colony. Mr. Reid was twice elected a member of the Legislative Council of Nelson, and was appointed inspector of gold mines, an appointment, however, which he declined. A melancholy circumstance connected with his death is the fact that he was preparing for a visit to his friends in the old country.

THE CASE OF MR. FERGUSON.

At a meeting of the U. P. Presbytery, after a considerable amount of wrangling over a personal explanation and protest by Mr. Welch, Mr. Fergus Ferguson spoke at some length on the point of relevancy, which, it seemed to him, was entirely distinct from probation. "It was exclusively the point of the compatibility of two abstract statements of doctrine." Dr. George Jeffrey then stated the subject matter of the second count of the libel, and moved its relevancy. Dr. Edwards seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Stark and Dr. Young. Mr. Thomas Dobbie moved, as an amendment, that the count be found irrelevant; Mr. Mathieson seconded, and Mr. Wilson spoke in support. On a division, 56 sustained the libel and 39 opposed it. The Court then adjourned.

TAMWORTH ELECTION.

At the polling for the representation of Tamworth much excitement prevailed, and the day was generally kept as a holiday. After the poll closed at four o'clock the excitement increased until the declaration of the numbers, which were as follows:—Mr. Hamar Bass, Liberal, 1,186; Colonel Bridgeman, Conservative, 667. The declaration of the poll from the Town Hall was received with an outburst of cheering. Colonel Bridgeman, the defeated candidate, thanked his supporters, and said he would take his beating as an English soldier should. Mr. Bass afterwards appeared in an open carriage, and addressed the electors.

DUBLIN ELECTION.

There will probably be a spirited contest for the representation of Clare County, vacant by Sir Bryan O'Loghlin's acceptance of a post in Victoria. Mr. J. N. Burton is already canvassing in the Liberal interest, and it is believed The O'Gorman Mahon will also come forward. Mr. Reeves is mentioned as a candidate on Liberal-Conservative principles.

THE LATE LORD LEITRIM.

A correspondent of the Ulster *Echo* states the facts which have come to his knowledge in the course of a tour through the principal portions of the Leitrim estates in Donegal. His conclusions with respect to the character of the late Earl of Leitrim as a landlord are most unfavourable to his Lordship's memory; but on a point in the unfortunate case which is at present the matter of greatest interest his testimony goes far to vindicate the reputation of the murdered nobleman. He says:—"The flagrant charges of immorality which have been heaped upon him came upon the people of the neighbourhood of Manor Vaughan by surprise. From all the enquiries which I made on the subject I am convinced that, whatever may have been the faults of Lord Leitrim, the charge that he evicted tenants because their daughters refused to submit to dishonour rests on too shadowy a foundation to deserve serious consideration. Even among those who hold the strongest views upon Lord Leitrim's conduct as a landlord the charge is discredited, and I did not meet a single person who regarded it as tenable. The sooner the charge is dropped the better it will be for all concerned. It cannot, I am convinced, be sustained."

A very severe article on the late Lord Leitrim, which appears in *Mayfair*, the essence of which has already leaked out in conversation, is attributed to the pen of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P.

ASSAULTING MRS. ROUSBY.

At Bow street, on Saturday, the charge against Herr Bandmann for assaulting Mrs. Rousby was heard before Mr. Flowers. Some dispute arose at rehearsal, and defendant struck Mrs. Rousby a violent blow. He was committed for trial.

DEATH OF MR. CLIFFORD.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—"The other day I mentioned the death of Mr. Geo. Clifford, of the *Times*, who for many years past was a prominent member of the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons. His decease has left a blank which it will be difficult to fill, not so much as regards the services it was his duty to render to the leading journal, as those he unostentatiously discharged in connection with what is called provincial journalism. In this field his influence was great, and he exerted it conscientiously. Professional secrets are not for the public, but there is no betrayal of confidence in saying that for many years he helped to influence the tone of Liberal political thought in this country. His knowledge of politics, though not minute, was great, and his experience greater. Within his own range he was a most capable, accurate, and painstaking writer, and what honour in the shape of praise was accorded to him he accepted with the modesty which is the best accompaniment of ability. Those of his colleagues who knew him best lament his removal, for he added dignity as well as gentleness to the Press Gallery."

AMERICAN MEAT.

The quantity of American meat landed at Liverpool last week was the largest that has yet been received; while the individual consignments in many cases greatly exceed previous ones. The Guion steamer Wyoming brought 3,300 quarters of beef, and 1,300 carcases of mutton, being the largest shipment ever made; the Pennsylvania had on board 2,121 quarters of beef and 305 carcases of mutton; the Germanic 1,600 quarters of beef and 700 carcases of mutton; the City of Brussels, 1,156 quarters of beef, 200 carcases of mutton, and 400 dead pigs; the Baltic, 600 quarters of beef and 300 carcases of mutton; the Erin, 539 quarters of beef and 199 carcases of mutton; and the Java, 370 quarters of beef. During the week several steamers arrived with live stock. The Java brought 166 head of oxen, the Pembroke 139, the Lake Champlain 80, and the Palestine 65, as well as 40 horses. The totals for the week were 9,686 quarters of beef, 3,004 carcases of mutton, 400 dead pigs, 450 live oxen, and 40 horses.

A "PRIESTLY" DISPENSATION.

The Bristol *Mercury* gives the following account of a scene which occurred on Good Friday at the Drill Hall, Merthyr, during the children's one meal a day." Several of the gentlemen dispensing the soup to the children reported to the rector that none of the Irish children would take it. Upon this the rector mounted one of the tables, and crying out "silence!" and blowing his boatswain's whistle, called upon all the Catholic children to stand up. About 800 of these Catholic children partake of the soup every day. He then addressed them as follows:—"Children, I have been told this moment that you refuse to take your soup. I respect your doing so very much; and it brings to my recollection that you acted in the same way in 1875, when we gave the soup here before. You told me in 1875 that you did not like to do so because Father Carr had forbidden you. I saw Father Carr on the following morning and remonstrated with him. He said he had never told you anything of the kind, and felt very sorry you had refused to take it when I informed him of it. At the same time he was glad to hear you showed such good discipline. Now, I have not yet seen the new father who has come after him, but you may take my word for it that he has the same kind feeling towards you hungry children that Father Carr had. Therefore you may well venture to eat your dinner, and think nothing more about it. Besides that, listen to me, every one of you I am a priest as well as they are, in every sense of the word, and I give you dispensation to eat as much bread to-day as you did yesterday. If there is any sin in it I will take it upon myself, and absolve you, every one of you. And if the priest makes a row about it, I will go to him and tell him it is my fault, and ask him to make me do penance, and not you. Now, what do you say? Will you take my dispensation and eat a hearty dinner?" "Yes, yes," said hundreds of little voices. "Well, then," continued the "priestly" rector, "fall to at once and eat as much as you can carry." This was received with much cheering, and the children did fall to in right good earnest, joining heartily in the laugh and the fun of the other children.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The *Globe*, in a special edition, states that Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has been transferred from the command of the Sultan to the Black Prince, and Captain E. H. Howard to the Sultan. On the crews of these ships being changed, Captain R. Bradshaw is to be appointed to the Triumph when commissioned. H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg is appointed to the Duke of Wellington (additional), and Lieut. John J. P. Bell to the Duncan as flag lieutenant to Sir W. King Hall, chief-in-command at Sheerness.

SCOTLAND AND THE WAR.

The Edinburgh correspondent of the *Times* contributes some timely information on Scottish opinions on war and peace. He says:—Mr. Gladstone was certainly right when he told a conference of workingmen in London the other day that "there is not the smallest doubt of the opinion of Scotland." Of course, he spoke of the Eastern question, and he meant to say that "the opinion of Scotland" not only favours a peaceful solution of the question, but believes that the way to such a solution might have been found before this, and that it is even yet possible. These views will, no doubt, be set down to intellectual sluggishness and national caution, or to lack of statesmanship of the highest order. That may be so; but the fact nevertheless remains, of which there can be no doubt, that the great mass of Scotchmen fail to see in the present complication any occasion for war or any warrant for the parade of warlike preparations which the Government has been making in the face of Russia and of Europe. To the unpopularity of the war taxes with Conservatives—at least with non-official Conservatives—almost, if not altogether, as much as with Liberals, I can testify from personal knowledge; and very little doubt is entertained that a general election on the issue of the foreign policy of the Government would at least restore to the Liberal party all that it lost in 1874.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

On the 20th inst. a branch of the City of Glasgow Bank at Douglas, Isle of Man, was entered by thieves, and the sum of £8,750 taken from the strong room. The cashier of the bank, named Andrew William Gray, who is in custody on suspicion with two other persons, named Thomas Roberts and Adam Nix, states that three men in masks met him outside the town late on Saturday night. They demanded from him the keys of the bank. He resisted, when one of them fired at him and shot him through the coat and hat. He fell down insensible, and believes that he was "chloroformed." He says he was dragged to the opposite side of the road, which is very dark, and lay there several hours. The last thing he heard as he was becoming insensible was one of the men saying, "Gentlemen, not one word about this." On recovering his senses on Sunday, he found that the keys of the bank had been taken from him. He made his way to the York Hotel, which is conducted by the prisoner Roberts, with whom Gray has some pecuniary relations. Nix had been a waiter at Castle Mona Hotel, but recently lodged at the York Hotel. Gray informed Roberts and Nix of the attacks on him, and at once sent one of them to alarm the bank, and the other to give information to the police. Dr. Gray, of the hospital, was brought to examine Gray to see if he was injured. It was found that there were a few shot-holes in his coat and one in his hat, and in the coat pocket a pellet was discovered. A subsequent examination by the police revealed the fact that this pellet is a pistol belonging to Gray himself. On the alarm being given at the bank, Mr. Greig, a son of the Manager, went down to the cashier at the York Hotel, and the latter informed him of the way in which the bank keys had been taken from him. Mr. Greig hurried up to the bank, and examination of the premises resulted in the discovery that the strong room had been entered, and the sum of at least £8,750 in gold had been taken. It appeared also that the apartment must have been entered before midnight on Saturday. This room was supposed to be doubly secured. Mr. Gray, as cashier, held the key of the door, which is of solid iron and of great strength, and Mr. J. K. Greig, as manager, had the power of fastening it by means of a thick iron bar, which slipped through into the door from his own bedroom, where it was held down by bolt and key. When Mr. Greig went to bed, which was about midnight, he shot the bolt and fastened it down, but on examining the door, after the cashier had given the alarm, it was found that the strong room door was ajar, and that consequently the bolt from Mr. Greig's bedroom, instead of being fixed into the door, had been shot into open space. Further examination of the bank premises showed that although the windows and doors were fastened with bolts, not one of these had been removed during Sunday.

At the hearing of the charge against the prisoners, Dr. Gray, surgeon to the hospital, stated that he had been called in about five o'clock on Sunday morning to see Gray, and found him in a bedroom at the York Hotel. He seemed in a great state of excitement, and there were bullet-holes through his hat and coat. One of the bullets was stopped by a letter in the breast pocket of the inner coat. He examined Gray, but found no marks of injury on his person. He presented the appearance of a person who had recently been under the influence of drink or of a narcotic. Speaking as a medical man, he could not understand how a sufficient quantity of chloroform could be administered in the way described to have the desired effect, and if so administered it would probably have proved fatal. Witness said that Nix, who went with him to the bank that morning, called attention to one of the windows not being properly fastened, but upon witness examining the window its appearance and the dust showed that it was undisturbed on Saturday night. The police have made a careful examination of Millmount, one of Gray's residences, but no traces of the missing gold were discovered. Gray's and the bank keys were found yesterday lying in the garden of Dr. King, who lives in a house adjoining the bank. The keys were rusty, and had evidently been exposed to the weather. Very large sums in gold and bank notes were left untouched.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

The Bishopric of Lichfield has been offered to, and accepted by, the Rev. William Dalrymple Maclagan, M.A., vicar of Kensington. Mr. Maclagan took the degree of B.A. at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1856, and that of M.A. in 1860. He was ordained deacon and priest in 1856 and 1857 by the Bishop of London, served the curacies of St. Saviour, Paddington, and St. Stephen, Marlebone, up to 1860, when he was appointed secretary to the London Diocesan Church Building Society, his name having been brought to the notice of Bishop Tait by the late Bishop Cotton, who had known him when he was in India. He was curate in charge of Enfield from 1865 to 1869, when Lord Chancellor Hatherley appointed him to the vicarage of St. Mary Newington, a parish which had been much neglected, but which under his auspices was brought to a high state of efficiency. The London *Globe* says that Mr. Maclagan's appointed will give universal satisfaction.

AMERICAN TINNED MEAT.

The medical officer of health at Kidderminster has been called in to see a family named Oakley, four in number, who were suffering from acute symptoms of poisoning. They were in great agony, and one child was nearly dead. It appears the attack came on after they had eaten of some American tinned meat. The sale of the particular brand concerned has been stopped in the town pending an analysis.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* says that a great difference is now noticeable in the tone of feeling between the east and west of London with regard to the prospect of war. In the city war is still regarded as certain, while at the West End just now the most optimist views are in the ascendant.

PRIVATEERING SCARE.

The *Standard* says:—The present unsettled condition of affairs is having a most distressing influence on the British shipping interest at various continental ports. At Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen many merchants, in cases when a voyage of any length is anticipated, are refusing to consign their goods on board ships sailing under the British flag. This has been entirely caused by the scare occasioned by the Russian declarations of privateering.

ITEMS.

There has been a great meeting in Dublin in support of Roman Catholic education in Ireland.

Recruiting is going on briskly in England, as many as 1,500 presenting themselves in one day.

It is rumoured in Sheffield that the Government will prohibit the exportation of 100,000 tons of coal ordered to be shipped at Sunderland for Russia.

The pedestrian O'Leary has completed a walk in Dublin of two hundred and twenty miles, in sixty hours, having commenced on Easter Monday morning, at eleven, in the Exhibition Palace.

At Sheffield, Edward Thomas, a labourer, while looking at some circular saws revolving, suddenly became giddy, and fell into the machinery. His arm was nearly severed from his side, and he was so shockingly injured that he died.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, recently divorced, has just been married to Miss Mary Cholmondeley, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Pitt Cholmondeley, rector of Adlestrop and honorary canon of Gloucester cathedral. The bride is a niece of Lord Leigh.

Mr. Murray is about to publish a new work by the Right. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., entitled "Essays, Letters, and Addresses." They will be in three parts.—I. Personal and Literary. II. Ecclesiastical and Theological. III. European and Historical.

Mr. F. Pennington, who, with Mr. Hopwood, Q.C., has represented Stockport since the general election in 1874, has intimated to the leaders of the Liberal party in that borough that it is his intention to retire from Parliamentary life at the dissolution.

A correspondent of a Scotch paper, twenty-five years resident in the west of Ontario, says that a very general feeling is springing up that the native population of the Dominion will be able henceforth to supply the labour wants of the country without immigration.

Lieut.-Col. Hon. John Constantine Stanley has died at Wimpole street. Colonel Stanley joined the Grenadier Guards in 1838, when he was in his sixteenth year. He served with his regiment in the Crimean war, and in India (in 1856) as aid-de-camp to Lord Canning. He afterwards served in Canada.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, has again unanimously elected his Royal Highness Grand Master. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, both of them having been admitted into the craft by the late King of Sweden.

Over-crowding street cars is not permitted in England. At the Clerkenwell Police Court, Browning, a tram-car conductor, was fined 20s. for permitting seven more passengers to ride in his vehicle than were allowed by the statute. The prosecution was instituted by the Chief Commissioner of Police.

The Bishop of St. Asaph addressing a conference of the clergy of his diocese at Oswestry, urged a policy of conciliation upon the burial question. He advocated an extension of the churchyards, in which he would permit Nonconformists to be buried with such forms as might be approved by their denominations.

We hear from Greenock that two powerful steam vessels, suitable for service in connection with the defence of British ports by sub-marine mines, have just been purchased on behalf of the Government, and that they will be immediately despatched to one of the naval ports to be specially prepared for work of this nature.

At the magisterial enquiry into the murder of Lord Leitrim at Lifford, County-Inspector Carre spoke to the finding of scraps of paper on the spot where the murder took place corresponding with a copy-book found in the house of Thomas McGrenahan, the father of three of the prisoners. The enquiry was again adjourned.

Messrs. Blackwood & Son are about to issue a new series of "Tales from Blackwood." The new volumes will be made up of comparatively recent tales from the magazine. What a mine of enjoyable reading there is in the series published years ago only those who have them know; and it is fair to anticipate as good things in the new series about to begin.

It has been resolved to build a cathedral at Truro as the centre of the new diocese. At first the present insecure church will be removed, and on its site will be built the choir and transept of the future cathedral. This work is estimated to cost twenty thousand pounds, a large portion of which has already been subscribed by the munificence of the county of Cornwall.

Admiral Hornby has issued strict orders that no one writing home from the fleet is to give the slightest information as to its whereabouts, or anything concerning even the ordinary or extraordinary work of the ships; neither, at the same time, is any intelligence to be given concerning anything whatever connected with the well or ill being of the different ships or the fleet.

A curious case has just been tried before the Brussels Tribune of Commerce. A banker having presented a bill of four thousand francs for payment, was offered the amount in five-franc pieces, which he refused on account of their weight, and the bill was then protested. The Court ordered the banker to pay two hundred francs damages to the merchant whose bill he had protested.

The announcement, says the *Standard*, that it has been determined once more to attempt to obtain a sale for horseflesh in London will doubtless gratify those people among us who may have imbibed the hippophagic tastes of our French neighbours; while the movement will have the effect of bringing a new article of diet within the reach of the poor, which should be cheaper than beef and mutton.

The Pope has taken a singular step with regard to the Cardinals who are opposed to his policy. He summoned six of the most noteworthy, and spoke to them in such terms that they were quite taken aback, and could say nothing in opposition to him. Leo XIII., our correspondent adds, told them he should take note of their adhesion as an encouragement to proceed in the line he had adopted; but it is thought that this incident will not checkmate them.

In Littlehampton, Hampshire, a number of the parishioners, who object to the ritual practised in the parish church, have erected a building which is to be opened to-day, as a "Reformed Episcopal Church," by "the Right Rev. Bishop Gregg." The Bishop of Chichester, in whose diocese the new building stands, has written a letter to the members of the Church of England in Littlehampton, in which he informs them that any bishop officiating in that diocese without his sanction is an intruder, and that those who seek confirmation at the hands of such a one are partakers of his transgression.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Canada's Exhibits—A Good Example—What is to be Seen—Carlotta Patti—A Mysterious Murder Revealed.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, April 24.

In the copy of my first letter I notice that owing to some mistake in printing or want of care in compiling my MSS, the names of Mr. Keefer and Mr. Selwyn were bracketed as Executive Commissioners; this is a mistake, for the Executive Commissioner is Mr. Keefer; and I might here take the opportunity of remarking on the energetic and able manner in which he has carried on all business connected with the Commission, which has called forth from all sides much well deserved praise. With regard to Mr. Selwyn he has come over to manage all exhibits connected with the geological survey, and I have never been through the building that I have not seen him hard at work; his energy is attested by the fact that his division is the most nearly completed of any in the Exhibition, and will be quite ready in a few days. Among the goods which have been unpacked quite lately in Dr. May's division I notice one show-case filled with some very creditable tin cases for biscuits, teas, etc., many in an imitation Japanese style, from the Stamping Works of T. McDonald & Co., Toronto; also, a very fine exhibit of harness from R. Malcolm, also of Toronto, who is in Paris superintending the unpacking of his goods; Hearn & Harrison, of Montreal, have a case filled with elaborately decorated thermometers, spectacles, microscopes, etc. In the front cases on Mr. Perrault's side are exhibits of boots, shirts and other linen drapery of the male sex, while the costumes of the fair ones are represented by three handsome dresses, one which belongs to Mrs. McCaffrey, of Montreal, which even in this land of fashions will stand their ground; one is a black silk, the second a child's white lace dress, and lastly, a superb dinner dress of pale pink silk gracefully draped with "tilleul" cashmere, on which maple leaves are embroidered in pink silk, while below falls a handsome deep chenille fringe of the same colour. One case is filled with remarkably pretty Indian work, fans, miniature canoes, porcupine-quill boxes, richly embroidered moccassins, etc., all arranged very tastefully; there is also to be seen some very good work in the broom and whisk line from McMurray & Fuller, of Toronto, and cotton goods sent from the Dundas Cotton Mills. Among the specimens lately put into place in Mr. Selwyn's division is a splendid collection from the Steel Company of Canada, Londonderry, Nova Scotia. This collection consists in the first place of the charcoal used in the furnaces, made from Nova Scotia coal; their flux "ankerite" which itself contains 16 per cent. of iron, and specimens of spiegeleisen both brown and red hæmatite, which is obtained close to the coal; then the slag, samples of the various qualities of pig iron obtained, and finally the wrough iron twisted into knots, etc., showing the fracture and elasticity. I doubt if there can be a much finer exhibit of the sort in the Exhibition. The Radnor Forges of St. Maurice, P.Q., have also sent a collection of the same sort though not such a large quantity or quality, but added to this is a splendid collection of woods from which they make their charcoal, and which at the same time is a perfect catalogue of our Canadian forest trees.

Canadians at home will, I am sure, be glad to learn that their representatives in Paris have set a good example to the other sections which they would have done well to follow, that is, in getting the show-cases up at an early date so that unpacking might be commenced betimes; for now she is well in front of any other department, and will be finished first. Since last week the energy shown by Mr. Ewart, the architect from Ottawa, who has charge of the construction of the trophy has been remarkable, for this splendid structure has in the short time shot up to its required height, and to-day carries a pennon at its summit. The stairs have been finished up to the fourth story, and this afternoon three Canadian ladies were the first of their sex to admire the splendid vista spread out before them, from the lofty height. In the front that most graceful and imposing feat of modern architecture the Trocadéro rivets one's attention, and when able to disengage the eye from nearer things, it falls on the gardens below where, from the "confusion worse confounded" which has reigned in the grounds since the beginning of the works, regularity and order are gradually resulting, and the heterogeneous masses of soil, mud, and rockery, assuming their required places have been converted into charming flower beds where the June rose will soon be blooming, and where lofty trees shade the walks among the miniature lakes looking as stately and firm in their new home as if they had been rooted in the spot from saplings. On the right, down the grand vestibule, under the dome is now seen the splendid equestrian statue of Charlemagne, with two bearded Goths at his horse's head, surmounting the French trophy. It was with great difficulty that they raised this statue to its height of forty feet, as it weighs six tons; nearer still stands the fine equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales; while directly underneath lies the long rambling copper coloured Indian Pavilion with its numerous domes and minarets. Behind stretches the Machinery Hall, the whole length of the building, which, when in motion, from this bird's eye point of view, will form a scene of wonderful activity and interest. Thus from the Canadian trophy it will be seen there is a splendid view, and taking into account the fact that it is the only attainable point above the height of man, there is little doubt that nothing in the exhibition will prove more attractive. It is likely that admittance will be open to the public, but that policemen placed below will restrict the number entering at a time. A stroll through the exhibition at this time, a week before the opening, is almost melancholy. The French, unless they take time by the forelock, will present but a poor appearance even a fortnight after the 1st of May. In many places I noticed them even yet engaged in the erection of the show cases, and the only things I saw in place were a gigantic clock with chimes, and a very handsome chandelier. In the foreign part next to the Canadian division come England, Sweden, and Japan, the latter of which has a great deal of beautiful porcelain; Switzerland, which has wonderfully pretty fir wood show cases, is far advanced, as are also some of the Australian divisions, about which I will speak in a later letter. Greece is fast getting into order, and will be very chaste, while Belgium, Prussia, Austria, China, Italy and the United States have not yet advanced from the chaotic state. The latter has made wonderful progress in her house which resembles a country inn with the square pepper box open top, and a balcony on each side over the first story. At the far end of the building among the smaller States the Portuguese section, divided by beautiful plaster of Paris screens, will call for much admiration, and close by, in strong contrast, the decorations of Peru are for the most part strange, llamas, which remind me strongly of Mark Twain's horse on the front of "Innocents Abroad," which is madly endeavouring to remove a fly from his nose with his hind leg. People of a serious mind will be interested to hear that the English Evangelical Society have been granted a space of ground opposite the entrance of the Palace of Pleasures, the Trocadéro, and they intend building a large meeting hall. It has been suggested that Moody and Sankey should be invited to assist. With regard to these worthy personages, a French editor has shown his knowledge of religion to be as weak as his geography by informing his readers "that they have a new kind of religion in America, a man named Moody tells little anecdotes to a crowd of people, and one Sankey sings songs like the café chantant." By the bye, with reference to singing, Carlotta Patti is going to appear again before the public after her long illness, and it is reported that her voice has lost none of its strength or clearness. The horrible mystery of the Rue Poliveau was cleared up yesterday in the most wonderful manner. The landlady, on going up to give evidence with regard to a suspected prisoner, was struck with the appearance of one of the under policemen, and after a moment's inspection pointed towards him and said, "There is the man!" His denial was so overwhelmed with convicting evidence that to-day's paper announces that he has confessed to the dark crime of murder for money.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

S. S. SARMATIAN,
MOVILLE, Ireland, April 19.

See how catching is the national proclivity of the Irishman. "Our English letter" dated from the waters of Loch Foyle! But here lies the famous Sarmatian, her tongue quiet as a dead woman's and basking in the evening sunshine "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." It will be an hour yet before the tender from Londonderry arrives with the Holyhead mail. I have spent the afternoon ashore, and have thoroughly "done" the village and Greencastle, explored all their wonders (of which more anon) and seize the chance of a quiet hour's scribbling and reflection. Twenty years ago I was among the passengers of the Nova Scotian, then sailing on her first trip across the Atlantic, June 2nd, 1858. She was half the size of the Sarmatian, and her waist was a water-trap, the danger of which was fully demonstrated in the accident which befell the ill-fated London. If the Allans had done nothing more for ocean navigation than to father the introduction of flush decks, now universally adopted, their merits would deserve lasting recognition. The first vessel in which the change was tried was the Hibernian, and since her launch all have been on the modern pattern, those not originally so built having long since been lengthened and made of the orthodox type. Even in taking this step the Allans had a serious difficulty to contend with, for as compared with the old style of ship they were subjected to extra measurement, and extra harbour dues. Yet this was nothing in the list of obstacles conquered by indomitable pluck and almost superhuman energy. When the history of Canada is written by a scholar of the twentieth century, and when in the serenity of unprejudiced retrospection he looks back to the early days and first causes of the great national prosperity which will then mark the circumstances of our colony, I am satisfied that to no one human agency will so much of her eminence be ascribed as to the early efficiency of the Allan line, long the only link between mother and daughter, and to-day, as for the last quarter of a century, the pride of our country. There are difficulties in the route of the steamers; but these have long ago vanished before the skill and experience of this same sort though not such sailors entrusted with command. And it is in the tortuous windings of the course that, once assured of safety, the passenger will find a principal recommendation of the line. The bold scenery on the way from Liverpool to Moville, from the Orme's Head and the cliffs of Man to the noble precipices of Fairhead and the Giant's Causeway, affords the voyager a farewell look the grandeur of which many a passing Englishman seeks in vain to eclipse during wanderings thousands of miles away. And passing the forts at the entrance of Loch Foyle, our vessel glides in smooth water past the lawns of the local nabobs and takes up her position opposite the village pier. A boat pushes off from shore and hurries alongside, four lusty oarsmen dashed with the spray the foam off of your bow, the bright whitecaps raised by a breeze that is ominous of a spanking wind behind us when later on we quit the snug harbour for the wide Atlantic, and go West on the wings of Destiny. A fair sprinkling of the passengers avail themselves of the chance of a stretch on land, and hoisting sail we soon speed over the intervening blue water and jump ashore in County Donegal, the scene of the latest agrarian outrage. Bargaining with the best-horsed of the half dozen outside-cars waiting engagement at the foot of the street, we are in a minute mounted and "all aboard" for Greencastle, trundling over a road smooth as a barn floor and hard as the rock of ages. Two miles we trot along the shore, the sun shining, the daisies and primroses, prophets of summer, peeping out of the newly sprouted grass, and the taller cowslips, making the meadows yellow as a guinea. Anon, what Nathaniel Hawthorne calls a "gush of violets" along a thickset hedge in full leaf. Our driver is full of conversation, and points to a spot where the other day, having first made Squire Somebody's gamekeeper drunk as an owl at the inn "the boys" shot a hare, and the heather-clad hills, he assured us, were swarming with grouse. The rabbits scuttling here and there among the blossoming furze and broom we could see for ourselves, and it was by no means surprising to hear them accused of spoiling the crops on the little holdings along shore. Coming to a wall on which were posted the Royal Proclamation and other notices of reward for the apprehension of Lord Leitrim's murderers, our driver, with all the good nature in the world, says:—"Sure and it served him right, and a pity it is 'twas not done before." Remonstrance would have been misplaced, but after that he had the conversation to himself. And I am afraid he must be taken as speaking the sentiments of his own class in the local community, though the English papers have been full of assurances to the contrary. Arrived at the gateway leading to the ruins of the castle, a withered old crone appears, and as key in hand she hobbles over the grass to the door in the castle wall she tells us all her ailments and how every one of her six children are dead before her, and her man can't get out of the cottage. When this had extracted the expected dole such a string of blessings was showered on our heads, and such a wonderful voyage bespoken for the good ship Sarmatian, that I began to think the orthography must be astray, and that it was really the good Samaritan she had fallen in with. The castle ruins are to all appearances of immense age, the building of the arches being especially primitive, and such as I never saw anywhere else. It must have been a strong place in its time, and its situation in an amphitheatre of hills, with the landlocked waters in the foreground, is as wildly picturesque as the boldest baronial Brian-Boru could have desired. Adjoining the ruins is a martello tower, and fortified barrack for the reception of an officer and company of the Royal Artillery, banished here for heaven only knows what material good to the Empire, but I should say to their own abiding regret. As we emerge, another ancient hag claiming to be a hundred, who must have scented silver in the air, stretches out an arm like the claw and drum-stick of an emaciated turkey and invokes renewed blessings on us in accents little more human than a gobbler's. Dismissing our conveyance at the post office, we enter and send a shilling telegram to the farther side of England—twenty words—a more liberal allowance than regulations on your side have yet dreamed of—and the skilled adjuster of syllables can wire a volume in twice ten words. In the street we are beset by a crowd of beggars, old and young; among them a daft barefooted "boy" of fifty, whom Darwin, I am sure, would not scruple to accept