The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 237. TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

The Six Months' Armistice—Russia Said to be Opposed to it.

[By Cable Telegram.]

LONDON, Oct. 10, midnight.—*A Sarajevo Dispatch*, dated Constantinople in the evening, says:—"At the sitting of the Extraordinary Council to-day, it was decided that Turkey should grant an armistice for six months, viz., until the end of March, 1877. This decision and its conditions will be communicated to the European Powers to-morrow. The Porte is now prepared to carry out the proposed reforms. It remains to be seen what Servia will say to the unexpectedly long armistice. Her Minister Ristics said only to-day (according to a Reuter despatch from Belgrade) that the Servian Government had for some time desired an armistice for a month or longer, and would doubtless accept one."

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The *Times* in its leading editorial this morning says that if it is true that an armistice has been granted, there is still good hope for peace, and that Turkey has placed herself right. Should Servia reject the armistice she would forfeit all claim to consideration. If this armistice is concluded there will be sufficient time for patient and thorough consideration, and time is of incalculable value; for war, and war on a gigantic scale will certainly follow unless some scheme for good government in the Provinces of Turkey is guaranteed.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A Reuter despatch from Constantinople says:—"At the Extraordinary Council yesterday, which decided to grant a six months' armistice, strong opposition to any armistice was at first expressed. The Council agreed that a six weeks' armistice, as proposed by the Powers, would from its shortness seriously endanger Turkey in the improbable event of a failure of the peace negotiations. The Council therefore decided that the Porte should communicate to the Powers the conditions on which it would consent to an armistice of six months, viz., the maintenance of the status quo, the withdrawal of the Servian troops, and the cessation of Servian and Montenegrin hostilities during the inclement season and would afford an interval which would facilitate an understanding upon the conditions of peace, and the general reforms to be introduced in the Empire. The notification of the Porte's acceptance of the armistice in this sense will be made to the Ambassadors to-day. It is believed here that the Porte's conditions will be accepted."

A Reuter despatch from Belgrade, dated to-day, says:—A Servian Council of Ministers to-day decided to accept a regular armistice as soon as it is proposed to them by the Council of the Great Powers. In this connection a Belgrade telegram, dated yesterday, says that Russia, Prussia, Austria, and French Consuls already have been instructed to advise Servia to accept the armistice.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—The conditions on which the six months' armistice will be granted, were communicated to the Powers to-day. A commission has been appointed to draw up regulations for the proposed Assembly and Senate.

A Reuter despatch from Vienna says it is stated positively that Servia will reject the six months' armistice, and that Russia will consider the armistice as equivalent to the rejection by the Porte of the peace proposals of the European Powers.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—*The Times* Berlin despatch says:—"It is stated that the following are the conditions accompanying the Porte's proposal for an armistice—Russia must stop the despatch of troops to Servia (Servia is at war with Turkey) and positively suspend hostilities and give other military guarantees. The Turks accord the armistice to the European powers, not to Servia. The Porte is willing to have a conference proposed by the Powers, and Servia and Montenegro will be invited to be represented. No Servian representative shall be admitted."

The *Standard's* Trebinge despatch reports that the Insurgent Commissioners have arrived for twenty days has been concluded between Montenegro and Turkey, with permission to the latter to provision Fort Niksic. Mukhtar Pasha holds the positions gained on Saturday. He has strongly guarded the communications with Ragusa.

The *Standard's* Belgrade despatch says:—"Russia has proclaimed the armistice to-day at Vienna. Two hundred and fifty Russians arrived here last night. The Servian Government consented to the armistice by the Turks at Kruschevatz."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—A fund is waging between the Italian and Austrian press regarding the claims of Italy on the Greek Archipelago. Italian districts belonging to Austria an understanding has been established between Italy and Austria, and the relations between Italy and Austria are less friendly."

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH AND CANADA.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—Permit me to say a few words on some opinions published by Mr. Goldwin Smith, under the heading of "Canada and the Canadians," in the Toronto Globe of the 9th inst., which I have not seen quoted in the Canadian press, but which, if they are correct, will be read with pleasure by the Mother Country. Mr. Smith is reported to have stated that "Canada is in a state of prosperity, and the Canadians are a prosperous people." Now, Sir, I have been a resident of Canada for upwards of twenty years, and I have never before heard any Canadian, or any person who had lived in Canada, speak of the country as a prosperous one. On the contrary, I have always heard the reverse, and I have seen the people leaving it in large numbers for the United States. Mr. Smith also says that "the Canadian public are not quality the same as the people of the Mother Country." I have been a resident of the Mother Country all my life, and I have never heard any person who had lived in Canada, speak of the Canadian public as being in any respect different from the people of the Mother Country. Mr. Smith also says that "the Canadians are not worse than other people." I have never heard any person who had lived in Canada, speak of the Canadians as being in any respect different from the people of the Mother Country