

before you. The estimates have been framed with every possible economy consistent with the public interests. I regret that the depression in trade to which I have alluded, has seriously affected the revenue. It will be necessary in view of this circumstance to curtail the expenditures in the several branches of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

Correspondence, reports and other papers regarding the construction of the Pacific Railway will be laid before you.

During the recess a deputation from the Government of Manitoba visited Ottawa to invite the attention of the Government of the Dominion to the circumstances of that Province. They represented that the income of the Province was insufficient to provide for its ordinary Governmental expenses. The papers on this subject will be laid before you, and certain propositions will be submitted for your consideration. The Legislature of Manitoba has in the meantime adopted some measures to reduce the expenditures of the Province.

I invite your earnest attention to the several subjects mentioned, and to the general business which will come before you, and I trust that your deliberations may be guided by wisdom and moderation.

Why Turkish Rule is Detested.

A correspondent, writing from Pera on the 20th ult., thus describes some incidents connected with the rule of the Turk:—

"I am not surprised at anybody's sympathy with the Turks, for they and the Spaniards are still, in manners, the first gentlemen of Europe. But I did not think any one can entertain kindly feelings towards their Government. I do not believe any one can 'love' the Sultan. One may pity the Sultan, because, such as he is, he is only such as his education in the Harem, his early dissipation, and the flattery and abject prostration of all around him have made him. Like the Pope, the Sultan is not a person, but the result of a system—a system which one could never sufficiently abhor; and it is difficult to see how any scheme of reforms which should not begin with the overthrow of that system can lead to any satisfactory results. Such a sight as an eye witness described to me yesterday ought to be held decisive on this point. He was standing on the foot path of one of the Galata thoroughfares near Tophaneh the other day, when a tramping of horses preceded the arrival of a Court carriage, conveying the Sultan's son, Izzedin Effendi. An unfortunate Armenian carter was obstructing the way, and, although on hearing the cavalcade he did his utmost to drive his restive horse aside, he was unable to master the wretched animal so as to give way in time. He was fallen upon by the outriders with their whips and so belaboured by the Z-ptiehs, or policemen, hastening to the spot, that, when at last they left him, he was hardly able to move. The young prince, whose carriage was thus unavoidably detained half a minute, sat and looked on unconcerned, and proceeded on his way to the palace, apparently satisfied that the chastisement inflicted on one of his father's inoffensive subjects was simply an act of homage due to his exalted rank.

"Already, thanks to the inspiration of Sophias, Ulemas, and the men of that cloth, the exasperation among the Moslems is becoming dangerous, and their ill will is turned, not so much against the Christians as against the Government, whom they charge with abject weakness for their proposal to

introduce innovations in the laws of the country at the Giaour's suggestion, and with incapacity in dealing with an insurrection stirred up at the Giaour's instigation. The Imperial Firman of Reforms and the civil war in Herzegovina are both, in the Moslem's estimation, the consequence of the Porte's subservieny to the European Powers. They bear no good will to the Powers, but they harbour something very like contempt for the Porte. Aleary symptoms of the evil mind of the people towards the Christians are apparent in occasional breaches of the public peace, reports of which find their way into the newspapers, notwithstanding the gag imposed by a rigid though solid censorship of the public press. A Christian, living under the protection of the French flag, had taken up his quarters in the ward of Ainly Tcheshme, at Pera, inhabited by a mixed population of Moslems and Christians. On Thursday morning last, the day after his installation in his new abode, a mob of Turkish women, children, and men of all ages assembled before the house, smashed all its windows, broke through the door, and invaded the house, crying 'Get out, Giaours!' The moohtar, or mayor, and the iman, or priest of the district, led the riot. Three of the Z-ptiehs attracted by the clamour and the sight of the furniture, which the rabble sent down flying from the windows, deemed it their duty to interfere, but, far from protecting the Christian, the made common cause with the law breakers. They knocked the man down with the butt end of their carbines, and dragged him, his wife and children to the station house, whence the poor family were released after four hours' duration. The house meanwhile was gutted by the populace from the basement to the garret. The humour of the multitude, in short, is by no means reassuring. I hear persons sneer at the idea that any real mischief may be apprehended on the part of such wretched hinds as the rabble of Stambul consists of, and I am told that 'a whiff of grapeshot would be sufficient to clear the streets of whole legions of such beggars.' The question is, where are the men to fire the grapeshot? for, in the case I have quoted, the local authorities and the public force were on the side of the populace, and in any effervescence of evil passions public order has no worse enemies to fear than the very soldiers whose duty it ought to be to maintain it.

"At Eizeroum, in Armenia, a woman of the people, persecuted by the unwelcome advances of a Turkish officer, took refuge in the house of a dervish of her acquaintance. The young officer went in quest of a squad of his soldiers, broke into the house, arrested the woman, the dervish, and four Christians, Armenians from Moosh, who happened to be in the house, and denouncing his captives to the populace by false accusations, he so roused the mob's anger against them that it was with difficulty they could be conveyed to the governor's house, all maimed and bruised by the stones hurled at them on all sides. Upon the governor enquiring into the causes of their arrest, the dervish and the woman were released. But the four Armenians were cast into prison, where they are still, for no imaginable reason, unless it be from the impossibility of otherwise saving them from the fury of the populace.

"Abdul Rahman, a person of reputation so equivocal that he served a term of six years in prison for embezzlement, was appointed caimakam of Boulanik. While there, he demanded of a Christian, who was said to be well to do, the loan of 50 liras. The Christian replied that he had not the money.

The caimakam was displeased, and told him plainly that he would have the money yet. Immediately after this a Koordish woman came forward with a complaint against this Christian that he owed her 150 liras, which she could not collect. Upon this the man was seized and thrust into prison, and two of the caimakam's servants testifying in favour of the claim, the man was told he must pay the money or remain in prison. The poor man's remonstrances that he owed no such debt did no good. He was kept in prison four months, the latter part of the time being frequently beaten and otherwise maltreated. At last, in despair, he begged his friends to raise the money at any cost, that he might be freed from the restraint he was suffering. By extraordinary effort, they succeeded in raising 80 liras, which was paid over, and his release secured, he supposing nothing further would be demanded of him. But in a few days he was called upon for the remaining 70 liras, and, in default of payment, was again thrust into prison, where he remained fifteen days, beaten and harassed as before. At last he was permitted to go, under guard, to his village to collect the money. Arriving at his village, he managed to elude his guard and escape, whereupon he immediately came to this city, and entered his complaint against the caimakam. Fortunately, the mushir (governor general), who had either culpably or stupidly appointed the man caimakam, was persuaded immediately to remove him from office. But where is the redress for the poor man's sufferings and losses?"

The Russian Circular Ironclad.

A model of Admiral Popoff's invention was placed in the United Service Institution this week, and has been inspected by a large number of naval and military officers, besides a great many others interested in the subject. The model which is enclosed in a large glass case, has been most carefully constructed, each part, down to the minutest detail, being in position. At the first glance, the ship resembles nothing so much as the lower end of an ordinary breakfast roll cut off about an inch from the end. The level part from the deck, though in point of fact in the ship the deck very gradually rises until it attains the highest point in the centre, the object being to allow the water to run off more easily. The stern of the ship only differs from the bow in having a rudder and no less than six propellers. In the centre of the deck is a round turret containing the two guns, while in front is a kind of fore-castle for the crew to live in, and behind is the bridge, from which the ship is steered. The boats—four in number—are carried on deck just below the bridge, two on either side. Her two funnels, which could not possibly be lowered in action, are decidedly in the way of an all round fire, and this was, in the opinion of several authorities, one of her chief defects. Being only one foot out of water, she could not fight in any sea, however small; and how her boats were to be kept from being washed away was another question asked. Altogether the general opinion seemed to be that for harbour defence she is decidedly inferior to the *Staunch* class of gunboat; while from her circular form she would not have the slightest chance at sea. The handsome model, which was presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh by the Czar, and by him presented to the Lords of the Admiralty, will be lent by their lordships to the Royal United Service Institution for some time to come; and every facility will be afforded by the secretary, Captain Burgess, to visitors desiring to see it.