THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1883.

Reciprocity.

A RECIPROCITY TREATY between Canada and the United States is once more one of the prominent topics discussed by public men and in the press, in both countries. The Treaty of 1854 was abrogated by the President of the United States on short notice, and it is now pretty generally admitted that this abrogation of an instrument beneficial to all concerned, was owing more to the attitude of England, and perhaps Canada, towards the belligerents in the late "unpleasantness," than for commercial reasons. Indeed, the Treaty was abrogated in a huff, of which a great nation should feel ashamed.

The National Policy is one of the legitimate results of the abrogation. It was thought by many public men in the States, that Canada would go down on her knees and beg for a renewal of the Treaty, but Canada did no such thing. On the contrary, her statesmen, with a wisdom that will be better appreciated in the future than it is now, set to work and inaugurated a policy which shews our cousins we can get along excellently well without Reciprocity, as the following statistics of our imports and exports as between the two countries sufficiently testify:—

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

1876	$31,933,459
1877	25,775,245
1878	25,244,898
1879	27,165,701
1880	33,349,909
1881	36,866,225
1882	47,940,711

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

1876	$46,070,033
1877	51,312,669
1878	48,631,739
1879	43,739,219
1880	29,346,948
1881	36,704,112
1882	48,289,052

It will be seen from those figures that we can manage to live without Reciprocity, but nevertheless we are in favor of considering the basis of a new treaty, the more especially as we see the old bad feeling dying out, and a friendly disposition manifested, by what we may say is a new generation of Americans. The Americans are an intelligent and observing people; they are also a people who respect those who respect themselves, and we may be sure that our exhibition of strength and self-reliance, as developed through the National Policy, together with the fact—as shewn by the foregoing statistics—that we are neither suppliants nor braggarts, will tend more than anything else to establish cordial commercial relations, and give us fuller advantages in any basis for a fresh treaty. It is possible such a basis may be even broader than that of 1854, which only reciprocated in the products of the field, the forest, the mine and the sea, but in any case Canada will be in a position to maintain her dignity, and give and take on purely equal terms. That must be always understood by any Canadian Government engaged in negotiations. It is significant that Detroit, which initiated the Treaty of 1854, is the first great American city to call for what we may fairly term the *status quo ante bellum*, and it is also natural, seeing that Detroit, from its situation, would derive great commercial benefit from its renewal. Senator Howlan, one of the Vice Presidents of the Dominion Board of Trade, visited Detroit during the recent parliamentary holidays, and after several full and interesting interviews with the members of the U. S. Board he met there and conversed with on previous occasions, came away fully convinced the time is not far distant when a Reciprocity Treaty will be considered, with views on either side so well matured, and interests so well weighed, as will lead to a renewal of commercial relations between Canada and the neighboring Republic.

The good that would accrue to P. E. Island, under such a Treaty, need hardly be stated here. It should not be forgotten that, as a separate Province, the Island (during the war) was in a position to, and did, extend many courtesies, by opening her ports and showing other acts of kindness, which are yet remembered by our Northern friends, and were referred to during the late visit of Senator Howlan. Reciprocity would be good for Canada in general, but for this Province in particular, and the sooner it be established the better.

Irish Affairs.

It has been said of Ireland, year after year, that her fortunes surely were about to mend, for that the hour before the dawn was darkest, and that hour had come. Many an Irish patriot has gone down into his grave without seeing an apparent improvement in the land he loved so well, and many others of them have gone into exile, thinking they would some day return when Ireland was free, and lay their bones to rest under the grass that grows so green in their own dear isle. Generation after generation has arisen, and grown old, and withered away off the earth, seeing their hopes blasted, leaving Ireland poor and discontented, and oppressed. The present generation witnesses one of the worst phases of discontent—one of the saddest results of former misrule, in the existence of that nest of assassins styling themselves "Invincibles," which is enough to make even the most sanguine lose heart. And yet, if the Irish question is viewed philosophically, there is no cause of despair. The Irishman grows impatient because he sees such glaring wrong-doing before his eyes, and is not one whit thankful to the ruling party for now and then granting instalments of justice; and the Englishman waxes wrathful at what he considers the insatiable demands of Ireland, never pausing to think that if a man is owed a pound it is not natural, nor is it necessary, he should be overwhelmed with gratitude when his debtor gives him ten shillings, and tells him he expects a receipt in full. If all Irishmen and Englishmen were of this class there would be no compromise; but, fortunately, they are not, and the number who do not expect great acts of legislation in a short time is increasing. But, in fact, has Ireland gained nothing in the way of concession during the last century? She undoubtedly has. There are men now living—not many, it may be, but still a few—who can remember when Irishmen did not even have the franchise, when they could not practice at the bar, when they heard Mass under fine and penalties, and in sufferance. In 1793—ninety years ago—Irish Catholics were first allowed to vote, but only for Protestant members of Parliament. Since then how many beneficial changes have been effected? Catholic emancipation was granted in 1829; tithes were abolished soon after; the "Irish" Church was disestablished in 1868; and in 1882 an excellent Land Bill was passed. People may say what they please about this Land Bill; but no one can have two opinions as regards its usefulness. It is not perfect; it is very defective; but it is a great measure, and when improved and rounded off, will be of solid benefit to the Irish people. There are many other measures required to make Ireland contented and happy; but they will come in the fulness of time, only let the Irish people act upon O'Connell's advice—to agitate constitutionally, "for he that commits a crime gives strength to the enemy." This time last year England made a genuine attempt at conciliation, perhaps for the first time since 1172, and Ireland was prepared to grasp the hand extended towards her in friendship, when all at once the terrible Phœnix Park crime startled civilization. England drew back, and both countries eyed each other askance. The old bitter feeling returned, and English statesmen, actuated with the best feelings, began to experience a dull feeling of despair. It was fatality, they said, and there was no use striving against fate. Even Gladstone became as truculent as his noble nature permitted, and John Bright grew unjust. We hope it is not unchristian to say that certain classes in both countries felt a secret joy when news of this tragedy arrived; the old ascendancy party on the one hand, who saw their unholy privileges disappearing, and the extremists, who have of late, and at last, allied themselves with the anarchist and atheist of the continent, and who feared their occupation was going.

But Ireland must go forward, and England must give her justice. Those who are soon about to be enfranchised in England will, even if Ireland be refused the same right for the present, elect men able and willing to right the wrongs of centuries, and comply with the just demands of their brothers, who have suffered so long for their religion and their nationality. The Irish are generous and impulsive, and once they stand upon an equality—a perfect equality—with the English and Scotch, they will forget the dreary past, and commence a new national life. All nations have suffered in their time—it is their lot as well as the lot of individuals—though it must be confessed Ireland has had her full share, partly through her situation, partly through intestine divisions, but always under the eye of that Omnipotent Being, without whose permission a sparrow cannot fall. Let us all, then, trust that this is the hour before the dawn, and that ere another decade shall have rolled over, the sun of peace and prosperity will shine upon a land over which the night has brooded so long and so heavily.

The Catholic Church and Bismarck.

BISMARCK found it an easy matter to take Schleswig-Holstein from the Danes, to vanquish Austria in a three weeks' campaign, and make Prussia paramount in Germany, to humble the pride of France and annex Alsace-Lorraine, but when all these things had been done, and he went to measure himself against the Catholic Church, he was amazed to find himself in contact with something stronger than either France or Austria. The Chancellor is as sincere a believer in brute force as the late Thomas Carlyle; his trust in the efficacy of blood and iron is all but unlimited, and it would be entirely so were it not for the unexpected resistance he experienced from the German Catholics. When the armies he sent forth to conquer met the chivalry of France, they were victorious in a hundred battles; force wielded by science marched triumphantly to Paris, but when the same force encountered Catholic faith it received a rude shock and recoiled. Blood and iron are strong, but we see they are not omnipotent, else why do we to-day witness the Vatican quietly but firmly rejecting Bismarck's compromise. And yet the Pope has no army, no fortresses bristling with cannon; he is himself a prisoner in his capital, his treasury is limited, but notwithstanding these disadvantages, he treats with Bismarck and his master on equal terms. Whence this phenomenon? We shall leave the Divine interference outside the question altogether, for we have seen the army of Victor Emanuel take possession of the Eternal City without let or hindrance. The Almighty God, for his own wise purposes, allowed events to take their course. It has been prophesied the gates of hell should never prevail against the Church, but it has also been prophesied she would be persecuted to the end of time. If God came to the rescue of the Church every time she was assailed there would be no martyrs, and there would be no credit given to the strong in faith, and the sufferers from persecution. We may feel sure that Bismarck does not possess much religion himself—indeed he is a Materialist, and scouts the idea of Divine interference under any circumstances. What he loves more than anything is the establishment of a strong military power, of which he shall be called the founder, in which the state shall be supreme and religion nothing; what he most hates is the Catholic Church, and what he most fears is Socialism, dark, secret, and menacing the fabric he has raised. He has seen how the Anarchists upset the Capet, the most ancient dynasty in Europe, and he has seen how their descendants overthrew the military dynasty of Napoleon. He realizes that there is but one power can combat Socialism and destroy it—that beneficent power that has offered a passive resistance to his own policy and foiled it—the Catholic Church. History informs him that empires and dynasties pass away, but that the Church remains. He would in his cunning conciliate the Church, and secure her alliance against Socialism without making any but a nominal return, but this he cannot accomplish, and when he dies, his successor will be glad to establish an honorable *modus vivendi* with the Vatican. The Vatican can wait and see the Chancellor decently interred. In the meantime Herr Windhorst and his hundred Catholic followers vex the soul of Bismarck, by showing him they prefer their spiritual to their temporal interests, and that, although they may be as good Germans as he, they consider their religious rights before a tobacco tax.

Editorial Notes.

THE Catholic Bishops of Ireland are almost unanimous in denouncing the Government, for its cynical neglect of the starving people of the west. The Government say, in effect, "Let them emigrate, go to the workhouse, or die."

THE bondsmen who guaranteed the costs of the Orangemen who sued Mayor Beaudry, of Montreal, for false arrest, not having come forward when the suit was lost, the indomitable Mayor has entered an action for $500 against them.

THE casual elections in England do not indicate either a Conservative reaction, or any extraordinary increase in the popularity of Mr. Gladstone's Government. The result, so far as we have seen, leaves parties much in the same state as they were in May, 1880.

NEWSPAPERS spring up like mushrooms in the North-West, but in fairness it must be acknowledged they do not disappear like mushrooms. On the contrary, they come to stay and grow up with the country. Some of Canada's best journalists are now in the North-West, and from Grits many of them have turned Conservatives, and gone heartily in for the N. P.

IT is hard to satisfy the Radicals of France. They have, in so far as in them lay, abolished religion, and now they are going in for abrogating government—even Republican government. First they overthrow the Monarchy, next the Empire, and now they are striving to overthrow the Republic. If they would only say what they want—but then they don't know, at least the mob who were cleared off the streets by cavalry on the 11th inst. do not. Napoleon's "whiff of grapeshot" is an improvement on cavalry charges.

IT is charged by French Republican newspapers that Legitimists and Bonapartists are stirring up the Anarchists of Paris, and supplying them with gold. The section whom Napoleon and the dashing Murat would down with the historic "whiff of grapeshot" were half royalists. It looks as if the French Republic is being shaken from its base, and if it is, nothing can avert a civil war. Poor France! Small wonder Grevy wishes to resign the Presidency. Nothing will satisfy the Sanscullottes but a Sanscullotte.

THERE is an air of "fishiness" about Lady Florence Dixie's story, as regards her alleged attempted assassination. She belongs to the Queensbury family, well known for its eccentricity. Her brother is President of the chief Agnostic Society of England; her mother, the Dowager Marchioness, is an avowed Fenian. Her own thirst after notoriety it is impossible to assuage. It is incredible she could invent such a story, but may have been in a fit. She is subject to fits of all kinds. Not that the Invincibles are not capable of anything, but there must be a reason.

IT is a pity Ferdinand de Lesseps is so old; had he thirty years of life before him, what marvels of engineering might he not accomplish? The last of his great conceptions is the converting of part of the great Desert of Sahara into a fertile country, by the temporary overflow of the ocean. People are laughing at this as they have laughed at all of the celebrated Frenchman's grand ideas, but they say "they laugh best who laugh last." Apropos of engineering feats, some one like De Lesseps is wanted in Ireland to cut a canal from Dublin to Galway, and save a day in the passage between New York and Liverpool.

THE Indian Government have passed an Act, sanctioned, it is to be presumed, by the Imperial Government, whereby a native magistrate or judge is empowered to try and sentence Europeans. This is almost a revolution, and as such it is looked upon by the white aristocracy of India. Of course the Empire is in danger owing to this levelling up, and of course the Marquis of Ripon is a double-dyed traitor. But then we have heard a good deal of this sort of thing before many a time. If an act of simple justice endangers British supremacy in India, England's hold of the country must be of the weakest. We are inclined to think, however, the act will have the effect of making the population truly loyal.

THE people of Ireland, once famous for their wit, are now so deficient in that respect as to excite the wonder of the traveller, who expects to meet the "Mickey Free" of Lever, and the "Dick Durfys" and "Tom Murphys" of Lover, but find them not. Irish wit and humor have crossed the Atlantic, and been absorbed and assimilated by Mark Twain and Bret Harte. All that was best, physical and mental, of the Irish race, must be sought for out of Ireland. There has been a change even in the weapons of assassination. The world was as much astounded at knives having been used in the Phœnix Park, as at the fearful murder itself. Ireland is in a state of transition from which, let us hope, it will emerge, great, glorious and free. There is always hope for a country which treasures its religion as does Ireland.

IT does not follow that because a man is a millionaire he is happy. There is Lord Dudley, whose annual income from mines, estates and houses is between three and four millions of dollars, and yet he is all but an imbecile. In Disraeli's "Conningsby" there is a good illustration of the real value of what mankind is so feverishly striving for. Conningsby was frank enough to confess to the Duke of Medina Sidonia that he was much chagrined because his uncle, the Marquis of Worcester, did not leave him the large fortune he expected. "Come," said the Duke, "would you give your right arm for it?" "Why, certainly not." "Say now, truly, would you give a front tooth?" "No," answered Conningsby, laughing. "You see, my friend," said the Duke gaily, "the loss of the million pounds is not such a terrible calamity after all." That was undoubtedly an ingenious way of looking at the loss.

Holy Week at St. Dunstan's.

The offices of Holy Week were fully carried out in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, in this city. On the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the office of *Tenebrae* began at three o'clock. His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown occupied his throne, and there were in the Sanctuary, besides the Cathedral clergy, the Rev. Rector and Professors of St. Dunstan's College, the leader and several members of the Cathedral choir.

On Holy Thursday morning, His Lordship celebrated Pontifical High Mass, and performed the solemn ceremony of blessing the oils. His Lordship was assisted on this occasion by Rev. Alex. McGillivray, as assistant Priest, Rev. Father de Finance as Deacon, and Rev. John Corbett as Sub-Deacon, while the Rev. Dr. Grant, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, acted as Master of Ceremonies. After Mass, took place the procession with the Blessed Sacrament to the repository, which had been beautifully and tastefully prepared in the usual place.

The morning office of Good Friday was performed by His Lordship with the same assistants as the day previous. Father de Finance preached a forcible sermon on the Passion.

On Holy Saturday, the office commenced by the blessing of the *new fire*, as prescribed by the rubrics. Rev. Father de Finance officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Grant, as Master of Ceremonies, and the other clergy of St. Dunstan's. After the reading of the prophecies and other offices peculiar to the day, High Mass was celebrated *coram pontifice*.

On Easter Sunday His Lordship celebrated Pontifical High Mass, and preached a forcible and practical sermon on the duties of Catholics, and the lessons which the Church proposes to her children in the celebration of the glorious Feast of the Resurrection. In the evening at 7 o'clock, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given, on which occasion Rev. Father McGillivray preached an excellent sermon on Repentance.

During the offices of Holy Week, the attendance of the faithful was very large, and on Sunday there was an immense congregation. The number that approached the Sacraments was, perhaps, the largest at any one time in this city.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

OTTAWA, March 22.

On the 19th March Mr. Ross, of Middlesex, asked the House if any steps were being taken to secure reciprocity with the United States, "as now is the time"; to which Mr. White, of Cardwell, replied there was a standing invitation to the States to reciprocate on the basis of 1854. The Canadian Government did not require an Act of Parliament to re-establish Reciprocity; nothing was required but an Order in Council to throw off the duty on any article the United States thought proper to act in the same regard with. It is evident, however, that the Reciprocity idea is gaining ground on both sides of the line.

There is more of law than logic exhibited by the Grit members of the committee on elections and privileges. The committee sat on Tuesday, 20th inst., and after taking part of Dr. Robertson's evidence adjourned till the day following. Dr. Robertson testified he handed his resignation in to Dr. McLaren and Mr. McFadyen on the 12th June, as there was no Speaker, and, as the law provides, a member can resign by notifying two members of the House in writing. It is a slow affair, as the committee has not employed a short-hand writer.

It is satisfactory to find that a Canadian has furnished the best model for a statue of Sir George Cartier. Mr. L. Hebert, of Montreal, is the artist. Models of more or less merit are to be seen in the Library of the House of Commons, some from Paris, some from Rome, some from New York. Many of the models are as like Sir George Cartier as Cetewayo.

The Grits are in a deplorable state of mind over the Muskoka election, the result of which is another nail driven in the coffin of Mr. Mowat, whom Sir John described as "the little man whose soul rattled in his body like a pea in its shell." And when I say the Grits, I mean the Grits, not local but federal, yea, even those from P. E. Island and British Columbia, who see in this contest a receding of their last hope below the horizon. The Grits preached purity while this election contest was going on with the most unblushing impudence, and they were all the time bribing away left and right. Mr. O'Brien, the Muskoka M. P. for the Dominion, says the cause of their winning the last local election was their importation of 300 loafers and bummers from Bracebridge and other places adjoining in the next county. Oh, by all means let them lift up the standard of purity, for, as they say in Ireland, "it is down in the dust and ashamed to be seen." The Toronto *Globe* says it is characteristic of Liberal papers that they are polite and cheerful under defeat. Just fancy *a Grit newspaper* being polite! As for the cheerfulness, it may be because the poor Grits are so accustomed to defeat that they are cheerful if not very badly beaten. But indeed they are not cheerful; they groan "in silent anguish" where there is none to witness; they are hypocritical, whether as regards their smiles or tears. Their leader is not a cheerful man. He is not exuberant of spirit. His presence does not tend to exhilarate his party. He is, on the contrary, stern and gloomy, and his words are as cynical as his face is sardonic. Like Cassius, he seldom smiles, and when he does, smiles in such a sort of way "as if to laugh at all the world that could be moved to laugh at anything." Neither is Mackenzie cheerful. He has with him the twang of the conventicle. He is what the P. E. Island *Presbyterian* called him, "a water Protestant," and a bigoted one at that. When he was Prime Minister, he and Bishop Duhamel, the bright and polished Catholic Bishop of Ottawa, happened to be approaching the reception of the Governor General together. "The State first," said Mackenzie, elbowing his lordship aside. As to Sir Richard Cartwright; as he is not in the house let him pass, but he certainly is not cheerful.

Parliamentary affairs are dull; they always are, preceding Easter recess. Still, a good many private bills are obtaining their first and second readings, and a good many more are being introduced. The committee on banking and the committee on interprovincial trade relations are employed taking evidence, which, though not very interesting in the reading, is of the highest importance, and will tend to beneficial results.

The bill for the incorporation of the Orange body of Canada was introduced rather unexpectedly by Mr. White, of Hastings, on Monday night (March 19). Mr. Coursol, of Montreal East, moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Burns, of Gloucester, that the bill be read the first time that day six months (which was giving it the hoist). A division was taken, and the amendment was lost by a majority of five, the members being—for the amendment, 89; against, 94. All the French members in the House, irrespective of party, voted against the introduction of the bill, but two English-speaking Catholics, strangely enough, voted with Mr. White. These were Mr. Dawson, of Algoma, and Mr. J. J. Hawkins, of Bothwell, both Protestant constituencies. The P. E. Island members voted as follows: For the bill, Brecken and Davies; against, Hackett and McIntyre. The vote was by no means a party one. Mr. Costigan, Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Caron voted with Mr. Coursol, and Sir John, Sir Charles and Sir Leonard Tilley with Mr. White. The Liberals were divided in like manner. Mr. Blake, for instance, voted on Sir John's side, and Mr. Mackenzie with Mr. Coursol. There was very little speaking in the debate on the introduction, but this was amply compensated for on the night following.

The committee on elections resumed its sitting in the King's County election case on the 21st. Mr. Davies acted on behalf of Dr. Robertson as legal adviser, and Mr. Dalton McCarthy for Mr. McDonald. All the P. E. Island members were present, and the proceedings were quite lively.

Dr. Robertson examined—The returning officer was the same at the local and general elections. I cannot state on what day my return for local election was received at the office of the Provincial Secretary.

Question—How did it occur to you that you made a mistake yesterday, in stating your resignation was placed in the hands of Mr. McLaren in the afternoon, when you now say forenoon?

Answer—It was a mistake; it was the first thing I did in the morning. I want to add that, having no memorandum, I was under the impression nomination day was on the 12th. The polling day having been the 20th, nomination day must necessarily have been on the 13th. I handed my resignation to the two members. I had signed my resignation the day before, and handed it in on the 13th. Cannot say what hour I signed. I delivered it to both members before proceeding with general election. There had been no session of the new local parliament.

Mr. McCarthy—Have you complied with the law in handing in your resignation?—was it accompanied with the schedule?

Mr. Blake objected to such technicalities. What is required is, was Dr. Robertson ineligible?

Mr. McCarthy—What I want to know, is, if he handed to the Returning Officer his schedule of qualification? It matters not how worded, provided it was correct in substance. Was it subscribed and sworn to?

Here a long argument ensued among the lawyers.

Mr. McCarthy—Dr. Robertson, did you, on the day of nomination for candidates, give to the Sheriff a schedule which included a document purporting to be property qualification?

Dr. Robertson—The time is so far away that I am not disposed to give an answer.

Mr. Davies proposed, before going any further, that certified copies of documents relating to this election be brought before the committee, including, of course, his resignation from the Local Legislature. Carried. The committee then adjourned.

The British Columbia members are not very strong partizans one way or the other. They are British Columbians first, and Liberals or Conservatives after; and they find they can be more useful to their Province by acting in this manner. Mr. Shakspeare, seconded by Mr. Homer (great names) moved, on a late occasion, for leave to bring in a Bill providing that the same restrictions be placed on Chinese immigration to Canada, as are enforced in the Australian colonies. This means that the celestials will not be allowed to bring their females with them.

Mr. Blake and his friends having, while in an unpatriotic hurry, refused to sit on the license committee, their places have been filled by Conservatives; but, in order to effect this change, the 78th Rule of the House had to be suspended.

Mr. McIntyre has signified his intention to ask the Government whether it is their intention to build a breakwater at Red Point, Lot 47, King's County, P. E. Island, next summer, or at any future time.

The examination of Capt. Irving was resumed before the Prince Edward Island Communication Committee, on the 21st. He said that he and his partner received $35 for the round trip of two boats, with combined crews of eight men. The men received from him $3.25 each for crossing the Strait and back, and if the weather was stormy, and they were delayed on the mainland side, the men not infrequently came back in debt. He believed that the remuneration both of contractors and men was too small, and that $50 for the round trip would be fair, and would enable him to pay better wages to the men. The average number of mail bags was about 32 per day. When, as sometimes happens, the weather was too rough to cross for some days, bags would accumulate, and the boats would be heavily laden. Both mail and passenger traffic had greatly increased of late years. A steamer of about 200 tons burthen would be of great assistance in crossing at the capes. She could make many trips across during the depth of winter—at least one a week on an average—and she would be of great assistance to "in" boats when the Straits were partially open, or when there was much "lolly" in the Straits. A large steamer would be more useful than a small one in winter. Capt. Irving believed that the route between Souris and Cape George would be the better route for the *Northern Light* than between Georgetown and Pictou. In giving a history of the service he said that common boats were first used in crossing the Straits, but they were hard to manage. An improvement in the model of boat was suggested by Judge Peters, who had a boat built at his own expense, which is the same as has been used ever since, no improvement being made upon it. The ice-boat is 17 feet long, is provided with steel-shod runners, and weighs about 500 pounds. Captain Irving said that the service required a greater number of ice-boats and water boats to supplement them when the Straits were clear of ice. Sheds for the shelter of boats and crews were required on both sides. Mr. Irving's examination is to be continued. A telegram received to-day from the Island says that the water boats, which have just been put on the water, met the iceboat half way across the Strait, and exchanged cargoes and passengers.

Capt. Irving's evidence is the most important yet. Senators Carvell and Haythorne will be the next witnesses.

The committee on banking and finance have adopted all the provisions of the bill amalgamating the Bank of Nova Scotia with the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, except the dollar clause.

The House adjourned for one week on Wednesday, the 21st inst. It is the usual Easter recess, but a little longer.

Dr. Robertson's correction of his evidence does not bear favorably on his case. He said yesterday it was in the afternoon he gave in his resignation—that is, after the nomination—while to-day he corrects himself by saying it was in the morning, the first thing after getting out of bed. The difference is very material indeed.

Extraordinary exertions are brought to bear upon the Liberal members of Ontario who voted for the first reading of the Orange bill, so that they may vote also for the second. This, however, they will hardly do, except in a few instances, and it is expected in consequence the vote against incorporation will be decisive. Some people think it will not be heard of any more, but that is a mistaken idea, as Orangemen are very persevering.

The weather here is unprecedented. It is now March 22nd, just before Easter, but it looks more like just before Christmas. And yet neither Vennor nor the renowned Wiggins has prophesied it. It is, I wish I could say it has been, a long, cold, monotonous winter.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.

Two dynamite depots have been discovered here, and 200 arrests have been made. The Government will expel all Italians who are without permanent occupation.

LONDON, March 24.

At a special meeting of the charity organization society to promote emigration, a letter from Sir Alexander Galt, High Commissioner for Canada, was read. The writer said the Canadian Government would not sanction emigration to Canada of habitual paupers. Canada was willing to absorb destitute boys and girls in reasonable numbers, and to provide a periodical inspection of them and a record of their disposal.

The police are in possession of a clue to the explosion in the office of the Local Government Board. A woman observed, and has fully described, the appearance of the man who was placing an infernal machine against the building.

Cardinal Manning has issued an appeal for collections in aid of distressed people in Ireland.

The *Central News'* correspondent at St. Petersburg says the Czar has received letters threatening him with death if he does not pardon the imprisoned Nihilists.

John Bright, delivering his address as Rector of the Glasgow University, said American independence, the French revolution and the English reform bill had transferred power from monarchs and statesmen to the people. The address, as far as it related to political questions, dwelt upon the advisability of a peaceable policy, even with a view to self-interest. The cost of the civil war in America, Mr. Bright declared, would more than have suffered to free every slave without bloodshed. With regard to Ireland he said, if the treaty of Limerick had been fulfilled, and freedom of religion granted, the sad history of that country might never have been recorded. India was the great problem of the future.

LONDON, March 26.

Two thousand infantry have been ordered to protect public buildings in London. The Coldstream Guards have been posted in Parliamentary Buildings and Buckingham Palace.

Capt. O'Shea, Home Rule member of Parliament for County Clare, has notified Harcourt, Home Secretary, that when the Commons assembles after the Easter holidays, he will ask whether Lady Florence Dixie formally hoaxed the public by the invention of a letter from King Cetewayo, and whether, as a result of inquiry into the alleged assault upon her at Windsor, the police have concluded that Lady Florence is an impostor.

Two Anarchists, named Galz and Dubris, arrived here. Their object is to arrange for a great conference of Socialists in London. Dubris left Paris to avoid arrest.

A meeting of the English revolutionary league has been held here, to consider the question of holding a great international convention of revolutionists. It was resolved to invite Louise Michel and other prominent Socialists to the proposed convention.

A despatch to the *Times* from Dublin states that counsel for the murder conspiracy prisoners are confident that they will be able to shake the testimony of James Carey. A committee of ladies is soliciting funds to defray the expenses of defending the prisoners.

DUBLIN, March 26.

The trial of Joe Brady, for participation in the Phœnix Park murders, has been fixed for the 10th of April. The rest of the prisoners to be tried for that crime and for assault on juror Field, will be afterwards tried singly.

MADRID, March 23.

A manifesto, issued by Don Carlos, is published, in which he advises his partizans, as Catholics, to place themselves at the head of the struggle against Socialism and Anarchy.

GENEVA, March 26.

The Grand Council has unanimously declared that the appointment of Bishop Mermillod to the See of Geneva, by the Pope, cannot be submitted to, and that he shall be arrested if he comes to Geneva to assume the functions of his office.

The Markets.

Our latest Boston advices are of the 23rd inst., and report Pork firm and in steady demand at $16.50 to $17.00 for Prime, $20.00 to $21.50 for Mess, and $21.00 to $23.00 for Clear and Extra Clear.

Beef is quoted at $11 to $13.00 for Mess and Extra Mess; $14.50 to $16.50 for Family and plate.

Lard in demand, 11½ to 12¼c. per lb. for City and Western.

Butter—the market is dull, and sales limited; choice grades 30 to 33c.

Eggs, 22 to 24½ cents per dozen.

The demand for potatoes is steady, and market firm. Eastern Rose $1.00 per bushel; Northern Rose and Prolifics, 95 to $1.00; Peerless and Brooks, 85 to 95 cents.

Oats, white, 58 to 61; mixed 53 to 56.

MARRIED.

At New London, on the 13th inst., by Rev. G. McWillan, Mr. Robert Glover, of Summerside, to Miss Laura E. Stewart, of New London.

DIED.

On the 21st. inst., at her residence, Kent Street in the 70th year of her age, Margaret, beloved wife of Thomas Godfrey.

At Little Sands, on the 10th inst., in the 31st year of her age, Effie, relict of the late Donald McLennan. Deceased was a native of Scotland.

At Little Harbor, Lot 46, on the 10th February, of consumption, after a long illness which he bore with patience and fortitude, Angus J. Campbell, oldest son of John Campbell, aged 38 years. The deceased was exemplary for his amiable and charitable qualities.

In Carleton, N. S., on the 8th inst., after a lingering illness, James P. O'Brien, aged 33 years.

At Kingston Station, Annapolis Co., N. S., on the 11th, Charlotte M. P., fourth daughter of the late Samuel Lydiard, of Halifax, aged 74 years.

At Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday, March 3rd, after a long illness of Consumption, Major Ramsay, formerly of Summerside, aged 37 years.

On February 20th, at the residence of her son-in-law, James Brander, in East Boston, Flora, the wife of John Ellis, formerly of P. E. I.

In Chelsea, Mass., March 9th, Ira Lemuel, second son of Lemuel and Mary Jane Arthur, aged seven weeks.

Very suddenly on the 18th inst., at Whim Road, Jessie Finlayson, beloved daughter of Angus and Catherine Finlayson, in the 19th year of her age.

At Sturgeon, on Wednesday, the 21st February, after a few days illness, Ellen Sorrey, in the 20th year of her age. She leaves a mother, two brothers, five sisters, besides a large number of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss. She died trusting in Jesus.

Sleep, dear sister, sleep,
In Jesus sweetly rest,
No more to battle life's rough storms,
No more by pain oppressed.

Dear sister thou art gone to rest,
Thine is an early tomb,
But Jesus summoned thee away,
Thy Saviour called thee home.

At Ulster, on the 14th instant, Mrs. Campbell, widow of the late Mr. James Campbell. She leaves a large number of friends and relatives, by whom she was very highly esteemed.

At Head of Hillsboro, on the 18th inst., Louisa D., youngest daughter of the late George Miller, Esq., aged 18 years.