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Sir: On receipt of this Coupon, we hereby agree to return to the sender, express or mailing charge prepaid in full, a full set of six of our extra plated Silver Spoons, with the initials of the sender, or any other initials desired, engraved thereon. The Coupon will be honored by us for ninety days from the date of this paper, after which it will be null and void. [Signed]
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BIRTHS.

HOPKINS—In this city, at No. 4 Conway place, on January 25th, the wife of Thomas H. Hopkins, of twin boys, two minutes apart.
FLEMING—At 42 Bleecker street, on the 6th Feb. last, the wife of Alexander J. Fleming, barrister, of a son.
STEPHENSON—At Fletcher Station, February 1st, 1877, wife of Mr. Wm. H. Stephenson, Station-master, of a son.
ROBINSON—In Oshawa, on the 8th ult., the wife of Mr. George Robinson, of a daughter.
ROSS—On Sunday, the 4th inst., the wife of W. Millman Ross, of a daughter.
EVANS—On January 31st, 1877, at the Hillsdale, Richmond Hill, the wife of A. H. Evans, Esq., M.D., Toronto, of a daughter.
EVANS—On February 1st, 1877, the wife of George M. Evans, Esq., Barrister, Toronto, of a son.
HAYNAN—In London, on the 4th inst., the wife of James Hanson, of a son.
CREEY—At Norway, on the 5th ult., the wife of Mr. R. H. Creey, of a son.
LESPAR—At Guelph, on the 4th inst., the wife of L. A. LeSpar, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of a son.
HAMILTON—In Kingston, on the 3rd February, the wife of Mr. H. Hamilton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRUTE-JOHNSON—In St. Mary's church, on January 30th, by the Very Rev. J. J. Hoare, V.G., assisted by the Rev. Father Lewis, Thomas A. Brute, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Johnson, all of London.
FITZSIMMONS-DYER—On the 3rd instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Benjamin Sherbert, Edward Fitzgerald, to Jane Dyer, both of London Township.
HOWARD-FARMER—On the 27th January, at Woodstock, by Rev. Dr. Vennedey, assisted by Swentzen, G. H. Howard, of Clifton, Ont., to Miss Annie Farmer, daughter of Arthur A. Farmer, of Woodstock, Ont.
BALDWIN-HARPER—On the 1st ult., at the parsonage, Burgoyne, Cumberland, by the Rev. Jas. Anderson, James F. Baldwin, to Miss Ella Harper, both of Chipewa, Niagara, and on the 8th ult., at Chatham, Ontario, by the Rev. Jas. Anderson, Charles Baldwin, of Rossville, Lennox, Pelham, to Isabella Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. A. Baldwin, Esq., of Mashquoteh, Toronto, Ontario.
HILL-MAYCOCK—On the 8th January, by the Rev. J. C. Antisell, Mr. Thomas Hill, of Toronto, to Miss Sarah Maycock, youngest daughter of Joseph Maycock, of Woodstock.
MCMURRICH-MERRIAM—In Pembroke, on the last, by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, Mr. Thomas McMurrich, of Toronto, to Miss Catharine McLennan Merriam, of Pembroke.
DUFFIELD-COOK—At Cape Vincent, on January 31st, by the Rev. Martin Doyle, to Miss Catharine Cook, all of that village.
Thomas Duffield, of Kingston, to Miss Ellen Fingal, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Fowler, Mr. Joseph R. Rome, of Oxford, to Miss Hattie M. Potts, of Fingal.

DEATHS.

MCINTOSH—At his father's residence, on the 7th inst., Thomas Alexander McIntosh, aged 27 years and 10 months.
FARQUHARSON—At Toronto, on February 2nd, William Farquharson, contractor, late of Gananoque, aged 42 years.
MORTON—At Brantford, on the morning of the 30th ult., Elizabeth Muir, wife of Andrew Morton, aged 47 years.
YOUNG—In St. Catharines, on 29th Jan., Sarah, beloved wife of Mr. Charles Young, aged 70 years.
HYMAN—In Montreal, on Monday evening, the 29th ult., Miss Mary Hubbard, sister of the late Mrs. Ira Gould, in the 30th year of her age.
UPTON—At Melbourne, Australia, on 1st November, 1876, Alexander Upton, aged 37 years, oldest son of the late Robert Upton, and grandson of the late Alexander Martin, Esq., a native of Armagh, Ireland.
Armagh papers please copy.
BAILIFF—At Oshawa, on Monday, Jan. 29th, Anne Maria Irving, the beloved wife of James Bailiff.
MCCOMBE—In Belleville, on the 31st ult., the wife of Mr. James McCombe, aged 32 years.
GURLEY—In Oshawa, on the 30th January, Jane Stephenson, wife of Mr. George Gurley, Chief Constable, aged 44 years and 5 months.
MCCOMBE—In Mono, on the 30th ult., Jane, wife of Thos. McCarthy, aged 37 years and 8 months.
COULDOCK—Feb. 1st, at residence, 97 St. Patrick street, Mary Ann, Louisa Couldock, beloved wife of C. W. Couldock.
PATTERSON—At St. Catharines, on Wednesday, the 31st January, William, infant son of George E. Patterson, aged 12 days.
STERLING—At 1,350 St. Catherine street, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 31st ult., Mary Mc-Donald, beloved wife of Mr. Robert Sterling.
MOONEY—At 17 Berkeley street, on the 2nd inst., Sergeant-Major John B. Mooney, Queen's Own Rifles, in his 33rd year.
PERKINS—At the residence of his father, 20 Parliament street, on Thursday, the 1st inst., Edwin Perkins, aged 31 years, late of Woolwich, England.
MCCARTHY—At 129 Sherbourne street, Toronto, on the 1st February, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Dr. McCarthy, of Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford, and granddaughter of John Shea, in the 19th year of her age.
GUY—At 108 Queen street east, on the 4th February, Robert Guy, in the 67th year of his age, native of Ashford, Kent, England.
DILLON—At Toronto, on Sunday, the 4th inst., from injuries received by an accident on the Toronto and Nipissing railway, Freddie Phillips Dillon, third son of Mr. Wm. Dillon, 22 Agnes street.
MCINTOSH—At his father's residence, No. 35 Nazareth street, Montreal, on Friday, 2nd inst., James, fourth son of John McIntosh, merchant, aged 27 years and 10 months.
KEW—At Kingston, Jamaica, of yellow fever, on Thursday, 25th ult., John, eldest son of Wm. Kew, Esq., Toronto, aged 23 years.
KERRIGAN—In this city, on Friday, 2nd inst., Mary Ann Kerrigan, relict of Thomas Kerrigan, aged 74 years.
MCCUTCHEON—On the 1st February, at Brampton, Victor McCutcheon, eldest son of Mr. Arad and Augusta Kerrigan, aged three months and eighty days.
LOUSHBRY—In London, on the 5th inst., Jemima, beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Loushbry, aged 34 years.
SEARSON—At the residence of his son, J. M. Searson, 20 Beech street, James Searson, sr., in the 85th year of his age.
MONTGOMERY—At St. Catharines, on the 1st inst., Charlotte Sarah, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Montgomery, aged 74 years and 6 months.
O'READY—In Ottawa, on Thursday, Feb. 1st, Annie Mary, infant daughter of Henry O'Ready.
MCPHERSON—In the Township of Dunwich, on the 29th Jan., James A. McPherson, son of J. McPherson, aged 3 years.

The Weekly Mail.
TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1877.

THE ORANGE BILLS.

Mr. Merrick's Motion Voted Down by 44 to 34.

WEDNESDAY afternoon Mr. MERRICK in a clever speech moved to recommit the Private Bills Committee report throwing out the Orange Bills, and a long and vigorous debate ensued. The Premier opposed the bills, chiefly on the ground that if the Orangemen pressed the agitation the Roman Catholic body in the Province would feel aggrieved, and religious dissensions would prevail. Mr. BETHUNE in a most eloquent and forcible speech supported the bills, declaring that the Premier's plea was not only a weak but a vicious one. The debate was sustained by Messrs. MACDOUGALL, LAUDER, SCOTT, BARR, BRODER, CURRIE, ROBINSON, MASSIE, MILLER, and PATTON, and closed by Mr. CAMERON in a speech of great power. At midnight a division was taken and Mr. MERRICK's motion voted down by 44 to 34.

The following is the division list:

YEAS—Messrs. Appleby, Baker, Barr, Bell, Bethune, Bonter, Broder, Brown, Campbell, Code, Creighton, Deacon, Fleming, Graham, Hall, Kean, Lauder, McDougall (Simcoe), McDougall (Muskoka), McGowan, McKim, McMillan, McMillan, McNab, Morris, Morrison, Mackenzie, Robinson, Rosevear, Scott, Tooley, Wright—34.

NAYS—Ballantyne, Barker, Bishop, Bonfield, Chisholm, Clarke, Cornish, Currie, Dewart, Farrow, Gibbs, Grange, Harris, Hartman, Hay, Hector, Hodgins, Hunter, Lane, Lount, McCallum, McCrae, McKellar, McLean, McMillan, McPherson, McWhinney, Merritt, Millar, Mowat, O'Donoghue, O'Sullivan, Parden, Patterson (Essex), Patterson (Carleton), Paxton, Rose, Somerville, Strange, Switzer, Wallace, Wardrope, Wood, Wright, Wrighthington, Young—44.

CENTRAL PRISON DEBATE.

THE debate on Friday evening, introduced by Mr. O'SULLIVAN's temperate speech, will produce a painful impression in the country. It can leave no doubt on anybody's mind, that the inquiry conducted by the Provincial Secretary was the reverse of thorough. It is a disagreeable fact that if a thing is not done well there is no other way of setting matters right but to commence once more and avoid those features which vitiated the condemned attempt. But this the Government resolutely refused to do; and that they felt pretty strongly on the matter, and feared lest their own locks should become public property, is seen by the majority they drummed and whipped up. Why did they act thus? It is, we think, certain that some of the personal charges were without foundation, but others were substantial, and on the face of the Inspector's report and by the admission made by members of the Government, it is placed beyond doubt not only that the original inquiry was needed, but that a further inquiry was also called for.

In the government of a prison strict discipline must be maintained, and where discipline is strict it will not be always easy to avoid being severe; nor should we be forward to condemn instances, when few and far between, of severity being excessive.

No doubt, as Mr. BELL said, many of the charges made were both "insane" and mendacious. But the watch dog's voice may be worth paying heed to even though wolves take up the howl. Men of the highest standing in province! and general politics had made grave accusations and urgently asked for inquiry. Yet the Government refused to grant it. In the debate in question, Mr. MOWAT set up one speaker after another to make insincere speeches and trifling harangues. On such a subject the Chancery hair-splitting of Mr. HODGINS was out of place, as was the paltry ipecacuity of Mr. HARDY, who spoke in this deep, humorous vein of the orator at a wedding party, with the wit of a peri school boy, and the gesticulation of a dancing master returning thanks to his patrons. Mr. CAMERON's dignified appeal was replied to but not answered by Mr. PARDEE, who gave a fresh exhibition of that fatal fluency with which he can talk about a subject, and shoot it, and yet again shoot it, as a cat with the material of the Department, are those of nonholders and non-cultivators, and that despite the figures annually paraded in the yearly reports, real settlement progresses slowly and sorrowfully. The Minister, too, for which the Government have obtained enormous appropriations, are mostly made by men who often absolutely impassable—no roads at all, in fact. Muskoka under the present Administration, has received great sums of money for political lumbermen, speculators, "road" leaches, and Grit hacks generally—but the Government grants not of the big pupabrea—the bosses taking the lion's share in cuts, wharves, locks, dams, slides, and roads, and the hangers-on in subsidiary operations, and doling out the balance in driblets at election times on "roads" of a—as the expressed "patry" and purity "Reform" principle of supporting your supporters and putting the money where it will do most good.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE Halifax *Morning Herald* does the country good service by challenging the prevailing belief that Nova Scotia is quite opposed to Protection and outright to observe the confidence with which our contemporary pronounces this to be a false impression, and declares that on an important question the public opinion of the Province is greatly misrepresented. Replying to the St. John *News*, the *Herald* says that not only the people of Halifax, but all those in the Province who are interested in ships and in the West India trade, favour the building up of the sugar refining industry by Protection; a statement which the extent of Nova Scotia's interest in shipping generally may enable us to appreciate. It further affirms that Protection to the coal trade is favoured by the whole population of Cape Breton, and by three-fourths of the business men of Halifax, without regard to politics, as is evidenced by the numerously signed petition which is soon to be laid before the Dominion Parliament. The *Herald* is able to assure the *News* that even in the expected quarter, the farming interest of Nova Scotia, the National Policy would find no more such a support as would surprise those who have been "maundering" about the prevalence of Free Trade views down there. We have had along felt confident that a revolution of public opinion on the trade question was to come to pass in Nova Scotia, and we happy to hear that it has already progressed so far.

THE HALIFAX SENATOR.

EVEN the Grits of Halifax are not satisfied with Mr. MACKENZIE's recent Senatorial appointments in that Province. While expressing its regret that it should have become necessary to use other than words of commendation, the Halifax *Citizen* observes that the Premier intended over several years, thus refers to the appointment of Mr. Power:—

"The appointment of a representative to the Senate have hitherto been generally made from among those who had spent more or less time in public life, and had distinguished in political services constituted their claim, in part at least, to promotion. Mr. L. O. Power comes from a class of men who, if that his claims rest on the Sackville-Bedford election, in which he is said to have been an active and consistent party man, but so have been many other prominent young Catholics of the Liberal party, passed over the heads of older men in his party, whose claims were certainly not inferior to his, having much to do to speak, you know, sir, we cannot help feeling that the appointment will appear an injudicious one. We hold that Mr. Power, if he should have accepted the vacant seat. No one is without sympathy with the young man who has gone through his political apprenticeship, and who is desirous of a seat in the Senate, if he is not in the place of the man who should have accepted the Senatorship—a contingency that we very sincerely regret. Mr. P. Power's own sake and for the sake of the party of which he has been so long an influential, prominent, and honoured member."

That the change from Mr. POWER pleased the Mr. POWER, Mr. MACKENZIE at this moment is evident from the fact that, as our contemporary states, a meeting of the Sackville and Bedford was called, the principal object of which, we are able to state without fear of contradiction, was to nominate a successor to Halifax County to the elder Mr. Power, whose transfer to the Senate was regarded as certain. The eleventh-hour change, it is understood, was made because it was feared—and not without good reason—that there was every probability of the nominee being carried in Sackville if the county were opened at that time. Such a wheel-about at the last moment is quite consistent with the conduct of the Government which they have done all in their power to make it appear that you may go on for years spending more than your income and yet have an increased Surplus at the end.

Our contemporary had better not have attempted to fight for its consistency on the question of Orange Incorporation. "Didn't, we," it says, "support the Incorporation Bills when they were first introduced in 1873?" What if it did give them a sort of half-hearted support at that time? That is not material to the present issue. The question is, why did has *Globe* a year ago sneer at and ridicule those who were endeavouring to secure Orange Incorporation, and now, "we do not very warmly endorse action on their part, which is directed to a precisely similar end? Orange Incorporation Are you in favour, then, as it is in force now. Last year our contemporary said to the Orangemen: "Get away from here. You can't have a special Act of Incorporation. Didn't the Government pass a General Act, by-for no other reason than to bore you out of getting your special Act. Take "that or nothing." That was its language twelve months ago. The circumstances have not changed. Yet now it says the special Act should be granted! Call you that consistency?

Our contemporary is quite correct when it says: "The question has dwindled down to the very small proportions represented by the proposition whether the whole Orange Body, consisting of several hundred lodges, shall be incorporated in one Act, which, in that case, must be a special Act, or whether every lodge shall be put to the expense and trouble of obtaining a separate charter." Exactly; but the question is precisely the same now when it declares a special Act should be granted, as it was last year when it said it should be refused, and when it ridiculed every member of the House who spoke in its favour.

Conscious of its failure to establish its consistency, our contemporary proceeds: "Perhaps if the *Globe* were the man, "peddling mouthpiece of a broken-down "party, it would be in the explaining "to deal with this question from a broad, "liberal, and purely national point of "view. But as the organ of the Reform "can afford to recognize and interpret "public sentiment, and express its own "opinions, it can afford to be explaining "to the public." It is the explaining that is remarkable wheel-about. We are aware that the Government which the *Globe* has hitherto supported with its blind devotion has been guilty of its acts in the Government of "a broken-down political Party;" and we are glad our contemporary now "peddling" declines any longer to be its "peddling mouthpiece." It is never too late to mend. Better yet is the credit of the Grits if they had to get their feet from the Treasury Benches. Yet we cannot at the same time vaunt a consistency on its part which is altogether wanting. In old standing ground, it gives us to understand, was the consequence of its being "afraid to deal with "this question from a broad, liberal, and "purely national point of view." Now, that it "expresses its own opinions," it "can afford to recognize and interpret "public sentiment." And so we find it heartily supporting a course which but a year ago it could only look at its most contemptuous terms. Our contemporary makes a somewhat sad confession. Many as are the years of its life, it has only now begun to "express its own "opinion," and to "recognize and interpret public sentiment." What a slavish servitude it has passed. We trust it will never be called upon to make such another humiliating confession. Though in any one—whether it be "independent" or slavish—it must not talk to throw up our hats in praise of its consistency when it has been writing on all sides of a question.

HERE AND THERE.

IF has come out before the Senate Committee engaged in investigating the Louisiana election that Senator West of New Orleans—one of the most prominent Democrats were spending money freely and that "it was absolutely necessary for "the Republicans to make liberal donations to help their cause." On being confronted with the witness the worthy Senator declared that he did not mean to ask his fellow-Republicans to subscribe for the immoral purpose of buying the votes of the Electoral College or any other votes. He excitedly declared that "he "would not rest for a moment under any "suspicion that he had trafficked 'or "sought to enable his friends to traffic "in votes." And one of the reports adds, "here there was a general laugh."

What were they laughing at? Did the "base hounds" in the Committee room dare to think that a Senator could not write such a letter without intending to resort to corrupting? It says but little indeed for the United States Senate that its members do not think it beneath them to laugh, actually to laugh, incredulously at the solemn asseveration of a Senator under such circumstances. Look at us. One of our Senators wrote as follows to a brother Senator:

"The fight goes heavily on—but it is hard to work up against the enormous sums the Government candidates have in their hands. We make a big rush to-day and to-morrow and Monday for the East and West divisions if we are not to succumb to the cash of the Government. There are but half a dozen people that can come down with money—and they have done all we possibly can do—and we have to ask a very few outsiders to aid us. Will you be one?"

The Senator who wrote this denied on oath that he ever did anything but what was seeking money for corrupt purposes, and emphatically declared (as Senator West did) that he "would not rest for a moment under any suspicion that he "had trafficked or sought to enable his "friends to traffic in votes." Do we find anybody laugh? Laugh! There wasn't even a smile.

The United States Senate is evidently getting very low when it is not ashamed to look a Senator in the face and laugh at him outright when he says, on oath, that he gave the lie to a base charge. After this we need not be surprised if it even laughed at Senator Mitchell's little "of the blatant pot-house politician."

THE MARKING OF BALLOT PAPERS.

WE have a long letter from Mr. JOSEPH ALEXANDER, of Mimico, on the subject of the marking of ballot papers at elections through imperfect marking of ballot papers. Being returning officer for a division of Etobicoke at the election recently, he found one ballot with more votes on it than the law allowed, and another imperfectly marked on the left hand side, both of which he considered bad. There were three other ballots marked quite close to the name of a candidate in such cases, he did not in the space designed for marking; and those he considered good, because the intention of the voter was perfectly straight. An agent who was present objected to them as being informal; and at the township clerk's office next day another returning officer brought in two ballots having the same informality, which he nevertheless held to be good. The town clerk delay these ballots, and will appeal to the County Judge may possibly follow. In any very close contest the ballots should be carefully dispense may follow if ballots are to be thrown out for such informalities. Many voters are illiterate, and cast their votes and more or less "put about," after coming several miles, may easily enough be thrown off their balance by unfamiliar forms of marking which are put before him. Our correspondent has some suggestions to make. He would have deputy returning officers notified to meet before the County Council, and have it settled what forms and modes of markings are to be considered good and what bad, ruling as a guide the light of such experience as they have had. Next let specimens of ballots properly marked, along with others thrown out for bad marking, be put on a card, marked good and bad respectively, and be kept on exhibition in Post Offices, school houses, and hotels in every township. In this way, he thinks, voters would be educated up to a knowledge of how exactly to mark ballots at elections, and when the present younger generation becomes voters scarcely a mistake at all would be known. Township Clerks and other Returning Officers would be relieved of what is sometimes a most unpleasant duty, and many disputes and no little expense would be saved. We commend our correspondent's suggestions to the consideration of municipal representatives and other officials generally, and may add that possibly there might be a great reduction in the labour of scrutinizing Dominion and Provincial election returns were these suggestions or something like them adopted.

CARRIER PIGEONS.

AMONG things not generally known may be placed the fact that carrier pigeons are once more coming into extensive use for conveying important news. A New York paper not long ago proposed that every Atlantic steamer should have on board a number of these birds, which should be let fly when within a few hundred miles of land, or in case of a ship being wrecked or disabled near the coast. The telegraph has accomplished wonders, but birds of the air can "carry the news" to and from places and under circumstances where the power of electricity is unavailable. As wrecks generally take place near the coast, in almost every case pigeons would find their way in short time to some port from which succour could be sent. A French steamship company some time ago secured a number of carrier pigeons, which are distributed among various ports, and which when sufficiently domesticated in the homes selected for them will be regularly taken to sea. Some of them have already been let fly as much as 600 miles from the French coast, a distance which they have accomplished in from fifteen to eighteen hours. This is the severest test of their powers that has been made, but for shorter distances, say any within one hundred miles, they may be depended upon to make on the journey with quite pure hours.

The siege of Paris in 1871 was the great event that brought carrier pigeons into notice in our time. The birds, being distributed in the city, were sent out in balloons, these were eagerly watched for in the surrounding country, and whenever one was secured the details of carrying a message into the besieged city were at hand. The Prussians made war upon the carrier pigeons, and shot down every one they flew high and kept out of harm's way. The German Government always keeps a number of pigeons at its disposal, ready to be let fly on any emergency. It also pays a fee of one to my, paid much attention to the lesson, and a well organized system of pigeon service is part of the equipment of the army. A great "columbary" has been established in Germany, and birds from it are sent and are distributed all over the fortified places of Germany. They are kept in frequent and regular use, so that they are always ready, and what they can be depended upon to do is always known. In France, Italy, and Russia Government columbaries have been established on a large scale, and the birds are during peace in constant training for the exigencies of war.

Belgium is the great breeding place for the carrier pigeon, and the Antwerp carriers in particular are lauded the world over. There are in the country more carrier pigeons than there are human inhabitants, and pigeon flying is the national sport. Belgium breeds more than the English and American one of pigeon shooting. The Antwerp carrier is generally pure blue-checkered, or silver or red checkered. Dunn and blacks are very scarce. Several "flying societies" have recently been formed in New York and other American cities, and flights are regularly taken between Philadelphia and New York, and over some greater distance. The intended flight on Sunday promise to try the flight from Buffalo to New York, and see serve. Perhaps some of our readers in Toronto may be fond of a fancy for the sport of pigeon flying, which may afford much amusement and be found useful at times besides.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH TO-DAY.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Times' leading article says:—"We may be sure the Queen's Speech will be more than usually guarded. Its references to the Eastern question will be perfect in politics, and almost epigrammatic of an historical character. The Queen will express her satisfaction with the fact that she joined the allies in procuring an armistice. She will accord to Lord Salisbury a meed of well-merited praise, and will express her deep regret that the Porte has declined the proposals which were not prejudicial to the interests of Turkey, and which would have restored peace to Europe. Her Majesty will state that she withdrew her Ambassador as a mark of her high dissatisfaction. The Speech would naturally have gone on to express the hope that the Sublime would spontaneously agree to the terms of peace with Servia and Montenegro such as could be sanctioned by the Powers, and introduce reforms into the disturbed Provinces which would make further interference neither necessary nor justifiable. The events of the week, however, have necessarily modified the concluding phrases relative to the Eastern question. Without specially referring to the fate of Midhat Pasha, the Speech will express the hope that what has happened will prove favourable to conciliatory counsels and the restoration of diplomatic intercourse. Nothing will be said as to the course of the Turkish Government, which is not mentioned unless it has been already officially communicated to the Government. The effect produced by the Queen's Speech will be the Dublin proclamation, the Indian famine, and the African troubles, and various other of a purely interest. Parliament, which were left over from last session, will be enumerated as again to be brought forward."

THE EAST.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—Gortschakoff's circular note addressed to the Russian representatives to the guarantee Powers is published in the *Gazette* to-day. It is in the following words:

"The result of the Federal Bank is to be opened in Thorolfsby.

Orillia boasts of being able to get up a better carnival than Barrie.

Revival meetings are now going on in the Methodist church of Roxwell.

William Allen has absconded from Wingham, leaving a little bill unpaid.

The passage of the Dunkin Act in Orillia cost the temperance people about $1,300.

The repeater business has broken out in the Orillia asylum in which Mr. Gordon is confined.

At a spelling match in Otterville, eleven persons failed to spell "billiards," proposed by Mr. Gordon.

At a recent Temperance meeting in Norwich, sixty-eight persons signed the pledge.

There were registered in Seaforth during the year 1876, 84 births, 22 marriages, and 16 deaths.

Four car loads of potatoes were shipped to New York and Buffalo from Guelph on Friday, 2nd inst.

Out of a total of 901 pupils on the Barrie school registers last year there was an average attendance of 225.

A salmon trout weighing 56 pounds was caught with a hook on the lake near Goderich a few days ago.

Mr. Derbyshire has sold the east half of the north half of lot 16, con. 12, McKillop, to Mr. Ellis, for the sum of $1,800.

Mr. George Lillies, of Pilkington, has sold his farm of fifty acres to Mr. Mighton, of the same township, for $3,600.

About a fortnight ago a cow belonging to Mr. William Evans, 2nd con., of Canada, gave birth to four perfectly-formed calves.

Wm. J. Close, of Palmerston, is now cutting out a sentence of twenty days in gaol at hard labour for stealing a horse.

Mr. Thomas Ellison, of the Township of Sims, has sold his farm of 100 acres, to Mr. W. G. Hay, of Listowel, for $3,500.

Kincardine ranks at the second shipping port on Lake Huron. The amount of lumber shipped from that place amounted to 32,327,72.

A Halifax paper says:—"Mr. Fred Fowler, of this city, has invented a new draughtsman in connection with a contract for car wheels made with the Canada Steel Company, Hamilton, Ontario."

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Huron, held at Brussels a few days ago, Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Wingham, was appointed to accepted the call tendered him by the Presbyterian congregation of Brussels.

The British Parliament has the following memorandum of what the weather was in the Kingston district on Jan. 30th:—The air is so keen, that's the proper word, that a lady could walk up and down the streets with an overcoat on, and not be comfortable either a pauper or an idiot.

Socialist fever is prevalent throughout the County of Renfrew.

A new Grange has been organized in the township of Raphan.

A branch of the Federal Bank is to be opened in Thorolfsby.

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A Halifax paper says:—"Mr. Fred Fowler, of this city, has invented a new draughtsman in connection with a contract