Machinery.

MAXWELL REAPER — BEST single reaper made. Every farmer should see it before ordering. Send for pamphlets. DAVID MAXWELL, Paris, Ont. 314-26

STUMP MACHINE.

The cheapest and most easily worked machine made; superior to any other in the market. Send to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front street, Toronto, for particulars. 314-26

HALLIDAY'S STANDARD WINDMILL. $3,000,000 worth now in use.

The first SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL offered the markets of the world, and when material used, workmanship, power, and durability are considered, It is acknowledged to be the

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Proved to be the best made, the most perfect self-regulator, and the most durable windmill known, by receiving two medals and two diplomas at the Centennial.

EVERY MILL GUARANTEED.

The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century. Farmers this is your Cheapest Investment. The cheapest power for watering stock, irrigating, grinding, and shelling corn, cutting feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORKS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c., apply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church st., Toronto. 305-52

Auction Sales.

SALE OF DEBTS, &c.

Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts.

In the matter of ROCHE & MOONEY, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the above act, the interest of the insolvents (who carried on business at the village of Paisley), and of the undersigned as their assignee, in certain debts due or supposed to be due to the said firm by the following parties:—Robert Smith, Hugh McGregor, George Sawyers, Wm. Shaw, Robert Cassels, Robt. Blackburn, James McKay, James Sinclair, Allan McDonald, Hugh McNeil, Finlay Sinclair, Andrew Sinclair, Mackay & Young, John T. Lloyd, Daniel Sinclair, Robert Scott, Robert Sinclair & Blackburn, Robt. Blackburn, Mackay & Young, Rev. Mr. Anderson, Matthew Blackburn, Jonathan Dickson, Wm. McKinnon, Peter McTavish, John Fraser, Peter Kelly, Robt. Monckman, Robt. Lytle, James Brown, Hector McVannel, Bartholomew Snell & Son, James McDonald, John McKinnon, amounting in the aggregate to about $2,847.00, will, with the sanction of the inspectors, be offered for sale by public auction at the office of the undersigned, in the town of Walkerton, on SATURDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, at 12 o'clock noon.

A list of the claims or debts to be sold will be found at the office of the undersigned.

All debts amounting to more than $100 will be sold separately. For further particulars apply to

WM. M. SMITH, Assignee.

317-1

Walkerton, 3rd April, 1878.

AUCTION SALE OF A FARM IN THE TOWNSHIP OF KING, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

There will be sold by Public Auction, in the Queen's Hotel, at the Village of AURORA, by WILLIAM MAJOR, Auctioneer, on the

11TH OF MAY, 1878,

at one o'clock in the afternoon,

The following very Valuable Property, being the south half and the north-east quarter of lot No. 19, in the third con. of the Township of King, in the County of York, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, of which about ninety-five acres are cleared. The property is about two and a half miles from Aurora.

On it is a Frame House 28 feet by 20 feet, with kitchen in rear 22 feet by 14 feet; also a Log House in rear of the lot 20 feet by 18 feet; barns, with sheds attached, and an orchard composed of Apple, Plum, and Pear Trees. The property is well watered with a spring creek and two wells. The property will be sold subject to a reserved bid.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid down at time of sale, and the further sum of 20 per cent. of the purchase money within ten days from the time of sale; the balance to be paid at the expiration of three or five years from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, in the meantime, payable half-yearly, and to be secured by mortgage upon the property.

The farm is at present under crop, to which the purchaser will be entitled; the other conditions are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars can be had at the law offices of Messrs. Ferguson & Ferguson, Adelaide street, Toronto, from the Auctioneer, and on the premises.

FERGUSON & FERGUSON, Solicitors for Vendor.

Toronto, April 22, 1878. 317-5

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR Gives a Splendid Beard in Six Weeks. Sold everywhere, 50c. and $1, and will it in all cases disappoint? More than 20,000 young men already can't be recognized as boys for their beards. Sent by mail, free, for 1 or 2 3-cent stamps. Address, DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Beware of Spurious Imitations. Inferior and worthless. Genuine only with the signature of DYKES & CO., Sole Agents, Philadelphia. The public will not be deceived. Ask druggists for Dykes' Beard Elixir. Liberal discount to trade.

TURNIPS.

SUPERPHOSPHATE, OR BONE DUST, will increase the yield 50 to 100 per cent. Send for Circular. PETER R. LAMB & CO., Toronto. 317-13

SMOKERS

We have again to call your attention to the numerous IMITATIONS of the

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO.

THE STAMP

T. & B.

IN GILT LETTERS, is on each plug of the GENUINE.

Hamilton, 13th Jan., 1878. 312-13

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT —ONTARIO.

Full particulars as to ASSISTED PASSAGES from Great Britain, for farm labourers and female domestic servants, will be obtained on application to the undersigned. Farmers and others in need of labourers may apply to JOHN A. DONALDSON, Esq., Immigration Agent, Toronto.

DAVID SPENCE, Secretary.

65 Simcoe street, Toronto, 5th April, 1878. 317-4

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

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The Weekly Mail.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

Slow Progress of the Negotiations.

TROOPS LEAVING INDIA FOR MALTA

General Todleben Appointed Russian Commander-in-Chief.

Spread of the Mussulman Insurrection.

BISMARCK CONSIDERS WAR CERTAIN.

Fight Between Turkish and Russian Troops.

THE POPE AND THE CIVIL POWER.

THE GREAT COTTON STRIKE.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, April 26.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The negotiations continue to make slow progress, but no satisfactory termination yet appears in view. The principal difficulty is now said to be England's desire to retain command of the Dardanelles. According to a St. Petersburg correspondent a new formula has been mooted, which it is hoped will lead to a meeting of Congress. It is that the Treaties of 1856 and 1871 be considered in relation to the Treaty of San Stefano. There seems to be little difference, if any, between this proposal and the one recently rejected by England. However, as all parties appear to be tired of quibbling, it is possible it may be seized as a compromise satisfactory to the honour of both parties, and lead to the result so much desired. The Mussulman rising continues to spread and fresh Russian troops have been sent to the disaffected districts to try and quell it. Prince Charles is reported to have refused Russia's demand for the dismissal of his Cabinet, but judging from a circular issued from Bucharest to the Roumanian Prefects to afford facilities for the passage of Russian troops, it would seem that the Russo-Roumanian relations are on a somewhat better footing. The Czar has sent an autograph letter to Servia thanking her for her exertions and promising that her wishes shall be respected. It is said Servia has been requested to prepare for a war, if it is thought how it can do so, unless a rebellion should break out inside the city, it is hard to imagine. In consequence of pressure from the Grand Duke Nicholas the Porte has ordered the immediate evacuation of Batoum, but there seems a probability of some trouble arising in carrying out the order, as the peasantry in the district are said to be arming themselves to resist. A Rome despatch says the Russian engineers, who intend proceeding from there to the Suez Canal and Persian Gulf, have chartered two American vessels, and intend to sail under American colours.

SATURDAY, April 27.

LONDON, April 26.—The calling out of the British naval reserves is considered imminent.

The New York *Herald's* London special says Bismarck thinks war is inevitable. There are gloomy forebodings everywhere except at San Stefano, where it is believed a simultaneous withdrawal has been arranged.

A Berlin special says a number of German bankers who were induced to meet here to consider the practicability of floating another Russian loan, have unanimously refused to engage in the work.

The *News* says:—"It is time to give up all illusion respecting Austria's effective interference. The Government has long ago made military preparations on the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina in anticipation of war, and will watch its development and get what it can and congratulate itself on having done so without fighting."

The *Times* referring to the election for a member of Parliament at Tamworth on Wednesday, when the Liberal candidate was chosen by 499 majority, says:—"The remarkable verdict against the Conservative candidate cannot be explained away. The truth is there is some growing impatience of the objections which, rightly or wrongly, the Government are supposed to be raising to the Congress."

The scare caused by the Russian declarations of privateering is reported as having a depressing influence on British shipping interests on the continent.

Lord Beaconsfield had an audience with the Queen at Windsor.

The Russian authorities have decided to abandon the intention of sending a number of officers and men to attend worship in the Greek churches at Constantinople on Sunday.

Vassa and Tefik Pashas leave Constantinople tomorrow for the scene of the insurrection in the Rodope Mountains. The insurgents are well officered and provided with abundance of ammunition. They occupy impregnable positions.

A deputation of the Mussulman inhabitants of Roumelia waited upon Mr. Layard, and begged him to telegraph his Government to urge European intervention to end the atrocities by the Bulgarians.

A Bombay telegram says troops are arriving daily for embarkation. The first detachment leaves for Malta on April 29th, and the second May 1st. Fifteen ships and twelve steamers have been engaged for conveyance of the expedition, which will be conveyed by a man-of-war. There is great enthusiasm manifested throughout India, and native troops are volunteering.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been transferred to the command of the Black Prince, one of the Channel squadron, now stationed at Malta.

A Paris despatch says official information has reached here that General Todleben has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces south of the Danube.

The Porte continues obdurate concerning the evacuation of Shumla and Varna.

LONDON, April 26.—Three thousand miners at Dalmington, Scotland, yesterday resolved to demand an advance of a shilling per day of the masters of all Scotch collieries, and if the demand was refused go strike on 2nd May.

The breach between the cotton masters and operatives at Blackburn is widening. The county police to-day were called to Great Horwood to protect a manufacturer confined to his house by an immense crowd.

A numerously attended meeting of private cotton spinners and directors of the Spinning Co.'s at Oldham yesterday resolved to reduce wages of spinners five per cent.

At Blackburn 5,000 looms are working out of 52,000. Pauperism is becoming manifest among the poorer operatives.

LONDON, April 26.—The firms represented at the spinners' meeting at Oldham yesterday run four million spindles. The meeting decided that each employer must follow his own course in regard to the reduction of time.

LONDON, April 26.—The passage in the Pope's Encyclical regarding the civil power of the Church, was as follows:—"The hopes of Italy and the world rest on the beneficent influence of the Holy See, and on the intimate union of all the faithful with the Roman Pontiff. It, therefore, stands to reason that we should with all diligence do all in our power to preserve intact the dignity of the Roman Cathedra, it order before all things to guard the rights and liberty of the Holy See. We shall never cease to insist that our authority be respected, that our ministry and our power be left fully free and independent, and that the position be restored to us in which Divine wisdom long ago placed us. It is no vain desire of dominion which moves us to demand the re-establishment of our civil power. We demand it because our duties and our solemn oaths exact it, and because it is not only necessary to conserve fully the liberty of the spiritual power, but also because it is evident that when it is a question of temporal dominion of the Apostolic See, it involves the well-being and safety of the whole human family."

The Pope distinctly endorses the policy and acts of his predecessor, condemns civil marriages, and deplores the rejection of the authority of the Church, proclaiming that to be the cause of all existing evils, but in language of calmess and dignity, devoid throughout of any tone of offence or violence. The Encyclical contains no attack whatever upon the civil Government of Italy, nor any mention, direct or indirect, of the House of Savoy.

MONDAY, April 29.

A Constantinople dispatch says the Mussulmans are approaching Philippopolis, driving the Bulgarians before them. Adrianople is greatly agitated over the outrages by the insurgents. A number of soldiers have been assassinated in the streets. The garrison of the town are preparing to march against the insurgents.

Intelligence has been received that the Mussulman insurgents surprised a Russian encampment near Philippopolis and have taken a thousand prisoners and four guns. They are now marching towards Sawakoff, M. Oron has suggested that the Porte offer the insurgents amnesty in the event of laying down arms.

The Grand Duke has induced the Porte to send two more officers to urge the regular troops who joined the Mussulman insurgents to submit. Some Greeks of Thrace and Macedonia are joining the Mussulman insurgents.

Continuous fighting is reported in Crete.

The *North German Gazette* says:—"We will not discuss the question, where many neutral interests might be affected, would render the situation immeasurably more complicated."

The *Times* says:—"It is the partition of Turkey that Russia desires now. It was partition she desired at the time of the Crimean war. Against such a policy we contended then, and are contending now."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says great enthusiasm was manifested in military circles here to-night on its becoming known that the whole of the staff and commissioned officers stationed at Aldershot had received stringent orders to hold themselves in complete readiness for immediate service. It is stated that all the principal officers had received important secret instructions.

It is rumoured that orders will be shortly issued for the immediate formation of a second army corps and raising of its battalions to a war establishment.

The *Herald's* London special says Gortschakoff is is only feigning illness for the purpose of avoiding a formal meeting with the English Ambassador, Lord Loftus, to the effect that he may commit his country to any disadvantageous concession.

A number of military appointments are gazetted. The Grand Duke Nicholas has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal General, and recalled to Russia on account of ill-health. General Todleben has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in Turkey, with General Smerithinky as chief of his staff.

General Todleben will assume command of the Russian army on Monday. The Grand Duke leaves for St. Petersburg on Tuesday.

A Calcutta despatch says it is reported the commanding officers of numerous regiments have received orders to have everything ready for immediate embarkation.

TUESDAY, April 30.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The statement of a Vienna correspondent yesterday that details of the withdrawal proposition had been agreed upon was decidedly premature. A St. Petersburg correspondent affirms that direct *pour parlers* between England and Russia have hardly begun, and that no perceptible progress has been made in the negotiations during the last twenty-four hours. Russia is trying hard to ascertain England's wishes, but Lord Salisbury maintains his negative attitude. A Berlin despatch, however, declares the negotiations are progressing favourably, and that Russia has agreed to withdraw to the line from Adrianople to Dedeagatch. The Grand Duke Nicholas has taken his departure from San Stefano. It is believed he was recalled in order to lessen the chances of a collision, and to facilitate the negotiations for the withdrawal of the forces, the present aggressive position of the Russians being entirely attributable to him. There is a good deal in the despatches about an Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but nothing definite. The Austrian policy in a doubled tone, but said nothing strikingly new. The first portion of the Indian troops has sailed for Malta from Bombay and Ahers are ready to follow. The enthusiasm among the natives continues and whole regiments are still volunteering.

LONDON, April 29.—Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary for India, presiding at a banquet in Bradford to-night, said the Government took its stand on the point of good faith and honesty, and upon the declaration of 1871, that one party to the engagement could not withdraw from it without the consent of the rest. He denied that the Government were indifferent to the wrongs of the Turkish Christians, but the policy of a great Power could not be destroyed by an incident, however horrible. The real question was, whether England had or had not great interests in the East. He maintained the Treaty of San Stefano in its present shape did not contain a single element of permanent peace. The interests of the Greek and Mussulman populations must be protected, as well as those of the Slavs. The measures of the British Government were not warlike, but precautionary. A war party or war Ministry was an impossibility in England. If the people went to war, it must not be for the sake of victories, but only for great principles. The Government were determined to maintain the principles by which their conduct on the Eastern question had hitherto been actuated.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY spoke at Bradford in a very determined tone. He said he believed England could send 70,000 men abroad at this moment. England is no longer a small island, but a vast Empire, having the right to draw trustworthy defenders from all parts of the Empire. He knew nothing which gratified him so much as when lately he received offers from Canada to raise regiments, and he believed the same heart was beating in all the colonies as at home. Referring to the San Stefano Treaty, he said there was danger if one Power was able to dominate and use another without actually annexing her, English and European interests might suffer, and a state of civilization and humanity would be brought about very different from the civilization and humanity of England. Durable peace for Europe could not be secured by the destruction of all which had been solemnly ratified by all Europe, by the predominance of one power. It was to secure durable peace that the Government were seeking entrance into the Congress, where the views might be freely heard upon every question affecting the Treaties of 1856 and 1871. They looked to the people to enable them to speak with the force and decision which would give effect to their aims.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Negotiations between Admiral Hornby and the Russian headquarters for a simultaneous withdrawal, are reported to be at a standstill, but General Todleben having brought fresh instructions, it is thought they will be resumed. So far as the general situation is concerned, there is nothing in the despatches to prove that it is either better or worse. The point for which England is contending is declared to be the admission by Russia that the Treaties of 1856 and 1871 shall have precedence of the Treaty of San Stefano, but this Russia, while reiterating her willingness to make concessions, will not consent to. The *Times* declares that Russia wishes to substitute a set of conflicting and isolated interests in Turkey for European, and that England must persistently protest against. The occupation of Bosnia by Austria is regarded as imminent by most of the Vienna and Berlin correspondents, and it seems to be only delayed by the Austro-Hungarian Council of Ministers being unable to arrive at an understanding regarding it and the raising of the vote of credit. According to the *Standard's* Vienna correspondent Italy has protested against Austrian aggrandizement. A quarrel in which eighty of the contestants were wounded has taken place between the Turkish and Russian troops before Constantinople.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The *Agence Russe* reports the situation still unchanged. On the whole, however, it appears slightly more hopeful. *Pourparlers*, between London and St. Petersburg, by way of Berlin, have been resumed. At Vienna the expectation of an early meeting of Congress has again been revived. Right Hon. Ashleton Cross, Home Secretary, speaking at Preston yesterday, delared that the Government adhered to its determination that the whole Treaty shall be submitted to the Powers. They did not intend, he said, to make known their views on the Eastern question before the Congress assembled. The peace-at-any-price party, with Mr. John Bright and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Radical member for Birmingham, are holding meetings in the north and centre of England to protest against the policy of the Government. Mr. Chamberlain asks the people to believe they have no Eastern interests worth the cost of war, and to pronounce the Treaties of 1856 and 1871 an utter mistake. It is reported that General Todleben has again demanded the evacuation of Shumla.

[illegible] according to rumours, by an ultimatum requiring certain time to be fixed for their surrender.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

The Welland canal will open on Friday next.

Prince Gortschakoff is reported better, though still weak.

Eighty thousand have joined the British active service volunteer movement.

Six hundred horses were shipped from Montreal on Thursday for England.

Sir John Macdonald has entered an action for libel against the Guelph *Mercury*.

The Dunkin Act has been repealed in the Township of March, Carleton County.

Prince Bismarck's illness is not dangerous. His early recovery is anticipated.

Her Majesty the Queen intends reviewing the first army corps at Aldershot at an early day.

The amended bill repealing the Bankrupt law has passed the U. S. House of Representatives.

It has been definitely decided that the Duke of Edinburgh shall remain in the Mediterranean.

The Lancashire strike continues. No compromise has yet been reached, and none is expected.

The Chicago police report that four thousand armed Communists are drilling nightly in that city.

No official information has been received at Washington of the fitting out of Russian cruisers at San Francisco.

A. B. Glass, the Molson's Bank defaulter, has been sentenced at Montreal to three years in the penitentiary.

Business prospects in Newfoundland are bad. The seal fishery has turned out poor, and the Island is overstocked with goods.

The Dunkin Act has expired in Lennox and Addington and liquor licences have been granted, which took effect on Wednesday.

The Cologne *Gazette* reports that several Prussian bishops have memorialized the Pope that an understanding with Prussia is impossible.

The presence and actions of General Escobedo in Galveston, Texas, have caused M. Fournier, whom the woman Vera Sasulitch recently attempted to assassinate, has been relieved of his position as Chief of the St. Petersburg police.

A bill imposing a tax of a hundred dollart apiece on Chinese immigrants has been agreed upon by the Washington House Committee on Education.

The Bishops of Quebec have issued a collective pastoral giving the electors perfect liberty of conscience and warning them against illegal practices.

A San Francisco Judge has given a decision holding that a Chinaman is not a white man within United States law, and is not entitled to naturalization.

According to some German journals, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught, has plighted his troth to the youngest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

The marriage of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, and Princess Louise, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, takes place at Darmstadt on the 9th inst.

A number of men arrested at Montreal from time to time for taking part in the numerous shooting affairs have been found guilty and been sentenced to the penitentiary for various terms.

Three men have been arrested in London, Eng., for forgery, two of whom are believed to be escaped convicts from Sing Sing and Auburn, respectively, and the third an old American penitentiary bird.

The Abbe Deboize, commissioned by the French Government to cross Africa from Zanzibar to the Atlantic Ocean, left Marseilles on 23rd inst. His object is to establish missions at Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika.

The police and firemen of Chicago were on Saturday last offered city scrip in payment of their January salary. They refused it, and were then told they could have no money until the taxes were collected in September, 1879.

The United States House of Representatives having refused to make an appropriation for the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, twenty thousand pupils and three hundred teachers will find the schools closed against them to-morrow.

As Prince Gortschakoff has had a relapse, and is not likely to be able to resume his duties for some time, it has again been suggested at St. Petersburg that Count Schouvaloff should be summoned from London to take his place.

Sufficient evidence has been found against Bishop, the Englishman charged with endeavouring to obtain plans of fortresses, etc., in Germany, to warrant his indictment for inciting to treason. The British Government has declined to interfere in his behalf.

A letter written by Dr. Ward, the Home Rule member for Galway, defending his course respecting the attack made in Parliament by Mr. O'Donnell on the late Lord Leitrim, is regarded as showing an irreconcilable spirit in the Home Rule party, as Dr. Ward states the difference between the two sections of the party is a constitutional one.

The Egyptian expedition, headed by Captain Burton, to survey the mines in the land of Midian, has returned to Alexandria with twenty-five tons of spoils, consisting of gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. Captain Burton has also made other valuable discoveries, and proceeds to England at once to obtain capital for working the mines in the interests of the Khedive.

It will be of interest to those who are fond of fishing to know that the close seasons, as established by the Fisheries Department for the Province of Ontario, are:—For pickerel and maskinonge, from 15th April to 15th May; for bass, from 15th May to 15th June. During the periods so limited, the fish named must not be fished for, caught, killed, bought, sold, or had in possession under a heavy penalty.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The Public Accounts Committee has been on new ground. Mr. Langevin reviewed the letting of the contracts for sections 5, and 7, and 14 of the Welland Canal, contending that the Public Works Act had been violated by the First Minister, inasmuch as where the lowest tenders were not for one reason or another accepted, orders in Council had not been obtained to give the contracts to those who were finally selected. Mr. Mackenzie, contrary to his usual practice, cried peccavi, and Mr. Langevin consequently declined to propose the motion which he had proposed to move, and which he read to the Committee. Mr. Mackenzie pleaded that these were the only cases in which the requirements of the law had not been acted up to.

During the enquiry one of those unpleasant interruptions took place of which there have been so many in the Public Accounts Committee, where Mr. Haggart was examining Mr. Trudeau, when Mr. Dymond very unnecessarily interpolated some remarks which reflected on his manner of putting questions to the witness. Mr. Haggart retorted sharply that he would not be interrupted by the member for North York, whose insolence was insufferable, and who was perpetually interrupting members on his side. Mr. Bowell was quietly observing that it was very unfair to a member to seek to throw him off his own particular line of argument, and that the member for North York was constantly doing this, when Mr. Dymond, who was all the time keeping up a *sotto voce* mumble of words, said finally loud enough to be heard across the room, "You can't expect anything from a hog but a grunt." Mr. Bowell, very angry, asked Mr. Dymond if he meant to apply these words to him, at the same time picking up a Blue book and making a motion as if to shy it at the offending member's head. Mr. Dymond said the words were not intended for the member for North Hastings, but the denial relieved them in no way from their extreme offensiveness, for if not intended for Mr. Bowell they must have been for Mr. Haggart. Mr. Bowell would be entirely excusable if, in a moment of high temper, offensively provoked, he had given Mr. Dymond the full benefit of the Blue book. His repeated interruptions of Opposition members and his intolerable insolence can evidently not be checked by any ordinary means. He had better take warning not to try them on Mr. Haggart again.

The Secretary of State, Mr. R. W. Scott, has made a very indecent exhibition of himself in the Kaministiquia Committee. His attempt to discredit the character and reputation of Mr. Wm. Murdock, C. E., was one of the most shameful it is possible to conceive, and it is well known that not a single state the fact would be to emasculate the record. It must be said that the famous mesmerizer, Senator Simpson was at the bottom of the disgraceful attempt. It appears that when engaged at Fort William, Mr. Murdock was offered an interest by Mr. McIntyre in his property at the time. Mr. Murdock might have accepted the offer, but did not. On an occasion four years later, when surveying for the Ottawa and Toronto Railway Company, Mr. Murdock stated to a Mr. McLennan that he had lost $10,000 by having been dismissed the public service because he refused to join in a conspiracy to prevent his acceptance of Mr. McIntyre's offer in connection with the land, and he shamefully persisted in this most unworthy attempt, even though his own witness declared that he did not understand Mr. Murdock to mean anything of the kind, and that Mr. Murdock himself swore that he merely had reference to his loss of salary for four years. Mr. Scott was not satisfied with this extent of indecency, however, but endeavoured to prevent Mr. Murdock uttering a word in his own behalf. The Committee refused to be a party to the tyrannous proceeding, and Mr. Murdock proceeded to defend his professional and personal character from the scurrilous accusations made against him by the Premier at the previous meeting of the Committee. Out of the ordeal the Premier does not come first best. Is it not just possible that Mr. Murdock would have been a greater favourite at headquarters than he was if he had been prepared to make himself useful to Mr. Adam Oliver and Mr. P. J. Brown? Mr. Mackenzie and his friends may do well not to press their personal animosity against Mr. Murdock too far.

The Minister of Justice has been absent for about a week canvassing in Jacques Cartier, and yet he is remembered the Dominion Government holds itself free from anything in the shape of alliance with the local Governments. Mr. Laflamme's absence from the House is no very serious loss to it, or to the country, to be sure, but his presence in Jacques Cartier as a canvassing agent on behalf of the Joly Government, using, as he well knows how to use, the influence of the Dominion Ministry in its behalf is simply shameful. But what will not these Purists do?

The discovery made by the Government, as just pointed out by Sir John Macdonald, that it was necessary on the eve of a general election to make grants for the improvement of some dozen harbours in Nova Scotia, is fairly indicative of the way in which the Ministry propose to use the public funds to aid them in the approaching contest. Dr. Tupper naturally supported grants to his Province, but it is none the less evident that the items new and peculiar to this year, constitute a political barometer of an unmistakable character. As remarked by the leader of the Opposition, corruption is plainly written on every one of the items, and doubtless the member for Cumberland will become painfully conscious of that fact when the elections are on.

A deputation of Centre Toronto Reformers, among whom were Mr. Wm. Thompson, Dr. Aikins, and Mr. Wm. Adamson, waited on Mr. John Macdonald on Tuesday and offered him the re-nomination for the division. The deputation was headed by Senator McMaster. Mr. Macdonald accepted, and the gentlemen of the deputation were good enough to promise him that they would effectually stamp out any opposition that might be offered. Some people will be a little surprised at Mr. Macdonald's acceptance in the face of a very recent declaration that he could not be induced to run again, but he may say with *Benedick*, "When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married." Mr. Macdonald left for home to-night. It was hardly worth his friends' while to have made the theatrical display in his behalf in which they indulged.

The Fort Frances Lock Committee have presented their report. It is a pretty long document, and while temperate in expression strongly censures the Government in connection with the work. The report expresses regret that the lock was commenced before the location of the railway was definitely fixed. When the line of the railway went so far north as to render impossible the use of the water stretches, the work upon the lock should have been definitely stopped. It was stopped for a time, but renewed in April, 1876. The report says further that the lock cannot be used for purposes of commerce with the Pacific railway, and condemns the large expenditure on it, which has been improperly made from the vote for the construction of the Pacific railway.

The Senate struggled all day and up to ten o'clock over the Pembina bill. The Government moved to recommit it with a view to striking out the provisions inserted in Committee, that the contract should be submitted to the Senate as well as to the House of Commons. The motion was lost by a vote of 20 to 39. The Senate would have been justified in throwing the bill out altogether, but they chose the moderate course of demanding a voice in saying what the terms of the contract shall be. We shall in this way have a wholesome check put on the unreasoning submissiveness of the mechanical majority in the Commons.

A Mysterious Visitor.

Considerable stir has been caused by the arrival of the steamer Cimbria, one of the Hamburg-New York line, chartered by the Russians, at South-West Harbour, Me. She has been proved to have on board a [illegible] officers and six hundred seamen of the Russian Imperial navy, under command of Count Grifenberg. Her present intentions are unknown, but it seems probable her passengers are intended to man, in the event of the outbreak of war, some of the Russian privateers of which of which so much has recently been said. She is reported to have no arms or ammunition on board. Her crew and officers are all Germans. Immediately on her arrival at South-West Harbour a long despatch, in cypher, was sent to St. Petersburg.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

TIRED OF LIFE.—Charles Webb, aged forty years, by trade a baker, arrived in Toronto from Montreal about a week ago, and tried to obtain something to do. Not meeting with any success, and his money being expended, he became disconsolent at the gloomy prospect before him, and determined on putting an end to his existence. With this object in view, he proceeded to the Esplanade at the foot of George street, and threw himself at full length on the track of the Grand Trunk railway. Mr. Thomas Wharin, Island constable, noticing the dangerous position of the man, and believing him to be intoxicated, ordered him away. In conversation with him, Mr. Wharin found that he contemplated suicide, and if not taken into custody, in all probability he would accomplish his design. A constable was called, and the man given in charge. At the Central Police Station he was marked down as a vagrant, with the following words appended, "attempt at suicide." The case will be [illegible]

An accident of a most painful nature, and which has resulted fatally, occurred this week at one of the wharves on the shore of Burlington Bay. Mr. C. Beaver who lived at No. 40 Macauley street, went duck shooting this morning with a friend. They had been out in their boat for about an hour, and had returned to the dock at Robertson's shipyard. In catching at the wharf, however, young Beaver's foot raised the hammer of his gun, which lay in the bottom of the boat, and when he removed his foot the hammer, of course, immediately fell, and the gun went off, the contents lodging in the young man's head, on the left side just above the left temple. Medical aid was quickly summoned, but he was beyond all earthly aid, never speaking from the time of the accident until his death, which took place about three o'clock this afternoon.

Harney, the young fellow shot at Montreal on Thursday night, is progressing favourably. The ball has not yet been extracted, but the last accounts from the Hospital said he was better. The young man Russell, who has been arrested on suspicion of shooting him, it is stated, though leader of the Orange Young Britons's band, is not a member of the Society. In a supplementary deposition yesterday morning, Harney swore that he gave Russell no provocation, but admitted, when questioned by himself, to not being sober. It is also stated that one of the party with Harney struck Russell, who fired in self-defence, and that Russell has before been the object of threats and assaults, instigated by party animosity. Harney's father-in-law lies in the next bed to him at the Hospital with his legs broken, having met with an accident while working [illegible]

Gaspe..... Flynn.....

ELECTED YESTERDAY.

Argenteuil.....		Meikle.....	
Bagot.....		Blais.....	
Beauce.....		Poirier.....	
Beauharnois....	Bergevin.....		
Bellechasse.....		Boutin.....	
Berthier.....	Robillard.....		
Brome.....			
Bonaventure....	Tarte.....		
Chambly.....	Martel.....		
Champlain.....	St. Cyr.....		
Charlevoix.....	Gauthier.....		
Chateauguay....			
Compton.....		Doak.....	
Chicoutemi.....			
Deux Montagnes.	Champagne.....		
Dorchester.....	Audet.....		
Drummond and Arthabaska.....		Watts.....	
Hochelaga.....	Beaubien.....		
Iberville.....			
Kamouraska.....			
Jacques Cartier..	Lecavallier.....		
Joliette.....	De Lavalle.....		
L'Assomption....	Pelletier.....		
Laprairie.....	Charlebois.....		
Levis.....		Paquette.....	
L'Islet.....		Dupuis.....	
Lotbinière.....		Joly.....	
Maskinonge.....		Carow.....	
Megantic.....		Irvine.....	
Missisquoi.....		Racicot.....	
Montcalm.....			
Montmorency....	Angers.....		
Montmagny.....		Fortin.....	
Montreal Centre.		Nelson.....	
Montreal East..	Taillon.....		
Montreal West..		McShane.....	
Napierville.....		Laplerriere.....	
Nicolet.....		Turcotte.....	
Ottawa.....	Duhamel.....		
Pontiac.....			
Portneuf.....	Church.....		
Quebec County..		Langelier.....	
Quebec West....		Ross.....	
Quebec East....		Murphy.....	
Quebec Centre..		Shelyn.....	
Richelieu.....	Mathieu.....	Rinfret.....	
Richmond and Wolfe.....			
Rimouski.....			
Rouville.....	Bertrand.....		
St. Hyacinthe....		Bachand.....	
St. John's.....		Marchand.....	
St. Maurice.....	Desaulnier.....		
Shefford.....		Lafontaine.....	
Soulanges.....	Duckett.....		
Stanstead.....		Lovell.....	
Temiscouata....			
Terrebonne.....	Chapleau.....		
Vaudreuil.....	Lalonde.....		
Verchères.....		Drouesseu.....	
Yamaska.....	Wurtele.....		

The figures stand as follows:

Oppositionists elected	27
Ministerialists elected	28
Independent.....	1
	56

There are 65 constituencies. Of the nine yet to be heard from five, viz.: Brome, Chicoutimi, Montcalm, Richmond and Wolfe and Temiscouata were carried in the election of 1875 by the Conservatives by large majorities, and four, viz.: Chateauguay, Gaspe, Rimouski and Yamaska by the Ministerialists, which there is a strong probability, the House will stand:

Opposition.....	32
Ministerialists.....	32
Independent.....	1
	65.

This would leave it a tie. The result at this time of writing may therefore be summed up—DOUBTFUL.

POLITICAL PREPARATIONS.

ANNAPOLIS, N.S.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 25.—A convention of Conservatives of Annapolis County, held at Bridgetown to-day, nominated Mr. Award Longley as their candidate for the Dominion, and Messrs. Wm. B. Troope and Wm. Shaffner candidates for the Local Parliament.

NORTH HASTINGS.

BELLEVILLE, April 25.—At the meeting of the Reform convention for North Hastings, at Huntingdon, yesterday, Mr. E. D. O'Flynn was nominated for the Commons.

MUSKOKA.

ROUSSEAU, April 25.—At a Reform convention held here to-day, Mr. A. P. Cockburn, M.P., was renominated.

NORTH HURON.

WINGHAM, April 25.—The Reform convention of the North Riding of Huron was held here to-day. Messrs. Leckie, of Brussels, Col. A. M. Ross, M.P.P., Dr. Cameron, Q. C., of Goderich, and Dr. Sloan, of Blyth, were nominated. Three of the latter gentlemen retired in favour of Dr. Sloan, who was elected standard bearer.

WEST TORONTO.

At a large and influential meeting of the Liberal-Conservatives electors of the western division of the City of Toronto, held last evening, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"*Resolved*, That in common with every patriotic citizen of Canada, we hail with delight the approaching termination of the Mackenzie Administration, a corrupt in practice, as it is unprincipled in character, it has always been indifferent to the voice of the people, and injurious to the best interests of the country at large. We take leave to express our unshaken confidence in the statesmanship and patriotism of the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, and congratulate him on the cheering prospects of his early return to power."

WEST ELGIN.

WALLACETOWN, Ont., April 30.—A meeting of the Liberal-Conservatives of West Elgin took place to-day in the Town Hall for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the House of Commons. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Speeches