LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1880.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Sir Leonard Tilley, Finance Minister, delivered the Budget Speech in the House on Tuesday afternoon. The limited space at our disposal prevents us from giving even a synopsis of the very comprehensive exposition which Sir Leonard has given of the fiscal affairs of the Government. Notwithstanding the difficulties which the Finance Minister had to contend against owing to his predecessor's succession of deficits, Sir Leonard Tilley has kept the income and expenditure of the remaining eight and a half months of the fiscal year over which his management of the Department extended, within the limit of his expectations, and by the time another fiscal year rolls around he will in all probability have recruited the treasury sufficient to make the income and expenditure accounts balance. This, in view of the very large appropriations for Public Works cannot be otherwise than highly satisfactory to the people of the Dominion. Concerning the working of the National Policy, and which Sir Leonard discusses at great length, the result has been in its favor. During the past six months the exports of Canada have exceeded the imports, which is incontestible evidence that home industries are already supplying wants which hitherto have been supplied from abroad. Another satisfactory result of the National Policy is the fact that instead of discriminating against British trade and in favor of American trade, as our Grit oracles would have us believe, the reverse has been the case. While there has been a decline of but 7 per cent. in the imports from Great Britain during the six months ending 31st January, 1880, as compared with the same period last year, there has been a falling off of 33 per cent. in the imports from the United States. In answer to the assertion of free traders that the National Policy has increased the price of goods, Sir Leonard Tilley says:—

"Sir, we will, no doubt, have it said by the gentlemen of the Opposition that the increased cost of articles has been caused by the excessive duties upon them, but I have here evidence to show with reference to the leading manufacturing interests of the country, that beyond the increase in the cost of the raw material to the manufacturer, the people pay nothing more under this tariff than they would have done under the old. (Cheers.) I believe, sir, that that can be established beyond a doubt, and under these circumstances I look forward to the discussion on this subject not with any dread, but with a degree of satisfaction, feeling that the facts we can present will be most satisfactory to the country and to the friends of the National Policy. (Cheers.)"

The experience of the past year during which the National Policy has been on trial has suggested some minor changes in the tariff. These changes, however, are mainly changes of detail; they do not indicate a change of policy, and furthermore are not likely to effect the revenue to any appreciable extent. The changes proposed are thus summarized by the Finance Minister:

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

In the first place it is proposed, as it was found that the duty on demijohns, imported, containing vinegar or wine, or any other ingredient, were subject to a different duty than those imported empty. It is now proposed to make those demijohn's pay the same as if they were imported empty. Asphaltum is to pay ten per cent; instead of 20 per cent. acording to the present tariff. It is an article used in the manufacture of varnish, and the change is in the direction of the National Policy. Bagatelle boards sare to be rated as furniture, at 35 per cent. There has been a difficulty with the collectors in regard to this article, and, therefore, the duty is made uniform. Billiard tables are to be raised to the ad valorem duty from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., and the same is proposed in regard to pianos. It was stated here in the discussion last year that the superior description of pianos paid a much less duty in proportion than those of an inferior quality, and it is therefore proposed to increase the *ad valorem* duty from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. Bird cages of all kinds are to be 30 per cent. In the old rating the duty was imposed according to the material of which they were made. Now it will be a uniform duty. The next item is shoemakers' ink, and in regard to that the Custom House officers found a great difficulty under what kind of ink to classify it. It is now placed under the head of shoe-blacking, at 25 per cent. Books, printed, are to be charged from 6c. per pound to 15 per cent. in consideration of our hon. friends opposite, who advocated that course last year. After a year's consideration and conference with the gentlemen representing that trade, it is proposed to change the duty in that way, including British copyright works. Blank books, account books, &c., are to pay 30 per cent. Valentines and chromos and cards generally are to pay thirty per cent. Before this they were classed under different heads, some paying 20 per cent some 25 per cent., some 30 per cent., and this led to confusion. Book binders cloth is added to the articles for bookbinders. Braces and suspenders are to pay 25 per cent. Before this it depended on the material of which they were made, and that led to a great deal of difficulty as between the rates of 25 per cent. and 30 per cent. On cans containing fish, per Whashington Treaty, we propose to charge the same as the United States, 1½c. per quart. That is in order to meet the admission of American goods, which is operating very unfairly, because Americans, by obtaining a drawback on the cans they export, have an advantage of 18c. over our manufacturers. China and porcelain ware is now charged some 20 per cent. and some 25 per cent. It is proposed to make a uniform rate of 25 per cent. Some of these goods have come in through the United States at a lower rate than the English ware of the same kinds. Combs of all kinds 25 per cent. Now the duty depends on the material. Another difficulty has arisen in regard to crapes. Some are of silk, some of cotton, some part silk and cotton, and as the duty was levied according to the material it was difficult for the Custom officers to levy the correct rate. It is now proposed to place them under a duty of 20 per cent. no matter of what material they may be made. Fishing rods, it is proposed to make 30 per cent. instead of 25 per cent. Fire proof paint is to pay ½c. per pound instead of 20 per cent. ad valorem, which is the present rate. That is to give encouragement to the manufacture in this country, as we can supply it as cheaply as it can be made elsewhere. On flagstones, dressed, instead of 20 per cent. ad valorem, the rate now charged it is proposed to charge $1.50 per ton. It is proposed to make the rate on flowers and feathers, artificial, 25 per cent. They are now rated according to the material used. On grapes, instead of 1 per cent. per pound, it is proposed to charge 2c. Mattresses of all kinds to pay 35 per cent., the same as other furniture. Cut bottles and decanters are to pay 30 per cent. instead of 20 per cent., which is now the general rate. Silvered plate-glass now pays 20 per cent. the same duty as that upon plate-glass. It is proposed to make it 25 per cent. On imitation porcelain shades, it is proposed to make the rate 20 per cent. This has been allowed by the Department, but there is a question as to the mode of dealing with it. Gloves and mitts now depend on the material used, and are classed as clothing. This has occasioned some difficulty in the customs officers, and in order to obviate that difficulty it is proposed to make them all pay the uniform duty of 25 per cent. Drawn iron tubing is struck out, and all wrought iron tubing is to be rated 15 per cent., instead of 10 per cent. There is a certain kind of tubing that enters into the manufacture of boilers, about which some difficulty has arisen, and the change is proposed in consequence. Slabs, blooms, loops and billets are to be 10 per cent., instead of 12½ per cent. It has been found that scrap iron has been purchased by our American friends, and if our rolling mills are to carry on their operations, it is considered desirable to reduce the rate on this item. Liquorice, for manufacturers, to be 20 per cent. as at present, and liquorice for the use of confectioners, 1 cent per pound and 20 per cent., instead of one cent and 35 per cent. as now charged for confectionery. Malt extract, for medicinal purposes, is to be 25 per cent., as now charged. Poultry and game is to be 20 per cent. This has been the rule, but the rating has been different in different parts of the Dominion. Milk food to be 30 per cent. It is now rated as confectionery. Table and window blind oilcloth to be rated the same as floor cloth, 30 per cent., now sometimes 20 per cent., and entered as cotton. Organs, cabinet, the ad valorem duty to be 15 per cent., now, 10 per cent. Bismuth will be added to the free list. Paper, ruled, specified, to be 25 per cent., now 22½ per cent. Collars, fronts, &c., 30 per cent., now rated according to material. Pianofortes, the ad valorem duty is raised from 10 to 15 per cent. Quicksilver to be 10 per cent., now 20. Raw-spun silk, not colored, to be 15 per cent., now 25. In regard to the duties on champagne, it would be provided that the quarts and pints in each case should be old wine measure. Steel and manufactures thereof are placed on the free list for another year. In regard to sugars, syrups and molasses, the duty will be charged on the fair market value, including export duty or other Government tax. Stone at $1.50, to be not hammered or chiselled. Grindstones to be $3 per ton, instead of 20 per cent. Trunks to be 30 per cent., instead of 25. Cigars and cigarettes to be 60 cents per lb., instead of 50 cents. Tomatoes, in cans, to be 2 cents per lb., now 20 per cent. Watch movements to be 20 per cent., and watches and cases, 25 per cent., now 20. Hubs, spokes, &c., in the rough, to be 15 per cent., instead of 20. Coal, bituminous, to be 60c. per 2,000 lbs., now 50c. I have now come to a question of some importance. When this subject was under the consideration of Parliament before, the Government gave it careful attention, and came to the conclusion that 50 cents per ton on bituminous coal would carry it from Nova Scotia to Toronto. A considerable portion was sent to Toronto last year, and an effort was made to take it to Toronto by an arrangement with the G. T. R. from certain parts of Nova Scotia. After giving this matter the most careful consideration with the desire of enabling this industry to send its products as far as Hamilton, it is supposed that 10 cents additional to the short ton would carry it to that city, and therefore it is proposed to make the duty 60 cents. The duty on state is to be uniform 25 per cent. It is now 20 to 25 per cent., according to the manufacture. Wool, such as is produced in Canada, three cents per pound. These are the resolutions we propose laying on the table.

My attention is called to the fact that I omitted to mention certain articles that are placed upon the free list. Ammonia changed from crude to sulphate. Animals, for the improvement of stock, confined to horses, cattle, sheep and oxen. Bismuth, metallic. Machinery for worsted and cotton mills, admission extended to October, 1880, only. Potash, muriate, of crude. Live stock of intending settlers in Manitoba to be admitted free, under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs, and to the North-west. Gunny cloth and gunny bags struck out from free list. Steel, free, admission extended to 1882. Water color paintings added to free paintings. Newspapers, including quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, unbound, made free by mail or otherwise. At present, under the tariff, we imposed a duty upon all such papers coming through the Post Office, but it is found that the treaty made by the hon. gentlemen opposite two years ago stood in the way of excluding them from the United States. They produced us no revenue, and under the circumstances it is best to place them on the free list. Wool and animals not elsewhere specified, to be free. The other item in the inland revenue, in reference to methylated spirits, provides that 15 per cent. shall be paid. It is a fraction more now, owing to changes made from the wine to the Imperial gallon. These are the propositions the Government lay with confidence on the table of the House, believing that they are in accordance with the policy adopted last session, and that they will be sustained by the House and by the country.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The following is the plan proposed by the Government to solve this very important question.

I take this opportunity of making the statement, with reference to the Estimates before the House, that we will be enabled to provide for the expenditure on capital, we trust, during the next year, by the balances we now have on hand. On the 1st Feburary last, as is shown by returns laid on the table of the House, we had 13,000,000 dols. Out of that 4,000,000 dols. have to be paid for the redemption of securities on the 1st of July next; 5,000,000 dols. or 6,000,000 dols. will, therefore, be available under the head of capital account during the next year, and the Government propose to submit for the consideration of this House a proposition to extend the authority already given with reference to the issue of Dominion notes. The Government propose to ask that the amount outstanding, beyond which a note cannot be issued unless we hold dollar for dollar in gold, shall be extended from 12,000,000 dols. to 20,000,000 dols.; and the Government propose to ask that whatever portion of that 20,000,000 dols. they may find it to the interest of the country to place in circulation that instead of standing at 25 per cent. for the first nine months, and 50 per cent on all put in circulation between the ninth and twelfth months, that security in gold and guaranteed securities shall be held for 25 per cent. of the amount in circulation, 15 per cent. at least in gold, and the other 10 per cent. in 4 per cent. guaranteed securities. That is the proposition the Government will ask the House to support and sustain. With the amount of gold realised to the extent of our circulation, that will give us probably, sir, 4,000,000 dols. in addition to the 5,000,000 dols. or 6,000,000 dols. we now have on hand, and will relieve us of any necessity of going into the English market to provide money for next year, and will enable us to make up whatever deficiency there may be by the aid of the capitalists of our Dominion, who have been seeking for the last nine months, and have not been enabled to make investments in Dominion securities. I think that proposition will be satisfactory to the country, and to the capitalists seeking such investments. Sir, these are briefly the propositions that we submit with reference to the income and expenditure during the period to which I refer, but if there are any further details I will not detain the House with them at present. We will have an opportunity of discussing them hereafter.

GLASS.—S. Bricker & Co. have a very large stock of window glass—big reductions to parties purchasing in quantities.—7.

To be thoroughly happy, you must be well. To be well, in thousands of cases, you should take the great medicine, which relieves, regulates and renovates disorderly systems—Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi. For Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes, and all diseases of the Urinary system, its timely use is very beneficial. For sale by all dealers at $1 per bottle.

THE ESTIMATES.

Summary of the Estimates of the Public Service for 1881.

The following is a summary of the estimated expenditure of the financial year ending the 30th June, 1881, together with the sums granted for the financial year ending 30th June, 1880, and a statement showing the decrease or increase for each service:—

Service.	Totals. 1879-80.	Totals. 1880-81.
Public debt, including Sinking Fund	$8,184,155 96	$8,882,347 68
Charges of management	236,507 33	204,630 38
Civil Government	874,881 66	617,451 66
Administration of Justice	598,855 00	607,805 00
Police	12,000 00	13 0 0 00
Penitentiaries	233,908 31	313,711 32
Legislation	628,186 80	634,131 80
Arts, agriculture and statistics including census	25,200 00	217,200 00
Immigration and quarantine	178,616 00	193,016 00
Pensions, including superannuations	231,881 83	247,752 93
Militia	706,800 00	686,800 00
Railways and canals—chargeable to income	.....	48,500 00
Public Works and Buildings—chargeable to income	982,780 00	1,004,957 06
Ocean and river service	443,573 33	418,583 33
Lighthouse and coast service	467,443 00	487,271 00
Fisheries	82,700 00	83,860 00
Scientific Institutions	46,400 00	46,400 00
Marine hospitals and sick and distressed seamen	69,000 00	64,000 00
Steamboat inspection	13,690 00	15,000 00
Inspection of Insurance companies	10,000 00	10,000 00
Subsidies	3,421,585 99	3,423,605 82
Geological survey	50,000 00	55,000 00
Indians	484,523 00	649,786 00
North-West Mounted Police	308,900 00	290,000 00
Miscellaneous	106,800 00	98,800 00
Collection of Revenues—		
Customs	717,069 00	724,565 00
Excise	221,740 00	235,250 00
Culling timber	67,500 00	68,000 00
Weights and measures	72,300 00	72,300 00
Inspection of staples	3,000 00	3,000 00
Adulteration of food	16,000 00	16,000 00
Railways and canals	.....	2,150,440 00
Public Works	2,410,165 00	122,945 00
Post Office	1,761,900 00	1,852,000 00
Dominion Lands	117,500 00	57,245 00
Minor revenues	10,000 00	10,000 00
Total Consolidated Fund	23,869,262 17	25,007,203 98
Redemption of debt	6,098,257 77	1,311,566 67
Public Works and Buildings—Chargeable to capital	12,965,000 00	210,400 00
Railways and Canals—Chargeable to capital	.....	11,401,400 00
Dominion Lands—Chargeable to capital	.....	300,000 00
Total capital	19,063,257 77	13,223 366 67
Total	$42,932,519 94	$28,230,570 65

THE SERVICE OF 1879-80.

The supplementary estimates for the year ending the 30th June, 1880, that is the current year, amount to $1,511,792, which includes $11,000 for immigration and quarantine, $25,420 for militia, $1,141,560 for railways, $18,700 to cover the damage to the Parliament buildings by fire and the cost of telephonic service; public buildings, $97,500; Geological Museum, $30,000; Indians, $201,000; Irish relief fund, $100,000; repairs and working expenses on canals, $42,000; Dominion lands, emigration pamphlets, &c., $19,600. It will be perceived that such items as the Irish relief fund, the fire at the Parliament buildings, the rolling stock for the new River Du Loup branch, the Geological Museum, the Indian assistance expenditure and many items of miscellaneous expenditure are accidental, and will not be repeated, and those, when added together, greatly reduce the amount of the supplementary estimates.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The Report of the Minister of Agriculture was recently laid on the table of the House of Commons. The cattle trade with the British Isles was carried on during the past year with increased briskness and with great advantage to shippers, their stock being free from the effects of the slaughtering clause of the Imperial Government. The number exported through Canada during the year 1878, as given by Mr. C. U. Chandler, of Montreal, was 690 horses and mules, 18,658 cattle, 41,250 sheep, and 2,027 swine, and that number included a very large proportion of American cattle bought by Canadian shippers or shipped by American dealers. The number exported through the Canadian ports during the present year was: Cattle 24,682; sheep 79,085; and swine 4,745; comprising only Canadian cattle. In addition to these Professor McEachran reports other shipments of Canadian cattle *via* Boston, making a total in all of 25,009 cattle, 80,332 sheep, and 5,385 swine, representing $3,197,406 brought into Canada by this trade during the year. The horses and mules shipped in 1879 were 460.

IMMIGRATION.

The following are the details of immigration, showing the routes of immigrants to Canada:

	'1878.	1879.
Via the St. Lawrence	10,296	17,251
Via Suspension Bridge, and inland ports, including Manitoba	15,814	30,071
Maritime Provinces, including Portland	2,488	3,955
Entered at Custom houses with settlers' goods	11,435	9,775
Total	40,032	61,052

The following is a statement of the value of the effects of immigrants for the past year:

Reported at agencies	$817,000
Reported at Customs	335,612
In all	1,152,612

It thus appears that the value in money and property brought brought by the immigrants into the country in 1879 was over a million dollars ascertained, besides a considerable amount unascertained, but undoubtedly very considerable value, in the tools, implements and effects brought by them, of which there is no means of taking any account. The origin of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion are only reported at the port of Quebec. They are as follows, from 1872 to 1879, as reported at that port: English, 10,395; Irish, 1,543; Scotch, 1,248; German, 349; Scandinavian, 2,872; French and Belgians, 149; other origins, 33; Icelanders, 6; Mennonites, 248; Russians, 200; total, 17,251. The trades and occupations of steerage adults landed in the same port for the same years were as follows: Farmers, 346; laborers, 7,136; mechanics, 923; clerks and traders, 12; professional men, none; total, 8,411. The total expenditure on immigration was $176,343; the cost *per capita*, $5.74. By the same comparison, the *per capita* cost of settlers for the four previous years was as follows: 1875, $14; 1876, $19.60; 1877, $12; 1878, $9.63. The expenditure last year was $185,843.

The *Mail* infers from Mr. Mackenzie's speech on the Pacific Railway that he is preparing to oppose the work *in toto*. It says: "If any man in Canadá is responsible for the beginning of the Pacific Railway, Mr. Mackenzie is. He found it merely a plan. He made it a national undertaking. His predecessors wanted to build it by means of a company. He committed Canada to it twice, once by his own cabinet policy, and once by solemn engagement with Lord Carnarvon. When he came into power things were in such a condition that he might have abandoned the whole work and so saved the $40,000,000, which he says we are now responsible for. He chose to go on with the work, however, and instead of his having to bear the work as a legacy left by Sir John Macdonald it is in fact Sir John Macdonald who has to bear it as a legacy from Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Mackenzie is responsible for every dollar of money which by any one can be said to have been unwisely spent on the railway. Yet now he intimates that the country is not equal to the task of building the road. Is Mr. Mackenzie then yielding to Mr. Blake in the Pacific Railway as well as the Senate matter? Mr. Blake has never made much secret of his hostility to the Railway. Does he at last prevail on his chief?"

A military correspondent of the London *Times* expresses a belief that the resumption of hostilities in Afghanistan cannot much longer be delayed.

RAPID DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SURPLUS.

In the course of some remarks in the House of Commons on Friday last, Mr. Alex. Mackenzie said: "The Ontario Government was refusing aid to railways in consequence of the rapid disappearance of the surplus." The Ontario Opposition has been calling attention for a long time past to the fact that the "reform" Government were making ducks and drakes of the careful economies of the Sandfield Macdonald *regime*. The public has been warned time and again that the treasury was well nigh empty, and many were compelled to admit that such was the fact. But the "Reform" ministry and press met the charges with explicit denials. Mr. Mowat gave repeated assurances that the surplus was still intact. On December 12th, 1878, speaking at Woodstock, he said: "We still had at that date (December 31st 1877), to be disposed of as the people of this country might from time to time think best, a surplus of nearly five millions of dollars." This statement may be found on page 17 of his printed speeches, issued under his supervision from the *Globe* office. A little more than two years have elapsed, and Mr. Mackenzie is found to declare that the "rapid disappearance of the surplus" has compelled Mowat to poll up, and refuse any more grants to railways. But Mr. Mowat could find money enough to spend upon the erection of new parliamentary buildings, which could have been very well done without. He could find money to squander on whiskey, cigars and corkscrews to give the "reform" Lieutenant-Governor a private outing to Manitoba. It did not deter Mr. Crooks from asking for the expenditure of $30,000 for the benefit of a Toronto school. Excuse has been that the Province can afford to be lavish of its means, at the very time that Mr. Mowat was instructing the Lieutenant-Governor to speak of this "great and wealthy Province," when dismissing the Legislature, Mr. Mackenzie was informing the House of Commons of "the rapid disappearance of the surplus" and pointing to the collapse of aid to railways as a result. A large portion of the public have refused to believe Mr. Meredith and the Opposition on this matter. Will they now believe what Mr. Mackenzie says, which is exactly to the same purport? He knows where of he speaks, for he is in Mr. Mowat's confidence; have they not "hunted in couples?" But Mr. Mackenzie was silent in this matter when he went round electioneering with Mr. Mowat in the spring of 1878. He allowed Mr. Mowat in his hearing to boast of having "a surplus of nearly five millions," and did not offer a word of caution, though he must have well known that the rapid disappearance of the surplus was at that time going on, and Mr. Mowat's statements were misleading in the extreme. Such a result as that which Mr. Mackenzie has announced has been long foretold by the Ontario Opposition. Though they deeply regret the condition to which affairs have be brought by reason of the prevailing imprudence, yet they feel that in this as in other matters they have acted as faithful sentinels in the public interest.—*London Free Press.*

WELLINGTON & GEORGIAN BAY RAILWAY.

The Mount Forest *Examiner* publishes the following intelligence concerning the arrangements entered into between the Grand Trunk and the Wellington & Georgian Bay Railway Companies. In view of the indefinite postponement of the completion of the Stratford & Huron road north of this place, owing to the refusal of the Mowat Government to grant the aid which the Company was led to believe would be given the road this session, the prospect of obtaining another route north without delay is not without encouragement to manufacturers and others who have been looking forward with interest to the early opening of the S. & H. road. The prospect of obtaining the direct service of a second trunk line is also received with favor here. The *Examiner* says:

As will be seen by Monday's proceedings in the Ontario Legislature, the Government have decided not to grant railway aid to any of the projected lines this year. A resolution so unexpectedly taken must undoubtedly prove embarrassing to the promoters of many of the new schemes started on the faith that the administration would continue the liberal railway policy of the past. Fortunately for the promoters and others interested in the success of the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway this change of policy will not materially affect the prospects of the project. During the latter part of last week, at Montreal, terms of an exceedingly liberal character were agreed to between Mr. Hickson the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, and representatives of the Georgian Bay and Wellington, for the completion and running of the latter by the end of July next. The proposal includes the supplying and laying of the iron from Palmerston to Durham, *via* Mount Forest by the Grand Trunk Company—connection being effected with the Grand Trunk system at Stratford by means of the Stratford and Huron Railway at Palmerston. Some of the friends of the line will doubtless regret that the original intention of a connection with the Great Western has not been adhered to, but the shifting policy of the management of that railway, together with the cool reception given to the scheme by Guelph, Hamilton and other business centres along the Great Western Railway has rendered any other course than that adopted impossible. The proposal of the Grand Trunk Manager was submitted to the Directors of the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway at a meeting held in this place on Wednesday, and we understand it met with general approval. The grading of the line has been finished, the bridging is on the point of completion and the station buildings are well under way. There seems abundant prospect that every thing will be ready for laying the iron after the opening of spring, and that the iron horse built on a broad guage will be heard snorting along the line in time to remove the produce of next harvest. So may it be.

MELIKOFF'S WOULD-BE ASSASSIN HANGED.

A St. Petersburg special states that assassin Vladetsky, when first arrested, behaved so as to suggest moral derangement. A surgeon sent for to ascertain whether he was under the influence of poison pronounced him well. When he appeared for preliminary examination he had fully recovered his self possession. He said he was a native of Minsk, aged thirty, and became a convert from Judaism because it was impossible for him to live in St. Petersburg. General Melikoff on Wednesday evening ordered a court-martial to assemble on Thursday morning. The trial of the prisoner opened at eleven. The prisoner was insolent and refused to stand up or take any part in the proceedings, and said he had nothing to say. He did not want to be troubled any more, and wanted the matter finished. The depositions were then read, the prisoner withdrawing while the Court deliberated. He was brought back at one o'clock, when judgement was pronounced. Vladetsky was brought to-day from the fortress to the place of execution, strapped in sitting posture, on a black vehicle with his back to the horses. A placard bearing the words "State criminal," was attached to his breast. A company of Cossacks formed the escort. The scaffold was surrounded by infantry. On the way to the scaffold, and after reaching it, Vladetsky was quite calm, and smiling occasionally. After the sentence had been read he turned and bowed on all sides to the people. Just before being delivered to the hangman he said a few words to the priest and kissed the cross. The execution took place in the presence of an immense concourse. The police arrested seven men in the crowd having the appearance of students.

THE DONNELLY MURDERS.

Proceedings of the Examination.

London, March 5.—The examination of the prisoners charged with the Donnelly massacre was resumed this forenoon at eleven o'clock. The public interest has greatly diminished, and but few now attend the Court. The first witness was Wm. Hodge, County Constable, who was at Lucan the day of the murder. At two o'clock p. m., he met old Mr. O'Connor, father of the boy who was at Donnelly's house, and was conducted by him to where the boy was. He heard the boy's story from beginning to end. The witness then related what the boy had told him of the circumstances at Donnelly's. The hearing of this evidence is to support the boy's veracity. The story told by Hodge and that told by him in Court are identical in the main particulars. The witness then related how he, in company with Pope, had arrested J. Carroll and others. The magistrates took bail for the appearance of William Carroll and Patrick Ryder, jr., at the Assizes, in the sum of $2,000. The rest of the prisoners were remanded till Tuesday.

London, March 9.—At the Magisterial examination of the Donnelly tragedy today, Wm. Donnelly was recalled and gave evidence touching on the armed condition of his father's household. At the time of the massacre there were several fire-arms in their possession, kept loaded in the fear of some hostile visitation from the Vigilants.

Mrs. Wm. Donnelly was the next witness, and corroborated her husband's testimony as to the circumstances of John's assassination. The point of her evidence was that William had told her after the assassins had gone away that he knew some of them. Squire Carey was examined concerning the operations of the Vigilance Committee, and Squire Grant gave the history of the Ryder barn burning. The examination was adjourned till Friday, when a declaration from Father Connelly will be put in and the prisoners most probably sent up for trial.

RUMORED DEPARTURE OF A CROWN WITNESS.

It is stated, so far as can be learned on good authority, that James Keefe, who was considered a material witness for the Crown in the Donnelly murder cases, has left the country for Nebraska. A correspondent says he bought his ticket at the Grand Trunk Station at Lucan on Thursday evening last and started the following morning, accompanied by Patrick Keefe. He was a warm friend of the murdered family, and is the man to whom Bill Donnelly stated that he told all he saw and heard at the murder four or five hours after it happened. The prosecution, therefore, expected from him a repetition of that part of Donnelly's evidence so as to make it stronger. The reason of his hasty departure is not kown, it appears to have been very quiet. Some say that he left to get out of harm's way; that the Vigilance Committee or other friends of the prisoners intended to put him where he could not give evidence against them. Those who disbelieve Bill Donnelly's story, and hold that it was made up, hint that Keefe did not like the idea of being the corroborator of another's perjury, and left the country to escape the witness box, but whichever of these two surmises may be correct his absence will certainly hurt the case for the prosecution. People will say that there was no need of him going away on account of fear, and that the authorities could easily have afforded him protection, while they will argue on the untruthfulness of Bill Donnelly's story; and when it was nearing the scratching point Keefe weakened, so as not to place himself in a position that might afterwards beget trouble.

PERTH SPRING ASSIZES.

The Assizes opened on Monday afternoon at one o'clock, before His Lordship Judge Armour, and closed at 5 o'clock the same day, having transacted all the business brought before the court. There was only two civil suits on the record, one for seduction, in which the plaintiff was awarded damages to the amount of $600. The only criminal case was one of common assault, to which the prisoner pleaded guilty. The Grand Jury met and made a short presentment, and after being addressed by the Judge they were discharged. The Court was a remarkable one in the history of Canada, being the first on record in which an Assize Court transacted all the business inside of three hours.—*Times.*

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The hens are preparing for their annual Easter lays.

The County Council of Oxford met in session recently and voted the sum of $1,000 for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

A by-law to raise $4,500 for the purchase of a steam fire engine was carried in St. Mary's by a majority of three.

The bar which now blocks up the harbor at Goderich, differs from a lager beer bar, inasmuch as it is impossible to get schooners over it.

It took five engines to push Patterson's special train through the snow to St. Vincent in Minnesota, and thence to Emerson. The train arrived at Winnipeg Monday morning.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature was opened on Thursday, and among the Government measures promised is one to diminish the cost of the administration of justice and one to abolish the Legislative Council.

Mrs. Casper Staddlebaurer, of West Montrose, has been arrested, on a charge of manslaughter. The strange circumstances in connection with the death of one of her daughters, about eight years old led to the arrest.

The earnings of the Great Western Railway for the last half-year have been sufficient to pay off arrears of dividend on the preference stock of the last and the previous half-years, and in addition one and one half per cent. per annum on ordinary stock.

The terrific wind storm of Saturday night, 29th ult., unroofed the barn of Mr. A. McGrath on the 2nd Concession of Howick. Part of the roof was carried several rods and the balance was left lying on the exposed grain and fodder in a dilapidated condition.

The ordinary debt of the town of Mitchell is $4,000 and the debenture debt, $37,000. With the $5,000 received from the A. M. Gibson estate, and practicing economy this year, taxes should be a little less than the usual two cents on the dollar.

The House Committee at Washington have reported a resolution setting forth that it is the right and the interest of the United States to possess and control any railway or canal which may be built across the Isthmus of Darien, no matter by whom built or whence the source of their capital.

The first sod of the Saugeen Valley Railway was turned at Walkerton on Thursday by Mr. McLay, president of the company. Mr. David Moore, vice-president, chopped down the first tree. The road is to be built from Walkerton to Mount Forest, there to connect with the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway for Toronto.

The news from Ireland is of the most encouraging character. The energetic work of the various relief committees has succeeded beyond the most sanguine anticipations, and there is good reason to believe the dead point of the danger is passed. Connemara is now the only section from which severe suffering is reported, and a decided improvement is reported from all other directions.

John A. McMillan, who for many years kept a boot and shoe store in Guelph, committed suicide on Friday night. He hung himself by means of a strap to the top of the door. When found he was dead. At one time he was Major in the Guelph Rifles. He had all his effects addressed to the parties to whom he wished them given, and in a will he left his body to the students of a medical college in Toronto.

Parnell's reception at Toronto, Saturday, was quiet. No one of any importance appeared at the reception or on the platform at the Opera House. About five hundred people were in attendance. The usual speeches, applause and resolutions were gone through with, and $500 subscribed. There was no disturbance—every one, except the members of the societies who invited them, seeming determined to take no notice of the agitators.

Fire at Granton.—Monday night, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out in a grain store owned by B. Blackwell, which was entirely consumed; also four other grain stores were burned, together with about six thousand bushels of grain belonging to Carter & Co., of St. Mary's. The property was mostly covered by insurance. Cause of the fire unknown; supposed incendiarism. The above named firm were insured in the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company for $5,000; which covers their loss.

The Montreal *Star* says:—"It is hinted that the late demonstration by the Ottawa unemployed was the result of political machinations. An agent for lumber firms writes to *Le Canada*, over his own name, asserting that he has been unable to procure men for his purposes in Ottawa, and has been compelled to telegraph from that city to Sorel, Terrebonne and other places, for a supply of labor. He adds, further, that among the persons who took prominent parts in the demonstration referred to, were men who had refused his offers of employment, and states his willingness to furnish their names if his assertions are contested. *Le Canada*, a moderate and careful journal, whose opinions are of some weight, believes that there is much truth in the observations of its correspondent.

A good deal of destitution exists in Muskoka owing to the destruction of some of the crops last season by frost. A correspondent of the Forest *Free Press*, writing from Hun sville, says that, as a rule, the settlers are very poor, and that those upon the lowlands at some distance from the lakes who suffered most from the failure of the harvest, are in a state of absolute destitution. The Government has extended some aid, ten tons of provisions having been forwarded to Gravenhurst for distribution among the most needy, but more are needed. Scores of families have not tasted bread for months, and live exclusively on potatoes or turnips. The Huntsville *Forester* states that the Provincial Government have taken measures for the construction of colonization roads as a relief work.

WALLACE.

Kurtzville.—Mr. D. Schuh's team ran away last week; fortunately there was no damage done.—Mr. Fisher, proprietor of the village blacksmith shop, has sold out to Mr. Beeds, a gentleman from Clifford, who is a blacksmith by trade, and said to be an excellent workman.—Mr. Playfare, who recently sold out, intends to re-enter the business, and has erected a new shop for that purpose.—A wagon maker and a shoe maker are needed here. A suitable place for either of these trades can be obtained very cheap from Mr. P. H. Orth.—Com.

DONEGAL.

Mud? well, no, none to speak of just at present, at least not more than two feet any place in the streets.

Auction sales are all the rage through Elma at present. Stock, &c. appear to sell readily.

One day last week while wrestling at school a son of Mr. Geo. McGill received a sprain of the ankle which will lay him up for some time. Sprained ankles are rather unfortunate athletics, as it is scarcely a year ago since a boy had his leg broken in the same manner.—Com.

BRUSSELS.

Sudden Death—on Friday evening last Mr Thos. Anderson, who for some years past has carried on the shoemaking business in Brussels, was stricken with apoplexy, and although medical aid was summoned, he died the same night. Mr. Anderson was an industrious man, and early and late plied his avocation. He was well thought of by those who were intimately acquainted with him, and his demise is regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Deceased had been for years a member of the Orange body, and was buried with the rites and ceremonies of that Order. Orangemen from Ethel, Walton, Morris, Grey and Brussels followed the body to the grave, and the services of the Brussels Band were secured for the occasion. Deceased was fifty-three years of age.—*Post.*

MARYBOROUGH.

Mr. Samuel Noble, of the 14th con., Maryborough, seems to be particularly unfortunate of late. During the gale which swept over this portion of the Province on Sunday morning of last week the roof was blown off one of his barns, and the other was completely demolished. His loss will be exceedingly heavy.

The shareholders of the Maryborough Cheese Factory held a meeting on the 1st inst., for the purpose of letting the drawing of the milk for the coming season, and other business connected with the factory. They anticipate making a "big thing" of it this year, and for surpass the last year's produce and make. Mr. Fowler has been re-engaged to manufacture the cheese for the coming season.

CARTHAGE.

New Factory.—Jas. Moore has commenced operations on his new cheese factory, and will have it ready for the beginning of the season. He has procured the services of a first class cheese maker, who is superintending the work.

Singing School.—Mr. Sarvis of Listowel, has been engaged to teach music in this place. He has under his tuition over fifty pupils.

Removal.—It is reported that our tailor Mr. Detrich, is about to remove from our midst, and that his shop will be occupied by his brother, who will carry on the boot and shoe business.

Grange.—We understand that some of our neighbors are desirous of starting a grange in our village.—Com.

MORNINGTON.

Railway Accommodation.—Shortly after the opening of the S. & H. R., Peffer's crossing, a point about midway between Millbank and Briton, was constituted a flag station, and the traffic there has always been considerable, chiefly passengers; the freight consisting of wood and ties. No building or other convenience for the accommodation of the travelling public was erected by the company, and it was very unpleasant indeed for passengers to jump from the steps of the car, of a dark night, and land in mud up to the ankles; or wait for the train on a cold morning with no other shelter than the fence, or a pile of ties. This want is to be supplied, we believe, in the near future, as it is generally understood that the company contemplate the erection of buildings in the spring. This is a step in the right direction, and will be greatly to the interest of the road, while conferring upon the travelling community of the surrounding country a benefit which will be gratefully received.

MOOREFIELD.

A teameeting was held on Tuesday the 24th ult., by the congregation of the Presbyterian Church, the object being to make up a balance due on the late minister's salary. Tea was served in Foster & Thompson's wagon shop. After ample justice had been done, in the way of disposing of the good things provided for the occasion, the friends retired to the Methodist Church, where speeches were delivered by Rev's. Davidson of Elma, Mullen of Fergus, and Isaac and Eley of Moorefield. The united choirs of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches enlivened the meeting with first-class music, playing some very difficult pieces in a very superior manner. The proceeds amounted to sixty-five dollars, not at all inconsiderable when the state of the roads has been taken into considation.

On the following Monday evening a social was held in the Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the Sabbath School, when the children (we say children, but the truth is some of them were pretty tall children), entertained those who were fortunate enough to be present