The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1876.

NOTICE.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to the *Weekly Mail*, a paper already affording more reading matter than any other weekly published in Canada, may for the future rely on an extended report of Parliamentary proceedings appearing in our columns. Beautiful new bright type, smaller than that hitherto used for Parliamentary reporting, has been procured, and while the actual difficulty of reading will not be increased, the amount of matter which we are able to provide in this department of the paper will be doubled.

READ.—There is more news and reading matter in the broadsheet of the *Weekly Mail* than in any of the new-fangled weeklies, some of which are printed in a shape purposely intended to mislead the public as to the quantity of their contents.

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LEARN all the news and gossip of the week, interspersed with tales and agricultural information of inestimable value to farmers and others. If you would be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the world take

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE ESSENCE OF "REFORM" POLICY.

I don't care a d—n; when I go into an election I go to win, if it costs $20,000.—*The Chairman of Mr. Thomas Workman's Montreal Committee.*

THIS is the very essence of the Reform of these latter days. Not a black sheep here and there but the whole Party, so far as the opportunity is given us to judge, belongs to this utterly reckless persuasion. To begin with the big B. Take Mr. BROWN. In August, 1872, he had "exhausted all his strength in helping the back counties and done all he "possibly could" for the city candidates, but even in the bitter pangs of pecuniary exhaustion he "didn't care "a d—n, not he, but went like Hell "a giant for a "grand stand" and a "big push" and passed round the hat among those standard-bearers who, like himself, "didn't care," etc., how much they spent in putting down bribery and corruption. He said they, "in very deed, "were judged to purity, but what of that "since they "didn't care a," etc., for their pledges! And re Major WALKER, what after all was Chief Justice HAGARTY's most able judgment in the London case but an ambiguous and roundabout verdict to the effect that the defendant had come to his death from not "caring a," etc., "if it cost him $20,000"? Means, Mr. GEORGE, LEWIS McDOUGALL, BERNIER, WILKES, O'DONNOR, NORRIS, NELSON, CAMERON of Huron, PAXTON, CURRIE, Cook of Simcoe, these and other lights without number, like a Will-o'-the-wisp's blaze, mark the uneven road travelled by the Party which "doesn't care a," etc., for anything when an election is to be won.

And this desperate recklessness which reeks more of the "middle-course-australia 'dem'me'" characteristic the Party in other matters besides those connected with the elevation of the standard of public morality? Elections. What do the Government care for economy, when they add to the public burdens? For consistency, when their policy is an aggravation of that which they condemned in their opponents; for purity, when they take up with the impure; for honesty of purpose, when they are divided among themselves individually on some of the most pressing questions of the day; for Canadian interests, when they refuse to put the Canadian farmer or dealer on even terms with his American rival; for the independence of Parliament, when, for instance, they pay a member $10,000 a year for printing which he calls his "farm"; for public convenience, when they lay out millions in buying rails which are not wanted; for the well results of Coalitions, when they are a Coalition for the Spoils when they add $3,000,000 to the annual expenditure; for the peace, when the Premier spends $2,400 of our money holidaying in England; for honour, when their course is a perpetual breach of their pledges; or for decency, when they associate with CAUCHON!

It has often troubled us to know how with any regard to consistency the Party "form" Party could say one thing and do another; but henceforth we shall be guided in the consideration of their course by the light of the first branch of the Montrealers maxim.

A PLEA FOR MR. EDGAR.

MR. EDGAR will doubtless be called on by some "base hound" in South Ontario to give the items which make up the little bill of $6,000 which he spent in his country for going to British Columbia and muddling that Province on the railway question. The fare from New York to San Francisco is $112 in gold, or say $250 there and back. But as MR. EDGAR doubtless travelled as yeoman a Canadian pleripotentiary, let us allow him $500 for his railway fare and expenses. And as State officers have to put up at the very best caravansaries, let us put down another $500 for his hotel bills. And as he is a Chancery lawyer of the second grade to whom $10 a day or $3,600 a year net income is a fair wage, let us give him $1,000 for the hundred days during which he served his country. This, and in all sooth it is a liberal allowance, foots up $2,000, leaving $4,000 to be charged to Sundries—and large-hearted account in which the poor patriot finds solid comfort when burdened with a Government mission.

Some "base hound," we say, will probably press Mr. EDGAR for a detailed exhibit of Sundries; and as it might be awkward, if not impossible to gratify such low-bred curiosity, we advise the Ministerial candidate to fall back on the practice of the Party. But as he values his election, let him not go back among the "honoured "dead." WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, for instance, was in England for six months trying to patch up matters with the Colonial Office, and charged the country something less than $1,000 for the trip. That would be a destructive precedent; in fact there is nothing in the old records at all approaching the unique history of the British Columbia Mission, and Mr. EDGAR must perforce stick to the practice of modern Reform. The best case he can quote is undoubtedly that of the Premier, reported in the Public Accounts for 1875, p. 178. Mr. MACKENZIE, it will be remembered, went to Scotland, as the *Globe* said at the time, for health and needed recreation, and while there delivered several Free Trade speeches, was elected a member of the CONDER Club and accepted the freedom of Dundee—for all of which he charged us $2,433.32! "If" Mr. EDGAR may argue, "it is sinful for Mr. "MACKENZIE who is drawing $8,000 a "year salary to charge $2,400 for holi-"day expenses in Scotland, is it not "I who am not in receipt of a public "salary have a right to charge $4,000 to "Sundries in connection with a difficult "mission to a distant Province between "which and us there are barbarous "Indians who prize scalps." There are other cases bearing on the question of which those of HORNORS COCKS, $1,369 (p. 226); C. J. WEBLLAMS, $811 (p. 184), and THOMAS NIXON (Proton) $1,840 (p. 134) are the most apposite. These cases have reference to missions, emigration and otherwise, and completely establish the fact that the modern practice of the Party admits of Sundries.

If, however, the interrogative "base "hound" should remain unsatisfied, Mr. EDGAR had better fall back on the broad principle that the Government is bound to support its supporters, and that being a faithful follower he was justified in charging the $4,000 to Sundries on that ground. The case of Hon. T. W. ANGLIN, Speaker of the Commons, reported at p. 235 Postmaster-General's Report for 1875, is perhaps the clearest and most direct on that point. Mr. ANGLIN receives $4,000 for the Speakership, yet the Government supports him further to the following extent:

St. John, N. B., *Freeman*, printing	$7,126	31
Do. do	471	00
Do. do	14	50
Do. do	300	00
Advertising	145	00
Total	$8,126	81

In putting this little bill before the electors, Mr. EDGAR must not forget to add that the account is evidently a bogus one like his own Sundries, inasmuch as (1) the Post Office Department for Ontario and Quebec together amounted to only $7,500, and (2) Mr. ANGLIN has no job office proper, but "farms" his job work. The case of HYDE and LAFLAMME, known as the Lachine land scandal, is very clear as to the modern practice of supporting supporters by giving them an opportunity to make a fortune, and there are scores of similar cases in the records both of the Federal and Ontario Governments, but to our view Mr. ANGLIN's is the simplest.

These suggestions will doubtless be received in the spirit in which they are tendered.

A "REFORM" CONVENTION.

THE list has gone forth and on the 6th prox., we understand, the good and faithful of the land are to be called together in this city to meet in solemn conclave. There is to be a convention—a general ratification meeting for the purpose doubtless of canonizing those "grand old Reform principles" which have apparently reached a stage of second childhood. In 1867 there was a convention at which Senator BROWN addressing a delegate said "We have "made a mistake, but it is now too late "to recede." Perhaps after the 6th July next the hon. gentleman may arrive at a similar conclusion. The big and little Premiers are to be there—one to prove that no alliance exists between the Federal and Provincial Governments, the other to establish, if possible, that the confines himself strictly to the grand principles which constitute the Reform Party. Will there be an anti-Coalition pronunciamento? will there be a condemnation of corruption at elections, etc.? Will Senator SKIRROW be there to make a "big "push" in the wigwam, and Senator BROWN "to come down handsomely" with a string of fine sentiments? Will the JODOINS and WALKERS, and Huron CAMERONS and COOKS, and JETTES and LAFLAMMES, and others there will be on hand once more to lift high the standard of public morality!

THE COST OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

IF it be shown to a mathematical demonstration and as a matter of indisputable fact, that the cost of the Departments has enormously increased under the present Administration, with what face shall any honest man denounce the Departmental wastefulness of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and boast of Mr. MACKENZIE's economy, or continue to support the latter, seeing that he gained office by promising to cut away the extravagance of his predecessor? The following tables, compiled from the Accounts of the year of Grace of Reform, will satisfy anybody not utterly *blasé* after the manner of the Montreal "Liberal," who "doesn't care a d—n" for anything but political but goes in to win, to have, to hold and to enjoy, of the soundness of the basis of this question, and a sound conscience ought to give a sound answer to it:

Salaries of the Departments for the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1873, 1874, 1875, and as paid on the 6th March, 1876, according to special return. Note—The Federal Government assumed the Civil Service November, 1873, so that it held office for only four months of the fiscal year 1873-74, during which it paid considerable back pay for service had to be made for Prince Edward Island, which entered the Union that year.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
1. Governor-General's Secretary's Office	$8,240	$9,641	$9,545	$10,350
2. Privy Council Office	5,900	9,969	10,450	11,250
3. Department of Justice	7,967	9,215	12,700	9,988
4. Secretary of State	28,054	25,124	28,548	28,730
5. Minister of the Interior (known as Secretary of State for the Provinces in 1873)	15,206	32,336	39,144	37,690
6. Militia and Defence	29,966	32,976	32,757	32,790
7. Receiver-General	15,418	17,931	18,637	16,825
8. Minister of Finance	21,097	24,567	29,624	22,050
9. Customs	15,977	18,573	19,991	20,830
10. Inland Revenue	37,194	42,428	45,334	45,334
11. Public Works	16,436	19,387	21,126	23,060
12. Marine and Fisheries	22,440	26,415	26,455	28,445
13. Agriculture	65,742	75,776	78,736	82,445
14. Post Office	$338,097	$387,830	$419,823	$424,534
		SUMMARY.		
1873	$333,597			
1874	387,830	Increase over 1873		$54,233
1875	419,823	do do		86,226
1876	424,534	do do		90,937

These are the Ottawa Departments only; of the increase in the vast outside Civil Service we shall have something to say at another time. But this much it is necessary to say now, for the occasion is pressing and the circumstances important, that the Government in using the Superannuation scheme in the most reckless manner conceivable. When a local Customs or Revenue Office is full, and there is not rest in it for the sole of the foot of even one of the scores of "Reform" office seekers, the Government superannuate some of the old employees, and thus make room for their satellites where before there was large quantaze bonus to the "old hands" or putting them on half-pay. This corrupt and extravagant system has been practised for years, and it is time it stopped, so that we have not only a Service proper swollen with newly-created sinecures, but a large supernumerary Service into which the older officers are drafted to make way for the ravenous patriots—and their name is legion—who hunger for place in the "form" members. On this subject the Halifax *Herald*, which has witnessed many astounding exhibitions of political profligacy, has the following pointed remarks: "A man is old at fifty with these "Reformers, and is fit only for super-"annuation. We begin to think, too, "that the age of an officer depends on "the number of Reformers seeking his "office. Just as the age of the occupant in "creases with the urgency of the Party "demand for reward."

RAISING THE PURITY FLAG.

ONE would almost fancy, in reading the political comments of our Grit contemporary that the Canadian electors have been asleep to the events which have transpired during the past three years. For nearly that time we have had a Grit Government at Ottawa, we have had in office the men who, when in Opposition, made broad their phylacteries, shouted out their own political purity from the housetops and the street corners, declared themselves vehemently to be the only real SIMON PURES—the men especially fitted and prepared to be the rulers of the Dominion. We ask what they have done in those three years; we point to their record; we expose their many and glaring iniquities; we paint their corruption in the true colours—and what have we in reply? Pacific Scandal! Hon. T. N. GIBBS is nominated for South Ontario. What was the Ministerial print? Pacific Scandal! Mr. W. H. GIBBS is unanimously requested by the Liberal-Conservative Party in North Ontario to run in their interest in that Riding; and what comment find we in the organ of the Party of Purity? Pacific Scandal! Simply this and nothing more.

The reply is characteristic. It shows the extent to which these mountebank pretensions have blinded the eyes of their predecessors in office. From the day in which Mr. CARTWRIGHT, egotistical blunderer, delivered his first Budget Speech down to the present moment these people have sought to build up a reputation, not upon their acts, but upon their professed love of virtue and hatred of the acts of their opponents. Do they suppose this negative way of presenting themselves to the public is going to do service for ever? They secured office by the basest misrepresentation of the conduct of the leaders of the old Government in connection with the Pacific railway charter, coupled with letter stealing, desk rifling, and the bribery of trusted servants to betray the masters who had placed confidence in them. Isn't it about time they should be judged by their own acts of omission and commission? We mistake the temper of the public if it would not give an affirmative reply to this question. Last year a dozen constituencies in Ontario and Quebec gave an affirmative answer to it; they declared that the men in power are unworthy the positions which they basely usurped.

What means this harping on the "Pacific Scandal" but an attempt to delude the electorate into the belief, long ago swept to the four winds of heaven, that Conservatism is a synonym for dishonesty, and that Reform implies the highest purity of any man who takes up the banner? We know that Reform is men with fair outward professions often steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. The so-called Reform leaders are of this kind. They are pure in word simply. Do not the proofs of this assertion crowd on us? Do not the epigrams in this whole business is the narrow spirit of intolerance which a number of intelligent men have shown themselves capable of. We had thought we had taken well out grown that sort of thing in Canada. If disabused of this idea, we cling to the hope that the cause of truth and of Christianity will thereby gained by the course which Mr. MACDONNELL, in the exercise of his reason, well kept in check and restrained, has felt compelled to take. We should be sorry to see him suffer by the controversy; but after all what may happen to him is of lesser moment than that there should be a notable triumph of free thought, if not of the freedom to utter it on all occasions.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, June 8th.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE SULTAN.

The following is abridged from the *Times* of that date:—

On Sunday June 4th the resolution was arrived at of deposing the Sultan unless he would consent to the proposed reforms. On Monday the Grand Vizier had an audience, and an effort was made to induce him to accede to the proposal. This he at first refused to do. Later on in the day he sent for Hussein Avni, the Minister of War. The latter returned answer that he was ill, and could not come. Three times this message was repeated, and Hussein Avni at last sent the same answer. Then the Sultan is said to have become suspicious. Meanwhile Midhat Pashah, the Grand Vizier, Hairoullah, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Hussein Avni, the Minister of War, Midhat Pacha and Rechid Pacha, the Chief of Police, met together with other Ministers and leading pachas, had met together at the Seraskeriah, the Ministry of War. After some time, one of them, was prepared, and the deposition fixed for that night. The captain of the guard was at his disposal with a number of men, and the ships placed under the command of men who could be trusted. At midnight, Redif Pacha, head of the military staff, sent with two battalions of soldiers to surround the palace on the side of Dolmabagdcha Kaiserly, Minister of Marine, went on board the ironclad Messoudieh, anchored in front of the palace, and trained her guns on the fourth side, facing the Bosphorus. The Ministers above mentioned, together with the commander of the Bosphorus, and others who could be trusted, were at midnight assembled at the Sugaskeriate, and determined unanimously that the time had arrived for proclaiming Sultan. The design was Midhat Mitrel should receive in vitation to be first the announcement of deposition was made to the Sultan. Murad, meanwhile, forewarned by Midhat, was in nocturnal interview in a servant's house, of what was brewing, was very uneasy. All this movement could not have occurred without his perceiving some unusual stir. His agitation was extreme. He had warned Prince Hussein Avni that he should be ready for any event. All at once he was told that Hussein Avni Pasha was there demanding to speak to him immediately. The war Minister held a revolver in his hand. He informed Mitrel that the moment had arrived, and that he should go with Mitrel headstead. Hussein pressed him to do so, then he suddenly fell down, and Prince yielded and received from the Minister a revolver already loaded. He set out, followed by a hundred men and followed by Hussein. They soon reached the quay, where a fire-cared caique was in waiting. They embarked and proceeded to the palace of Stamboul, landing at the vinegar merchants' stairs. There was stationed a troop in charge of a young fill-de-cam of Hussein, disguised as a coachman. The Minister of War ordered the coachman to Murad was received on alighting by the Grand Vizier and Midhat Pasha. He was immediately led to the Kiosque of Stambouli Sultan Murad ordered the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz to quit Dolmabagdcha with his family, and to take up his abode in Stambouli. The aide-de-camp entrusted with his mission entered the caique in which Murad had fled, and went to Dolmabagdcha. He there handed the Decree to Redif Pasha, and conveyed the intelligence to the Sultan. Clement immediately had the men's part of the palace occupied by the pupils of the Military School. The harem was placed in charge of the harem. The chief of the Ronnchs presented himself very angry, and asked who was dared to commit such an outrage against men of all rules. The General replied that Redif Pasha came to arrest Sultan Abdul Aziz. The ronnchs could not at first consider as act of madness was unbounded. He roared with laughter, and became serious only on being told that the arrangements were ing the General. Redif, impatient, entered the palace, followed by military staff. Some of the ronnchs tried to cry out and resisted. Their hands and feet were tied and they were gagged. In a few moments afterwards Redif, still escorted by the students, who were sensible of the importance of the affair and of the delicate undertaking, entered the Sultan's bedroom. Abdul Aziz, suddenly waking, sprang from his bed. Redif sent his aide-de-camp respectfully begged his ex-master to dress quickly. At the same time he informed him of Sultan Murad's fate. They were well gone when the news of this night's work was officially stood up in the Assembly and declared by their votes that they had no sympathy with the inhabitants of the majority. It is a indeed refreshing to hear, in a body of Presbyterian divines, such catholic views and sentiments expressed by the Rev. Dr. Cook, now closing his ministerial work, by Mr. GRANT, Prof. MACKERAS, and many others whom we need not name. Has it come to this, in the full blaze of nineteenth century light and intelligence, that a clergyman is to be declared unworthy to occupy his pulpit because in his interpretation of the Scriptures he has experienced difficulties and doubts? Well might some of the members of the Assembly ask if the Presbyterian Church is a Church, if the men who have said so much about the monstrous character of infallibility, as claimed by the Scriptures, are prepared to do not desire to attach so rigid a rule of interpretation to the "subordinate" standard of their Church as that a man must be branded as a heretic who has doubts at doubts, who entertains a hope—a dim hope it may be—that the boundless benevolence of a merciful Providence may not include the everlasting torture of condemned spirits. Mr. MACDONNELL's hope is, perhaps, not so shadowy and vague as a character that he unhesitatingly declares he holds no view which is inconsistent with the Confession of Faith. His difficulties have not been of so formidable a character as to cause him to withdraw his allegiance from that standard. The question, which has caused his doubts is the language of Scripture; and these doubts have not ripened into a rejection of any of the accepted doctrines of his Church. To treat a man in such a frame of mind as heretical is a monstrous perversion of the body which has committed itself to so extreme a step.

Mr. MACDONNELL is no more to us than any other clerical member of the Presbyterian or any other Church. We have not even a personal acquaintance with him. We are treating of his case as we find it in the reports, which are open to everyone. We admire his manfulness, his honesty, his sincerity, and his large heartedness. We admire above all these his prominence which he gives to the Scriptures. It could be wished that so able a preacher—one so well calculated to present the Gospel in all its simplicity and fullness—were not fettered by Creed or Confession. "I want with all my "heart," he says, "to preach the Gospel "of Christ;" and he immediately afterwards adds "I want to preach "the truth, the full truth, and "that in connection with the Presbyterian "in Church of Canada." We should have liked to have seen the first declaration stand alone. Ought to be a reason for such an one "to preach the Gospel of "Christ" pure and simple; though, of course, we are all more or less influenced by the particular system with which our lives have been associated. Even though we should have preferred Mr. MACDONNELL's statement without the addendum, we cannot but give him credit for the way in which he seeks on every occasion to place the Scriptures far above every work of man, whether professedly based on them or not, which is called Creed or Confession.

It may be said, we do not help Mr. MACDONNELL's cause by writing in this way. Perhaps we do not. We do not write with a view to helping Mr. MACDONNELL. There are certain aspects of his case which commend themselves to us; and we desire to say so. We have developed traits of character which, whether or not they make him less worthy to be received with open arms by the clergy of the Presbyterian Church, we look upon as making him more noble than many of his fellows. What we desiple in this whole business is the narrow spirit of intolerance which a number of intelligent men have shown themselves capable of. We had thought we had taken well out grown that sort of thing in Canada. If disabused of this idea, we cling to the hope that the cause of truth and of Christianity will thereby gained by the course which Mr. MACDONNELL, in the exercise of his reason, well kept in check and restrained, has felt compelled to take. We should be sorry to see him suffer by the controversy; but after all what may happen to him is of lesser moment than that there should be a notable triumph of free thought, if not of the freedom to utter it on all occasions.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Halifax, June 22.

It is stated that the murder of the Turkish Ministers was plotted by the late Sultan's mother.

Some dynamite stored in a joiner's shop in Barbank Road, Glasgow, exploded on Sunday killing six workmen and wrecking adjacent houses.

James Hart, one of the Canadian dealers in iron in Great Britain, died on the 20th. He recently gave $2,500,000 to the Scotch Church.

The Prussian Chamber of Peers has passed a bill making German the official language of the Kingdom. The Polish members vigorously opposed the bill.

A despatch from Constantinople reports the Turkish fleet consisting of eight first-class vessels will sail thence for Crete which is in insurrection.

An explosion of coal gas occurred on Monday at Kent the Colliery, Ashton-under-Lyne, killing 10 men, while the vessel was lying in Penarth dock at Cardiff. Six men were killed and others injured. The vessel was seriously damaged.

The anti-clericals renewed their demonstration in Antwerp on Saturday night. Shouts were raised for "Down with the King!" "Down with Minister Malou," etc. The civic guard, however, was not called out as there was no violent disturbance of the peace.

A Philadelphia despatch on Monday in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Pennypacker, Charles Brent, the Louisville lottery. The Attorney General offered no opposition to his release, but made a statement in relation to the case. The Court accordingly granted the petition for the prisoner's release.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Berlin says:—"Some scandal has been caused here by the news that the German Minister at Washington has charged some members of the German Legation with the Government of $15,000 in bonds from the safe in the office.

Bordeaux's College, Philadelphia, was burned on Monday night. Loss, $40,000. It is alleged that they insured logus diplomas. The remains of four infants were found on the premises. Buchanan is now a fugitive from justice.

Last week a man was detected in the act of setting fire to the Catholic church in Hontsdale, Pa. The incendiary escaped. This is the same church in which the consecrated wafers and shrine period were injured recently by the floors giving way.

A *Sacramento*, from Truckee, California, says on Saturday night a fire-damp was supposed to belong to the Canonsia Langley, set fire to a cabin occupied by three Chinamen about 3 miles north of this place. As the Chinamen saw one, they were fired upon by the Irish and one was killed outright, killed and another seriously wounded.

A special to the New York *Herald* from Sidney, Neb., says "The Indians killed again. Mr. Wedgwood, aged 18, and a point sixty miles south of this place. They belonged to the Colorado Round-up. Over 100 white men have been killed in this section within 2 weeks. The Indians belong to the Cheyenne agency, Indian Territory."

Deputy Sheriff Smith, Dawson county, Nebraska, received a disguised notice and attempted to arrest one Howell at his homestead on the 18th, when upon entering the house was fired upon by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith and wounding Smith's companion. Howell was taken from Plum Creek jail, and hanged from a bridge near town.

Abbott twelve o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the engine room of the propeller Ontario, lying at the Ontario Mills in the eastern capital; for at such a time in the morning of Sunday, it is not what you can conclude, to how many vital interests. The alarm was given by the watchman, and in a short time the hundred people on dock, and to the depot buildings, all of which are nearly a total loss. The vessels destroyed are the Ontario, Ontario, Ontario, Hercules, loaded with *sugar*, and the canal boat Stephen Warren, with a cargo of merchandise. The Ontario was built in 1866, and launched for Ontario Navigation Company at Pachin Pasha. The police overpowered and decapitated Riff at by you attempting to kill Midhat Pasha. After the death of Riff said he was sorry he failed to kill Midhat. The Minister of Marine will probably resume his former Ministerial position. Hussein Avni was found dead in the present, the site of Fife House, between Scotland and the new gardens of Stambouli. Hussein Avni committed suicide by blowing out the portion of the Thames Embankment. It is within a few minutes of city either by the Metropolitan Railway, or the Metropolitan line, or by penny steamer; it is close by the heart of the public, official, and business in London. It is a place apart from all parts in a sense to which South Kensington cannot even pretend; and the Commissioners have spared no pains and no expense to make it a building on this world at once kind embellishment and instruction to the new place. Indian Museum now being arranged at South Kensington temporarily would form an adjunct of the Thames Embankment. It is ultimately stored at the back of Whitehall, and it would be a sad pity if the chance of securing a permanent home for the Indian Museum is unjustifiable, and we consider it our duty to request their consideration of the Indian deputation was received by the House with loud applause.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says, in a letter reviewing the present attitude of the Eastern question, concludes as follows:—"The Cour Imperial is taking leave of a lady who wished him good journey, replied with undiscussed satisfaction.

"I hope I shall spend more than three days at Jugenheim than those I have passed at Ems. Such a remark as this is tantamount to a separation between the Cour Imperial and the Cour Royal." Yet it is certain that the European powers are determined to tranhin spectators of what passes between Paris and Berlin. It is to be hoped