

feats on the tariff; and if the French members were in open disaffection, this, of course, would be quite on the cards. But all this appears to have passed, and the inference, in consequence, is that some understanding has been arrived at.

The correspondence respecting the prohibition of United States cattle to enter Canada for export to England, was brought down on Monday. The new features, in addition to the facts previously known, are representations made by the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Pope) to Sir John Rose, in London, to be laid before the Imperial authorities, to the effect that the prohibition to allow cattle from the West to pass through Canada causes great injury to Canadian railways and steamship lines, the Grand Trunk suffering a loss of \$30,000 a week from this cause; and other railways, such as the Great Western and Canada Southern, in proportion; while United States railways between Chicago and the seaboard, and United States shipping lines, gained corresponding advantages. Mr. Pope also showed—and this, I apprehend, will be the point of chief weight in England—that the United States trade is rapidly adapting itself to the ten days slaughter allowance in Liverpool, and going on with scarcely diminished volume. It would appear, however, as very unfortunate for representations of this kind, that immediately after this letter had been dispatched, a cable message was received to the effect that American cattle, purchased at Chicago, shipped on the Ontario and Brazilian, were found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and ordered to be slaughtered. This may put the matter back.

Mr. Casey opened the debate on the Tariff, making an ingenious speech on the Opposition side, the principle of his contention being that the true policy for the prosperity of the country was to cheapen everything and make the tariff bear as lightly as possible on all interests. He was followed by Mr. W. B. Ives, the new member from the Eastern Townships, who made his maiden speech; and of this it must be said that it did him very great credit, and showed a decided accession of fresh talent in the House. He supported the protection system, taking the same ground, as respects principles, as that occupied by Messrs. Pope and Colby; but from the new standpoint in this debate of an exposition of the circumstances which specially moved the country to demand protection. Mr. Tilley followed in a set speech, in which he successfully reviewed the attack which had been made upon him by his predecessor, Mr. Cartwright, and announced certain changes which he had consented to make. On this point he stated what was very true—that it was impossible, in the short time at his disposal, to look into every circumstance connected with the manufactures and trade of the whole country. He particularly and conclusively showed, also, that the new tariff would bear much more heavily on the articles we import from the United States than those from Great Britain. I send you an extract from his speech on this point, in view of its great interest, if you have space to insert it. Mr. Cartwright followed at great length, speaking with bitterness, and the debate continued without interruption till Friday night. Its great length quite precludes me from following it. There was an intention to get a vote on Friday night, but it was found to be quite impossible, and the debate was again adjourned between 12 and 1. The chief feature of the evening was the determined attacks of the Opposition on the new policy, and the objections the Maritime Provinces had to it.

Deputations and petitions have continued to arrive, all bent on impressing their views on Mr. Tilley. The bookselling interest has been very active in its representations, and Mr. Tilley has promised to lay them before his colleagues. Ten per cent. *ad valorem* is requested instead of the specific duty of which I before wrote to you, mainly on the ground that the 6 cents a pound would bear very unfairly on a large portion of the good books imported, and labour trashy works, which are light in weight, and light every way. It is fair to say there is division among the booksellers on this point, and that Mr. Tilley was induced to make his original proposition by a book-selling interest.

The Province of Quebec was up before the Railway Committee yesterday on the subject of a proposition to bridge the Ottawa at the Chaudiere Falls, with a view to connect its railway system with the West. There seems to be no objection to the bridge itself, but the point is whether the Quebec Government can be made into a railway corporation in the manner requested. The matter was postponed, and it is to be considered by the Dominion Government.

The question of the Coteau Railway was also before the Committee, without any action being taken. A deputation on this subject waited on the Minister of Public Works a few days ago. He seemed inclined to throw cold water on the project. There is a question as to bridging the St. Lawrence, and also as to making so many opposition railways, as being waste of capital, thus injuring the general interest. But this one is very strongly urged by influential Ottawa men as a most important interest for Ottawa; and a portion of the road is already made.

Mr. Kingsmill, one of the recalled Immigration Agents, was before the Immigration Committee on Friday. He testified that there was already a movement among manufacturers in England to establish branches in Canada, in consequence of the Protection Tariff. He stated, also, that many agriculturalists with means in England are now moving to Manitoba.

A somewhat curious little return has been laid before the House of Commons. It appears from

a letter of Mr. Brydges, that, on request of Messrs. Pouliot and Rouleau, two members of Dr. Fiset's Committee, Mr. Luttrell, the Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, issued tickets for the accommodation of voters at the recent election to the value of \$360. It is now declared that the persons who made the request are liable to pay for the tickets. This kind of thing, with Government Railways, is quite a mistake, whatever party may be in power.

The following is the extract from Mr. Tilley's speech referred to by our correspondent as showing how the new Tariff will affect Great Britain and the United States respectively, in relation to the proposed increase of duties:

Mr. Tilley read the following statement, showing the imports from Great Britain and the United States for 1878, and the proposed increased duty on the same:—
Agricultural implements from Great Britain, \$9,592; from the United States, \$132,053; 7 1/2 per cent. increase; animals from Great Britain, \$368,015; 10 per cent. increase; breadstuffs from Great Britain, \$21,854; from the United States, \$13,350,777; 15 per cent. increase; carriages from Great Britain, \$1,130; from the United States, \$83,564; 7 1/2 per cent. increase; clocks from Great Britain, \$7,430; from the United States, \$59,770; 17 1/2 per cent. increase; coal, anthracite, from Great Britain, \$7,503; from the United States, \$1,468,523; increase 50 cents per ton; bituminous coal from Great Britain, \$323,055; from the United States, \$1,169,731; increase 50 cents per ton; copper manufactures from Great Britain, \$3,637; and from the United States, \$15,844; 12 1/2 per cent. increase; copper, specific and *ad valorem* from Great Britain, \$1,268,830; from the United States, \$2,472,184; 10 per cent. increase; coarse earthenware from Great Britain, \$40,000; from the United States, \$110,000; 10 per cent. increase; dried fruit from Great Britain, \$166,018; from the United States, \$26,143; 7 1/2 per cent. increase; green fruit from Great Britain, \$134,460; from the United States, \$333,334; 10 per cent. increase; furniture from Great Britain, \$12,291; and from the United States, \$267,270; 17 1/2 per cent. increase; gas fixtures from Great Britain, \$11,113; from the United States, \$73,823; 12 1/2 per cent. increase; India rubber goods from Great Britain, \$56,679; from the United States, \$92,261; increase 7 1/2 per cent.; locomotive machinery from Great Britain, \$137,567; from the United States, \$307,705; increase 7 1/2 per cent.; tubing, tacks, nails, spikes, sewing machines from Great Britain, \$138,806; from the United States, \$379,115; increase 12 1/2 per cent.; glassware, common, from Great Britain, \$37,544; from the United States, \$308,443; increase 10 per cent.; do., fine quality, from Great Britain, \$149,724; from the United States, \$212,743; increase 2 1/2 per cent.; builders' cabinetmakers and carriage-ware and cuttings mostly from England, pay but 2 1/2 *ad valorem*; from Great Britain, \$166,274; from the United States, \$1,731,766; average 10 per cent.; lead from Great Britain, \$1,634; from the United States, \$210,962; increase 7 1/2 per cent.; bacon and hams from Great Britain, \$1,014; from the United States, \$260,003; 100 per cent. increase; small organs and pianos from Great Britain, \$9,668; from the United States, \$459,332; increase 7 1/2 per cent.; books from Great Britain, \$870,069; from the United States, \$451,426; more than doubled; billiard tables from Great Britain it must have been \$175; from the United States, \$11,123; 17 1/2 per cent. increase; brooms and brushes from Great Britain, \$20,319; from the United States, \$22,707; increase 7 1/2 per cent.; gun powder and explosives from Great Britain, \$20,513; from the United States, \$29,000; increase 7 1/2 per cent.; hats, caps, from Great Britain, \$328,000; from the United States, \$675,000; increase 7 1/2 per cent.; copper and brass from Great Britain, \$76,338; from the United States, \$24,195; 10 per cent. increase; manufactures of furs from Great Britain, \$129,187; from the United States, \$67,892; increase 7 1/2 per cent.; pig iron from Great Britain, 26,174 tons; from the United States, 3,913 tons; from Great Britain, \$37,823; from the United States, \$93,901; increase 5 1/2 per cent.; bar-iron, rails, blown billets, &c., from Great Britain, \$1,654,519; from the United States, \$322,638; average 10 per cent.; iron plate from Great Britain, \$348,613; from the United States, \$61,351; average 10 per cent.; woollen goods from Great Britain, \$2,765,131; from the United States, \$73,897; increase 2 1/2 per cent.; do., from Great Britain, \$2,756,000; from the United States, \$74,000; increase 10 per cent.; do., finished from Great Britain, \$716,068; from the United States, \$62,268; increase 7 1/2 per cent.; blankets and coarsest woollens from Great Britain, \$1,107,000; from the United States, \$162,657; increase 17 1/2 per cent.; cotton goods from Great Britain, \$97,835,249; from the United States, \$1,622,752; increase 2 1/2 per cent.; earthenware from Great Britain, \$369,000; from the United States, \$15,000; increase 2 1/2 per cent.; linen goods from Great Britain, \$908,237; from the United States, \$67,439; increase 2 1/2 per cent. The whole value of the imports from Great Britain is \$17,983,321; from the United States \$28,006,091. Then in this way it is expected to increase the revenue from articles on the first page largely imported from the United States. This will give us \$1,027,591 on merchandise received principally from Great Britain, \$305,000; on smaller articles under the 2 1/2 per cent. increase, \$750,000; from silk goods, \$150,000; spirits and wines—Customs, \$10,000. Excess—spirits, \$100,000; making a total of \$2,642,590. Then deducting the reductions on sugar, \$250,000; tea, \$90,000. With regard to the tea I believe it is imported largely from England and China and Japan direct. But if five or six establishments monopolize the whole of the business, I would ask this, if it would not be preferable that these establishments should be located in Canada instead of New York or Boston. The reduction on molasses would amount to \$100,000, and the amount on drawbacks \$100,000, giving a total of \$540,000, which would leave a balance of \$2,102,590 as the expected result of this tariff.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S MARRIAGE.—This notable event, with which our readers are all familiar through telegraphic descriptions, is illustrated by three engravings, representing the waiting of the bridesmaids for the bride; the arrival in state of the bride; and the marriage in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

TWO CHURCH SCENES.—These two pretty and characteristic scenes, drawn by our artist on the spot, represent the entrance to the Chapter House of Christ Church Cathedral, in this city, amid a barrier of snow, and a picturesque view of old Bonsecours Church and Market under like circumstances. The sketches are valuable as representations of Canadian town scenery in the heart of a severe winter like the present.

SKATING CARNIVAL.—The peculiarity of this sketch, drawn with a fine view to contrast, is that it represents a carnival on the ice in the open air. The costumes are picturesque and varied, the chief novelty being the timely introduction of a Zulu with hide shield and the terrible assegai, which did such murderous execution at Isandula. The great bonfire on the hill adds to the lurid glory of the scene.

INTERIOR AFRICAN SEA.—Baron de Lesseps, who has immortalized himself by the gigantic work of the Suez Canal, is at present attempting the no less Herculean task of forming an interior African sea through the Sahara, thus recovering what geologists assure us existed in pre-historic times. Our sketch represents the preliminary works, undertaken by the French Government, near the Oued Melath River, in or near their Algerian possessions.

THE CARTOON.—Last week we published a humorous sketch descriptive of the effects of the new tariff on our commercial relations with Brother Jonathan. This week we seek to illustrate the same in regard to John Bull. The situation is correctly depicted. The Mother Country allows us to have our own way, only reminding us that we must not discriminate too far against her, nor forget that we are still an integral portion of the Empire. The lesson, we are sure, will be heeded.

WORKINGMEN BEGGING IN LONDON.—This picture vividly brings to view the general distress existing in the British Metropolis. They are represented going about the streets in bands singing this pitiful doggerel:—

We have got no work to do (bis),
We are all frozen out,
Poor labouring men,
And we have got no work to do.

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.—Several events of local interest are grouped under this head.—A few days ago Mr. F. X. Trudeau had a narrow escape from drowning in the river Beauvoir, which he attempted to cross on snow-shoes. The ice gave way, and he would have been drowned had not a lady companion, Miss A. Turcot, with great presence of mind, caught him by the coat-collar and held him above water till assistance arrived.—Some time since the long "Charley" boat belonging to Big John Canadian became loosened from its moorings at Caughnawaga, and floated down the Lachine Rapids. A few days afterwards the owner was advised that it was stuck in the ice at Windmill Point. He proceeded to the place, and found the vessel had not sustained any mishap in its journey. Big John says he will have no fear in going down the rapids in future, seeing that his boat is capable of making the hazardous voyage without the assistance of a helmsman.—The steamer "Progress" left Quebec a couple of weeks ago on a sealing expedition to the Gulf. The full amount of insurance on the vessel was obtained from leading capitalists, and several prominent Quebec gentlemen went on board to participate in the sport. We learn, however, that later the steamer had to put back for repairs.—There are two sketches devoted to fancy costumes in the Crystal Palace Skating Rink, of this city.—The snow seems to have disappeared early in certain portions of the North-West, and the buffalo, as represented, have come forth in large herds, much to the delight of the Indian hunters, who are thus afforded sport and flesh-meat before the usual season.—We have also several street scenes, showing accidents from the snow, such as collisions and avalanches from steep roofs. All these are drawn from nature.

ECHOES FROM PARIS.

ALTHOUGH the Parisians have not given themselves up to much dancing of late, they through the theatres, and every Tuesday there is quite a crowd of *elegantes* at the Comédie Française. A new fashion has been introduced at the Théâtre Français. At the end of every act a lady takes the arm of her cavalier, and visits her friend in another box. She sits out one act in one tier, and follows it in another, and thus there is much more promenading, and the toilettes are often very elegant, for their wearers frequently finish the evening at some brilliant reception.

THE *Mémorial Diplomatique* supplies some interesting information with regard to the correspondence which passed between the President of the French Republic and the foreign Sovereigns and rulers on M. Grévy's accession to his distinguished office. The President's letters were directed "A sa Majesté, à son Altesse, à son Excellence," and so on, and he addressed the Sovereigns and Rulers as "Votre Majesté, votre Altesse," &c. The replies, many of which have already been received, are written some in French, others in the languages of the different countries. Thus, the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of the Netherlands employ French, while the Queen of England writes in English, the King of Italy in Italian, and the Emperor of Germany in German. The reply of the Emperor William was, the *Mémorial Diplomatique* adds, couched in terms of the greatest cordiality.

REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

St. Nicholas, for April, opens with "Little Puritans," an article from the pen of Horace E. Scudder, describing child-life among the early settlers of New England. There are two illustrations, by George L. Barnes, one of them "The Tithing-man keeping order among the Little Puritans at Church," forming the frontispiece of the number. Thomas Hughes, the famous author of Tom Brown's "School-Day" at Rugby, contributes a lively English boys' story, which is illustrated with capital pictures by Kate Greenaway, of London. The tale in-

cludes a description of the fun and frolics of Gang Monday and "Beating the Bounds of the Parish." Harriet Prescott Spofford is represented by the first half of a story entitled "A Boy Astronomer." The New York training-school for "Little Housemaids,"—popularly known as the "Kitchen-Garden," with the games and songs of the children, are described by Olive Thorne in a long article profusely illustrated by Jessie Curtis. Celia Thaxter presents a lovely "Easter Song;" Lucy Larcom, a charming April poem, entitled "Shower and Flower;" and Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, some conical verses about "The Little Big Woman and the Big Little Girl." There are two tales of adventure: one, "A Morning Call from a Panther," dealing with life in Hindustan; the other, "Spoiling a Bombshell," describing, with the aid of a striking picture, the daring act of a midshipman during a sea-fight.

Besides all this, there are: a biographical sketch of John Milton, with three portraits of him at different periods of his life; a story of German fairies, with a beautiful picture; and the usual overbrimming supply of good things in the editorial department—"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Letter-Box," and "Riddle-Box."

LITERARY.

The death has occurred rather suddenly of Mrs. Ranyard, the popular authoress of "The Book and its Story," which took place recently at her residence, Hunter street, Brunswick Square, Broomfield. This talented lady was sixty-nine years of age, and had done much literary work. In addition to "The Book and its Story," "FRESH LEAVES," "The Missing Link," and a number of other excellent works, written under the nom de plume "L. N. R.," Mrs. Ranyard was the editor of *Missing Link Magazine*.

PERSONAL.

The Princess Louise was 31 years of age on March 12th.
MR. JOHN SMITH, ex-M.P.P. for the County of Kent, died at his residence on the 27th ult.
The Governor-General has consented to become patron of the Canadian Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.
THE REV. A. D. Macdonald, of Elora, has accepted a call tendered to him by the Scaforth Presbyterian congregation.
MAJOR JOHN RUSSELL DARTNELL, who has evinced conspicuous gallantry under Lord Chelmsford in Zululand, is a Canadian.
THE REV. DR. COOK, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, has notified his congregation that he will for the future dispense with an assistant.
LIEUT.-COLONEL D. A. E. McDONNELL, ex-Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, died at Brockville, Ont., on the 11th ult., in the 25th year of his age.
THE REV. J. B. GREEN has resigned his position as pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Montreal. It is rumoured that he will take up his residence in Boston.

OVER THE WORLD.

BRITISH.

THE advance of the British troops on Cabul will not take place before the middle of April.
A SERIOUS effort is about to be made to help Turkey out of her difficulties, which have become so pressing as to alarm the English Government.
CARDINAL MANNING will shortly leave Rome for England. No arrangement has been made for the establishment of official relations between England and the Holy See.

FOREIGN.

GEN. BLANCO is to be Governor-General of the Island of Cuba.
THE return of the French Seat of Government to Paris will not be made a Cabinet question.
THE French Chamber of Deputies has agreed to a monetary convention of the Latin nations.
THE Jesuits in France wish to come to an understanding with the Government as regards educational matters.
THE German National Council, by 65 to 22, has decided not to open the question of the re-establishment of capital punishment.
PRIVATE advice from Sierra Leone represent that the French have annexed the British island of Matsgon.
PRINCE BATTENBURG has abandoned his scruples relative to the acceptance of the throne of Bulgaria and his election is certain.
TEN battalions of troops are expected to arrive at Scutari from Constantinople. The Porte appears resolved to disarm the Albanians.
FIELD-MARSHAL MANTEUFFEL is mentioned as the probable Governor of Alsace-Lorraine when autonomy is granted to those Provinces.
IN consequence of the decision of the Swiss National Council the question of the re-establishment must be referred to a popular vote.
THE Vatican has submitted proposals for a settlement of the Kulturkampf question, based on the advice of a German ecclesiastic of moderate views.
It is stated that after the Czar has started for Livadia the Russian Government intends to proclaim a state of siege in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev and Charkoff.
A PARIS despatch announces that Halim Pasha is about to issue a manifesto urging his claims to the Egyptian succession and repeating his former liberal declarations.

A ST. PETERSBURG despatch says it is stated that the Chinese Ambassador has demanded the retrocession of Kuldeja to China. An Orenburg despatch says the Chinese are preparing for a demonstration against Kuldeja.

JEALOUSY is the worst of all evils, yet the one that is the least pitied by those who cause it. The only perfect Fitting Shirt made in Canada is made by TREBLE, of Hamilton. Send for samples and cards for self-measurement. Six A Number One Shirts for \$12.