FIFTH SESSION---THIRD PARLIAMENT

who, with forty millions of people at their back, would be able to continue to do it unless we readjusted our tariff to provide against such a regrettable state of things. By the adoption of a national policy we could create a large inter-provincial trade, and make this Dominion a union in warmest sympathy between all the parts in commercial aspirations, and in ultimate material good. Our fiscal policy now was a jug-handled policy, and it was high time it was put au end to. We talked of a reciprocity of trade, but we would never have it until we had a reciprocity of tariffs, so far as was consistent with the interests of our own country. He submitted his amendment confident that its sentiments would be accepted by the people of the

CUEBEC ASSEMBLY.

are kept doing nothing, while a Government, is being formed from a minority of the House representing, and representing constitutionally, a minority of the people. He declared the Crown had no politics. A short time since the distinguished representative of her Majesty in Canada declared, in the presence of a number of guntlemen of every shade of politics, that the Crown had no politics, and that his advisors represented the political majority of the People. Here the majority of the House was kept waiting inverted the same quotation from Todd as he had the same quotation from To

explanations, and to make known the memorands of the Lieutemant-Governor, and his replies thereto. The Lieutemant-Governor told him he had no objection, and asked him if he would advise him as to the person whom he should send for. M. DeBoucherville cabinet took person whom he should send for. M. DeBoucherville replied that he looked upon himself, having been dismissed, as being in a different position from a Minister, who, although being beaten in the House, still retained the confidence of the Soveriegm, that he had as majority of twenty-five in one of the later votes, that under the circumstances he did not think he could advise him in the matter. He them left him, and while in the sante-room the Lieutenant-Governor recalled him, and axid. "Please delay the explanations until Monday." The following is a copy of the letter, which M. De Boucherville banded to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

""URENG, 2nd March, 1878.

"To his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

""MAY IT FLIAME VOUE EXCELLENGY,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, in which you come to the conclusion that you cannot retain me in my position of Prenier. I have, therefore, no other duty to perform beyond submitting to my dismissal from office communicated by your Excellency, reiterating at the same times my profound respect for the rights and presented by the Speaker.

"Your Excellency, reiterating at the same time my profound respect for the rights and presented by the Speaker.

"Your Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and in an abuse of power to the deriment of the majority of the Monday of the Province, and a violation of the rights and will of the province, and a violation of the rights and will of the following division: Yeas, 84; navy, 12:—

"MAY IT FLIAME VOIL EXCELLENGY,—I have the honour to saknowledge the receipt of your memorandum,—in which you come to the communicated by the Speaker.

"May it related to make the communicated by the Speaker.

"Yo

teresting Summary of News

THE SCOTCH MARRIAGE LAWS. Sir James Hannen has annulled the mar-riage of a young lady, who, being sent from India for her education in England in 1870. ped with her cousin to Scotland in th same year, and was married to him after a residence of nineteen days and parts of two other days in the northern part of the kingdom. An Act of Parliament prescribes that the residence must be of twenty-one dear days previous to marriage. A SCOTCH ACADEMICIAN MURDERED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Mr. G. P. Chalmers, a member of the Royal Scottish Academy of Edinburgh, was found unconscious in an area near Charlotte square, in that city. He was removed to the Royal Infirmary. There was a large wound on his head. His watch and money are missing, and it is watch and money are missing, and it is supposed he had been assaulted and robbed. He had the previous night been at the Royal Scottish Academy's dinner. He died next day. Only two or three weeks ago a gentleman met with his death at Glasgow in precisely similar circumstances, and in this case several persons have been arrested. The Council of the Royal Scot. arrested. The Council of the Royal Scottish Academy have offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of Mr. Chalmers'

SUNDAY EVENINGS. A Society is in the course of formation which thinks it can remove one of the which thinks it can remove one of the principal defects of molern society in London—namely, the conspicuous absence of "any intelligent, so table way of spending Sunday evenings." It is proposed to hold social meetings of ladies and gentlemen on the first Sunday in every month at some public room in a central part of London. The scheme proposed is that there should be debates on various subjects readings of he debates on various subjects, readings of current literature, plays read aloud in parts, music (vocal and instrumental), conversa tion, lectures, etc.; in fact, the proceedings are to be of as varied a nature as possible, so as to suit all tastes.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. The Secretary of the Grand Trunk railway company of Canada, says the Times, is instructed by the Directors to intimate that (subject to audit) the accounts for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1877, shows the net revenue to amount to £256,000, and that after payment of all pre-preference charges there will remain a balance sufficharges there will remain a balance suffi-cient to pay a half-year's dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the first preference stock, and the Directors pro-pose to issue dividend warrants at that rate on the 1st of March. The charges against the revenue for the half-year in-clude increased charges, as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1876, of £46,000 in respect of the maintenance of Way Department, and of £6,000 for renewal

GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN CATTLE. A largely attended meeting has been held in the Cannon street Hotel, London, principally composed of cattle salesmen, butchers who object to the slaughtering of cattle at the ports of debarkation: Nearly all the foreign consignees were present, and a considerable number of those in the London market to whom the English and Scotch farmers and breeders send their stock for sale. Mr. Lyon was called to the chair, and stated that the bill introduced by the Duke of Richmond on behalf of the Government, providing that all cattle from oreign countries should be slaughtered at the port of debarkation, was quite unnecessary. He denied that imported cattle brought all the disease into this country and contended that if the Government bil was passed, it would do more harm than

the rinderpest. It was agreed to oppose the Duke of Richmond's bill. WASTE OF LAND IN IRELAND. The House of Commons has had an The House of Commons has had an interesting discussion on the Waste Lands (Ireland) Reclamation Bill, and Mr. McCarthy, in moving the Second Reading, mentioned that the number of acres coming under this description was over four millions, and related the experience of past operations under the Acts of 1842 and 1856. Acting on a suggestion thrown out by Sir M. Hicks-Beach in 1875, the bill proposed that real-mation should be carried. proposed that reclamation should be carried out in the way of arterial drainage, and i gave power to the Board of Works, after due notice, and with the consent of the due notice, and with the consent of the parties interested, to undertake the necessary works. The reclaimed land would be divided into allotments and let to the occupiers, who would complete the work of reclamation, and become peasant proprietors by a system of gradual repayment. Loans are to be granted to the poorer class of farmers; and Mr. McCarthy contended that the experience of the Church and Land Acts proved that the repayments would be punctual, and cited Prussia and Holland as examples of the success which had attended the operations of the State in the reclamation of land. Mr.

which had attended the operations of the State in the reclamation of land. Mr. O'Reilly and the O'Conor Don supported the bill, and Sir R. Peel also spoke warmly n favour of the principle. On the other hand, Mr. Verner moved the rejection of the bill, which he believed would interfere the bill, which he believed would interfere with the rights of Irish proprietors much nore seriously than appeared on the surace. Mr. Macartney and Viscount Prichton also opposed the bill, and Mr. J. owther, the new Irish Secretary (who ook his seat in the course of the afternoon amid very general cheering), while appressing himself favourable to arterial rainage, and promising to do all in his lower to facilitate the removal of any nomalies in the present system, recomnomalies in the present system, recom-mended Mr. McCarthy to be content with

nended Mr. McCarthy to be content with aving raised a discussion. Mr. M. Lloyd, Mr. D. Davies, and Mr. Ramsay also poke, and, on a division, the bill was brown out by 147 to 118.

The Daily Chronicle considers that the bill which Mr. McCarthy asked the House of Commons to read a second time possessed an even wider significance than its uthor gave to it. In asking for State aid to promote the reclamation of waste lands in Ireland, Mr. McCarthy was endeavouring to open a door which would ultimaten Ireland, Mr. McCarthy was endeavourng to open a door which would ultimatey admit England and Scotland also to this
rivilege. And we do not see any insuperble objection to such a proposal. As Mr.
IcCarthy truly said, this question of
raste lands constitutes one of the greatest
and gravest problems affecting the material
ondition of Ireland, for he proved that acnally more than one-fifth of the entire
creage of the country is lying absolutely
aste. When we talk about our surplus
opulation, and point to our colonial rosfording "room" for the energies of the ver-crowded toilers of the United Kingdom, e do not recollect or realize the fact that Ireland alone mere than four and a half e do not recollect or realize the fact that Ireland alone more than four and a half illion acres are out of cultivation, while England and Scotland there must be a cast deal more. It is true that a considerable quantity of this waste land would at st present serious difficulties to the culvator, and would necessitate a heavy exenditure before it could be made to pay." Indeed, it may be taken for anted that the only effectual means that an be adopted for bringing the waste land Ireland especially under cultivation must a State-aided scheme under Parliaentary sanction. We believe that if the inciple of the bill were acted upon, the ments which Mr. McCarthy anticipates ould be realised. An immense area of and would be increased, and the general cosperity of the country appreciably prooted; while the Exchequer would reage benefits naturally accruing to a successful national undertaking.

CLUB GOSSIP.

CLUB GOSSIP.

The talk of the town is the black-balling Mr. Walter, M.P., the chief proprieto the Times, at the Athenaum. There is the men more widely esteemed for irr personal character and social qualist han the member for Berkshire, and st people would have thought that so clubshle" a man would have been dily admitted into the most exclusive