THE WEEKLY MAIL. The Weekly Mail.

The Best and Cheapest.

LARCEST CIRCULATION IN ONTAR'AD.

New Premises, New Mach'mery,

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1879.

MESSES. AIKINS AND BOWELL AT WINNIPEG. THE speeches delivered by Messrs. Arkins and Bowell at Winnipeg were excellent addresses to a people who have not been accustomed to be visited

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Mr. MACKENZIE opposed selli North-West lands; and the so his information can be

les, whose s'conte it advocates includ

AM BRYCAN RETALIATION. The Anouncement that the United ates Government has prohibited the apportation of Canadian cattle into its territory will be received by our farmers with surprise and indignation. It is undoubtedly a retaliatory measure which is based on neither justice nor policy. American cattle have been barred from admission to the Dominion

Government, has given much satisfaction to the people of that province. The Victoria Standard publishes some interesting particulars respecting the telegraph service. The line from Victoria to Barkerville is some 642 miles long. In addition, there is the branch to Kamloops and North River, somewhere about 100 miles long, and the branch erected by the Moody Mill Co. between New Westmisster and Burrard Inlet, some nine or ten miles long. Besides, there is the Victoria-Nanaimo branch, some 70 miles long. The total length of telegraph in the Province is about 812 miles. During nine years the Western Union Telegraph Company has drawn a subsidy of

ME, THE NIGAN'S BABY. the Result of a Countryman's Spree in

Mr. Anigan's baby, having recovered from its recent indisposition, is as lively as ever, and can scream with all its wonted shrilness and vigour. Mr. Flangan's case should be a warning to all young men from United States, will find it almost impossible to procure situations. The market for that class of labour on this continent is glutted as it is in the Mother Country. Immigrants of the agricultural class, such as tenant farmers, will do well either in the Dominion or United States, but they should not leave England until the early should not leave England until the early should be a warning to all young men from the country who visit the city with a view to having a spree. The young gentleman alluded to lives in the neighbourhood of spring months. broken to Canadian Assistance. See Substance of Sucressian Company for the action, by which not comply taked but the country at large is benefitted.

The Eastern Townships are required to the special control of the National Policy. A Sherbrocke mills as obtained a thirty thousand dollar control for milling very core cost. This is control of the National Policy. A Sherbrocke mills as obtained a thirty thousand dollar control for milling very core cost. This cases and a home marks for the farmer are who have wood to coll. The Paton Manufacturing Company has enlarged of his core for man Montread firm for a line of cloths which it had previously obtained to the control of the contr

who took the child off his hands or out of his arms, upon his giving a bond for its maintenance. Mr. Flanigan, who is made to fill the position of father against his will, returned to the neighbourhood of Napanee a much wiser man regarding infants that he was before his visit to the city.

THE CITY-RECORD.

The Northern Railway Company has subscribed \$50 to the Hamilton Mechanics' Institute.

THE UTE TROUB

of Thornburgh's Command.

ERILOUS JOURNEY OF AGENT AL Los Pinos, Col., Oct. 29, via Del ov. 1.—General Adams and Count off have arrived from the White I hey succeeded in reaching General tt's command, although it was attemated the much difficulty, and came near them their lives. The troops had oved and were advancing to recover ad and were advancing to recove of Lieut. Weir, killed the day b body of Lieut. Weir, killed the day be the troops saw the two horsemen adding, when the whole company was depto give them battle, as a scout had repeadams and an escort of twenty. The Indians were over three hustrong. The red men, not pleased the outlook, had retired to a distance, leaving Adams and Doe alone. The officers chanced to distance, for truce, just as the troops overed them with their rifles for a shot. It was a close call. Adams and ot. It was a close call. Adams an count have had a rough time. They back from White River, two hus miles, in four days, having travelled mountain trails. The pluck and ener General Adams and Count Doenhof traily commendable. Men of less en would have signally failed. Adams to the affair will be amicably settled by surrender of the guilty parties in ac ance with the wishes of the Indian Dement. WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 2-At a our last night Secretary Schurz rec despatch from Agent Adams, dated mos, Col., Oct. 29, in which, aft

Pinos, Col., Oct. 29, in which, aft porting his arrival at Los Pinos or morning of the 29th, he informed Secretary that he had another long co with the White River Utes at G River on the 26th, that they are withe guilty parties should be su dered and punished, that he fath in Ouray's ability to co the surrender of those found and that in order to assure this, ds the appointment of a a military officer, to make a thorough vestigation to find out the guilty, and termine their punishment. Ouray fav and their punishment. Oursy fava s cause, and Adams strongly re ads it, for the reason that althou amption of hostilities at the time would eventually lead certain defeat of the Ind sent time would eventually lead the certain defeat of the Ind the war would be attended with all horrors of border warfare—great dest tion of life and property and terrible to the people of Colorado. At the tin writing this despatch, Adams had not received the instructions telegraphed to on Sunday last by Secretary Schurz, w covered exactly the same points and posed the same terms, and which, noticeable coincidence, designated as n bers of the commission Gen. Hatch, Ouray, and Gen. Adams himself. Ouray, and Gen. Adams himself. onray, and cen. Adams minsell, instructions probably reached him of evening of the 29th, or at latest of 30th. A peaceable and satisfactory seement of the whole difficulty now appropriate the satisfactory of the whole difficulty now appropriate the satisfactory of the satisfactory of the whole difficulty now appropriate the satisfactory of the

The Early Indian Tribes of

tario. At the meeting of the Canadian tute on Saturday night, Professor W gave an address on the "Earlier I Tribes of Ontario, as illustrated by recent explorations." He said :- The discovery of Canada was made by Car in 1535, who then made his way as fa Quebec, and found there an Indian se ment, of which he carried home the cand some of the leading men to Fra where they died. Seventy-four years tervened before, in 1609, Champlain lowed up that visit, and pursuing his plorations up the St. Lawrence, he make the his way to the Island of Montreal, found there an Indian palisaded town a considerable native population. Asceing beyond that he met a band Algonquias, a large and numer tribe, who with the Hurons Wyandottes together constituted to all appearances the native populat of Canada. Their territory streto from the north bank of the St. Lawren as far as the Ottawa, which then bore as far as the Ottawa, which then bore name of the river of the Algonquins, a the idea hitherto maintained and general received is that the Algonquin populatextended westward to the Ottawa rivand up that river where later French visitory and up that river where later French visitory and the settlement was later from the settlement was

and up that river where later French vis show settlement was large; that to i west of the Ottawa river was the Hur or Wyandotte nation. In the brief terval between the first discovery of Cans and later exploration by Champlain, it whole country between the Ottawa a Lake Simcoe appears to have been populated, and the Hurons driven we ward by their implacable Iroquois i were then settled in palisaded villages the country round Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. Other evidences of the presence are still found in the large osem ies which mark the sites of their towns at which a few years since were carefully e plored by Dr. Tachè. This peculiar fe ture of sepulture, namely, the practice scaffolding their dead and gathering the remains at successive periods when the great feast of the dead was held and the whole were interred in one trench ossuary with all their accompanying relice has been recognised as very specially chr whole were interred in one trench ossuary with all their accompanying relichas been recognised as very specially characteristic of the Hurons. Similar ossuaries have been found to the west of Han ilton, to the south of Guelph, and apparently in the whole region from the Geogian Bay to the Niagara district. The point that I now draw the attention of the Institute to is this, that some years similarly that I now draw the attention of the Institute to is this, that some years similarly that I now draw the attention of the Institute to is this, that some years similarly that I now draw the attention of the Institute to is this, that some years similarly that it is the region of the Institute to is this, that some years similar one that region on the ridges about twelve miles to the north of Toronto, and was there strue by the fact that instead of the Indian ossuaries, I found the cemeter marked by separate graves, wherein't dead rested in their original sepulchrese several akulls which I recovered, an which are now in the University museum do not correspond in type to the Huron skull, but are rather decidedly Algonquin and a still more recent exploration has disclosed results of a similar character. So recently as Friday last, I went out the Markham, and proceeded from that poin on the following morning twelve miles, devoted the day to the exploration of what is called the Indian Village, but what the result-of my examination satisfied me, in the site of a palisaded. Indian tensor of the satisfied me, in the site of a palisaded. Indian tensor of the satisfied me, in the site of a palisaded. Indian tensor of the satisfied me, in the site of a palisaded.

devoted the day to the exploration of what is called the Indian Village, but what the result-of my examination satisfied me, is the site of a palisaded Indian town, along side of which, on lower ground, I found an ancient cemetery, in like manner marked by separate graves, and are accompanied with interesting relics. In one case were found some remarkable flint implements of a peculiar type and other unmistakeable evidences that the site is of an early date.

Professor Wilson then indicated as the results of what he thus stated in detail that it proved a people with sepulchratities and distinctfrom the Hurons, that the absence of any traces of the ossuaries and of the consequent scaffolding of the dead, in itself marked an unmistakeable distinction between this race and the ancient Wyandotte or Huron. They had to remember further, that the Hurons were exterminated by the Iroquois in 1649, and that in the later French maps the whole country to the west of the Ottawa is marked as desert. The Algonquins allied themselves with the Hurons against the Iroquois, and therefore would appear to have shared the same fate, although the Mississagas, who were settled at the mouth of the Don and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Toronto when first visited by General Simcoe for the purpose of settling a town there, are prohably of the same Algonquin stock. Their remnants may have survived, yet on the whole the conclusion would be that the Indians now found in Western Canada are in reality more recent intruders than the oldest European settlers, Professor Wilson