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WM RENNIE, TORONTO
SEEDS—MY CATALOGUE OF
Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, for 1877,
is now being mailed gratuitously.
WILLIAM RENNIE.
Cor. Adelaide and Jarvis sts., Toronto.
257 3

A Member of the Stock Exchange
will execut orders for the purchase or sale of stocks, bonds, and gold on margin. Sixty days' credit. Commissions $5 per each 100 shares. Stock privileges negotiated. No responsibility beyond the margin. Correspondence solicited.
HENRY MORGAN, Member Am. Mining and Stock Exchange, 37 Wall street, N.Y. Reference, D. K. MASON, Esq., President National Trust Co., N.Y. 254-6

Training School for Nurses,
ST. CATHARINES
Five or six young women can secure a good salary and comfortable home in the above institution.
For particulars address
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GRAND'S REPOSITORY, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.
HORSES—Great Spring Sale,
Crystal Palace, Toronto.
TO FARMERS, BREEDERS, AND OTHERS, having sound young draught horses, drivers, and well-bred carriage and saddle horses for sale. Messrs. GRAND intend holding an extensive auction sale on TUESDAY, April 24, and three following days, of
500 Horses, at the Crystal Palace, Toronto.
The above sale will be widely advertised in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, United States, and Canada, and from communications received from European and American buyers, we look to a large attendance on the occasion. This sale will afford an opportunity never before offered to farmers and others to DISPOSE OF THEIR STOCK. Entry book is now open, and will be closed when 200 ENTRIES ARE RECEIVED. No unsound or inferior horse will be received for this sale. The above sale has been instituted at the instance of a number of foreign buyers who happened to be present to purchase horses for their various markets.
Sale commencing each day at 12 o'clock.
CHARGES—Commission, 7 1-2 per cent; no commission in if not sold.
TERMS CASH.
257-eow J. GRAND & SON, Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF
70
Carriages, Buggies, &c.
Messrs. GRAND will sell by Auction, at their Repository, Adelaide street, Toronto,
On TUESDAY, MARCH 13th,
about 70 new and second-hand Carriages, Buggies, &c., consisting of double Covered Carriages, open and top Buggies, light Trotting Sulkies, Spring Carts, Pedlers' Carts, Runaways, Peddling Market, and other Waggons, a wheeled Dog-cart for one or two horses, 2-wheeled ditto, also
A Livery Stock in Good Order,
consisting of carriages of every description, on view the day previous to sale.
TERMS CASH.
GRAND & SON.

FARM FOR SALE
One of the finest farms in the
TOWNSHIP OF BLENHEIM,
COUNTY OF OXFORD,
is now offered for sale
150 Acres.
Being south half of lot No. 14, and south-west quarter of lot No. 3, in said Township, at present occupied by Mr. Jas. Ross. The farm is commodious, well and conveniently fenced. The entire farm is in a high state of cultivation.
Terms of payment easy, to suit purchasers.
Title indisputable.
For further particulars apply to
MESSRS. MOBERLY & GAMON,
Solicitors, Colling wood.
254-5

MACHINE OILS.
NOTICE.
I beg to thank my numerous patrons throughout the Dominion for the liberal patronage they have been pleased to give me during my past 21 years' business, and to inform the trade of this country,
I have now formed a partnership with the firm of
ANDERSON & McCOLL,
of this city, lubricating oil dealers, and would solicit the new firm continued patronage of all my old customers, any of whom I shall be pleased to see at our office, No. 11, Adelaide street east, near Yonge st.
We will continue to supply and guarantee the same quality of oils as heretofore furnished by me.
GEO. B. STOCK,
Toronto, January 22, 1877.
Referring to the above, we take much pleasure in announcing that the business heretofore carried on by
MR. GEO. B. STOCK,
the manufacturer of the celebrated
Stock's Extra Machine Oils,
has this day been united with that of the machine oil business of
ANDERSON & McCOLL,
and a partnership formed between the respectable gentlemen named, which we feel sure will meet with the confidence and patronage of
McColl, Stock, & Anderson.
Our new oil house opens under the most favorable auspices, for our combination unites the extensive experience in this line of our
Messrs. Geo. B. Stock and Isaac Anderson,
both so favourably identified with the lubricating oil trade of Canada, together with the business experience of our
Mr. A. S. McColl, of McColl Bros., London.
We feel safe to state that our facilities to meet the requirements of lubricating oil consumers and dealers throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, and those of our other trades.
A large saving in expenses will be one important result, among many others, by the amalgamation of the two firms, the benefit of which we propose to share with our patrons, by supplying the best oils at the lowest possible figures.
Orders by mail for any of our popular brands will have prompt attention.
Catalogues and samples sent free when desired.
McColl, Stock, & Anderson,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Lubricating Oils, No. 11 Adelaide street east, near the P.O.
Toronto, January 22, 1877. 257, 13 eow

SMOKERS!
We have again to call your attention to the numerous IMITATIONS of the
MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO
THE STAMP
T&B
AGENTS WANTED
in every Township in Canada to sell our celebrated
JOHNSTON HARVESTERS
COMBINED AND SINGLE; also our
CAYUGA JR. MOWERS.
Address,
THE THOMSON & WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
STRATFORD, ONT.
THE WEEKLY MAIL
is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.25 a year.
Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.
THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public throughout the country. Post Offices and post-office points in Ontario, and largely in the other Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.
THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by THE MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at their offices, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto. T. C. PATTESON, Manager.

The Weekly Mail.
VOL. V. NO. 25. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BLAKE'S words appealing to the House to set aside strong language had hardly died out of men's ears. Sir JOHN MACDONALD and he had interchanged hospitalities. Yet without rhyme or reason the first thing Mr. BLAKE does is to speak of Sir JOHN MACDONALD in Parliament as having been guilty of criminality. In another session an English visitor having listened to the Minister of Justice one evening asked, "Is BLAKE a "gentleman?" He did not mean in that narrow sense which has to do with drawing-rooms and fashions, but in that nobler sense in which the poorest amongst us can deserve that "grand old name," as the Laureate calls it. We will not ask the question. We leave the country to judge the conduct of the Minister of Justice on Monday night, for it was a transgression of rules higher than is covered by the code of gentlemanly honour.

When during the session of 1870 Sir JOHN MACDONALD lay sick unto death his friends enquired into the position in which his family would be left in the event of his demise. It was ascertained that his family would in that case be left in a position which every man in the country would regret. Gentlemen animated not merely by a policy of friendship for the unconscious and apparently dying Premier, but one may fairly infer actuated by jealousy for the honour of the country, determined to raise a fund which would prevent what the whole country would feel to be undesirable. The Hon. D. L. MACPHERSON had the management of the fund, and amongst the subscribers was Mr. CUMBERLAND on behalf of the Northern railway. When Sir JOHN MACDONALD became convalescent he was taken down to Prince Edward Island, and heard nothing about the fund until the names of the trustees were submitted to him for his approval. He was perfectly ignorant of the contributors to the fund. Mr. MACPHERSON had declared in the Senate that the names of the contributors were not revealed to him, and that if there was any blame in the transaction, it was not—he was willing to assume all the blame. It is on such grounds as this Mr. BLAKE has accused criminality in men who had done good and memorable service to his country when Mr. BLAKE was thundering his VIRGO in Upper Canada College. The correspondent of the *Globe*, who watches Mr. BLAKE's movements as a Bengal Bengal tiger watches his prey, would do well to watch the habits of a ferocious animal, or perhaps better, watch the cooing of the dove of the SIBYL would watch her contortions before she delivered herself, wrote Tuesday about it was generally supposed that Mr. BLAKE was preparing his scalping knife. When Dr. TUPPER got up the world-be scalper was, as regards the scalped, because the scalping knife is the weapon of a savage. He was dissatisfied with a searching inquiry which had been much that it would have been more agreeable to the Minister of Justice to have kept concealed; and Sir JOHN MACDONALD replied to his "honourable" assailant he was shamed into open penience, and the humiliating confession that he was the leader of the Opposition wrong. His penitence was rather salutary than edifying. It had probably the effect of inspiring with Christian sorrow or the mole-red of a chivalrous foe.

The present Government is perhaps the only Government which ever sought to exist on a policy of scandal-mongering. There could be no larger evidence of its conscious weakness. Aware that they have been tried and found wanting they seek to distract the public attention from the claims of those who are soon to succeed them. But if the country is dissatisfied with the blaguarding administration of its affairs, it is not likely to be soothed into complacency by wild charges against opponents. What is wanted is ability and statesmanlike grasp, and we get instead trifoils representations of a boy fencing filled with wind, and when they complain they are dazed with whirlwind. If Mr. MACKENZIE and his friends cannot supply what the country so sorely needs, they had much better vacate place most of them never fit to fill, and fall in a manner more or less dignified. Helpless cries and strident slanders cannot long deceive and more, were contemptible, while lowering Parliament and wounding the self respect of the country.

THE "NEW DEPARTURE" AT WASHINGTON.

THE facilities afforded by trans-oceanic telegraph enabled the London papers of Tuesday morning to put before the public their comments on President HAYES' inaugural address delivered in Washington the preceding Monday. It is to be remembered, in judging of what the cable does for both continents, that the people over the water are at an absolute disadvantage. We have to wait for our views, while we have an absolute advantage to the same extent, so that between receiving information from Europe and receiving European news in America there is a relative advantage of ten hours in favour of the latter. The brief extracts that have been cabled it appears that the verdict of the London press on the address is nearly favorable, and that though not in there words characterized, it is really looked upon as "a new departure" in American politics. In New York the good impression made is very marked, as appears from the despatches published in the morning papers. The following is the substance of the comments on it as gathered from Washington published by the Sun, the most irreconcilable of all the journals opposed to President HAYES, that a number of Southern Democrats say that his policy as declared in words will meet with their approval if carried out in deed. The importance of the piece of history which is now being made will better appear by-and-bye.

MR. CARTWRIGHT'S LOAN.

THE more Mr. CARTWRIGHT unbosoms himself on the subject of his November loan the more apparent does it become that as a financier he is utterly helpless in the presence of the giants of Lombard street.

In the Public Accounts Committee on Saturday the loan of 1875 was briefly discussed, and in the course of the conversation Mr. CARTWRIGHT, referring to his November loan, took occasion to say, and no doubt even the Premier was astounded, that it was quite proper for the GLYNS and BARINGS to determine the price at which the loan should be placed, and then proceed to invest in it! Examine this doctrine for a moment in the light of private business. A farmer wishes to dispose of, and he comes to Toronto. He wants to sell it and visits a broker and asks his advice. "My advice to you," says the man of commission, "is don't "ask for outside bids or tenders, but offer "it through me to the publicans my price "then I will buy it and make what I can "out of it." A farmer's reflection would convince the vendor, we think, that the man who "laughed away" in the most reckless manner to this middle-man. Yet Mr. CARTWRIGHT deliberately argues that this is a satisfactory method of doing business. Had Canada been unknown in England in November last the could imagine him permitting BARINGS and GLYNS first to fix the price of the loan and then to buy a million of it themselves, because "beggars cannot be "choosers." But Canada's credit ranked high; her previous loans stood well; Mr. CARTWRIGHT had himself tried the tender system and succeeded admirably the year before; money was never so plentiful; Colonial securities were being eagerly sought for—and yet in the face of all this he allowed the agents to make a secret purchase of the loan at their own price!

The fact that BARINGS and GLYNS invested largely in the loans of 1874 and 1876, the two fixed loans, while they did not care to do so in the case of the 1875 loan, which was placed on the system of tender, tells us as plainly as though they wrote it down that they relished the system which enabled them to buy at their own price very much more than the tender system. The former gave them a profitable monopoly, the latter by forcing them into competition rendered large profits impossible.

It is to be hoped that the House will insist on a full examination of this subject. The extraordinary circumstances under which he committed the loan to the financial agents and his refusal to submit to Parliament the names of those who secured it, although he had no objection to giving the names of those who subscribed for the 1875 loan, which was placed by tender, combine to excite public curiosity and to rouse suspicions which Mr. CARTWRIGHT for his own sake ought to quiet by full and unreserved explanations.

IMMIGRATION IN 1876.

THE report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1876 is neither full of comfort nor laden with hope.

The number of immigrants reported as having settled in Canada during the year was 25,633. Of these only 10,901 came by the St. Lawrence route, i.e., landed from Europe at Quebec, and went up the country by the Grand Trunk. Hence, 14,732 are said to have entered Canada from the United States. These returns of immigrants from the United States are utterly worth'ess, for the simple reason that the *per contra* account of emigration from Canada to the United States is not kept. The Mennonite immigrants numbered 1,307, and the Icelanders 1,156. The Minister should have given the number of Icelanders drowned on Lake Winnipeg by the slap-dash system of transportation established by the Department, and also the number who died from smallpox and other diseases immediately after their arrival in the North-West.

The following is a comparative statement of expenditure from Dominion sources since 1873, excluding quarantine charges:

1873	$234,000
1874	251,120
1875	296,692
1876	284,065

The returns of *bond fide* Canadian immigrants landing at Quebec are as follows:

1873	36,901
1874	23,894
1875	16,038
1876	10,901

Of the utterly absurd returns showing the number of immigrants from the United States the Department cannot know. It takes the extreme case of war being declared it might be impossible to interfere in defence of the Ottoman Empire. The Government sought to convey the idea from the wording of this despatch that it had been the intention of the Government to go to war in defence of Turkey, if Russia attacked her. Unfortunately, however, for Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends, the Government in order its present rulers, might be precipitated single-handed into a war the end of which no one could foresee. The Lord BEACONSFIELD had, in the early days of the agitation, declared merely that he would stand over the interests of England, and on the 25th of May, five months before the despatch which had caught Mr. GLADSTONE's eye, Lord DERBY apprised Sir HENRY ELLIOT that he had acquainted MUSURUS PASHA that the circumstances and the state of feeling were very much changed since the Crimean war, and that the Porte would be unwise to build hopes on recollections of that period. Since the despatch of September there were others to which Mr. GLADSTONE should have turned his glance if he wanted to arrive at the real intentions of the Government throughout, because all the despatches lear on and interpret each other. But instead of this he assumed that Lord DERBY held that England was bound by the Treaty of Paris to defend Turkey by arms, and that he had declared that nevertheless owing to popular feeling the Imperial Government might not be able to redeem the pledge. Under that treaty England is not bound to defend Turkey but under the tripartite treaty any two of the three Powers, Austria, France, and Prussia, might call on the other to take up arms if Turkish territory was invaded by Russia.

Mr. GLADSTONE branched out into the whole Eastern Question and defended his Government in 1870 in not resisting Russia breaking through the limitations imposed on her in regard to the Black Sea. Mr. HARDY is an effective orator, but as a rule he is no match for Mr. GLADSTONE. On this occasion, however, he spoke with far more power than the ex-Liberal chief, and was cheered from both sides of the House. He declared amid plaudits from Liberal benches as well as from his own side that the Government had nothing to do with a policy of forcing Turkey at the point of the bayonet to any course. So far, however, as treaties bound Turkey to England and other European nations, England and these nations must acknowledge a correlative obligation. Recalling Mr. GLADSTONE's denunciations of Turkey as anti-human, he read a statement of Lord EDMUND FITZMAURICE, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1872, in which that mild nobleman said that the Christians, as a class, had no cause for complaint, and that the edicts in their favour had been fairly fulfilled. The Prime Minister is responsible for what his Foreign Secretary says, and such a quotation told against Mr. GLADSTONE as much as if it had been from one of his own speeches. Mr. HARDY in concluding his address dealt a crushing blow at Mr. GLADSTONE's idea of a crusade against Turkey in the cause of humanity and marching over torn-up treaties. Among the speakers who followed was Mr. LEONARD COURTNEY, one of the editors of the *Times*, who visited this country a few years ago. Great hopes are entertained of him, but there is little promise in his speech. Mr. CHAPLIN in moving the adjournment of the House, lost his temper, and there was a stormy discussion. Mr. GLADSTONE indulging in a scornful sarcasm which is the only kind of sarcasm he can wield. The whole debate is a mournful disappointment to those who had hoped that with Lord BEACONSFIELD out of the Commons the Ministry in that House would be overmatched. Undoubtedly the Liberals are stronger in talent in the lower, as the Conservatives are superior in debate in the upper House. But no talents can atone for a false position, and far weaker artillery than is wielded by the impetuous, telling HARDY, and the sagacious Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be equal to the defence of a sound and consistent policy having national endorsement.

PRESIDENT HAYES' INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In the promises made in President HAYES' inaugural address be only moderately well fulfilled during his term of office, his accession will indeed mark a turning point in the history of centennial honours. He proposes to do his best towards restoring peace and quietness to the South, reforming the civil service, and bringing about the resumption of specie payments. Some Northern papers complain of neglect in this instance, about half of the address being taken up with the affairs of their section of the country. Nor shall we say that this is beaving over much, or more than its proper share of attention, for the problem of "reconstruction," which has for years been a knocked business and formerly like a shuttlecock between the two political parties, is really the most prominent of all that American statesmen have now to meet. Others there are of great importance no doubt, but this one above all stands in need of an immediate solution, and it may very probably turn out that the seating of Mr. HAYES in the President's chair has really contributed to that solution, and that it will be the wise and cautious course of the Southern leaders recently together not to attempt at present, the solution of circumstances, rather than the good intentions of the majority of his active supporters, and the great bulk of the country will have to thank for it.

President HAYES makes a cautious beginning in the work of reform, not undertake to lay down irrevocably principles or measures of administration, but rather to propose subjects which may animate the Government and people, and to suggest certain important ends which it is desirable should be attained by a bold effort to the merit of consistency, he affirms that the views he now enunciates are the same as those he held when he was accepting the nomination. Becoming more definite, he says that whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of the disagreeable state of things in the South, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when the South may, honest, and peaceful self-government is imperatively required. Now, unless he is prevaricating here, this seems a strong point in his favour, for it means a great deal. It means nothing short of a reversal of the policy of the Government, and a bold claim to have been in haste to reverse it to the extent that he could during the last few days proceeded to the fourth of March. The time has come, says President HAYES, when certain things may and should be done, and he agrees with him in so far that point will be disposed to add that these certain things might and should have been done some time ago. His statement of what his own course is to be is in effect a censure of the policy of his predecessor. He will be guilty of time brought in to break its force, and in a measure to apologize for the wrong done by delay. He will be guilty, comes the great saving clause, which the white people of the South must bear in mind, of no effort to force Southern institutions on them, and there was a stormy discussion. Mr. GLADSTONE indulging in a scornful sarcasm which is the only kind of sarcasm he can wield. The whole debate is a mournful disappointment to those who had hoped that with Lord BEACONSFIELD out of the Commons the Ministry in that House would be overmatched. Undoubtedly the Liberals are stronger in talent in the lower, as the Conservatives are superior in debate in the upper House. But no talents can atone for a false position, and far weaker artillery than is wielded by the impetuous, telling HARDY, and the sagacious Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be equal to the defence of a sound and consistent policy having national endorsement.

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"SO MUCH THE WORSE FOR THE FACTS."

OUR Free Trade theorists had need to be very careful in their quotations of facts, for the reason that facts are so much against their theories. The other day the Montreal *Herald* had the following: "The House of Representatives of "Delaware has appointed a special committee to consider the subject of the introduction of sugar-beet culture into "that State. This matter is strongly "urged by many of the prominent men "in the Government, and there is a probability "that steps will be taken to make experiments with the subject for the purpose of ascertaining the most available and profitable kind of beet for sugar. If this "France has done in this direction is a lesson that may be learned by other "people. It was not long ago that a country, created an industry which supplies much of the home demand for sugar, give to her farmers facilities for exportation, and expended thousands of her people "in establishing a new industry, and "to bring them more than usually good "returns. In the present instance we have pleasure, and a very rare one, to "with us, of saying "ditto" to our Montreal contemporary. If Canada is to learn the lesson which France has learned, France has done in the way of building up the best sugar manufacture, the world has ever seen, we must follow in the footsteps of masters, whose teachings would if put in practice have rendered impossible the great reverses in the sugar trade. There it is that in about half a century France created a new and gigantic home industry, which, if it had not, had one of them took the throne as a citizen king, but still the Emperor's policy on France's sugar question remained. Amid several revolutions it remained and flourished, for the reason that it was a national policy, above and independent of all dynasties. In time, when the new industry was firmly established, certain relaxations were made on paper, but so little that they amounted to is best shown by the fact that France does not import any cane sugar to speak of. The advance which our Montreal contemporary cites, doubtless through "inadvertence," is one of the most contemptible and ridiculous pieces of Free Trade sophistry we have seen for years. Free Traders may as well take warning that the plea of "so much the worse for the facts" is what they must come to at last; and they cannot too soon declare open war against the facts which are so much the worse for their theories. Every day they delay the fatal step, the more they will have to wait for the performance which is to follow.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, Feb. 22.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons on February 19th, Mr. J. Lowther, in reply to Mr. Errington, said: The bill introduced by the Dominion Government for the construction of the railway from Quebec to Nanaimo, on Vancouver's Island, (which is not admitted by that Government to be an integral part of the Pacific railway), was thrown out in the Senate, and, after considering the circumstances, and ascertaining that the cost of that railway would exceed what had been contemplated, the Dominion Government proposed that the Province should contribute sum of money in lieu of that railway, and in compensation for the delays in the construction of the Pacific railway. This proposal has not been accepted by this Province, and Lord Carnarvon, in consequence, has not been able to proceed with the completion of the surveys and the western terminus of the Pacific railway on the mainland has been decided upon, when an opinion can be formed as to the further proposals which, under all the difficult conditions of the question, may fairly and reasonably be made by the Dominion Government. Papers on the subject are being printed; but it would not be convenient to present them at this moment.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. Alexander McArthur asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the attention of her Majesty's Government had been called to the remarks made by the Chief Justice of Newfoundland, when passing sentence upon a prisoner who was found guilty of manslaughter on the "so-called French shore" of that island, and especially to his statement that "along more than 100 miles of that coast there was not a single magistrate or a solitary constable to afford protection, or to afford such protection could be made, and that in reality the inhabitants of that district had scarcely nothing had been done to bring offenders to justice, so that unless persons defended their lives and properties with their hands they had no means of protection; and whether it was the intention of the Government to propose any early steps to remedy the evil complained of, and to establish a system of police, justice, and order on that portion of the shore to which the Chief Justice referred.

Mr. Lowther said the attention has been called to these matters, and her Majesty's Government had been in the habit of towards appointing magistrates to administer the law in this portion of the colony, and the Government intend to do so. Newfoundland Government as to the details of the necessary arrangements.

THE MENNONITES.

Messrs. Thomas Harvey and Isaac Robson, well known members of the Society of Friends, write to a London paper. The Mennonite emigrants from the Western States appear to be gradually overcoming their difficulties. Mr. Peter Funk, the worthy editor of the Mennonite *Herald of Truth*, visited many of their settlements a few months ago, and in his paper for December, 1876, he says:—"We found our brethren generally well satisfied with the change from Russia to America, though many of them had severe trials to overcome, there being no market for the produce they raised; no work during the winter season, and, with many families, many of the real necessities of life still wanting. But we found them generally cheerful and hopeful. By self-denial, industry, and economy they hope, in a few years, to obtain what they now are compelled to deny themselves of, and with good reason they look on this as a large blessing, and so they have so far made the result. NAPOLEON disappeared, the Russo-Turkish war came and went of them took the throne as a citizen king, but still the Emperor's policy on France's sugar question remained. Amid several revolutions it remained and flourished, for the reason that it was a national policy, above and independent of all dynasties. In time, when the new industry was firmly established, certain relaxations were made on paper, but so little that they amounted to is best shown by the fact that France does not import any cane sugar to speak of. The advance which our Montreal contemporary cites, doubtless through "inadvertence," is one of the most contemptible and ridiculous pieces of Free Trade sophistry we have seen for years. Free Traders may as well take warning that the plea of "so much the worse for the facts" is what they must come to at last; and they cannot too soon declare open war against the facts which are so much the worse for their theories. Every day they delay the fatal step, the more they will have to wait for the performance which is to follow.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—Referring to the advertisement of this Company announcing the diversion of a portion of the traffic from the Suspension Bridge, I desire to say that that bridge is again undergoing a thorough examination.

The whole of the superstructure has already been inspected and found to be in a very satisfactory state of preservation, and the portions of the cables imbedded in masonry as well as the foundations are now being subject to rigid scrutiny, during which, and to expedite the necessary repairs, it has been determined to divert temporarily the passenger trains by way of the International bridge and Buffalo as advertised.

Due notice will be given of the resumption of the traffic by Niagara Falls (Clifton).

Yours faithfully,
F. BROUGHTON.
General Manager's Office,
Hamilton, 7th March.

KEPP'S COCOA.—*Grateful and Comforting.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets labelled thus:—James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 46 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London, England. 229-26

"For Throat Diseases and Coughs, *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* like all *really good* things, are frequently imitated, and purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine article prepared by John I. Brown & Sons.

THE AMERICAN MAILS

The Postmaster-General, we are glad to hear, says the *Daily News* has under consideration the present very unsatisfactory arrangements which exist respecting the conveyance of the mails between Great Britain and the United States. Strong representations have been made to him this week by members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce as to the serious loss which merchants sustain owing to their letters not being carried by the swiftest steamers plying on the Atlantic. Mr. Page, of the General Post Office, is now in Liverpool making inquiries into this subject.

ITEMS.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons for setting the London bridges free of toll.

The *Times* thinks it would be unwise to put any faith in the rumours that the Sultan is showing signs of the malady which led to the dethronement of his brother. Constantinople is a hotbed of false news.

The wife of the Claimant has written to the Home Secretary complaining of the manner in which her husband is treated, and asking for a personal interview upon the matter. The letter is signed "M. H. Tichborne." Mr. Cross replies to "Mrs. M. H. Castro," and states that the prisoner has the same opportunities that all convicts have of making any complaints he pleases, either to the Directors of Convict Prisons at their periodical visits to Dartmoor, or to the Secretary of State. A complaint was made by the prisoner in July last that he was found that the convict had been confined in a separate cell for one night, and not further punished. The reply also states that no further complaint had been made, and that the Secretary of State must decline to grant a personal interview.

Staff-Sergeant Kennedy, of the 5 h Royal Elthorne Militia, has committed suicide. He had been suffering from pleurisy, and, during Thursday, he told his wife that if he passed such another night as the previous one, he should certainly kill himself. Shortly before nine he asked her to get him a newspaper, in order that he might read the case of cruelty to a servant near Windsor, and, as soon as she left the room he shot himself.

The value of the jewellery stolen from the Duke of Cleveland's mansion is about £10,000.

An application was made to Lord Penzance on Feb. 17th on the part of the complainants of the Ritualistic practices of the Rev. Arthur Tooth, for the release of that gentleman from prison. An affidavit was filed that some time ago the Bishop of St. James Hatcham, had been obtained by the representative of Bishop of Rochester, and sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury in accordance with the law. Lord Penzance pointed out that the original object of the imprisonment had been to punish Mr. Tooth for the past, but to secure obedience for the future. The ends of justice were satisfied by arresting the rev. gentleman, and putting another clergyman in possession of his church, there was no longer any reason why Mr. Tooth should be kept in prison, and accordingly he was released.

Owing to the late hour at which the mail arrived, we reserve the remainder of our summary till to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

European.

The University of London has decided to admit women to medical degrees.

The Russian government has appeared in Shotswall, Warwickshire, and Grimsbury, Northamptonshire.

Samuel Whitbread, of the Calder Vale Row Works, Wakefield, Eng., has suspended; liabilities £400,000 sterling.

The Russian government in United States funds are now almost the only legitimate object of investment in the foreign market.

Mr. Gladstone's reply to Mr. Bowles "Uncle Tom," was received by the Queen and Royal family at Windsor Castle on Monday.

According to the official statement of the Servian War Minister, the Servians lost 5,000 killed and 20,000 wounded during the late war.

The London *Times* says an association has been formed in Edinburgh for the purpose of slaughtering cattle and other stock in the United States and Canada, instead of shipping farm and dairy produce for sale in Edinburgh and other parts of Great Britain.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton, the celebrated novelist, was married last week to Sir Wm. Stirling Maxwell, Bart., M.P., Perthshire, Eng. The bride's age is seventy and she is confined to her chair with chronic rheumatism. Sir Wm. Maxwell is fifty-nine.

A special says the order for Powers to the Russian circular will be presented at an early day. It will acknowledge the merits and zeal of Russia on behalf of the Christians, and propose granting time to Turkey for the execution of the reforms promised.

All reports from Constantinople represent the situation as Turkey's favor very desperate. A correspondent, who is very *pro* Turkish, writes, "Only divine interposition can save Turkey." The wasting debaucheries of the unfortunate Sultan, as well as his life long intemperance, never know no limits. His Ministers are hardly ever allowed to see him.

The funeral of O'Mahony took place in Dublin, on Sunday. 5,000 persons took part in the procession, which passed through the principal streets, carrying mourning banners and accompanied by thirty bands of music. The coffin was placed upon large wagon, which was immediately followed by twenty-twenty persons who had formerly been members of the Fenian Brotherhood. About 100,000 people witnessed the demonstration, which was purely of a Fenian character. The remains were deposited in the grave of Thos. Bellew McManus.

American.

Joe Coburn, the pugilist, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for shooting a man.

Spinal meningitis is epidemic among the children in city railroad horses, and thirteen have died.

George Wriesenlein, of Brooklyn, N.Y., was crushed to death in a circle last week, temporary insanity the cause.

Nathan Greenfield, of Oswego, N.Y., has been arrested on the charge of murder in killing his wife in Orrwell, in October, 1875.

Frank M. Baker, of Rochester, convicted of forgery, was sentenced on Saturday to fifteen years' imprisonment in the State prison.

The trial of Captain H. Gardner, before the United States Court, at Boston, charged with casting away the ship Herald, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

The Missouri Legislature on Tuesday passed a resolution ordering the Adjutant-General to hold the flag at half-mast. A resolution was also offered, amid great excitement and confusion, denouncing Tilden elected.

Jacob Cleems, a New York lawyer, who had obtained a warrant for the arrest of one of the coal heavers, charging them with dragging out of his bed on Saturday night and savagely beaten.

Between two and three on Monday a number of men attempted to force their way into the New York Sun building with the view of hanging Dana. Union down, from the top building. The police and employees drove them into the street, they declaring they would get Dana yet and cooping the Sun to haul the flag down.

Edgar C. Martin absconded in 1865 with $20,000, entrusted to him for the purchase of oil lands by Harper & Co., of Philadelphia. William Harper, the surviving member of the firm, has just returned from California, whither he was called by Martin, who paid him in full with interest the amount embezzled. Martin says he is interested in Peruvian mines and is worth two millions.

James Kellogg, bookkeeper of Carslan, Carry, & Co., wholesale hardware house San Francisco, was arrested on Monday, for forging cheques on the firm of $11,640. He states he was induced to do so by A. Blackluck, President of the Gulf of California Oyster Canning Company, on the representation that the cheques were only required to make a show of funds in making an advantageous purchase of the stock of the Company. Blacklock converted the cheque to his own use and absconded. The Canning Company say he is a defaulter to the Company to the amount of $90,000.

Canadian.

Wm. Drury, of Rothsay, was found frozen to death on Monday night.

Col. Hance's residence, Kingston, was damaged by fire a few days ago.

The Anglo-American Hotel, Mount Forest, was completely burnt down last week.

McCormick's confectionary store, London, was seriously damaged by fire last week.

Rev. Dr. Hogg, pastor of St. Andrew's church, Guelph, died on Saturday morning.

A Gaelic sermon was preached in Montreal, on Sunday, by Rev. Neil Brodie, of Glengarry.

Smith & Co.'s steam saw-mill, and other buildings at

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1877.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the colored address label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current week's number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

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.

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. The *Weekly Mail* costs only $1.50 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and prospectus. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in one day, which will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

A full news and gossip of the week is presented with the utmost condensation of inestimable values to all others. If you would be in the know read and subscribe for THE WEEKLY MAIL.

GLEANINGS IN THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Dominion Public Accounts for 1876 contain many interesting items, to each of which doubtless a tale is attached, a tale which if it were told would open our eyes more and more as to the true character of the "Liberals" of this country.

For instance, under the head of the Kingston Military School, the accounts for painting, and it is by no means a large institution, amounted last year to $1,385, of which Kingston got a local member, Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, is down for $772, or a little more than half. Mr. ROBINSON will probably agree with us that there ought to be a considerable quantity of paint in $1,385. Mr. HON MILLER, one of the very soundest of Toronto "Tory" dailies, has a little doubtless that there ought to be a lot of drugs in $687, which sum is entered opposite his name in the account for the fortunate Fort Francis lock. To what use did the corporal's guard of cadets in the Military School get such much paint, and with what epidemic were the labourers on the Fort Francis lock assailed that they were compelled to swallow so much ready-made physic in one year? Surely none of it was anti-mosquito fluid made by Dr. OLIVER the pharmaceutical establishment at Thunder Bay dispensing by the "horn" to tormented wayfarers on the Superior shore? By the way, Mr. R. H. RAMSAY supplied $399 worth of pork to the Fort Francis men. Recently we published a $1,629 pork bill of his for the Pacific railway survey, so that his pickings were $2,000 last year from the Dominion Government, which, with $6,700 from the Ontario Public Works Department, make up a very comfortable total, especially when it is considered that in his Ontario business he was allowed to charge $23 a barrel, when Dayton & Co. and others were selling at from $20 to $21.

The following copy of the Steel Rail bill cannot be inspected too closely by the taxpayer in the country who is able to appreciate the fact that rails for which Mr. MACKENZIE paid $54 a ton can now be purchased for $39, and that the rails he bought now form a rusty pyramid, which is one of the wonders of Lake Huron's waters. See!

Unloading steel rails	$ 1,212 16
Carrying and piling do	3,782 11
Wharfage for steel rails	14,062 48
Cooper, Fairman & Co., transport of steel rails	67,126 26
Red River Company, transport of steel rails	80,865 38
Holcomb & Stewart, transport of steel rails	5,830 00
Spikes	270 00
Petty accounts	51 30
	$173,219 71
Amount paid for steel rails and fastenings	1,875,288 31
Agent-General — Insurance on steel rails	7,757 58
	$4,761,265 60

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Ex nihilo nihil fit: the session of the Local Legislature is a blank as the last week was as unprofitable to the country as his Honour's speech at the opening was barren and stale. The wonder is indeed how the representatives of the people contrived to spread their deliberations over eight days were one. Had a robust Administration been in power, and a really able Premier in charge of the House, it is safe to say that the business would have been wound up in a month. But as Mr. MOWAT cannot keep his majority in hand, nor even maintain a show of unanimity among his colleagues, promptness and despatch were not to be looked for. The Premier, moreover, because of his natural timidity of character and his fear of wading into legislation beyond his depth, made an open question of every measure of importance introduced by his followers, and thus it was that days were spent in a fruitless discussion of rousing principles and sweeping reforms with no other result than the wringing from the leader of the Government a nervous assurance that if the subject were only dropped he would forthwith set about doing it. Mr. MOWAT's "best consideration," it is needless to say, is a feeble hen that never hatches.

Of the few Government measures promised all were carried through more or less mutilated. Mr. DYMOND's amendments to the Education Act were not of a nature to provoke criticism. In that discussion, however, the opinion was very generally expressed that the curriculum of the High Schools and even the Common Schools should be radically changed. The tendency of the Department appears to lie in the direction of stuffing the pupil with indigestible morsels of the refuse of the-way lore, which he throws off his mind as soon as the brilliant examination is over. This unnatural process makes lean scholars.

The amendments to the Liquor LAW intended "to improve the efficiency of the machinery" of the Act, will materially extend the prerogative of the whisky-detective, who is the main factor in the measure. Our fathers in Britain look with horror on that provision in the *Habeas Corpus Act* which, when tyranny is suspected, enables the lowest minion of the law to invade your hearth in search of proof. Mr. OMOND's amendments to the Liquor Act, however, enable the detective to make free with our cupboards whenever he thinks fit to suspect that they contain more whiskey than the family can consume in a reasonable time. The fact that we cheerfully submit to this invasion of private rights is irrefragable proof of our superior morality, or at least of our loftier pretensions to morality. On second thought probably the latter.

The farmers' sons' franchise bill, class legislation in the fullest sense of the phrase, was passed in spite of the bitter opposition of the *Globe*. It was Mr. FRASER's particular hobby, and Mr. MOWAT was thus compelled either to displease Mr. BIGGAR or insult his Commissioner of Public Works. The agony the Premier endured while sitting on the horns of this dilemma, was doubtless poignant and profound. The railway aid scheme was a very good one so far as it went, but the policy of the Government on this, as on every other question of importance, was peddling in the extreme. Mr. MOWAT, forsooth, thought he was thoroughly imbued with the timid principle which he enunciated in the Orange debate, of ignoring A. in order to please B. Their recognition will give annoyance to B.

These were the principal Government measures of the session, with the exception of the consolidation of the statutes, which was more of a clerical than a Ministerial act. Of the bills introduced and discussed at great length only the withdrawn, were those conferring the municipal franchise on women, extending the ballot to the election of school trustees, introducing cumulative voting in municipal elections, and proposing universal suffrage. Mr. HOWLAND failed in wing the voters' list final, and doing away with the dreary and expensive election scrutiny, was opposed by the Government, yet carried against them, but it fell through at a subsequent stage, its promoter not wishing to add to the burden of the Premier's cross. The Orange incorporation bills were once more rejected, Mr. FRASER again prevailing over the *Globe*, which at the eleventh hour made a complete change of front and urged Mr. MOWAT to yield to the demand. Dr. O'SULLIVAN's motion for a Committee of Enquiry into the management of the Central Prison was refused, although the evidence produced and the extraordinary conflict of Mr. WOOD's assurances to the House and Mr. TOMLINSON's report respecting the death of the prisoner McKELVAY with the facts in that case, have not quieted the public mind. The Public Accounts Committee succeeded in unearthing some singular transactions between the Government and certain Toronto tradesmen of the "right stripe," and Mr. CROOKS' financial statement brought the country face to face with the knowledge that henceforth the expenditure will largely exceed the revenue. The exemption question, in deference to Mr. FRASER, was not discussed at any length.

Although the Opposition won no signal triumph during the session, the Government nevertheless came out of the battle less than they went in. Nothing is more demoralizing to a Party than the leadership of a weak and vacillating man, and Mr. MOWAT's following left the House in an uncomfortable frame of mind, each one feeling that his confidence in the ex-Vice-Chancellor was not increased by the renewed association. Putting their own growing weakness on one side, the majority in the Legislature were not gainers from first to last by their knowledge of the doors. Nor was the result of the Local election in South Waterloo and the Dominion election in Brant calculated to inspire them with hope. Days of the session, calculated to infuse life into their dispirited ranks.

SHAM REFORM.

THE discussion which took place lately in the House of Commons with respect to the superannuation of Mr. RATCHFORD at Halifax, illustrates the way in which the present Government administer public affairs. Mr. RATCHFORD was transferred from Amherst to Halifax by the late Ministry, because of his probity and capabilities as accountant, and made Deputy-Receiver General for that province. Though advanced in years no complaint had ever been made that he was unfit from physical causes to discharge the duties of his office. The arrangement was satisfactory to all officers he consulted at nearly perfect as possible. In their last year of office, the late Government asked Parliament for a sum of $10,000 to meet the charge connected with them. The Opposition attacked the vote on the ground of its extravagance and defeated the Government upon it. When they themselves came into office they seemed to consider it incumbent on them to make some changes in the offices. They first proceeded to superannuate Mr. RATCHFORD, but they had no sooner done this than they put him in charge of the Savings Bank at Amherst, which requires an exacting attention to the minutiæ of a business carried on mainly in small amounts. Challenged in debate for having unnecessarily superannuated Mr. RATCHFORD, they based their action upon his age. But, as Dr. TUPPER remarked, if they thought that he was too old for Halifax Mr. RATCHFORD was not fit to continue to preside over the Deputy Receiver-General's office, and consequently not fit to be put in charge of the Savings Bank at Amherst. Driven from this ground of defence, they fell back on the statement that they had consolidated the offices and made a saving of public money. Recently we published a letter from

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fourth Session—Third Parliament.

OTTAWA, Monday, Feb. 26.

Mr. POPE moved for copies of correspondence between the Dominion Government and Mr. McMICHAEL.

Mr. McMICHAEL (on his Privilege)—Yesterday I had a letter from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which I have not had time to read to the House. I have been in the Government service for 18 years, and I have never had a word said against my character. I have been in the Marine Department for 8 years, and I have never had a word said against my character. I have been in the Marine Department for 8 years, and I have never had a word said against my character. I have been in the Marine Department for 8

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from third page.)

that due security was given for the carrying on of the works. He (Mr. Kirkpatrick) now proposed to ask that hon. gentleman to lay before the House the evidence he had to satisfy him that the Canada Central railway had fulfilled the requirements of the Order in Council. It had been alleged that the rails had not been delivered on the line at all, but at Renfrew. The line to be constructed was from the Village of Douglas westward eighty miles, and in connection with that it would be remembered that on the 20th December, 1875, Mr. Foster applied to the Minister of Public Works to have the Order in Council amended so as to make the commencement of his subsidized line at the Village of Renfrew. It now came out that prior to making that application the rails had been delivered at Renfrew, and the application must have been made to save further transportation. He desired to see what evidence the Minister of Public Works had that the work was progressing far enough to justify the hope that the road would be completed at the specified time, namely, that 120 miles could be completed within twelve or fourteen months from the date of the payment of the subsidy. He therefore moved for the correspondence and evidence laid before the Minister of Public Works to satisfy him that the terms of the Order in Council were being complied with; also for a return of all payments made on rails to the Company, the value of the rails, the evidence of the payment of the rails, the payments made for the rails, and the statement as to the distance from the line that the rails had been delivered.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he had no objection to the amendment, because he had nothing to be wished drawn back in relation to the matter. He was not, however, aware that he or any other person had offered any evidence as to the progress of the work on the Canada Central.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD pointed out that it was the hon. gentleman's duty to get such evidence because the Order-in-Council stated so.

Mr. MACKENZIE—I dare say that I know my duty as well as the hon. gentleman.

The motion as amended was then passed.

The evening was almost wholly occupied with the continued debate of the insolvency question. Several good and effective speeches were made for and against the law, but it may notice particularly that winding up the debate by Hon. T. N. Gibbs, who expressed himself strongly against the amendments proposed to be submitted by the Minister of Justice. The meeting then went into committee, Mr. Wood's amendment giving the six months' hoist to Mr. Burkett's bill was carried; yeas, 103; nays, 41; majority for the amendment, 62.

THURSDAY, March 1.

THE SENATE.

Mr. READ moved the second reading of the bill to prevent the carrying of dangerous weapons. He said he had been induced to bring forward this measure by the number of deaths which had occurred from the pernicious practice, and from the suggestions of Chief Justice Harrison and other judges that legislation was needed on the point. He quoted from statistics to show the number of deaths resulting from pistols, and he observed that the carrying of deadly weapons was on the increase in this country.

Mr. SCOTT said it was a very difficult matter to legislate on, as there were a great many classes to be exempted from the operation. It could not be laid down as a rule *per se* to carry a loaded pistol only under certain conditions. He had not had time to allow the bill to stand for a week.

Mr. READ said he was pleased to find that the Government had this matter under their consideration, and he would agree to postponement of his bill for a week.

Mr. SKEAD moved the second reading of the Cobourg and Province Line Railway Company bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Cobourg Landing railway charter, and to extend the time for the construction of that railway and bridge.

The bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Railways.

The House adjourned at 5.20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Charlevoix contested election case, declaring the election void.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved that Mr. Speaker issue his writ for a new election.

Mr. SPEAKER asked whether, in view of the difficulties recently occurring between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Locomotive Engineers, and their employ, and the great injury to the public interest arising therefrom, it is the intention of the Government to prorogue the session in time for the prevention of similar difficulties.

Mr. BLAKE—The very important subject to which this question refers has engaged the anxious attention of the Government. I cannot say that there is any hope of preventing similar cases in future by legislation, but it is my expectation to propose to the House some measure which may have for its end and the prevention of some of these evils, or at any rate securing their mitigation somewhat.

Mr. TUPPER moved for a return of the legend balances carried forward by Order in Council since 30th June, 1875, and 30th June, 1876, and he would like to add to the motion—"and a statement of the amounts considered that the demand was politically wrong, and should not, therefore, be acceded to. He thought that if they admitted the right, and they must admit it, on the part of the Government to ask an income in the number of the Senators on their own responsibility, it was surprising that the law officers of the Crown in England decided that they should be refused, unless they so decided upon the ground that the hon. the First Minister was making a demand which he had no right to make politically speaking, that was to say, a demand which it would be inconvenient to accede to. There was a member of this House knew that it was a most serious affair to change the number of any of the constitutional bodies in this Dominion. In England it was considered a most serious thing, and the Ministers of England, even under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, had always been cautious in recommending the Crown to make a permanent change in the membership of the House of Peers, except it might be in order to reward some public man of high distinction who had deserved to be called into the highest Chamber. On all occasions the Ministers in England and the law officers of the Crown had considered it preferable to forego the right of recommending an increase in the numbers of those constituting the House of Peers, and to allow the Legislature to do anything which to fail rather than do anything which could be inconsistent with the dignity and independence of the House. Well, if that is the instance existed in England where the constitution admitted of that the prerogative was exercised, how much the more should it exist in a country like this, where all know that when the Confederation Act was passed, it was specially provided that the Government should not have the right of increasing the number of Senators for a reason for which which could be done in England, that was for the purpose of rewarding political friends of the Government, and for ousting persons of high standing in the country by whom the Queen thought proper to call to the highest Chamber of Parliament. It was not intended, when our constitution was framed, that this should be done in this country, and therefore it was provided that the Crown should not in this country increase the number of Senators, except to the extent of six, if he were not mistaken. What was the object of this? It was that in case of a great crisis or great difficulty, the Crown could, on the recommendation of its responsible advisers, be allowed to appoint six senators, but no more. When the Confederation Act was passed, it was held that the Crown should not have the right to increase the number of Senators, that they should not swamp the Senate or reverse its character by increasing the number of men in it, whose political opinions were the same as those of the majority of the members of the House of Commons so as to bring the two Houses into accord. No less a person than the President of the Council had written a very able book on this subject, in which he had argued that the power of the Crown should not be used, that it should not be exercised in order to alter the majority in the Senate to one which would represent the views of the Government. What reason had the Premier when he took the reins of office to suppose that he could increase the number of Senators? What reason had he to suppose that the Senate would be hostile to him? In the whole history of our country since the Union, and on this point he would again refer to the opinion of the President of the Council, Mr. Cauchon) said, and it was a matter of history, that since the Union it had never been necessary to swamp the Legislative Council so as to bring it into accord with the political views of the Government. The Premier having proposed to the Governor-General at that time to increase the Senate by 24 members, thought, a slight upon that body. The hon. gentleman should have borne in mind that the Senate was composed of men who knew their duty towards the country, men who knew not well the peculiar relation they occupied on account of the limitation of the power of the Government to offer any resistance to the Government. They know too well that such a thing would strain our constitution to the utmost extent possible, and that the hon. man, in asking without any real reason for it, that the number of Senators should be increased, had tried to make the people believe that he and his Government could not possibly get on with the Senate. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Mackenzie) appeared to have complained that the Senate had been formed chiefly from his political opponents, but he must have forgotten that the constitution carried with it a remedy for that evil, if it was an evil. Those who framed the constitution saw very well that in consequence of the appointments and resignations the Senate would be renewed continually, and that a political party would not be in power any reasonable length of time without, in the ordinary course of events, having an opportunity of appointing supporters to that House. It would be remembered that since Confederation there were forty Senators had been appointed, and during the three years of the Mackenzie administration of Sir Alexander Mackenzie they had appointed fourteen. When that was the case, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Mackenzie) should have reflected before he asked to be allowed to make additions to the Senate. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Mackenzie) complained that if he had been allowed to appoint Senators in the ordinary way, unfortunately for us, the rejection of the Nanaimo and Reguimalt bill, would not have taken place. He (Mr. Masson) was sorry that was a mistake. Suppose the hon. gentleman had had the power to appoint Senators as soon as he came office, he would have appointed them from among his own supporters. 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Mr. BLAKE—The very important subject to which this question refers has engaged the anxious attention of the Government. I cannot say that there is any hope of preventing similar cases in future by legislation, but it is my expectation to propose to the House some measure which may have for its end and the prevention of some of these evils, or at any rate securing their mitigation somewhat.

Mr. TUPPER moved for a return of the legend balances carried forward by Order in Council since 30th June, 1875, and 30th June, 1876, and he would like to add to the motion—"and a statement of the amounts considered that the demand was politically wrong, and should not, therefore, be acceded to. He thought that if they admitted the right, and they must admit it, on the part of the Government to ask an increase in the number of the Senators on their own responsibility, it was surprising that the law officers of the Crown in England decided that they should be refused, unless they so decided upon the ground that the hon. the First Minister was making a demand which he had no right to make politically speaking, that was to say, a demand which it would be inconvenient to accede to. There was a member of this House knew that it was a most serious affair to change the number of any of the constitutional bodies in this Dominion. In England it was considered a most serious thing, and the Ministers of England, even under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, had always been cautious in recommending the Crown to make a permanent change in the membership of the House of Peers, except it might be in order to reward some public man of high distinction who had deserved to be called into the highest Chamber. On all occasions the Ministers in England and the law officers of the Crown had considered it preferable to forego the right of recommending an increase in the numbers of those constituting the House of Peers, and to allow the Legislature to do anything which to fail rather than do anything which could be inconsistent with the dignity and independence of the House. Well, if that is the instance existed in England where the constitution admitted of that the prerogative was exercised, how much the more should it exist in a country like this, where all know that when the Confederation Act was passed, it was specially provided that the Government should not have the right of increasing the number of Senators for a reason for which which could be done in England, that was for the purpose of rewarding political friends of the Government, and for ousting persons of high standing in the country by whom the Queen thought proper to call to the highest Chamber of Parliament. It was not intended, when our constitution was framed, that this should be done in this country, and therefore it was provided that the Crown should not in this country increase the number of Senators, except to the extent of six, if he were not mistaken. What was the object of this? It was that in case of a great crisis or great difficulty, the Crown could, on the recommendation of its responsible advisers, be allowed to appoint six senators, but no more. When the Confederation Act was passed, it was held that the Crown should not have the right to increase the number of Senators, that they should not swamp the Senate or reverse its character by increasing the number of men in it, whose political opinions were the same as those of the majority of the members of the House of Commons so as to bring the two Houses into accord. No less a person than the President of the Council had written a very able book on this subject, in which he had argued that the power of the Crown should not be used, that it should not be exercised in order to alter the majority in the Senate to one which would represent the views of the Government. What reason had the Premier when he took the reins of office to suppose that he could increase the number of Senators? 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Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he was somewhat surprised at the manner in which the hon. gentleman had told him (Sir John), that he was surprised at his sympathy with the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Masson) when he (Sir John) had spent all his life in opposing a principle which the hon. gentleman (Mr. Masson) had been, before he made such a statement, should have borne in mind that he (Sir John) was one who would have found that he was entitled to a hearing. It seemed to him (Sir John) that that duty recommended itself to the Government and to the country. His hon. friend, the member for West Middlesex, would see that he (Sir John) was not the author of the use of the produce of malt, of the use of ale, and that there was a heavier duty proposed upon it by the hon. gentleman who was whiskey and other ardent spirits. (Hear, hear.) Even the most enthusiastic temperance man was not so fanatical as to say that he would have found fault with the Government and the Parliament could deal with it.

Mr. MACKENZIE presumed that the hon. gentleman was responsible for his action in raising the duty published the before he went into Parliament. He (Mr. Mackenzie) only had to say that he was sure there was no unnecessary delay in the introduction of the Metcalfe that the hon. gentleman and his friends.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT—Hear, hear.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I hear the hon. (Mr. Masson) ironically say "hear, hear." (Laughter.) Can only say with respect to Lord Metcalfe, that I believe the principle of Responsible Government was not infringed upon by those who attacked his policy in the matter referred to.

Mr. BOWELL pointed out that the Government had lately endeavoured to remove the difficulty in the way of employing persons convicted of crime in the North-West from themselves, and to put it on the Government of Canada, and which from its nature, being "the only which cheers and not inebriates," was the best suited to the peculiar wants and ardent spirits which had yet been found. (Hear, hear.) But hon. gentlemen put a proposition which might have found some other object of taxation and not have put so powerful a duty on a beverage which was almost a necessary of life among the larger portion of the inhabitants of the Dominion