THE WEEKLY MAIL: TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1874.

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. III. NO. 107. TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 17 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE LOSS OF THE EUROPE

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

(From the N. Y. World.)

The only additional particulars of the loss of the Europe received give the report of the captain, the statement of the mate of the vessel in the subjoined letter, and a thrilling account of the loss and abandonment of the vessel as due to the choking of her boiler tubes by sponge. Remembering perhaps that the blow of the Loch Earn foundered the Ville du Havre a most shrill anticipation of danger at the office of the Company has placed the weak point of the Europe in the same region. As the water was eighteen feet deep on the floor of the engine-room when the crew was transferred to the Napoleon, the steam must come out, and the vessel was thoroughly disabled, rolling like a log, and becoming unmanageable as the waves continued to roll. Like all iron steamships, she was provided with water tubes in her boiler, and till the water reached the deck the company seem here safe and would remain buoyant, and in calm weather might float the vessel, but under the present circumstances the gaping pipes which had begun the leak probably separated till the ship parted amidships. As far as we have yet learned, the office of the Company has received no intelligence yesterday by the Baltic, departing Saturday which periodically reaches the office of a steamship after the loss of an Atlantic steamer. Inquiries were made of the agent, Mr. Mackenzie, for additional particulars, but no despatch had been received from the main office beyond a brief recital of the fact that the news of the disaster had first been received, and that additional particulars would be promptly transmitted. The Napoleon and crew were safely at the pier, Mr. Mackenzie was of the opinion that the ship's mails and papers were on board of the captured

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The only additional particulars of the loss of the Europe received give the report of the salvage crew, placing the leak of the vessel in the engine-room, and announcing the final loss and abandonment of the vessel as due to the choking of her leading pumps. Remembering perhaps that the blow of the Loch Earn found the Ville du Havre a mere shell amidships, conjecture at the office of the Company had placed the weak point of the Europe in the same region. As the water was eighteen feet deep on the floor of the engine-room when the crew was transferred to the Egypt, the fires were of course out, and the vessel was unmanageable, rolling like a log, and slowly bending amidships as the centre compartment filled. Like all iron steamships, the vessel was provided with water-tight bulkheads, and till the water reached the deck the compartments fore and aft would remain buoyant, and in calm weather might float the vessel, but under the present circumstances the gaping planks which began the leak probably separated till the ship parted amidships. As no lives were lost, the office of the Company on Broadway was not besieged yesterday by the tearful, despairing throng which periodically crowds the offices of a steamship after the loss of an Atlantic steamer. Inquiries were made of the agent, Mr. Mackenzie, for additional particulars, but no despatch had been received from the main office beyond a brief recital of the fact that the news of the disaster had been received, and that additional particulars would be promptly transmitted. As the passengers and crew were safely transferred, Mr. Mackenzie was of the opinion that the ship's mails and papers were also transferred, as the Greece was able to supply herself with such provisions as a ship may have needed to replenish her stores. The crew of the vessel drafted on board the Egypt numbered, completed their arrangements to run weekly steamers the ensuing season; the lies of the "Europe may so far cripple their resources as to prevent the plan being carried out. The Greece, with its reached passenger, is expected to-day or to-morrow.

Like the last vessel lost by the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique the Europe was originally a side-wheel steamer. She was an iron Clyde built steamer, and was launched in 1864. Immediately after she was placed on the line running to this port, and with the exception of the period, in which she was chartered by the Government as a transport during the late war, the steamer to a screw has been engaged in the carrying trade between this port and Havre. During the greater part of the time she was under the command of Captain Le Marie, her first officer at the time of the disaster. In the spring of last year she was out in two at a Glasgow ship-yard, lengthened, and the necessary changes made in her boilers and hull for a screw. When she left the dry-dock in last July she was measured for 4,000 tons burden, 420 feet long, and with forty-four feet breadth of beam. In point of spars and rig the Europe was left a three masted, barque-rigged vessel. Like the Ville du Havre, which this steamship resembled in so many respects, she was built with a flush hurricane deck, running from stem to stern, and broken only by the staterooms of some of the officers. The saloon was amidships and ran across the vessel. It was panelled in Italian marble, and upholstered in dark crimson velvet. All of the saloons, was the Europe, had little gem of dainty furnishing. The smoking room was located forward of the saloon. The staterooms of the officers and the engineers were under the grand saloon, the steerage was located in the forward part of the hurricane deck. The vessel carried no steerage. Its construction and appointments the ship was under the command of Captain Le Marie, communicated with the helm and the engine room by electric city, and the berths were provided with electric bells. The ship is placed at $1,250,000 (half of this sum was insured in French and English companies, the remainder in this city. It was having been assumed by the Company, such has for some time done a portion of its own underwriting. Since the construction of the Europe her first trip to this port was in September, commencing from the 10th of the month. She brought out passengers at the time the Calvini troupe, and left Sandy Hook on the 26th of that month, the first vessel of the French line to leave Havre after the loss of the Ville du Havre disaster, and brought the earliest French reports of the wreck. Like her ill-fated sister-ship, it was her sixth trip that the Europe had left port for the last time. She sailed from Havre March 27 with 400 persons on board, passengers and crew, and had a valuable cargo of French merchandise—silks, wines, sardines, —vacuum at the time, $1,250,000 insured. As usual at this season of the year, a large quantity of extra-fine goods for the spring trade formed a portion of the freight, which increased its value. The loss of the cargo falls exclusively on the owners and underwriters, the Company incurring no responsibility. The Europe carried a crew much larger than the average complement of merchant steamer, and her officers all held commissions in the French naval reserve, and had seen service in the French navy as well. Captain Le Marie was an officer second in command of the Napoleon, commodore of the line.

An Artist's Suicide.

(From the Gazette.)

The case of William Bendrickson, the young artist who shot himself through the heart at the Cliff House beach late Saturday night, has excited unusual interest. At the post-mortem examination a large calibre Smith and Wesson ball was found in the heart of the deceased, and it was the opinion of the Coroner's jury assembled, and the testimony was partially taken, that he had committed to his acquaintance with the dead artist. On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, he and Mr. Weber went to a room by appointment, we spent the day in enjoyment. Went to the Sandman on Cliff and spent dinner, and also attended to a little business—we also went to Mr Fredricks' room, and stayed there from half-past five to nine, then went to a store on Kearsey street, where he bought a revolver. I asked him what he wanted with a revolver; he said he had always wanted one, and that he would have some target practice, and he persuade him that he didn't need one, but he insisted upon buying it; we then went to several liquor saloons, and he drank, and really got three saddle horses at the Railway stables; but soon after we left we started for the Cliff House, we stopped at his house for him to change his dress, we then started, but when we got two blocks off he started back again to get something; he went into the house, brought out the little trunk and handed me a pistol, he left it in a drug store, corner of Taylor and Eddy; then we went to the Cliff House we got to the Cliff House Mr. Fredricks ordered dinner; after dinner Mr. Fredricks proposed a walk on the beach, it was a moonlight night; he had told us that he intended to kill himself that night, and he also thought he talked of committing suicide; he had been quoting Shakespeare all day, and said, "Let me die as I think fit, I am tired of matter with him, and tried to convince him that there was no between in suicide; he told us at the Cliff House that he was last night on earth; I was not convinced that he meant what he said; I thought he was in a slightly tragic; for this reason I did not try to disarm him; when we got to the beach he walked ahead down to a small point, he seemed to be in good spirits, but said that he was determined to die; I thought that he was acting, and was getting tired, I therefore proposed to go home; he stated away from me, then stopped, and with his back towards us he suddenly struck a tragic attitude, and I saw a flash and heard a report; I still thought he was acting, but yet I roused up to him and found upon opening his clothes that it was indeed a tragedy and not a farce; he told me positively that the depreciation of his pictures was the sole cause of his grief.

A Lover drops into Poetry

A recent trial in Sparta, Wis., has been the means of revealing to an astonishing public the somewhat extraordinary correspondence that had passed between two young persons of opposite sex, residing in that neighborhood. One of the letters from the young man reads thus:

"dere girl

"I take my pen in hand to let you know that i am not very well but hop this will find you well as they you Was the last time i saw you. I was out in the woods all one nite and it flaxed all nite i took cold and it left me very lame. my dere pet this is the 3 letter since i saw you And have not received know letter yet. What is the Matter. hav you forgot me or is Some one betwen your letters. I hav not forgotten you nor never shall of you. I wisht i should hav been in iowa know or some other place of things had worked Mine. i am to work on a farm frame 2 miles from dorest on the tomah road.

"good by my dere darling pet my pretiuse pet rite once more And tel me all the news. remember i think to mine of you ask you to sacrifice any happiness for me. i would lik to see you once more and if you will do see me send me A line when And where to meet you."

The Sioux chartered are withered and are [illegible] are as spotted as a leopard. [illegible] radiance and horror sunde in my breast, and my [illegible] Weary in days of rest.

I think that troubles that I take a dreme [illegible] has vanished like a shadow that make the extreme [illegible] Shadow no longer, like brook each tow [illegible] has showed an inter to mine upon my [illegible] ther so dearly, her love was my life [illegible] emphased in spirit to mine every strife [illegible] filled my soul dream with music and [illegible] scattered in the [illegible] and [illegible] A long [illegible] love was the flour that [illegible] in perfume A [illegible] Rainbow in the [illegible] from [illegible] the wave the [illegible] bridge [illegible] with the [illegible] my [illegible] perfect [illegible] A kiss [illegible]

"DING BLISTER.—I remember, says Rush, a correspondent of the Medical Surgical Journal, that when I was very young, they used to raise blisters with boiled hammers. Old Dr. Twitchell of Keene—you to his ashes—once wanted to blister some one in a farm house, far from home. He asked the wife to find him a hammer. The wife was brought, which he put in a tea kettle on the fire, and, after the water steamed and bubbled well, he lifted it out and gently laid it to his patient in a half dozen times over the seat of pain, with very positive effect. Boiled hammers were, for years, in this neighbourhood for plaistrs; whenever old lady knew that nothing was like a hammer and there was a long discussion whether it should be a claw-hammer or a ball-face, the ball face finally conquered.

"I think the yeas finally conquered. [illegible] correspondent of the St. Louis Dispatch [illegible] Modoc on their reserving the Indian territory. He reprints Capert Jonhnson's address to every Indian, Christian or civilization rapid.

CANADIAN.

Desperate Adventure.

(From the N. Y. Times)

Mr. A. B. Morris is a lawyer, and his place of residence is Watertown, N. Y. He came to this City about ten days ago, on his way to the South, and having some business to transact here, put up at the Park Hotel. On the day before yesterday he made an agreement with a friend to go to the Union Square Theatre to see the play of "Lo! Asaray," little thinking at the time, as he says, that before seeing the fiction he would be most egregiously lectured by himself. But so he was, as the result will show. Mr. Morris had agreed with his friend to meet him at the corner of Broadway and Canal street at 9 30 o'clock, from whence they were to go to the theatre together. Mr. Morris arrived at the place of meeting rather early, and while waiting for his friend amused himself by watching the passers by. Presently he was accosted by a young woman who was very neatly though poorly dressed, and of a most respectable appearance. She began by saying, "Are you ready to go with me now, Sir?" and then in apparent confusion, begged his pardon for speaking to him. She said she had taken him for a gentleman she had seen in the Dollar Store. She then went on to tell him that she was in great trouble and distress. "I have a crying mother and a sister in the last stage of consumption," she said, "and I am unable to pay the rent of our room, and the landlord threatens to put our traps out of sight if I do not pay." "Here," said Morris, "she began to cry, and great tears ran down her cheeks; there was no humbug there, for I saw them." He asked her how much she owed, and she sobbing, $2. "But I don't want for you to give me the money here, Sir," she said, "I want for you to see for yourself that I am not deceiving you. I never asked for charity before, but when the pain came I was discharged, along with several other girls, from the Dollar Store, and since then have been unable to get any work. I live only a few blocks away from here, and if you can spare the time, I would like to have you see my mother and sister, and the condition which we are in." "And I like a fool," said Mr. Morris. "Looked at my watch, and seeing that I had yet half an hour to spare, I went with her We went east from Canal street, and turned into a side street, and after a while we came to a dense and secondly row of three story, and entered a narrow hallway. There the woman opened a door in the right, and asked me to walk in and wait until she could advise her mother that some one was present to see her. The room was warm and comfortable; a bright fire burned in the grate, and the furniture and there was a lounge. In front of the fire, and nearer to it than the lounge was to the door, sat a lady. "You can sit on the bed, Sir," said the woman, "as there are no chairs. I will take off my shawl, and

The Helpful Woman.

Fact needs no aid from the ingenuity of fiction to show that capacity to endure with grace and helpfulness the ordeal of sudden adversity is an effect of natural disposition and character rather than of social grade and training. The heroic trait that relies to a peculiar dignity of person and manner, by luxurious education and living, is indeed the rarest possible spur to native fertility of inherent practical resources and indomitable bravery of action under severe worldly reverses; and as the fine pride of a well-bred young man makes him far the better volunteer soldier of an abrupt war time than the hardiest brave of the mob, so a tenderly reared young woman of fashion may easily show herself more capable of endurance and benedicent effort when gauntlet poverty assails than she who has never known what it was to be rich and idle. When some years ago the death of a supposedly wealthy citizen of Washington revealed that his estate was hopelessly insolvent, and the widow and the fatherless were thereby plunged into the bitterest distress that can supplement the anguish of mortal bereavement, one of the daughters, a delicate girl, scarcely sixteen years old, proved herself a shining illustration of the strength that gathers in dainty beauty from the sunshine its force and daring to meet the storm. With her mourning step-mother prematurely an invalid, and her sister and brother, as helpless, this true woman—a woman in the best sense—at once revealing her identity, she swooned and did not recover consciousness till the following morning. Mr. Hask was at once sent for, and, taking a carriage, went after his wife and with the assurance of friends carried her about a quarter of a mile to the carriage. After reaching the city, Dr. M. C. West was summoned, who found Mrs. Hask in a most deplorable condition physically. Her four years afterward in the little fellow crept his saddle-bow, and galloped away with him to Vienna. In the Musée des Souverains at the Louvre they used to show the little skeleton suit of white cloth which the child's grandfather, Napoleon, had made him wear, in a hall of the palace of the Kaiserwitz you may see the portrait, in the uniform of German military officer, but with his mother's fair hair clustering over his temples, with his father's blue-gray eyes following you from the canvas. Since the fate, likewise, to lead two lives. He who was bodied baptized with water from the river Jordan; whose sponsors had been emperors and kings, whose regal title had arrogated dominions over half Christendom, he who, with whose palace in Paris was to cover the entire Troocadero, was deprived of his inheritance and even of his very name. His mother coolly deserted him to marry a one-eyed chamberlain; and he grew up a stunted boy, who fell into a state of weary languor from Europe, "the Napoleon of Napoleons" he had be, as with his weak hands he tried so raise the Eagle of France. The Eagle in the vault of the Capucains at Vienna! In two generations, what political strife was force and fraud, he was years completely forgotten. Only, from the Palazzo Madama at Rome there broke forth the cry of an old, old, woman. It was the voice of Letizia, the desparing wail of the Mother of Kings, of Napoleon the Great, of Napoleon the Great. "I have no more hope," she whispered, sinking slowly down by the side of the coffin, when the Papal Chamberlain messenger from Vienna came to tell her that her grandchild was dead.

Prince Louis Napoleon in his generation has been luckier than his cousin. At least, he has escaped the awful doom of being Bonapartist. His Imperial Father knew England well. He unerristed our habits, our ways, and our feelings, and on their side Englishmen, so the very commonest of the people, have generally, at least understood the Third Napoleon. But for the most miserable of international habits and prejudices, we should have had him in our midst as well as did the nephew. There is a gruff old Saxon tale that, one dark night in the year 1811 a prodigious crowd was gathered under the windows of the Tuileries The Consort of Napoleon the Great, Emperor and King, was in travail. At the birth the guns of the Invalides were to be fired, a hundred and one for a girl, a hundred and one for a boy. The night wore on, and at length the cannon began to give tongue. With almost breathless expectancy the multitude listened for and counted each succeeding reverberation. The century was reached; a spasmodic sigh seemed to sweep over the crowd; there was a pause that seemed ages long; but the hundred and first gun roared from beyond the Seine, and a louder shout of "Vive l'Empereur!" rose from a hundred thousand throats. The multitude knows that a man-child had been born to inherit the thrones of France and Italy. So he too, spoken of by Jerrold from his wife's chamber into the room where the prelates, and the marshals, and the dignitaries of his Empire were assembled, and holding aloft a poor little mite of a thing wrapped up in a mantle of purple, cried, in exulting tone, "It is a King of Rome." The future was Caesar's, so Frenchmen thought, and were never tired of repeating. But this future, in truth, was an Austrian dragoon why four years afterwards this little fellow crept his saddle-bow, and galloped away with him to Vienna. In the Musée des Souverains at the Louvre they used to show the little skeleton suit of white cloth which the child's grandfather, Napoleon, made him wear. In

TO THE PUBLIC.

The proprietors of The Weekly Mail beg to acknowledge with full thanks the first of January the annual subscription price will be one dollar and a half.

When the publication of The Weekly Mail was commenced, it was issued at one dollar, with a view of introducing the paper to a wide circle of readers, and in as brief a period of time, as possible. The object was attained, and the incredible success of The Weekly Mail, followed with great rapidity, until now it has a circulation of which it is counted at fifty thousand; and as the proprietors assumed the burden of guaranteeing to supply the subscribers to the Weekly Telegraph, which was about ceasing to exist, with The Mail, which enabled them to do so at a moderate fee, and an improvement upon the paper to which they had paid their subscription. The change thus assumed has been fully disclosed, and every subscriber to the Weekly Telegraph has received The Weekly Mail, up to the close of last subscription, without extra charge.

A very large, liberal, and most favorably regarded journal, such as The Weekly Mail, could not be produced without incurring a heavy expenditure both in money and labor, and the publication of the material used absorbs nearly the whole of the subscription price. The proprietors are not prepared, however, to publish The Weekly Mail without pecuniary profit to themselves, and they look for the subscribers to the Telegraph had been fully and faithfully performed. They feel that they have fulfilled that duty, and that the time has come when they should seek to place the paper upon a paying basis. The annual subscription will therefore be raised as above stated, and the free consequences of which will be a marked improvement in the paper, which even at present it has been proved to be the most popular weekly circulated in this country.

It is hoped and believed that the friends and patrons of the paper will recognize the propriety of the present course, and will redouble their exertions to extend the circulation and strengthen the influence of The Weekly Mail.

TO AGENTS.

The terms to Agents and Clubs will be raised pro rata, in accordance with the change in price as above announced.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1874.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are requested that the colored address label of each paper sent to them shows a date which corresponds with the number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The revised system of addressing can readily be understood by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

We are informed that a person representing himself or as travelling agent for this journal is collecting subscriptions in the Wellington District. We have no such agent in operation, and other parties acting in this way do so without authority from The Weekly Mail. Such are, of course, dishonest swindlers in the locality where they are carrying on their operations.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

We have received several letters from friends throughout the country, asking office-bearers in newly formed Liberal-Conservative associations, for a clear statement of forming associations, asking for information as to the way in which they should proceed, and for copies of the Constitution of the Toronto Association. We take this means of informing our friends once for all, that we are as willing to give information to one as to every other Liberal-Conservative Association in the Province, and that the Toronto Association, in adopting the Constitution, which was published in the original form in The Weekly Mail, among the intelligence column, Consequently, the Toronto Association is as well organized as any other Association in the country, and that they will be glad to hear from any Association, wherever it is formed, that they may be able to keep the Toronto Association fully informed of the progress of the Liberal-Conservative cause in the Province.

THE ESTIMATES.

The Finance Minister has brought down as follows the Estimates for the financial year ending 30th June, 1875.

The public debt is set down at $15,182,882, 917, which shows an increase during the year of $126,933,126. This is mainly accounted for by items—Milk sum of $4,000,000, as now additional to the annually issued; $3,649,119 trust funds, formerly included with the subsidy to Ontario and Quebec.

The interest payable on the debt is $6,054,426, an increase of $465,000.

The charges of management of the debt are set down at the sum of $400,000 $397,672.

The charge of Civil Government amounts to $845,821, an increase of $90,[illegible]

In every Department there is an increase, more or less, to the extent of the Ontario, where we are introduced to the Ontario Government.

The salaries of the Privy Council office are swelled by $1,700 of the Department of Justice by $4,700; of Militia and Defence, $1,570; Department of the Interior, $6,400; Receiver General, $2,919; Finance Department, $1,770; Customs, $2,400; Inland Revenue, $1,[illegible]; Post Office, $1,100,000; Public Works, $1,400,000; Steamers $200,000; interest on investments, $[illegible]; and miscellaneous, $600,000. He proposed to borrow, however, to pay this much would be realized, so he proposed to borrow the revenue by three millions of dollars, to provide absolutely what was wanted. The expenditure estimated must take place. Going over the resolutions which he laid before the House, the Finance Minister mentioned the following items among them, which he proposed to met with the increased revenue which he expects to obtain:—Wines, $200,000; Brandy, Spirits, etc., $200,000; Tobacco, Manufactured Goods, etc., $400,000; Manufactured Tobacco, $100,000; Cigars, $100,000; Tea and Coffee, $400,000; Metals and Iron, $200,000; Machinery for mills, etc., and skilled material, $200,000. Passing from Customs items, Mr. Cartwright mentioned that he proposed to raise the excise tax on Malted Liquors, Spirits, Tobacco, and on manufactured tobacco from 15 to 20 per cent. These last two items of increase of duty he estimated would realize $[illegible] 000 additional, all the three millions which he mentioned. He then went on to say to add that before he closed his speech the Finance Minister found it necessary to apologize for the deficit in the tariff which he proposed. He spoke lately when he said that they key stones which are not likely to prove acceptable to any large class in our country. They will certainly be unacceptable to a great many persons.

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THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Mr. Cartwright's Budget speech, extending over seven hours of the Commons day's sitting, was distinguished by two features of a striking character—striking and a vague, pointless. If the statesman of a Dominion, which has passed the stage the credits of the Dominion, this surely Mr. Cartwright's speech will possess the highest claim, inasmuch as he spoke of the fiscal year 1873-74 as the last year of plenty, the surplus of that year having been, he said, no less than $1,600,000. He intimated that the predecessor of his gentleman now in power had recklessly entered upon undertakings which were beyond the financial ability of the Dominion, and that the public works now in progress would require $20,000,000 to complete, and he went into a long disquisition in denunciation of the Pacific Railway Policy of the late Government. He then went on to say that the fiscal year, 1873-74, Mr. Tilley's estimated outlay was $22,586,727, and the revenue, $21,740,000, leaving a deficiency of $846,727. Mr. Cartwright explained the large expenditure as the result of the Department, and that the actual expenditure of the year would be rather over $24,000,000. In this, Mr. Hincks said the sum of $200,000 for the late gaoler, Mr. Tilley not the gentleman who were his colleagues on his hall to be in any way responsible for the public works there would be expended $400,000 more than the estimate; the unusual police of Manitoba would take $200,000, which had not been provided for; and there were some other items which altogether would make the actual expenditure of the year consolidated revenue account, $24,000,000. The estimate of receipts, though somewhat in some items would, it was hoped, be kept up. The public works of the Dominion would not realize which had been the estimate, but in other items there would be an excess over what was expected. Mr. Cartwright concluded with an emphatic declaring that the surplus year was not likely to be the case with the Mr. Mills own figures obliged him to confess that they were for from indicating a state of pretty well for the general condition of the country. The reports for the nine months ending 31st December last showed a falling off of a million; while the expenditure in the same period were $62,742,000, as against $56,455,000. One of the remarkable statements called from Mr. Cartwright was that the extraordinary figures and equally extraordinary accounts of the Pacific Railway, all that he and those with whom he is acting have said about economy, it was impossible in any way to cut down expenditure; savings were to be made in other quarters. He then stands the Finance Minister, made gains to the Estimates for 1874-75. He stated, he said, $42,000,000 would be required for the service of the year, from this sum the amounts required for the redemption of the debt, and the amount of sinking fund account for public works, there was a sum of $24,000,000 for the ordinary cost of government. This, the Finance Minister said, was absolutely an estimate exceedingly low, and his Government, with economy, protested against their being forced to give account for such a large increase in the ordinary expenses of government. Any explanation he was able to give yesterday of the several items carried but slight conversion with them. Whenever found perhaps for it upon the enormous stock of our population and Prince Edward Island. The pleasing allusion which was made to bear a large number of Ministerial gains, a large number we appeared then I will be able to hear Coming to the question of revenue, the Finance Minister observed that on the present basis of taxation he could not hope to realize more than $22,000,000, as follows: Customs, $10,000,000; Excise, $6,000,000; Post Office, $1,100,000; Public Works, $1,400,000; Stamps $600,000; interest on investments, $[illegible],000; and miscellaneous, $600,000. He proposed then to borrow, however, to pay this much would be realized, so he proposed to borrow the revenue by three millions of dollars, to provide absolutely what was wanted. The expenditure estimated must take place. Going over the resolutions which he laid before the House, the Finance Minister mentioned the following items among them, which he proposed to met with the increased revenue which he expects to obtain:—Wines, $200,000; Brandy, Spirits, etc., $200,000; Tobacco, Manufactured Goods, etc., $400,000; Manufactured Tobacco, $100,000; Cigars, $100,000; Tea and Coffee, $400,000; Metals and Iron, $200,000; Machinery for mills, etc., and skilled material, $200,000. Passing from Customs items, Mr. Cartwright mentioned that he proposed to raise the excise tax on Malted Liquors, Spirits, Tobacco, and on manufactured tobacco from 15 to 20 per cent. These last two items of increase of duty he estimated would realize $[illegible] 000 additional, all the three millions which he mentioned. He then went on to say to add that before he closed his speech the Finance Minister found it necessary to apologize for the deficit in the tariff which he proposed. He spoke lately when he said that they key stones which are not likely to prove acceptable to any large class in our country. They will certainly be unacceptable to a great many persons.

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

The attention of our readers is directed to an advertisement on another page, from which will be seen the inducements held out to parties who may desire an individual, for the purpose of the circulation of The Weekly Mail; a paper specially suited for readers at a distance from Toronto, whether in the other parts of Canada, in Great Britain, the United States, or other foreign countries. For those who are desirous of obtaining all information to be gleaned from it, The Weekly Mail is an advantage of all competitors for popular favors, while the unparalleled success which has followed it since its first publication is a satisfying evidence of the establishment of its contents to the taste of the reading public. No doubt, as the circulation increases rapidly with which The Weekly Mail obtains, the cost of its production will be less than members of the Great Liberal-Conservative Party, before it will be in the ascendance of the cause of Union and Progress, at once begins a favorable condition. In the country, however, in the Parliament, as well as intending candidates, its influence will be felt, and it will not long elapse, we, too, that a sitting was best prepared for a success in the interest of the Liberal-Conservative cause. The Weekly Mail among the intelligence column, Consequently, the Toronto Association is as well organized as any other Association in the country, and that they will be glad to hear from any Association, wherever it is formed, that they may be able to keep the Toronto Association fully informed of the progress of the Liberal-Conservative cause in the Province.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Mr. Cartwright's Budget speech, extending over seven hours of the Commons day's sitting, was distinguished by two features of a striking character—striking and a vague, pointless. If the statesman of a Dominion, which has passed the stage the credits of the Dominion, this surely Mr. Cartwright's speech will possess the highest claim, inasmuch as he spoke of the fiscal year 1873-74 as the last year of plenty, the surplus of that year having been, he said, no less than $1,600,000. He intimated that the predecessor of his gentleman now in power had recklessly entered upon undertakings which were beyond the financial ability of the Dominion, and that the public works now in progress would require $20,000,000 to complete, and he went into a long disquisition in denunciation of the Pacific Railway Policy of the late Government. He then went on to say that the fiscal year, 1873-74, Mr. Tilley's estimated outlay was $22,586,727, and the revenue, $21,740,000, leaving a deficiency of $846,727. Mr. Cartwright explained the large expenditure as the result of the Department, and that the actual expenditure of the year would be rather over $24,000,000. In this, Mr. Hincks said the sum of $200,000 for the late gaoler, Mr. Tilley not the gentleman who were his colleagues on his hall to be in any way responsible for the public works there would be expended $400,000 more than the estimate; the unusual police of Manitoba would take $200,000, which had not been provided for; and there were some other items which altogether would make the actual expenditure of the year consolidated revenue account, $24,000,000. The estimate of receipts, though somewhat in some items would, it was hoped, be kept up. The public works of the Dominion would not realize which had been the estimate, but in other items there would be an excess over what was expected. Mr. Cartwright concluded with an emphatic declaring that the surplus year was not likely to be the case with the Mr. Mills own figures obliged him to confess that they were for from indicating a state of pretty well for the general condition of the country. The reports for the nine months ending 31st December last showed a falling off of a million; while the expenditure in the same period were $62,742,000, as against $56,455,000. One of the remarkable statements called from Mr. Cartwright was that the extraordinary figures and equally extraordinary accounts of the Pacific Railway, all that he and those with whom he is acting have said about economy, it was impossible in any way to cut down expenditure; savings were to be made in other quarters. He then stands the Finance Minister, made gains to the Estimates for 1874-75. 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LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

We have received several letters from friends throughout the country, asking office-bearers in newly formed Liberal-Conservative associations, for a clear statement of forming associations, asking for information as to the way in which they should proceed, and for copies of the Constitution of the Toronto Association. We take this means of informing our friends once for all, that we are as willing to give information to one as to every other Liberal-Conservative Association in the Province, and that the Toronto Association, in adopting the Constitution, which was published in the original form in The Weekly Mail, among the intelligence column, Consequently, the Toronto Association is as well organized as any other Association in the country, and that they will be glad to hear from any Association, wherever it is formed, that they may be able to keep the Toronto Association fully informed of the progress of the Liberal-Conservative cause in the Province.

ANOTHER ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT.

Two years and a half's experience of Grit Government in Ontario has opened the eyes of many of the people of this Province to the slight relation which professing and practice have to each other in the political world. It may be interesting to be asked in a general way what the Ontario Government have been doing during the time they have been in power, and what they have done for the country. The Toronto Globe, the Grit organ, has recently been authorized by the Government to give the public to believe that it would do have expressed them in almost every item.

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THE LETTER SEALING CASE.

In the investigation into the letter-stealing case now going on at Montreal, the evidence of the Inspector Wrightson has been given by Mr. King, Post Office Inspector. Mr. King says that in the latter part of September a private letter addressed to Mr. Pelletier, Minister of Marine, was stolen from the office of the Government, the services of two legal Gentlemen, also of an expert in examination of handwriting, named Paige, from New York, having been called upon. The letter was mailed at Ottawa, September 1st, and appeared in the Montreal Herald on the 3rd, and contained a letter to the Minister of the Oubrage but in the Ottawa Herald, and contained a letter to the Minister of the Oubrage. Mr. King said that Mr. Pelletier, Mr. Pelletier, the friend of the late Sir George Cartier, and voted for Sir George Cartier, that with all the suspicion resting upon the Government, he would not do anything which would give any one the impression that he was unfairly or unjustly treated. He had no doubt, he was been friendly to Sir Tupper, and that is enough. Meanwhile the Government, with the exception of the judgment, yet as while on the Island, Mr. Pelletier, who was supposed to be a friend of Sir George Cartier, has been a friend of Sir George Cartier, has been a friend of Sir George Cartier, has been

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER.

[illegible]

"CHORUS CITIZENS."

BY BENJAMIN STORRY PERKIS.

"You tell the story of your love!
I heard at one who did not hear;
Across the opening lips of hope
Creep the low finger of a fear.

Against the bird count which bliss
From love's beginning all love's end,
The shrieked warning of hope's death
The hoarse croaks of a friend.

You've chosen thus; not thus, indeed,
I would make choice for you;
And if you misset the position
Why, maybe the error lies not the fault.

If, beside the perfect pulse of love
You might have listed—in twilight, hour—
And if you chose heared to wear
A little upon your breast?

If, for the tidal wave of life
Blessed a time ripple blue,
Will fathoms deep under your lies
The sea's lost treasures sleep for you?

Why then!—what then? You've only missed
A world that with you never sets.
Be sure you secure that to your lot
Whatever unto yourself you let!

No Moses ever parted for you
The waters of the deep High place!
Nor ever land, the dry sands slept
Into the thing that shall be your's!

Ah, woman, what mortals know
For little waves trip merrily;
And merely, rather why you once!
Nor secret the little cross be.

And should my doubts and dreams be both
Should I be mistaken and counsel not
Should lovely marriage trust prove
To you, then my wise fears be true!

Since God's own purpose ever sure
Is bridge and pillar as a wing,
And never best love strikes so love's self
Must one (I know not anything)

Why then—oh then! Go you life on ways,
Not mine. His is the Summer sea
On which the little waves shall trip,
And like the little cross be.

But if love one let there come
(As one one I know) to you
The Giver's search, the Giver's force,
The Giver's reserve, the ripples's joy!

It is full out to Heaven's mind
To give one both the sweet and true—
Though Heaven asked it both your
This lost let Pil not chance with you.

—Atlantic Monthly, April 1874.

"SHIP AHOY!"

A Yarn in Thirty-six Cable Lengths

TWENTY-FIRST CABLE LENGTH.

NOW SHERMAN CRAWL.

Philip Merritt came regularly to sit and talk, nominally with Mr. Halley; but secondarily his companion Miss Mary was very frequent, and probably was reasons for politely forbidding to make any orientation. Singing of Mr. Longlade I was quite astonished thing that he was engaged in her.

said Longlade; who was very ready to catch each oth-ers as it set; "or you relieve me of one anxiety which pressed upon my mind. You can have her, and I'll take the risk, and responsibilities fall on me. I was really afraid that you had made a false step in engaging with that poor Anderson, and had not done our duty to the crew."

"If anyone, Mr. Longlade, saved your's sel, it would have been now afloat," said Mr. Halley. "I grieve much for the loss of John Anderson, and would gladly give half I possess to shake his cousin once by the hand."

"Not one hair bearing your free our subject," said Merritt, who was anxious to go to the drawing-room and join Mary.

"Yes," said Mr. Halley; "I was talking about the loss of the Victoria."

Longlade's face gave an angry twitch, for this was not the subject he wished to discuss.

"They have been saying very ugly things about her loss," said Mr. Halley, slowly.

"Ugly things! About her loss! Good heavens, Mr. Halley, what do you mean! exclaimed Longlade, turning in his chair.

"Those say that Rotherbys sent out the ship ill fitted, and badly insured, and did not expect to see her back."

"Great Heaven!"

Longlade's clenched hand came down upon the table with a heavy blow that made every glass ring.

"Some annoyed, contemptible rascal of an underwriter, who has fifty or a hundred pounds in the concern, and could not be satisfied with moderate trust profit."

"Do you, then, my wise lass or me?

Since God's own purpose ever sure
Is bridge and pillar as a wing,
And never best love strikes so love's self
Must one (I know not anything)

Why then—oh then! Go you life on ways,
Not mine. His is the Summer sea
On which the little waves shall trip,
And like the little cross be.

But if love one let there come
(As one one I know) to you
The Giver's search, the Giver's force,
The Giver's reserve, the ripples's joy!

It is full out to Heaven's mind
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"Yes, Mr. Halley, there are awful changes in this life. Did you read the announcement of poor Mr. Gurnett?

"I did," said May, coldly.

"It is a most sad affair," said Longlade, ignoring a kick which he received from Merritt below the table. "They who go down to the sea in ships—poor Mr. Gurnett, poor Mr. May bowed her head; but Longlade could not read the disgust written in her countenance, and went on—

"So sad! A fine ship—one of the finest in the service—and a fine crew, and to be lost in a moment, not swallowed up."

May had not meant to reply, but the words caught her ear, and she turned to him.

"You seem to place the losses in order according to their importance," said she, coldly, but with a heavy mass of gain at her heart; and as Merritt looked, he saw, with lightning rapidity, the change upon her face, now all unconsciously, though, for she was only assisting at a game of chess.

"Exactly," said Longlade, who was too startled to notice the change; "just as a barber shaves, carefully, as Mr. Halley, I place our poor ship down and leave the chin of no one, and, consequently, I think, that the brave men who have lost their lives by the wreck of the Victoria, in her attempt to get a ship-owner's protégé, Mr. Gurnett, lost, I mean, they have lost their lives, and, of course, the brave men who have lost their lives are as a matter of course, more important than the