SEA.

Miscellaneous. SUGAR PANS, TIN SAP.

NO HUMBUG age. W. FOX, box 44, Fulty ville, N. Y

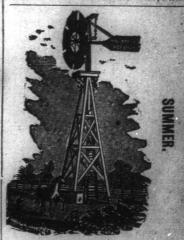
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HALLADAY

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Whole

WEEKS

FRED HILLS.

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Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rate by the year made known on application. Condense advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty conjugate twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

VOL. VI. NO. 305.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1878.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Cabinet Crisis in England.

SIGNATION OF EARL CARNARVON

na to St. Petersburg

Rumoured Re-establishment

neffectual Attempts of the Porte to Gain Information from Kezanlik.

Austria and the Russian Pro-

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION. Turkey Objects to the Occupa-

tion of Constantinople.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25,

And the state of the control of the

Proceedings in the Imperial Parlia-

Huge Anti-Russian Demon-

Lord Carnaryon Denounced

The Government's Majority on the Credit Vote Expected to Exceed a Hundred.

signing of the preliminaries of peace.
In the House of Lords,
Earl Carnarvon made a long statemer in which he said that Lord Beaconshi severely criticized his speech to the detation of merchants in January, but grounds for resigning were the despatch the fleet to the Dardanelles and the decision.

Monday, Jan. 28.

the fleet to the Dardanelles and the decision to ask for a money vote.

Lord Braconspirito said the instructions to the fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles and Constantinople were no deviation from the policy of neutrality. The fleet was to protect British interest. The Government having learned the peace conditions, had ordered the Admiral to remain in Besika Bay.

Warlike Resolution to be Offered by a Conservative

Probable New European Combination.

Austria Afraid to Commit Herself

Monday, Jan. 28.

The War.—Lord Derby, who is said not to be opposed to a supplementary vote, has withdrawn his resignation and will continue at the Foreign Office. The telegram cancelling the order to the British fleet to sail up the Dardanelles arrived just in time to prevent Admiral Hornby going beyond the mouth, but not before it had been heavily saluted by the Turkish batteries. The Admiral at once returned to Besika Bay. It is stated the Porte had given its permission to the fleet to enter the Dardanelles. Austria is believed to have taken steps to obtain a formal diplomatic pledge from Russia that the interests of the monarchy shall suffer no detriment, and Germany has again informed the Czar that the terms must be submitted to the Great Powers. No official announcement of the conditions has yet been made, but the Post, which is believed to be more or less inspired, gives some additional particulars

suicide.

Messrs, Henry Fry and R. Dobell, of Quebec, have been chosen by the Council of the Dominion Board of Trade to represent that body at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great

HALIFAX ELECTION.

FATAL R. R. COLLISION, THE SUPREME COURT.

GUELPH, Jan. 29.—This, Tuesday morning, about four o'clock, an accident occurred on the Grand Trunk at Breslau station, seven miles west of Guelph, which caused an immense loss of property to the railway company, and the loss of a life to a young man, a stranger in this section of the country, who acted as stoker. A special freight, with Scanlon as conductor, left Stratford late in the evening. Sometime afterwards it was followed by a special, under the control of Hockedy. Both trains were very heavily laden, the latter having no less than twenty-one cars. When Scan-

ONTARIO ASSEMBLY

Third Legislature---Third Session

After routine, Mr. Wood, in a forty-five minutes' speech, delivered the usual finan-cial statement. The receipts for 1877 had been as follows :- RECEIPTS.

Casual Fees..... 6,953

was effected. To great solition made to the control of the control

CANADIAN.

Gold and silver are reported to have been iscovered on a farm near Parkhill,

in all, the turpitude of this cannot be surpassed in the histitutional Government.

The drawn a true picture—and cannot be denied—Mr. Carthard to this own law and to town.

A fire has occurred at Dresden, about a mile out, burning the house and two children of Mr. Johnson (coloured), aged respectively three and five years, the parents having left the children in bed while going to town.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

QUARTER'S FOOD FROM AMERICA. Statistics have been compiled of truntity of American food landed at Liv pool during the past three months. In the priod 48,024 quarters and 1,569 sides beef, 4,037 carcases of mutton, 25 carcase of pigs, 6,614 packages and 243 firkins fresh butter; and 1,322 live cattle, 4,3 sheep, and 357 pigs arrived, against 17,6 quarters and 646 sides of beef, 616 carcase of mutton, 50 carcases of pigs, 20,814 packages, 3,152 tubs, and 109 firkins of frebutter, and 4,419 live cattle, 197 sheep, a 119 pigs, in the previous quarter. It was seen that there is a large increase, in 119 pigs, in the previous quarter. It was esen that there is a large increase, in three months just closed, in the quant of beef and mutton over the previous the months, though in live cattle there is great falling off. This is accounted for the fact that the winter sease which is so suitable for the transit he fact that the winter seas resh meat, is a very bad time for conveyance of live stock, as the weather usually so rough as to cause great amongst the animals. The experiment bringing live stock over during the comonths has been tried this year, but it not result favourably. The turn of year leaves the market for American in a somewhat depressed condition.
great stagnation in trade in the provintowns has caused the demand to dwi down to less than 1,400 quarters week while the average quantity arriving Liverpool each week is 4,000 quarters, that the surplus has to go to the Lon market, which also receives a large sup direct. In consequence the Metropoli markets of late have been overstocked, the price of home-fed beef, as well as imported, has been much reduced. At corresponding period of last year, we down to less than 1,400 quarters we orresponding period of last year, ides of American beef realized from sides of American beef realized from 66 fd per lb., and mutton as much as 7d, price at present obtained does not exc. 5d to 5d respectively. The total imposition for the half-year just ended are 65, quarters and 2,215 sides of beef, 4,653 cases of mutton, 75 carcases of pigs, 27, packages, 3,152 tubs, and 349 firkins fresh butter, 5,741 live cattle, 4,503 she and 476 pigs. and 476 pigs.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. A judgment of the highest interes affecting municipal elections has b given at the Plymouth Law Courts by Prentice, Q.C., sitting as judge. The Conservative councillors were elected two wards on Nov. 9th last. After the two wards on Nov. 9th last. After the minations, but before the election, no was served on every elector by post, also given by placard and advertisem that these candidates were ineligible cause they were contractors for suppl materials for the Corporation. They were nevertheless, elected, and petitioned aga. The judge decided that the petitio must be deemed elected, and that the jected councillors must pay all costs.

MR. FORSTER AND THE ENGLISH CHUI Recent speeches of the Right Hon. Forster, M.P., have elicited the fo ing letter to the Echo :-"SIR,—The cause of Mr. W. E. Fors, leaving his early religious principles the Liberal Party, on the Education Dissatablishment, question establishment questions, has so zled men who do not know the l influences that have operated on him, I wish you would state that Mr. Fo married the eldest, ablest, and most ch ing daughter of that strong religious-ectionist and churchman, the late Dr. Ar Head-master of Rugby School; that influence on him in church matters had doubtedly been like that of the late Ch Kingsley's wife on him—all honour to for it—and that Mr. Forster's chang convictions is most probably mainly differ happy circumstances of his home

"A Inseral, Once a Church

BOARD OF TRADS RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for D ber and the year just concluded are lished. They exhibit a considerable crease in our imports, but only a improvement in exports, as compared the preceding year. The declared vathe exports for December was £15,94 against £15,269,520 in December, and £17,297,543 in December, 1875. value of the exports for the year 187 £198,731,073, compared with £200,63 in 1876 and £223,465,963 in 1875. value of the imports for December m 18/6 and £223, 403, 903 in 18/6. value of the imports for December £32,159,643, against £29,105,022 in D ber, 1876, and £32,114,441 in 1875. value of the imports for the yea £393,941,256, against £375,093,711 in and £373,941,125 in 1875.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. The London correspondent of the man writes:—"I hear of an imp discovery in the art of photography on The method of transferring by photog drawings or sketches to wood blocks

drawings or sketches to wood blocks purpose of engraving has long been k although attended constantly by tec difficulties which have occupied the tion of many scientific minds, with a to their removal. The chemical pr tions in use up to the present mome pear to have produced a surface too and brittle for engraving purposes. I "Hentschell process," the latest disc in this direction, the grain or surface wood is hardened, and prepared f graver by the processes employed to graver by the processes employed to picture. The value of this method to be beyond estimate in the way of ing exact replicas of old prints or erings, or of original drawings direct the hand of the artist."

The Rev. Dr. Angus, one of the re in preaching at Glasgow, referred revision of the Authorized Version New Testament. He said that where was done they would find the Testament that they had been usin childhood; and although there had many changes, chapter after chapter be read without their observice changes, unless by comparison. Would have substantially the sam and the same translation; and it that in these speculative times it was while for fifty men to spend ten you their lives simply to obtain this nexult.

The London correspondent of the chester Guardian says on the sub "The labours of the Bible Revision likely, I hear, to occupy from 3 years, after which another version is sure to be demanded by the then condition of things. This specula not indulged in at random, but is sult of wide observation and a km of the very "conservative" lines of the Revisionists are working. I structions may prove to be rather sighted, being based on the gener ciple of altering 'as little as postage the sub-contracts. THE REVISED BIBLE.

LABOURER'S COTTAGES. We read in the World:—"In Mr Arch's paper 'The Labourers a Vote' there is at least one passage if the truth is most strangely dea Says Mr. Arch, enumerating the tages which will accrue to the lab the extension of the county for the will have a cottage decent a live in; he will no longer be on have but one sleeping-room, where mother, boys, and girls are herded like pigs—where the virtue and of the daughters cannot be prese want of proper sleeping accomm. Now no one knows better—or, at one ought to know better—than Arch, himself a labouring man, the lords have built cottages all over try with a proper number of be and that the almost universal put he labourer has been, when accom with such cottages, to let off one to a single man, herding his chill in the way Mr. Arch complains adding to their temptations the proper unmarried man in his cot We read in the World :- "In Mr

CANADIAN.

Gold and silver are reported to have been accovered on a farm near Parkhill. Dr. Schultz, M.P., is seriously ill, and annot leave Winnipeg for Ottawa at pre-

L'Evenement, Senator Fabre's paper, says either Hon. L. H. Holton or Major Bechard, member for Iberville, will succeed Mr. Anglin as Speaker.

Mr. Anglin as Speaker.

A French Canadian named Chapul, at Napierville, Que., buried five children recently, all of whom died of diphtheria within the space of 24 hours.

The County Council of Middlesex have resolved to petition the Dominion Parliament for a tariff placing Canadian and American farmers on an equal footing.

A restition which was largely signed

A petition, which was largely signed, was circulated on the Montreal Stock Exchange on Saturday praying the Dominion Government to impose a duty of fifty cents see ton on coal

Mr. John Langton, Auditor-General, Ottawa, has sent a cheque for \$100 to Mr. Cherry, the carpenter, who saved his life recently in the Western Block Exten-

Several counterfeit \$10 bills on the On-Their execution is almost equal to the genuine, the only difference being in the flowering around the figures. A fire has occurred at Dresden, about

mile out, burning the house and two hildren of Mr. Johnson (coloured), aged espectively three and five years, the parents aving left the children in bed while going to town.

Hon. J. A. Chaplean has taken an

action of damages for \$25,000 against the Montreal Herald Printing and Publishing Company, on account of certain charges preferred against him through its columns in relation to the building of the Laurentida Company. tides Company.

Montreal statistics show that the number

Montreal statistics show that the number of persons imprisoned during the year was 2,685. 1,835 were born in Canada, 407 in Ireland, 157 in England, 112 in the United States, 55 in Scotland, and 48 in France, 2 227 were Roman Catholics, 296 Church 2,227 were Roman Catholics, 296 Church of England, 92 Church of Scotland, and The Council of the Board of Trade have drawn the attention of the authorities at. Ottawa to the anomalies existing under

the Weights and Measures Act. spectors will stamp only the Imperial, measure, while the old measures stamped by Toronto Inspectors are being offered for sale A few days ago a couple belonging to St. Catharines went across the river and got married, the pair going to Pelham to live. The father not relish-

ing this proceeding, went after his daughter, accompanied by about forty men, and captured her. A writ of habeas corpus will be taken out by the husband to rescue A petition to the Dominion Govern to impose fifty cents per ton on coal imported into the Dominion was circulated on Montreal Change recently and pretty largely signed. The object is to develope Nova Scotia mines, which the petition states will be done without materially in-

reasing the price of coal. The united counties of Lennox and Addington are the great battle ground of the Dunkin Act just now, and the Napanee papers are full of Dunkin and Anti-Dunkin. The opponents of the Act have succeeded in getting the question of its repeal before the people, and the voting begins on the fifth day of February. They declare themselves against the Dunkin Act, but in favour of a stringent liquor law.

Mr. P. E. W. Moyer apparently thinks that his temporary retirement from newspaper business has lasted long enough already, and is again on the war path. He has issued the prospectus of a daily paper, to be published at Berlin, Ontario, to be called the Daily News, one-third of the reading space to be in the German language. It will from the first take a decided stand in favour of National Policy and Protection to home manufactures, and and Protection to home manufactures, and we need scarcely add that we wish it every

A letter from Lieut.-Col. Lord Eustace A letter from Lieut.-Col. Lord Eustace Cecil, of the War Office, acknowledging the receipt of Lieut.-General Sir Selby Smythe's annual report of the state of the Canadian militia, says the Minister of War, Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, concurs in the opinion expressed in the report, that it is of paramount importance that Quebec, which is the key of Canada from the ocean, should have such an armament of modern rifled guns as would forbid the passage of the St. Lawrence to any ship of war that might escape the vigilance of

passage of the St. Lawrence to any ship of war that might escape the vigilance of British cruisers in the Gulf.

The Committee of Organization of the Montreal Musical Jubilee have issued their programme of a competition for prizes amounting to \$2,000. There are to be two classes of entries, one for regular bands of music, that is, bands composed of regular soldiers, under control of the Government, and independent bands, the latter to be sub-divided into first and second classes. For the best regular band there is to be a prize of \$600; for independent bands, first class, two prizes, \$600 and \$400; the same, second class, \$300 and \$100. The entrances for these three respectively are to be second class, \$300 and \$100. The entrances for these three respectively are to be \$20, \$20, and \$10, and the competition is to come off on the 21st and 22nd of June next, at Montreal. All bands competing must appear in uniform. The Committee is composed of influential citizens, with Judge Coursol for President.

A sad event has occurred in the Vil-A sad event has occurred in the Village of St. Albans, County of Port Neuf, Quebec, which has thrown the whole district into consternation. A rich habitant named Joseph Andy, of that place, had for some time past manifested signs of mental aberration, and on the night in question he bid his brothers farewell, which caused them some anxiety, and they determined to pass the night with him at his own house. Unfortunately their fears were fully realized. During the night one of them went and saw him sitting up at a table gazing steadfastly at a lighted candle. He enquired what he was waiting for his son to come home. This answer satisfied the enquirer and he went to sleep. Deceased's son shortly afterwards came in, and Audy then pretended to go to bed, but went out to put away some vehicles in the shed, shutting the door after him. Shortly after this, a neighbour woman saw flames issuing from the shed and raised the alarm, though too late to render any assistance to the unfortunate man. His remains were found after the fire burned to a cinder. Near midnight on Wednesday, a de-

were found after the fire burned to a cinder.

Near midnight on Wednesday, a determined effort at suicide was made by a man named Middleton, who resides with his wife on Winona street, St. Catharines, in a small tenement house. He first procured a revolver, and discharged the contents of one barrel at his head. The bullet struck him on the temple, inflicting a not dangerous wound. Finding he had not accomplished his purpose by the aid of powder and ball, he got a table knife, the blade of which was pretty sharp, and the end ground to a point. With this he cut his throat, but again bungled the job, as he did not succeed in severing either his windpipe or jugular vein. He made a big gap in his throat, however, and lost a large quantity of blood. P. C.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

	Receipts.	Expenditure.		
1868\$		\$ 1,192,356		
1869	2,625,179	1,444,608		
1870	2,500,695	1,580,663		
1871	2,333,179	1,816,866		
1872	3,060,747	1,847,956		
1873	2,962,315	2,460,212		
1874	3,446,347	3,871,492		
1875	3,330,679	3,604,424		
1876	2,789,337	3,140,626		
1877	2,452,077	2,368,315		
1878	2,451,000	2,542,000		
The following table shows the amoun				

ace Confederation,	the	sign + repre-
nting surplus, and	the	sign - deficit:
1868	+	\$1,068,000
1869	+	1,180,000
1870	+	920,000
1871	+	516,000
1872	+	1,213,000
1873	+	502,000
1874	-	425,000
1875	+	274,000
1876		351,000
1877	+	84,000
1878	4	,91,000

A88618,	
Investments	\$2,740,000 2,699,000
Cash Deposits Ohtario's Share of Ottawa Li-	564,000
brary	105,000
Due on M. L. Fund Debts	153,000
Liabilities.	\$6,261,000
Railway Aid Fund	\$ 400,000
Railway Subsidy Fund Railway Grants, 39 Vic., cap.	147,000
22	393,000
Surplus Distribution	202,000
School Fund	270,000
Due for Rockwood Asylum	97,000
	\$1,509,000
Surplus	4,752,000

More and the control of the control

THE WERKLY MAIL TORONTO, PRIDAY PERSUARY 1. SEX

White the same in the same of the same of

NTARIO ASSEMBLY (Continued from and Page.)

MONDAY, Jan. 28. After prayers by Dr. Topp and routine, during which several petitions were presented praying for increased grants to Agritural Institutes, that the presentation of petitions asking for money grants was against the rules. Mr. Lauder contended for the right of the people to ask for money grants. Mr. Speaker said he had not decided against the presentation of such petitions, but merely called attention to the fact that it

as against the practice of the House. The atter then dropped.

Mr. Lander moved for a return of the ceipts and expenditure in detail relating the Endowment Fund of the University to the Endowment Fund of the University of Toronto, and Upper Canada College, since date of last return; also, a statement of moneys spent on new structures, and of moneys borrowed (if any), and on what security in connection with said institutions respectively during the same period; also, copies of all order in Council passed by the Government relating to said institutions since date of lassession. He said the income of these in stitutions had increased from \$49,600 in 186 to \$59,600 in 1876, while the expenditur had risen in that period from \$48,00 to \$58,500, but in 1874 the Senate spen unwards of \$20,000 more, than their in had risen in that period from \$48,00 to \$58,500, but in 1874 the Senate spen upwards of \$20,000 more than their in come, which he did not think was lawfu. The Senate, he was satisfied, could not exceed their income without the consent the Legislature. He was anxious to knowhether the Government sanctioned this not. New buildings had been erected during the recess at Upper Canada Colleg. The income of the College had risen fro \$14,000 in 1867 to \$16,000 in 1876, but the expenditure had kept pace with it, and expenditure had kept pace with it, and wanted to know how they had raised to money for the new structures. If they he mortgaged their property or hypothecat their trust without the consent of t

their trust without the consent of their trust without the consent of their trust without the consent of their tional and directly contrary to a on favourite Reform doctrine. He was not a tacking the institutions in question, but I maintained that they should act within the law. He thought the Government shout take the management of the Endowme Fund into their own hands.

Mr. Crooks said an addition had be made to the main building, and improments made to other buildings in conniction with Upper Canada College, hence there "new structures" in the motion of the structures in the motion of the structures. term "new structures" in the motion is scarcely applicable. The money had been borrowed, but the College had been borrowed, but the College had tained an overdraft from the bank. old Reformers had claimed that these downent Funds should be a commeritage, and had laid down a system dealing with them which should readily be departed from. By law Lieutenant Governor-in-Council could be a commerced to the should readily be departed from. thorize permanent improvements to made out of the Permanent Fund. over expenditure last year had not incurred for current expenditure, but permanent improvements, over which law gave the Lieutenant Governo Council control. The bankers of College had advanced money to perfect improvements and would recoup thems out of the securities of the Perma Fund. The recognition of the Perma out of the securities of the Perma Fund. The necessity for additions to buildings was urgent, the accommoda ventilation, etc., being inadequate, and Government had acted on the repo the Upper Canada College Commi The additions, which cost under \$24 would furnish accommodation for more students, and the College was the best educational structure in the best educational structure Province. The additional cost provements was \$14,000, the total a expended on the College being \$3 He objected to any change in the manner of the College funds.

He objected to any change in the manner of the College funds.

The motion was then modified in manner pointed out by Mr. Crooks.

Mr. Macdongall said it. was evide Government had treated the Endov Funds without any regard to the lature. The Government's assumption that because an old Act authorise Government to deal with these in a certain way, the Government continue to deal with them without sulting the House or giving it any in tion on the subject. He objected to in toto. He insisted on these great trusts being placed under the full trol of the people's representatives. It astonished on learning last summer to college authorities had imported an econsent of the Government had be money on the credit of the Provierect new buildings without the conthe Chamber. He maintained the time had come for putting these the Chamber. He maintained in time had come for putting these under the direct management of t ple's representatives, and protested their being spent merely by Order it cil. Upper Canada College spent a year of public money and he did lieve that much of that benefitted th living outside Toronto. He notice the York County Council fixed the the York County Council fixed the School fees at \$2 a term, whereas per Canada College fee was \$12 a thought the College as an educatistic stitution was defective in many wanearly as good as the Hellmuth Cothe Galt Institute. It was almos a Toronto institution, and the Coin charge of it could do as they pleathe public trust. The law provides the surplus funds of the University should be handed over to outside actinistitutions, but the authorities to should be handed over to outside acconstitutions, but the authorities to care that there should be no surplied by the support of the constitutions or remodelling as a Parliamening, but the Government had put of the question by making a large on the school without the consequences.

of the Opposition was to denoming these trust funds, to give a share! College, Albert College, Queen' and other institutions of the contended that the Government contended that the Government in entire accordance with the 1853. He went on to deprecat system of party attacks commissides the House, and condemned dougall for describing Upper Colege as a merely Toronto institutiversity College was starving and pay its professors.

Mr. Macdougall pointed out salaries amounted to \$34,000 and the salaries amounted to \$34,0

Mr. Macdongall pointed out salaries amounted to \$34,000 a the scholarships to only \$4,400. Mr. Bethune went on to say University College and Upper College were doing a great work, a not be discouraged.

Mr. Scott said neither Mr. resolution nor his speech bore of putation that he intended to tionalize the fund. The complai was that the trustees of these not given the House proper in with regard to them and that had not proper control over then hon. member for Stormont had ed to lead the House away hon, member for Stormont had ed to lead the House away should, like all other educations controlled by the Legislature. It was the favourite one of the Party when it was in opposit securities and land belonging funds amounted to \$2,000,000. form party protested against Macdonald dealing with the Ra of \$1,500,000 by Order in Counthis case they adhered with six per Canada College had done a in the past, but the collegiate and grammar schools now sent jority of the students to the hence it was not fair that should receive so large a sun with an area larger than Italy, and having greater notions of its own importance than little Natal, although the latter boasts of being as big as Holland and Belgium combined. This extent of territory would itself be sufficient for any ambitious gover for to rule over; but if the proposed Confederation be consummated, the Orange State, which forms the inland connecting link of the colonies, will, in all likelihood join the Union, and its area, targer than France, will be no mean addition to the magnitude of the Dominion. The large-native population that has to be dealt with will, however, render necessary arrangements that were not required in Canada. There are at least six millions of hostile natives near to the settlements, and many more some distance off. But all obstacles, it is believed, will yet be overcome, and the great new Dominion of South Africa be firmly established.

Sitting Bull is evidently a cause of much

the great new Dominion of South Africa be firmly established.

Sitting Bull is evidently a cause of much anxiety to the neighbouring government. They are distrustful of him. General Miles is much alarmed about his movements and the strength of his force, as Gen. McLellan was of the much smaller army of General Lee before the seven days fighting in the wilderness. From Bismarck, Dakota Territory, General Miles sends news as follows:—Sitting Bull is camped on Frenchman's Creek, and has over 1,000 lodges with him, including the escaped Nez Perces and the recently deserted Indians from the agencies. The latter number 280 lodges, with 800 warriors. Sitting Bull's own camp numbers 2,300 warriors, and 5,000 women and children. They are splendidly mounted and armed. The 'Agency Indians are armed with Sharp's rifles, and have plenty of ammunition. They have also a large number of government horses and mules. With him are all the powerful hostile chiefs. A short time ago Red Bear deserted his agency with 200 lodges. This was just after he returned from Washington. Two companies of infantry have been sent to Fort Peck to hold it against attack. It is evident that a southern movement is intended by the Indians, as they have been seen within 10 miles of Fort Peck. Gen. Miles can only put 500 soldiers in the field. It strikes us that Gen. Miles is unnecessarily nervous. Sitting Bull appreciates too well his refuge on Canadian soil to make it a base of hostile operations against the Americans.

When the Italian Language First. operations against the Americans. WHEN THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE FIRST

WHEN THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE FIRST APPEARED.—The extraordinary fact is that, though the Italian language in its present form does not appear in any documents of which we have cognizance before the eighth century, and then only fragmentarily, yet suddenly, on the revival of letters, it burst forth complete, and almost perfect, without going through the 'gradual changes which can be clearly traced. Surely this indicates that it had long existed in the common speech of the people. If it appears as a finished language in literature in general inished language in literature in general espects by the twelfth century, in a form which for 600 years has scarcely altered, it is not to be supposed that it then suddenly sprang out of the earth, but that it had long existed as a language. Even then, when it first appears in its present form, Latin continued still to be used in all documents and in literature. documents and in literature; and when Dante broke from its fetters to write hisgreat poem in the common tongue, he was guilty of a violent literary innovation. Nor without hesitation and long consideration did he decide upon this course. He at first contemplated writing his "Commedia" in Latin, and only after repeated trials finally decided upon the vulgar tongue. Petrarch had less courage, and wrote his poem, "Africa," by which he thought to immortalize himself, in Latin; whereas, in fact, he is only known at the present day by his poems in the language of the people.—North American Review.

THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.—The indis-soluble connection of the enjoyment and the dignity of property with the discharge of public duties was the pre-eminent merit of feudalism, and it is one of the special excellencies of English institutions that they have in a great measure preserved this connection, notwithstanding the necessary dissolution of the feudal system. This achievement has been the result of more than one agency, and of the accumulated traditions of many generations. The formation of an unpaid magistracy, and the great governing duties thrown upon the House of Lords, combined with the vast territorial possessions and the country tastes of the

possessions and the country tastes of the upper classes, have made the gratuitous discharge of judicial, legislative, and administrative functions the natural accompaniment of a considerable social position, while the retrospective habits which an aristocracy creates perpetuate and intensify the feelings of an honourable ambition. The feelings of an honourable ambilion. The memory of great ancestors, and the desire not to suffer a great name to fade, become an incentive of the most powerful kind. A point of honour conducive to exertion is created, and men learn to labour with that of the social c they deem most desirable. A body of men is thus formed who, with circumstances peculiarly favourable for the successful propeculiarly favourable for the successful prosecution of important unremunerative labours, combine dispositions and habits eminently laborious, and who have at the same time an unrivalled power of infusing by their example a love of labour into the whole community. The importance of the influence thus exercised will scarcely, I think, be overlooked by those who will remember, on the one hand, how many great nations and how many long periods have been almost destitute of developed talent, and, on the other hand, how very little evidence we have of the existence

nations and how many long periods have been almost destitute of developed talent, and, on the other hand, how very little evidence we have of the existence of any great difference in respect to innate ability between different nations or ages. The amount of realized talent in a community depends mainly on the circumstances in which it is placed, and, above all, upon the disposition that animates it. It depends upon the force and direction that have been given to its energies, upon the nature of its ambitions, upon its conception and standard of dignity. In all large classes who have great opportunities, and, at the same time, great temptations, there will be innumerable examples of men who neglect the former and yield to the latter; but it can hardly, I think, be denied that in no other country has so large an amount of salutary labour been gratuitously accomplished by the upper classes as in England; and in the present day, at least, aristocratic influence in English legislation is chiefly to be traced in the number of offices that are either not at all or insufficiently paid. The impulse which was first given in the sphere of public life has gradually extended through many others, and in addition to many statesmen, orators, or soldiers—in addition to many men who have exhibited an admirable administrative skill in the management of vast properties and the improvement of numerous dependents—the English aristocracy has been extremely rich in men who, as poets, historians, art-critics, linguists, philologists, antiquaries, or men of science, have attained a great, or at least a respectable, eminence. The peers in England have been specially connected with two classes. They are the natural representatives of the whole body of country gentlemen, while, from their great wealth and their town lives, they are intimately connected with that important and rapidly increasing class who have amassed or inherited large fortunes from commerce or manufactures, whose politics during the early Hanoverian period they steadily r

W. M. GILES, Esq., DEAR SIR: I used your Iodide of Ammonia Linimant on Flora Temple's high pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful;

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AGRICULTURAL

OUR FARMERS' CLUB.

This week we publish the essay which usined the second poize in our first competition. It contains smany good ideas, an inst touches on one of the most important abjects which can be discussed by Cansdian farmers, the selling system. Will out friends give their experiences? Amongs the competitors for our prizes, Farmer Son, of Winfield P. C., deserves to be commended. We will be happy to hear from him again, and although he did not win prize this time, he came very near it.

One of the competitors speaks fawour ably of the use of "Cattle Feeds" unde certain circumstances, and mentions the Norkshire, the Devombire, and Hagyard's the recommends their use as appetisers:

Jan. 18th, 1876. OUR FARMERS' CLUB.

Jan. 18th, 1878. Jan. 18th, 1876.

iDear Sir,—I believe I forgot to mentio in my article on "The Care of Cattile, how I fed my cows. I have swing door suspended from above with small stratinges, one door to two cows, about I inches wide, and fastened at the botto with a button. When I go to feed m cows I turn the button, raise up the doo and fasten it above by a strap which hitch on a nail. If the weather is cold let it down when done feeding but if war ar moderate I leave the door up. I er moderate I leave the door up. this method of stating stock each own has to eat what is give her and no more, but if they are left loc and fed in the yard, with open shed to in, the stronger beasts tyranize over tweaker ones and frequently kill some the smaller. Yours fastinilly, WALSINGHAM.

The subject of our pent prize essay

Hew to grow, proper sons, and varieting the articles to be in by March 1st, 18. The prizes will be mentioned in our new bar.

PERTE COUNTY, Jan. 24th, 1878.—Do sir.—The spring wheats which I have so for the past two years are the Fife, the rehaff and a small quantity of Red Rive. The red chaff yielded by far the best. the spring of 1876 I bought three bush of it. The crop from this was thirty-the bushels of good plump wheat and the River and Fife were both light crops. 1877 I sowed the red chaff or on peast ble, twelve acres, this when thrashed a cleared made 409 bushels of wheat. I field had given two heavy crops of cloprevious to the peas. The land is gold and I wish to ask through Mail how red fern and Egyptian wheats this year.

this year.
THOMAS FULLARTON

CARE OF CATTLE. One of the first things we as boys a farm have to do, as to assist in the car the cattle. Such being the case she make it suggestive that it is of the first portance in a farmer's education, but fortunately the hint is not always ta There is no greater leakage on a farm want of care of the stock. A farmer want of care of the stock. A farmer have good crops every year and self-surplus at good prices, be sober, and entravagant, and in fact be to all appares growing wealthy, yet through one leakage be fighting the wolf all life. The reason is quite simple; it more to feed his stock than he make his crops. For instance, I know a farmet a thousand miles from the County York (so noted for its fine stock, farms, and good farmers), who over farms, and good farmers), who of splendid farm of one hundred acres in class order. He is industrious, sober extravagant, and does his work in gently, in fact, he is a first-class far But (ah, that BUT, what a little word how expressive) he does not take sets in they are as bare and dry as a fine cattle are then almost starving, never soils). And as soon as the meane cut they are turned on them, so the meadows are kept as bare as the tures, to a great extent, destroying the hay crop. The cattle are always pooting the profits of the dairy are nil.

There is no water on the farm, e well, and as it takes a long time to water for such a number of cattle, the and dog take them to a creek, nearly get so poor that the farmer is oblig commence feeding hay and roots to them alive, when they eat such mous quantities that the farmer is of to buy, even then, and is oblig start the next spring the same as the Can you wonder that this farmer is in His boys knowing that their father as good crops as his neighbours, as good farmer (except in this respect) are the impression that farming is not readily and consequently as last as the up are leaving the farm for othe suits. This is not a solitary in nor is it overdrawn. There are just such farmers, with just such in their pockets.

The care of cattle may be classified the following heads:—

1. Proper food and plenty of it seasons of the year.

1. Proper food and plenty of it seasons of the year.
2. Pure water whenever required
3. Shelter from both heat and of
4. Cleanliness, kind treatment, e
The cow is a great lover of plan
food of a succulent nature, consetheir food during summer should. There are two methods in use in cattle during summer, pasturing aring. Pasturing is the simplest alabour. Care should be taken the weeds are not allowed to grow in ture. Such plants as lobelia poison ivy, or wild parsley are very ous. There are many others that affect not only the health of the coalso the milk from that cow, and quently, the persons using such miles in seeding down a pasture a milester of grasses shown. By this means more pagrown on the same acreage, and the better quality than there would be one or two kinds were sown. It is expensive on the first start, but well in the end. A very good milester of the pasture is 5 lbs. white clove lineers 4 lbs. red medium clove. well in the end. A very good minerattle pasture is 5 lbs. white clove lucern, 4 lbs. red medium clove meadow fescue, 2 lbs. fescue grass sweet vernal, 3 lbs. Kentucky blue lbs. orchard grass. Such a pastur green all the season, some of the standing the dry weather remarks the quantities given here are suffit two acres. The grass should be we the spring before the cattle are tit (say 4 or 5 inches high) otherwise eaten bare, and have no chrecover, long before corn or tares had to assist it. Horsetooth very valuable for cattle, no of giving the same weight of gree the acre. It should always be assist the pastures.

In the other method (soiling) it impossible to do without corn, clover, tares, rye, &c., are suitable

story of The Accomplished Tea-kettle in the story of The Accomplished Tea-kettle in very old, and numberless versions of it form a staple dramatic, poetic, or artistic divarsion of the Japanese. Briefly, it is related that a company of priests, who dwelt by themselves in a temple, were affrightened by their tea-kettle suddenly becoming covered with fur and walking about the room. It bothesed them very much by its pranks, being part of time a useful and sober culinary utensil and partly a mischievous badger. Catching it and shutting it up in a bex, they sold it to a travelling tinker for a trifle, thinking themselves well rid of it. But the tinker, though servelly affrightened when he found what a hargain he had gotten, shrewdly put his bewitched tea-kettle to good account. He travelled far and wide exhibiting his wonderful beast, which diligently performed on the slack-nope. Princesses and nobles came in throngs to see his show; and so he made himself very rich by his unique entertainment. The lucky tinker and his accomplished tea-kettle furnish forth adventures for the Japanese play-goer as numerous and various as those of our Humpty, Dumpty, dear to the heart of avery English-speaking child. On the reverse of another fan you discover an illustration of fairy lore. A hare and a badger, grotesquely dressed in watermen's garb, are each paddling about in boats on a small sheet of water. They glare at each defiantly, but the hare, notwithstanding he keeps his simple expression, seems to have the advantage of the other. The hare and the badger, in the story of The Crackling Mountain, were old foes, and had many a tussle, in which the hare usually got the best of his adversary.

Finally the hare, having built a wooden boat, set off on a voyage to the capital of the moon, inviting his enemy to accompany him. The wary hadger vertured.

Finally the hare, having built a wooden boat, set off on a voyage to the capital of the moon, inviting his enemy to accompany him. The wary badger refused, but building a boat of clay, he followed the hare. The waves washed the elay so that it began to dissolve; then the hare, paddling his crart full upon the luckless badger, crushed his sinking boat, and the wicked animal perished miserably in the waters. In these fanciful pictorial conceits the Japanese greatly excel. Hoksar, a Japanese artist, says an intelligent writer on Asiatic art, has modestly protested that it is more easy to draw things one has never seen than to represent objects with which everybody is samiliar. But these fantastic creations of the imagination are all so carefully and characteristically limned that they deceive by their realism. You think that these odd creatures must have been studied from life. You pay an unconscious tribute to life. You pay an unconscious tribute to the artist's wise interpretations of nature; for his fundamental idea is natural.

Pie Crust.—One cupful lard, three cupfuls sifted flour, three-fourths cupful very cold water, a little salt; rub the lard and

flour together; when thoroughly mixed, add the water, dropping it slowly. Potato and Sausage Meat Pie.—Well but-ter the inside of a pie dish, and fill it with potatoes mashed in butter, mixed with sausage meat. Season it with salt and pepper, cover it with paste, and bake it.

Scotch Soup.—Cut some leg of beef in pieces, and put it in a saucepan with three quarts of water. Add some neck of mutton and half a pound of barley. Let them boil until the harley is soft, then add a fowl, with spinach and onions.

dish.

An Excellent Gingerbread.—One pint of molasses, one teacup of butter, half a teacupful hot water, one teaspoonful soda, half a teaspoonful pulverized alum dissolved in the hot water, two tablespoonfuls ginger; the whole mixed thoroughly with enough of flour to roll out and cut in cards. Bake at one in a quick over.

of flour to roll out and cut in cards. Bake at once in a quick oven.

To Dry Plums—Split ripe plums, take the stones from them, and lay them on plates to dry in a warm oven or hot sun. Turn them frequently in order that they may dry evenly; bring them in before the dew falls at night, and do not put them out until the sun will be on them. When perfectly dry place them in paper bags, and hang in an airy place.

Flour Pudding.—Take one quart of sweet milk, one teaspoonful salt, half a

sweet milk, one teaspoonful salt, half a teacup of sugar, mix, boil and thicken with one teacup of wheat flour, wet with cold milk and stir until it boils again, then remove from the fire. When half cold add two well-heat news and flower than the cold add two well-beaten eggs, and flavour with nutmeg or lemon. Add raisins if you choose. Bake half an hour. To be eaten cold, with

well-beaten eggs, and flavour with nutmeg or lemon. Add raisins if you choose. Bake half an hour. To be eaten cold, with or without sweetened cream.

Iced Apples.—Pare, corn, and slice ten apples of a large, tart kind. Bake them till nearly done. Put them away to get entirely cold; then prepare some icing as for apple meringue, and first pouring off all the juice, lay the icing thickly on the top and sides as much as you can. Return them to the oven to just harden and be set. Serve with cream. This is very beautiful either for dessert or for tea.

English Pudding.—Raisias well stoned but not chopped, one pound; currants, one pound, chopped suet, one pound; crumbled bread, three ounces of sugar, one halfounce grated lemon-peel, a blade of mace, one-half of a nutmeg, one teaspoonful of ginger, six eggs well beaten. Work thoroughly together, tie firmly in a cloth or bag, allowing room to swell, and boil two hours.

Chocolate Cream.—Scrape two squares of chocolate and put them into a stewpan with two ounces of sugar, a pint of milk, and a half-pint of cream; let it boil until a third of it is consumed, and when half cold beat up the yolks of six eggs with it; strain the whole through a seive, and then put the small cups or dishes in which the cream is to be served into a pan containing enough boiling water to reach above half way up the cream.—Cover the pan, and lay fire on the lid; boil it till done, and serve cold.

Transparent Pudding.—Warm half a pound of fresh butter, but do not allow it to melt. Mix with it half a pound of powdered loaf-sugar, and stir them together till they are perfectly light. Add a small nutmeg grated, or half a large one. Beat eight eggs as light as possible, and stir them gradually into the butter and sugar. Finish it with sufficient extract of roses to give a fine flavour. Stir the whole very hard, butter a deep dish, put in the mixture, and bake it half an hour. Serve it up cold. You may bake this pudding in puff-paste.

Fried Chicken.—"Our folks don't allow me to put a single don't a

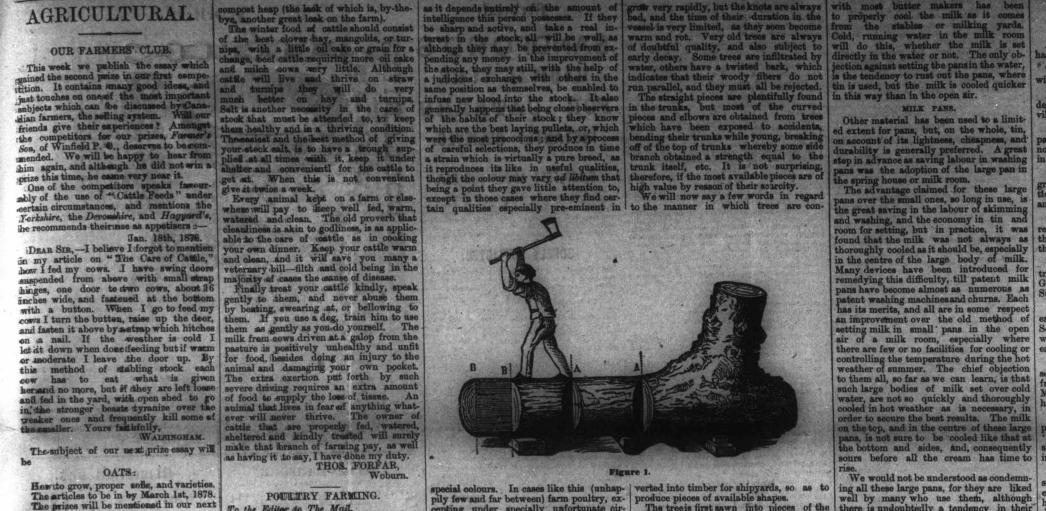
AGRICULTURAL

Hawito grow, proper solls, and varieties.

The articles to be in by March 1st, 1878.

The prizes will be mentioned in our next number.

To the Editor do The Mail.



How to grow, proper soils, and varieties.

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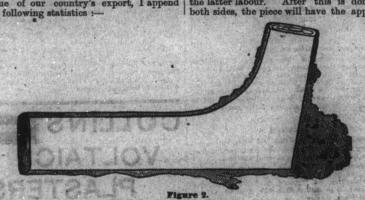
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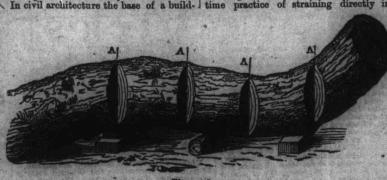
The exportations of live stock during the year 1877 have been considerably in norcease of asysthing before known, and, amongst others, poultry of all sorts, and eggs, have paid shandsome pastic. Polity red chaff and a small quantity of Red River.

The red chaff yielded by far the best. In the spoing of 1876 I bought three bushels of it. The crop from this was thirty-two bushels af good plump wheat and the Red River.

The trop from this was thirty-two bushels of yielded by far the bushels of it. The crop from this was thirty-two bushels af good plump wheat and the Red River and Fife were both light crops. In this spoing of 1876 I bought three bushels belt, twelve scres, this when thrashed and cleared make 409 bushels of wheat. This field had gives from early clearly and the spoing of the content of the production, the production of the production, the production, the production of the production of the production, the production of the production, the produced in one season, and the almost produced in one season, and th







si in the tendency to rust out the pans, where the in sued, but the milt is cooled quicker in this way than in the open air.

Other material has been used to a limited extent for pans, but, on the whole, it in the open air.

Other material has been used to a limited extent for pans, but, on the whole, it in the open air of a many perfected. Against a spension of the lightness, cheames, and durability is generally preferred. Against a spension of the large pans are the adoption of the large pan in the spring house or milk room. The advantage claimed for these large pans over the small ones, so long in use, is the great saving in the labour of skinning and washing, and the economy in tin and room for setting, but in practice, it was 157. Of these 50 were Grade B.

The number of teachers' certificates granted at the recent December examinating and washing, and the economy in tin and room for setting, but in practice, it was 157. Of these 50 were Grade B.

The number of teachers in Ontario who retired from the profession during the last force where the small past milk in the centre of the large body of milk. Many devices have been introduced for remedying this difficulty, till patent milk apan have become almost as numerous as passed to the contract of the string milk in small pans in the open air of a milk room, especially when the temperature during the hot weather of a milk room, especially when the temperature during the hot weather of summer. The chief objection to them all, so far as we can learn, is the contract. All the course of the peace of the profession during the last school based above that the centre of the large bodies of milk set over cold water, are not so quickly and throughly cooled in hot weather as is necessary, in order to scoure the best results. The milk of the proposition of the propo

same." It will, no doubt, be an interestsome before all the cream has time to
not be the bottom and aides, and, consequently
some before all the cream has time to
not would not be understood as condomning all these large pans, for they are liked
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EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Prof. Dana, of New Haven, Cona., has been awarded the Copley Medal by the Royal Society of London, England.

The Friends' Association. of Philadelphia, organized in 1863, for the relief of coloured freedmen has spent \$327,623 for coloured schools in the South.

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FOREIGN NEWS THE EASTERN CONFLIC

ARMISTICE SIGN STILITIES SUSPE ITIONS OF THE PR

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The War.—An armistice has been da a cessation of hostilities order rotocol consists of the following litions:—Erection of Bulgaria into injustity; a war indemnity or termon penalty; a war indemnity or termon and a ferritory for each; reason of territory for each; reason and Heragoving; an ulteritanding between the Sultan and the perarching the Darubian fortnesses and E. Vienna special states all the ave consented to Count Andrass cost to hold a conference there, be darusing despatch, while agree the Austrian suggestin for a condense of the smaller States; and pecial from the Austrian capitusis suggests, while agree the Austria does not insist upon its be in Vienna. In consequence of the garrison at Widdies, the garrison at Widdies, the garrison at Widdies, the garrison at Widdies, the garrison at windrawn, an increase in the mighbouring to poscial, has declared that any ments made at Kezamik modification of that any weight and the conditions in him rolve a flagrant violation of that the bardanged time tests have been into the Dardanelles only to be undered and with Dardanelles only to be undered and states he has been into the partial parties that Russia on the Dardanelles only to be undered and states he has been into the darker and marked that Russia.