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HOW TO BECOME AGENTS.

The Weekly Mail.
VOL. VI. NO. 268. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAME—On the 8th April, at Fort Garry, the wife of James A. Grahame, Esq., Hudson's Bay Company, of a daughter.

ADAMS—In London, on the 8th May, the wife of Ed. Adams, of a daughter.

DUPEYSER—At Ottawa, on the 7th instant, the wife of Mr. John Shepherd, Rideau street, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—On the 9th instant, at 86 Beech street, the wife of Alexander H. Wright, of a daughter.

MCDONNOUGH—On the 10th instant, at 82 Maitland street, the wife of Jas McDonnough, of a son.

GILMOUR—At 236 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, on the 11th instant, the wife of Robt. Gilmour, C.E., of a son.

STONE—On the 12th instant, at 239 Yonge street, the wife of W. H. Stone, of a son.

SOMERS—At Avenue Road, Yorkville, May 15th, the wife of F. Somers, of a daughter.

SEVERNIGHT—At Florence, on Tuesday, the 8th May, 1877, the wife of James A. Severright, M.D., of a son.

CALDBECK—At Owen Sound, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Caldbeck, of a son.

FLEMING—On the 12th inst., at No. 39 Walton street, the wife of Thomas A. Fleming, Accountant Provincial Insurance Company, of a daughter.

FULLER—In Kingston, on the 10th inst., the wife of W. H. Fuller, of a daughter, still-born.

FOSTER—On the 7th inst., at The Pines, Davisville, the wife of T. G. Foster, of a daughter.

CHAMP—At 115 Peter street, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. J. S. Champ, of a daughter.

EGELTON—In Petersville, on the 14th instant, the wife of Thos. W. Egelton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MORTIMER—STRONACH—In Guelph, on the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Bowie, John Mortimer, to Mary Ann Stronach, both of Guelph.

NELLES—VANDUSEN—On Tuesday, 8th May, at the residence of the bride's father, Dunville, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, William Nelles, of Lynedoch, Chrysler, to Maggie, eldest daughter of Peter Vandusen, Esq., Dunnville.

Caledonia and Cayuga papers please copy.

O'NEIL—SPENCER—At St. Mary's church, Owen Sound, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Father Graneier, Mr. R. O'Neil, M. D., of Hamilton, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Spencer, Owen Sound.

REID—HALE—On Thursday, 10th May, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Mickle, Frank W. Reid to Mary E., only daughter of Henry Hale, Esq., all of Oakville.

DEATHS.

MILLS—In Belleville, on the 8th inst., Mary Helena, second daughter of Mr. J. H. Mills, aged 3 years and 3 months.

LOCKE—In St. Catharines, on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst., Kate Amelia, daughter of Anthony Locke, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 2 days.

MURRAY—On the 8th inst., Hannah Jane Emily Maude, third daughter of the late Davidson Monroe Murray.

SPENCE—On the 10th inst., at 19 Hayter street, Phoebe Frances Spence, aged 15 months and 2 weeks.

BOGGS—Suddenly, at 59 Terauley street, William Nassau Biggar, Messenger Public School Board, formerly of Kilskeddix, County Cavan, Ireland, aged 70 years.

CHAUD—Suddenly, at Montreal, Francois Chaud, Esq., of Black River, in the 78th year of his age.

BRICKNALL—In Kingston, on May 8th, Matilda Molyneux, wife of Nathan A. Bricknall, Esq., of Ernestown, aged 34 years.

JEFFERSON—On the 11th instant, Hugh Jefferson, Esq., C.E.

ROBINSON—In Kingston, on Thursday, the 10th of May, Emma Gertrude, infant daughter of Mr. W. Robinson, jr., aged 8 days.

VENNOR—At Montreal, on the 9th instant, Marion Paterson, wife of Henry Vennor, Esq., aged 79 years.

BAYLY—At 498 Jarvis street, on Saturday evening, Susan Jeanne, wife of Wm. Bayly, and daughter of the late Hon. John Wilson, aged 37 years and 9 months.

ROY—At Brantford, on the 10th inst., Mary wife of Jos. E. Roy, aged 64 years, 5 months and 25 days.

BECK—On Sunday, the 13th inst., Samuel Beck, eldest son of Mr. Jacob Beck, aged 27 years.

LAYTON—At Markland, on the 12th. Minor Stephens, the beloved wife of D. L. Layton, Dominion Land Surveyor, aged fifty-four years.

WHITLAW—At noon today, aged 80 Elm street, Mary, relict of the late Captain John Whitlaw, aged 48 years.

GOWAN—In Kingston, on Friday, May 11th, Infant son of Capt. John Gowan.

MOORE—In Brantford, on Thursday, 10th inst., James Moore, C.E., aged 62 years.

WRIGHT—In London, on Friday, 11th inst., Eliza, beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Wright, and eldest daughter of Mr. James Creighton, aged 40 years and 9 months.

HOUSTON—On the 10th instant, at the residence of his father, No. 39 Brock street, Thomas Coulson Houston, youngest son of William Houston, Esq., aged 19 months and 19 days.

FARRY—Of consumption of the lungs, on the 14th instant, Thomas Henry Fabry, aged 30 years.

CHAPMAN'S NEW HEAVE Remedy. A warranted cure for heaves in 10 days. Guaranteed to cure any horse. Price $1. J. CHAPMAN, Ridgetown. 265-36 e.o.w.

KUAINT, KUEER, AND KURIOUS. OUS is the valuable book we give to all. Full Sheet Music, Jun 1 Size, many beautiful gravings. Excites two three cent stamps, and 50 cents. HEARCE & CO., 712 Broadway, N. York. 263-8

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NOTICE.
I beg to thank my numerous patrons throughout the Provinces for the liberal support they have been pleased to give me during my past seven years' connection with the machine oil business.
I have now formed a partnership with the [illegible]
ANDERSON & McCOLL,
of this city, lubricating oil dealers, and would solicit for the new firm the continued patronage of all my old customers, and they shall be pleased to see our offices, No. 11 Adelaide Street east (Rossin House Block).
We will continue to supply and guarantee the same quality of oils as heretofore furnished by me.
GEO. B. STOCK.
Toronto, Januray 22, 1877.
Referring to the above, we take much pleasure in announcing that the business heretofore carried on by
MR. GEO. B. STOCK,
as the manufacturer of the celebrated
Stock's Extra Machine Oils,
has this day been united with that of the ma. [illegible] and business under the firm of
ANDERSON & McCOLL,
and a partnership formed between the respective members thereof under the name and style of
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Our new oil house opens under the most favorable auspices, the firms composing the united the extensive experience in this line of business.
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is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.
Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.
THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and principal point in Ontario, and largely in the adjoining Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.
THE WEEKLY MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at their offices, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto. T. C. PATTESON, Manager.

"PROMOTION MONEY."

In our summary of English news, a few days ago, mention was made of a death-blow to "promoters," in the form of a Chancery judgment compelling the notorious Baron Grant to refund some £85,000 sterling which he had fraudulently appropriated as a slight recompense for his labour, and risk, and self-sacrifice in getting up a certain limited liability company. A London correspondent says that the public were invited to subscribe £300,000 as the capital of the concern, believing that they were to pay this sum for the property which the company was to acquire; while in point of fact the property was obtained for less than three-fourths of that amount, more than a fourth going to the "Baron" as promoter. Mr. Grant once testified in Court that the risks and expenses of promotion were so large that only a small portion of the sum agreed upon as promotion money could be considered clear profit. The truth of this representation does not, however, appear to be confirmed by the details in the case of Baronat Grant, who, in the matter of the Mr. Rodrigues with reference to carrying out the election orders. Mr. Lafamme told me that these men who were going to vote against him were to be got rid of at all hazards. I afterwards got a list from Rodrigue of the men working at the quarry who were to be got rid of.

Q. What did you understand your instructions were about getting rid of them? A. They were to be sent to repair a wharf near Point Claire.

Q. When? A. On the morning of the election.

Q. How far was this from the polls? A. It was four miles.

Q. Those men were electors in St. Geneviève? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know a man named Meloche? A. I do. The Monday before the election Rodrigue brought me the quarry and I put him on because I was told he was a good, intelligent man. I had a conversation of those much-coveted minerals were assured of a fortune that was beyond the risk of speculation. I, for my share of the property appear to have had their apprehensions of a tumble; at all events they evinced an extraordinary anxiety to sell. At the beginning of 1873 they instructed a firm of solicitors, the Messrs. Dudgeon, to find a purchaser, and to be guided by a Mr. Richardson, a financial agent in London and Manchester, who introduced Mr. Carlton to them. The gentleman considered the bargain. The terms were that Mr. Carlton should pay down £200,000, which on the yield from the mines would bring out a company by a certain day to complete the purchase. If he did the deposit money was to be refunded, and Mr. Carlton was to receive a commission of £85,000. Mr. Carlton was little more than a cipher pigeon in the negotiation. The deposit money for the purchase was by Albert Grant. It was he, also, who formed the company, and bore the preliminary expenses of the prospectus, printing, and so on. The transaction was completed in due time, and the deposit money was paid through Mr. Richardson, who retained for his own share £7,500; Mr. Carlton received £12,500, and the remaining £65,000 went to Mr. Grant. Out of this latter sum Mr. Grant paid upwards of £9,000, partly as gratuities and partly in discharge of preliminary expenses, so that he appears to have netted a clear gain of nearly £56,000. In addition to this, £6,000, Mr. R. S. Bagnall, the tenant for life, agreed to pay to his co-trustees and to the firm of solicitors £20,000 out of his own pocket. Neither the Directors nor the shareholders of the company that was thus formed were aware of these large payments until more than a year later. When, at last, the matter came to their cognizance an inquiry was set on foot, and as its result proceedings were instituted praying either that the sale should be set aside, or that the trustees and the various promoters—the Messrs. Dudgeon, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Carlton, and Mr. Grant—should be ordered to pay back to the company the sum of £105,500, the amount of the several sums mentioned above. In the course of the proceedings, however, the position of the parties to the sale was compromised by the payment to the company of £55,000. The cause, as ultimately heard, resolved itself into the question whether the promotion money was or was not to be refunded. The company had in the interval by judgment in the New Sombrero Phosphate case, in which the Court of Appeal disclaimed the idea that there could be a fiduciary relationship between promoters and shareholders; and it could not be denied that the principle laid down by Lord of Harrington had announced his intention of resigning the leadership should any consideration be given, but that it support the resolutions if they originally stood. At the opening Mr. Trevelyan moved an amendment to the resolution, Mr. Gladstone withdrew the third and fourth, and the House agreed to allow the first two to stand. Mr. Gladstone to abandon the latter two and to move only the first, as it stood, together with the amendment moved by Mr. Trevelyan. And thus what the House had to consider was brought down to these two resolutions:

"1. That this House finds just cause of dissatisfaction and complaint at the conduct of the Ottoman Porte with regard to the engagements entered into by the Powers in the Treaty of Paris, 1856, and relative to the massacres in Bulgaria.

"2. That until such conduct be essentially changed and guarantees be held of the future, this House cannot regard the promises or ostensible measures of the Porte shall have been provided, the Government will be fully justified in, and will have lost all claim to receive either the material or the moral support of the British Crown.

"3. That in the midst of the complications that exist, and in view of the long and bloody bagnio, this House earnestly desires the influence of the British Crown in the councils of Europe, to be exerted in view to the early and effectual development of local self-government for the provinces of the disturbed provinces of Turkey by putting an end to the oppression which they have so long and so severely upon them of any other foreign dominion.

"4. That bearing in mind the wise and patriotic counsels of Lord Beaconsfield in the Protocol of April, 1826, and the Treaty of 1857, with respect to Greece, this House further earnestly desires that the influence of the British Crown can be put into a decisive attitude in concert of the European Powers in exacting from the Ottoman Porte, by their united authority, such changes in the administration of Turkey as they may deem to be necessary for the protection of humanity and the effective defence against intrigue, and for the peace of the world.

"5. That a humble address, setting forth the prayer of this House, according to the tenor of the foregoing resolutions, be prepared and transmitted to Her Majesty."

As the mover explained, there were substantially only four resolutions, the fifth having been merely to the effect that those proceeding should be embodied in the form of an address to the Throne. Now let us observe what followed. On the 3rd inst. Lord Elcho presented the following amendment, in amendment to Mr. Gladstone's five

"That the House, while anxious to promote the welfare of the Christian subjects of the Sultan and all under his sway, condemns the interference of foreign Powers by force of arms in the internal administration of the Ottoman Empire. This House is satisfied that her Majesty's Government, acting constitutionally as long as our interests are not affected by the war which unfortunately is waging against Turkey, will not fail to take such steps as would enable them, should occasion arise, promptly to protect our interests and maintain our Empire in the East."

On the 7th inst., the day set for the opening of the debate, Mr. Gladstone would, on the advice of Earl Granville, withdraw the greater part of the resolutions and moved the remainder, as the subject of a serious division of the Liberal Party, which appeared imminent; it having been intimated that Lord Hartington and the Marquis of Hartington had announced his intention of resigning the leadership should any consideration be given, but that it support the resolutions if they originally stood. At the opening Mr. Trevelyan moved an amendment to the resolution, Mr. Gladstone withdrew the third and fourth, and the House agreed to allow the first two to stand. Mr. Gladstone to abandon the latter two and to move only the first, as it stood, together with the amendment moved by Mr. Trevelyan. And thus what the House had to consider was brought down to these two resolutions:

"1. That this House finds just cause of dissatisfaction and complaint at the conduct of the Ottoman Porte with regard to the despatch written by Lord Derby on the 21st Sept., 1876, and relative to the massacres in Bulgaria.

"2. That this House is of opinion that the Porte by its conduct towards its subject populations has forfeited all guarantees for their better government, has lost its claim to receive the moral and material support of Great Britain."

Whereas, Mr. Gladstone's second resolution affirmed that the Porte would be deemed to have lost all claim to the moral and material support of Great Britain until the conduct of the Ottoman Porte was changed, Mr. Trevelyan's amendment treats the deed as already done and the authority of the Government of the third and fourth resolutions appears to have been a realization of the authority given to the Crown to make domestic reforms at a time when the question between Turkey and Russia was not involved, and the authority given of the council table to that of the field of battle. The *Times* considers the first resolution little more than a truism—something that everybody in England believes and nobody denies. To the second resolution it makes the objection that England should not pledge herself to support Turkey under any conditions whatever; a view of the matter which may suggest to us why Mr. Trevelyan's amendment was substituted. Both these resolutions is characterized as being "simply a record of Ministerial admissions;" which very well agrees with the *Standard's* idea of the whole lot as being merely a salute with blank cartridge. The *Daily News* sustains Mr. Gladstone's resolutions as originally presented, and says that if the Liberal Party cannot unite in support of them it will be because the character of the Party is below the mark. The *Telegraph* finds special fault with Mr. Gladstone for dragging the Porte to the bar of Parliament, while the Czar now entering on a career of bloodshed, is left conspicuous by his absence. Pending the fuller accounts of the event of the debate which we shall shortly have by mail, we may conjecture that the *Telegraph's* estimate of the resolutions was substantially that adopted by the House. It says: "They (the resolutions) have merely the slightest possible connection with the actual circumstances of to-day. They are not only devoid of any allusion to the Power which is the real cause of all in pursuit of ambitious schemes, but they leave out of consideration the vital interest of England struck at so directly by the aggressor. Moreover, they demand from Turkey achievements which no country in a state of war was ever before required to accomplish—the complete reform of its internal administration, in the very work which Russia has drawn the sword to prevent. . . . * While Russian *corps d'armée* are in full march on Constantinople and Erzerroum, diplomatists are to meet and discuss administrative reforms in a country on the verge of political extinction from physical violence. . . . more impracticable proposal was never laid before a deliberative assembly."

C. Dickinson, the well-known druggist at New Britain, Conn., is also an extensive and successful farmer. He has one method of sowing yellow *globe* turnips with great success. He takes the ashes which is to be commended. His crop of turnips last year yielded very largely. Some of them grew to the size of four pounds—fourteen ounces. He regards one of the best paying crops when sown with grain.—*N. E. Homestead.*

THE STANDARD.

How It Was Elevated Into the Blue Empyrean by Mr. Lafflamme and the "Liberals" in Jacques Cartier.

Montreal, May 15.—The Jacques Cartier County election trial, Hon. R. Laflamme, opened yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Wilfred Dorion.

W. S. Hemming, sworn, remembers the election in Jacques Cartier; was the foreman of the quarry at St. Geneviève, in the employment of Rodgers, Kelly, & Co., Government contractors for section 10, Lachine canal.

Q. Tell us what instructions you received about the election? A. I think it was on the Wednesday previous to the election Mr. Rodrigue came to the quarry and said I was to go with Mr. Rodgers to Beloir's hotel and meet Mr. Laflamme. I did go to the hotel after supper. Mr. Lemay and Mr. Laflamme were at Isle Bizarre. It was late at night when Mr. Laflamme and Mr. Lemay came from Isle Bizarre. I had an interpreter—Mr. Le Blanc. We had a conversation. Mr. Laflamme said he was a poor man, he had spent his money in the election and

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1877.

NOTICE.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to the *Weekly Mail*, a paper already affording more reading matter than any other weekly published in Canada, may for the future rely on an extended report of Parliamentary proceedings appearing in our columns. Beautiful type, brighter type, smaller than that hitherto used for Parliamentary reporting, has been procured, and while the actual difficulty of reading will not be increased, the amount of matter which we are able to provide in this department of the paper will be doubled.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE QUESTION OF A DISSOLUTION.

The St. John *Freeman*, Mr. Speaker Anglin's newspaper, ridicules the rumour that Parliament will be dissolved this year and a general election held. It appears there are some thirty members in the House of Commons who now sit there under a cloud, and who may have their seats declared vacant but it holds that even then, with a majority of fifty-six at his back, Mr. Mackenzie is neither called upon nor would he be justified in taking such a step. The *Freeman* declares—what everybody must always have been convinced of—that "dissolution will not take place until the session of 1878 has been held and concluded."—*Ministerial Paper.*

Mr. Anglin's newspaper makes light of a very serious matter. It admits "there are some thirty members in the House of Commons who now sit there under a cloud, and who may have their seats vacated," but what of that? Will not the Premier be still left with a working majority? What need to look at the matter in any other light than the possibility of calling the Government ship, even though it be under severe stress of weather and with a storm jib and a double-reefed mainsail? What of the morality of the thing? What of the fact that thirty members, corrupted by the Ministry—yes, some of the corrupted being of the Government party—sit in Parliament in defiance of the statute passed to keep it pure? Mr. Anglin evidently deals with considerations as of small importance. He has had a remarkable experience himself of late. With a field defiance of the law, he succeeded every other thought to the paramount one of retaining his seat and the leadership to the last moment of the session. He knew he had violated the law, for he practically confessed as much; and how could he otherwise? Ignorance—he knew he had no right to draw the people's money to the extent of $8,000 last session; he knew that even as Mr. Noxon resigned his seat, so ought he to have done, had the same sense of honour prevailed among him, which, happily, the bitter political strife of this country has not deadened in all our public men. We wonder that Mr. Anglin should say Mr. Mackenzie need not dissolve the House. What *he* has accomplished since the session, they may, should not the Premier try to do with the Parliament?

The correctness of Mr. Anglin's premiss being granted, who can follow him to his conclusion? Think of the man who is still retained in the House of Commons, though legally not even a member of it, while acknowledging that a sixth part of the House must be ejected, should the Parliament ever meet again, coolly and deliberately advising that he should be ejected man by man rather than that the Parliament should be purged of its sinning members by a general election! It is infamous advice. One can understand the Party hack who, refusing to adopt the correspondent of the House, ridicules the thought of a dissolution, but it is not easy to fancy any one, much less the Speaker, asserting that so many as thirty of the present members of the House must lose their seats, and yet advising the First Minister to hold on, because his majority will still be large enough to see him through!

We believe the number of members of the Commons who will be found, some probably innocently, many of them with wonderful shamelessness, to have violated the Independence of Parliament Act, is even greater than stated by Mr. Anglin. Perhaps, but it does not lessen more to his thirty he would have been nearer the fact; and, as will be readily understood, the more numerous the large number is to be found among the followers of the Administration and within the charmed circle of the Cabinet. Mr. Mackenzie knows this just as well as we do, or as Mr. Anglin does. He may have wished to shut his eyes to the ugly facts, but they have forced themselves upon his attention. It is clear what he should do under such circumstances. His duty is plain, even though he may elect not to follow it. He should at once dissolve Parliament, and ask the country to elect a new House of Commons in the place of one a fifth or sixth part of whose members are corrupted by contracts with the Government, or in other ways have vacated their seats. We cannot conceive anything more shameless than the advice tendered him by Mr. Anglin to hold to his polluted House, because, perchance, when the sinners against the law have been expelled, there may still be left to him a majority! Look upon such a miserable calculation of probabilities! Shame upon him who suggests it! And double shame upon the Government which would act upon it!

Mr. Mackenzie, however much he has soiled his skirts as a Minister, must sometimes remember that he promised the people of this country to carry his principles with him into the Government and throughout its entire administration of affairs, and that by express declaration he made himself the special champion of political morality. It is true we have to recall these assurances with a smile—a contemptuous smile, if you will—but, even though his past record is filled almost to the full with damnatory proofs of wrong-doing, he might, by a bold stroke now in the interest of the morality of Parliament, which is synonymous with public morality in general, raise himself in the estimation of those who during the eight three years and a half he has so grievously disappointed. Never in all its history was there a more corrupt Parliament in Canada than that which at present exists. Of no previous Parliament could it be said that so many of its members were mere vassals of the Administration, directly or by some roundabout process of having money out of the public treasury. It is enough to lessen one's faith in humanity to think that there should be so ingloious an end to the high-sounding professions with which so many of our people were a few years ago daubed.

But if the First Minister is prepared once more to link all thought for public morality, we do not see how he can have the boldness to face this Parliament with the inevitable consequences which are staring him in the face. M. Lamarche having expressed his readiness to resign his seat for Jacques Cartier if the petitioners would withdraw the personal charges against him, it is not too much to say, apart from any special knowledge which we may possess, that he will not have a seat in Parliament next year. There are three other members of the Government who, there is good reason for saying, have placed their seats in the utmost jeopardy. Suppose that, in addition to this, Mr. Mackenzie could justify that (say) a score of the Government's followers must surrender their seats, is this a prospect to be faced by a First Minister with perfect equanimity? We venture to assert that, confronted by such an alternative, he would be impossible for him to carry on his Government. Efforts at reconstruction would naturally suggest themselves, but it is not easy to such discouraging circumstances that a successful *replâtrage* would be likely to take place. So great a number of Mr. Mackenzie has been in Parliament during the past two sessions, he must in such a strait as we have allude, be inevitably sink. There would be no help for him.

We contend, therefore, (1) That he ought to dissolve Parliament, so as to purge it, as also in the interest of public morality. (2) That he must do so to save himself from an utter fall into a position of which it would be impossible for him to escape. He may elect to take the latter course, but it is hard to think he will act so fatuously; and, taking a view of the entire political field, we advise our friends to be prepared for a dissolution at any moment.

MORMON TROUBLES.

The execution of one Mormon leader, for a crime of which others yet unpunished are equally guilty, does not appear to have emboldened the latter into respect for the law. Brigham Young is reported to be preaching a crusade against the "Gentiles," and it is even added that his followers have made considerable military preparations. The New York paper thinks that whether they are contemplating fighting or not, they are doubtless in a state of great uneasiness and apprehension. Some of the more guilty among them fear that justice is about to come upon them at last, and that the fate of Lee may be their own ere long. The conjecture is also advanced that the "prophet" himself, made reckless by a long term of irresponsible authority, is losing his head, and urging on the fanatical Mormons to a direct National Government by force of arms. We should say that it is about time that something decisive was done with Young and his band of fanatics and murderers. One of the "twin relics of barbarism" has been abolished in Utah, and it is probable to the United States that the other still remains.

THE SIMPSON-CARTWRIGHT INTRIGUE.

After considerable delay the Government organ has published the letter which Senator Simpson addressed to the Premier on the subject of the Government deposits shortly after his Reform friends obtained office. The letter is as follows:

(corr.)

[*Private.*]

Ottawa, Dec. 8th, 1873.

Dear Sir,—In accordance with your request, I now state in writing the substance of the conversation that I had the pleasure of having with you on Friday morning in reference to the deposits of the Dominion Government.

I complain that not now, nor perhaps at any other time, have these deposits been fairly divided between the respective Provinces, taking as a basis of such division either population, wealth, the volume of commercial transactions, or the banking capital in them, and that in the different Provinces gross injustice has been shown in the distribution of these deposits by the evident partiality shown to favoured banks or corporations.

I contend that the Province of Ontario has been most unjustly dealt with in the distribution of these deposits; that while it contributes largely to the revenue of the country—many think to the extent of one-half of the gross amount—it has not now, nor has it had for years, one-tenth of the Government deposits or Government business placed with its moneyed institutions. I hold that it has a right to expect and demand from your Government fair play and equal justice in the disposal of your (for the time being) surplus funds.

To prove that our Province is not, and has not been, fairly dealt by, permit me to quote a few figures which I have carefully went now before me, showing the balances held by the Government on the morning of the 3rd instant:

Total amount at credit of Government in all banks of the Dominion, $4,000,000.

In all Ontario banks, $837,000.

In Lower Canada and eastern Provinces banks, $7,400,000.

Or about 10 per cent. of the gross amount in Ontario banks and the credit of Government on the same day.

With the same banks in Ontario, or without interest, $3,753,000. Of this sum Ontario banks only hold $154,000, or less than four per cent.

Do you think that we in Ontario should be satisfied with the state of things indicated by the above figures?

Two of our largest Ontario banks with a united paid-up capital of $3,485,000 (eight and a half millions) had between them on open account $20,000, and the major part of this sum was held in gold and silver. Cities while several Lower Canada banks with not a tithe of this capital, had from five to ten times the amount held by them on deposit, and that not a commercial one, but for nearly (I say reproachfully) two years over one million of the people's money, and a large amount, or portion of it, without interest. The two banks referred to held only $20,000 on the same day, and all our banks only held $154,000 on the same day.

I complain that while our banks in Ontario had in all forms only $837,000, that the banks of Montreal held a much greater sum, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick held $1,700,000, and that, while our whole population of these two Provinces united is not one-half of that of Ontario; nor can I believe that their trade or business is a larger proportion to ours. I contend that the great injustice done to our country in the matter of deposits has been caused by the attentions has been caused them in their dealings with the customers, and has injuriously affected every interest in this Province.

I think I have said enough to prove that Ontario has not been fairly dealt by, and that it is not your fault, or your government, in the name of the people of Ontario, to right the wrong. Let me in conclusion recapitulate the ideas that I beg to commend to your consideration in bringing about this end.

1. I think the Government should still employ the Bank of Montreal as its chief bank agent.

2. I think you should arrange as soon as convenient that the revenue arising from customs duties, which, I am informed, begins to be deposited with the banks of the respective Provinces, yet in selection of banks and living general principles to apply to all.

3. That all the banks have an opportunity of competing for exchange, and that the Government deposits will be placed in the hands of those banks, (and through them the country) will have the use of the Government surplus until required.

May I ask you to give my old friend, Mr. Cameron, your candid and hearty support?

I am, yours truly,

J. SIMPSON.

This circular was beyond question based on a satisfactory answer to his letter to Mr. Cartwright. In the letter, he asks the Government to deal liberally with the banks in Ontario; in the circular he announces that they will be liberally treated. The circular addressed by the manager of the bank to the customers has also directly connected with the letter of the 8th December:

"Dear Sir,—We are largely interest in the success of the Reform Government, and its continuance in power will add largely to the success and prosperity of our bank. We have been informed, Hon. John Carling, upon all our friends to give us a hand for Mr. Cameron and we would esteem it a great favour if you would give us a helping hand along with many of our friends."

The manager's circular and the president's both show beyond question that the letter addressed to Mr. Cartwright had been satisfactorily answered, and as Mr. Cartwright declares that he never wrote either of them on the subject, the conclusion is inevitable that his flying visit "fixed things all right." In the manager's circular, it will be observed, the "blind" about the other banks in Ontario, "and through them the country," being favoured by the Government, is dropped, and the naked fact established that by so many words that Mr. Simpson had made an arrangement with the Finance Minister by which so far as "our bank" was concerned the request in the letter of December would be complied with and Government deposits obtained, notwithstanding the concise of "our bank's" influence on behalf of the Administration.

All this must be remembered, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Cameron's opponent in South Ontario, was Vice-President of "our bank," but the actual management of the head of a banking house calling on its stockholders and customers to vote down one of its chief pillars, and elect an outsider who had no stake either in the bank or the section of the country where it close business, was undertaken by the directors. Mr. Cartwright, in response to Mr. Simpson's letter of December, had agreed to place the immense Government deposits in exchange for the Bank's influence in the district where it is a power, and Mr. Gibbs being politically opposed to the Government had to be defeated in accordance with this agreement.

And Mr. Gibbs was defeated. So too was Mr. W. H. Gibbs in North Ontario. East and West Durham were carried, for heavily taxed people. To add to the official staff in England is simply outrageous. For the most part these men have in the pay of the country are engaged in doing as little as they can for the money they get. The people are not in a mood for emigrating, thanks in a large measure to the extraordinary letter which Mr. Jenkins sent to the *Times* a few years ago and the equally extraordinary means taken by the Canadian Government to "make Canada a cheap country to live in." And as a matter of fact there is no desire on the part of the Government to encourage emigration movements.

This is no time, then, we hold, to push another person in Jenkins' vacated place. But even if the reverse were true, Mr. William Annand is not the man who ought either to receive consideration at the hands of the Government of the Dominion or get this office. He is not a very capable, and is far from being a brilliant man. A wrong estimate of his powers may be formed by the knowledge that he was for several years Premier of Nova Scotia. His Premiership was one of those peculiar events which occur in times when society is moved out of its ordinary channels by disturbing elements. Mr. Annand made himself the special champion of the anti-Union movement. He was frantic in his hostility to Confederation. He wrote against the Dominion, and he threatened "Old England." He avowed the most unblushing annexation sympathies. On the streets of Halifax he openly avowed his prayer that the day might not be far distant when the Union Jack would be lowered on Citadel Hill and the Stars and Stripes run up in its place. He advised armed resistance. He is to-day an "unreconstructed rebel." He would smash the Dominion into atoms, if he had the power. He has not grasp of mind large enough to consider the great future of this country, but he but get fair play from its Government. He has sufficient common sense, we doubt not, to prevent his dubbing Lord Beaconsfield a "Penang lawyer," but so have ninety-nine people out of every hundred in the community. His absence for political record, so far as the Dominion and England are concerned, should have debarred him for ever from office under the Government of this country; it should particularly have debarred him from appointment to an office which, if it is to be anything more than a name, must at times bring him into close contact with the Imperial Government.

An Agent-General in England is an anomalous character at best. His duties are undefined and undefined. Mr. Jenkins made a show of doing a great deal in connection with emigration; and we have the recollection of his doing something else. When there was business to transact at the Colonial Office in 1875 Mr. Mackenzie went home himself. Last year Mr. Blake put himself directly in communication with Lord Carnarvon; but Mr. Jenkins's office in London was so even had the Jenkins livery flashed in the sunlight of the well-provided palace in Westminster. The title Agent-General is a misnomer. To attach it to a Canadian official in England can do no good; it can do much harm. Mr. Annand's mission to England is to cheat by the "honest a few years ago and the equally extraordinary means taken by the Canadian Government to "make Canada a cheap country to live in." And as a matter of fact there is no desire on the part of the Government to encourage emigration movements.

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FARMERS' PESTS.

Inaugural Address of the President of the Toronto Entomological Society.

The newly-constituted Toronto Entomological Society held its first regular meeting recently. After routine, the President, Mr. W. Brodie, read the following address:—

It would be according to custom if on this occasion I communicated original observations relating to difficult or unnoticed questions, and sketches of the history and present standing of the science we have combined to pursue. But perhaps it will aid more to advancing the interests we have in view to give a brief statement of the objects of this Association; to invite attention to the science of entomology as a recreative study and as a means of mental training; and to submit some of its claims to especial recognition and from agricultural societies, Provincial and Dominion Governments.

As to the question yet to be decided, whether we will remain an independent organization or become a branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario, no doubt the most careful consideration will be given to every interest affected, with the view of securing the greatest measure of usefulness to this Association.

The objects, as expressed in our constitution, are to promote the study and to aid in the general advancement of the science of entomology by the formation of an entomological museum and library; to compile and publish a descriptive catalogue of the insects found in Canada; to invite and to submit to agricultural societies and the general public information of entomology in its relations to agriculture, and to urge so much attention the well established truth that the destroyers of insect life, if left unnoticed crops, to be successful, must be a national effort.

There is beauty in every department of nature, and where it is not perceived it is generally from indifference, or from the absence of proper mental training. But the objects and means necessary to the study of nature in its minutiæ, are so distant and expensive as to prevent many employing spare moments in their pursuit; but the neighbouring woods and fields, the roadsides and gardens—accessible to every one—afford materials for interesting and profitable study and life history of insects.

The almost infinite variation of structure and colouring among insects, the adaptation of form, the precision and vigour of movement, the loves and their hates, the ineffective lives of many, the tigerish ferocity of others, the peculiar development of all, present surpassing attractions to the student.

Their plans for capturing, preserving, and storing food, their ingenious contrivances, their courageous defence of their homes, even when the odds are thousands to one against them, have afforded instruction to support of human weakness, incentives to human progress in all ages and conditions of our race.

The style of insect architecture, the materials used in the construction of their dwellings and fortifications, their plans for transporting and placing the material, the skill displayed in the structure, may well studied by the architect, the engineer, the builder. In some instances the study is especially interesting and profitable, for in no department of Nature will he find the expression of design more forcibly strikingly marked as among insects.

Comparative anatomy and physiology are defective without entomology; and what a field for the comparative physiologist in the wonderful transformations! Our physiological knowledge not, gained from experience nor from logical deduction, perhaps excessive indulgence—sometimes—of the latter, in the accuracy and certainty is sublime; this mental powerlessness is humiliating; it is instinct to indicate a low character, but those best acquainted with its manifestations and its results, are the last to cast the stone. Perhaps analogous to the higher convictions of the Christian.

The shades of difference are often so faint, in all that goes to make up specific distinction, that a declaration of new species is imperative: the sensis and mind are also trained in habits of correctness and truthfulness; taught to appreciate the value on what is, and to be correspondingly guarded in conclusions.

Nor is our science without its moral aspects; for those best acquainted with the many animals, and their habits, and their beauty, their plaintive and plain expressions of pain, and their joyous life, will exercise cruelty towards them; and certainly if our true relations to the lower animals are understood and appreciated, we will do there would be fewer in that criminal class of which cruelty to animals is a prominent indication; for a disregard of the rights and feelings of the lowly and weak tends to the diminution of the rights and feelings of fellow-beings.

Apart from the destructive habits of some insects, there is also a commercial aspect in the trade in drugs, dye stuffs, beeswax, honey, and the silk-producing species; and in these supplying raw material for many industries. In short, it may be said that all insects are profitable to all, from the scientific palaeontologist to the practical agriculturist; and that an education which does not include entomology, is wanting in breadth. We cannot do much in preventing the ravages of insects; and the most we can do in the agricultural products of the world are still destroyed in the same way, causing a loss of many millions annually of our race, which in the aggregate amounts to many millions of dollars.

The losses in the United States has been estimated at $25,000,000; in Ontario one, $500,000 may be taken as a fair estimate.

These figures will not be thought too high when considered in connection with the fact that one crop by *doryphora decimlineata*, to the extent of one-fourth of the crop, the destruction of almost everything in the shape of human property which has time and opportunity to collect information on the subject, is the Statute, subject to the condition of keeping it in repair, at the

A Kingston paper of recent date says:—"There has been quite a decline in the price of butter, and the market was partly bare of tended tolerably, but butter fell to eighteen cents per pound, and seemed a drag at that. Some lots of the beautiful quantities for eleven cents per dozen."

The Stratford *Herald* says:—"It is to be regretted that the Stratford Mill, Harris Knowlton, late of London, has indicated never less upon many deserving citizens of Stratford and the county. It only too frequently happens that the innocent suffer with the guilty."

On Wednesday, 10th inst., while a child (about seven years old) of Mr. Corey Baker, Sunbury township, was engaged in feeding the chickens, the child was attacked by a hawk, which seized the chicken and flew with it, but before it could be relieved it had been burned so badly as to leave no hope of recovery. It died a few hours afterwards.

The McMurray House, Ingersoll, was sold on Saturday, 5th inst., by auction, on mortgage sale. Mr. Alex. Campbell, of that place, was the purchaser. The price paid was $6,700 cash. As this is one of the best hotels in the town, it may be said to have

A western contemporary says:—"Passing through Beachville lately our attention was attracted by a youth, over whose head pre-

The Brampton *Banner* of the 10th inst., says:—"On Tuesday night while an emigrant train of Germans was on its way to the Western States, one of the women on board was seized with the pains of matter, and a telegram was sent from the Milton station for a physician to be in waiting on the train at Brampton. Accordingly the woman was conveyed to the Brampton House here and afterwards gave birth to a boy. The child is well and the mother doing in town either rendered assistance or commit. She died yesterday and was buried this morning, and the husband starts west on his journey with the child, his first, and possession of a family."

The Woodstock *Sentinel* says:—"Passing through Beachville lately our attention was attracted by a youth, over whose head pre-

The Harriston *Tribune* says:—"On Tuesday morning last, Mr. Walter Henderson, accompanied by his wife and Miss Ross, a daughter, left this village to push their fortunes in Manitoba. Mr. Henderson has a large number here and in Maryborough will await the report given by Mr. Henderson, which he intends to write to his friends, we may look for a general movement in this direction next season. Mr. Henderson will send up a large number of pioneers this spring, and so far as we are informed, they are all good men, and an valuable acquisition to the population of Manitoba. Mr. Ross, who is a son-in-law of the concession of Howick, sold his farm to Wm. Spence, of Newbridge, for $4,000. Mr. Ross's farm was purchased from the Ministry of Agriculture and Statistics, with a small capital, and by industry and economy, of late indicated, and the presents that fortune was concluded between the Grand Duke Michael, chief in command of the Russian army, and Osman Pasha, chief of the Turkish commander of that place. 22nd—The Imam of Constantinople receives the Sultan's firman, calling on arms the whole population from the ages of 16 to 60 years. 23rd—Affair at Sistova, 3,000 Turkish garrison of Anapa, 2,000 strong, surrenders at discretion to the Russian Admiral; 3,000 Turkish garrison of Sukhum Kale, 1,000 strong, surrenders at discretion to the Russian Admiral. 24th—Battle of Tirnova, the Turkish commander of that place. 22nd—The Imam of Constantinople receives the Sultan's firman, calling on arms the whole population from the ages of 16 to 60 years. 25th—Affair at Sistova, 3,000 Turkish garrison of Anapa, 2,000 strong, surrenders at discretion to the Russian Admiral; 3,000 Turkish garrison of Sukhum Kale, 1,000 strong, surrenders at discretion to the Russian Admiral. 26th—Battle of Tirnova, the Turkish commander of that place. 22nd—The Imam of Constantinople receives the Sultan's firman, calling on arms the whole population from the ages of 16 to 60 years. 27th—Affair at Sistova, 3,000 Turkish garrison of Anapa, 2,000 strong, surrenders at discretion to the Russian Admiral; 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MEETINGS.

...T EPISCOPAL ...URCH.

...th Day.

BRAMPTON, May 5.

...met at ten o'clock, and ... religious services and ... proceeded to business. ... Obituaries reported in ... a memorial service as ... the deceased, by the ... Rev. G. Jones, and Rev. ... died during the past ...

...of character was again ... preachers on the Colborne ...review before the Conference ...showing that their moral character had been beyond ...

...in, H. Norris, and E. N. ...promising young men of ...to have been attending ...were elected to admit ...two last named were per... ...ilege, at the same time ...Sabbath.

...ge, presiding elder of the ...gave a very favorable ...ate under charge, ... feeling prevailing in every ... extensive revivals have ... on many of the circuits. ...increase as compared with ...collections, both for the ...

...s were now called by the ...disciplinary questions pro... ...and others spoke in high ...of the departed. ...

...solution of condolence was ...ce:—Moved by Rev. J. ...ded by Rev. W. Pirritte, ...order of Quarterly provided ...e to remove by death our ...Revd. G. Sheppard, Revd. ...Revd. J. Beaman from the ...to the Church Triumphant, ...resolved that we tender to ...families our fraternal and ...ise and condolence, praying ...sustained in their affliction ...their sorrow, and that ...this life are past they may ...glorious reunion where there ...also tender to our dear ...who has been called to suffer ...ent by death of his very ...ted Christian wife, who for ...she shared the trials and ...itinerant life, our fraternal ...pathy, trusting that he ...chastisement of God's prince... ...ficient for them."

...ion had been adopted by a ...hop Carman, in a few elo... ...paid a fitting tribute to ...departed brethren. ...stained at half-past three, and ...amination of character. The ...was called, and the preachers ...re passed in review. The ...gave a description of the ...at they enjoyed both spiritual ...prosperity; extensive re... ...in progress on new ...urch building having received ...

...Varne and Rev. G. Horton ...to attend Albert College, ...Rev. W. H. Pomroy ...the same privilege. ...of admission on trial in the ...called up, when the follow... ...were admitted:—Fred. W. ...yd, a son of Rev. J. H. Watts ...ge, he was permitted to at... ...ah Vickers, Port Perry; J. ...ing; W. Prinlott, Oakville, ...y Orangeville. ...ary missionary meeting was ...and was a success. ...pson occupied the chair very ...there the opening service ...Secretary to read the re... ...ly presented a variety ...ious fields in connection with ... The Treasurer, Rev. T. ...ch laudable diligence, ...ly the tightness of the money ...e pressure that has been so ...ulatory department of Indi... ...ts are in advance of last ...collected amounting to over ...t does not include several ...ars raised for special ...jubilee. Another pleas... ...information was also conveyed... ...ence, viz, that there is an ...membership of about ...This is a cause of great ...ought God, and should be ...still greater efforts to spread ...ness throughout these lands. ...y (—)Sabbath services ...than ordinary interest, being ...by great spiritual power. ...with a crowded house ...sted by Rev. F. M. Finn. ...of the evening, influenced ...those who gave a relation of ...experience, an acquaintance ...things of God. Several ...refreshed, weak faith increased, ...ed to a brighter flame. The ...the day were Bishop Carman ...Jacques at half-past two, and ...the Buffalo seven. We ...what might have been ex... ...the high standing of the men, ...ly sound, logical, persua... ...quent—in a word they were ...the spirit and marrow of the ...Christ, and well sustained the ...ation of the distinguished ...delivered them. The ordina... ...sons and elders took place at ...the forenoon and afternoon ser... ...ment, and made a deep impres... ...present. A gracious revival in... ...ing this in connection with the ...services, and at the powerful ...ing held in the evening after the ...Rev. Hartley, about twenty ...est the prayers of the people of ...trust that the revival spirit will ...spread. The Conference seems ...the importance of the work.

FIFTH DAY.

BRAMPTON, May 7, 1877.

...orning, at ten o'clock, the ...down to its work with energy. ...After religious services conduct... ...M. Smith, of Mono Township, ...roll called, and minutes of the pre... ...on Temperance and Mora... ...report, embodying a reference ...ts of intemperance, urging the ...total abstinence, and recom... ...members of the Conference to ...temperance throughout their work. ...was adopted.

...rt of the Committee on Temporal ...presented. This report ... ...amount to be raised for super... ...preachers to the various circuits in ...District for the ensuing ...Reid, being duly recommended by ...and Meeting Committee of the ...report, was admitted on taking ...

...rt of last year's Missionary Com... ...orted the sums appropriated to ...mission fields at the previous ...and the field being somewhat ...work had been done, the ...appropriated was ordered to be ...

JACQUES, President of Albert ...ade some interesting remarks ...the institution. It appears to be ...financially and spiritually. Dr. ...Albert College, he thanked ...rary a magnificent present of two ...volumes on scientific subjects. ...Indians were also been organized ...best of minerals' Provision has ...place in Toronto for a thorough con... ...ining to all desiring it. The num... ...ents in Literary Belles Lettres ...the same as last year; while the ...attendance at Albert College are ...ence of past years. ...

...ternoon session commenced at two ...This was thought advisable, as the ...were nearly all prepared to re... ...

...mittee on the Contingent Fund ...the amount collected from the ...ds during the past year, which ...falling off as compared with last ...ipts. Before the adoption of the ...conversation occurred, looking ...ction of an increase of this fund, ...and some of the brethren urging ...ity of properly presenting it before ...

R. ROBINSON, Treasurer of Albert ...resented the exhibit of the institu... ...ing the amount of the College col... ...in advance of last year. He ...also read his report relating to the ...Fund, which through his inde... ...exertions now amounts to over ...The Treasurer is doing a grand ...the worthy of all praise from the ...whose interests he has devoted his ...energies. In this connection ...relative to the ...llege, St. Thomas. The amount ...tions far by the Agent, ...ks, is upwards of $12,000, with ...ve circuits visited; this speaks well ...The report of the Committee ...ion was now presented, but as we ...ady given some information respect... ...ibutions of learning, it is ...to repeat them here. Revs. W. ...B. Lane, B A, were appointed ...bers of Albert College Board, ...Argue to the same position on ...of Alma College. ...mittee on Ways and Means made ...s in which there is a distribution ...amount necessary to provide for the ...ary. ...mittee on Printing report the book... ...printing establishment to be in a ...condition. The report recom... ...ased effort to extend the circula... ...C. O. Advocate. The missionary ...tions for the coming year were pre... ...committee, and taken into ...ion by the Conference. The re... ...the committee was adopted, the ...aggregated being $106. ...rch property in the Conference, as ...s as follows:—Value of churches, ...ages, &c., $261,675, showing ...e over last year of nearly $15,000. ...s a very large increase, but when ...into consideration the financial ...it is encouraging. Permission was ...pose of church property in Star... ...ton, and Brock, which was gran... ...urned at five p. m.

Sixth Day.

BRAMPTON, May 8th, 1877.

...y to get through with the business ...on, a motion was adopted before ...ent last evening to meet at eight ...morning. Religious services ...ducted by Rev. C. A. Simpson, of

The Committee on Credit Regulators reported immediately after opening, when a good deal of conversation occurred respecting the time for the revisal of credit registers.

The report of the Committee on Church Extension was presented, showing the amount raised to be over $450. This sum is not large, but the fund is in its infancy. Other reports of minor importance, containing matter of little moment to the general public, were read and disposed of. The question of where shall the next Conference be held was brought up. Several places were named, and after some little talk by those who nominated, Listowel was chosen, the time announced by the Bishop, the first Wednesday in May, 1878, at ten o'clock, a.m.

Representatives to the Parent Missionary Board:—The presiding elder of Colborne District and preacher in charge of Belleville station, Rev. Geo. Abbs was appointed a member of the Book Committee. The Conference ordered six hundred copies of its minutes.

Mr. JOHN COOK, Agent of the Alma College, presented the claims of the institution he represents, and several subscriptions of respectable amounts were secured in aid of the enterprise.

The following resolution was introduced by Rev. B. Lane, B. A., and adopted:—

Whereas—It is of the utmost importance that in order to ensure success in our Manitoba Mission, suitable places of worship be provided; and *Whereas*, under the judicious management of our esteemed Bro. Rev. J. A. Grafton, this work has been reached in Winnipeg, upon which there remains a debt of considerable magnitude; and *Whereas*, the ordinary estimates for the expenses of the mission work in the above territory makes no provision for church building; therefore, *Resolved*, that we, as a Conference believing our people to be in hearty sympathy with our enterprise, hereby pledge ourselves to the utmost of our power to assist our presiding Elders in raising the amount asked for in the district by the Treasurer.

The following are the stations for the year now commencing:

COLBORNE DISTRICT.

W. PIRRITTE, Presiding Elder.

Belleville—B. Lane; J. R. Jacques, President Albert College.

Frankford—T. Myers; A. Wright, supernumerary.

Trenton—D O Cressley; one to be sent; W. E. Norman, supernumerary, left without appointment at his own request.

Madoc—A. C. Mayhew.

Campbellford—R. E. Lund.

Blairton—N. S. Scott.

Percy—R. W. Marsh; R. B. Demike, left without appointment at his own request.

Sterling—F. M. Finn, T. C. Bell; S. W. Denike.

Brighton—A. Campbell; one to be sent; W. A. Sills, supernumerated.

Colborne—G W. Stevenson.

Haldimand—J. H. Watts; one to be sent.

Cobourg—W. Hanson.

Hope—S. A. Jamison.

Orono and Clarke—B. L. Hutton, S. A. Dean.

Kaminont—J. Wilks.

E. N. Baker, J. H. George, H Norris, W. M. Pomeroy, F. W. Warne, G. Horton, permitted to attend Albert College, and members of Belleville Quarterly Meeting Conference.

TORONTO DISTRICT.

T. ARGUE, Presiding Elder.

Oshawa—G. Miller.

Brooklin—R. E. Howard.

Whitby—T. Reid.

Port Perry—J. A. Simpson.

Reach—To be supplied.

Oakwood—C. Taylor.

Lindsay—B. F. Austin.

Uxbridge—J. W. Lees.

King—A. T. Ferguson, W. P. Dyer.

Markham—G. P. Bysan.

Yonge Street—Benj. Hammond, J. J. Redditt.

Brampton—J. Curts, J. Vickery; S. Moriarison, supernumerary.

Georgetown—J. Lynch; J. Owens, supernumerated.

Milton and Oakville—G. Abbs, W. Pinkney.

Guelph—D. M. Billings.

Burlington—J. Ellis.

Winnipeg—J. A. Campbell.

HURON DISTRICT.

J. M. SIMPSON, Presiding Elder.

Kramosa—A. L. Thurston.

Orangeville—R. Sanderson.

Garafraxa—R. Carson.

Melancthon—J. P. Durkee.

Hanover—A. Lucas.

Meaford—G. Clark, W. Laidlaw.

Thornbury—F. M. Smith; J. Foster, supernumerated.

Owen-sound—W. Sanderson.

Inverman—R. Gordon.

Kincardine—J. H. Tillis.

Teeswater and Wingham—J. C. Pomeroy, T. Lave.

Listowel—W. F. Ferrier.

Palmerston—J. X. Morris.

Mount Forest—J. C. Bell, J. M. Kerr.

Eugenia—J. Egan, T. C. Sanderson.

The Campaign in 1828.

The following jottings from the "Chronicle of Events of the British Annals for 1829 and 1830 may be relevant and interesting at the present moment:

"April 26, 1828.—Declaration of war by Russia against Turkey. May 7.—The Emperor of Russia leaves St. Petersburg for the army. The troops of the Sixth and Seventh Corps of Infantry of the Russian army pass the Pruth at Skulyanen Falischi, and Vadalni-Isaki in three columns. The Russian Cabinet of poverty is the well known head of two squadrons of Uhlans. May 11.—The fortress of Brailow invested by the Russians. June 10.—Count Wittgenstein, Baron Geismar, takes possession of Bucharest. 17th—Arrival of the Grand Duke Michael, younger brother of the Emperor Nicholas, at the headquarters of the Russian army before Brailow. To assume the chief command of the siege of that place. 20th—Arrival of the Emperor Nicholas in the Russian camp at the village of Radschi Captian, near Brailow. 26th—The regular troops of the Turkish Army of Constantinople under command of Ali Pasha. June 8—Passage of the Danube by the Russian Army. 9th—The Russians made an attack from the river on Isaktscha, (Isaktsh,) on the right bank of the Danube, which they took, and succeed in landing eight battalions of artillery. The Emperor followed on the 10th; in the course of that day and the 11th, the main army had crossed the river and occupied the positions abandoned by the Turks. 14th—The Russian flotilla on the Danube destroys 35 Turkish vessels. By this success all communication between Rustchuk and the right shore of the Danube was effectually interrupted. 19th—After a bloody and unsuccessful attempt to take Brailow by storm, a capitulation for the surrender of that fortress was concluded between the Grand Duke Michael, chief in command of the Russian besiegers, and Soliman Pasha, the Turkish commander of the place. 22nd—The Imans of Constantinople receive the Sultan's firman, calling to arms the whole population from the age of 16 to 60 years. 23rd—After a siege of forty hours, the Turkish garrison of Anapa, 9,000 strong, surrenders at discretion to the Russian admiralty; 53 pieces of artillery fall into their hands. After a siege of seven days the Russians occupy Hirsova; the garrison proceeds, part to Shumla, part to Silistria. July 20th—Attack and capture of Kalafat, in which, after an obstinate resistance, are accepted by the Russians. Aug. 2—The Emperor of Russia opens the siege of Varna. 7th—Vigorous sally by the Turkish garrison. 11th—Capitulation of Anapa. 20th—Siege of Varna by the Russian long boats. 24th—A Turkish army of 30,000 men defeated by the Russians, at Kokalaki. 26th—The Russians abandon their positions in advance of Shumla. Sept. 8—The fortress of Silistria surrendered to the Russians. 9th—Engagement at Ozorci, the Turks completely routed in a night attack, with a great loss of men and artillery, and driven back beyond Varna. 12th—Attack upon Constantinople with the sacred standard for the headquarters of the Moslem Army. Oct. 5—Narrow escape of the Prussian. 15th—The Russians retreat from Shumla, and are attacked by an army of 3,000 Turks, who are repulsed. 26th—The Turks refusing the Treaty of London, the three Powers recognize the independence of Greece. Kars fall abandoned by the Turks and occupied by the Russians. Nov. 8—The siege of Silistria by the Russians raised, the heavy artillery abandoned; Bulgaria, with the exception of Varna, evacuated by the Russians. Dec. 31—The Bosphorus declared in a state of blockade by the Russian Admiral Greig. May 17, 1829—The siege of Silistria commenced by the Russians. June—Rashova (Rasowa), on the right bank of the Danube, taken by the Russians. July—The Russians obtain a victory at Kulertscha, near Shumla. 16th—Surrender of Silistria to the Russians; the garrison of 8,000 men and 10,000 armed inhabitants to be prisoners of war. July 8—The Russian cavalry under the Seraskier of Erzeroum, and take the camp on the road to that town, with the Pasha, 1,500 prisoners, 16 pieces of cannon, and 9 standards. 13th—Grand audience given by the Sultan to the British Ambassador in the Turkish camp on the plain of Buyukdere. 26th—The passage of the Balkan mountains completed by the Russian Army. August 20—Adrianople entered by the Russian Army. Sept. 14—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey at Adrianople."

WEARING SPECTACLES.—It is currently believed that the use of glasses should be put off as long as possible; that a too early use of them is injurious, and that it must once begun it becomes earlier than it should be, a necessity. As the office of the glass is to supply the failing power which the eye, through age, can no longer furnish, it is evident that as soon as a need of this artificial power is felt we should resort to it. By failing to do so, we deprive ourselves of a useful ally. Work of the organ, while the work it does is done under a disadvantage, and with greater or less risk. Far-sighted persons feel the need of assistance very early—some at about the 25th or 30th year. When one sees no longer real with ease the finest print of a newspaper at a distance of twelve inches, glasses are needed. Incipient obscurity first be felt in the use of the eyes in the evening, and for a year or more their use may be confined to work at that time. Under ordinary circumstances the first glasses should be weak—say about No. 60, according to the numbering in this country. Such a number, however, should be selected as will enable one to read the finest print at a distance of twelve inches. A pair of spectacles of clear glass, free from defects, and accurately adjusted, with a good steel frame cost about $3 or less, will do as much as pebbles, for which $20, and even more, is asked. After a year or two more, a pair of glasses of old soft cotton cloth. The case in which glasses are kept should be at the office of the table and the bed. The rubbing of the lenses against the sides of the case soon mars their transparency.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

SPRING SHOWERS.

Sweet is the swarth earth
After the April rain;
It will give the violets birth
And quicken the grass in the plain.

The woodlands are dim—with dreams
Of the region they lately have left;
Love Man and his thoughts of Eden—
Of something of which he's bereft.

The stars they have left their veils
On the evening's dusky skies;
And angels have trodden the dales,
And spirits have touched the rills.

And truths to be seen and heard,
Say Love has made all things his own;
He reigns in the breast of the bird,
And has made the earth's bosom his throne.

The pansies peep by the brook,
And the primroses peers in the sun;
The world wears a heavenly look,
Man's spirit and Nature are one.

The cottage that glints through the trees,
And the ivy-encashinted, the plumed wall,
The woodland, and emerald lea,
Are collected in the Spirit of all.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

LAYING DOWN GRASS.

At the Framlingham, England, Farmers' Club recently, the Rev. C. T. Corrance read a paper on the "Laying down and subsequent management of grass," of which the following is the substance:—

Laying down land to permanent pasture is confessedly an operation of difficulty, the one which, even if successfully performed, may be destroyed by subsequent mismanagement. It is a work of time and patience to convert arable land into a good grass sward capable of producing one ton and a half of hay per acre, but when this result is produced the value of the land to the owner and occupier hereby is at the present time increased by at least one-third, and this should be sufficient encouragement to us to preserve in the attempt, though it may be hazardous and expensive operation. The first thing to be done in laying down arable to grass is to see that the land is well cleaned, and as much as possible freed from those weeds, which, if left to germinate unmolested, are likely to be troublesome for many years to come. Therefore, the year before the seeds are sown it will be necessary to make a good summer-land sowing thereupon, swede or white turnips, and feeding the same off with sheep, if the land is not too heavy; but if the turnips are pulled, then a top dressing of two cwts. of Peruvian guano should be applied the following year after the sowing, when the young grass begins to show itself above the ground. The seed bed should be perfectly even and fine, and lightly harrowed before and after sowing. If sown by hand an experienced sower should be employed, and a still day chosen for the purpose. Whether corn should or should not be sown with the grass seeds is a matter of dispute, but the most general practice, I believe, is to sow the grass immediately after the corn, whether it be oats, barley, or wheat. Some tell us the corn crop is sure to rob the grass, and particularly to smother and hinder the growth of the finer grass seeds, others, with equal confidence, maintain that the shelter afforded by the growing corn is of great use to the young seedlings strong land. Most of us will be inclined to adopt this latter view, as the value of the corn crop is an important element in the consideration of this expensive operation. Oats are thought to be better than barley or wheat for this purpose, but they should be thinly sown, about nine ridges on a ten-rury stretch will be sufficient. When the young grass is three or four inches above the ground, it should be rolled, and if sown without corn the weak places may be mended by re-sowing; if sown with corn, the re-sowing should be done immediately after the corn is carried. It will depend, of course, on the choice of grass seeds, and great care is required in their selection. It is difficult to get good seed from the shop, and not only because our pastures are not so good as they ought to be, but also because as a rule our meadows are mowed too late, and fed too late in the spring. Thus we are obliged to let the grass stand till the most valuable seeds are gone; and when it is cut, say in the early part of July, we obtain seeds only ripe enough to be the best seeds for the purpose we require them for. Where, however, as in the County of Middlesex for example, the grass is better cultivated, and an earlier hayest caused, better and more dependable seeds are obtainable, ready for seed. As a rule, in this part of the country, I believe it is better to use selected seed, purchased from some respectable firm, and adapted to the quality of the soil. The cost of the seed, whether it be bought off the hay field or off a meadow, will be not much the same, as in the latter case, where the seed is selected, two bushels of grass seed, and twelve lbs. of clover seed will be sufficient to sow an acre, at a cost of 35s. or thereabouts. Another very important point to be the consideration of this subject is the quality of the soil. A good medium loamy soil is best adapted for permanent pasture. Where the land is too light and sandy no proper accumulation of vegetable matter takes place round the roots of the plant, which by a continuous underground growth, and the yearly decay of a portion of the roots annually deepen and improve its own seed bed. These conditions cannot be fulfilled in a sandy soil, which, owing to its porosity, causes a decay of the roots more rapid than their growth, and is consequently unsuitable for the plant in dry and parching seasons. In very stiff, cold clays, on the contrary, there is an accumulation of vegetable matter, which becomes kneaded together by the process of laying down, so as to impede the growth of the roots of the young plant, and the creation of rich humus by the earth-worms. Both these extremes of very light and very heavy soils are unfavorable to the growth of good herbage, though by claying the former where practicable, and by draining the latter where necessary, these unfavourable conditions may be greatly modified.

Let us suppose, then, that the grass has been properly laid down on suitable land and has been duly cleaned, manured, and levelled—and this is supposing a great deal more than is actually carried out in practice—still our work is not yet done. If we are ever promising the young grass may look, we must not take liberties with it. I cannot agree with those who feed young grass in the first winter after sowing; nor do I believe that a heavy dressing of manure is the plant is to send a stage of growth. The proper course would be to give the young layer a light top dressing of well-rotted farm manure early in the winter, which will both protect the plant from the effects of frost, and encourage an early growth in the spring. I would roll and very lightly bush-harrow the layer in March, and then more in late—say at the end of June, or the beginning of July—so as to allow the best sorts of grass to shed their seeds, which happens about the middle of June. It is to the future and not the present haystack we must look, since any ill-timed mowing, or any premature dressing of nitrogenous manure, will deprive us of permanent profit for the sake of a very doubtful present advantage. In the second year the layer may be grazed with cattle, but not with sheep, for the hoofs of the latter will pull up the young grass by the roots. Nor should the cattle remain on for too long a period, and any rank growth of grass they leave should be mown. The next season will be critical and trying, as two exhausting crops will have been taken from the land, and therefore a liberal coat of good farmyard manure should be spread on the pasture as soon as the cattle are removed from it; and if this is not available at the time a sufficient quantity, two cwt. of Peruvian guano should be added. The following spring the pasture should be rolled and fed with cattle, but not mown at all during the summer. And here I leave this part of my subject. It remains for the occupier to follow up the treatment which the young layer has received; it is now in a condition to reward him for his pains, labour, and expense, and it will do so if honestly treated. At the same time he must remember that young pastures, promising at first, are apt to fall off; they need to be watched for many years, until by a continuous course of judicious management they acquire an old pasture character, and which in old pastures run to a depth of five or six inches under the grass, as you may see by digging a sod out.

I now come to a very practical part of my subject, viz., whether the heavy artillery the present value of corn and stock, it might not pay to lay down again some of our old broken up pasture land, and, if so, to what extent, and under what conditions? Now, there are two cases which lead to the breaking up of our pastures—first, the then high price of corn; and, second, the consolidation of the small farms into larger ones. Of course, so long as the high price of corn continued, and the facilities for the sale of dairy produce incorporated in the soil by tillage remained unexhausted, golden profits were realized by the tillage of old pastures lasting. So soon as the price of corn declined, and the rich humus of the old grass became exhausted, it became clear that if the business of farming was to remain as profitable as heretofore, a different system must be pursued. And then came a time of improvement in the general treatment and tillage of the soil, and in the employment of agricultural machinery, and the use of artificial manures and feeding stuffs. These means, judiciously applied, gave a great stimulus to agricultural prosperity, and did much to postpone—I will not say altogether to avert—the evil day prepared for us by the destruction of our old pasture lands, and our inattention to the good conditions of those that remained. I do not believe that the most suitable rotation of crops, the most scientific application of artificial manures, or the most perfect system of drainage, will prevent our lands from becoming, as the expression is, "stale"—that is, wanting in those elements which are essential to its fertility. The period when this staleness will supervene must vary according to the nature of the soil, and the treatment which the land receives; but on poor, cold, thin-skinned, clay soils symptoms of unproductiveness will not be long in making their appearance, unless proper and efficient means are used to prevent it. The most hopeful plan of effecting this improvement in a permanent way is to lay down a larger proportion of pasture in every occupation, so that not less than one-third of the whole farm be grass—or say thirty acres out of every 100; and where the condition of the soil is favourable to the growth of grass, a larger proportion will be found to pay well, the tenant being allowed to sell a certain proportion of the hay crops, bringing back an equivalent in manure. As a rule it is most convenient that the grass land should surround the homestead, but this rule must be liable to such exceptions as the character of the soil may require. A good rich pasture half a mile from the farmhouse will be found more useful than a poor one close at hand; and if there are woods on the occupation, it certainly pays the occupier in the eastern counties better to have pastures near woods than corn. As to the expense incurred in laying down land to grass, it is difficult to give any very accurate estimate, still the great importance of the question induces me to attempt it, and after the best consideration I can give to the subject, my belief is that the cost of laying down suitable land to permanent pasture will be from £9 to £10 per acre, such sum to be spread over the first three years, after which period (provided the necessary conditions for the success of the operation have been fulfilled) the new pasture will begin to be fairly remunerative, and at the expiration of six or eight years will be more remunerative than the same quantity of arable land, because the cost of labour thereafter will be materially diminished, being, according to an approximate estimate, about one-fourth of that which is required on arable land; besides which every additional acre of good pasture land contributes very sensibly to the productive capacity of the arable, by enabling the occupier to keep more stock in a healthy and remunerative condition. If it was a question of laying down land to grass for a couple of years, as the Scotch do, to avoid the risk and expense of the third year, it would simply be a tenant's question; but where permanent and not temporary pasture is the object, the landlord's interest in the soil is so clearly involved that the first outlay must of necessity be his, and in any case I think a matter which is so clearly for the permanent interest of both landlord and tenant should not be difficult to arrange equitably and satisfactorily to both parties. I have ventured to bring this important branch of my subject—the great need of improving and farming the present pasture lands in a better way—before you for many years ago we had pastures which would bear comparison with many in the most favoured districts for the dairies of red cows which produced those famous cheeses which only wanted the name of Stilton to command the same high price in the market. Those dairies have disappeared, two much tillage land has taken the place of revenue, and moderate grass farming seems to be no longer profitable unless a change for the better is made. In some cases, indeed, the grass has the appearance of never having been properly laid down; the unevenness of the ploughed stretches is still seen under the scanty herbage, which looks as if it had been suffered by a natural process to encroach from the headlands to the middle of the field, the result being a crop of coarse and water grass for which paring and burning is the only efficient remedy. Having had occasion to deal with a so called pasture of this description some years ago, I can bear testimony as to the efficiency of paring and burning on heavy land, where simply breaking up the turf would almost to a certainty produce a crop of evil tenfold. The plan I pursued was this:—The turf was pared to the depth of about four inches by a gang of men hired for the express purpose; it was afterwards collected in heaps and burnt, the ashes spread over the land, ploughed in, and a turnip crop taken, followed by a thin crop of oats with grass seeds, and the operation was in every way a successful one. But of course in the great majority of cases this extreme remedy will not be needed. Old, but ill-steely-looking pastures may be much improved by drainage, by liberal manuring, and by feeding cake with the sheep upon, which often seems to change entirely the quality of the herbage, and produce a different and superior herbage. These remedies are more likely to produce a permanent good effect than ploughing and artificial manure. Boning and liming grass land are highly spoken of, and in Cheshire and Warwickshire they have found it worth their to pay well, but it is an expensive operation, and it is doubtful if it would succeed well in our Eastern counties. Liming is a very useful remedy for an excess of sour, unproductive herbage, and it may seem to encourage the growth of white clover and other nutritious herbage. Both these operations, however, are first-class improvements, and should be the subject of bargain between landlord and tenant. Above all it is necessary, in order to keep pasture in a profitable condition, that it should be fed as clean and free as it well done. Udders are injured by constantly treading on the ground, and the milk is thereby rendered less valuable seeds are gone; and when it is cut, say in the early part of July, we obtain seeds only ripe enough to be the best seeds for the purpose we require them for. 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What is high feeding. It is giving the cows as much good milk-making food as they can use to advantage; to give more than that in excess cause will get the system out of order; in others the extra amount goes to the manure heap without doing any damage to the system. Giving young growing green grass is the best milk-producing food that I have ever used, and to give it to good advantage I think requires the highest system of feeding that has yet been discovered. Very few in New England can get enough of this food at any time of the year, and it is but a small part of the year that any can have it, therefore we must get as good a substitute as possible. What shall be substituted for grass? and how perfect can it? are questions of importance for practical farmers to answer before they can do their everyday work scientifically. Green grass dried is the best substitute there is for green grass, but green grass dried is a very different article from hay made from it. An excellent illustration of this difference I have recently seen the statement that when a Jersey cow was fed on dried lawn clippings late in January "the butter brightened up in colour to a very noticeable degree," which goes to prove that the lawn clippings, though dry, were a good substitute for green grass.

My idea of a perfect dairy farm is one on which the land is so productive that it will grow all the green fodder—to be used, fresh or dried, not ripened—that the cattle can eat, thereby enabling the fodder to dispense with all other kinds of food except a few roots in winter for variety. I look upon the use of all kinds of grain for milch cows, except when they are being prepared for the butcher, as erroneous—erroneous because of its liability to injure the milk-making machinery of the animal, and produce something wrong, something that should be abandoned, for error grows with truth, and straw and chaff grown with grain. Now, laying down land to grass, it is difficult to give any very accurate estimate, still the great importance of the question induces me to attempt it, and after the best consideration I can give to the subject, my belief is that the cost of laying down suitable land to permanent pasture will be from £9 to £10 per acre, such sum to be spread over the first three years, after which period (provided the necessary conditions for the success of the operation have been fulfilled) the new pasture will begin to be fairly remunerative, and at the expiration of six or eight years will be more remunerative than the same quantity of arable land, because the cost of labour thereafter will be materially diminished, being, according to an approximate estimate, about one-fourth of that which is required on arable land; besides which every additional acre of good pasture land contributes very sensibly to the productive capacity of the arable, by enabling the occupier to keep more stock in a healthy and remunerative condition. If it was a question of laying down land to grass for a couple of years, as the Scotch do, to avoid the risk and expense of the third year, it would simply be a tenant's question; but where permanent and not temporary pasture is the object, the landlord's interest in the soil is so clearly involved that the first outlay must of necessity be his, and in any case I think a matter which is so clearly for the permanent interest of both landlord and tenant should not be difficult to arrange equitably and satisfactorily to both parties. I have ventured to bring this important branch of my subject—the great need of improving and farming the present pasture lands in a better way—before you for many years ago we had pastures which would bear comparison with many in the most favoured districts for the dairies of red cows which produced those famous cheeses which only wanted the name of Stilton to command the same high price in the market. Those dairies have disappeared, two much tillage land has taken the place of revenue, and moderate grass farming seems to be no longer profitable unless a change for the better is made. In some cases, indeed, the grass has the appearance of never having been properly laid down; the unevenness of the ploughed stretches is still seen under the scanty herbage, which looks as if it had been suffered by a natural process to encroach from the headlands to the middle of the field, the result being a crop of coarse and water grass for which paring and burning is the only efficient remedy. Having had occasion to deal with a so called pasture of this description some years ago, I can bear testimony as to the efficiency of paring and burning on heavy land, where simply breaking up the turf would almost to a certainty produce a crop of evil tenfold. The plan I pursued was this:—The turf was pared to the depth of about four inches by a gang of men hired for the express purpose; it was afterwards collected in heaps and burnt, the ashes spread over the land, ploughed in, and a turnip crop taken, followed by a thin crop of oats with grass seeds, and the operation was in every way a successful one. But of course in the great majority of cases this extreme remedy will not be needed. Old, but well-steely-looking pastures may be much improved by drainage, by liberal manuring, and by feeding cake with the sheep upon,

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STRAMER.

From Liverpool, May 3rd.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held on April 30th at the City Terminus Hotel, Captain Tyler in the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the shareholders would be aware generally from the half-yearly report and accounts what was the position of the Company during the half-year ending last December, and those who had followed closely the history and circumstances of that period would hardly be disappointed at the result. Considering the very serious difficulties with which the Company had to be contended, their feelings ought, he thought, to be those, if not of gratitude, at least of relief that the balance sheet was not worse than it was. The more they (the directors) studied the conditions of the half-year and the effects upon some of their neighbours, the more they must be surprised that their Company, which had seen perpetually prosperous, had been able to pass through such times and bear so unprecedented adversity with little injury. But that result had not been achieved without very great care and great anxiety and heavy responsibility, and the hearty thanks of shareholders had been earned by his brother directors, their resident secretary, and their executive officers in Canada. The total receipts were, after deducting loss by American currency, not far short of £200,000, of which about three-eights were from passenger traffic and about five-eights were from freight trains. The quantity of freight traffic carried had been greater than that of the corresponding half-year by 58,000 tons. They carried altogether 1,125,108 tons more, and 1,070,990 tons, but received £118,288 less money for doing it. The number of tons carried one mile in 1876 amounted to 277 millions, and in 1875 to 342 millions, showing an increase of 10 per cent. But the receipts per ton per mile fell from a halfpenny in 1875 to three-eighths of a penny in 1876, representing a decrease of £180,000. Their local traffic had been in a most depressed state, and owing to competition and depression they lost in receipts at what might be considered local points, no less a sum than £36,000. The earnings for passengers per mile were in 1876 a little in excess of one penny against one-sixth more in 1875, and that decrease represented a sum of £50,000. They carried 1,102,242 passengers in the 1876 half-year, against 1,102,966 passengers in the 1875 half-year, there being thus an increase of 59,256. The lower rate charged for passenger traffic was entirely due to competition. While other companies, more or less directly connected with Philadelphia, were reaping a rich harvest from the Centennial Exhibition, which tended to draw passengers away from their system, their company made up to some extent for the loss which otherwise would have been sustained, by an attention of the excursion traffic during the summer months. At the same time there was a decrease in the receipts from Portland sailing ships for the redemption of the bonds issued in aid of the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway, the chairman proceeded to allude to the competition which was carried on between the American trunk lines and the depressed state of trade in the United States and Canada. During the half-year the rates had fluctuated and injurious "railway war" that ever discredited a body of railway managers had raged, and the loss to their company alone must been for the year 1876, at a moderate estimate, not less than £100,000. The total loss to the different companies directly or indirectly affected could not have been less than £5,000,000. The Commodore Vanderbilt, one of the most determined leaders of the fight, was now dead, and he had done that had been gone through the directors did not yet despair of ultimately achieving "peace and profit," the end (and consummation of their labours.

The Chairman concluded a long address by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. John Proctor moved as an amendment, "That the report be received but not adopted; and that in view of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs and the management of the revenue, a receiver be at once appointed, with all powers necessary to administrate the affairs of the Company."

Mr. J. Nelson seconded the amendment, which was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Robert Gillespie and Mr. William Newmarch having been re-elected Directors,

The Chairman said the meeting would be adjourned till the 18th of June, when the Directors hoped to be able to tell the shareholders the result of the negotiations with the Great Western railway of Canada.

DEATH OF A PEER.

Lord Sudeley's death is announced at his seat in Gloucestershire. He was only forty years of age, and a bachelor, succeeding the title devolve upon his elder brother, the Hon. Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury-Tracy, M. P. for Montgomery district, for which a vacancy occurs in the House of Commons by his succession to the peerage. The present peer is in his thirty-seventh year.

MUSEUMS ON SUNDAY.

A meeting of clergymen and others has been held in London, with the object of considering what action should be taken with reference to the question of the opening of museums, picture galleries, and such like places, on Sunday. An amendment moved to a resolution in favour of the opening of these institutions at least for the effect that it would be prejudicial to religion to adopt such a course, was carried.

WORDS OF SOBRIETY.

Mr. G. A. Sala writes to the *Illustrated London News*, from Constantinople:—"The bodies of some 8,000 Englishmen lie in the Sultan's graveyard. I fancy that the remembrance of their deaths might moderate the frenzy of the politicians who seem bent on hounding England on to a fresh war with Russia. Surely those politicians must be nearly young men, or they must have very short memories. "I remember the episodes of the Crimean war, as the events which had happened yesterday, for then, as now, I was earning my daily bread by literature and journalism, and the war brought me every day fresh materials for my pen. I was within an ace in 1856 of going to Sebastopol, but I went to Russia instead. Can you not recall, you who are middle-aged and whose memories are good, those two memorable years intween the fight at the Alma and the fall of the Malakoff? Do you remember the Ghost's Derby Day 1855? Do you remember when on the cliff at Brighton and the Marina at St. Leonard's, you could scarcely walk ten paces without meeting groups of ladies and children clad in deepest mourning for their fathers, husbands, brothers, sweethearts, slain in that wretched Cheronese, or who had sickened and died in the pestiferous wards of the Scutari Hospital? Are we to have those years of private agony and bereavement, of public blundering and mismanagement, over again? I suppose so; glory is a very fine thing. I am only a poor, a civilian, and I have no military glory; but I confess that my blood grows cold at the thought that we should be contributing perhaps to the misery and the 'abirtrament of the sword,' and 'war clearing the atmosphere,' and so forth. Lord Beaconsfield and I don't know what he or she is like; but I have met War face to face half a dozen times in as many countries. I have looked into the whites, or rather the crimsons, of his eyes, and I have gazed upon the Sisters who follow him wheresoever he goes. They are three Sisters, and their names are 'Rapine,' and 'Disease,' and 'Death.' This is, of course, a miserably craven and spiritless way of looking at the War. I cannot help it. I have seen only War's madness and wickedness, its foulness and squalor. To me it has represented nothing but robbery and prodigacy, but famine and slaughter; and I can but think that if the warlike politicians were to witness just half an hour of actual warfare as I have witnessed it in America, in Italy, in Mexico, in France, in Spain, their martial ardour would cool down a little, and they would not be quite so prompt to blow the bellicose trumpet."

THE SEA SERPENT NO. CAPTURED.

This is a wicked world. Mr. Wybrow Robertson, of the Westminster Aquarium, with a sharp eye to business, telegraphed to Oban, says the *Echo*, offering to purchase the prodigious sea serpent, and received this prompt and decisive reply:—"The whole thing is a shameful hoax, deserving no attention, except to punish the author."

THE CLAIMANT AND THE BIRMINGHAM M.P'S.

The friends of the Claimant have not met with a favourable reception from the three members for Birmingham. The secretary of a branch of the "Magna Charta" Association recently sent to each of them a summary of the evidence produced in favour of the Claimant, and asked them to assist in obtaining a relearing of the case. In reply Mr. John Bright wrote to Mr. Charles Wilkins:—"Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the paper which you have sent me on the Claimant. I thank you for the courtesy of your letter. I must, however, ask you to excuse me if I decline to enter into the question. I have so often expressed my settled opinion upon it that I have nothing further to say." In his reply to the application, Mr. Chamberlain said he had no doubt that those on whose behalf the letter was written "honestly believed that an innocent man had been unjustly treated, and under these circumstances they were right in seeking a revision of his sentence." Mr. Chamberlain proceeds:—"On the other hand, I claim equal credit for many conscientious opinion when I say that, having studied the reports of the case at the time, I have no doubt the Claimant is an imposter, and one of a very bad kind, since he did not scruple to slander innocent persons in order to promote his ends. But, even supposing that he was what he represents himself to be, I cannot see that I should still be at a loss to understand the sympathy which he has excited, for, by his own account, he must have been a bad son, a most determined liar, an ungrateful friend, and a seducer of women. Again, if your view is correct, it would necessarily follow that the judges who tried the case on two successive occasions, the jurymen, twenty-four in number, the counsel employed, and a whole cloud of witnesses, in every class of life, should all be dishonest, corrupt, or imbecile, which is an assumption so monstrous that the guilt of the Claimant appears to be a much more reasonable hypothesis. Under these circumstances, and as I do not believe there is the least doubt as to the justice of the verdict, I am unable to assist you in obtaining a relearing of the case." Mr. Mundella, the member for Birmingham, has taken no notice of the letter addressed to him.

WAR AND THE PRICE OF BREAD.

The *Standard* calls attention to the rise in the price of wheat. The war is not yet a week old, and already we are beginning to feel its disagreeable consequences in an unprecedented rise in the price of bread. The upward movement in London since the beginning of April is nearly thirty per cent, and in the United States it is still higher, being over thirty-three per cent. To put the matter in a still clearer light, we may say that, if the enhancement is maintained, it would add, even at the present rate, between two and three pence to the quartern loaf; and if there are solid grounds for the rise that has taken place, the ultimate addition to the price of bread will be still greater. The proportion stated above applies to grain and flour only, but every process of manufacture which the wheat goes through will give occasion for further augmentation. The miller who buys his corn dearer will have to make his profit on the whole amount he pays, and, therefore, will add to the price of his flour in a higher proportion than the increased cost to himself of his grain. The baker, in his turn, will do the same; and the result will thus be that the rise to the consumer will be considerably more than one-third of the present price. If this should prove to be the case, we shall probably remark how injuriously it will affect the comfort and well-being of the working classes, nor how seriously it will diminish their power of purchasing other articles. One-third added to the present outlay of a working family upon bread is greatly stint its means of dealing with the butcher and the grocer, and still more with the draper and the bootmaker; and in the present depression of trade would seriously stand in the way of the much wished for revival of business. There is another mode in which it may injuriously affect us. It may cause such a drain of gold to the continent from which we shall have to draw our supply of wheat as may seriously embarrass our money market. We may hope, however, that the present excitement in the corn market is largely artificial, and that the rise in prices is to a large extent speculative.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that the increased cost to consumers by the speculative rise in bread in that city, got up by a "ring" of bakers and flour dealers is about £1,600 a week.

TIPPERARY ELECTION.

The two candidates for County Tipperary who have a serious intention of going to the poll are Mr. Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and Alderman M'Swiney. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel is using his influence to induce the latter to retire in favour of Mr. Gray. Their politics are identical, John Sarsfield Casey, who has undergone five years' penal servitude for Fenianism, has issued an address to the electors of Tipperary, in which he says, under the name of "The Galloe Boy," certain letters which have led to legal proceedings being taken against the editor, Mr. Bridge, agent to Mr. Nathaniel Buckley.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

Many of the Presbyterian ministers in Scotland are fretting under what they consider the bondage of the Confession of Faith. The other day, on the occasion of the induction of the Rev. Mr. Davidson as minister of the Barony and Park United Presbyterian Church, Greenock, the new minister was asked the usual questions as to "continue to be a sound and faithful to the standards of the Church. He replied as follows:—"I accept the Confession of Faith in the sense in which it is accepted by the Presbytery and the Church, but not necessarily as a slave to every jot and title it contains."

THE TURKISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

A Berlinish correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* gives the following account of Ekrem Abdul Kerim Pasha, the Turkish sirdar, or commander in chief:—"Ekrem Pasha is a Turk of the old school, one of those who are seldom met with nowadays. He was born at Constantinople, then he adds, but rather has the straightforwardness and probity of his character to betray it. He spent his youth in Vienna, under the guidance of an Austrian officer, Herr von Haiab, and there learned, not only the rudiments of military science, but a knowledge of the German language and German manners, and took away with him the stamp of German solidity. In the course of time he has, indeed, lost his knowledge of German; but nevertheless he can still express himself in that language, and he is fond of reading the German newspapers. In him are to be found no trace of the levities of youthful character, no distinguish the Turks brought up in Paris and who speak French with more or less fluency. He must be somewhere about sixty years of age, for during the Crimean War it was he who commanded, for the second time, about Erzerroum and Kars. He was not fortunate in that command, for his hands were tied by the diplomatists and by the numerous means were refused him. This time he has nothing of the kind to fear. He is a man of His bronzed visage, framed in a white beard that goes all round it, bids defiance, not only to the storms of time, but to the numerous cares of his responsible position in an ever changing expression of calmness and silence. He is no Hotspur, no youthful Bonaparte burning with a desire to get at the throat of his enemies, falling upon them having worn him out and misled him by numberless marches and counternarches. He is rather the incarnation of the old waiting game, a Fabius Cunctator, who is able to keep even a Hannibal in check."

NEW LONDON DAILY PAPER.

The *Express*, which appeared on Tuesday, May 1st, will be edited by Mr. Blyth, formerly editor of the Morning Star, and one his principal colleagues will be Mr. J. F. Hitchman, lately sub-editor of the *Morning Courier*. The politics of the paper will, however, not be distinctively Conservative. It is understood that about £70,000 has been raised to start the paper.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST MR. BRADLAUGH.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, the Lord Chief Justice granted the application of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh for a writ of *certiorari* to remove the indictment against him and Mrs. Besant, for publishing an alleged obscene libel, from the Central Criminal Court to the Queen's Bench Division. The Lord Chief Justice, in announcing this decision, said their Lordships had not decided on the ground which was the subject matter of the indictment, and they thought it raised the question whether it was a scientific production for a legitimate purpose or whether it was what the indictment charged it to be, an obscene publication. Their Lordships thought that was a question to be tried by a jury and a special jury, and therefore the *certiorari* would be granted.

MONTMORENCY ELECTION.

A vacancy has been caused in the representation of the Montgomery district by the succession of the Hon. Charles Hanbury-Tracy to the peerage, in consequence of the death of Lord Sudeley. The Hon. Frederick Tracy will be the Liberal candidate, and Lord Castlereagh the Conservative.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

The various benefical organizations have been stirred to their watery depths by the news that the Prince of Wales has promised to take the chair at the annual festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum. They saw however the Prince's graciously consented and appeared. Among others the "Executive of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association" thought that if the Prince insisting that he shall not take the chair in the Victuallers' Asylum the forthcoming dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum and Schools in London on the 7th inst., and threatening that if the priests in his resolution, they will set a pack of "Sessions, Missions, other Church Societies, Associations for the Promotion of Social Reform, and Temperance Organizations" at him. The committee of the Bristol auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance, have passed a resolution regarding the patronage of the Licensed Victuallers by the Prince of Wales, as a national calamity, and expressing the hope that his Royal Highness will be advised not to place himself in a position "alike discreditable to himself, and to the Prince and to the interests of mankind."

The Scotsman remarks:—"This is but like the impudence of the Permissive Bill and Temperance Associations. Why should not the Prince of Wales lend his countenance to an important charity? Even were the Licensed Victuallers no better than they should be, surely it is no proof of advice to encourage them in any undoubtedly good thing they may be trying to do. Besides, the Prince of Wales is a public man, and it is not his duty to set himself, either in presence or in practice, above the law, as if he were a privileged being like a member of the Executive of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association. The Licensed Victuallers are a body of men recognized, privileged, and protected by the law in their calling, as long as they practise it lawfully. The Prince of Wales is the prospective representative of the law. Why should he be requested to insult in his person those whom he will probably require to protect in his office? The Executive of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association say it ought to do for Nonconformists and Dissenting is condemned by 'ministers of the Gospel of all denominations, eminent physicians, &c., &c. This is not true. In the first place. There are a great many ministers of the Gospel and eminent physicians who do nothing of the kind; and even if they did, there is no reason why the Prince of Wales should take his orders from the ministers of the Gospel, of however many denominations, or from physicians, however eminent they happen to talk nonsense, which they must have done to a considerable extent if they are correctly reported by the Executive of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association. The Executive affirms that these ministers of the Gospel have declared that the 'drink traffic is the source of most of the social disorder, pauperism, and misery in the country.' How often must these miserable and manichean fatalism be exposed? How long are bad or foolish people to be flattered into the disastrous belief that it is not they who are to blame for the consequence of their own folly, but that something outside of them, which nobody can force them to take either to excess at all, and which it powerless to harm them unless they deliberately choose to do what they know to be wrong? * * * * The notions as well as the manners of the Executive of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association suggest the reflection that while it may be true that when the wine is in the wit is out, the converse by no means holds that the wit is in when the wine is out."

The Glasgow *Herald* says:—"The Premissive Bilites and the Gothenburgian mingle their tears in the Pingrass Robes, and with the fragments of Good Templarism pledge each other at the fountain. All who belong to the Temperance cause, in the step-ladder of the Royal Family and a patron saint of the root of all evil. It is not quite clear whether it is deprecated most because it is an undue elevation of the publicans to be allied in the cause of temperance to a Prince, or because the Prince unduly demeans himself by dining amongst the publicans. The scoffer, indeed, professes to recognize in the indignation of the teetotallers something of the spirit of the old Adam in the manger. It is true that they have, not been very successful in obtaining the countenance and fellowship of the great ones of the earth. They have a considerable Baronet all to themselves, and he, we fear, is not much in the sunshine of a Bishop. Members of Parliament they have, and even Bailies have been known to unbend in the midst of their 'virtuous jollity.' But the Prince of Wales is the highest, the most illustrious, the most popular, the most influential of all the names of subscribers have been enrolled. Premises have been secured, and will be ready for occupation in July.

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The correspondent of the *Dorset Chronicle* hears from Crewkerne that for several days after the town clock has failed to keep time, A jackdaw selected the interior of the clock for its nest, which blocked up the cogwheels so as to stop the clock. Although the nest has been destroyed several times the jackdaw immediately rebuilds it. Efforts have been made to shoot the bird, but without success.

At a meeting of the Glasgow U. P. Presbytery last week it was agreed, on the motion of Dr. Logan Aikman, to transmit to the Synod a memorial to the effect that it is the sense of this Presbytery that the time has arrived for reducing the time worked per week by 54 hours. The men desire to begin at 6 o'clock of six, and to leave off at 4 on Saturdays at noon, or half an hour earlier than now. The men have been asked, assisted in the rate of wages, now 30s. per week, but the employers have not conceded the demand. The operations of the Scottish coal field masons, and Scotton miners are all on strike. The operative stonemasons of Hull, Aberdeen and Leith are on strike for 54s. per week in summer and 33s. in winter. A million of people in Scotland will be affected by one or two masters have, however, agreed to give the advance, and in those cases work is proceeding.

MR. FORSTER, M.P., ON CANADA.

At a banner held to raise funds for the Liberal Association, Mr. Forster, M.P., presided, and, in the course of a very exhaustive speech, said he witnessed with great pleasure the efforts of the Dominion in rescuing the orphan and destitute children of the Old Country. He was glad to see what prizes industrious, well-trained children may earn in Canada, though he must whether he accepted it or not, felt that he was over there a little while ago he came to the conviction that it was very unadvisable for persons of the poorer class of English life to come there, unless they were agricultural labourers or skilled mechanics, especially as at present Canada was then, and still is, but may soon cease to be, full for every other employment. In the cities and towns there is plenty of labourer, but they are exposed to very great temptation and have to pay as high rent for great hardships, and unless a boy has some one to look after him he is pretty sure to fall down and be lost. The struggle that goes on in Canada is a very hard one indeed. The prize is great. Success means independence, but there are most things in this world it has to be very heartily worked for, and the difficulties are great in arriving at this result.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

At a meeting of the shareholders in Edinburgh and district the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the directors in London be requested to adopt measures whereby they can, either by agreement with the Great Western Canada, or by the appointment of a small committee of independent shareholders, to enquire and to obtain more regular, intimate, and direct knowledge of the real affairs affecting the management and working of the railway, and whereby the shareholders may be represented in the conference of the general manager with the staff of directors or others in all matters of importance relating to rates, employment of rolling stock, and other matters affecting the Great Western or other railway companies, whereby the interests of the shareholders, the stockholders more intimately and accurately be kept in view, and guaranteed, and whereby a probability of this squadron being speedily augmented by several corvettes at San Francisco.

THE IRISH SUNDAY CLOSING COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed on Professor Smyth's Irish Day Closing bill have determined to recommend to the House that the cities of Dublin and Cork be excluded from the bill. The claims made on behalf of Belfast and Tenterfield will be further considered. A minority of the committee will make a separate report, recommending the exemption of such other areas, objecting to the resolution come to by the majority not to take evidence as regards any but the four chief towns.

MR. GRANT'S PICTURES.

The sale of Mr. Albert Grant's pictures has concluded, and the second day was as remarkable as the first for the reduced prices fetched upon those that had previously been given for pictures by leading artists. Only a few of a great artist was sold at an enhanced price, and that was by W. Muller. The total amount realized by the sale is £20,000, and it is said to be about £50,000 less than the collection cost.

THE NEW BISHOP.

The *Times* understands that the Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorald, vicar of St. Paul, Covent and Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral, will succeed to the vacancy in the See of Rochester, caused by the translation of Bishop Claughton to the newly constituted Bishopric of St. Albans.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

A service of prayer for the success of the Russian army was held on April 29th at the Russian church in Kensington, and was attended by the Duchess of Edinburgh, who travelled from Windsor for that purpose.

DEATH OF MRS. BRAVO.

Mrs. Bravo, whose case was so notorious some time ago in connection with the mysterious death of her husband, died at Cannoe a few days since.

ITEMS.

The Lord Mayor of London has received £2,200 for the imprisoned Welsh miners and their rescuers.

A Belfast journal estimates that there are at present 70,000 spindles "idle" in the Irish linen trade district.

Mr. Bigger, M.P., has been formally received into the Roman Catholic Church at St. Matthew's, Belfast, by the Rev. Patrick Dorsey, and the rumours confirmed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The activity now noticeable in the Government dockyards and offices is nothing more, the *Standard* says, than an indication of England's intention to secure a state of preparedness for any contingency.

A "walking match" was commenced by a Mr. Richards, of Chesterton, who under took to walk a thousand miles in a thousand hours, but he has been stopped by the parish authorities applying to the county magistrates.

The Emperor of Russia, within the last three months, said to one of his Ministers: "My navy is very much like the army of Napoleon III. at the commencement of the German war—very large on paper, but very little in reality."

Conservatism in Edinburgh is looking up. It has been resolved to found a Scottish Conservative Club, and already the number of names of subscribers have been enrolled. Premises have been secured, and will be ready for occupation in July.

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THE FIRE RECORD.

The Great Fire in St. Stephen, N. B.—Ten Houses Destroyed—Loss $250,000.

SAINT STEPHEN, May 14.—A fire broke out at half-past two o'clock to-day in Gannon's stable in the rear of his store on Water street. The wind was blowing heavily from the north-east, and the fire spread quickly and caught Marks' building, going from there down to the Watson House corner up King street and down Water street. About seventy buildings were destroyed and about forty-seven families burned out. Besides the Watson House Hotel, Brown's boarding house and Tool's are gone. We cannot estimate the loss at present. Three steam engines and two hand engines were quickly at work. Scarcely any thing was saved from the stores on Water street as the goods were burned after removal from the buildings. Three men from Calais, Cerry, Buckley and Jackson, were hurt by the falling of a chimney, the two latter badly. The chief losers are nearly as follows:—

Water street, Ross Rose,' building, occupied by themselves as jewellers, and Baste confectioners; below by G. W. Ganong, the dwelling above G. W. Waterbury's occupied by Mrs. Chandler; the house next below; the St. Croix Courier; Mr. M. Marks's building, Mr. Marks, clothing, confectionery, and Gregory Bros.' grocery below; the hall above Marks' building; J. F. Bixby's grocery; Mrs. Ryan's millinery; J. Cummins and W. P. Westcott, meat market; Mrs. Kelly's dwelling; Mrs. R. Watson's brick block; G. S. Wall's bookstore, Crook & Maxwell's restaurant room; Smith & Hanson's grocery; Mrs. Hanson's house; the railway offices and the telegraph offices; C. Eaton's and J. M. Bigelow's grocery; Alex. McCulloch's; Brook's tinshop; N. Carter's meat shop; F. H. Todd's large building, Todd's grocery, large quantity of molasses; Chapman's two large brick buildings; Huntley & Baker's candy manufactory; J. E. Barnard's grocery; W. B. Westmore's wholesale grocery; his Connell room, and nail-loft above, and two uncoupled buildings; Lovejoy & Sons' ironclad mills; Burns' large building, Kelly's; Mrs. Kelly's house; R. Campbell's liquor stores; F. M. Murray's grocery; Masonic Hall, Temperance and Reform Club; Knights of Pythias' hall; Young Brothers' furniture shop; Dr. Lindsay's; J. McWhirty's blacksmith shop; three buildings owned by M. Mrachie, with one or two family in each; the Porter House, with several families; McWhirty's two houses with known and two other families; J. Vaniden's three houses; Lyons' dwelling; W. Groom's dwelling and an uncoupled shop; James Murchie & Sons' office; Mrs. L. Spillane's dwelling and three tenement houses; F. Daniel's dwelling and several tenement houses; R. Owen's dwelling; Wm. Evan's dwelling.

Water Street—R. Kelly's dwelling; H. Aymen's grocery; W. T. Rose's office; L. Carter's grocery; Fortunat furniture store; J. Johnson's uncoupled dwelling; Mrs. Quinn's dwelling; O. Kane's stable in the rear; the Royal Hotel; Mrs. Brown and D. Cleland's stores; Ganong Bros.' bakery, and R. Shank's dwelling.

Back Street—Mrs. Kelly's, the corner are burned with quantities of lumber. One small house in the rear of Mrs. Kelly's and heavy showers are helping to dampen the fire. A large number of special constables are on the ground. Distinguished firemen have been the work of an incendiary.

Other telegrams say that, including the stores, tenements, wharves, stables, and out premises, at least 150 buildings have been burned, and the loss will be in favour of the portion of the town is in ashes. The Public Buildings, the Custom House, Bank of Montreal, St. Stephen Bank, and railway depot are all gone. The following are the principal losers: Ross Rose, railway wharf, Grimmer's, Fraser's, Hill & Todd's, Chipman's, Murchie's, Smart's, Spurgeon's, Bailey and McAdam's; Lovejoy & Smith's grist mill and several small shops on Water street. Many families are left in houses, fifteen in number, was destroyed. The insurance losses are very heavy. The city is at present in a great state of excitement. The Royal Canadian, National, Stadacona, Carleton, British American, Canada Bank and Mercantile, and Queen offices, had much at stake. No very definite amount can be stated.

THE INSURANCE IN DETAIL.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 15.—The St. John insurance agents will at 10 o'clock St. Stephen's time this morning. The following are the losses sustained in the fire by Canadian companies:

The Stadacona has cover $11,000 insurance in the burnt district, including $1,500 on Ross's building, $1,000 on G. Chipman's, $700 on G. W. Waterbury's building, $5,000 on F. Todd & Sons' stock, $1,000 on P. Breen's hotel, $1,000 on E. P. Barnard's store, $1,000 on G. S. Wall's stock, $1,000 on Gregory's stock. Then comes the Queen with $1,000 on Ross's building; the Phoenix, $1,000 on Ross's building; the Royal, $1,000 on Ross's building; the Canada Mercantile, $1,000 on Ross's building; the Royal Canadian, $1,000 on Ross's building; the Queen,