...reton Company.

(London Mining Journal.)

...nary general meeting was ...day at the London Tavern, ...son in the chair.

...nouncing the meeting was ...H. Kidson, the secretary.

...said that this was simply a ...g, held in compliance with ... Companies Act, which re- ...meeting of the shareholders ...within four months of the ... a company, but, perhaps, ... be out of place if he ...ds with regard to the pre- ...d the prospects of the com- ...amalgamation. They must ... of the fact that three years ... which they now possessed ..., consisting of woods and ...e Company had arrived at ...g able to say that they had ...working and twenty miles of ...long twelve miles of the rail- ...e spot at which they could ...nd finding good coal. Within ...energy and judicious use of ...ns in a position now to ribu- ...ional per annum; they had a ..., a furnace, and machinery, ...substantial feature which ...said of the great majority ...within as short a time from ...

There was many encour- ...rth respect to the property, ...briefly advert to. Before ...ut upon the Nova Scotian ...coal by the United States ...on those two places were ...tons per annum, and one ...expect that when a duty ...almost prohibitory charac- ...y exported would become ...was not the case, for there ...ly increase, and last year the ...from Nova Scotia and New ...ns, or more than treble what ...four years ago. (Cheers.) ...y encouraging feature, and ...there were sources of de- ...al independent of the United ...by the high duty was now ...duced, and the whole of the ...ward was now open to this ...at the somewhat moderated ...that feature was the very im- ...at the directors were assured ...within the railway and see- ...and within easy reach of ...abundant supply of iron. ...overrate the importance of ...sure it gave a double value ...al, which for the purpose ...ool worth so much as large ...urning it into coke it became ...s. Although at present the ...to propose to ask for capital ...source of industry, still it ...encouraging feature. The next ...property was one which, he ...y, was unrivalled, and that ...twenty miles of the coal ...open harbour of Louisburg, ...as to the commercial and in- ...of Europe and the world for ...y. There was no other har- ...which offered such ad- ...harbour of Louisburg. To ...was a very important feature. ...dinour had been reported ...Government Commissioner ...ing point of the rail- ...would ramify from that ...y direction all over the Do- ...right down to California. ...ly to say, however, that al- ...was an important fact, still the ...the company did not depend ...y becoming a great city; the ...siness was to sell coals, and ...open twelve months with all ...ps, Panama, and the Brazils, ...Brunswick, Nova Scotia, ..., and Canada in the summer. ...say that Louisburg Harbour ...y this railway company would ...coals it could produce at a ...similar enterprise could (Cheers.) He thought he ...that the company possessed ...of the greatest coal centres ...and that was a very import-

...AN AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH. ...the evening of Sunday, the ...ary, the persons in charge of ...station at Barrow's Creek, ...the building enjoying an even- ...and talking to some young ...mob of natives stole up un- ...building and speared Mr. ...principal officer. The station ...for the entrance gate of the ...were driven back by a shower ...by them ran round the build- ...by the natives in a body, and ...ain the entrance, which was ...The blacks then cleared off, ...ing reappeared all fully armed, ...red at with rifle at a distance ...and dispersed. The attack ap- ...been quite unprovoked, as the ...things been treated with kind- ...ce at the station consisted of ..., including one trooper. A ...and Frank was killed on the ...Stapleton died of his wounds ...afternoon. He was formerly ...the Victorian service as an ...subsequently had charge of the ...aunt Gambier for two years, and ...ed to Barrow's Creek on the ...the overland route. A black ...present when the attack was ...eard in three places, but not

...E CERTIFICATES 75 ...ents. Post free on receipt of price. ...

...AND GENTLEMEN TO ...graph operating for offices opening in ...TOLEMAN & BAKER, Toronto.

...SHONGUENT, A NEVER ...ady for forcing moustaches or whis- ...on receipt of 25 cents. Address, ...

...REEVE, M. D.—OCULIST ...ato, 21 Shuter street, corner of Vic- ...

...CONOMIC BEE-HIVE ...Awarded the first Prizes at the Pro- ...ial Exhibitions of Quebec and Ontario for 187. ...exhibitions since 1870, are now sold ...ch cheaper than heretofore. Ad- ...NGOLLE Potenier, Lindsay, Ont.

...S—TO SELL NEW MAP ...Canada. Profits $10 to ...ROY & CO., Toronto.

...S WANTED TO SELL A ...ed article for domestic use, by the ...mission. W. A. WHITE & CO., 36 ...st, Toronto, Ont.

...S—GREAT CHANCE— ...a day. Our combination ...ord saw things. Particulars free. L. C. ...Detroit, Mich. 185cf

...S WANTED TO SELL A ...ted article for domestic use, by the ...mission. W. A. WHITE & CO., 36 ...st, Toronto, Ont. 182cf

...$20 PER DAY—AGENTS ...All classes of working people ...ing or old, make more money at work ...your mornings, or all the time. ...Particulars free. Address G. STIN- ...Detroit, Mich.

...SQUIRMING FISH—A ...ously, performing all the antics of a ...ly amusing. Post paid for 30 cents. ...& CO., Box 220, Toronto. 166

...CO ANTIDOTE — DR. ...WOOD'S never-failing Tobacco Anti- ...50 cents per box. For sale by JACKES ...Druggists, 17 King street west, ...street. Post free, $5.

...S FOR SALE—800 ACRES ...ed and Wild Lands for sale in the ...ada and Sanilac. THOMAS BURNS, ...ty, Ont.

...FOR SALE ON EASY ...ments, 145 clear. Good orchard. Ap- ...Address E. DAVIS, Smithville, Co of ...

...D ACRES—IN SEPARATE ...lots—good hardwood land; $2 50 ...mptory sale; eight miles from rail- ...shipping district; excellent road; good ...certified descriptions furnished: title, ...ROSS & MACDONALD, Solicitors, ...

...FOR SALE—LOT 14, 1ST ...Centre Road, Township of Sunnidale, ...two miles of Stayner; well fenced, ...pper and well; 20 per acre if cash down ...A. ORR, on premises or Brampton P.O. 156-6

...TRYMEN AND CHEESE- ...RS—Ayrshire cattle for sale. Four ...and some Heifers in calf to an imported ...bull pedigree. THOMAS AUT, Sydenham ...

...RAPPERS. — SEND $1 00 ...subscriber and get printed receipts for ...ing-bearing animals, by the use of ...STAMPS in two weeks while teaching ...HAMILTON, Harewood, P.O.

...O TO LOAN ON MORT- ...GAGE—Apply to ROB- ...ALLOY, Solicitor, No. 6 York Chambers, ...

ST. CATHAR- INE'S SAW WORKS.

R. H. SMITH, (Successor to J. Flint), Manufacturer of all kinds of SAWS, Saw Knives, Patent Plastering Trowels, &c.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Warranted.

...ORSE BREEDERS.

...ghbred horse VESPUCIUS, by Planet ...ch by imp. Glencoe, will make his ...at the residence of Mr. Eugene Wells, ...a, Wenton. He won the Annual Sweep- ...stakes Park, New York, and many other ...Canada and the United States. Terms, ...

...same place, the magnificent Clyde wal- ...N. J. LOVE, Chemist and Druggist, ...155 Yonge street, Toronto, General Agent for Ontario.

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

It is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and dispatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements usual 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 ten cents each additional five words.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the people, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by the MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at their Office, corner of King and Jordan streets, Toronto, E. G. PATERSON, Manager.

TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR CROPS BY BUYING ONE OF POTTER'S BAROMETERS FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER. SAME AS SOLD BY THE BRITISH NAVY

and the most eminent Scottish farmers. Sent to any address on receipt of 25c. No agents employed. 108-4 C. POTTER, 9 King street east.

MORE NOVELTIES!

JAPANESE CURIOSOS, which at first appear to be mere splinters of wood, but when put on water assume the form of men, women, birds, fishes, &c. Twenty-five in a pack; 40 cents per pack.

CHROMO PERFUMED SATCHELS, for imparting a delicious perfume to gloves or handkerchiefs hence, in constant demand with an exquisite chrome; 15 cents each, or three for 40 cents.

WHICH IS THE LARGEST?—The optical delusion of the day; 25 cents.

CARD CHROMOS—Six 8 inches, sweet subjects, and finely colored; 25 cents for 25 cents.

CHOPPED-UP-MONKEY, the favourite puzzle; 25 cents.

All goods sent post-paid.

The lot sent for $1.50.

GREENFIELD & CO., Box 220, Toronto.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IMPARTED IN THE BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Which was established in 1861, and amalgamated with the Bryant & Stratton Chain of International Business Colleges, 1865, is the outgrowth of many years of tact and experience of the best business men in this Continent. The most skilled merchants and traders have at different times contributed to detail a course of instruction adopted by this institution, and have imparted many invaluable suggestions, which enable us to say with confidence that no mercantile house in Canada, British Provinces, or United States, can offer better business training, especially adapted to the wants of the various departments of trade as are in daily use in this Institution.

ODELL & TROUT, 96 TORONTO,

THE MUDGE AND YARWOOD MFG. CO.

YARWOOD'S MELODEON-ORGAN, YARWOOD'S

In handsome Rosewood Case, combining all the power and variety of the ORGAN with sweetness and purity of the MELODEON. Patented February, 1872. Sole Manufacturers.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN,

Plain, unornamented walnut cases. Catalogues and terms on application.

WHITBY, ONT. 90

THE ISOLATED RISK AND FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO.

Capital.....$600,000 00
Deposit with Governments.....100,904 00

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, M.P., President.
GEO. GREGG, Esq., Vice-President.
JOHN MADDEN, Manager.

Attention of Insurers is directed to the following advantages offered by this Company:

1. The Company has a large cash capital giving undoubted security to all holding its policies.

2. It is the only purely Canadian Proprietary Co. devoted to this class of business, and has its business strictly to isolated dwellings, churches, schoolhouses, and farm properties with their contents.

3. It takes risks at the very lowest rates compatible with the absolute safety it gives to its policyholders.

4. It does not impose on these whose properties are not numerous the burden of making up the losses on hazardous properties.

5. Losses are adjusted without delay, and paid in cash at once.

For full particulars and rates for one or three yearly policies, apply to any of the Company's Agents, or to the Head Office, corner of King and Church streets, Toronto.

COTTON YARN.

WHITE, BLUE, RED AND ORANGE

CARPET WARP.

BEAM WARPS FOR WOOLLEN MILLS,

Warranted the best quality.

None genuine without our label.

WM. PARKS & SON, New Brunswick Cotton Mill, St. John, N.B.

THOUSANDS ARE USING "THE MYRTLE NAVY" SMOKING TOBACCO, AND ARE SATISFIED.

BEWARE of IMITATIONS

EACH GENUINE PLUG HAS T. & B. STAMPED UPON IT

Hamilton, Feb. 19, 1874.

HAMILTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS

L. D. SAWYER & CO.'S COMBINATION GRAIN DRILL.

This Drill was awarded First Prizes at the Provincial Shows of London, Toronto, Kingston, Central Farm London, Guelph and Hamilton, and at numerous County and Township Fairs over the Province.

It has double distributors, and will sow all kinds of grain, from wheat to corn and peas.

Will pay for itself in one season.

Send for catalogue of Mowers, Reapers, Threshing Machines, &c., to

L. D. SAWYER & CO., 106 1/2 row HAMILTON, ONT.

STOCK'S EXTRA MACHINE OIL.

Our Extra Oil only, bears the Trade Mark.

This Oil is superior to any other for such machinery as ranging machines, threshing machines, and all other machinery for agricultural uses, as it never thickens and is free from clogging.

Read these testimonials, as warm gals. I per cent. in power and which go per gent of oil over self clear kind.

JOSEPH HALL WORKS, OSHAWA.—I consider Stock's Extra Oil superior to olive or lard oil. F. W. GLEN, President.

BRAMPTON BRAIDS & MILLBANKS WORKS.—We find the Stock's Oil to be the best we have tried. C. H. WATEROUS & CO.

WATEROUS PORTABLE & MACHINE SHOP.—We find your oil equal to lard; it is the only oil to give general satisfaction. GREEN BROS. & CO.

The following firms are also prepared to furnish our Oils:—

Messrs. LYMAN, CLARE & CO., Montreal.
Messrs. LYMAN BROS., & CO. Toronto.
J. S. YERKER, Kingston.
W. H. MARSH & CO., Belleville.

Address—

STOCK & WEBSTER, Dominion Chambers, 46 Colborne street, Toronto

PRESTILEMORA.

DR. UNDERWOOD'S NEVER-FAILING TOBACCO ANTIDOTE

Will Remove Forever all Desire for Tobacco in any Form.

Price 25 cents per box. Five by post 25 cents. Druggists supplied.

N. J. LOVE, Chemist and Druggist, 155 Yonge street, Toronto, General Agent for Ontario.

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. III. NO. 111. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 15 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CRATER OF KILAUEA.

A VAST LAKE OF FIRE-HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal, who writes from Hilo, Hawaii, gives a long and graphic account of a recent visit by a party of four, of whom the writer was, to the crater of Kilauea, the largest known active volcano in the world. The descriptive it as a vast black pit, ten or twelve miles in circumference, and about a thousand feet deep. The greater part is a stony lake of old lava, with innumerable crevices from which issued clouds of steam, and near the centre was a huge mound, probably half a mile around the top and two hundred feet high, which sent up heavy columns of smoke, the smoldering chimney of the South Lake. She says: "The path first led down a steep declive covered with ferns, strawberry plants, ohele, silver sword and ohia bushes, past the edge of deep ravines or between two chasms, huge boulders of lava rock that had fallen from the cliff above, down a long zigzag steep stairs made of poles and guard rails over a number of gravelly ridges that extended like capes and promontories into the stony sea of black lava below. Here we rested awhile and listened to the echoes that the rocky cliff above sent back when we spoke to the rocks with our staffs. I varied the experiment by beating on the gongs, but it gave back such a hollow, empty sound that I suggested that we go to the more solid ground, when the guide cheered us by remarking, that for the next three or four hours we would be walking over a thin crust above fire and lava, and his statements were verified as we went on, for every now and then we came to cracks where the lava lay were white and yellow with heat, so that we could not touch them, and smiling clouds of steam and volcanic gases, of all colors, ascended. Here and there we came to patches of a variety popularly called "Aunt Lang Syne" under the leadership of Mr. William Boon, of this place.

The St. Catherines News says that a certain gentleman of that town, who has been, like Artemus Ward, in the moral show business, had a couple daily certified on an average averaging for $5,000. In a fit of generous enthusiasm, or temporary insanity, he offered, if any, or whoever the backers may call it, he began to show it up, and showed up the two, offering to bet $1,000 that he could not awake to the dread reality of the

The Guelph Mercury tells the following story of what happened a few days since to a young man who was coming home from the Grand Trunk Station, and who had evidently imbibed too freely of the cup that cheers but inebriates. He was accompanied by his wife and child, and driving a spirited team attached to a heavy wagon, and a light buggy, in which the latter was perched also with a handsome sum of money. On Tuesday morning Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell again made a visit to the city, accompanied by a delegation from the congregation, who presented the former with a valuable gold watch valued at $80, along with a purse of money, and the latter with a beautiful gold ring as a token of mending friendship. Mr. Turnbull expressed his acknowledgments for these marks of esteem, of regard and affection in a suitable manner.

THE VALUE OF A LIE.—A San Francisco judge has decided that a log may be worth $5,000 to the possessor. The question came up in a suit brought by James Canning against a railroad company for damages, he having been knocked down and run over by one of its trains, and so injured as he of course pleaded to suffer amputation of the limb. The judge said: "I am of the opinion that the accident to the plaintiff was not caused by any carelessness on his part, but that it resulted from the mismanagement of the engine in coupling it with the cars when it was returned to them from its 'flying switch,' and the careless conduct of the conductor in signaling the engine to go ahead immediately that the coupling-hook had been dropped into the coupling-rings, as well as from the improper condition of the station platform. Therefore the plaintiff is entitled to recover, and I assess his damages at $5,000."

A SILVER BRICK FOR ADMIRAL LORRAINE.—The Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise says that a Chinaman recently came to see Lambton Lorraine a silver brick as a testimonial from the people of that city, which $100 was collected in a few minutes. Only $1 was accepted from any one person, though several gentlemen offered $5, $10, and $20 at a time. Lorraine was anxious to give $100. It was not the intention to send a brick as large as to convey an idea of the wealth represented for its intrinsic value, but large enough to conveniently carry home. Therefore the plaintiff is entitled to recover, and I assess his damages at $5,000.

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CANADIAN.

A new church is to be erected in Peterville by the English congregation.

The Rev. Matthew Bishop, D.D., was nearly choked to death says the Window Wail, from a piece of meat swallowed at dinner sticking in his throat. Water taken into the throat produced some spasms. R. D. Fraser, Esq., M. D., was immediately sent for from Windsor, and by the application of the probing forced the obstruction in the throat away.

A few evenings since the Barrie brass band serenaded our old and respected friend, Mr. Bliss, who for twenty-one years has been agent for the Northern Railway Company and is now retiring from their service. It was the grandest display that has ever taken place in Allandale. After spending a very pleasant evening, the band on retiring played of "Auld Lang Syne" under the leadership of Mr. William Boon, of this place.

The St. Catherines News says that a certain gentleman of that town, who has been, like Artemus Ward, in the moral show business, had a couple daily certified on an average averaging for $5,000. In a fit of generous enthusiasm, or temporary insanity, he offered, if any, or whoever the backers may call it, he began to show it up, and showed up the two, offering to bet $1,000 that he could not awake to the dread reality of the

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Faces.

(Chicago Tribune.)

What is there that attracts us so much in some faces and repels us powerfully in others? It is not mere beauty in the one nor homeliness in the other, for very often we see little to admire and nothing to love in a face of the most perfect colors and proportions, while one that has not a good feature in it may be such that thoughtful delights in looking at it, or a song, or the first handful of sweet spring flowers. It is not even intellectual, or yet expressive; nor is it the action universal any more than the regulation. We do not all get round the same way when, vexed before the same shrine, our heads together in blockhead and angel without one favourable vote to nullify. Henry Ward Angelina as lovely as a fairy, as divine as an angel; but Charles preaches her to be a plain little insignificant little nobody, and wonders where his friend's perceptions have gone. The acknowledged belle of the season is not recognized as the queen by all, and there are sure to be rival factions, each having its own queen of beauty, and each denying the claims of the others. And over the homliest face has its lovers, and those to whom its inevitable mudfile of features is pleasant and refreshing, those with whom affection had commenced with what we call love, and ripened into love, and with the lapse of years, into a mellow and lovely friendship. We only see the homliest face through the medium of that quick and strong attraction, to point out we shall have made a long step in advance of the age.

We all know the same kind of feeling, if not of an hour, at least of a day, or a week, or twenty we have just quoted; we are all like or dislike by our eyes only. We know, too, that the face we dislike may be an image of strange force another we so single out one or two that we would not know if we met, but we know that we do not like, or rather, we do not like them, and we do not care, actually to be interested. They may be very good, very true, very kind, and worth a chord somewhere in our nature, and that seem to promise sympathy and delight, but we do not care to know them, and we do not care to see our friends standing waiting for us to be introduced to them. We have actually preached we feel the introduction to be an almost sacrilege, save as a herald of pleasure; we have actually felt that it is a meeting not of strangers, but only of the hitherto divided. Perhaps the effect of our first impression, and that the first impression may not be always answer expectation. We know that we may be deceived, but that pain, and Madonna face, with its fair smooth hair and mournful eyes, its downcast lids and sorrowful mouth, may be as maybe belongs to a creature as devoid of sympathy as the wooden figure in the wooden wife, with a sluggish pewtherous of temperament that, like a gloomy day, one feels to be such that it would rain if it were or broken into storm; a face whose outline is perfect, its features regular and pale, and cold, and who is a Madonna because she has neither will nor energy to be ought else, and who, if she ever sins, will do it in cold blood, and with the nerves of soul and spirit of a stone, and who will be a Madonna all over when it speaks like a mountain tarn rippled by the wind—that surely has no delusions about it. But, if we look, we will find that its vivacity is as shallow as the tarn, and that its sins are as lonely as its peaks, and that its virtue is as lonely as its peaks, and that its virtue is as lonely as a cardboard soldier dressed by a sickly, pale, sickly of maidens in an old-fashioned

Popping the Question.

(From All the Year Round.)

Popping the question has always been a matter of considerable importance among the fair sex, and has never been lightened that one of our own Tennyson indicated the Eastern, or fewer less, in some parts of Florida.

Harvard University has decided to spell the name "Shakspere," instead of "Shakespeare," as has been its custom.

Valedictory of his honor the Mayor of Denver, Col. "Thank God it is over with! I wouldn't take it again for a kingdom, not if I knew it!"

While the lawyers were fighting over a breach of promise case in Michigan, recently, the defendant sent a gold dollar to each of the jurymen to pay for a joke!

The last great bonanza mother has been displaced from the Presidential election of the New York Central. Coal yards take the place of the former luminaries, which, by the

An Ohio paper gives a puff to one of its advertisers, which closes thus: "He is a man of principle, not dealt only in dry goods, &c. He will not sell himself in order to sell a carpet."

"Byron, A Drink-water" was a sign which was to be seen on a store in North Yarmouth, Maine, recently, and it is said that it was the cause of a good deal of discussion, and that it was generally agreed that it spoke out in good rhythm.

Chicago has elected a Society editress.

A Prussian correspondent writes that there is a possibility that Mr. Bret Harte may introduce a Prussian character into his next work, the loss of sight. Inconsistent as it is, he has, it is said, put them in a dangerous and unmanageable position.

Reports from the valleys of the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers, Miss., state that the cotton crop from that section is being materially destroyed by a species of "measuring worm" which has lately made its appearance in Arkansas. These worms come in great

Golden spoil from Ashantee.

(From the London Times, April 13.)

Money, gold dust, gold bullion and gold and silverwares of the Ashantees, have, as we are informed, embodied an arrangement for the disposal of the Ashanti, by which lately serving on the Gold Coast, under which they have become possessors of the gold and silverwares of the Ashantee, and of the gold in Ashantee. These articles consist chiefly of ornaments of the Ashantee, and of gold by King Koffee as a portion of the proposed indemnity, and a very rapid inspection shows clearly that the Ashantee, in the production of these articles, have collected and despoiled the ancient Egyptian, Greek, and Roman, and transferred to the British General

A MURDERED MISSIONARY.

LETTER FROM HIS ASSOCIATE.

Rev. Daniel F. Watkins, the Presbyterian Missionary at Guadalajara, Mexico, has addressed the following letter, giving an account of the murder of Rev. Mr. Stephens, to Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D., Secretary of the American Board.

GUADALAJARA, Republic of Mexico, March 13, 1874.

Rev. N. G. Clark:

DEAR BROTHER: It becomes our painful duty to inform you more particularly of the untimely and cruel death of our beloved brother, Mr. Stephens. He left Guadalajara Dec. 3, 1873, to station himself at Ahualulco, a town about sixty miles from here. The indications had led him to go where many, Ahualulco being one of the most liberal towns in the State, of Jalisco, and also a centre from which other towns could be reached; and above all, the brethren there, some of whom had read the Bible for years, urgently invited him to come and instruct them in the Christian doctrine. For three months he laboured with zeal, and beyond our most sanguine expectations, giving many evidences of his success. He had

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred the Order of Louise of the first class upon the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh.

The Milan journals announce the death of Signor Gaspare Stampa, an intimate friend of Manzoni. He had retired for some years past to his villa of Castellotto, near Abbiate Grasso, where he died.

Private advice from St. Petersburg report a complete reconciliation to have taken place between the Czar and the Grand Duke Alexis, who have been long estranged on account of the latter's marriage beneath his rank.

The Irish members of the House of Commons are reported to have a new grievance. Some of the Sinn Feiners want to be presented at court, and it seems that people in high quarters object to their appearance there. It certainly seems odd that pronounced Home Rulers should seek to enter within court precincts at all.

The superstitious people of the Sandwich Islands, who believe that it is possible to pray a person to death, are asserting that Kaumakaela V, was brought to his end in this way for his avarice, as also was Lunalilo for neglecting the counsels of Pahi Harbour, and that Kalakaua is undergoing this penalty, but for what cause is not known.

An interesting relic has been found in the

Mrs. Cleem.

(From the N. Y. Times.)

Indiana has for many years enjoyed the doubtful distinction of being the "champion" divorce State of the Union. It has now earned the right to be called the murderers' paradise. In spite of a free discussion of the subject in the newspapers, and the public indignation said to have been aroused at the mere mention of such a possibility, the four-times-tried and three-convicted murderess, Nancy J. Cleem, has brought suit for divorce from the husband she has lived with for twenty years, and two children born of her marriage beneath his roof.

On the 12th of September, 1868, Jacob and Nancy Young, residents of the neighbourhood of Indianapolis, were brutally murdered while out carriage-riding. A large sum of money in $1,000 greenbacks, of which Jacob was known to have been recently robbed, was stolen. Two men, one the brother of Mrs. Cleem, and Mrs. Cleem herself, were seen in the vicinity of the spot in the woods where the murder was perpetrated. Mrs. Cleem, partly dressed, climbed over the fence into the back of her house to join the Youngs. She spent a portion of the same evening in company with her brother's companions, one Abrams, and when the latter was arrested on suspicion, she sent money to his wife, and on her hand, of his street, she carried a

Mrs. Clem.

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On the 12th of September, 1868, Jacob and Nancy Young, residents of the neighbourhood of Indianapolis, were brutally murdered while out carriage-riding. A large sum of money in $1,000 greenbacks, of which Jacob was known to have been recently robbed, was stolen. Two men, one the brother of Mrs. Clem, and Mrs. Clem herself, were seen in the vicinity of the spot in the woods where the murder was perpetrated. Mrs. Clem, partly dressed, climbed over the fence into the back of her house to join the Youngs. She spent a portion of the same evening in company with her brother's companions, one Abrams, and when the latter was arrested on suspicion, she sent money to his wife, and on her hand, of his street, she carried a

Livingstone's Servant.

The London Telegraph correspondent, writing of the arrival of the African explorer at Zanzibar, gives the following sketch of the faithful attendant of Livingstone, who has accompanied his master

California Lions.

A correspondent of the Arizona Miner gives the following curious account of an adventure in Southern California: "On the night of 23d Comp. Hodge, and I slept on the ridge of Old Camp Hodge. On the morning of the 24th, we started early, in order to take advantage of the little frost on the ground, which made it much better travelling over the clay flats that are found near Anvil Rock. Just as we came to the top of a large Pass quite early; the wind was blowing cold and the air was full of snow, and I called a halt to adjust my blanket and put my horse Coward as fast as I could. I had not travelled one mile from the summit of the Pass, when my horse stopped, I looked forward, and in the road not fifty yards ahead of me, I saw two lions, (commonly called California lions). One of them turned around so as to show to the best advantage, and looked back at me. The other, a smaller one, got down close to the ground, and acted as if he intended to spring at my horse. I lost no time in getting out my pistol, and as soon as my horse was quiet enough fired at the smaller one, which I understood by my mark. The ball struck a rock about one foot in front of the smaller lion, and glanced off with a sharp whistling noise. At this moment I observed five other mountain lions, coming down the side of the dry gorge, close by the road side. Now, all were hopped off about twenty paces to the rear, and I could see the tops of the open mouths, within sixty yards of me. Now, I had no time to lose, I jumped into the saddle, and here

Livingstone's Servant.

The London Telegraph correspondent, writing of the arrival of the African explorer at Zanzibar, gives the following sketch of the faithful attendant of Livingstone, who has accompanied his master

A Wisconsin Earthquake.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel gives, under date of April 24, the following account of earthquake shocks, which, he says, had been felt in the interior in the vicinity of Wrightsville, Jackson County, Wis., town of Hixon, on Sunday last; and several times since that time, with greater or less force. The shock felt on Friday last, at 1 o'clock P. M., Mr. H. B. Colesad, four other gentlemen, and myself, were in the town main and required to the place to see for ourselves the truthfulness or falsity of the report. We arrived on the ground at 2 o'clock, and remained to the large grist mill of Messrs. J. W. Cole & Co., the place where the greatest shock was felt on Friday and Sunday, and remained until 4 o'clock. We found intense excitement among the people, and during our stay we felt two shocks, which were heard by the town, from whom we expected information of what they had before experienced the past week. The shock felt on Friday, in the mill is a large four-story building, built on a solid rock foundation. On Friday and Sunday, the shock was felt throughout the building and the water in the pond went into considerable motion, and the machinery in the mill was given out and coming to the surface. At the same time it sound was heard, as the rumbling of thunder in the distance, which it appeared to be under their feet. Had the shock not reached to the mill and the water in the mill have been disturbed for by some action of the water underneath; but the shock was felt by two miles from the town by Seth Pitzman, a merchant of Merrill, who also heard the sound and felt the shock. The shock felt on Friday and Sunday, was felt by the world was surely coming to an end, and many were alarmed, and some left the town; but, as it said, with shocks. Nor was it enough for three hundred and one shocks felt in the town, to make the people leave, but they felt it necessary to wait and see if the shocks would continue, and if so, what would be the result. Now, we have had

...reton Company.

(London Mining Journal.)

...inary general meeting was held ...day at the London Tavern, ... Mason in the chair.

...ing the meeting was ... H. Kinloch, the secretary, ... said that this was simply a ...ng, held in compliance with ... Companies Act, which re... meeting of the shareholders ... within four months of the ... a company, but, perhaps, ... be out of place if he ...rds with regard to the pre... of the prospects of the com... amalgamation. They must ...of the fact that three years ... which they now possessed ... consisting of wools and ... the Company had arrived at ...ng able to say that they ha... working and twenty miles of ...ning twelve miles of the rail... on spot at which they could ... finding good coal. Within ...energy and judicious use of ...ire in a position now to raise ...ximal per annum; they had a ... a furnace, and machinery, ... substantial feature which ...said of the great majority ... within so short a time from ...

There was many encour... this respect to the property, ... bring silver to. Before ... put upon the Nova Scotian ...al coal by the United States ... with those two places were ...tons per annum, and one ... expect that when a duty ...imed prohibitory charac... exported would become ...tales and his case, for there ...ly increase, and last year the ...pe Breton and Nova Scotia ... of more than treble what ... four years ago. (Cheers.) ... encouraging feature, and ...there were sources of de... and independent of the United ... the high duty was now ...duced, and the whole of the ...eard was now open to this ...ith the somewhat moderated ...xt feature was the very im... the directors were assured ... within the railway and sea ...y, and within easy reach of ... abundant supply of iron. ...overrate the importance of ...ness it gave a double value ...al, which for the purpose ...not worth so much as large ...bring it into coke it became ... Although at present the ...propose to ask for capital ...at source of industry, still it ...ouraging feature. The next ...property was one which, ... by, was unrivalled, and that ...twenty miles of the Gaspe ...open harbour of Louisburg, ...to the commercial and im... Europe and the world for ... There was no other har... which offered such ad... harbour of Louisburg. To ... a very important feature, ...report. Government Commissioners ...ting point of the rail... would really from this ...y direction all over the Do... Government had agreed ...y to say, however, that al... an important fact, still the ...ality did not depend ...y becoming a great city; the ...ity would come. They ...y that the company possessed ... the greatest coal outcrop ... and that was a very import...

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The Weekly Mail.

VOL. III. NO. 111. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 15 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CRATER OF KILAUEA.

A VAST LAKE OF FIRE-HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal*, who writes from Hilo, Hawaii, gives a long and graphic account of a recent visit by a party of four, of whom she was one, to the crater of Kilauea, the largest known active volcano in the world. She describes it as a vast black pit, ten or twelve miles in circumference, and about a thousand feet deep. The greater part is a stony lake of old lava, with for innumerable crevices from which issued clouds of steam, and near the centre was a huge mound, probably half a mile around the top and two hundred feet high, which sent up heavy columns of smoke, the chimneys of the South Lake. She says: "The path first led down a steep decline covered with ferns, strawberry plants, oleas, silver sword and oleo bushes, fast the edges of deep ravines or between two chasms, huge boulders of lava rock that had fallen from the cliff above, down a long flight of steep stairs made of poles and earth and over a number of gravelly ridges that extended like capes and promontories into the stony sea of black lava below. Here we rested awhile and listened the to echoes that the rocky cliff above as sent back when we burst on the rocks with our staffs. I varied the experiment by beating on the ground, but it gave back such a hollow, empty sound that I suggested that we go to the more solid ground, when the guide cheered us by remarking, that for his part he would go two hours we would be walking over a thin crust above fire and lava, and his statement was verified as we went on, for every now and then we came to cracks where the steam were white and yellow with heat, and which could not touch them, and emitting clouds of steam and volumes of hot air and sulphurous gases. The lava had assumed most fantastic shapes, of a variety beyond description; waves, ripples, petrified fountains, cascades, coils of rope, &c. It was twisted and pulled apart like molasses candy, leaving the splinters in the air, it was heaved up in hills fifteen feet high and thirty feet around, thrown up into cones, compressed into thick layers, and then broken into fragments, braided into great cables, and jammed together after it had cooled in every conceivable position. In some places thick, heavy waves of new lava had forced over old lava, presenting every degree and crevice, pouring over the sides of cliffs like water-falls of thick tar, (Irish,) and hardening in petrified festoons and stalactites down the sides of the huge crater formed by the last eruption. Here we found the Gulf Torts steamer Picton might have gone ashore on the Island of Amboyna, but this hope is dissipated by a telegram received from that place by Messrs. F. D. Corbett & Co., stating that she was not there. The ice during the winter rendered communication with Amboyna impossible. No doubt remains that the unfortunate steamer was burned, and all on board of her lost.

The following from the St. Catharines *Journal* seems a new way of alluding to an old subject: "Some years ago, a Scotchman living in the South Riding of this county was taken suddenly ill. He was a subscriber and made his will, and remembering that he owed a pretty lengthy subscription for the Gospel, he expressed to his wife the condition that she should not again preach while he was sick, and died on the Saturday we had the satisfaction of granting a receipt in full."

The St. Jean *Tribune* says: "On Tuesday, 21st April, the St. John Board of Trade passed a resolution condemnatory of the proposed law to place quarantine officers at St. John Grit paper stated that the Board represented the interests of the trade. This falsehood was telegraphed to all the Quebec and Ontario papers, and has never been contradicted. It remains for us, as the correspondent who telegraphed it, or the papers that published the lying despatch."

A morning or two ago, as we read in the Belleville *Intelligencer*, a vagrant entered the house of the Pulse Magazine and that gentleman had departed for his office, and marching straight to the sideboard, helped a decanter of sherry, and deliberately stumped out of the house again. He was seen by the printer, who was alone in the mates of the house, who were too terrified to interfere. The thief (Satan kind) was informed of the depredation, and despatched policemen in pursuit of the intruder, who was captured and lodged in jail.

The London Presbytery of the Canada Presbyterian Church met on Monday in Dr. Wardrobe's church, London. The Presbytery tendered the resignation of the Maitland Street congregation, which was accepted. The case of the Rev. John Scott was taken up, and the resolution of the congregation of Lucknow, to give Mr. Scott a yearly allowance of $1,000 per annum, with the use of the manse, was confirmed by the Presbytery. Rev. Dr. Cook, the Canada Presbyterian Church assembled here to-day, Rev. Mr. Jennings, of London, Moderator, preached the opening sermon on Monday.

The congregation of Chalmer's Church, Kingston, has decided the organ question in the affirmative. Voting papers were distributed to the congregation and a meeting was held, when they unanimously adopted the recommendation of the committee in favour of the organ. To the great pleasure of the enthusiastic advocates of the organ, it was found that a majority of the congregation are in favour of the organ. The opinion of the majority of the congregation was also found to be in favor of the adoption of the Scotch Psalms, which and even concurred on the 28th April. The deceased gentleman was born at Waterford, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1832, in 1836, he entered the 15th Regiment of Foot in the 1837, and when serving on various foreign stations came to this country in 1842, and retired from the service in 1857, after a long service of forty-five years, he was the bravest rank of major. During the rebellion of 1837 he took an active part as a militia officer, and was thanked for his services by the Hon. Chief Justice Sewell. He was a brave and gallant British officer, and a Christian gentleman. He resided in Quebec for nearly half a century, pursuing the even tenor of an unblemished life. His name and fame were familiar as household words, and now full of years and honour he departed from a life universally regretted. The deceased gentleman was the father of Mr. R. H. Temple, of the firm of Temple & Co.

The Guelph *Mercury* tells the following story of what happened a few days since in that city: "A young lady was walking towards the crossing near the Central School, a most exciting incident occurred. A farmer's waggon, with two horses attached, was driving a spirited team attached to a heavy waggon, and was coming at a rapid speed. When they had reached the track the horses stock stock still, refusing to move either backwards or forwards, they were very near the lady, now inactive, the view at night from the high western pole of our city overlooking the crater is grand beyond description." The Count de Jeremay has just died at Paris at the age of ninety-eight. He narrowly escaped being one of the victims of '93, and remained fifteen years in prison. The protection of a relative of Fouquier-Tinville saved him from being condemned to death. The same becomes extinct with the Count, his only son having been killed during the late war.

NICOLO TOMMASEO—A despatch from Rome announces the death in his seventy-first year of Signor Nicolo Tommaseo, the Italian author and one of the leaders of the Venetian revolution in 1848. He was born at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, received his education in Italy and first came into literary notoriety by his Dictionary of the Italian Synonyms, and revised for a third time in 1833, and revised for a fourth time in Florence. Becoming an object of suspicion to the Austrian Government he left Italy in 1833, and resided for a short time in Paris. He was in Corsica in 1838, where he published a political work, and return to return to Venice. For nearly ten years he devoted himself to historical and literary researches, but in 1848 he began to take an active part in the politics of Italy. He soon came to be regarded as one of the leaders of the national party. In 1848 Signor Tommaseo's popularity got him into trouble, for he and Manin were arrested and imprisoned. They were not kept long in confinement, however, for on the news of the insurrection of Milan the people of Venice procured their release. Five days after the Austrian army was forced to leave the city, the republic of St. Marc was proclaimed, and Signor Tommaseo made a member of the Provisional Government. He retired from office when the people demanded an alliance with Piedmont and an offensive war against Austria. The disastrous issue of the first campaign restored Tommaseo and Manin to power, and the latter in his ministerial capacity went to Paris to invoke the aid and countenance of the French republic. He returned from his mission in August of 1849, having accomplished nothing, and became second in popularity to Manin. At that time was the representative of the extreme party. Tommaseo, Manin, and thirty-eight patriots were banished after the capitulation. The former retired to Corfu to which place his former imprisonment. In 1865 he went to Florence, "there, although he had become blind, he published two new works. Among the best known works of Signor Tommaseo, who was a strange admixture of the radical in politics and conservative in religion, are "A Commentary on Dante" "A Dictionary of the Synonyms of the Italian Language," "The Duke of Athens," "A Collection of Popular Tuscan, Corsican, Dalmatian, and Greek Songs," and "A Dictionary of the Italian Language."

A TOY OF DEAD CHINAMEN.—The sprightly American contemplates an stupid lewildar. Confucius in the religious necessity that whenever death may overtake them that must be sent back to the flowery kingdom to rest in the bosom of mother earth. Possibly, it is a silly superstition, but our "Heathen Chinee" fellow-beings live up to it ever so much more consistently than we live up to our own superstitions. The Oriflamme, from Portland, a few days ago, brought down over a ton of the mortal remains of Mongolians who had shuffled off their coils in Oregon. This queer cargo is to be re-shipped from that port to China. The fact that so thrifty a people as the Chinese should incur the great expense they do for such a purpose, proves the strong hold which the custom has upon them. The mere preparation of the bodies to be shipped costs $25 each; and when the expenses of packing, freight, re-shipment, etc., is added, it must amount to about as much as an industrious Chinaman, living upon the most economical principles, can save in a year.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Faces.

(What is there that attracts us so much in some faces, and repels us powerfully in others? It is not mere beauty in the one nor homeliness in the other, for very often we see little to admire and nothing to love in a face of the most perfect colour and proportions, while one that has not a line nor a pure tint throughout delights us like a poem, or a song, or the first handful of sweet spring flowers. It is not even intellect, nor yet expression; nor is the attraction universal any more than the repulsion. We do not all gather round the same centre, kneel before the same shrine, nor bend together in blackball and expel without one favourable vote to modify. Henry Gads Angelina as lovely as a fairy, as divine as an angel; but Charlien pronounces her to be a plain little insignificant little nobody, and wonders where his friend's perceptions have gone. The acknowledged belle of the season is not recognized as the queen by all, and there are sure to be rival factions, each supporting its own special Venus, and both denying the claims of the others. And even the homliest face has its lovers, and those to whom its inestimable mudile of features is pleasant and refreshing—those with whom affection had conquered criticism and who do not care to see, or cannot, but only to love. It would be sad living for the poor ill-favoured ones else.

Neither beauty nor homeliness, neither intellect nor the want of it, nor yet expression is alone—what is it then attracts us to some faces, repels us from others? *Ogden nabs!* Is not this one of the mysteries we cannot fathom? a spiritual, or maybe chemical, or may be electrical property, which the methods are concealed and the result only known? What was the motive power in the strange attraction? A young man of thirty-three, unmarried, never saw a young woman he would like to make his wife save one passed on the Caledonian Canal, he in his luggage, she in a barge. No more flip flops or chance meetings, no tangible proofs. Last week a committee from the Lodge of Good Templars waited upon Mr. Turnbull and presented him with an admirable complimentary address, recognising the great work he has endeared in the advancement of the Temperance Reform, accompanied also with a handsome sum of money. On Tuesday morning Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull were again waited upon by a deleganion from the Lodge, who presented the former with a valuable gold watch valued at $80, along with a purse of money, and the latter with a beautiful gold ring as an emblem of unending friendship. Mr. Turnbull expressed his acknowledgments for these several marks of regard and affection in a suitable manner.

THE VALUE OF A LEG.—A San Francisco judge has decided that a leg may be worth $5,000 to the possessor. A man was brought up in a suit brought by James Canning against a railroad company for damages, he having been knocked down and run over by one of its trains, and so injured as to be compelled to suffer amputation of the limb. The judge said: "I am of the opinion that the accident to the plaintiff was not caused by any carelessness on his part, but that it resulted from the mismanagement of the engine in coupling it with the cars when it was returned to them from its "flying switch," and the careless conduct of the conductor in signaling the engine to go ahead immediately that the coupling-bolt had been dropped into the coupling-rings, as well as from the improper condition of the station platform. Therefore the plaintiff is entitled to recover, and I assess his damages at $5,000."

A SILVER BRICK FOR AUNTIAL LORRAINE.—The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* says that, it having been proposed to send Sir Lambton Lorraine a silver brick as a testimonial from the people of that city, about $100 was collected in a few minutes. Only $1 was accepted from any one person, though several gentlemen offered $5, $10, and $20, and one man was anxious to give $100. It was not the intention to send a brick so large as to convey an intimation that it is presented for its intrinsic value, but large enough to conveniently embrace the inscription, and to be a good solid little bar worth about $100. On the bar will be engraved a short and pithy inscription, and it will be inclosed in a neat little casket fashioned of native mountain mahogany. Among those who contributed were several ladies.

The fish commissioners of Maryland are negotiating with Seth Green to stock the waters of their State.

Governor Booth, of California, vetoed twenty-five bills that were passed hastily in the closing hours of the Legislature. He did not write messages, but simply deposited the bills in the waste basket.

AMERICAN.

Mr. Warner is said to have made as his share in "The Gilded Age" $20,000.

They are successfully experimenting with the Eucalyptus, or fever tree, in some parts of Florida.

Harvard University has decided to spell his name "Shakspere," instead of "Shakespeare," as has been its custom.

Valedictory of his honour the Mayor of Denver, Col. "Thank God it is over with! I wouldn't take it again for a kingdom, not if I knows it!"

While the lawyers were fighting over a breach of promise case in Michigan, recently, the defendant and plaintiff went off quietly and got married.

The last wood-burning engine has been displaced from the western division of the New York Central. Coal yards take the place of the former interminable wood-piles.

An Ohio paper gives a puff to one of its advertisers, which closes thus: "He is a man of principle, but deals only in dry goods, &c. He will not sell himself in order to sell a carpet."

"Byrum & Drinkwater" was a sign which was to be seen on a store in North Yarmouth, Me., sixty years ago, says the Portland *Transcript*. It amused strangers who spelled it out in syllables.

Chicago has started a Sunday afternoon church for the benefit of those who work on Sunday afternoons to the poorer classes of the city at such outlandish charges that all may attend.

A *Tribune* correspondent writes that there is a possibility that Mr. Bret Harte may incur one of the most serious of misfortunes—the loss of sight. Inconsumer use of his eyes has, it is said, put them in a dangerous and unpleasant condition.

Reports from the valleys of the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers, Miss., state that the blossoms on the fruit trees have been almost completely destroyed by a species of "creeping worm" which has heretofore been comparatively harmless in the form of vegetation.

Blanchford Gerald, through the columns of the New York *Herald*, asks any gentleman in America who has seen Napoleon, the late Emperor Napoleon, when he was in the United States forty years ago, for any particulars of his sojourn which they may remember.

The Chicago *Post and Mail* says that Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent lecture, said he was happy to be a direct transmitter of the gold, which, recently received a gentleman, who proposed to give the youngest female baby $750 in gold per year until he is twenty-one.

A Punch and Judy show has been set up directly opposite the Cambridge Law School, and a Harvard student, who is addicted to cigars and the other necessaries of life, in order to buy stock to continue his business, has been obliged to borrow money of his tailor.—*Boston Globe.*

Somebody gives simple directions about the proper spring bonnet. Take one year's hat, steep in it for a night or two, sit on it an hour, then put it on your daughter's head, knock it endways after you have it on, and presto—you have a very layer of a bonnet. Send the bill to her father.

The recent destruction by fire of the store of Mr. Oliver Ditson, the great music publisher, in Boston, reminds us of a very entertaining question for the insurance adjusters, as to how the loss should be made up on account of the ten thousand pounds." Whistling, of course, is the property of the whistler, and, if he pleases, without troubling to ascertain his inclinations, and was good enough to do so, he might, with perfect satisfaction of offending him by doubling the honour, since he has proved God is free from the passion called love.

Miss Kemble, the beautiful hetiress celebrated in the "Gilded Age" as "Angelina Lady's Garland," adopted a singular method of winning her husband, a young attorney named Childs, from whom she had sued for love at first sight. She sent him an anonymous letter containing satisfaction for injuries received. After vainly puzzling himself to guess whom his challenger might be, he went to the place appointed, "Childs himself, duly provided with a second, to the Central Park, and proceeded to the nearest fountain. There he saw no fierce galant, only a modest lady, who asked him his name, and, on being told, produced a rapier she carried in her umbrella, and,

> I is that did invite you;
> You shall wed me, or I'll fight you.
> Choose between these two evils
> Therefore choose from which you please!

Rather taken aback by such a summons to immediate choice, he said, "Well, the lady's danger's sure are be decided. This was denied; she would not unmask until she knew not who, but pressed the question for an hour's grace to turn the matter in his mind. His second urged him, as he could do nothing, to take the lady; and his three went off to the gold casket to church, where the lady and her attorney were made one without delay."

Though sweet pretty cupids hover'd
Round the lady's lovely face,
With a mask—he took her than,
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He did not repeat the leap in the dark, when he found his summer morning's adventure by "Mark Twain," "Sunday morning stole on," but taking his place among the gentry of the country, lived happy ever after. Perhaps, if he had "dared a peaceful good morning," at the same time nearly "Mark Twain" would have been married since that. He says that just as he spoke Sunday, he experienced a convulsive movement of some of the throat and a sense of concussion in the head.

Colonel Rose, United States army, commanding at Fort Brown, Texas, has received a shock. While he was vehemently declaring that his government was "treating us like dogs at the study door, and, losing all self-control, burst into the room, threw herself on her bed, and sobbed as if her heart, for her, I protest with a sincere heart, that I do not make a single step in the direction of worldly or carnal account, but to have a more perfect converse with so holy and resplendent a spirit, I do not know of a way to heaven, and to keep me steadfast in my perseverance, I do not know of a single ray and sun pretty; Baxter was mortal, and accounted.

It were hardly fair to reckon pretty Elizabeth Simpson among proposing lassies, for though unasked she did propose the question that he would marry, with "Who would have me?" Mr. Simpson, in his reply, "I will, if you will have me." The actor was not so unready as Dean Ramsay's Scotch lassie, who, when her lover popped the question thus by taking the object of his affections in the cabbage yard gate and saying, "Mary, my folk lie there; would you like to lie there, Mary?" Being, like Barkis, willing, Mary was as indifferent as to how the question was put as Barkis was, and, when the lover concluded, swain remarked, "I think I'll marry thee, Jean," responded, "Mac Jock, I would be muckle obliged to ye, if ye would."

GAMBLING IN RUSSIA.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Standard* writes, under date of April 11: "The number of Russians who visit foreign countries is always large, but this year we are told that it is much larger than usual. The mineral springs were formerly the pretext, though only a pretext, for the journey, but now it is induced crowds to rush to the fashionable watering-places, which have now lost their chief attraction. Closing the gaming-houses will not, however, put an end to playing any more than shutting up spirit-shops will make people leave off drinking; and of this we have a comic and a tragic illustration. George Wright, an old citizen of the place and a very candid man, has informed me that he has found his felt it first at one house. The fore part of the night the house remained in the charge of Lucifer, who, down and doors; rattled, and continued to do so at intervals during the night, and on arrival in the morning, he found, and a skilfully Wright are in no wise superstitious, but they were all fearfully alarmed. The same demonstration was felt at the residence of Mr. Martin, the miller, whose residence is a short distance from the mill. Your correspondent then, in company with C. C. Pope and others, visited the house a short distance from the mill west on a higher shelf of land. This house had been vacated. The demonstration was so strong the family left it, declaring the house was haunted. And here your correspondent and those with him experienced a shock similar to the one that drove the family out of the house. The building rattled, windows and doors rattled as though the whole structure, with the ground underneath, was being lifted up by some mysterious and unseen power. While I stood there I remembered many things I had read in relation to spiritual manifestations and spiritual-rapping. Of one thing we were all convinced. There is some mysterious power to work in that house not to be accounted for by any of the laws of nature; but what, we could not say. We spent over an hour in the mill and carefully watched to see if we could account for the wonderful phenomena. For a short time all was perfectly still; then you would hear a sound begin inside, the windows rattle; one window would cease, and in an instant those in another part of the building would commence rattling, and so from one place to another the sound would seem to be being near them, demonstrating to those present that they were in the presence of some mysterious power. We returned home unable to account for what we saw and felt. Quite a number of our people have gone up to-day to investigate further. The postmaster of Wrightsville is of the Advent persuasion, and declares it to be a real earthquake, and warns the people to prepare to ascend in July next."

Popping the Question.

(Fresh All the Year Round.)

Popping the question has always been a matter of considerable importance among lovers. Swift, who had no more tenderness than one of her own Yahoos, indicted the most brutal proposal we know of. Tired of his easily-exhausting Miss Waryng seems to have popped upon her speaking out, and Swift spoke out with a vengeance. After professing, he is too just to stand in the way of her accepting a more advantageous offer, he says he must ask her a few questions—questions he had long since resolved to ask of the woman with whom he meant to spend his life:—"Are you in a condition to manage domestic affairs with an income of less than three hundred pounds a year? Have you such an application to my person and humour as to comply with my desires and way of living, and endeavour to make us both as happy as you can? Will you be ready to engage in those methods I shall direct for the improvement of your mind, so as to make us entertaining company for each other, without being miserable, when we are neither visiting nor visited? Can you bend your love, esteem, and indifference to other the same way as I do mine? Have you so much good-nature as to endeavour by soft words to soften my rugged humour occasioned by the accidents of life? Shall the place whereto your husband is thrown be more uninviting than courts and cities without him?" Sure, never was a lady so calmly, so gently, so sensibly, so tenderly, so politely popped to, if it be lawful to use the word, in such a fashion. Swift, unfortunately, was married, and, in the three word off to church, where the lady and her attorney were made one without delay.

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Round the lady's lovely face,
With a mask—he took her than,
Without a single grace.

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A MURDERED MISSIONARY.

LETTER FROM HIS ASSOCIATE.

Rev. Daniel P. Watkins, the Protestant Missionary at Guadalajara, Mexico, has addressed the following letter, giving an account of the murder of Rev. Mr. Stephens, to Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D., Secretary of the American Board.

GUADALAJARA, Republic of Mexico,
March 13, 1874.

Rev. N. G. Clark:

DEAR BROTHER: It becomes our painful duty to inform you more particularly of the untimely and cruel death of our beloved brother, Mr. Stephens. He left Guadalajara Dec. 2, 1873, to station himself at Ahualulco, a town about sixty miles from here. The indications seem that he had not been many, Ahualulco being one of the most liberal towns in the State of Jalisco, and also a centre from which many other towns could be reached; and above all, the brethren there, some of whom had read the Bible for years, urgently invited him to come and instruct them in the Christian doctrine. For three months he laboured with success far beyond our most sanguine expectations, winning many souls to the truth as it is in Jesus. He had gained through his labors of love the favour of the majority of the people of Ahualulco. This grand success infuriated the Ours, and the day before Mr. Stephens' death he preached a most exciting sermon to the assembled Indians, which produces near by, in which he said: "It is necessary to cut down even to the roots the trees that bears bad fruit. You may interpret these words at you please." And on March 2, at one o'clock in the morning, a mob of over 200 men, armed with muskets, axes, clubs, and swords, approached the house where Mr. Stephens lived, crying, "Long live the Samor Ours! Death to the Protestants!"

The house which dear Stephens occupied adjoining the public plaza, and on the opposite side of the plaza were a few soldiers acting as guard to the prisons and to the public room in which Indians were confined. But we have learned that those soldiers, instead of giving him protection, were the enemy to carry out their evil design of murder and robbery. As soon as Mr. Stephens and his two brethren with him saw that the mob was fast breaking down the front door, they entered an open window in the corner of the house. From this square Mr. Stephens and Andres, one of his brethren, passed through into the back yard, seeking there a place of shelter. Here they separated, Mr. Stephens being a little ahead and led to a hay-loft, while Andres making his escape by climbing over the wall of the back yard, he heard Mr. Stephens fall down among the rains of an old house, from which he made his way, unseen by the mob, to the mountains.

Mr. Stephens had been in the hay-loft but a few moments when the mob found and entered, and he, seeing in the crowd the soldiers stationed to, ran to meet them, thinking they had come to his help, and cried, "he cried out, "Protect me! protect me!" they replied: "Yes, we will protect you!" and at the same time the soldiers and other discharged their muskets and other fire-arms on our beloved brother, killing him instantly. One shot entered his eye and several his breast, and so soon as the victim was th

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE proprietors of *The Weekly Mail* beg to announce that on and after the first of January the annual subscription price will be one dollar and a half.

When the publication of *The Weekly Mail* was commenced, the price was fixed at one dollar, with a view of introducing the paper to as wide a circle of readers, and in as brief a period of time, as possible. The objects sought were attained, for the incredible success of *The Weekly Mail*, followed with great rapidity, until now the number of its readers is counted at fifty thousand. At the same time the proprietors assumed the burden of gratuitously supplying the subscribers to the *Weekly Telegraph*, which was about ceasing to exist, with *The Mail* which should be at once a worthy substitute for and an improvement upon the paper to which they had paid their subscription. The obligation thus assumed has been fully discharged, and every subscriber to the *Weekly Telegraph* has received *The Weekly Mail* up to the close of his subscription to the former.

A very large, handsome, and carefully prepared journal, such as *The Weekly Mail* is, could not be produced without incurring a heavy expenditure both in money and labour; in point of fact, the material used absorbs nearly the whole of the subscription price. The proprietors expected, however, to publish *The Weekly Mail* without pecuniary profit until their engagement with the subscribers to *The Telegraph* had been fully and faithfully performed. They feel that this has been done, and that the time has come when they should seek to place the paper upon a paying basis. The annual subscription will therefore be raised as above stated, one of the first consequences of which will be a marked improvement in the paper, which even at present has been proved to be the most popular weekly circulated in this country.

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

TO AGENTS.

The terms to Agents and Clubs will also *pro rata*, in consistency with the change in price as above announced.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address-label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future 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.

We are informed that a person representing himself as a travelling agent of this journal is collecting subscriptions to the *Weekly Mail*, throughout the townships of Wolf Island, Kingston, and Tecumseth. We have no travelling agent. Numerous friends are interesting themselves in organizing local clubs, and otherwise aiding in furthering the circulation of the *Weekly Mail*. Such are, of course, neither well-known nor in the locality where they are canvassing or accredited by this office.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

We have received several letters from friends throughout the country, who are office-bearers in newly formed Liberal-Conservative Associations, or are desirous of forming Associations, asking for information as to the way in which they should proceed, and for copies of the Constitution of the Toronto Association. We take this means of informing our friends who have written us, as well as others who may be in the same position, that they will best get the information they desire by addressing "The Secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association, 85 York street, Toronto," when, we have no doubt, will be pleased to give them all the information they may require.

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

The attention of our readers is directed to an advertisement on another page, from which will be seen the inducements held out to persons having time or inclination to devote Clubs for the circulation of *The Weekly Mail*; a paper specially suited for readers at a distance from Toronto, whether residing in the country parts of Canada, in Great Britain, the United States, or other foreign countries. For cheapness, in comparison with the wealth of information to be gleaned from it, *The Weekly Mail* is in advance of all competitors for popular favour, while the success attending its efforts has followed it since its first publication, in a gratifying evidence of the acceptableness of its columns to the tastes of the reading public. No doubt, one cause of the extraordinary rapidity with which *The Weekly Mail* obtained the success intimated was the energetic and thoroughly Liberal-Conservative Party, having at heart the furtherance of the cause of Union and Progress, at once bespoke a favourable reception in the country continuous. Members of Parliament, as well as intending candidates for Parliamentary honours, have not been slow to see how such a rising was best prepared for a canvass in the interest of their Party, by the circulation of *The Weekly Mail* among the intelligent voters. Consequently, as a cheap and effective co-operator in its political education of the masses, journals such as it have been made by influential local residents to promote the circulation of the paper in the neighbourhood of their own homes. The recent crisis in the political history of Canada would indicate the necessity for redoubled energy in the same direction.

SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE.

THE time for receiving pupils at the Guelph School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm, originally limited to the first of this month, has been extended to the 25th inst., when a preparatory term of one year will be commenced. At this date one may throw out of view all previously debated questions respecting the subject of the site selected, whether by the past or present Government, and confine one's self to the expression of a wish that this important institution, being now *in fait accompli*, may realize, under judicious and impartial management, the great benefits which in older countries have attended the establishment of similar enterprises. It might with reason be supposed, in this age of marked and rapid progress in almost every department of arts and sciences, that agriculture, "the nurse and mother of all the arts, and mother of all manufactures," would not be the last in the race of improvement. Yet the fact is that farmers, in all parts of the world, have not kept pace with other large classes of the community in the acquisition of professional knowledge and skill. One reason for this is that the right education of the farming classes has been more neglected than that of manufacturers, tradesmen, and ordinary mechanics. The simplest elementary education is often wanting among farmers, who, considering the soil as the raw material of their craft, ought to know how to treat it in every respect, yet are often imperfectly acquainted with its qualities, its texture, the mechanical properties of manures, the comparative nutritiveness of the plants which they cultivate, and various other theoretical matters with which they ought to be familiar. Farmers, in fact, instead of receiving a suitable and professional training, are apt to rest satisfied with what they consider "practical" information acquired by experience, which, too frequently amounts to nothing better than the information from father to son of some departed sire. Admitting that agricultural skill may be attained to by experience, it can only be so attained by after many failures if the farmer be ignorant of some of the first principles of his art. Quickness of design and skilled labour are called forth every day in the various branches of manufactures; and the farmer asks, why not to rest satisfied with indolent movements in a beaten track. The art of agriculture is extensively complicated; those who pursue it as a profession ought to learn it thoroughly. Even subordinate managers should know not only how any farming work should be done executed, but why it should be done in a particular manner. The farmer who does not understand the principles on which a plough is constructed cannot tell to a nicety whether it is put together in the best way.

For the purpose of securing to young men intended for agriculture a thorough knowledge of farming, schools of agriculture have been established within the most advanced agricultural countries of France and Great Britain. The Royal Agricultural College at Moëglin, in Prussia, which is by extensive farm, is one of the most distinguished of the Continental agricultural institutions. In France, there have been established at Grignon, at Rovile, Agricultural College of the first class, besides minor model schools of husbandry, which are called schools of departments in which they exist. In England, and a great part of Scotland, where agriculture has attained an eminence far superior to that of all the Continental Kingdoms, and where very large farms are the general rule and very small ones the exception, the system of teaching and training which is suited to the circumstances of Continental husbandry and national habits, would be, in many respects, inapplicable. England rather requires for her farmers such education as is afforded in the Royal College of Cirencester, or in the extensive farm establishments of some of the eminent agriculturists who take pupils on their own account. But wherever, as in Ireland, the western parts of Scotland, and certain localities in Wales, small and often ignorant farmers abound, and where the rural population, as in Ontario, is chiefly agricultural, schools of husbandry are invaluable institutions. The reports of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland bear exceedingly interesting testimony to the value of the model agricultural schools which began to be put into operation about twenty years back. The constant house-feeding of cattle, dairy management, and breeding and rearing of live stock, are introduced in the routine, and the pupils have the opportunity of practically learning the details of field culture, under the instruction of a very competent superintendent. At Guelph we learn that until the farm has been systematically laid out and brought into order for the special purposes to which it is to be applied, and until the necessary buildings and offices have been erected, it is not deemed expedient to settle definitely the curriculum of instruction to be given, or the conditions upon which students will be admitted when the institution is in full operation. For some time to come the work of the farm will be mainly confined to the preparation of the site and buildings and the commencement of instruction of pupils; and during this preparatory term, the chief aim will be to teach the pupils how to perform the farm-work in the best and most profitable manner, coupled with such an amount of scientific knowledge as will enable them clearly to comprehend the results sought to be obtained from each operation, and the scientific facts and principles on which it is based. The pupils must engage, on an average, seven hours daily in the work of the farm, farm-yard and garden, in return for their work they will receive instruction, board, lodging and washing free of expense, and, at the term of their completing the term, and passing the prescribed examination, during the year, to the satisfaction of the Principal and his colleagues, they will each receive at the close of the year the sum of fifty dollars in money.

The qualifications necessary for admission to the institution at the end of the preparatory term have been extensively and publicly in circulation, and it is not need not be particularised here.

EFFECTS OF A BAD EXAMPLE.

WHEN MR. MALCOLM COLIN CAMERON's bill to take the vacant seat in Parliament from the Centre Riding of Huron and attach it to the South Riding was before the House of Commons, it was said by those who offered opposition to it that if the Ministry countenanced its passage other bills of a similar nature would be sure to follow. We have not had to wait long for a verification of the remark. Col. HIGGINSONIAN has already had printed a bill to re-divide the County of Wellington for parliamentary purposes. The following is his proposition: "The North Riding to consist of the townships of Maryborough, Minto, Arthur, Luther, Amaranth and Peel, and the villages of Mount Forest and Arthur. The Centre Riding to consist of the townships of Pilkington, Nichol, Garafraxa, West Garafraxa, East Erin, Erramosa, the town of Guelph, and the villages of Elora and Fergus; the South Riding to consist of the townships of Puslinch and Guelph, and the town of Guelph." The marrow of Col. HIGGINSONIAN's proposal is an attempt to distribute the Grits of the County of Wellington as much as it is difficult, if not impossible, to return a Conservative member for any one of the three Ridings. The South Riding has now such a superabundance of Grittism that the worthy Colonel thinks it would be well to import sufficient of it into the Centre Riding to swamp the Tory vote, and thus enable the North Riding to bulk Mr. DRAW'S reasonable ambition to sit in Parliament for that constituency.

We can hardly believe that the Ministry will permit such gerrymandering as this private member, who is thus determined to violate the constitution, and not wait for the decennial redistribution, to do, to be allowed to take the matter into their own hands. This tinkering of private members with the constitution of the American Federal bound belief, even if some of the seats which will be affected by the changes made and proposed to be made were not represented by gentlemen whose elections have been protested against. Mr. CAMERON'S Bill is a case in point in the first for one session. We therefore call upon the Government to stop proceedings which are in all respects unfair and unjust to every man in Parliament who gives them the slightest countenance.

RECIPROCITY.

THE business men of Canada are neither few nor far between who are firm in the belief that this country has prospered more under Reciprocity with the United States, than if reciprocity had still existed between the Dominion and the Republic. That this opinion is entertained to so great an extent is in no small measure due to the teaching of the leading Government journals, and to the subject. If in 1865 Mr. GEORGE BROWN, then a member of the Government formed to carry out the Union of the Provinces, was so little enamoured of Reciprocity that he abandoned the Cabinet rather than accept the Reciprocity which the United States Government and Congress were then willing to agree to, it is self-evident that he had great faith in the ability of Canada to make its commercial position independent of the United States. We are not left to Mr. BROWN's conduct at that time, however, to estimate the value of this bit of political prophecy. Some years after the old treaty had lapsed, his newspaper was emphatic in declaring that this country was more prosperous commercially that if the treaty had remained in force. Self-dependence, it was urged, had led to the opening up of new avenues of trade which left to Canada entirely independent of American hostility or friendship. Our Parliament was strongly advised that the policy of self-reliance was the true policy, and Parliament accepted the advice, emphatically asserting that we could afford to remain as we were until the people of the United States became convinced that in abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 they had made a mistake to the detriment of the trade of their own country. It was in the light of these circumstances that Mr. BROWN expressed a desire to go to Washington as negotiator for a new treaty, there to act in connection with Sir EDWARD THORNTON and Mr. HOWARD, and that our Government permitted themselves to be made the instruments of Mr. BROWN's will. It is not easy to conceive of the perpetration of another Ministerial blunder so palpable, and at the same time likely to result so disastrously. We feel satisfied that an error of the most serious kind has been made.

It would have been a mistake to have invited negotiations for a new treaty if there were no other reasons than those which we have already stated. The most glaringly improper feature of the case is the shameless attempt to barter away a certain financial benefit for what would at best be a doubtful advantage. Judged according to his own words, Reciprocity is not worth having. But for the untimely interposition of our Government, the Halifax Convention provided for by the Treaty of Washington would have met before now, and we venture to say with no little boldness, that if when it had met the Imperial Commissioner, the Hon. PETER MITCHELL, would have made out a case for compensation which the United States Commissioner could not have upset, even if he had desired to do so. But, as we say, a consequence, a very considerable sum of money would have come into the Canadian Treasury which would not have prevented the Great Incapable and his colleagues from having damaged our credit in the money markets of the world, and attempting to squeeze three millions of additional taxation out of the pockets of the Canadian people. There is no excuse for having interrupted the meeting of the Halifax Commission, the negotiations for a new treaty, and the award which that Commission must have made in our favour.

The trade and commerce of Canada have been so very healthy since the lapse of the old Reciprocity Treaty that, whether rightly or wrongly, many persons have come to the conclusion that, if consideration were brought to the belief that Reciprocity is at best of doubtful advantage, it would be folly to make a thing for which we cannot afford to pay, too great a price. A Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe*, offers to show some something of the subject, in a recent communication to that paper. He says: "Brown prefers delay, in order to vote "up the Reciprocity Treaty, as far as it makes the concessions given by the "United States for the privilege of their "Colonial fishing grounds, instead of a cash payment. We have no doubt that this correspondent is correct in the statement.

The speech delivered for his Excellency the Governor-General at the opening of the Canadian Parliament, is in itself perfect evidence that the Ministry are prepared to abandon the cash payment for our fisheries for a treaty which their own envoy to Washington has alleged to be valueless, and in which opinion the Canadian Parliament has so far agreed as to solemnly assert its hostility to opening negotiations with the Washington Government.

It is no plain, that he who runs may read, that Mr. BROWN, in order to satisfy an old, and, we believe, deep-rooted hatred of the Government of his native country, has bamboozled the Government of his adoption into giving him carte blanche in this matter. Both the Canada and the Ministry which consent to his proposal will be held to a strict account by the people of Canada. The close of the war in the United States brought with it a great benefit to Canada. Our country on the Government no less a sum than $300,000,000 a year is required, two-thirds of this amount being derived from customs, and the remaining third from excise. It is estimated that the United States obtain no less than $10,000,000 of duties levied upon imports from Canada. We cannot understand how any sane man can be so rash as to fancy that the Congress of the United States will surrender so much revenue, at a time when the treasury demands are urgent, and, OLIVER-like, the cry of the Government is for "more." In truth the negotiation entered upon by Mr. BROWN and the Canadian Government, is a heavy is of the wildest possible kind. It becomes of serious moment when we consider the great interests which are involved, and the certain loss of position and prestige which must be the inevitable consequence of failure. In the natural sequence of events, had matters been allowed to take their course, we might have looked forward to a time when the circumstances of the two countries would have led to enlarged trade relations between them. But this thing is desirable at all it has been indefinitely postponed by Mr. BROWN's rashness, and the Government's reckless ness in yielding to his unreasonable demand to be sent to Washington. We call upon the Ministry to stop this folly. They might as well confess at once that they are afraid to encounter the ridicule of being a failure; that Mr. BROWN has no further business there; that great injury has been done to Canada—for though it is probably expecting too much to ask them to make an acknowledgment as this and allow the Halifax Commission to sit and Canada to reap the benefit of the award which that Commission is certain to give in her favour. The BROWN-MACKENZIE farce is already pushed out to the tail end of the last scene of the final act.

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It may be well to recapitulate here the leading features of the Pacific Railway policy of the present Government, as foreshadowed in the resolutions which appear elsewhere.

The railway, which is to extend from some point "near the navigable waters of Nipissing to the Pacific Ocean, is to be divided into four sections. The first section is to extend from Lake Nipissing "towards the upper or western end of "Lake Superior, to a point where it "shall intersect the second section;" the second section is to begin at some point on Lake Superior, connecting with the first section, and to extend to Red River; the third from Red River to some point between Fort Edmonton and the Rocky Mountains; and the fourth from the western terminus of the third section to the Pacific Ocean.

There will be two branches of the railway, as follows: The first, from the eastern terminus of the main line to some point on the Georgian Bay, by the shortest from Pembina to Fort Garry. A third branch to the Ottawa River to be made the organ of the Government published in this city, but the resolutions make no reference to it. Doubtless the omission in the short time which elapsed between the writing of the article and the publication of the resolutions.

The railway shall be constructed under the superintendence of the Department of Public Works.

The Governor in Council may divide any section into sub-sections, each one of which shall be given to contract, by "due advertisement and tenders." Contracts for the working of the section or sub-section of the railway shall be at the same time. But no contract shall be given unless the contractors show that they have a capital of $4,000 a mile contracted for, and deposit $1,000 a mile in money or approved securities with the Receiver-General.

There are three forms of assistance proposed to be given by the Government; first, $10,000 per mile of railway; secondly, "a guarantee of interest at the "rate of four per cent. per annum, for "a term of twenty-five years, on a sum "to be stated in the contract for each "mile of the section or sub-section contracted for;" thirdly, twenty thousand acres of land for each mile of railway contracted for, in alternate sections of ten square miles each. The lands of the land subsidy shall be sold by the Government at such prices as may be agreed upon between them and the contractors, and the proceeds handed to the contractors, less a charge of ten per cent. "administration or management," the remaining third to be conveyed to the contractors. The Government may expend a sum not exceeding $10,000 per mile was dropped from the resolutions, but we have another fifty for saying that it forms no part of the Government scheme, and that the resolutions, so corrected, will be re-printed before they come up for discussion to-morrow.

Such section or sub-section, as constructed, shall be the property of the contractor, and shall be worked for his advantage and benefit. The Government may take the right, however, to purchase the railway, on payment of a sum not exceeding its actual cost, and 25 per cent. in addition, the subsidies in land and money paid by the Government for the construction of the railway being first returned or deducted from the amount to be paid.

If brought more advantageous, the Government may construct the railway, or any part of it, as a public work of the Dominion, the work to be let by contracts offered to public competition.

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These are the main features of the Government resolutions. Though, probably, we shall understand all the details of their scheme better when the First Minister has fully explained them, they contain some leading points so striking and remarkable as to challenge instant attention and consideration.

1. *The Railway Scheme.*—Those who have followed the Premier's utterances on this question, must be amazed at the resolutions. In his famous Sarnia speech he denounced the construction of the Pacific Railway in any other way than by the Government directly. He broadly alleged that this was the only proper and economical way of proceeding, declaring that by this means the difference between the actual cost of construction and the sum which would represent the contract price, would go into the people's pockets. It is true that in his resolutions Mr. MACKENZIE leaves a little loophole by which to creep out, and by means of which he will endeavour to establish his consistency. They say the work may be done by the Government, if necessary; but no one believes that it will be so done, except perhaps the reports some of the more difficult sub-sections. Mr. MACKENZIE is now more than a consenting party to legislation which will put a number of his political friends in Toronto in a position to take contracts on the road. The piecemeal plan will enable the Government and the contractors to play into each other's hands. Those sub-sections which are easy of construction will fall to the lot of the Government's favourites, while the very difficult ones will in all probability remain for the Government to deal with. It must be apparent to every one that the country has nothing to gain, but, on the contrary, very much to lose, by the variations from the scheme of the old Government, which never more one Company by responsibility of the whole work. The present scheme leaves open innumerable doors for jobbery and the jobbers within and without the Ministry.

We were referring, hoping to Mr. MACKENZIE's change of base. The plan which he marked out at Sarnia he has abandoned in all its essential features. Even since the Premier's speech at a later plan of his election manifesto, which, distinctly enough, formulated the repudiation of the policy of the Ministry, the adoption of a mixed rail and water line. There is not a single word in the resolutions of "water stretches" which the Premier proposed to utilize. After beating about and about the bushes, he has come round the circle, he has, finally, settled down, in the main, upon the scheme which he denounced so indignantly from his hands in Parliament and out of it! The question with which Parliament and the public are now much concerned is whether the Government scheme is really what it seems, or only a mockery and a pretence. We leave the consideration of this important matter until we have heard what the Premier has to say.

II. *The Land Subsidy.*—When in Opposition, Mr. MACKENZIE and his friends, said it was a monstrous thing to propose to give fifty millions acres of the public domain as a subsidy for the building of the railway. They are now brought face to face with the necessity of themselves dealing with the question, and they actually propose to give away the very quantity of land which they had condemned as extravagant—which they had denounced as a gigantic job, and had characterized as a public shame and a scandal. Nay, more. In their new scheme they propose to make a gratuitous constructing the road to dispose of the lands, the Government, with a magnificent generosity, take upon themselves to dispose of two-thirds of them, and, without a farthing of cost to the country carry on the Government no less a sum than $300,000,000 a year is required, two-thirds of this amount being derived from customs, and the remaining third from excise. It is estimated that the United States obtain no less than $10,000,000 of duties levied upon imports from Canada. We cannot understand how any sane man can be so rash as to fancy that the Congress of the United States will surrender so much revenue, at a time when the treasury demands are urgent, and, OLIVER-like, the cry of the Government is for "more." In truth the negotiation entered upon by Mr. BROWN and the Canadian Government, is a heavy is of the wildest possible kind. It becomes of serious moment when we consider the great interests which are involved, and the certain loss of position and prestige which must be the inevitable consequence of failure. In the natural sequence of events, had matters been allowed to take their course, we might have looked forward to a time when the circumstances of the two countries would have led to enlarged trade relations between them. But this thing is desirable at all it has been indefinitely postponed by Mr. BROWN's rashness, and the Government's reckleness in yielding to his unreasonable demand to be sent to Washington. We call upon the Ministry to stop this folly. They might as well confess at once that they are afraid to encounter the ridicule of being a failure; that Mr. BROWN has no further business there; that great injury has been done to Canada—for though it is probably expecting too much to ask them to make an acknowledgment as this and allow the Halifax Commission to sit and Canada to reap the benefit of the award which that Commission is certain to give in her favour. The BROWN-MACKENZIE farce is already pushed out to the tail end of the last scene of the final act.

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A SHAMELESS PROCEEDING.

"AN ACT to amend the Act 36 Vic., "sec. 13, by defining the Electoral Divisions "Tuckersmith from the Centre Riding, "and to annex it to the South Riding of "the County of Huron." Such is the seemingly innocent title of a Bill which Mr. LAIRD introduced into the House of Parliament, and which excited a warm debate last week. The Bill is not so innocent as it seems. It is in fact a most atrocious Bill. It requires all the energies of Sir GEORGE CARTIER to bring it before the House, and all the stolid disregard of public opinion which actuates the present Administration to fortify them to the point of giving it their active support. It is only a few days since the Premier, in reply to an inquiry put to the Government by a member, declared that they had no intention of dealing with the question of representation. What they either dreaded to do themselves, they determined not to do, they pounds a bill which stole out in every line of it.

It is a peculiarity of this bill that while there are a score of sound objections to it, there is nothing whatever to be said in its favour. It interferes with the decennial re-arrangement of constituencies in 1872. Mr. MACKENZIE made representations to the effect that the boundaries of constituencies before that time, but they are not relevant to the question under discussion. The re-arrangement of 1872 ought to have remained good until the next decennial census had been taken. In the next place, it violates the principle of Representation by Population, for which the Grits had been such soldiers, and which the father of the Grits has time and again established the justice of—to his own satisfaction. At all events it is embodied in the Act of Union. The present Ridings of Huron are almost alike in population, averaging some 20,000 souls each. Take Tuckersmith from the Centre and add it to the South Riding and you make an inequality of some 6,000 souls between the two Ridings. The population of the Centre Riding will be some 19,000, while that of the South will be about 26,000. Then again, the Township of Tuckersmith is now represented in the House of Commons by Mr. LAIRD, a Conservative, representative the North; Mr. BURNS, a Liberal-Conservative, the Centre, and Mr. GAMMOND, Grit, the South Riding. In each of the two elections since the re-arrangement of 1872 the contest was a fight hard for his seat, and it is notorious that the means which he adopted on each occasion to secure his return, he has to the cleanest kind. His last election has been protested against, and Mr. CAMERON has made it by the hardest kind of a fight. Now, that his last election has been protested against, and Mr. CAMERON has made it by the hardest kind of a fight, the Government proposes to transfer to him a portion of the Centre Riding, in which he is not so well known, and which, and which the Government are perfectly aware, will be much more onerous to him than the Centre Riding, in which he is

ous at all. There has been ther strife in the Island be- ors, who controls the Locals, and Mr. LAIRD who, part of a traitor, his ob- tion in the Dominion Cabinet. and his Party have been the Roman Catholics of the form a large part of its while Mr. LAIRD and his played the demagogic role, as essentially Mr. HINCKS at one time CANADA. It is said proval of the Government now some law will bear far more n the Roman Catholics than protestants of Prince Edward s a disgrace to Mr. MACKEN- colleagues that they should Minister of the Interior so olitics into the House of Com- amp his national dislike of e the population upon Do- It is a shame to a Minister who professes that he is n ternal suffrage, to deprive e nce of a right which it enjoys ot. The entire proceeding is known beyond belief, and yet keeping with the spirit of fourtism which, supported by the Government, enables LM COLIN CAMERON to snap his he Judges who will, in a few ably adjudge his unfitness to n Parliament. It is but too decency and right have bn ntemptuously trampled upon. Talk not of Sir FRANCIS HINCKS in such a connection. It is a great fall from the aspiration for a week of him in office at this time, with a hand free to act as in- capable Ministry right. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS and Mr. TILLEY were strong men in finance. The country had confidence in them. Capital felt safe under their administration of affairs. The present feeling is one of distrust, and we do not wonder at it. It is a great fall from HINCKS to a CARTWRIGHT. We can only hope that the country will not suffer severely from a chance which must be regretted by every man who has a stake in the Dominion.

THE ARKANSAS ANARCHY.

A DAY AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

The New York Nation prints an interesting letter descriptive of the seat of war in Arkansas, from which we make the following extracts:

Little Rock was not much of a city before the war, and indeed it is not much of a city now, but it shows signs of considerable improvement, in the shape of new buildings—though the most conspicuous of these were created by the Clayton ring with the proceeds of public plunder. The opening of the railroad, which brings in within twelve hours of St. Louis, or in other words, of commercial civilization, will doubtless do a great deal to help it in many ways; but in others it will lessen its importance, by making the river, of which it has been the principal port, only a subordinate mode of reaching the markets. On driving up from the station we were a good deal surprised by the absence of all signs of "the war," such as we had seen in state-holes. Everywhere else life seemed to go on much as usual. The yard of the state-house, however, furnished a scene in which it would require the pencil of a comic artist to do justice. The state-house is a small, mean building, with a stuccoed Greek portico, and considerably stained by rain and weather. The yard, a space of some or so, is surrounded by a low iron railing. At the principal gateway were white sentries, each wearing a fancy uniform, consisting of a short unbuttoned jacket, with yellow braid; an open space, occupied by a protruding dirty shirt, partly concealed by a red sash, and a pair of gray pantaloons, with braid down the sides. The men were lounging against the gate-posts, one with the muzzle of his piece resting on his foot, the other holding it at arm's length, and both chewing and spitting all around, and otherwise affect a better and bolder demeanor than any of the regulars. Beside the railing, pacing up and down with an air of preternatural solemnity, were two negroes, clad in rags of various hues and origin, and carrying, one a single-barrelled, the other a double-barrelled shot-gun. These were evidently in earnest, and impressed with the gravity of the occasion. One warned us in sepulchral tones not to approach the railing, but was satisfied with our assurance that nothing would induce us to do so. Passing on, we entered the jurisdiction of his comrade, who warned us off with equal solemnity, but of a different pattern, and the diversity of opinion represented, he thought the subject should be considered dubious and a report made upon it by the first engineer, after which he would be in a better position to take action.

Mr. Baxter proposed that the construction of a canal across North Osterio from Lake Simcoe to Whitby.

Mr. Mackenzie premised that his hon. friend was satisfied now that he had had this discussion, and suggested that the resolution be withdrawn. It was one to which the House could not commit itself. The Government had no land in the vicinity of the proposed canal, and could not give it the aid desired. The Government could not, on the ground of utility or necessity, aid the project, and the House could not seriously embrace the scheme at present. It would be useless to appoint a Committee or Commission, as they had all the information they required, and they could not authorise a Commission to the United States as suggested by the hon. member for West York.

Dr. Tupper complimented the mover of this resolution on the able manner in which he had discussed this subject. The proposition would shorten the route to the ocean some four hundred miles, and for his part he believed that if the connexion of the millions of acres now comprising the West had by it one half the advantages held out by the hon. member for West York, it would not be paying too much for it. He believed, too, and that an eminent engineer, Mr. Hawkshaw, had pronounced it to be one of the advantages of this work, a work which, taken up by private enterprise and aided by the Government, it was thought it would be brought to a successful completion. He his own part he favored aid, and he believed that our lands in the North-west would be put to any better advantage than this.

At six, the House rose for recess.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Blain said, in answer to the objection urged against his scheme, that some of the objections of the member for Lennox would bear any considerable scrutiny. He proposed to answer the objections, and recapitulated many points made in his observations upon moving the motion. He again urged the advantages that would be obtained by the route he proposed. He held, with regard to the objection of the hon. member for Lambton, that the measure came within the jurisdiction of the Government, and dealt with a matter of the first importance of the subject. They were now in a position to deal with matters in the manner in which they did not before possess. He thought he had a right to ask the Government for the adoption of a measure which would equal requite, besides that, from the adjoining rivers there could be obtained an amount of water so that which Lake Simcoe could supply. Our ancestral advisers were admitted by our neighbours to be far in excess of any which they possessed; then why not make use of them? Our lumber trade extended far more than the Ottawa, and this opened up means of communication, and this canal would be of equal service to that branch as to the shipping of grain.

Mr. Biggar asked how the hon. member for York proposed to build this canal.

Mr. Norris was gratified to find there seemed to be so great a feeling in favour of the improvement of our canals, but he could not see how the wonderful scheme of the member for York was going to be accomplished, in view of the fact that the Government was pledged to the improvement of our present water ways. He thought we should carry out the schemes we had in hand. He was prepared to say that when the Welland Canal was completed on the magnificent plan which was proposed, we should have no need for this expenditure of forty or fifty millions, as the facilities we should then have would be ample. He read from the reports of the engineers to show that this Huron and Ontario Canal was impracticable, being a feeder even to the Suez Canal, which had cost eighty millions of dollars, and had taken fifteen years to complete. The Huron and Ontario Canal would require forty-two locks. The rise above lake Ontario was 470 feet, while the Suez Canal was throughout on a dead level. It would then, he seen, how heavy would be the expense of this work. The character of the climate of the country through which the Canal would pass was probably the severest we had. We should lose at least two weeks in the spring, and two weeks in the fall, and he thought this and the other objections sufficient arguments to show the impracticability of this work. Although this canal might be a saving of distance, he considered that the vessels might run the whole distance otherwise to be towed in less time than they could navigate this canal. If other works became necessary after our present works were completed the Government would, he had no doubt, pledge itself to such schemes as were feasible and would prove of benefit to the Knowville as among the most generous to the poor and unfortunate, and certainly more sociable and cordial people I have never met."

CAPOUL AND THE LADIES.—A most extraordinary scene was presented at the Academy yesterday afternoon at the benefit of M. Capoul, the tenor of M. Strakosch's company. The women fairly fought for seats, and every third victor had a bouquet. The building fairly reeked with odors. The office was backed up with them, so that all passage was obstructed. During the performance the stage was literally strewn and with what the managers call "floral tributes." At least a ton was thrown at Capoul, and certainly not less than two tons were thrown, carried, lifted, and pre- and up members of a Government who are so indifferent to the highest interests of the country as to be careless of playing at soldiers, or watching their bumptious parliament during the capitol. In fact, considered as a moral lesson to a race just entering on a civilized life nothing could seem more deplorable.

"Baxter's quarters were in a hotel, which seemed to be entirely given up to him and his followers. Two sentries, of the type of man with which either actual service in the field or the sight of rebel prisoners during the war made most people at the north familiar, were at the door. One was about six feet two, straight as an arrow, and the diversity of opinion represented, he thought the subject should be considered dubious and a report made upon it by the first engineer, after which he would be in a better position to take action.

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Mr. Biggar said that the Huron and Trent Valley scheme, which was now in the hands of the member for East Peterborough, would give all the communication that was now asked for without any expenditure of money on the part of the Government. He therefore trusted that the hon. member for York would waive his motion for the present.

Mr. Thomson raised a question of order,—inasmuch as this proposition involved an expenditure of money, it should be initiated by the Government.

Mr. Blain said his proposition did not necessarily involve an expenditure of money. It simply affirmed the principle that a Commission was desirable, leaving the Government to take the action it considered proper.

Mr. Dymond contended that this was no sectional scheme, but a national undertaking, and in that view it should be a Government work. He did not apprehend that his hon. friend from West York desired to press his motion, but he felt it his duty to call the attention of the Government, in order that in due time, they could take the action which seemed to them proper. Adverting to the reports which had been made upon this

or business was such as to require the serious attention of the House, and that the assignees would be under the control of the House only so far as was necessary, but the House would one that the rate of attachment would issue direct to the official assignee, who would hold all the estate of the insolvent debtor and attend at the first meeting of creditors. If the creditors did not then appoint assignees, the official assignee would be the assignee of the estate, and there was a transfer determined to the management of the estate would be avoided. He spoke at some further length in explanation of the Bill, after which

Mr. Blake said he had heard with pleasure the propositions of the Minister of Justice, some of which he could commend to the House and country; but there were others which in his view were of a more questionable character. For his own part he had always held to the view that we should not discourage voluntary assignments, but should rather encourage the placing in liquidation of embarrassed estates, for it would prefer the passing of a bankrupt law which would prevent the discharge of insolvents unless their estates paid a sixpenny per centage of dividend. If this were the law he felt convinced that we should no longer have what had discovered on the Bench, the miserable results obtained. The experience of no country showed only during the day he had been informed of a change in the resolutions to the extent of the small sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

The House then went into Committee and adopted the resolutions.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

EUROPEAN.

Mr. William Patrick Adam will succeed Sir Robert Peel as the Liberal Whip.

Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Wilson, Commander-in-Chief at the Presidency of Delhi, 1857, is dead.

The cotton spinners and labourers of Durham, Eng., are again on strike, and are very disorderly in their conduct.

Count Pierre Duke Nikolaus, of Russia, brother of the Czar, has been arrested, but what charge is yet unknown.

A banquet was given Sir Garnet Wolseley, at Portsmouth, on Tuesday evening, by the officers of the army of the Ashantee expedition.

The late severe frosts have done considerable damage to the vines throughout France. It is estimated that the grape crop for the present year will not be above half the average.

A despatch from Bilboa says that Concha's troops are blowing up fortifications. Don Carlos and Count Caldera are reported at Datango, 13 miles south-east of Bilboa. Marshal Serrano is sick.

A London *Times'* special from Madrid says Marshal Serrano has declared that he could not solve the political crisis before the expiration of eight days. In the meanwhile he will study the question.

AMERICAN.

Additional remains of a mastodon have been found at White Man's farm, near Danville, N. Y.

The railways between Chicago and New York have advanced freight rates five cents per 100 lbs.

The Washington despatch says that Postmaster Burt, of Boston, and Col. Morley, of Virginia, are mentioned for the Cabinet in the election of President Grant for a third term.

It is stated that papers found on Kimmel, Dingrich, Hurd, and others, implicate Central New York parties, from one of whom it is expected that $60,000 will be recovered.

The Arkansas civil war still continues. Skirmishes occur daily, but the insurgents are always very slight. It is expected that the President will settle the difficulty in a few days.

Stella Jananshak sailed suddenly for Europe on Saturday, to escape the service of suit of Mrs. Conway, of the Brooklyn Theatre, for $10,000 damages for breaking her promise to marry.

In Brooklyn on Sunday Michael Dugraw had a fight with a spade, William Jackson totally laid out with a shovel, and Wm. Schupp and J. Quirk committed simply suicide, by cutting their throats.

In East Tresbrom, Mass., recently, four children at play in Gideon Reynolds' barn, set the building on fire and his daughter aged 3, and a daughter of Wm. Reynolds' aged 3 years, were burned to death.

Fires are raging in the woods in many parts of Michigan. Heavy fires are reported in Ionia County, along the line of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway between Ionia and Grand Haven. Fires on the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway have cut of all communication north of Saginaw, and on the Michigan Lake Shore Railway north of Arcona, large quantities of valuable lumber have been already consumed.

The Society of the Ninth Army Corps met in Senate Chamber, Harrisburg, Pa., on Monday, and were addressed by Generals Burnside and Wilcox. The latter gentleman said next year Confederate Confederate Corps, the one which the Ninth most frequently encountered, he invited to the Bunker Hill Monument, to dig up and bury the hatchet together and forever. Resolutions were adopted favoring pensions to soldiers. The old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

The escape, by four convicts confined in the State Prison at Jeffersonville, Ind., on Saturday last, was effected by their overpowering the guards, who had secreted and played knives and revolvers, and escaped. The party were pursued by the warden and his deputy, who fired upon the fugitives. The convicts were overtaken, when Thomas Hall, George Clarke, and Charles Berlate, a guard, was shot through the head by one of the convicts, and killed on the spot. One of the convicts was also killed, and Brown, the convict, assisting the guard, was seriously, though not mortally, wounded. Warden Shelbe fired two shots through his clothing. The party were all armed with revolvers.

A special despatch from Lancaster to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that a fire occurred in Zelienopile, Allegheny County, experienced a reign of terror on account of the outrages of the incendiaries. The union miners drove the citizens off the streets and severely beat a large number of them with clubs. The greater part of the Miller Dry Works was set on fire twice, and Mr. Delary's residence was set on fire once, but in both cases the fire was quickly extinguished. The tumult, alarm, and confusion continued for several days, and ripened into a riot, in which James Elder, R. T. Byers, and John Woodward were shot and wounded. Elder died from his wounds since died. The shooting began between Myers and Woodward, the former firing the shot, and Myers' brother shot Woodward.

About 5.30 p.m., on Monday without warning, a portion of the Exchange Hotel, on the corner of Main and Bloom street, above Eagle, in Buffalo, fell with a terrible crash, crushing in its adjoining three story block. Three stores on the ground floor were occupied by McArthur, Sweet and Co., Tasks, Fairchild and Co., fur & Co. variety store. A daughter of a cooper, Frank Nagel, five years old, was fatally killed, also a son of Prof. Bonham, principal of the State Normal School, and a boy named Ryan, both of whom had been broken and was severely injured. Emma Galley, nurse, 14 years, had her left arm broken and her face cut. Nearly thirty persons were in the two buildings. The cause is attributed to carelessness in taking down the brick work of the building, the back wall of McArthur's block to connect with the building in rear. The loss is estimated at $50,000. Insurance risks do not apply.

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By the burning of Robert Innis' barn, at Ballycroy, on Tuesday, his little brother lost his life.

The wife of Sir Francis Hincks died on Friday, and was interred on Monday afternoon. The deceased was aged 70.

John McClellan, of Picton, was drowned on Tuesday, about ten miles from that place, by the upsetting of a small boat.

Some excitement was caused Sunday broke open the wine cupboard of the Congregational Church, London, and imbibed in the blood of the Communion.

Last week Albert Watson fell sighted two horses, one of Mr. Soper's, in Toronto Tow-ship, and broke his leg in two places. He is doing well so far.

The Conservatives of Bruce have decided to give members of the last House back pay and full allowance for the October session, and to refund to Mr. Amerion back pay system with a vengeance.

The remains of Maurice Churchill left for Nova Scotia Saturday in charge of his son. A large number of carriages filled with Cabinet Ministers, Senators and Commons followed the remains to the station.

Resolutions of Mr. St. John, N. B., has resigned his seat, as he is leaving Canada to take up his residence in England. This will not be a great misfortune for New Brunswick in the Senate to its normal number.

The large two storey brick dwelling house of Dr. A. E. Fine, of Brighton, was destroyed by fire on Monday, at noon. The cause is supposed to have been a defective chimney. The loss is heavy, and there is no insurance.

One of the main objects of the Forest City Farmers' Grange, organized recently in London, is to institute an agricultural library and reading room, in the benefits of which all Grangers will be allowed to participate.

A painful accident occurred in Blyth, on Monday, Mr. Walter McGowen and three of his children were going to Blyth, when, about a quarter of a mile from the village, the tongue of the waggon dropped, and Mr. McGowan was thrown out, and had his collar bone and one rib broken. The children escaped without injury.

The inhabitants of Woodbridge were delighted last week by being greeted again with the whistle at the Agricultural Works, which had been refitted with improved machinery and are running day and night, two steam engines being employed, to overtake the demand.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

the County of Huron, as amended by Committee of the Whole.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed, Mr. Rowell dissenting.

The House, after some further business, adjourned at 11.30.

MONDAY, May 11.

THE SENATE.

After the usual routine of business

Mr. Miller introduced a bill to continue for a limited time the present Insolvency Act of 1869, and the Acts amending the same.

Resuming on the motion of the hon. Mr. Dickey, the adjourned debate on the hon. Mr. Howlan's motion to "resolve that in the opinion of this hon. House, it is not in the interest of the good government of this Dominion that any officer of the Civil Service should be appointed from other values for either mismanagement or incapacity,"

Mr. Dickey led off, followed by Messrs. Read, Campbell, and Howlan.

Messrs. Montgomery, Haythorne, and Trudel also spoke, and at six o'clock the motion was withdrawn.

The Speaker reported a message of bills from the House of Commons, which were read a first time, and the House adjourned at 9.15 p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After routine,

Mr. Blain moved "That, inasmuch as existing means of communication on the Ottawa board for the enormous surplus product of the vast regions having drainage into the great lakes, and outlying to those regions of the required manufactures of the east, are entirely inadequate to the demands of trade, and therefore increased facilities for these purposes are indispensable; and, in appreciating that the Government of the United States, to meet these requirements, have appointed a committee to consider the whole question of cheap and speedy transportation, and the committee are now pursuing their labours; and, inasmuch as the terms on which the British North American Provinces were confederated, the Dominion Government is pledged and, in duty bound, to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence River and canals, the canals thereon, so as to admit vessels of greater capacity to pass between Lake Ontario and tide water; and, in supposing that the construction of the projected Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay, would greatly shorten the distance by water from west to east, and otherwise afford a better and better channel of communication, a committee of several members of the House with power to call for persons and papers be appointed to consider the matters above referred to, and to report on the feasibility of the scheme for the construction of the projected Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, and also on some uniform system whereby vessels of greater dimensions than those in present use, and of sufficient carrying capacity for the present and probably increased trade might pass from tide water to the head of the great lakes; and that it be resolved, That it is expedient, and would tend to the advancement of the interests of the Dominion, that Commissioners be appointed to confer with the United States Transportation Committee and discuss with it the feasibility of the scheme for the construction of the projected Huron and Ontario Ship Canal and proposed improved uniform water communication between the upper lakes and tide water required to meet present and prospective needs, and to report the result of such conference and any proposed aid that might be offered by the United States or any State thereof in furtherance of the general welfare of any of them." In speaking to his motion Mr. Blain referred to the great importance of which Europe depended on the American continent for her grain supplies, and hence the necessity of having the nearest route of transport to the Liverpool market. He discussed the various routes to Europe from the Upper Lakes and the West, having by water, he argued, was not more than one-fifth of the cents. The yard swarmed with lounging the Grand Trunk, had endeavoured to compete with our water ways, and hence their general hatred. We might log the whole continent to the foot of the Rocky Mountains on the Ground, guarded and signalling to friends outside the railing. They were all unarmed, and were simply enjoying the fresh air of the Sunday afternoon holiday. Moving amongst them were one or two colored officers, wearing sashes and dandy swords, cracking jokes and shouting like the rest. The ground was covered with the dirt of which one would naturally look for—broken crockery, sardine and vegetable cans, old rinds and cigar-ends, the ashes of old fires, old shoes, rags, hats, bones, and in fact every accompaniment of an abandoned camping-ground, except dead animals. The crowd we saw before us evidently passed their days and nights there except when it rained. Over this way, in an empty store, was their commissariat, which was simply a big empty, gaunting, mangy, I was tolled, of crackers and cheese.

"Asking for an interview with Mr. Brooks, we were readily passed into the interior of the building. At the door and at the foot of the stairs ast negro sentinels, very ragged and wrapped in old blankets and shouldering rusty fowling-pieces. We found the Governor No. 2 in an inner room, middle-aged man, with a large grop of frowzy hair, a very ragged face, with a coaxing mouth, which looked great when he chuckled, and a pair of eyes whenever he said anything sarcastic and bitter. He was plain and familiar in voice, as one might expect a non-military man to be who was standing a siege, but there is no doubt about the firmness of his rages and determination. He had gone down to the barricade with his carbine like the rest when there was talk of an attack. The carbine in question—a sort of pistol with a very long barrel—stood behind his chair, apparently ready for use; and, indeed, pistols and muskets were plentifully distributed in all the rooms.

"We stopped at two or three stores in our way to the Baxter headquarters, and found the proprietors in a kind of good-humoured despair. There was something so farcical in the scarcity in which they lived that they could not talk of it altogether seriously; they smiled sadly when we spoke of what we had seen at the State-house, but said that to get the full benefits of the comedy we ought to stay a few days. One man said that the Baxterites had taken $500 worth of stoves and tinware from him on 'requisition,' and had given him nothing for it but 'receipts.' The grocery had suffered worse than others, because the goods were what fighting men most need. All kinds of liquor in Montreal had many advantages over New York. Then, were we going to let all this rum, whisky and gin go over Dickinson street, and through the Baxterites? Not, by no, we were going to let all this go. Thus we warned us in sepulchral tones not to approach the railing, but was satisfied with our assurance that nothing would induce us to do so. Passing on, we entered the jurisdiction of his comrade, who warned us off with equal solemnity, but of a different pattern, and the diversity of opinion represented, he thought the subject should be considered dubious and a report made upon it by the first engineer, after which he would be in a better position to take action.

Mr. Blain proposed that the construction of a canal across North Osterio from Lake Simcoe to Whitby.

Mr. Mackenzie premised that his hon. friend was satisfied now that he had had this discussion, and suggested that the resolution be withdrawn. It was one to which the House could not commit itself. The Government had no land in the vicinity of the proposed canal, and could not give it the aid desired. The Government could not, on the ground of utility or necessity, aid the project, and the House could not seriously embrace the scheme at present. It would be useless to appoint a Committee or Commission, as they had all the information they required, and they could not authorise a Commission to the United States as suggested by the hon. member for West York.

Dr. Tupper complimented the mover of this resolution on the able manner in which he had discussed this subject. The proposition would shorten the route to the ocean some four hundred miles, and for his part he believed that if the connexion of the millions of acres now comprising the West had by it one half the advantages held out by the hon. member for West York, it would not be paying too much for it. He believed, too, and that an eminent engineer, Mr. Hawkshaw, had pronounced it to be one of the advantages of this work, a work which, taken up by private enterprise and aided by the Government, it was thought it would be brought to a successful completion. For his own part he favored aid, and he believed that our lands in the North-west would be put to any better advantage than this.

At six, the House rose for recess.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Blain said, in answer to the objection urged against his scheme, that some of the objections of the member for Lennox would bear any considerable scrutiny. He proposed to answer the objections, and recapitulated many points made in his observations upon moving the motion. He again urged the advantages that would be obtained by the route he proposed. He held, with regard to the objection of the hon. member for Lambton, that the measure came within the jurisdiction of the Government, and dealt with a matter of the first importance of the subject. They were now in a position to deal with matters in the manner in which they did not before possess. He thought he had a right to ask the Government for the adoption of a measure which would equal requite, besides that, from the adjoining rivers there could be obtained an amount of water so that which Lake Simcoe could supply. Our ancestral advisers were admitted by our neighbours to be far in excess of any which they possessed; then why not make use of them? Our lumber trade extended far more than the Ottawa, and this opened up means of communication, and this canal would be of equal service to that branch as to the shipping of grain.

Mr. Biggar asked how the hon. member for York proposed to build this canal.

Mr. Norris was gratified to find there seemed to be so great a feeling in favour of the improvement of our canals, but he could not see how the wonderful scheme of the member for York was going to be accomplished, in view of the fact that the Government was pledged to the improvement of our present water ways. He thought we should carry out the schemes we had in hand. He was prepared to say that when the Welland Canal was completed on the magnificent plan which was proposed, we should have no need for this expenditure of forty or fifty millions, as the facilities we should then have would be ample. He read from the reports of the engineers to show that this Huron and Ontario Canal was impracticable, being a feeder even to the Suez Canal, which had cost eighty millions of dollars, and had taken fifteen years to complete. The Huron and Ontario Canal would require forty-two locks. The rise above lake Ontario was 470 feet, while the Suez Canal was throughout on a dead level. It would then, he seen, how heavy would be the expense of this work. The character of the climate of the country through which the Canal would pass was probably the severest we had. We should lose at least two weeks in the spring, and two weeks in the fall, and he thought this and the other objections sufficient arguments to show the impracticability of this work. Although this canal might be a saving of distance, he considered that the vessels might run the whole distance otherwise to be towed in less time than they could navigate this canal. If other works became necessary after our present works were completed the Government would, he had no doubt, pledge itself to such schemes as were feasible and would prove of benefit to the

Mr. Biggar said that the Huron and Trent Valley scheme, which was now in the hands of the member for East Peterborough, would give all the communication that was now asked for without any expenditure of money on the part of the Government. He therefore trusted that the hon. member for York would waive his motion for the present.

Mr. Thomson raised a question of order,—inasmuch as this proposition involved an expenditure of money, it should be initiated by the Government.

Mr. Blain said his proposition did not necessarily involve an expenditure of money. It simply affirmed the principle that a Commission was desirable, leaving the Government to take the action it considered proper.

Mr. Dymond contended that this was no sectional scheme, but a national undertaking, and in that view it should be a Government work. He did not apprehend that his hon. friend from West York desired to press his motion, but he felt it his duty to call the attention of the Government, in order that in due time, they could take the action which seemed to them proper. Adverting to the reports which had been made upon this

THE FIGHTING PARSON.—The editor of the *New England Farmer*, who is true alike to his profession which the present is, writes from Knoxville, Tenn., and writes his impressions thus: "His nervous system appears to be utterly unstrung; his hands shake constantly, and one of his feet is subject to almost continuous cramp—the result of his imprisonment in a damp Confederate gaol, and of the anxiety and excitement of those stormy times. For a man sixty-five years of age his features are fresh and full, and his eyes bright and intelligent, but his voice is weak, and he speaks scarcely above a whisper. I had imagined the impetuosity and violence of his editorials and speeches and the other objections sufficient arguments to show the impracticability of this work. Although this canal might be a saving of distance, he considered that the vessels might run the whole distance otherwise to be towed in less time than they could navigate this canal. If other works became necessary after our present works were completed the Government would, he had no doubt, pledge itself to such schemes as were feasible and would prove of benefit to the

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TUESDAY, May 12.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate the proceedings were of a routine character.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After routine,

Mr. Dorion introduced a bill to amend the Insolvency Law. He explained that one of the principal changes was that voluntary assignments would be allowed. The law was that no debtor would be able to make an assignment without the consent of at least two-thirds of his creditors having claims to at least $500. The object of this change was to prevent the practice which was too often resorted to by debtors of going to their creditors and making them an offer some time after the day of the time some going them by the threat of going into bankruptcy if they did not accept the offer. The special change was that the official assignees would be officers of the court, and that, instead of, as at present, being appointed, as heretofore, directed to the sheriffs, they would be directed to the Lieutenant-Governors. This change would be thereby avoided what they found inconvenient. Under the present law, if a debtor made an assignment directed to the sheriff, and then handed over to the interim assignee, and afterwards, if the creditors had a meeting and appointed there was a second transfer from the interim assignee to the official assignee. This double transfer was very expensive, involved considerable expense. The third change was proposed what a view of making the official assignees officers of the court. He had this proposed to take power to appoint one assignee in every district where there was a Judge's Court or a District Superior Court, or to appoint several joint assignees, where the population

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THE SAN JOSE OUTRAGE.

FLOGGING A MEXICAN CONSUL.

The following is the full text of the Mexican Consul's letter to the New York Times with regard to the outrage:

The arrival of the Pacific Railroad Company's steamer Arizona brings to Guaymas the news of the outrage upon the Mexican Consul at San Jose, California, and according to the information received on the subject by the Mexican Consul at Guaymas, it appears that on the night of the 3rd April, at about 10 o'clock, a party of about 300 persons, armed with pistols and bowie knives, surrounded the house of the Mexican Consul, Don Ignacio Ramos, and demanded that he should come out. The Consul, with his family, was at the time in his house, and he refused to open the door. The mob then forced the door, and dragged the Consul out into the street, where they stripped him of his clothes, and then proceeded to flog him with a rawhide. The Consul, in his letter to the Mexican Minister, says that he was flogged with great severity, and that he was left for dead in the street. The Consul's wife and children were present during the whole time, and witnessed the outrage. The Consul's son, who was a boy of about 12 years of age, was also flogged by the mob, and his mother was compelled to witness the flogging of her son. The Consul's son was also left for dead in the street. The Consul's letter to the Mexican Minister states that the mob was composed of the best people in San Jose, and that the Consul was unable to recognize any of the persons who composed the mob, as they had their faces blackened. The Consul's letter to the Mexican Minister states that he was left for dead in the street, and that he was carried into his house by his wife and children, and that he was unable to walk for a month after the outrage. The Consul's letter to the Mexican Minister states that the Consul's son was also left for dead in the street, and that he was carried into his house by his mother and sisters