YDASPS, March 22, 1876.

at once that I write on one and commonplace of suband commonplace of subof a Penineular and Orm Bombay to Aden. But before throwing this letter paper basket, to read it:
If it be not published, extraordinary facts in the subsub-cast and truth, in the interest I seigned. I ask you to make the surface was of course requiried. , in the interest I, I ask you to make a. As a missionary great part of the ely aver that what the 18th day of the most marvelus ever met my eyes.

at I now state. As a missionary elied over a great part of the t I can safely aver that what Saturday, the 18th day of sincomparably the most marvellenon that has ever med my eyes incomparably the most marvellenon that has ever med my eyes incomparably the most marvellenon that has ever med my eyes incomparably the most marvellenon that has ever med my eyes incomparably the most marvellenon that has ever med my eyes incomparably the most marvellenon that has ever med my eyes incomparably the most marvellenon that has ever a med my eyes had made 182 miles, and the most marvellenon that has ever a med my eyes had made 182 miles, and the most marvellenon and might. The weather at least the most might have been med, passengers from a tareams that they gave forth, and nearly servy one slept below, sarnger, a Capt. Davidson, and aining on the deck for the night of broken biscuits to the saft there munching them may be a more most medical that the safe of sky and sea. I was look-range ruddy below for the minutes of the safe that has east of sky and sea. I was look-range ruddy below of the safe has east of sky and sea. I was look-range ruddy below for the safe was the safely approaching only a dark intended to the most had been made, rose of the safe and the safe of sky and sea. I was look-range ruddy below for the safe of the safe of sky and sea. I was look-range ruddy below for the safe of sky and sea. I was look-range ruddy below for the safe of the s

ast three feet. I must here state that the passengers and all the crew, except aptain himself, saw the thing afterbut that there were scarcely two who agree as to the colour and nature of eyes. I can only, therefore, write as appeared to me. The eyeballs were ous; they must have been four or ches in diameter. They scintillated to the colour and nature of eyes. I can only, therefore, write as appeared to me. The eyeballs were ous; they must have been four or ches in diameter. They scintillated the colour and the

got over their fear, and had made a long the by joining hands, and the whole lot of them would now crouch down and then and est denly rise up, open their mouths at the thing, and cry out at it. No notice apparently being taken of this they grew bolder, and at last their cries increased till they shrieked abrilly. Suddenly the bidoous creatureseemed roused by these cries, it raised to had in the air, uttered a strange bellow, and came forward at a great pace to the package of the pa

we were under intense terror, still could not, when we at least were sahe to move, estreat, or even take our eyes off the hing. It came swiftly up to the ship, laways uttering the same peculiar cry or bellow. When but a few feet from the tern, it suddenly turned up close on the port side. Here the side awnings had seen put up to keep off the sun, but three processing the statement of the sun that the second of the sun that the sun that the second of the sun that the port side. Here the side awnings had even put up to keep off the sun, but three for up rushed up to the awning and quickly of it down that we might the bester ratch the thing. For myself I must say hat while doing this I was still suffering more extreme fear, but my curiosity was on intense, so irresistable, that I could only ct as I did. No sooner was the thing yere with us than it raised itself with a udden movement high out of the water, ill its head was thirty or forty feet above as. It still uttered the same peculiar cry or sellow. Under our intense curiosity we tood on the bulwarks to follow its movements. It opened a great mouth, cried more loudly than before, and made three hows at the mainmast. The last of these touched ft and caused the ship to sway riolently, so that we were nearly cast off mother water. When we again looked for he thing it had gone. There was no ripple, no disturbance of any kind in the water to how where it had been. It was gone absorbed the state of the sta did we again discover.

now let me state shortly why I, not acile in writing, or fitted for the subknowledge, write this. At tiffin, of

THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT. fact may be lost to the world. This account, I may state, has been read over by

Half-breed Lands in Manitoba.

SCRIP AND PATENTED.

min mass must have been thirty feet in length in width, and as it came on ide ripple in the water that must be a still greater part is. From the centre of the still greater part is telear above it and facing nust be a still greater party.

E. From the centre of this dateress G.H. PEDLAR, Oshawa, Ont. 200. If the control of this date is a great black head: The lat, in shape not unlike that tood. A thick fringe of hair hung over the mouth, git. But the eyes were the tof this fearful thing. They rapart, at either extremity al, distant from each other feet. I must here state that

V —100 acres, on 2nd Concession of Bland-ford, two miles from Woodstock, see slone brick residence and capital outbuildings; land in high state of cullivation. Apply to H. T., WHITTAKER, Woodstock, Ont. 215.8 alternate squares of bright red to blue, the quivering uncertain, lok such a surface has, the the impossibility experienced by no to fix the color of any particu. The cyclolar of the the impossibility experienced by onto fix the color of any particu. The cyclolar of the color o remedy for Dyspepsia, mead 2002, pression, etc.
For sale by Druggists, 50 cents a bottle, or ad-dress W. Y. BRUNTON, London, Ont. 215.3

DUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR. INSPECTOR OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF OTTAWA ill be received by the undersigned until 1st JULY NEXT.

HIRAM ROBINSON, Chairman B. P. S. T. Ottawa. May 15, 1876, OLLARD'S PATENT IRON

COLLARD'S PATENT IRON FLEXI-BLE CULTIVATORS, COLLARD'S PATENT IRON COM-

crowd stared at the hideous bildren, at the first sight, preaming, and some refused Manufactured and sold by the undersigned only who has the sole right for the Dominion o

them. Some, however, returned, curiosity overcoming fear, but even these looked on a perpetual tremor of terror, and held hemselves ready at the first movement of the thing to rush away. I noticed at this me that the Cartain way are severed to the contract of the contra

SHORT-HORN CATTLE. COTSWOLD SHEEP, and BERKSHIRE PIGS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13th, 1876, tlo'clock p. m , at "SPRINGVALE FARM," 6 miles south of Woodstock, County

The subscriber will offer for sale, without reserve, his entire herd of pure-bred Short-Horn Cattle, bred by Captain Chambers; also, 70 pure Cotswold Sheep and Lamba, a nice lot of Berkshire Pigs, and a pair of Bay Carriage Also a quantity of Implemental and the second state of the control E. W. CHAMBERS, Woodstock, Ont.



Millwrights, and Engineers,

REDUCED TO A CERTAINTY.
Stance to Cain
\$50,000

THE WEEKLY MAIL just as we were rising to rele captain rose and asked us
a few minutes. Then he is published every Thursday morning in time

oents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an exesttent medium through which to reach the gabing in the state of the st

| Column | C

The meekly Mail.

T. & B. 215.13 reterred to the strange sight we had at day, laying stress on the fact, r, that he himself had not seen it, went on: "Now, none of you can had you saw y but I advise you not about it. That was the sea-serpent But I wouldn't talk about it if I tonly leads to making people nd the papers take it up and cut; and it won't do any good and the papers take it up and cut; and it won't do any good and the papers take it up and cut; and it won't do any good and the papers take it up and cut; and it won't do any good and the papers take it up and cut; and it won't do any good and the cut is and it won't do any good and the cut is and it won't do any good and the cut is and it won't do any good and the cut is and it won't do any good and the cut is and it won't do any good and the cut is and it won't do any good and the cut is and it won't do any good and the cut is and it won't do any good and the cut is and it won't do any good and the cut is and the cut is and the cut is and the cut is an angle is a cut is an angle is a cut is a cut

The Weekly Mail. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY-A MIS-REPRESENTATION EXPOSED. proceedings day after day it is difficult to retain an accurate knowledge of the many details which are brought out there.

| The content of the

NEWS OF THE WORLD

old landmarks that are now being swept away rapidly.

The rigorous enforcement of sanitary laws in London is again illustrated by only two deaths from small-pox being recorded in a recent week.

Smoking is not a strictly masculine accomplishment in Russia. Ladies not only smoke in their rooms but join the gentlemen in a cigarette at the table.

According to a French statistician, more

Chr World Allo.

The Wo

MISCELLANEOUS.

control of the Privary year since he came on his larm, now ifty-four years; and it has done wonders for him on corn, clover, and grass. The hirst he used was on corn, soaking the corn in water them mixing it with plaster when wet. He planted the plastered corn, and a hired man planted the corn that was not plastered. When the corn was up, that which was plastered was stronger and better coloured than the other. It kept ahead throughout the eason, and when ripe a blind man could have tidd the difference by feeling the stalks and ears. - Chicago Tribuse.

The best way we have ever found of repairing damaged spots in lawns it to trim the edge ovenly, so as to make it a periest

Austrian Government of the degree ovenly, so as to make it a perfect square. Remove the injured sod so as to leave an excavation two inches deep, and should there be any holes, fill them up to within two inches of the surface, taking care to make the earth perfectly firm. Then out good fresh sods two inches thick with straight edges and fill the vacancy. Sods nine inches in width and fifteen inches long can be cut easily and quickly with a spade, and will be of a very convenient size for handling. If they are wanted on a steep bank or the side of a terrace, they should be

CHURCH CONFERENCES.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.

FUTTO DAY.

FIT TO DAY.

FOR CONTROLL SHOWS A CAPPER CONTROLL SHOWS A CAPPER

T, B. A., said—This is a

ake them good men and a same at a same as a miner ference and viduals.

It is my mind to go to college, but some stainer was an interference and viduals.

And not required to be total and not required to be total ought it was quite right to become an abstainer, but it course him. The was a sort of h people were admitted to be pirtual and moral complaints, the glories of Methodism that a same one into the society that a same one into the society that a same of the glories of the same and urged the passage of the received why, if ministers were represented the same of the same and urged the passage of the received why, if ministers were represented the same of the sam

The Conference after routine considered is application of Mr. Issue ly down to supernormerary, saking for a gradient of the conference of the programmated and two seeded that the request be granted. A vote of the conference of the programmated from the seedlent sermon he press George Lamb of the excellent services in connection with the Conference is evening should be dear and an associated that the day of Thanksgrith special pointed by the Church be the same as that spointed by the Church be the same as that spointed by the Leutenan Lovernor. A recommendation from the London District, The third of the late Rev. Mr. Walker and St. Brunched Conference of the George Conferenc

man.
Peterbor' circuit to be worked by one man.
Grey mission to be worked by a young man.
Cambellord station to be worked with one THE BIRLE CHRISTAINS.

Cambelford station to be worked with one to the station station and the station station and the station station and the stations and the station stations and the station stations are stations and the station and the station stations are stations and stations and stations are stations and stations and stations are stations are stations and stations are st

BEAPER or MOWER. 2191.

| March 1 | March 2 | Marc





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The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876.

NORTH MIDDLESEX. THE Ministerial organs are drawing cold comfort from the fact that North Middlesex remains true to their cause in the person of Mr. C. SCATCHERD. It will be difficult for them, however, to reconcile the following figures with their boast tha Scatcherd's Majority Scatcherd's Majori

overwhelming was the Liberal-C ative rout in 1867 that the late I THE RAILWAY IN BRITISH

We have received from the writer a letter on this question addressed by Mr. Ifrge expet without fir DEWDNEY, M.P. for Yale, to the Premier. Mr. MACKENZIE's attention is directed to a statement he has fre

expresses a fear, however, from the statement made in Parliament last session by the Premier, "that the line from the "unmit of the Rocky Mountains they are not to Fort George on the bend of "the Fraser is practically located," that the line in Peritab Columbia will be decided. the line in British Columbia will be decided on without that thorough search and survey which Mr. MACKENZIE has

the Fraser, which unquestionably is superior to all others in many respects, and that he had his eye on a route with a Western terminus as far north as Dean's Channel. We are not sure that Mr.

**Mr. STRIKER, it Mr. STRIKE

contains a second letter from "An Old"Fashioned Reformer," a man who is
STRIKER. Since just what he describes himself, and well-known and highly respected in North making a "big pus viding for those of s York. He starts out in this letter with a rebuke of the editor of the Era, who, he complains, did not receive his first seats will be found letter in a proper spirit, inasmuch as he erably in conseque

letter in a proper spirit, inasmuch as he implied that the writer might possibly have taken for granted a number of statements or charges not proven or established. He defends himself from the implication, and then proceeds to tell some honest truths and deal out some hard facts in a way which can hardly fail to have effect on many electors in the Reiding.

He takes up the question of coalition. He reminds our contemporary that the Reform Party had for years denounced coalitions as inimical to good Government—as corrupting in their tendencies, and as a departure from sound principle.

"Now you know, and every man who served that trade as

ment—as corrupting in their tendencies, and as a departure from sound principle.

"Now you know, and every man who read a newspaper knows, that the Reform leaders did, in the two first Dominion elections, take exactly the position with regard to coalitions that I have ascribed to them. Do you want more proof? I refer you to the speeches of Brown, Blak., and Mackenne, made at the great Reform Convenion held in Toronto in 1867, and the resolutions passed thereat; I refer you to the speeches of these men made during the election campaign of 1872, some of which appeared in the columns of the Ero; I refer you to the columns of the Broi. I refer you to the columns of the Reform Party; I refer you to the whole Grit Reform Press of Canada from 1867 to and including 1872, wherein appeared the election cering speeches of these our Reform leaders. I st this not proven? You will not deny it, neither can you."

What then must be thought of these men, the moment power was within their reach, inviting politicians who had been life-long Conservatives to help them to life long Conservatives to help them to merchants are rest.

men, the moment power was within their reach, inviting politicians who had been life-long Conservatives to help them to form their Administrations) 'Is there any

"bare idea of MACKENZIE and BLAKE "sitting in Council presided over by "CAUCHON stink in your nostrils?" But, when, it is said of the MACKENZIE Government that, "although partially composed of Conservatives, or men who no worked in harmony with Conservatives, it is controlled by the acknowledge leaders of the Reform Party, "who dictated the terms of admission thereto to their colleagues." To this paltry shirking of the issue "An old-fashioned Reformer" replies: "Well, sir, don't you suppose Sir John Macdonald as effectually controlled Macdon

Macdonald as effectually controlled Macdongall and Howland, and as imperatively distated the terms of their admission on the management of the Ministry? And yet you condemned that coalition as an abandonment of principle that savoured more of the love of office than a love of country. I fear, sir, that the parable of the lawyers bull goring the farmer's ox is as applicable at the present day as when it was written.

The writer then proceeds to point out the inconsistency of the leaders of the Party as to the number of Cabinet Ministers.

"Messrs Mackenie and Bake argued, and demonsistated to their own stiffaction, and becomes a state of the complete of the control of the c

"Messra. Mackenzie and Blake argued, and demonstrated to their supporters, that having thirteen that of their supporters, that having thirteen Ministers at five thousand dollars each, was an extravagance tending to corruption, imposing an improper expenditure on the people of thirty-five thousand dollars a year directly in the salaries and indirectly a sum more greater. Intelligent, honest and consistent Reformers will pause and ask. What then is involved in these very men, their trusted leaders, without even apology, excuse or explanation, forming a government with thirteen Ministers with salaries of seven; thousand a year each! and is this an extravagance tending to corruption or not? Is this making the people pay an unsuccessary forty.

sand a year each? and is this an extravagance tending to corruption or not? Is this
making the people pay an unnecessary fortynine thousand dollars a year on at? I stinion
retrenchment such as we had a right to expect
at their hands from their professions, when
retrenchment was in their power?'

He then takes up the question of
general expenditure and gives figures
which have been laid before our readers,
showing that in controllable items of expenditure the present Government made
an increase of \$1,277,302 the second year
they were in office.

VOL. V.