The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 266. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

medium	$1 20	$1 32
Inferior	0 11	0 12
	none.	0 16
	0 15	0 18
	none.	none.
ny	17 50	18 00
	none.	none.
	0 94	0 10
	0 08½	0 09
	0 9½	0 10½
	0 11	0 12
assed	0 12½	0 13
	0 10	0 11
	0 12	0 13
	0 10½	0 11½
	0 11	0 12
	none.	none.
or salt	none.	none.
	0 20	none.
1875	0 10	0 15
	0 05½	0 06
	0 80	0 90
	1 10	1 20
	1 00	1 10
	1 05½	0 00
	none.	none.
ing	20 00	25 00

GROCERIES.

Remained very quiet, with the excitement in sugar at the

Market; stocks are large and market at present, but neither fresh buyers. Prices regulated; there was one line of first-class, sold at 9c, and one line of Grocery, at 8½c, which is the only lot in line.

has been no movement in job Retailers continue to be small d prices. Java bringing 28 to to 26c, and Rio 22 to 24c.

ar a considerable advance at ks, and along with an enhanced ces, induced an active move- part of last week. American 1b lots of 200 barrels, at 9½ to 10c; was active, and we quote ed 9½c for yellow; at 9½ to 9½c ales of a common quality sold ce set in at 8c; but after it a lot ported 9½c to arrive. Grain in in lots, but it is now held n also a lot of over 1,000 bushels 0 barrels of granulated sold on ed 7½c, and rather less was Friday and Saturday, but prices unchanged.

been fairly active and lots ds of two cases; fresh arrivals ples have been made at from 10c for pale amber in lots.

arket has remained very quiet ually weak. Valencias have ent in lots of 100 boxes at 9c; ar regulars' parcels. Old Valen- dified; a lot of 500 boxes went ent unchanged at quotations. Every scarce. Sultanas could ed as in round lots, and sell at ions. Currants have been very range widely, according to have advanced; a lot of 50 ; small lots bring 7 to 8c. ged.

ple fair demand and steady. ly lots at $4 25, and small lots at $4 35 to $4 50.

s nothing of consequence doing ranges are nominally unchanged.

movement in lots has been re- neither offered nor wanted. ed.

main quiet, but wines and ed more firmly in consequence age to the vines; and the up- ing in grain is bringing holders ; though no actual advance has

CATTLE.

remained quiet but steady.

ings have been small, with all and good of sale at firm have been scarce and buy- ers at $5 to $5.30, with which ought to have decided to be cho- ices have been firm at prices $4.90 to $5.25 according to quality. ve remained nominally unchanged. ,500. Stall-fed cattle have not yet have but some cars have been ed. There have been sales of a car ,100 lbs, at $5.35; a lot of 20 and a car of mixed averaging 1,200 lbs, at $5.25; a lot of 20 lbs at $5.50, and a car of steers averaging 1,150 at $5.

e scarcely has remained unabated ly continues and after clipping ntity is heard at rather advancing which we purpose sharing with our ce $4.50 per cental, and second- 10 per cental, at $3.75 to $3.90 per ons are purely nominal. There was ge averaging 128 lbs, fed by Mar- all, sold to Mr. James Brittor, ; but the offer is now a dozen ney lot.

ve been coming forward in fair ly in demand and firm prices ce the sort most wanted and usually ll, but as high as $6.50 is occasional choice. Second-class sell fairly ally at about $5.25.

ds of low-grades have been ion in excess of the wants of buy- ns are increasingly scarce and firm. ranging from 120 to 150 lbs, are very at 4c per lb. dressed weight, or from ing 80 to 90 lbs, are selling in Primes, ly well, at from 7½ to 8c per lb. ly and range from $6.50 to $8.00, s enough offering. Third-class are ale and not worth over $5.50 on

SHEEP, LAMBS AND WOOL.

ks remained generally quiet.

ers have been scarce and selling at prices. There has been a slight ranged hard for cured; one car of No. 1, and 6½c for No. 2; and ne for No. 1; and for bulls and for ted.

Prices of green have advanced a ew stand at 12c; cured has been unchanged, and have sold at 13c. ns—Remain slow of sale and weak from $1.30 to $1.75 for the cities, and ken, but choice skins occasionally ed.

—Are in fair supply and steady at

the market has ruled dull and ek, with values as nearly as can be the absence of transactions. On ek, however, there may be regarded as ed.

—Is rather firmer: rendered brings 7½ to 7½c per lb, with offerings very antity.

ll Inspected, of 60 lbs.

ewards	7 00	0 00
ed bulls	5 00	0 00
ed	5 00	0 00
green	0 11	0 00
cured	0 12	0 13
ry	0 16	0 18
gal	0 30	0 35
	0 30	0 37
super	0 35	0 40
klings	0 60	0 70
ed	0 01	0 02
ndered	0 07½	0 07½

LEATHER.

remains very quiet and prices are un- ge in the market, however, there is ts being produced that can be sold in ounts of dishes, and we quote prices ly. We are not hopeful of any change ter either till the season matures, and ments can be formed of the extent of ing leathers have not produced ad. Tanning materials unchanged.

Hide, No. 1, hair weighed, 9½ to 10c

Hide, No. 2	0 24	0 25
Hide, Buffalo	0 30	0 35
Calf, light	0 25	0 26
Calf, heavy	0 22	0 23
Harness Leather	0 25	0 30
Sole Leather	0 30	0 35
Slaughter	0 30	0 34
Upper, light	0 40	0 50
Upper, heavy	0 32	0 35
Split	0 23	0 32
French	0 95	1 10
Kip, French	0 60	0 75
Slaughter Kip	0 60	0 75
Slaughter	0 30	0 35
Sheepskins	0 50	0 60
Calf (30 to 35 lbs. per doz.)	0 70	0 85
Calf (40 to 45 lbs.)	0 80	0 90
Calf	1 20	1 35
Oil	0 25	0 30
Oil	0 27	0 30
Oil	0 06	0 08
Oil	0 08	0 09
Oil	0 12	0 15
Oil	0 15	0 17

HARDWARE.

ness has continued to be active since our ith the rise of heavy and light goods ly and selling freely; but very little ing general position of the market, ne features to note in the trade. No ve been received from England, but we ot that they are somewhat unsettled and that many special bargains are being made.

ed, per lb	0 21	0 22
	0 24	0 25
	0 21	0 22
	0 22	0 23
	0 22	0 23
	0 50	0 55
	0 60	0 65
	0 64	0 67
	0 06	0 07
	0 08	0 09
	0 12	0 14
	3 30	3 50
	3 00	3 25
	4 50	4 60
	2 50	2 60
	2 00	2 50
	2 50	2 75
	1 75	2 00
	2 00	2 25
	2 50	2 75
	2 50	2 75
	2 50	2 75

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1877.

NOTICE.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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The full news and gossip of the week are interspersed with tales and miscellaneous information of inestimable value to farmers and others. If you would be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the world take

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE SESSION.

An eleven weeks' session under Confederation is something of a novelty. It has been a long session, that just closed, measured by the amount of Government work done, but it has been too short to permit of the proper investigation of offenders against the law. The public will not wonder much at the indecent haste with which the session was closed when it calls to mind that its prolongation a few days more would, in all probability, have led to the unseating of a member of the Government, Mr. Burpee, and the political extinction of that consummate old humbug, Mr. Thomas Workman. While their cases are before the Committee on Privileges and Elections the thunder of cannon from Citadel Hill announced the arrival of his Excellency, by desire of his hard-beset Ministers, to prorogue Parliament.

The opening speech was long, but as remarked by Sir John Macdonald in the debate on the Address, it only promised Lenten fare. The Ministerial organs hastened to assert that all the great "reforms" for which the Grit Party had contended in Opposition had already been "crystalized" in Acts of Parliament. If this were true the Opposition efforts of the Party were very much stronger than their statutory enactments are either noteworthy or of public interest. At all events the promises of the Speech were confined to the Life Assurance Bill of the previous session, amendments to the Joint Stock Companies' Act, extension of the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Courts to the inland waters of the Dominion, and a revision of the Customs' Act. Twasn't much of a programme for a Party which had talked so loudly a few years before of the wondrous things it was going to do when it got the "control" of the Government. The session met to find that several changes had, during the recess, taken place in the *personnel* of the Government: M. Pelletier, removed from the Commons, taking M. Letellier's place in the Senate, Mr. Mills taking Mr. Laird's, and M. Laflamme M. Geoffrion's. The unfortunate malady of the latter prevented him appointing himself to an office outside; of the other two seceders it is hardly necessary to say that they followed the example of the worthies who had gone the same way before them, and dropped into sinecures and official fatness.

The Budget Speech conveyed small comfort to the public. It revealed the fact of a deficit of nearly two millions of dollars in the last fiscal year, it showed that there had been an increase in the ordinary expenditure of $700,000, and that the estimate of expenditure under Consolidated Fund for the year 1877-8 was $136,000 more than for the current year. The Supplementary Estimates have added $950,000 to this amount. Fresh taxes to the extent of $500,000 were imposed, tea, cigarettes, tobacco, cotton, tubing, and some other smaller articles being selected for the purpose of the increase. The splendid opportunity offered the Government to readjust the tariff in the interest of Canadian industries was not only not taken advantage of, but was positively slighted. Something might have been done to bring back the wholesale tea trade, driven by this Government to New York—nothing was done. Four hundred heads of families, representing two thousand people, thrown out of employment in Montreal by the closing of Redpath's Refinery, might have been given work again by such a change in the tariff as would have met the bounties given by the American Government to the refiners, and, at the same time a valuable trade with the West Indies been established—nothing was done. The Finance Minister said the Government were unable to do anything; they were mum "fine on the wheel." They had nothing better to submit to Parliament than a Scott act, Cigarette police, the sale of the products of cultural, mining, and manufacturing classes for some assistance were treated with a contempt which is well expressed in Sir Alexander Galt's letter to Mr. David Mills, the Philosopher and Whitewasher of the Cabinet.

The Opposition only demand fair play for Canada. They believe Free Trade, as preached by the Globe, is not applicable to the circumstances of this country. Sir Francis Hincks is a Free Trader in theory, but when he was Finance Minister he ridiculed the idea of applying the principles of Free Trade to the Dominion. Sir Alexander Galt is equally a Free Trader in theory, but when he feels called upon to reply to a novice of the Mills stamp, he says to him, "You mean from what you have gathered from your books. I speak from a long experience." And Sir Alexander Galt, now in the service of this Government, engaged in a delicate negotiation, feels bound, though not at least in full political sympathy with his opponents, to praise them for their policy in matters of trade and commerce. Mr. Mills was "otherwise engaged" when he got that letter, and has been so ever since; he has not had time to reply to it!

Sir John Macdonald met the Scott and Cigarette policy of the Government with an amendment declaring its unsatisfactory character, and setting forth the necessity of encouraging other various home industries. To this amendment Mr. A. T. Wood moved another, confining his position to manufactures alone. The debate was long, and often animated and instructive. Mr. Wood's amendment was lost by an absolute majority of 31; a reduction of the usual Government majority, which clearly presents the strength—the growing strength too—of the Protectionist sentiment of the House and the country. It was very much of a clap-trap amendment, however. The statesman's vision is not Mr. Wood's. Protection must be general not special; and such universality was set forth in Sir John Macdonald's amendment, which was lost by an adverse majority of 49. No better result could have been expected in this House of Commons. From Perth to the Opposition appeal to Caesar, with no unsavory dread of the result. One of the most extraordinary features of the debate was the Cameron somersault. Last year the member for North Norfolk talked Protection stoutly, though in the end he voted Free Trade. This year he appeared as a full-dressed Free Trader. Mr. John Macdonald followed him somewhat closely, to the surprise of many members of the House. Mr. Jones, of Halifax, the Nova Scotia dictator of the Cabinet, plucked up courage enough to censure the Ministry for not doing something for the refineries and West Indian trade, and went so far as to decase himself in favour of a general revision of the tariff. From such a quarter muffled censure is unmistakable condemnation.

Mr. Cartwright's last speech of the session was probably critized by Sir Francis Tupper in the Budget debate; subsequently it was overhauled by Mr. McCarthy, and still it was made the subject of a special debate on motion of Hon. T. N. Gibbs. It will require a strong case for the Finance Minister to say he appeared with credit to himself in these debates. The case, if any, he had, when he introduced the Budget, was not very tender, bringing the full selling price in the markets of that colony's bonds, cannot be regarded in any other light than a severe censure upon Mr. Cartwright for disposing of Canadian bonds, by fixed price, at 90, or less, when our securities of the same character were selling for 93 and 94 on the Stock Exchange. When asked for the names of those who had bid for the loan he decided to give them; but it came out that a portion of the loan was taken up by the agents who fixed the price. It was unmistakably shown that by this single operation the Dominion had lost a quarter of a million of dollars. The question is, into whose pockets did it go?

The measures of the Government were not of a kind to provoke lengthened discussion. The Insolvency bill was met with an endeavour to abolish the Insolvency Act altogether; but the sense of the House was clearly against so radical a step, at present at all events. The clause of the bill which met with sternest opposition was that requiring that unless an insolvent's estate realized 50c. in the dollar he should not be entitled to his discharge; but the Government majority carried it through though the voice of the best commercial men of the Dominion was raised against it. The principles and main features of the Life Insurance bill were largely fought out in the previous session. The American companies, however, appeared this year to enter into the battle with a fresh vigor in response in the Banking and Commerce Committee. An attempt was made, both in the Committee and in the House, to make the deposits of American companies made with our Government for the sole benefit of Canadians as a security for the companies' failure, but the Government refused to accept it. Of the general character of the Act as it stands we leave the reader to the incisive remarks made by the President of the Confederation Life Assurance Company, Mr. W. H. Beatty, at its last annual meeting.

There were new developments in the steel rails' transaction; but as this is a subject which must claim more attention from Parliament next session than has yet been given it, we do not propose to say more of it now than that the net result of having bought these rails year before they were needed in a falling market has involved an actual loss to the country up to this time of $1,000,000, not considering at all the deterioration of the rails by oxidization. And the mention of this subject naturally brings up the question of jobs. Mr. Campbell, the member for Victoria, N.S., started the ball by exposing the Rose and John Jones Rogers, selected by Mr. Vail as the Ministerial candidate in that constituency, was a Government contractor at the time. He wrote to the Department of Public Works asking to be relieved of his contract, and he was told to go ahead. He ran and was beaten, but when he came out of the muzzle the beaten instead of the winning candidate, lo! he discovered that he had never been relieved at all! Would this discovery think you, have induced him if he had carried the seat? He went on with the contract subsequently, and a few weeks ago he was interrogated at the Minister of Public Works' door, not only for the original amount of the contract but for a large amount of extras, which he got. Then there was the Kaministiquia land job, so charmingly carried out in the interest of Messrs. Cameron, Davidson, & Co., useful men in seasons of Ministerial trouble, $50,000 for a mile and a-half of way! Side by side with this we put the St. Francis lock job, in which a couple of hundred thousand dollars pilfered from the vote for the Pacific railway have been sunk, though the railway will not pass within a hundred miles of it, and the works themselves, which were entered upon without any legal authority or proper, must prove utterly useless. Then there is the Goderich Harbour job. Here we find the Minister of Public Works holding back important papers from his Chief Engineer, and forcing him to a decision which brought with it an expenditure loss to the Treasury of $30,000. And what shall we say of the Foster jobs? "Rank" they are indeed, and smell to "small to Heaven." On the Georgian Bay Branch, now discarded, $41,000 given away by the First Minister without the slightest certificate from the Chief Engineer! On the Canada Central branch $68,000 paid for iron rails which were not used, and dumped down ten miles from the terminus of the road, and most of them so rotten that concession with the ground shattered them in pieces. To cap the climax Mr. Foster is allowed by the Department to "throw away" tons of these rails on properties not worth a cent, but the needy contractor, able to hold the First Minister with the threat, walks away with 227 tons without saying "by your leave!" All these transactions—and there are more of the same sort—prove Mr. Mackenzie's Department to be a very hot-bed of corruption.

And to these damning accusations there was the feeble counter-charge that, to save $6,000 to the country, Sir John Macdonald allowed to remain in the Bank of Montreal for some time after he came out of office Public Moneys to the deposits of American companies made with our Government for the sole benefit of Canadians in case of the failure of the companies' failure, but the Government refused to accept it. Of the general character of the Act we have spoken above, the reader to the incisive remarks made by the President of the Confederation Life Assurance Company, Mr. W. H. Beatty, at its last annual meeting.

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PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. Speaker Anglin Unseated—The Other Cases not Considered for Lack of Time.

Ottawa, April 23.—The select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections have the honour to make their first report.

The Select Committee on Privileges and Elections, under the order of the House made on the 9th April inst., "That the attention of this House having been called to the reports, returns, and vouchers laid on the table touching the payment of public money to the Hon. T. W. Anglin, member for the electoral division of Gloucester, for printing and stationery for the post-office department, the said papers be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, and they be directed to enquire into and report upon all classes, and the nature of the result of their enquiries and whether the said Hon. T. W. Anglin has vacated his seat," have the honour to report as follows:—

That at the first meeting of the Committee they directed that notice of their next meeting be given to Hon. T. W. Anglin, which was done on the 14th day of April last, the House made a further order that it was desirable that the evidence taken before the Committee in relation to the matters in the order first above mentioned, should be reported to the House as soon as possible, in the payments of all arrears of half-pay for the period during which he stood declared by the proper rank through an unjust sentence. In his will he left this dying charge—"I leave enshrined in my heart of hearts the memory of my grandson Douglas, all the sums due to me by the British Government for my services, expenses, and arrears unbearable, and who has fallen into the most reprehensible habit of making statements which are wholly beside the fact. He made frequent displays of their infirmities during the session, provoking retorts which bore some relation to the cause which produced them. Of course such displays are to be regretted; but, frankly we may say, there is no hope of improvement next session unless the leading members of the Government very materially mend their manners. We seriously commend the effort to them.

The Opposition was united, hearty, vigorous throughout. There never was a finer Opposition. It feels that for four sessions it has done its work well, and that it is soon to see the rich fruition of its labours in the ejection of the Government from the position they have disgraced. It is particularly proud of its great leader. Sir John Macdonald's Opposition leadership during the last four years of Opposition was marvellously skilful. It is particularly proud of its great leader. Sir John Macdonald's four years of Opposition leadership were a marvel of power and skill. In every good measure he has aided the Government to the utmost of his power. Where shortcomings he has attacked in vigorous but always Parliamentary words. To-day we see the result of this. Himself and his policy are accepted by the country, while the poor man in office, who are making hay while the sun shines upon them, are in bitter rage because of their own failure and the certain prospect of defeat which awaits them. With a dozen or more placemen at their back in Parliament they refuse to go to the country, and they cling to office. The Constitution limits their tenure of office, however. In another year the electors will have the right to pass judgment upon their shameless and unpatriotic career; it is a judgment which, if it could be delivered to-day, would be a relief to every class and every industry in the community.

MR. SPEAKER.

The report of the Privileges and Elections Committee declaring Mr. Speaker Anglin unseated, was presented to the House as Black Rod was knocking at the Commons' door on Saturday afternoon.

The House had no opportunity of taking action in the matter, but Mr. Anglin will probably resign forthwith.

The Committee reported that it had not had time to consider the other cases referred to it.

JUSTICE TO THE MEMORY OF A HERO.

The first step has been taken towards an act of justice, the long delay of which is a discredit to the British nation. On Tuesday, the 10th inst., Sir Roderick Murchison moved in the Imperial House of Commons for a Select Committee to inquire and report upon Lord Cochrane's petition, laid upon the table of the House on the 5th inst., praying that her Majesty would complete the act of justice which restored the late Lord Dundonald to his rank and honours. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, and declined to promise that if it were withdrawn the Government would itself take action in the matter. Upon this the mover said that he must press the motion to a division, and it was carried amid a storm of "ayes," no a single member venturing to brave the feeling of the House with a "no." Public opinion both in and out of Parliament seems to be so overwhelmingly in favour of doing full justice to the memory of the late Earl, and to the interests of his family, that it may be considered as settled that this will now be done, though after long and discreditable delay.

The story of the wrong which yet remains to be fully redressed is an interesting one, which we will endeavour to tell as briefly as possible. Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald, was born December 14th, 1775, and served his country for his profession, and at an early age greatly distinguished himself. His family being politically opposed to the Government of the day, the influence which prevented his promotion was against him, yet so extraordinary were the exploits which he performed with ridiculously small means, that it was impossible to keep him back altogether, and he was constantly receiving marvels of naval strategy and daring in separate command of small vessels. In 1814 he had reached the rank of captain, and was also a member of Parliament, in which latter capacity he was a most fearless and outspoken critic of some glaring abuses in the service, which have since been swept away. Early in the year 1814 Napoleon was making his last stand (before that of the hundred days and the final event of Waterloo), which took place the year following, against the allied armies. His star was then falling, and the conqueror at Jena and Austerlitz was no longer an invader of foreign countries, but was struggling desperately against great odds and an invasion of his own. The impression that the catastrophe was near at hand prevailed, and the French Royalists were in great glee at the prospect of the early restoration of the Bourbons. To this consummation it became of the utmost importance that there should be no "elasticity of the revenue" in the country, and that every pulse should beat with the public money. Mr. Cochrane, a member of Parliament, in his place in the House, Mr. Cochrane is an old public servant. Fourteen years a member of Parliament, he has all that long time proved himself an honest and an honourable man. When Ottawa was still a small place, on the banks of a wild river, he was one of the few, we ever foremost in extending the most bountiful hospitality to strangers, and in contributing to their comfort in every possible way. Ottawa is his debtor, not he its. And his reputation now will not quite balance the score.

As may be supposed the Government of the day has much personal and political influence in the capital. The experience of three years and a half is a stern reminder that our civil rulers are not slack in making that influence felt. Mr. Cochrane's unwitting offence against the law, and the power

HER NOTES.

...here shows up much broadcast.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

...we suspect that some ...s? If the files ha... had some cows will ...land standing in the ... think the act of ...nsorbs the milk from ...suspect it is simply ... away her time.—*Norristown Herald.*

...ished handling untest... ; at the same time ...t much, and it is ...find the thing you ...encouraging the pro... in the vegetable ...ment always in view, ...t to our own disad... *Farmer.*

...rse was kept in one ...and at night she ...ked the horse and ...this should be a warn... by both horses and ...distinct apartments, ...structured that they ...f horses and cattle ...*Farmer.*

...ogs can be selected ...ed again as another ...se is the same. So ...and all vegetables ...y which are dealt out ...like animals, they ...when half pound ...in market as much ...The principle is the ...should be sold by the ...*Farmer.*

...pride, himself upon his ...tive garden. Do not ...you must retain the ...by your father and ...ite out for some new ...n buildings and where ...e sowed in long rows, ...cultivator can be used ...this—the shabbing you ...ur, while you can raise ...*N. E. Farmer.*

...old broom cut off up ...excellent for crooning ...ish enough to be pain... and much where ...

About as much solid ...the heads of mosaics ...did may be taken by the ...minals in seeing them ...other his texture, and fol... looks their noses under ...them their heads to be ...*Mountain Freeman.*

...in an American paper, ...ted rollers, even plough... who directs them, ...asks why no one has ...the horse perform the ...and carrying seed-bag and ...hoes the field during the ...grain. After long ex... he could distribute seed... from the saddle than on ...more ease and comfort.—*Ed.*

...stimated died recently, it ...blood poisoning, occasioned ...slaughter a number of cat... where he reported as ...plague had occurred. He ...hand and at the time, ...to inflame and swell, ...terrible agony resulted in ...slaughtered were declared ...d, and were sent to London, ...ng from spinnic apoplexy, ...contagious disease, accord... of Mr. Duguid, Vete... of the Royal Agricultural ...*Lane Express.*

...ver the Hormik fowl, nor in ...of experience did we ever ...new breeds are so numer... want a descriptive cata... all-round fowl." ...over-sleeping servant ...ever a fowl to lay all ...the Hormik fowl do ...the mor... For ...

...stimated that the United States navy ...*From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

...WASHINGTON, April 24. — Your corres... had an interview with Admiral ...the head of the Navy, in regard to ...dition of the United States navy; ...y to protect American commerce ...privateers that might be sent ...destroy merchant vessels in case the ...war became general, and its com... strength in relation to the good ...maritime Powers of the world. ...United States navy now consists of ...ats, of 150,157 ...ions, with a measurement of 120,804 ...ve steam power, and 23, carrying ...ty 839 guns, with a measurement of ...tons, are sailing vessels. ...the number of vessels, 75 are at ...in action, 37 are attached to ...2 are in use as training-ships, 6 on ...service and as dispatch and freight ...are torpedo-boats, 5 are receiving-...3 are store-ships, 2 more are used by ...under Act of Congress, as school-...and 19 are in use as quarters, gunnery-...tders, &c., at the navy yards and ...stations. Of the remainder, 4 are pre... and almost ready for sea, 8 are under ...and 59 are laid up at the various ...rds.

...Admiral Porter says :—"Our navy, taken ...hole, is worth nothing, and the secret ...nainly undigraded that fact the better. ...ld require a great stretch of credulity ...one believe that the navy is in the ...ting condition represented by Chief ...ator [Isherwood]. If his late report, ...s, as he has proved, are ready to do ...even with the most desperate odds ...them, but I do not believe there is ...who would engage one of the ships ...d to, in smooth water or otherwise, in ...he wanted to throw his own vessel ...

...further says that the English and ...have vessels which are as superior to ...as a whale is superior to a shad ...1861 we have spent $460,000,000 ...construction of vessels, and have not ...moment a single vessel representing ...of a second-class British ship. ...The last vessel of war built by England, ...two lately constructed by the Italians, ...y, either one of them, place our entire ...*here de combat* or drive them to the ...of our forts."

...miral Porter shakes the proper system ...the United States Government to adopt ...that pursued by Great Britain—to build ...y so many tons of vessels of war. She builds annually about 20,000 tons, half of which annually would be sufficient for us to build for the present until 1886, after which we could get along with 4,000 tons a year of iron vessels and the same amount of armling vessels."

He says that from 1815 to 1842 our navy was the best in the world, because it was ably managed by a board of naval commissioners composed of the three highest officers in the service. He thinks the present system should be abolished and the old system restored.

"In case of a war between this nation and England, the latter would imitate its way into any of our harbours and destroy them; and any ordinary ship in the British navy could blockade any of our harbours, could keep in every ship that was there, and keep out every ship that was on the outside. One single vessel of the English navy could ship everything we have got. It is no exaggeration to say that the Inflexible, for instance, could go through our whole navy, and no ships might fire at her all day and not hurt her. Her people would go down to their dinner quietly while we were firing at them. And our ships could not run away from her, because she makes fifteen knots an hour on a measured mile, and the fastest of our monitors only makes eight miles."

We could not afford to engage any of the European navies on equal terms. England has sixty-five ironclads, and France has sixty-eight ironclads, and they are both building all the time. Wherever Prussia builds a ship England goes to work and builds another. Germany is coming up as a naval power, and will finally have a navy certainly equal to that of France. Russia has a very good navy, but it does not compare with the English or French.

Admiral Porter has a very poor opinion of the Turkish navy. He says it is very much like Chinese forts. The only use it is to fire salutes."

He does not consider our navy in a condition to protect American commerce in case protection is necessary. Our vessels of war are too slow in their sailing qualities.

The Parisian Fashions.

(From the Queen.)

New fabrics for dresses are still appearing; there is a fine hair-faced material called "gazeline barege" which is made of pure linen wool of very light quality. It is like barege in appearance, though much finer, and is in dark rich colours instead of the natural brown and grey mixtures of de bege. It is especially admired in navy blue, green, grey with silk, and is trimmed with galloon and fringe; it is also shown in myrtle green, nut-brown, and light drab. It measures thirty inches in width. The woollen costumes necessary at the seaside and travelling dresses are made of this fabric. Burlinig resembles it in appearance, but is more stiff and wiry. Another wool tissue, also to be used for travelling dresses, is shot with colours showing knickerbocker effects by having rough threads of dark shade raised on the smooth surface of the groundwork. Bourette, made entirely of wool, is shown of similar costumes, and is more expensive. It has raised figures of tiny leaves or flowers, or perhaps only dashes of colour.

Cobweb cloth is a novelty this season. It seems made up of threads of lone zephyr wool tied in the discharge figure with silk. This pretty lace-like fabric is soft and thin, yet strong, and is shown in olive, brown, tilleul, light blue, and écru shades. It is double width, and only four or five yards are required for an over-dress. It must be of silk. This wonderful lace glass dress, in Oriental stuff in ... bernate lines ... very light shoe ...

...ulder sister, Louise, ...wishing William ...rance that he ...

...ame hum... ...ver; sun ...mysterious ...

...ed.

THE CHARM.

I.

"Teresita! ah, Teresita!" sang young Jermyn, as Thérèse Van Dest came down the ...

...bomed her head at him and then made ...s little curtsey for his benefit.

"Thérèse; come and finish the ...

...

...

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY CANADIAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool April 19th.

DEATH OF MRS. CORDEN.

Mrs Cobden died at 6 a. m., on the 17th inst., of dropsy, at her residence, Dunford, near Midhurst, Sussex. She was, says the *Times*, Catharine Anne, daughter of Mr. Hugh Williams, and grand-daughter of Mr. David Williams, of Gellyglan, Montgomeryshire, and married, in 1840, the late eminent statesman, Richard Cobden, whose widow she was left by his death just twelve years ago. On her husband's death, as our readers will remember, Mrs. Cobden received letters of condolence and other tokens of the respect universally felt for Mr. Cobden from the Emperor of the French, the Belgian Chamber of Commerce, and other great personages and public institutions both at home and abroad. From that time she lived in retirement at Dunford, and was very unwilling to allow her name to come before the public. She leaves a family of four or five daughters to lament her loss. Her health was much affected some years ago by the death of her only son.

IMPRISONED COLLIERS.

Nine colliers have been entombed for nine days in a colliery near Pontypridd, owing to a rush of water into the pit. To get them working parties have had to cut through many yards of coal. A despatch dated 1 a. m. on April 19th says of the workers engaged in cutting through the coal to deliver the entombed men have penetrated a distance of thirty-two yards, and the cries of the imprisoned men are distinctly heard. When this became known on the surface it produced wild excitement, and hundreds of both sexes hurried to the spot. It is almost feared that the distance between the men and liberty is four yards of solid coal, and the utmost caution is necessary in consequence of the imprisoned air, for, in the excitement, at moment a small opening is made, the air which holds the water in suspension shoots out with terrific force, the pressure being nineteen pounds on the square inch above atmospheric pressure. It is feared that when this escapes the water will advance upon the men imprisoned as well as upon the heroic band working for their deliverance. In consequence of this fear work was stopped about five o'clock. Men were engaged in erecting three doors on the outlet, so as to be ready in case of emergency and to receive the violent rush of air which will immediately follow when a communication is made. People feel that the most trying moment is at hand. A number of women have just descended into the colliery, and a temporary hospital for the reception of the men is being prepared at the Tynewydd Hotel. Stretchers and blankets have been taken down the pit. The engineers now bring an air compressor outside the doors, which are being made air tight. As soon as the liberators are within a couple of yards of the imprisoned men those air tight doors will be closed, and the compressed air let loose, in order to produce such a pressure of air between the doors and the fall of coal as is calculated to cut the imprisoned men, in order to prevent the water from advancing upon them while the communication is being completed."

A still later despatch states that a tube had been passed through a hole to the men. w.:t food, and a conversation opened. Four of the men were to be saved, and a fresh vent supposed to be lost. The survivors had lived on candles.

"A LIMIT TO FREE TRADE."

At the annual meeting of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor of Bristol presiding, the report showed that there had been a large increase in the import trade of the port; and, referring to the serious concurrence of the protection in the sugar trade, added:—"It is perfectly clear that this has arisen from the unwarrantable system adopted by France and other foreign Powers of allowing bounties on the exportation of the article from their consumers—a system against which it is impossible for any fair or honest competition to contend successfully." The Mayor, referring to the present condition of the sugar trade, said it had cast a cloud over an industry which was at one time one of the most important in that city, and it would be a matter for consideration whether the circumstances which led to it—foreign manufacturers being enabled by their Government to undersell English refiners—could be remedied by public meetings bringing before our Government the policy of imposing a duty upon those foreign goods reached England, as had been done in Germany. He was a Free Trader, and trusted they all were, but there was a limit to Free Trade, as the result of the bounty system was to destroy one of their staple industries.

"THE QUEEN V. KENEALY."

Dr. Kenealy asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he would lay upon the table of the House a copy of the evidence given in the case of "The Queen v. Kenealy," tried on the 15th of May, 1876, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Campbell; with a copy also of the sentence pronounced by Mr. Justice Lush upon the defendant on the 30th of May, 1876, and of the affidavits filed on the 29th and day of sentence; copies of these being, it was believed, in the Home Office or at the Treasury.

Mr. Cross—"I have made enquiries of the Solicitor to the Treasury, and also of the Home Office, as to whether such documents have been preserved. I am given to understand that the Secretary of State had nothing whatever to do with the prosecution, and therefore the Solicitor to the Treasury knows nothing about the papers. Most probably the whole of the documents will be found in the Crown Office, as the indictment would be moved by *certiorari* to the Queen's Bench. No doubt the papers might be had if the House thought it desirable to apply for them; but at the same time, I must state my opinion that, as the matter occurred nearly seven years ago, I, for one, should regret if any occasion should occur to ask for such papers." (Hear, hear.)

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Mr. Whalley put a series of questions with regard to the cost of the prosecution in the Tichborne case, which he assumed, from the excess of the Crown legal expenses in 1873-4 over the average of preceding years, amounted to £484,726

Mr. W. H. Smith said he had seen a statement like the above as to the amount of money, but it was so utterly groundless, so without a shadow of foundation, that he had not thought it necessary to take any notice of it. The account of Crown prosecutions had been duly audited, and the principal cost of the Tichborne prosecution was £60,093. 19s. 11d.

MISS RYE'S EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Miss Rye having been selected by the Liverpool Guardians, has turned her attention to the Committee of the Industrial School, to whom she made application, saying she would be glad to have any of the Protestant children, girls of from five to eleven or twelve years of age, at £17 each, with a view to her taking them to Canada. A return was presented by Mr. Birchall, the governor of the schools, giving the names of fifteen children—three being all that were eligible. Nearly all of them were much under 7 years of age; but it was understood that several of them were such as Miss Rye would probably not select. They were all orphans. Mr. Philip Smith protested against any of the children being taken from the schools for emigration with Miss Rye. The passage-money for each child, he said, would only be about £3, and if the Vestry found the outfits and gave £12 with each child, Miss Rye would make money out of the transaction. The Clerk said he did not think there was any ground for saying that Miss Rye was making money out of the business. She took a great many children out to Canada, for whom she got no payment at all. It was not a monetary speculation with her. Mr. Hutton moved that Miss Rye's application be acceded to. He thought that on the whole the chances were very much in favour of the children being taken away; and, so far as his knowledge of the United States and Canada was concerned, he believed there was a school of some kind or another in every village; and that children of five years of age and upwards were all well educated and taken proper care of. Under these circumstances, he thought the Committee would be forwarding the interests of these children physically, mentally, and religiously, by sending them out to Canada under Miss Rye's charge. Mr. McAdam argued against the emigration scheme, and wished to know why the grant should be confined to Protestant children. The great object, he thought, had to do solely with the rate-payers, who had constant applications at the institution for children to be boarded out, when they could find useful employment within the Committee's own sphere of inspection. His second objection was that he knew that all applications in the establishment might find ready employment at home. Mr. Mosé asked why they should pay £12 for each child to be sent out to Canada when there were applications for the children. After some further discussion a vote was taken, when Mr. Hutton's motion was carried by 6 to 5.

PASSMORE GOODS.

We are glad to note, says the *Echo*, that the coming season will allow a little more freedom to ladies in the matter of their dress skirts; and, though they may not be much, if any, wider, they will not be tied back so tightly as before. We are thankful for small mercies. As to colours, there is decidedly some advance. We are to see pale blues, faded greens, greys, a pale creamy pink—named rose *crème*, resembling the lining of a shell—some "lovely" mauves, and yellows in every degree of shade. Now, what looks well" with yellow; and as it is likely that yellow will be the prevailing colour this season, the dealers in jet ornaments may prepare themselves for doing a brisk business. As to the faded greens, young and pretty ladies might adopt them as a contrast to their being anything but faded themselves. Brown, too, is a favourite this season, it is said, will have a decided inclination towards Louis XV. style. The once-popular fabric, poplin, will come into as again; flounces will be "all the go," and lace mittens allowed to be worn at theatres and dances, though not at balls at present, and tabooed altogether for out-door wear. An immense quantity of embroidery, besides fringes and lace, will be used. So not to work, young ladies, and show as great skill you have in embroidery, with the skill we remember to have seen exhibited by other young ladies in embroidery a few years ago! Hats for the coming season will be a bit of a swindle. Capotes, with loose crown to suit the "Grecian bend" bonnet, will be largely worn; but the newest shape of hat, and one one which is likely to become most popular, is a modification of the sailor hat so much in vogue only Lady. It is nearly round, with a large and comfortable rim.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

EUROPEAN.

Six thousand joiners in Manchester, Eng., have struck for higher wages.

Anti-Catholic demonstrations were made in Paris on Tuesday by students before several Catholic educational institutions.

A religious daily paper, the *Daily Express*, has been started in London. It supports the Church of England, and is independent in politics.

Disgraceful outrages have been perpetrated on the Jews at Giurgevo, Wallachia. The corpses of the murdered lie unburied in the streets.

A monster farewell temperance meeting to Oroshyatskha was held in Liverpool, on Monday night. Dr. Lees presented £300 sh. to the Oroshyatskha testimonial.

A Rome despatch reports that some of the Catholic governments have sought information relative to the basis on which it is desired that negotiations should be opened in favour of the Holy See. The Vatican desires that the Pope shall be insured complete personal and spiritual freedom without being called upon to reassert or renounce his claim to the temporal power. The Pope has instructed Cardinals Simeoni, Bartolini and Nina to act as a kind of committee of observation to guard against anything which might militate against the liberty of the next conclave to appoint his successor.

AMERICAN.

The coal miners in certain parts of Ohio are on strike.

Tweed says he assumes full responsibility for everything contained in his counsel's speech.

The President is anxious that his Southern policy be fully discussed as the extra session of Congress will be held shortly.

The strike of the Reading locomotive engineers appears to have been practically abandoned.

The Russian fleet in New York harbour on Sunday celebrated the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Battle of Navarino.

Three children, under eight years of age, left a house in Brooklyn on Friday noon to gather chips, and have disappeared.

Philipsburg, N. J., formerly a lively manufacturing town, has been almost depopulated by the hard times. The people are seeking labour elsewhere.

Rev. Hector Rewmond, the oldest Methodist clergyman in active duty in New York State, died on Sunday at Rhinebec, aged eighty-six.

The New York *Tribune* reports that Oakey Hall's family are preparing to rejoin him in London. His departure was known to and arranged for by them.

McCullough, the eminent tragedian at Booth's theatre, New York, was last week presented with a magnificent solid silver laurel wreath.

Five of a gang of outlaws who tarred and feathered Mrs. Ida Shepherd, on the Neshane mountains N.J., last winter, have been sentenced to from three to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Fred. Starrberg and John Schwarz, notorious counterfeiters, were arrested in Cincinnati last week. Eleven moulds, several hundred counterfeit half dollars, electric batteries, etc., were seized.

The will of P. H. Macy, of New York, bequeaths an estate of from half to one million to his wife and daughter, with $1,000 annuity to his son, whom he charges with intemperance.

Thomas Lewis, an Irish labourer, claiming to be the heir of Thomas Lewis, of Chicago millionaire, is the latest claimant for that estate.

The customs officers seized $1,000 worth of smuggled opium on the premises of a prominent Chinaman in San Francisco, last week.

Crop reports from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri state that winter wheat promises better than for years. The average of oats will be smaller than usual. The hay prospects are fine. Apples and small fruits will be abundant.

John Bennett, of New York, was horse whipped last week by Jennie Cortray, a married woman, whom he had slandered, causing her husband to desert her. The woman followed her husband, and sued to the Penitentiary the Court staying that cow-hiding was becoming too fashionable.

A portion of the northern roof of the new post office in New York has fallen in. The portion that fell was on the Park row side, and over a large room where the railway postal clerks. Two persons were killed, one a labourer, the other a painter, and others were badly injured.

On Thursday last the driver of the New York Transfer Company received a trunk for delivery. He drove to the company's stables, leaving the trunk in the waggon. Upon opening the trunk they discovered the trunk to the owner, who discovered it had been tampered with, and $53,000 worth of diamonds stolen.

CANADIAN.

Vennor predicts snow in May.

Marvin Knowlton, a London lumber merchant, is insane in New York.

Accounts of pilgrims from Montreal and vicinity for Rome will sail in a few days.

An Icelandic newspaper, the first one on this continent, will soon be started at Gimli, Manitoba.

The dwelling house of O'Brien and the St. Patrick's ward school house, St. Catharine, were consumed by fire on Monday night.

Charles E. Fox, a Montreal hardware merchant, committed suicide Monday morning by shooting himself through the head.

The proposition of a daily Irish Catholic paper, the *Sun*, edited by Mr. S. J. Meany, has appeared in Montreal.

Donovan's Manitoba shop and carriage factory, Whitby, were burnt down on Tuesday. About two weeks ago Mr. Donovan's dwelling house was also destroyed by fire.

The cofferdams for the Rouge bridge M. C., & O. railway near Greenville have been swept away by the spring floods, involving heavy expense and delay in completing the work.

The East York Liberal-Conservative picnic, referred to in a despatch to *The Mail* the other day, will take place in Markham on the 27th June, and not the 17th, as erroneously announced.

Thomas Hodgins, of the 6th line of Hinckley, while drawing a load of fence stakes, was thrown from his waggon on Tuesday afternoon last week, and the wheel passing over his head and killing him almost instantly.

A fire was discovered on Monday morning about half-past four in the waggon shop owned by Mr. Wm. Orr, Manoc Residence, Toronto, which spread to and all the tools were lost. The fire spread to another frame dwelling owned by Amos Van Norman.

The Sandwich Free Second Baptist Church, on Saturday, Captain Machette's & Company, by Commissioner Pearson, of Detroit, with 175 lbs. up, won the Grand International Sweepstakes, $1,000 a side, for the 3 best years, by Citadel out of Beauty, 145 lbs., being second, and Lady Ashton, 145 lbs., aged, by Thonastown out of Arab Maid, 145 lbs., third. Time, 2.41.

Goldsmith Maid defeated Barus in three straight heats, at Jerome Park, on the 3th inst.; best time 2.18.

An investigation of several members of the Jockey Club, Lord Falmouth has consented to withdraw his protest against Parmesan from the Newmarket Houghton Meeting, when it is understood he will run in a general handicap in English turf legislators.

The total deficiency of the United States Treasury yesterday (Wednesday) at Newmarket, Eng., was £1,000 to £500 against Parmesan, ridden by Mortemer out of Aranzada, Mr. Walker's ch. m. Hospitaller, 4 yrs, 7 st. 7 lbs., Mr. Cloak's Lady Isabel, being second, and Lord Falmouth's b. c. Sirvin, 3 yrs, 7 st. 7 lbs., third out of Silverthorn, 6 lbs. behind.

Cricket.

The Paris club have elected the following officers:—President, Mr. A. H. Baird; Vice-President, Mr. Murray; Secretary, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. T. Hammel; Committee, Messrs. Cohen, W. Baird, H. Jones, Hammel and McCosh.

A club has been formed at Oshawa with a strong membership and the most favorable prospects. The following are the officers:—President, Dr. Rae; Vice-President, Mr. Gibbs; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. R. A. Macgregor; Committee, Messrs. Mortimer, Pettennell, Harris, Rice, Brough, and Moorcroft.

Aquatics.

Wallace Ross, of St. John, N.B., has challenged Warren Smith, of Halifax, N.S., to row a race for from $500 to $1,000 a side. Ross boasts in June, for from $300 to $500 aside, Smith, who is training for the sculling of the Halifax Rowing Association, will probably row. Ross has been in the pen training; he has declined to row Hanlan for the present.

The Yale-Harvard race will be rowed at springfield, Mass., on June 28th.

Baseball.

Canadian—

April 26—Silver Stars 8, Youthfuls 6; both Toronto.

United States—

April 26—Hartfords 2, Athletics 0.

April 30—Hartfords 1, Bostons 1; eleven innings having been played, darkness set in, and the game was declared a draw.

April 30—Syracuse Stars 9, Cincinnatis 4.

May 1—One of the most remarkable games on record was played at St. Louis, Mo., between the St. Louis Brown Stockings and the Syracuse Stars. Fifteen innings were played without scoring by either side, when the game was terminated, throughout for its heavy batting, splendid fielding and the brilliant pitching of the individual players, and ceased only by reason of darkness.

Billiards.

The finest billiard match ever played for a money stake took place recently at the Gallery restaurant, London, between F. Sherry and Tom Taylor, for a stake of £200. On reaching the 1,000 Taylor had scored 1,000 to Sherry's 1,000 and ran out a winner by means of a magnificent break of 63, including 18 cut balls. Shorter thus won the game by no less than 312 points. Taylor, however, being reduced to fifth his break, he continued on till he had scored 600.

Wrestling.

Thibaud Bauer defeated William Heyman in a Greco-Roman match at Syracuse on April 30th.

Pedestrianism.

Madame Bertha Von Hillern last week accomplished at Providence, R. I., the great feat of walking 50 miles in 56 hours.

The *Reporter* understands that there are prospects of a reconciliation of the Galt Gas Company, on the terms being been made by outside parties to duplicate in Galt the Stratford gas works for the sum of $25,000, of which amount they themselves will take $10,000 in stock, leaving only $15,000 to be subscribed in the town to put the works in running order.

The Oshawa *Reformer* of a recent date tells the following story:—"Last evening a gentleman from Toronto, who owns a farm in the township of Pickering, purchased a pair of bantams for purposes, and also upon a partial Horticultural purpose, namely, to destroy the cabbage worm by military conscription; but the bantams refused to eat the worms, preferring the various ways. The good grain producing section of Ontario, comprising the Lake Huron ports and the Black sea ports south, it is now clear, will be blockaded for a time, in very recently constructed mainly runs; and the ability of the Russian Government to carry out its threats of blockading Odessa, Sebastopol, Kertsch, Taganrog, and Nikolaieff, is now more than comparatively numerous, and are all double decked, and consequently very capacious. These ships will be pre-occupied for military purposes, and, in the event of a blockade, they will be pre-occupied for military purposes, and, in the event of a blockade, they will be pre-occupied for military purposes, and, in the event of a blockade, they