...active demand but ... A car of tierces ... lots bring 11 ... a lot of fifty; and ... in 1854.

...few sales through ... have been offered to ... at over $5.50 to $5.75. ... as closed. Street ... prices have ranged

... unchanged at from ... been selling at $2. ... $1.05; to $1.10 ... sts have been going ... and lots are worth ... is reported in them.

...	0 21	@ 0 22
...	0 16	0 18
...	0 14	0 15
...	none	
...	0 12	0 16
...	0 15	0 16
...	none	
...	17 50	18 00
...	none	
...	none	
...	0 08	0 09
...	0 11½	0 12½
...	0 12	0 13
...	0 11	0 12½
...	none	
...	0 10½	0 11
...	0 11½	0 12½
...	0 10½	0 11½
...	0 14	0 15
...	none	
...	0 75	0 00
...	0 00	0 00
...	0 00	0 55
...	0 10	0 15
...	0 08	0 08
...	none	
...	0 30	0 00
...	1 10	1 30
...	1 11	1 12
...	1 02	0 00
...	none	
...	20 00	25 00

...HIES.

...ively dull both in ...

...ne of Tiny Hyson, ... of Young Hyson, ... of Fine Fancy ... Young Hyson ... Caper Congou at 5c. ... have been poor; holders ... pressing goods on the ...

...no movement in job ... are been quiet and un... days, and 21 to 25c for ...

...tive all week; buyers ... in expectation of a de... very small, there has ... No sales of round lots ... transactions seen to be ... Some parties offer dealer... 40c for Porto Rico; ... land at 38 to 39c for ... crushed and granulated ... refiners, yellows; and ... refiners asks quotations ... refiners were first hal... work for low grades ... that buyers offer ... of the weakness of the ... made concessions, which ... market. The late heavy ... ulation work, but some ... refunding, and from the ... caused by the hurricane is ... delivery in the crop is ... 10 per cent.

...been steady with sales ... drips, to 64c for pale ... 62c for common refining ... pressed by the hurricane is ... delivery in the crop is ... 10 per cent.

...ed steadily but quiet ... ing at 7½c; refined ... lots, and sold in small ... Upwards have been ... and lots at 8½c; but these ... and small lots sell at ... with sales of lots at 8c. ...

...unchanged in value; lots ... no sales are reported.

...ts, and prices generally ... ; herring range from ... quality. Lake Salt ...

...very quiet; season any ... any sales, as particulars ... prices are unchanged. ... quiet at unchanged prices.

...ATTLE.

...very quiet all week, ... have been very small, as ... are outside have been wait... the supply has consequently ... and prices have been very ... been in request, and ... at $5.25, the latter for very ... ranged from $4 to $4.25. Third-class ... wanted, as there is no ... "feeders," but any other ... $3.25 to $3.50.

...ntinued to be enquired for, ... for the shipment, ... more than are offering want... very firm, but no actual ... sold. First-class have been ... $6.75 to $7.50 per pound ... head for very choice, or $5 ... choice cows steadily, with ... at $4.75 to $5.50 per head. ... Third-class are wanted.

...have been very small, and ... the demand very active ... upwards, closing at ... First-class are worth ... for the finest, but some ... good-class have sold steadily ... $6 to $6.25. Third-class ... $4.25 to $5.50.

...ep have been on the increase, ... weather having been mild ... ranging from 5½ to 10½c ... fleeing, which offer, have ... ranging from 9½ to 10½c ... Third-class have ... and abundantly, but are slow ...

...KINS, AND WOOL.

...steady without much ac...

...remain unchanged in price, ... demand from the large pro... which is probably at this season ... for cured. The latter have ... with sales of small lots of 50c ... and ears at 75c, the market ... are offering at 15c and asking ...

...ndpts continue on the increase ... are selling readily at 15c for ...

...Offerings have been of very ... for sale at rather lower prices, ... on being from $1.20 to $1.25 ... 50 to $1.60. They have ... specially selling at $1 to $1.10.

...T A week to Agents. $10 ... OUTFIT FREE. P. O. ...

...PER DAY AT HOME ... wanted. Costly outfit free. ... CO., Augusta, Maine. 365-52

...LY CARDS, NO TWO ... with name, 10 cents postpaid. ... CO., Nassau, N.Y. 364-4

...WEEK IN YOUR OWN ... Terms and $5 outfit free. ... O., Portland, Maine. 348-52

...INVESTED HAS ... made a profit of $1,000 during ... months, under our improved ... system. Risk reduced to ... and profits increased. Book con... explanations, and our circular ... of CO., Bankers and Brokers, 22 ... York.

...FOR 99 ACRES OF ... —45 clear, with house 20 x 40, ... table 14 x 26, shed, etc., seven ... in stables. This clear, 20 ... LEGON, Garden P.O., Ont. 357-4

...WANTED—FOR A ... Sermons, and Addresses of ... Rev. New York Pulpit ... Orange Charts, etc., etc. ... HOUSE, Boston, Mass. 354-52

...ND — LADIES AND ... women to qualify as Telegraph ... ing in the Dominion. ... LAGER, Box 562, Toronto, Ont.

...PANS, TIN SAP... ... Sugar Kettles. Most ap... Catalogue, price list. ADAMS ... St. Oshawa, Ont. 354-tf

...ES LEGALLY AND ... obtained for incompatibility, &c.; ... nonsense. Fee moderate. ... experience. A. GOODRICH, ... 164 Dearborn street, Chicago. 350-13

...N, 179 EAST SWAN ST., ... N.Y., Confidential Physician. ... Pamphlet free; consulta... charges moderate; medicine sent ... 295-52

...25 CENTS AND GET A ... present—beautiful charms, or ... Indian camphor stone, post free. ... beautifully printed on 50 tinted ... 5 tints, 15 cents. Anybody buying ... of 25 cents will receive the cards ... R STAMP AND NOVELTY CO.,

...EGGS!! EGGS!!!— ... sale from the following varieties: ... Buff Cochins, B. S. Hamburgs, ... W. F. B. Spanish, and Houdans. ... fowls, varieties $3 per dozen; ... All correspondence cheerfully ... Address AMOS HOWKINS, Wood... 358-4

...SALE — EIGHT-HORSE ... steam engine. Address JOHN ... Harris P.O. Ont. 357-4

...STALLION FOR SALE— ... four years old, stands sixteen hands ... Grand Glory, dam by Masterpiece ... weight pounds. Terms easy. ... THOMAS, Teston P. O. 352-7

Gold Jewellery! Gent's ... shirt studs, sleeve buttons, collar ... pins. Particulars diamond pin, ... 25c. Retail price $2. Agents ... CENTRAL NOVELTY CO., Montreal. 357-52

...TED STOCK FOR SALE ... head pure bred imported Jersey ... bulls and four heifers; colour of ... gray; heifers sold (seven). The ... imported recently from the improved ... stock. Address C. M. ACOTT, ... 352-2

...FOR SALE—100 ACRES ... ses soil, forty acres cleared, crown ... house, lot No. 5, 4th con., Township ... Grey, Apply to S. HUNTER, ... West, Toronto.

...ALE—TWO SHORT-HORN ... one imported cow, prize winners of ... Address W. G. PETTIT, Burlington ... 353-2

...STAMFORD, NEAR ... Boston Bridge, on stone road; excel... ; orchards; beautiful building ... Cattle; Cattle breeds: CHARLES ... Barrister, Hamilton.

...ly sending Mr. with age, height, ... color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correspondence ... your future husband or wife, with ... time of marriage. W. FOX, Drawer ... Ills. N.Y. 345-4

...BUSINESS FOR SALE. ... ESTABLISHED SEED BUSINESS ... the most business part of the ... TOWN OF GUELPH. ... carried on by the present proprietors ... a fourteen years, who are now ... manufacturing. Address Drawer N, ... Ont. 355-4

...ng School for Nurses, ... ST. CATHARINES. ... young women can secure a good ... comfortable home in the above In... ...cloniars address DR. MACK, St. Catharines, Ont.

GOOD CARDING MACHINE—For sale cheap. Cards nearly new. Owners retiring from Business. Apply to G. M. SHIPLEY, Falkirk, P. O., Ont. 356 3

BONES — WANTED TO PURCHASE by the Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Company (limited), a LARGE QUANTITY OF BONES for the manufacture of Chemical Manures. Apply to ALEXANDER COWAN, Manager B. C. and S. CO. (Limited), Brockville, Ont. 356-52

FORTUNE FOR SALE. ... but horse; 6 years; black; 16 hands; 1,050 lbs; clean limbs; good feet; beautiful mane and tail; splendid action. Stock can't be beat, and takes first prize where shown. Would introduce purchaser and gua'antee at least 20 mares to cover this season. Reasons for selling, owner's health bad, and will not longer be groom. Only genuine business men need apply for price and particulars to Box 848 P.O., Toronto.

GRAND'S REPOSITORY, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

HORSES—Great Spring Sale, Crystal Palace, Toronto.

TO FARMERS, BREEDERS, AND OTHERS, having sound young draught horses, drivers, and well-bred carriage and saddle horses for sale. Messrs. GRAND intend holding an extensive auction sale on TUESDAY, April 24, and three following days, of

500 Horses, at the Crystal Palace, Toronto.

The above sale will be widely advertised in Canada, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, United States, and Canada, and from communications received from European and American buyers, a large attendance is confidently expected. This sale will afford an opportunity never before offered to farmers and others to DISPOSE OF THEIR STOCK. Entry book is now open, and will be closed when 300 have been entered. No charge. Good or inferior horse will be received for this sale. The above sale has been instituted at the instance of a number of foreign buyers who purpose being present to purchase horses for their various markets.

Sale commencing each day at 12 o'clock.

CHARGES—Commission, 7½ per cent.; no commission if not sold.

TERMS CASH.

J. GRAND & SON, Auctioneers. 322 tf

PARK FARM, WESTMINSTER.

Under instructions from the Executors of the estate of the late

WM. BELL, ESQ.

will be offered for sale by auction at the

A. S. EMERY, DUNDAS STREET, WEST, In the city of London,

Saturday, March 31st, at 2 P.M.

...ing property known as Park Farm, being part of lots No. 14 and 15, broken front, and first concession, Township of Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, containing 195 acres, more or less. Good spring water on premises, two Frame Barns, Driving Shed, Extensive orchard of choice fruit trees, about 30 acres cultivation and pasture; remainder heavily timbered, well watered. The farm is well watered, with living springs and a beautiful river frontage. Beautiful residence, very suitable for a gentleman's residence, two miles from the Corporation of London, and one mile from the Grand Trunk Mill, Schools, &c., in the immediate vicinity. This is a desirable property.

Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to

FRASER & FRASER, Barristers, &c., London.

359.1

FEED THE LAND AND IT WILL FEED YOU.

Lamb's Super Phosphate of Lime	$20 per ton
Bone Bone Dust	30
½ inch	35
¼ inch	40

Send for circular.

PETER R. LAMB & Co., Manufacturers, Box 793 P. O., Toronto. 357 13

SEEDS, SEEDS—MY CATALOGUE OF ... Seeds, Seed Potatoes, and Seed Corn, for 187 is now being mailed everywhere.

Cor. Adelaide and Jarvis sts., Toronto.

357 2

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will execute orders for the purchase or sale of ... stocks, securities, on moderate margins. ... Commissions $5 per each 100 shares. ... Correspondence solicited. ... HENRY MERRITT, Member Toronto Mining and Stock Exchange, 20 Adelaide st. east. ... Refer to Dominion Bank, Toronto. Pres. Central Trust Co., N.Y. 354-6

MACHINE OILS.

NOTICE.

I beg to thank my numerous patrons throughout the Provinces for the liberal support they have given them during the past twelve or seven years' connection with the machine oil trade of this country.

I have now formed a partnership with the firm of

ANDERSON & McCOLL,

of this city, lubricating oil dealers, and would solicit for them a share of the patronage formerly given to my old customers, any of whom I shall be pleased to see at our office, No. 11 Adelaide street, (near the P.O.)

We will continue to supply and guarantee the same quality of oils as heretofore furnished by me.

GEO. B. STOCK,

Toronto, January 23, 1877.

Referring to the above, we take much pleasure in recommending the business thus respectfully carried on by

MR. GEO. B. STOCK,

the manufacturer of the celebrated

Stock's Extra Machine Oils,

has this day been united with that of the undersigned under the firm of

ANDERSON & McCOLL,

and a partnership formed between the respective interests thereof under the name and style of

McColl, Stock, & Anderson.

Our new oil house opens under the most favorable auspices, having in our combination the extensive experience in this line of business of Geo. B. Stock and Isaac Anderson, both so favorably identified with the interest of the oil trade of Canada, together with the business experience of our

Mr. A. M. McColl, of McColl Bros., London.

We feel safe to state that our facilities to meet the requirements of Manufacturers, Consumers and Dealers throughout the Dominion, will compare to those of any other house.

A large saving in expenses will be one immediate result, among others, from the amalgamation of the two firms, the benefit of which we propose to share with our patrons, by supplying the best oils at the lowest possible prices.

Orders by mail for any of our popular brands will receive prompt attention.

Catalogues and samples sent free when demanded.

McColl, Stock, & Anderson,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Lubricating Oils, No. 11 Adelaide street east, (near the P.O.)

Toronto, January 22, 1877. 353 13 cow

SMOKERS!

We have again to call your attention to the numerous IMITATIONS of the

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

THE STAMP

T&B

IN GILT LETTERS,

is on each Plug of the GENUINE. Hamilton, 13th Jan., 1877. 325-13

REDUCED TO A CERTAINTY.

Chance to Make Money.

$50,000

NO RISK.

Send for circular at once. No time to lose. ZEAS & CO., Bankers, 74 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

AGENTS WANTED

in every Township in Canada to sell our celebrated

JOHNSTON HARVESTERS

COMBINED AND SINGLE; also our

CAYUGA JR. MOWERS.

Address,

THE THOMSON & WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

STRATFORD, ONT.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

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

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

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and post-office station in Ontario, and largely in the adjacent 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 offices, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto. E. G. PATTERSON, Manager.

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 260. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

HANNAH—At London, on the 11th inst., the wife of H. Hannah, Jr., of a son.

GARLOCK—In Montreal, on the morning of the 13th inst., the wife of H. Thos. Garlock, of a son.

SOPER—On the 17th inst., at 98 Elizabeth street, the wife of John G. Soper, of a daughter.

BANKS—On the 19th inst., at 37 Black-r street, the wife of W. H. Banks, Esq., of a daughter.

MASSON—At Peterboro', on the 15th inst., the wife of William Masson, of a daughter.

DUNN—In Port Perry, on the 18th inst., Mrs. W. Duns, of a daughter.

ROGERSON—At St. Catharines, on the 16th March, the wife of John Rogerson, of a daughter.

ATKINS—In this city, on March 19th, the wife of William Atkins, "Crispin," of a daughter.

MORTON—In Kingston, on the 18th instant, the wife of Mr. John J. Morton, of a daughter.

KYLE—In Oshawa, on the 11th instant, the wife of Mr. Thomas Kyle, jr., of a son.

MACPHERSON—At Wolf's wood, Montreal, on the 15th instant, Mrs. R. Duncan, of a daughter.

DONNELLY—On the 15th March, 1877, at Tayforth Terrace, Ottawa, the wife of J. J. Gormully, barrister-at-law, of a son.

SEPHERES—In this city, on the 16th instant, the wife of G. L. Stephens, of a son.

LONDON—At 46 Brock-street, on the 8th instant, the wife of James London, of a son.

O'CONNOR—In Kingston, on the 17th instant, the wife of Patrick O'Connor, Esq., of a daughter.

FLEMING—In Chatham, on Saturday, the 17th March, 1877, the wife of D. G. Fleming, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KENNY—HIGGS—By the Rev. C. Fish, at the Methodist parsonage, Lindsay, on Wednesday, March 14th, J. A. Kenny, Esq., of Sophiasburg, to Miss Mary Ann Higgs, of Verulam.

BELL—PICKARD—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. John Lawson, Mr. James Bell, to Mrs. Harriet Pickard, both of Toronto.

GREEN—HOLMES—At St. George's church, in Cathedral, Scotland, France, March 10th, by the Rev. Henry Holland, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Green, William Green, Esq., merchant, London, Ont., to Elizabeth Hester, youngest daughter of the late James Joy, St. Catharines, Ont.

GARDINER—SMITH—At the church of St. Alban, Acton, Ontario, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Canon Bull, Mr. Harris Gardiner, second daughter of the late Wm. Cameron, of Guelph, to Miss Hannah, youngest daughter of Eliakim Smith, Esq., of Acton.

MASS—MAY—On Wednesday, 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel May, by the Rev. Mr. Ross, Mr. Robert Mass, to Miss Sarah May, all of Perth.

LEFEVRE—GALLEMAN—On the 15th March, in St. Luke's church, Toronto, by the Rev. J. W. P. Smith, Rector of Christ church, F. E. Lefevre, Esq., of Toronto, to Mary Louisa, daughter of J. C. Galleman, Esq., of Toronto.

COWAN—GARDINER—On Thursday, 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 98 Bay street, Hamilton, by the Rev. James Gardiner, assisted by Rev. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Andrew Cowan, to Miss Kezzy Erminie Gardiner, daughter of the officiating minister.

SMITH—McDONALD—In London, on the 15th March, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. J. A. Smith, to Christina, eldest daughter of the late Hector McDonald, both of this city.

DEATHS.

MURPHY—At Montreal, on the 19th inst., aged twenty-four years, Edward R., eldest son of Mr. Edward Murphy, of this city.

DOUSE—In Chatham, on the 11th March, 1877, William Douse, in the 76th year of his age.

MCMURRAY—At Winnipeg, on the 7th inst., William McMurray, late superintending Chief Factor of the Hon. Hudson Bay Company, brother of well-known Canadians, aged 67 years.

WRIGHT—In North Chatham, on Wednesday, 14th March, 1877, D'Arcy Victor, infant son of Alex. and Jane Wright, aged 1 year, 3 months and 15 days.

GRAY—In Toronto, Saturday, 9th ceo., on the 18th inst., Mr. George Gray, aged 81 years.

ROSS—In Oshawa, on the 16th instant, James Ross, sr., aged 82 years, 1 months, and 12 days.

RYAN—At Lachine, of croup, on the evening of 19th instant, John Herbert Ryan, aged 3 years, 3 months, and 14 days, only son of Thomas Ryan, engineer steamer Prince of Wales.

HALFORD—At Toronto, on the 14th inst., Caleb Halford, aged 45 years.

SMITH—On Friday, the 16th inst., David A. Smith, aged 39 years.

GOODMAN—In this city, on the 18th instant, Margaret, infant daughter of M. J. Glasser, aged one month and two days.

BELL—At St. Hellens, Jersey, of inflammation of the lungs, on Thursday, 1st March, Jessie Eleanor wife of Capt. J. C. Bell, of the 5th Regiment, and eldest daughter of Thomas Wilson, University College, Toronto.

FAIRFAX—On the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock, Jane Fairfax, aged 69 years; a resident of St. Catharines for 30 years.

MILLER—In Peterborough, on the 16th of March, Francis Mason, sr., aged 78 years.

VINCENT—In Kingston, March 16th, Mr. Jas. Vincent, aged 67 years.

MCCALLUM—At Portsmouth, on the morning of March 17th, 1877, Jane Paterson, wife of Mr. John Callum, Deputy Warden Kingston Penitentiary.

CONGDON—In Ottawa, on the 17th inst., Mary, relict of the late Thomas Congdon, aged 76 years.

NONES—At the residence of his father, the Oxford House, No. 371 Yonge-street, Hugh, the beloved son of Thomas and Violet Noble, aged 3 years, 9 months and 11 days.

Inverness Courier please copy.

BARRETT—At her residence, 45 York street, Ottawa, at 10.30 p.m., on the 17th instant, Mrs. Barrett, aged 71 years. Mr. Barrett, of Montreal, late of Quebec, aged 69 years.

WILSON—On the 19 h March, 1877, Thomas Wilson, sr., at the residence of his son, Andrew Wilson, Esq., Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in the ninetieth year of his age.

DRIVER—On Sunday, the 18th instant, at the residence of his father, Sharon, of consumption, Thomas Driver, aged 27 years and 7 months. Deceased was a member of Canada Lodge No. 28, G.R.C.

NEELES—At Lake Lovin, Grimsby, on Monday, March 19th, 1877, John Adolphus Neeles, Esq., in the 65th year of his age.

MCCOLL—On the 20th inst., Elizabeth Stock, Marcella Louise Ollive, daughter of Christopher Ollive, aged 2 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1877.

THE ANGLIN MATTER.

The Public Accounts Committee has reported to the House the particulars of the violation of the Independence of Parliament Act involved in Mr. ANGLIN'S printing job, and the matter will probably be discussed before the end of the week.

In the days of their Opposition leadership, both in Ontario and Dominion politics, Messrs. BLAKE and MACKENZIE condemned less flagrant jobs than those now associated with the First Commoner of the country in terms and language which leave them no loophole of escape from the present predicament. It was wrong, Mr. BLAKE said, for Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD to appoint Mr. H. D. SMITH, of Leeds, to an archdeaconship of which the emoluments were purely honorary while the latter was a member of the Legislature. The appointment of Mr. LAURIER, then Minister of Inland Revenue, for South Grey, to the trusteeship of some railway bonds was held to be another matter, resting upon the people's idea, although as a matter of strict propriety the action was one of little or no profit. The purchase of blankets from the firm in which Mr. BARNARD, the member for Halton, was a partner, was declared to be one of the worst sins the SANDFIELD MACDONALD Government ever perpetrated. It was not contended indeed that the firm in question had made undue profits, but Mr. BLAKE maintained that the spirit of the Act had been violated and the Legislative Chamber polluted by Mr. BARNARD'S connection with the blankets. So too, when importing the people with the belief that he and his alone were pure, Mr. MACKENZIE was wont to tell at every stump and on every hustings throughout the Province of the crime of Sir JOHN MACDONALD in paying Col. GRAY for codifying the laws. It was not contended that the salary paid the gallant Colonel had in any way influenced his political course, but the hon. member for Lambton took his stand upon the high ground of principle. The appointment of Mr. AQUILA WALSH and Senator MCLELLAN as International Commissioners was also held up to public execration as further proof of the uncleanness of the Government of the day, and of the necessity for the elevation of the standard-lifting party to the chief seats at Ottawa. Mr. WALSH and Mr. MCLELLAN had always been supporters of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and hence, as in the GRAY case, it was not charged that their appointments were bribes, but the principle of the law had been outraged, and for the maintenance of principle Mr. MACKENZIE and his friends could fight (at that time) to the last ditch.

In the face of this record, how can these parties refrain from condemning the ANGLIN job? SMITH and LAUDER pocketed nothing from their positions; BARNER, GRAY, WALSH, and MCLELLAN rendered value for the public money paid to them, but Mr. ANGLIN is only a middleman to whom $18,000 worth of printing is handed that he, while Speaker of the Commons, may obtain his 20 per cent. commission on it. MCLELLAN, WALSH, GRAY, BARNER, LAUDER, and SMITH were private members of the House supporting the Government of the day. Mr. ANGLIN is the Speaker, whose position is supposed to be one of thorough independence, and whose decisions are supposed to be unbiassed.

The only defence as yet made by the Government, and probably it will form the substance of their amendment to the resolution of censure which Mr. BOWELL has on the table in hand, will move when the report comes up for discussion, is that the granting of the contracts to Mr. ANGLIN was an "inadvertency." But surely the Government majority, pliant though it be, will not be content with so poor a quibble. Are the heads of the Departments so careless of the public money that they can pay out $18,000 by "inadvertence"? To adopt the "inadvertency" plea will be to declare that the members of the Cabinet are grossly derelict in their duty to the public of the Treasury. But supposing for a moment that the majority are willing to adopt it, and by adopting it thus to assume the Ministry, how will they relieve the Speaker? Did he accept the contract, sub-let it, pocket his 20 per cent. commission, and expose himself to the penalty of $1,000 a day as the instance of anyone who chooses to bring an action against him, "inadvertently"? In an eighteen thousand dollar contract so common an item in the ledger in which he keeps the Freeman accounts, that one may be bestowed by the Government of the day and he remain in ignorance of it, and of the name of his patron? If the Government gave the contract "inadvertently," then they are not fit to be trusted with the Treasury; but that the Speaker took the job "inadvertently," or without a full knowledge of the law prohibiting him from touching Government money is utterly out of the question.

But there is another point with reference to this "inadvertency" plea which, putting the arguments already adduced on one side, is proof beyond a peradventure of the Government's and the Speaker's wilful culpability. Mr. ANGLIN figured in the Public Accounts of 1875 for $8,000, and the Government's attention was immediately called to the fact. After weeks of bailing, the Globe was at last forced to enter this "inadvertency" plea and to promise that the like should not occur again. Yet Mr. Speaker turns up in the Accounts of 1876 for $10,000! The Government's promise to sin no more was thus deliberately broken and the offence repeated with aggravation. If, then, the majority in the House are willing to whitewash the Speaker, the worst of the Cabinet were so careless of their trust that they paid Mr. Speaker $8,000 "inadvertently," and that Mr. Speaker took the $8,000 contract "inadvertently," sub-let it to another printer "inadvertently," and pocketed his commission "inadvertently," by how shall they attempt to condone the aggravated repetition of the "inadvertency" in 1876?

It is just possible that Messrs. MACKENZIE and BLAKE, who condemned the forgery of their own self-respect as to ask their followers to declare that this mere heinous case is a small matter and that they will be justified in their denouncing as a violation of the letter and spirit of the Independence of Parliament Act, but we shall not believe that the party who taken that the "Liberals" of independent thought and action will so completely stultify their past record. Mr. BLAKE, for example, is known to the country as a gentleman who takes some pride in his consistency, and who seems anxious to be faithful in the execution to the rules of Parliament. Will he, who denounced the GRAY, WALSH, and MCLELLAN jobs thereby as bad as bribes, support them in condoning this improved outrage on the independence of the Commons?

We think that the country time has already been lost in bringing before Parliament a matter of such vital importance to the public interests of the House and the country.

DIPLOMACY IN LONDON.

The present probability is that European diplomacy, after having failed to establish an agreement between the Powers on the Eastern question, in the course of efforts made successively at Vienna, Berlin, and Constantinople, will at last succeed in London. The time contrasts the long preparations which preceded the ANDRASSY Note and the Berlin Memorandum with the brevity of present negotiations, and says that conciliation and promptitude are characteristic of the occasion. It is remarkable that Russia should be an efficient cause somewhere concealed, that is, unknown to the general public, though doubtless well understood by the Cabinets of the leading parties, who are now around the traditional table covered with green baize trying to settle the affairs of Turkey. It is not the cause in we shall be getting intimations more or less definite by-and-bye, but meantime public opinion will have to rest satisfied with guesses at the truth, made mostly in the dark, it must be added.

Prominent among the various conjectures which will be made, may be placed that which credits Germany with being the Power that is chiefly instrumental in bringing about the present negotiations. It is hinted that Germany's attention was immediately called to the fact. After weeks of bailing, the Globe was at last forced to enter this "inadvertency" plea and to promise that the like should not occur again. Yet Mr. Speaker turns up in the Accounts of 1876 for $10,000! The Government's promise to sin no more was thus deliberately broken and the offence repeated with aggravation. If, then, the majority in the House are willing to whitewash the Speaker, the worst of the Cabinet were so careless of their trust that they paid Mr. Speaker $8,000 "inadvertently," and that Mr. Speaker took the $8,000 contract "inadvertently," sub-let it to another printer "inadvertently," and pocketed his commission "inadvertently"

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1877.

NOTICE.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

There is more news and reading matter in the broadsheet of the *Weekly Mail* than in any of the newspapers weeklies, some of which are printed in a shape purposely intended to mislead the public as to the quantity of their contents.

The *Weekly Mail* costs only $1.50 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and prospectus. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in one day, while he can give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

The full news and literary matter of the week are interspersed with sales and agricultural information of invaluable 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.

A FOUL BIRD.

WHEN word was whispered that Mr. SAMPSON, the late city editor of the *Times*, had been mixed up in schemes with which he should have had nothing to do, the influence of the Toronto Daily City Article was gone. Its lost prestige has never been regained, and city men have transferred their faith to the fairness and industrious research of Mr. HARPER, the City Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*. The steady advance of that paper is perhaps more traceable to the excellence of its financial and commercial intelligence than to any other one cause. An unprincipled City Editor may have a motive of his own for misrepresentation, or being human and fallible, he may be merely the innocent victim of one who has a selfish purpose to serve. The moment that self-interest is suspected the prompt condemnation of that editor will fall as harmless as the wind on the scheme of which he treats. But a reckless violation of principle affecting city matters, even if *bona fide*, will soon bring a city column into discredit. City Editors, therefore, act with the greatest caution and look to disinterested sources of information. The absence of that information they take as the best guarantee of his good faith: but with apparently the very best reasons for reliance on him they are occasionally and limedly deceived and their column to the hidden designs of private gain or personal malevolence. We will give an illustration.

On the 6th February last the following paragraph appeared in the city column of the *Daily Telegraph*, a paragraph which in a letter now before us signed by an eminent financier in London, is termed "a very blackguard paragraph":—

"We insert the subjoined because we are given to understand by an authority second to none in Ontario that Mr. Mackenzie may ere long be made by interested projectors on the credulity of the class to which our business correspondent belongs. The distinguished person to whom we refer has an intimate acquaintance with Canada, its resources, advantages, and defects, and he has invited us to utter a word of warning and reference to projects, 'whether for the purchase of oil wells, mines, cattle-breeding establishments, grain-stores, or anything else, which may appeal to British capitalists. These should, if very rose-coloured, be treated with caution.' If really good they could obviously be taken up on the spot. Canadian promoters generally think that instances such as the following have now slipped from memory:—

"*To the Editor of The Daily Telegraph.*"

"SIR,—Some five years since I was by the Government of Canada invited to take advantage to be derived, indirect to investment in the shares of the Canada Pacific Railway Company. This Company never had one farthing subscribed, but their years since detailed shareholders, but their years since was ordered to be wound up by Parliament. Since that time I have never heard a word about the scheme, and I have lived principally in Canada, and machinery never had cost me a farthing. I think, therefore, I should be glad to learn when fit to be informed, what some of the original shareholders. I enclose my card, and remain, yours obliged by signature, &c.

"Yet, your course is rather,

"T. P.

"Hove, Feb. 27."

It needed no caution just now to prevent John Bull from speculating in our oil wells and mines. The only cattle breeding establishment to which reference could be made was that of Senator Brown at Bow Park, and it was far too early to conclude that scheme. Indeed a paragraph in an adjoining column of the same day's *Telegraph* might well serve as an indencement and recommendation to Englishmen to embark in Mr. Brown's or a similar venture:—

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN BEEF.—A Liverpool correspondent telegraphs:—"The trade in fresh American beef continues to increase to such proportions as most seriously to affect the home market. Nevertheless, the large arrivals have been absorbed at a still greater increase. Vast quantities are now being forwarded from the seaboard, and when we bring home the cattle trade of Canada to the Deptford cattle market it will be done in this trade. A supply is also coming from Ontario, but nothing specially designed for this particular trade, to run the Canadian cattle off the market."

A project for the purchase of a grain elevator would be a convenience to take to London. The "distinguished person" got a little mixed we suppose, over that item; but no doubt he thought he had an instance to hand. He could scarcely have rattled such a remarkable project out of his head at random. There is reason to think he did not. How a man "with an intimate acquaintance with Canada and its resources" can say that we can find here all the capital we want to develop our natural advantages we shall never understand. The statement is simply absurd in relation to Canada or any other new country.

At no time perhaps in the history of Canada were these lower Canadian projects or projectors in better demand than in the past winter. There was no apparent cause whatever for a warning, that every Canadian then in London must have read with mortification and disgust. The particular oil company which failed to pay a dividend no more furnished us a adequate reason for such a scathing denunciation of Canada than would the failure of any one of a thousand unsuccessful enterprises of the same nature started in England and warrant the City Editor in denouncing everything undertaken in the particular country where that unfortunate company's operations had been carried on." Such attacks, we repeat, are felt in quite as large a proportion as they do here. Moreover, it is not premature that the "distinguished person" knew of the failure. He—good charitable philanthropic soul that he is—merely acted on general principles! He was anxious, this patriotic and distinguished person, to warn British capitalists against the birds of prey that were coming from over the Atlantic to swoop down on their coffers. Extraordinary chivalry! To be "an authority second to none in England" on our resources and defects, he must have seen a great deal of us, and must be well known to those whom he sought to injure. He must be "distinguished" because Mr. HARPER says he is so. Now there are not half a dozen men in England answering the description so naively furnished us by the *Telegraph*. Lord Mount Cashel has an object in fouling the nest that was once a pleasant shelter for him. Sir JOHN ROSE has seemed to lose the power to gainsay the strong confidence in Canadian schemes. Sir ALEXANDER GALT had recently been in London, but his name is too large to entitle Canada so cruel a blow levelled at her standing and solvency in London. All these gentlemen too are acquit instantly of the crime—for crime it was—on another ground. They nearly exhaust the list of those answering the editor's description; yet not one of them surely is mean enough to wrap up a vile malevolent onslaught in one paragraph of praise in those general terms by employment of which the writer thought he would best impose on the credulity of the editor and at the same time stab the particular project which he had a personal reason for killing if he could. For to no other conclusion can we come than that it was with this intent "the distinguished person" invited Mr. Harper to utter a word of "caution." Who but an officious pragmatical busybody with no work of his own to do would dream of entering a newspaper office on such an errand? Certainly only a man whose "distinction" would be a cloak to his design, and for whose life hands the devil had found some mischief to do.

This copy of the *Telegraph* has now been in our office for nearly a month, and it may be thought we have been slow to answer the insinuation whose "caution" will bring a blush of indignation to the cheek of everybody who now reads it for the first time. We are ready to explain our delay to Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH's entire satisfaction but our columns are open to that gentleman whenever he wishes to deny that he is the "distinguished person" quoted by the *Telegraph*.

FIGURES NEVER LIE.

WHEN the *Globe* says that the vast general increase in the comfortable items of expenditure which has taken place since its friends gained control of the Dominion Treasury, is not evidence that they have broken their promise to cut down such expenditure far below the MACDONALD figure, it talks utter trash knowingly. If the cost of Civil Government, for example, was $700,000 under Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and if it is now $800,000, how in the name of the son of an Arab that gave us numerals can Mr. MACKENZIE and his colleagues have applied the pruning-knife which they promised to use unsparingly?

The Departmental Salaries since 1873, as any one with a copy of the Public Accounts for the years named will see, have been as follows:

	1873.	1876.
	(*Public Accounts, pp. 18-45.*)	
1. Governor-General's Secretary's Office	$ 9,240	$ 8,240
2. Privy Council	15,876	15,876
3. Department of Justice	17,357	17,357
4. Militia	37,475	37,475
5. Secretary of State for Canada	27,674	27,674
6. Department of Interior	22,392	22,392
7. Receiver-General	24,318	24,318
8. Inland Revenue	81,778	81,778
9. Finance and Treasury Board	53,490	53,490
10. Customs	32,357	32,357
11. Public Works	46,624	46,624
12. Post Office	74,634	74,634
13. Agriculture and Immigration	31,340	31,340
14. Marine and Fisheries	25,336	25,336
	$492,021	$492,021

	1874. Pub. Ac'ts.	1875. Pub. Ac'ts.	1876. Pub. Ac'ts.
	Pp. 19-42.	Pp. 20-46.	Pp. 20-47.
1.	$10,073	$11,345	$10,971
2.	16,181	16,182	16,182
3.	19,181	21,544	22,983
4.	42,776	43,545	44,077
5.	35,410	37,965	38,702
6.	42,555	49,544	48,633
7.	28,131	28,227	28,455
8.	28,773	30,191	31,565
9.	57,997	59,834	57,649
10.	35,358	36,127	35,745
11.	56,236	60,826	56,940
12.	82,901	88,936	92,460
13.	36,916	37,674	36,450
14.	30,057	31,236	32,789
	$521,209	$550,237	$556,774

If $452,000 was an outrageously large sum to pay for departmental work in the *Globe* and its friends as maintained, how shade of BALDWIN! can the Party hold that $556,000 is a reasonable sum? If the $452,000 supported an army of clerks and messengers so numerous that they literally mobbed the halls and passages of the Eastern and Western Blocks, as Mr. MACKENZIE used to say, the $556,000 must support a larger army, and that belonging to the Department of Public Works, which on that ground we shall not stop to discuss, we easily arrive at the cost of collecting each $100 in the years named:

	Customs.	Excise.
1873	$4.35	$3.77
1876	6.61	2.90

If the Custom Houses &c., were overrun with partisan appointees in 1873, and so said the *Globe* and the Premier, what can they have to say when the expenditure saving that it has largely increased? And having thus added to the burdens of the people can it be contended with a straight face that they have not broken their pledges of economy?

Lastly, take the Consolidated Fund expenditure, which is the guide for governing the country and therefore controllable according to the extravagance or economy of the country's rulers:

	Total. Governing the Country.	Per Cent of Governing the Country.
1873	$19,174,000	$4.87
1876	24,888,000	6.12

Is that economy? An increase of $1.32 per head of the population?

To attempt to combat these figures by silly and illogical quibbles is but to kick vainly against the pricks.

THE COAL QUESTION.

THE Hamilton Board of Trade the other day passed a resolution objecting to a duty on coal as a measure simply by itself, but approving of a duty upon foreign coal as is produced in the Dominion (soft coal), if this were included in a revision of the tariff in the interests of the general industries of the country. This will no doubt prove to be the view that public opinion in Ontario will settle down to, and it is therefore important that our friends in Nova Scotia should understand it. A duty upon coal will be agreed to by the majority in this Province, but only as part of a systematic, thorough-going National Policy; and in this means, again, that it cannot be carried as long as a Free Trade Grits Government rules at Ottawa. The people of Nova Scotia may as well understand first as last that without a change of Government there can be no redress of the injustice from which they have now to suffer. There are among the friends of the present men some rather impudent individuals, Mr. Wood, of Hamilton, among the number, who profess to believe that an increase of duties on the foreign manufactured goods will yet be obtained from Messrs. MACKENZIE and CARTWRIGHT. We do not believe that even this limited expectation will be realized, but, even if it were, it would only bring us to the sticking point beyond which our present rulers will not go. They may, when the terrors of a general election come nearer to their minds, conceds a little more Protection to manufactures; only a very little, of course, and only with the design of disarming as agitation which they have good reason to dread. But they will not, under any circumstances, concede Protection either to coal or to farm produce; of that let all concerned rest assured. And these are two things, neither of which can be carried in the Dominion Parliament without the other. If Nova Scotia supplies herself with flour in Boston and Portland, the return freight to make cheap carriage of coal to Montreal and Ontario will be wanting; and, similarly, if Ontario buys all her coal in Pennsylvania, she must remain at a disadvantage in the shipment of flour to the Maritime Provinces. The two things must go together, and the policy announced by Sir JOHN MACDONALD includes both. The policy of Messrs. MACKENZIE, CARTWRIGHT, and MILLS excludes both; and there is in the present Government enough Free Trade fanaticism to make it perfectly hopeless to expect from them as a party as the adoption of Protection to produce either of the western grain fields or the eastern coal mines.

It is to be regretted that the Hamilton Board did not send a representative to Ottawa to give evidence before the Coal Committee. We cannot but think it will be surprised at this, for there are Hamilton manufacturers who have to-day a very reasonable ground of complaint, face to face with last year under the auspices of Mr. MILLS, and they may naturally wonder if that they have not good ground for hope for from Mr. DYMOND this year as from Mr. MILLS last year. Under the circumstances we can only wonder at their for coming to a decision which implies their belief that it is simply a waste of time and trouble to go before the committees as are got up under Mr. MACKENZIE's auspices, to enquire into the country's industrial affairs."

"*HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS.*"

WHATEVER a man's predilections and opinions may be—and on such subjects as Temperance they are usually pretty strong—it never does him any harm to hear both sides of the question; and both those who hold that intemperance is a private vice of which the law ought not to take cognizance and those who maintain that it is, in itself, without regard to its consequences, a sin against society, will do well to read an article on the subject by Dr. BUCKNILL in the last number of the *Contemporary Review*. The writer has given a good deal of attention to the subject, and therefore his arguments deserve careful consideration, even if they militate against some of the opinions which of late have gained a somewhat wide acceptance.

There is no doubt that to MILTON's questions, "Who shall be the rectors of our daily rioting? and what shall be done to bridle the unlimited liberty of quaffing, carousing, and drinking?" he answers "quent those houses where drunkenness is sold and harboured!" it is becoming more and more impressive that an answer should be found; but the very urgency of the case should teach us the immense importance of satisfying ourselves that any step which we take towards putting a check upon what we are afraid may be justly called our national failing is taken in the right direction. MILTON and the chief modern writers, such as BENTHAM and MILL, all agree, says Dr. BUCKNILL, in this, that simple drunkenness, when it neither leads to inability to discharge public duties or to increase the do harm to others, should not be considered as a penal offence within the cognizance of the law. If then, he argues, no person ought to be punished, as MILL says, "simply for being drunk," the demand for the subjection of habitual drunkards to long terms of imprisonment can only be justified on the supposition that the repetition of the vice constitutes a disease. Dr. BONDINOTON, at the last meeting of the British Medical Association, distinctly "repudiated" connivance, the dogma that "intemperance is a disease." But what constitutes, physiologically, "disease?" If we succeed in settling that somewhat difficult question, we find ourselves face to face with another still more puzzling. If a man who once, or once in a while, gets drunk is sane in mind and sound in body, at what period does habitual indulgence in the vice produce insanity and unsoundness? And who is to decide the period at which "habitual drunkard" ought to be secluded from the rest of the world? "Disease," says Dr. BUCKNILL, "consists solely and entirely in some change in the organization, which is often known to, and is always thinkable by, the physician. This is a matter of notoriety. But it is not so with the vice of drunkenness, or any other vice, or is ever accompanied by any such change. Certain vices may produce such a change, as an effect. But such changes are not known to exist as constituent conditions of vice; and it is charge to exist, they are too obscure for our present means of observation, or even for our power of thinking of them, having regard to our limitation." As skilled physician, he says, who goes through the wards of a lunatic asylum can point out any man who is wrong or fully delained there; but the inmates of an inebriate Asylum "differ in nothing from other men, except that they are seen to be prone to yield to a certain temptation." The world has not yet reached, and it never will reach, that stage of it, at which it will be safe to relax the strict precautions which in all free countries imposed against arbitrary and unjust imprisonments, or false pretences, and the surmise that, because intemperance is pronounced to be, instead, a modification of the old system of *lettres de cachet* might in some cases be a humane and the actual faith of the "Church," and that "the spectacle of a "Church professing to hold all these "articles as articles of faith, while holding many of them only as matters of "opinion, and not holding some of them "at all, is a most serious and painful "and demoralizing to the Church "itself"—bold words as the Rev. Dr. MACLEOD, minister of St. Paul's Village, St. Andrew's, calls them, and, adds Principal TULLOCH, "the language of "Mr. MACLEOD in supporting his motion "is not less courageous and decisive." We give the language of Mr. MACLEOD, and we think when our readers have perused his uncompromising words, they will agree with Principal TULLOCH that "a very great revolution is going forward in Scotch thought, a revolution not the least evidence of which is the language and attitude of Principal TULLOCH himself Mr. MACLEOD says:

"The Confession teaches that God "is His own glory has predestined some men to be saved, but that all the rest of mankind He has predestined to damnation and everlasting torments hell. It teaches that while there is no fear for the elect there is no hope for the non-elect. It teaches that by reason of the sin of Adam, apart from any fault of their own, men come into the world wholly defiled in all the faculties and parts of soul and body, utterly indigoned, disabled, and made opposite to all good, and wholly inclined to all evil. It teaches that because of this sin of Adam all men are by nature born in sin and are bound helplessly over to the wrath of God and the curse of the law, and so made subject to spiritual, temporal, and eternal death. It teaches that even in heathen lands, where they have never heard, and therefore have no opportunity of accepting the Gospel, they cannot be saved, so much as by earnestly pray frame their lives according to the light of nature, or to the laws of that religion which they profess. It teaches that of the immense multitude of babes who have died and are dying in infancy, only the elect are saved. For the non-elect, young or old, it has no fate but the unending and unspeakable torment of hell. I ask the fathers and the brethren of the Presbytery to say honestly if this is the theology which they preach?"

If it is beyond Dr. TULLOCH's province to inquire whether the representation made of the Westminster Confession is or is not correct, still more is it beyond our province. But no one can fail to agree with the Rev. Principal that the making such a motion, the supporting it by such a speech, is a highly significant fact. More significant still is it that at the time no one threatened to take proceedings against Mr. MACLEOD with the view of deposing him from his office, nor has there since been evidence that such an intention is entertained.

In the parish of Orieff another minister, Dr. CUNNINGHAM, has delivered a lecture in which he points out what Principal TULLOCH calls the "obvious errors and "exaggerations" of the Confession as regards the creation, intolerance, its disbelief in the non-actuality of the heathen, and its unqualified Calvinism. In contrast to such a faith the old saw the simplicity of that known as the Apostle's. He denies that the Church has a right to extract from its office-bearers such a creed as the present one. He proposes not however to abolish the Westminster Confession, but to let it rest as an "old document—a monument "of seventeenth century piety." He would do for the Church of Scotland what was done for the Church of England in 1865. He wants to see a long formula "in which the subscriber while "giving a general adherence to the Confession, did not pledge himself to every "detail." And what does the Principal of St. Mary's College say to all this? Why he endorses it. He says it is the only way in which it is possible to move in the matter of Creed in Scotland, unless the present churches are to break up altogether into a species of congregationalism. A general declaration would, he thinks, meet all the requirements of the case—and of relaxation urged on the DUKE of ARGYLL by Dr. LEE, in 1866.

A part of what he proposes would call "the case," we may mention that in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, there is an article on the Bible from the pen of Professor ROBERTSON SMITH, of the Free Church College, in Aberdeen. It sang is a very remarkable thing that the professors of the Free Church should deny the Mosaic authorship of the Book of Deuteronomy, should characterize the Song of Solomon as a lyrical drama dealing with the love story of a Shunamite maiden, and should indulge in similar heresies regarding the Psalms and the synoptical Gospels! Professor SMITH was at once attacked on all sides. The College Committee of the Free Church sat in judgment on the article. Principal TULLOCH pointed out that nothing so strong was said in *Essays and Reviews* on the interpretation of the Bible, and yet what a "row" they created. While Dr. COLENSO's famous book drew down on him censures from all sides, what happened to Professor SMITH? The College Committee of the Free Church found that there was "no ground sufficient to support a process of heresy against him."

Our function is not to discuss these questions but to point out what is going on in the world. Nothing more remarkable has occurred anywhere in the present day than that which takes place in Scotland. None can tell what may come of it. "The results are in the meantime incalculable," and they have an interest for the world. Nothing more remarkable has occurred anywhere in the present day than what is taking place in Scotland. We can only

NOTES.

...ctor's wife remarked, ...an extenuation to our

...t at one baby with a ...touch of wearied in... ...able than a dozen

...married the other day ...shes that another fel... ...her, the latter fellow ...ery her himself.

...' that are exhibited ...rge American cities ...according to a Bos... ...their performances all ...gape.

...ade in Virginia to in... ...sanction the employ... ...ited of misdemeanants ...county in which the of... ...stead of sending them

...ather has set inventors ...en engineer presents a ...ips that will become ...e rise and fall of a ...g the roadway. Float... ...prove too much for

...Maine who turned the ...ing, therefore, on ...ome's clock midnight, ...unity to fears of burg... ...ith brooms and poker... ...' Man in the house!

...Pittsfield a few days ago, ...in the ceremony was ...lined crack in the floor, ...ere settled badly, and ...gone down in a few ...grooms, with the two ...stood up the floor, and ...itself.

...is a heroine of herself in ...is the wife of a bank ...ith robbers entered her ...in her bed, and shield... ...she did not tell them ...the bank were kept. She ...ll the robbers, and actually ...her keep silent.

...autiful young woman re... ...hotel in Jefferson, Texas, ...and lady, Cincinnati." ...man went away, and no ...ant movements has been ...en was discovered, dead ...been murdered. Who ...was the cause of the ...is learned.

...Judge Abbott: When he ...few days ago, he asked ...work in his room what ...about building the fire. ...plied: "Fact is, judge, ...stairs. I'm been up and ...ake all the wood I could ...present demoralized con... ...I can't do no better."

...Francisco resolved to be... ...the Claude Duval kind. ...making into a store and ...ith which to replenish ...camping outfit. Loading ...on the home ...road, intending to under... ...ary robberies. They made ...the coach, were ...now in gaol.

...and inexperienced man has ...much the better end in ...n over the uncertainty as ...wishbone is situated in, ...so much as to have the ...who is present request the ...and note the beautiful ...displayed in a fowl.

...Saratoga, N.Y., county ...that Frank was discarded by ...e to the dying injunction of ...t they parted at the gate she ...ut she gradually pined until ...of death; that she sent for ...ve him one in his death ...d that they died on the same ...odies were simultaneously ...the cemetery gate where ...

...bred men recently joined in ...M. Anderson county, Kansas. ...large circle and advanced ...ation, drawing their revolvers ...as they went. Firearms were ...account of the danger to the ...weapons consisted of kitchen ...fifteen deer and many rabbits ...t of sight wolves that were ...ing were abandoned, the ...through the timidity of the

...Comique, St. Louis, has a ...patrons. The manager em... ...ge, an able pugilist, as ...persons. He was remark... ...ject was not satisfied with the ...ed entrusted to him. One ...ally injured an inoffensive ...turned by the manager to be ...ing pugilist came to be said ...after in the saloon attached to ...ed is unable to give any reason ...

...ay a man stepped into a rail... ...of the Barrington road and ...ase. Twelve gentlemen ...for their pocket cork-persuad... ...ing for them he of a ...to wanted to get the cork out ...rheumatism liniment, as his ...painful, and immediately ...men were surprised and grieved ...that they had left their cork... ...Hawk Eye.

...been experimenting in Cali... ...ating hops upon grapes. Mr. ...published in the Rural Pacific ...account of his experience in ...hop yarder. He turned his ...the vineyard with a weight of ...and it remained there twenty... ...driving nothing to set the ...kept the finest grapes, such as ...y Black Hamburg, and Mus... ...was slaughtered and weighed ...et, equal to 200 pounds gross, ...in of forty-three pounds, or one ...pounds per day.

...man, a negro, was killed in St. ...man, whom he was assaulting with ...Nathan's body was found ...nearly all from stabs received ...he had left intelligent, it is ...more wounds than he had re... ...another noteworthy thing about ...left in the efficacy of charms ...ts were found two potatoes, to ...cinnamon; a rabbit's foot, and ...ed in the left side. Strange ...for luck in throwing ...rb to enable him to choose wi... ...in policy playing; and ...d to drive away evil spirits.

...woman called at a fashionable ...ing Saturday, and asked if he ...ined by counts and marquises. ...ed tradesman replied that he could ...—that most of the nobility ...e to him for their cards. "Then, ...rtious girl, "give me a dozen ar... ...ons and duchess, and barons and ...ounts—their cards, I mean—for ...to put in my card-basket and ...ake my friends think I keep ...ve about the fellows who didn't call ...Chicago Tribune.

...Joseph Cook, who has come into ...ne as a preacher in Boston, thus ...New York politics in a sermon ...ne twenty thousand voters in ...nicipal election cannot read or ...they are a make-weight sufficient, ...at a few astute and unscrupu... ...to determine the result of any ordi... ...nal contest in that city. Twenty ...ignorant ballots, and New York ...ficians say, could win no great ...restored to the control of her ...and intelligent classes." Mr. ...vice is that nobody be allowed to ...most read.

...Paul Dispatch has discovered a ...closet in the State Capitol. In... ...has been increasing in the legis... ...ls, and statesmen have been con... ...members. Some of the committee ...e been turned into private bed... ...hich are run at the expense of the ...It is alleged that one of the com... ...obtained an allowance of $300 for ...y that $20 went for a cupboard and ...yes; that the balance was used ac... ...ing to the presumed importance of the cause ...of quarrel, or possibly with reference to the ...ness of the antagonists. It may be at the ...convenient wood of Vincennes, when there ...is no further trouble than is involved in an ...early drive to a sequestered situation well ...within rifle-shot of the Barrière du Trône. ...It may be worth while to travel ...beyond the Belgian or Luxemburg frontier, ...in which case the departure of the blood... ...railway hence is duly chronicled in the sen... ...sational intelligence of the newspapers. In ...either case there is, almost invariably, a ...similar ending. Its was a young man of about ...twenty-five years, somewhat above the mid... ...dle height, with a little active slender person, ...which by training had been brought to the ...highest perfection of strength and grace, and ...he rode his chestnut thoroughbred with the ease of a practised horseman. The head ...eyes, dark glossy hair, and clear complexion, betokened him as of the Celtic type; ...and the black moustache which ...hung his short upper lip gave him rather a ...stern expression, save when he smiled, and ...then the whole aspect of his countenance ...seemed to change. His smile, indeed, had ...made and favor with women hearts, if all ...that was said of his were true, and no doubt ...much of it was.

"We, then! steady, old boy! gently, Sultan! Confound it! the horse has got a stone in his foot."

Such was his exclamation one morning as he rode near the farmhouse of Langlaus, and dismounted to lift his horse's near foot, in which a large stone was firmly imbedded, baffling all his efforts at extrication. He had left behind his knife-pick, which every horseman should carry, and the only thing he could do was to lead his horse (already walking quite lame) to the farmhouse, at the door of which Letty was engaged in some household occupation, to the dulcet strings of a Jew's harp. Protection and Free Trade.

Mr. Rutherford stated that he had made a mistake in his evidence before the Depression Trade Committee at Ottawa last year regarding the cost of Nova Scotia coals in Ontario. He had since ascertained that coal can be placed in Ontario at a less cost than he then stated.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Haliburton, seconded by Mr. Mowat, was passed unanimously:—"That this meeting considers that the depressed state of our coal trade is deserving of the immediate attention of the Dominion Government, that a branch of industry of such vital moment to the Dominion should not be placed on a less favourable footing than other Canadian industries, and that until the duty on coal is reduced to one of 75 cents is repealed a duty of 50 cents, or 17½ per cent, should be imposed on imported coal or coke."

FOUR DAYS.

Now are the meadows brief and rare,
Then anyone warms with autumn hues
Like some chaste maiden, shy of the,
Who gives her love in the fall.

The willows are the flashing brook
Her dress, with fresh-painted stem,
Like graceful ladies when they look
To find their mirrors gleaming them.

The orchard shine, that blooms array
In odorous mimicry of snow,
Are thrilled through every haggy spray
With song's melliflurous overflow!

And all the world, with greens that shine,
With breaking buds and wings that flit,
Seems one expectancy divine
Of something God has promised it!

II.

Waite fleeces the deep-blue day;
Long strip breezes haunts calm,
Like sweet thieves flying in dismay
From far Hesperides of balm!!

The giddy bee, with murmur keen,
Rode over the garden's brightest reach;
The sly wasp hovers, black and lean,
Above the pink incurious peach!

No gaudy currants drape their bough,
Bow-girls with jealous crimson twined,
But have large velvet leaves o'erhow
The relaving moon's figured rind.

And here a pomegranate's large gold
Has slowly greatened more and more,
Till now its heart might almost hold
Glad julia's fairy conch-and-four!

III.

This ample wood, in whose brown ways,
Damp with the fresh, fresh rain, and warm
To winks of rapid vigour sways,
One halcyon tangleness of hues!

Yet I can never walk an hour
Where all these hollow groves
Of chivalrous France has gradually
Of beauteous anguish, but I dream

How lofty lives have played their parts,
Pulsing in splendour fain courses
How gorgeous robes o'er broken hearts
Have made colour magnificent!

Or how, at Boreas's feast, long since,
Where lavish pomp spread costly signs,
Death, that sly serpent, stole from prince
Walled in those voluptuous wines!

IV.

Last night the air was dense for sleep,
And now I watch, with smothered sigh,
The pale black meadows lapse to meet
A leaden monotone of sky.

Oh, colourless and glacial zicons!
Oh, sombre wintry, sere, bare, and sheer!
Have the hitches charms of bird or bloom
Done forth to subversion season?

What dreary moot has fancy found?
Heat up, dear love, and break the spell!
Hie lightsome hence, gaudily, gaily,
You come, dear love, and all is well!

For now you look like a pink
Like some first rose, lovably gay,
And in your deep eyes I read my joy
The velvet lavying till May!

EDGAR FAWCETT.

VIOLET.

A STORY IN THREE CHAPTERS.

BY AUSTIN LESLIE.

CHAPTER I.

Violet Graham stood by the low wall that encircled the garden of the farmhouse of Langlaus, and looked with happy eyes to the west, where the sun went down in glorious bars of crimson and gold behind the hills which on that side surrounded the fairest city of the world. The sight which met her gaze was one over which a painter would have gone wild with enthusiasm, and even in the young girl's heart something stirred which akin to that feeling made the dark eyes glow with a radiance brighter than was their wont. Across the east, where the light was already fading from the earth, the mighty barrier of Arthur's Seat and the Crags loomed against the horizon with dark scarthy brows, as if guarding the ancient abode of kings and queens from any guilt which might threaten it; while to the north still shone with a rosy light church spires and monumental pillars, the grand old city with its time-worn walls gleaming in the fading sunshine, to look stern and dreary again as the pink hues disappeared from the sky. To the west the landscape was in a blaze of light, which occasionally through the foliage of the trees, tinged the leaves with a molten hue, until it seemed as if they were about to kindle into flame. The slender and seemingly more innocent raptor was in reality more dangerous than its ponderous predecessors. The blows of the latter, blunted by shield or mail, might merely knock a warrior out of time, and the heavy lance might leave the ugly hack which had effectually ended, or at least adjourned, the combat. But the quick lunges of the rapier under the adversary's guard went as easily through the vitals and the arteries as if it had pierced the silken doublet, and still some very material damage had been done, scratches and flesh wounds counted for nothing. The traditions of the early fencing schools have always been perpetuated, although they gradually came to be used alternatively with the small sword in the fire-eating days of the first French Empire. Soldiers had to test their courage at fifteen paces in the *mêlée* of the battle-fields with their cavalry sabres and regulation swords, and leave the delicate niceties of science and tierce than the courtiers and carpet warriors of the last century, generally become a mere caricature of what it used to be, the skill acquired in the middle ages positively delighted in a trial of strength when the conditions were not glaringly unequal; and then the lists were closed, and in terms of combat arranged, they stood committed to no child's play. If the lances were shivered without doing serious damage, the knights fell back upon swords and battleaxes. Helmets were cleft, and shields rent, still possibly the judge of the lists threw down his staff, when one of the mortal combatants was laid low by the sword of the other. Then, if the vanquished escaped death, he forfeited fame, with his arms and weapons, so that he may be said to have lost very nearly all that made the savour of his existence. At a later time, when long-handled swords went out with lances and suits of steel and chain, the custom of dueling, in France especially, became far more common and more frequently fatal. Man of certain rank and set entered themselves, as a matter of course, in the schools of arms. When Italy enjoyed almost a monopoly of skill in the noble art, some Milanese and Florentine masters of fence drew their pupils from half the countries of Europe. Frenchmen grew to be outrageously punctilious on the point of honour; and the swagger which is popularly believed to be one of the national characteristics was perpetually furnishing occasions of quarrel. To be ready and able with his weapons was one of the most qualifications of an aspiring courtier; and a man who was climbing the ladder of Court favour had to be perpetually on the defensive against the jealousy of his rivals as he took his stand on each successive step. A careless word, a stinging repartee, or a look that was possibly open to misconstruction, was all that was needed for a challenge. Explanations were embarrassing and difficult even if the parties to the altercation might be supposed to be tolerably sober and matched; it became altogether out of the question when either of them had a decided superiority. Nor were the duties of friendship in those bellicose days by any means limited to making the preliminary arrangements and being present at the mêlée as mere spectators. Most commonly the seconds took their part in the game; and sometimes the friend and the enemy were excited by the news of set combats between the representatives of their friends such as that fought by the *mignons* of Henry III. As a later period there were privileged corps of guards and of musketeers, black, gray, and green, to whom the thrilling pleasures of the duello were as the very breath of their nostrils. For a somewhat embellished but by no means exaggerated account of those stirring days *vide* possim the pages of the pathetic Dumas, who was wont to pride himself on his skill as an amateur of the fencing schools. Nor did the adoption of a more modern form of weapon by any means diminish the risks of this exciting amusement. The slender and seemingly more innocent rapier was in reality more dangerous than its ponderous predecessors. 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DOMINION PARLIAMENT

(Continued from third page.)

ments, with the view to ascertaining whether better means cannot be adopted for securing the appointment of properly qualified persons, and the general efficiency of the Service, with power to send for persons, papers, and records; the said Committee to consist of Messrs. Archibald, Aylmer, Charlton, Colby, De St. Georges, Kirkpatrick, Killam, Macdougall (Elgin), McDougall (Renfrew), Rosoce, and the mover, of whom five shall be a quorum, and that said Committee have power to report to the House its observations on the subject referred to it, together with minutes of the evidence taken before them.

The House adjourned at 10.30.

THURSDAY, March 15.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT moved the third reading of the Geological and Natural History Survey bill.

The bill was read a third time on a division.

The House adjourned at 5.40, after some miscellaneous business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The announcement having been made that Mr. Mills would continue the debate upon the tariff, members generally were on the *qui vive*, notwithstanding that the new Minister would have nothing fresh to say in the advocacy of his favourite Free Trade dogmas. They were doomed to disappointment, however, for the hon. gentleman for several weary hours dwelt upon his subject in a manner similar to that of last year, going a little further, however, by attempting to attribute to Hon. T. N. Gibbs language he had never used, and followed this up by quotations from Sir A. T. Galt's speech in 1866, in which he condemned a retaliatory policy towards the United States. Mr. Gibbs at once requested Mr. Mills to read from a letter addressed by Sir A. T. Galt to Senator Ferrier in 1876. The member for Bothwell, who was apparently quite ignorant of the existence of such a document, refused to read it, remarking that the hon. gentleman would have an opportunity of reading it himself. This manifest attempt to avoid ridicule, however, only called forth loud laughter from the Opposition. The extract from Sir A. T. Galt's letter was as follows:—

"But as regards the United States, I frankly declare that they ought to be dealt with in the same spirit in which they deal with them in their tariff. For my part, I am heartily tired of being the whipping boy of the United States commercially. They meet with no response, and seem striking treaties and laws are administered by them in a spirit of petty but vexatious smallness. I trust that henceforward the commercial intercourse will be more our trade legislation in no way affect ourselves. Possibly this course may produce a wiser policy on their part, and one more worthy of a great commercial nation."

As Mr. Mills proceeded, journals of the House, old copies of *Hansard*, and scrap books of various dimensions were showered about him by his colleagues, until at length, as the hon. member appeared to be peering above a fortification. He read from each, and then passed on to the sugar question and the Washington Treaty, charging that Sir John Macdonald and those who voted for the latter measure were responsible for that which should always cause them to close their lips whenever Canada's position towards the United States came into question. He totally failed, however, to call attention to the fact that Sir A. T. Galt voted for the very treaty alluded to. Although Mr. Mills commenced and ended with Free Trade, he said all that his chief and colleagues would have said, and all they desired him to say. The fallacious doctrines of the Free Traders were all advanced as usual, the climax being reached when Mr. Cartwright said that it was that as Ottawa firm could purchase gas piping thinner in the United States than in Canada, the duty, although as Mr. Mills said, a protective duty of 40 per cent. increased the price. It was a staggerer, and the member for Bothwell knew it. He stamped out that he regretted was the depression that existed, or that the market was glutted. Sir John, retorting—And Cartwright becomes the slaughtering grocer." Mr. Mills dropped the subject and passed on to continue his harangue on Free Trade, his closing remarks being hailed with evident satisfaction by the tired House.

Mr. Mills' discourse continued after recess until about nine, when he charged the Opposition with making capital out of Protection, an allegation that was received with jeers from the Opposition and silence by Ministerialists.

Mr. Wallace (South Norfolk) delivered a telling speech, his points being well put and forcibly arranged. He charged the Government with propounding a policy that meant simply the raising of revenue without any consideration whatever as to the interests of the country. Mr. McIntosh's speech was heartily cheered throughout. Mr. Patterson (Brant) repeated his last year's harangue against the Government, and was well met by Mr. White, of Hastings, who charged him with supporting the Government no matter what their policy was. After Mr. McNab, of Glengarry, had spoken,

Mr. Workman, of Montreal, said that his constituents opposed a duty on coal as well as cotton. He would do the same, but would support Mr. Wood's amendment in favour of manufactures. As a set off he sustained Mr. Cartwright's loss.

Mr. Farrow, in a few terse sentences, condemned the Government expenditures, and charged the Government with increasing the national debt by $45,000,000 since 1873.

Mr. Gilmor called himself a Free Trader of the worst kind, and therefore an out and out supporter of the Government. He censured Mr. Wood's amendment.

After speeches from Messrs. White (North Renfrew) and Landerkin, which were of a practical manner, a division took place upon Mr. Wood's amendment, which was carried—ayes 109; nays 78; Government majority 31. Mr. John Macdonald (Toronto) voted nay.

The following is the vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Baby, Benoit, Bianchet, Bowell, Brooks, Burnham, Cameron, Campbell, Caron, Clinon, Colby, Coughlan, Currier, Cutler, Dewdney, Denville, Donahue, Dupont, Dufresne, Fairbank, Farrow, Fleming, Flint, Gaudet (Ontario North), Gibbs, Gillmor, Gunn, Hale, Harwood, Hay, Hazelton, Hurdon, Ives (Queens, P.E.I.), Jackson, Jones (Leeds and Grenville), Kaulbach, Kirkpatrick, Macdonald (Cape Breton), McDougall (Renfrew), McIntosh, McKay, McLeod, McNab, McPhillips, Mousseau, Morris, Orton, Ouimet, Palmer, Pinsonneault, Platt, Pope (Compton), Pope (Cardwell), Robillard, Robinson, Rochester, Rochon, Rouleau, Roy, Schultz, Shaw, Smith (Westmoreland), Snider, Stephen, Stirton, Thompson (Cariboo), Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright (Ottawa), Wright (Pontiac)—81.

NAYS—Messrs. Appleby, Arsenault, Baillargeon, Baker, Bechard, Bernier, Bourassa, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Inverness), Carmichael, Carpenter, Casgrain, Chapleau, Charlton, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Coughtry, Crandall, Crosby, Daly, Daly, Delorme, De St. Georges, Devlin, Dymond, Fortier, Fortier, Fraser, Frechette, Gaudet (Ontario South), Gillies, Gillies, Gill, Grant, Grover, Guthrie, Hagar, Hale, Higinbotham, Holton, Horth, Huntington, Jetté (Bellechasse), Jetté (Montmagny), Lafleur, Lajoie, Landerkin, Lanthier, Lantier, Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonald (Toronto), Macdonald (Glengarry), McCallum, McCallum, McCuaig, McDonald (Sunbury), McGregor, McIntyre, McIsaac, McLeod, McLeod, McMillan, Oliver, Pelletier, Pickard, Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.), Pouliot, Power, Ross (Prince Edward), Ross (Dundas), Ross (Prince Edward), Ryan, Scatcherd, Scriver, Shibley, Simard, Smith (Peel), Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snider, St. Jean, Taschereau, Tilley, Tremblay, Trow, Valade (Haldimand), Thompson (Welland), Trow, Vail, Wallace (Albert), Yeo, Young—78.

FRIDAY, March 16.

THE SENATE.

After routine,

Mr. SCOTT said:—With respect to the advances made to Mr. Foster on the Georgian Bay branch contract, he would give information to the House to-morrow as to the date of the payments and the amounts.

Mr. GIRARD moved that a committee of seven be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Scott, Aikins, Ferrier, Macpherson, Bellerose, Wilmot, and the mover, to enquire into and report to the House:—1. As to the difference between the Government and the Canadian Pacific railway from Kamanistiquia westward, and a junction with the Winnipeg and south of Lake Manitoba to the nearest point common to both lines. 2. As to the cost of construction of such line; also, the finance of land for settlement along each one respectively, and also as to the proper charge of an immediately remunerative line, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. BUREAU was allowed to withdraw his name from the Committee, and Mr. Simpson was substituted.

Mr. VIDAL moved that a select Committee, composed of the Messrs. Atkins, Ferrier, Flint, Girard, McClelan, McLelan, Reesor, Sutherland, Trudel, Wark, and the mover be appointed to examine and report upon the petition from certain inhabitants of the Province of Manitoba praying for the extension to that Province of the Dunkin Act of 1864, and all the petitions which have been, or may be, presented to the House praying for any legislative action for the regulation or prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and to whom shall be referred the return submitted to this House of copies of the correspondence between the Government of the Province of New Brunswick and the Dominion Government on the subject of Provincial jurisdiction in the issuing or withholding of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

The motion was carried.

Mr. PELLETIER moved the second reading of the Gambling in Public Conveyances Bill. He said that it was to provide that any gambling on railways, steamers, or other public conveyances, should be made a misdemeanour.

The bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After routine, and various items were passed.

Mr. SPEAKER read a message from the Senate, reporting that the bills in make better provision for the Geological Survey of Canada, and to make better provision for the maintenance of prisons disciplines had been passed without amendment. The message also reported that the Senate had also passed the bill for the relief of Mary Jane Spence, and the bill for the relief of Walter Scott.

The House went again into Committee of Supply.

Mr. BOWELL resumed the debate on Emigration, pointing out the advantages of the London Emigration agency, principally standing the resignation, as it was called, of Mr. Jamieson. He strongly urged economy and in referring to the class of immigrants who come here mentioned that some should be invited to come here for whom employment could not be found.

Mr. MITCHELL read figures which showed the large increase of expenditure in connection with the London Office under the present Government, and pointed out that during the same time the emigration had decreased in almost an inverse ratio to the increase. He did not, therefore, agree with the member for Lisgar that it would be profitable to outrun any more money for immigration purposes to gentlemen who had shown such incapacity to expend it properly as those now on the Treasury benches. He, however, agreed with the hon. gentleman as to the importance of filling up our Great North-West.

The resolution was adopted, and the committee rose and reported. The House adjourned at 11.15.

MONDAY, March 19.

THE SENATE.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to receive—

1. That by the 25th section of the British North America Act of 1867 her Majesty the Queen is empowered at any time in her discretion, and upon the recommendation of the Governor-General, to direct that three or six members be added to this House, provided that the persons so summoned to a seat therein represent equally the three divisions of Canada.

2. That in opinion of this House this power was only intended to be exercised upon the occurrence of some grave political emergency, and with a view to the settlement of serious differences which should actually have arisen between the Senate and the upper House of Parliament at any time in her discretion, and upon the recommendation of the Governor-General, to direct that three or six members be added to this House, provided that the persons so summoned to a seat therein represent equally the three divisions of Canada.

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3. That it appears by the papers laid before the House during the present session that on the 23rd October, 1875, the advisers of the Crown in this Dominion moved his Excellency the Governor-General to apply to her Majesty to create six members of this Senate pursuant to the above-mentioned clause of the B.N.A. Act.

4. That by a despatch from her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 15th of February, 1874, it appears that measures so to sufficient reason had been adopted to justify such interference with the constitution of this House, her Majesty's advisers were unwarranted.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Haythorne.

After midnight the vote was taken on the amendment, and the motion—Yeas, 18; Nays, 35; Contents, 23.

NON-CONTENTS—Messrs. Aikins, Alexander, Campbell, Carmichael, Benson, Botsford, Bourbeau, Campbell, Carmichael, Carvell, Ferrier, Flint, Fergusson, Forbes, Ferrier, Fisher, Girard, Hamilton, Hazen, Hill, Hooper, Hunter, Hyndman, Jones, Kaulbach, McLeod (London), McLeod (Pictou), McMaster, McPhillips, Mitchell, Mitchell, Mitchell