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VOL. VI. NO. 311.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1878.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE APPROACHING CONGRESS

THE AUSTRIAN VOTE OF CREDIT

Disorderly Meeting in Hyde

Lord Derby Insists that the Whole

England, and it is considered it will be held whether they consent or not. The reports as to Prince Bismarck presiding are contradictory, the North German Gazette, the Chancellor's particular organ, affirming he is hardly well enough to do so, and a Berlindran organ, and a Berlindran organ, affirming he Chancellor's particular organ, affirming he is hardly well enough to do so, and a Berlin despatch stating, in giving her consent to the Congress, Germany also gave notice the Prince was willing to preside. It is said at the Congress Princes Bismarck and Gortschekoff will propose that Austria shall occupy Bosnia and that the latter will also suggest that Austria participate in the second year's occupation of Bulgaria. Reouf Pasha has been chosen to accompany General Ignatioff to St. Petersburg to conduct the negotiations for ratifying the Treaty, and it is thought possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiations for Russia may make some the second possible that during the negotiation that the second possible that during the negotiation of the second possible that during the negotiation that the law ratifying the Treaty, and it is thought possible that during the negotiations Russia may make some further conpondent telegraphs that Signor Corioli, who

Sub-possible parameters the Grand Sub-possible preserved imperative instructions from St. Petersburg to occupy Constantinople, and that it was only by his disobeying those instructions that war with England was averted. France is opposed to a British occupation of Egypt, but would consent to guarantees being secured regarding the Suez Canal. Prince Rismarck, according Suez Canal. Prince Rismarck, according to a Paris correspondent, recently stated that he himself would propose an English occupation of Egypt, Germany guarantee-ing France's nonintervention. Roumania

SATURDAY, March 9.

ing France's nonintervention. Roumania is now reported as willing, with the consent of the Powers, to cede Bessarabia.

LONDON, March 8 .- Four additional ironclads have been ordered to Besika Bay.

Lord Lyon will, doubtless, be the British enipotentiary.

Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, said

Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, said the Government had stated their opinion that not merely a part, but the whole of the Treaty between Russia and Turkey, should be submitted to Congress.

A Vienna despatchsays Count Andrassy's statement to the Delegations will be to the effect that peace can only be brought about by an understanding between all the powers. Austria cannot look to this, or that power, for a settlement. She will defend the interests of Europe with Europe, and her own interests, if necessary, alone.

A Vienna correspondent says it is expected the vote of credit will pass the Austrian as well as the Hungarian delegation, but the former with difficulty.

It is regarded as certain that France will join the Conference.

Sir Stafford Northcote announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the Government is action in the Hellenic race."

The official journals in St. Petersburg say the peace conditions published were premature. The documents signed by the Grand Duke Nicholas and Safvet Pasha have not yet reached the Russian Foreign Office.

Lord Derby said Persia has assured the Government that she has no understanding with Russia regarding the cession of a district on the Caspian.

A Pera letter states Suleiman Pasha has been drowned. His papers prove he was

MONDAY, March 11. Another attempt to hold a peace demon-ation in Hyde Park, London, was made storday, but, like the previous one, was aght to an end by the arrival of a distake flight in a cah. Mr. and Mra. Gladstone, when going to church, were compelled to take retuge in a friend's house.
The Duke of Teck was mistaken for Prince
Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador, and
came in for some rough handling by the
mob. Several people were hurt, and had
to be taken to the hospital.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The situation
appears to become daily more reassuring. The
Euphrates and Serapis, two troopships
detained at Malta, one being outward and
the other homeward bound, have been allowed to proceed to their destinations, and

Resignation of the Italian Ministry.

Revolt of the Papal Swiss Guards.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Derby, replying to a statement made by the Duke of Argyle, that Turkey having broken the treaties of 1856 and 1871, they were practically at an end, admirted the state of thing contemplated by those treaties had ceased to exist, and that they were, therefore, only binding until a new system was ratified. England whaled the guestion to be settled in an European, not exclusively a Russian, sense, and on a durable and equable basis. The desponding tone of his Lordship's reply caused uneasively a Russian, sense, and on a durable and equable basis. The desponding tone of his Lordship's reply caused uneasively a Russian, sense, and on a durable and equable basis. The desponding tone of his Lordship's reply caused uneasively a Russian, sense, and on a durable and equable basis. The desponding tone of his Lordship's reply caused uneasively a Russian, sense, and on a durable and equable basis. The desponding tone of his Lordship's reply caused uneasively a Russian, sense, and on a durable and equable basis. The desponding tone of his Lordship's reply caused uneasively a Russian, sense, and on a durable and equable basis. The desponding tone of his Lordship's reply caused uneasively a Russian, sense, and on a durable and equable basis. The desponding tone of his Lordship's reply caused uneasively a Russian, sense, and on a durable and equable basis. The desponding tone of his Lordship's reply caused uneasively a Russian, sense, and on a durable and equable basis. The desponding tone of his Lordship's reply caused uneasively a Russian, sense, and on a durable and equable basis. The desponding tone of his Lordship's reply caused uneasively a Russian, sense, and on a durable and equable basis. The desponding tone of his Lordship's reply caused uneasively a Russian, sense, and on a durable and equable basis. The desponding tone of his Lordship's reply caused uneasivel

House of Commons yesterday that the Government had not received the authentic

The insurrection is very active in These

with Russia regarding the cession of a district on the Caspian.

A Pera letter states Suleiman Pasha has been drowned. His papers prove he was contemplating a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Sultan.

A Vienna correspondent confirms the report that Count Andrassy has told the Hungarian Delegation that the Government had no intension to amex or occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that the Powers had now accepted the proposal for a Congress at Berlin. France, however, has also expressed the wish that the Congress be confined to the Eastern Question. This wish arises from a fear that the Congress may claim the right to sanction all recent territory changes. There is little doubt that France will receive reassurances. Prince Amersperg stated in the Reicherath to-day that every question but the Eastern would be excluded from the scope of the Congress. England, also, although accepting the Congress peems averse to the introduction of questions not directly raised by the war, such as the offere question, the final settlement of which is not yet imperative. All the other Powers being ready to accept any date of meeting, the only question is will Russia accept that proposed towards the end of the month. Russia's answer is expected immediately, and when it surves the date will be fixed. The Berlin Govornment will issue formal invitations.

Several special despatches from Rome to London journals concur that Signor Crispi was forced to resign the Ministry of the Interior in consequence of a domestic exandal. It seems he was married with religious rites at Malta in 1854, that his marriage was registered at the Sardinian Consultate in 1855, that in 1874 he separated from his wife and an 28th January last married again, and is now threatened with prosecution for bigamy. But he claim the it 1878 he was a Next. Hungarian Delegation that the Government ment had no intention to amery or comply the property of the proposal for a Congress at Berlin. France, however, has also expressed the wish that the Congress be confined to the Eastern Question. This wish arizes from a fear that the Congress be confined to the Eastern Question. This wish arizes from a fear that the Congress be confined to the Eastern Question. This wish arizes from a fear that the Congress be confined to the Eastern Question. This wish arizes from a fear that the Congress be confined to the Eastern Connibus of the Hungarian Delegation in little doubt that France will receive the Hungarian Delegation in little doubt that France will receive the Hungarian Delegation in little doubt that France state of the Hungarian Delegation in little doubt that France states of Austria and Hungary.

In the Eachern would be excluded from the Eastern William Eastern and the Eastern Would and the Eastern William Eastern and the Eastern Would

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

r, declares the A procession is to take place in M on St. Patrick's day after all. The Constitution is the name of a new conservative journal just started at Quebec. The Sioux under Sitting Bull are now re-corted to be literally starving, and anxious The number of United States exhibitors at the Paris Exposition is five hundred and

in South Africa.

Wharfage has been secured at Montreal for a new line of steamers between that

Gold in New York reached 101 on Satur-

day, the lowest point since the suspension

Voting on the Dunkin Act in Haliburton on Saturday resulted in a majority of four in favour of the Act.

A bill is before the Nova Scotia Assem-

bly, establishing a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.

German painters and sculptors have been authorized by the Emperor William to par-ticipate in the Paris Exposition.

Counterfeiters have already been discovered at work on the new silver dollar by the Washington Secret Service.

Some officials of the Prussian Finance Department are to visit the United States to study the tobacco taxation system.

f specie payment.

THE LATEST-THURSDAY.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 2.—Dr. Wheeler, a veterinary surgeon, of St. Louis, returned home to-night from a visit to Monroe County, Ill., bringing news of a most shocking tracedy in the vicinity of Fisk Landing. Moritz Kaiser was 50 years of age, a Switzer by birth. Mrs. Ellen Kaiser was 25 years of age, born and raised in Monroe County. She married Kaiser when she was only fifteen, and had brought him six children. The four boys were aged ten, nine, seven, and five years, The farm was small and Kaiser was old. The farm was leased, and he found it impossible to make both ends meet. He had tallen behind with his rent, and on the list of March he was to give up the premis-Sr. Louis, Mo., March 2.—Dr. Wheeler, a veterinary surgeon, of St. Louis, returned home to-night from a visit to Monree County. Ill., bringing news of a most shocking tragedy in the vicinity of Fisk Landing. Moritz Kaiser was 25 years of age, a Switzer by birth. Mrs. Ellem Kaiser was 25 years of age, a Switzer by birth. Mrs. Ellem Kaiser was 25 years of age, born and raised in Monroe County. She married Kaiser when she was only fifteen, and had brought him six children. The four boys were aged ten, nine, seven, and five years. The farm was small and Kaiser was 25 years of the mounted to over seven million dilars. The four boys were aged ten, nine, seven, and five years. The farm was small and Kaiser was companied to over seven million dilars. The four boys were aged ten, nine, seven, and five years. The farm was small and Kaiser was companied to over seven million dilars. The four boys were aged ten, nine, seven, and five years. The farm was small and Kaiser was companied to over seven million dilars. The farm was small and Kaiser was companied to ver seven million dilars. The four boys were aged ten, nine, seven, and five years. The farm was small and Kaiser was companied to ver seven million dilars. The four boys were aged ten, nine, seven, and five years. The farm was small and Kaiser was companied to ver seven million dilars. The four boys were aged ten, nine, seven, and five years. The farm was small and Kaiser was companied to ver seven million dilars. The four boys were aged ten, nine, seven, and five years. The farm was small and Kaiser was companied to ver seven million dilars. The four boys were aged ten, nine, seven, and five years. The farm was small and Kaiser was companied to the companied to the

has undertaken the formation of a new Ministry, is a former Garibaldian. He is deservedly popular, and is the only one who can reorganize the Laberal party sunk in discredit through the conduct of Signor Nicolora, Depectus, and Criest; but he is not an administrate will take no portfolio, only accepting the Presidency of the Council. Signor Zanordelli, formerly Minister of Public Works, will probably be Minister of the Interior, Signor Farmi, Minister of Public Works, and Signor Durando, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Disturbances among the Swiss Guard at the Vatican continue. Forty have been dismissed. Some fanatics, both inside and outside the Vatican, are tampering with these mercenaries for the purpose of creating difficulties for the Pope.

A special from Rome says the revolt of the Papal Swiss Guards has been discovered to be the result of a conspiracy of the Ultramontanes to compel the Pope's departure from Rome.

The Standard reports all homeward build be the result of a conspiracy of the Ultramontanes to compel the Pope's departure from Rome.

The Standard reports all homeward build be the result of a conspiracy of the Council the part of the Papal Swiss Guards has been discovered to be the result of a conspiracy of the Ultramontanes to compel the Pope's departure from Rome.

The Standard reports all homeward build be the result of a conspiracy of the Council to the Council to the Council to the Council to the Papal Swiss Guards has been discovered to be detained at Malta to strengthen the fleet in Eastern waters.

The Times contends Russia must submit every one of the peace conditions to the Council to the Council to the Pope's departure from Rome.

The Standard reports all homeward build the completing the work of the Pope's departure from Rome.

The Standard reports all homeward build the completion of the Pope's departure from Rome.

The Standard reports all homeward build the first the confort him, but he reved on, and the father stood surrounded by twice and build the first the build the first hou Over six hundred and thirty-two thous-and hogs were packed in Cincinnati during the season ending March 1st, an increase over last year of a hundred and nine thous-

"CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT,
"OTTAWA, Ont., 8th March, '78.

Mr. Gladstone has declined an invitation to be a candidate for Leeds. It is thought a number of constituencies will be placed at the right hon. gentleman's disposal, and that he will accept either Chester or Oxford A mutiny occurred on Friday on board a British barque in Chesapeake Bay, the crew alleging the vessel was unseaworthy. Assistance was rendered from the Annapolis naval academy and the mutineers were placed in irons

placed in irons

The Spanish Budget shows a deficit of eight millions pesetas, twenty million dollars. A special duty is to be imposed on petroleum and other mineral oils imported from countries not having commercial treaties with Spain.

The first division of the session has taken place in the Nova Scotia Assembly on a motion for a committee to investigate certain matters connected with the Wrecking in Canadian Waters. The following is a copy of the circular issued by the Department of Customs in relation to wrecking in Canadian waters.

Mr. Stephenson, of Kent, has been unremitting in his efforts on this subject, and to him is largely due the issue of the order:—

on a motion for a committee to investi-gate certain matters connected with the Crown Lands office, the Government being sustained by the narrow majority of three, which included the vote of Mr. White, the newly elected Conservative member for Shelburne. "OTTAWA, Ont., Sth March, 78.

"Sir,—I am now instructed by the Minister of Customs to call your attention to the bearing of the Customs law upon the treatment of wrecked vessels or property in Canadian waters, which provides it effect, that no vessel, foreign or Canadian, has legal right to interfere with wrecked vessels or miterial in Canadian waters, unless permitted by the Collector of Customs at the nearest port, after reporting to him. And no foreign vessel should receive such permission, as it is contrary to the Customs law, and should be placed under detention in case of violation.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,
"(Signed,) The New York Herald is again on the

The New York Herald is again on the war path. It now says the mere repudiation of the Fisheries Award may not end the matter, but the provision of the Washington Treaty under which Canadian fish and fish oil are imported into the United States free may be set saide, and a tax be imposed on those articles without any discrimination at all in favour of Canada. CAPTURING A PENITENTIARY.

those articles without any discrimination at all in favour of Canada.

In receiving a number of parish priests lately, the Pope warned them to guard their flocks against the immoral and irreligious teachings of a corrupt press. His Holiness is said to discountenance Mariolary, which was encouraged by the late Pius IX. Comment is made upon the fact that in his coronation speech the Pope made no allusion at all to his predecessor.

Further disturbances in the British labour market are expected. The coal owners' association of Yorkshire and South Derbyshire have resolved to reduce wages seven and a half per cent. The men are willing to accept a five per cent. reduction, but will not consent to more. The masters in the North of England iron trade are also demanding a reduction in wages from ten to seventeen per cent., to which a general resistance is being organized.

King Humbert has opened the Italian Parliament in person. In his Speech he said the experience of recent wars necessitated the army and navy being newly equipped with arms. Italy unhesitatingly assented to the Conference, desiring to secure a durable peace for Europe, and her impartiality would give greater value to her counsels. His Majesty's speech concludes by referring in a very non-committal manner to the death of Pius IX and the election of his successor.

The United States Senate Committee on Public Lands is said to have unearthed a

tary of President Lincoln is also reported to have been proved gully of selling the secrets of the Cabinet meetings to Wall street gold brokers, and to have unlawfully used the President's name in signing land patents.

The Hibernians have been falling foul of the clergy in Philadelphis and Long Branch, N.J. In the former city the Archbishop declined to review the St. Patrick's procession, if the Hibernians took part in it, and the latter have resolved to parade separately but over the same route. Trouble is consequently anticipated. At Long Branch, the recent incendiary plot discovered there having been traced to members of the order, the pastor of the Roman Catholic church on Sunday denounced the organization from the pulpit.

A disposition to dispute the validity of the Fishery award is manifesting itself at Washington on the ground that it was not unanimous. Secretary Evarts has not yet made his report on the award, but when he does it is anticipated some of the castern members of Congress will evince an inclination to repudiate it. It is also stated President Hayes will not transmit any message to Congress relative to the remment intends to pursue in connection

There has been a prouted. The Moreover, Mr. Mackenzie said, involved for, and they immediately came down from their high horses. The motion, however, Mr. Mackenzie said, involved the reputation of Mr. Nixon, who had been appointed to his present position because he was a man of "high moral worth," and he, too, should be summoned. At this stage Mr. Blain, who is always appearing at strange times to say strange times to say strange there are not to be a sub-committee, who might order such witnesses as were found necessary to be summoned. The Government and their followers to a sub-committee, who might order such witnesses as were found necessary to be summoned. The Government and their followers to a sub-committee, who might order such witnesses as were found necessary to be summoned. The Government and their followers to be such that the proposition

Senator Blaine has made his promised motion in the U.S. Senate for the correspondence relative to the appointment of Mr. Delfosse, the Belgian Minister, as arbitrator on the Halifax Fishery Commission. He repeated the N. Y. Herald's alleged secret history of the affair and asserted that, under similar circumstances Creat Britain would not have fair and asserted that, under similar circumstances, Great Britain would not pay a penny of the award. He denounced the Commission as a mockery of justice, and said the United States, under the award, was made to pay a million dollars a year for catching four hundred thousand dollars' worth of fish. Representative Hewitt, of New York referring to the matter incidentally in the House, gave it as the opinion of prominent statesmen that the result of the arbitration had placed reciprocity back twenty years. It is thought that the Washington Administration will not sustain any complaint against Mr. not sustain any complaint against Mr. Delfosse. It is also said the official correspondence will show that Secretary Evarts expressed his satisfaction at his selection.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

to study the tobacco taxation system.

The death from starvation of a miser named Jerry Tullia, worth two or three million dollars, is reported at Cincinnati.

Rev. J. Lewellyn Jones, M. A., Rector of Little Hertford, Tenbury, England, has been appointed Bishop of Newfoundland.

Thirty-six failures were reported in Montreal during February, the liabilities being \$1,935,200, and the assets \$989,950. The Nova Scotia Bar Society has adopted the draft of a bill to be submitted to the Legislature abolishing trial by jury in civil cases, except in exceptional instances.

Montreal's debt is \$11,331,786. The transversity for last the shows a

surplus of 500,000, every committee having spent less than their appropriations. over last year of a hundred and nine thousand.

Secretary Evarts has instructed Minister Welch to direct the attention of the British Government to the Newfoundland Fishery Troubles, and to request an investigation.

The United States war steamer Plymouth has been ordered to San Domingo to protect American interests, the United States consul having been thrown into prison by the Revolutionary party.

A bill is before Congress restoring a hundred and twenty-five million acres of lands granted to railroad companies, &c., to the public domain, the conditions on which the grants were made not having been fulfilled.

Mr. Gladstone has declined an invitation

tically correct after all, as he had saved as much in another direction as he had lost in the negotiation of his loans by the mode adopted by him. But this is no excuse at all, and the fact remains that Mr. Cartwright's statement of the interest payable on the Public Debt is a fraudulent and delusive statement. Mr. Plumb deserves all thanks for having brought this important fact to light.

sport to the present Lapphatenes. But he has put to the notice of the control of the property of the the Bay. The bill to amalgamate the Brockville and Ottawa and the Canada Central railways, which Mr. Abbott was cleverly engineering to-day before a subcommittee of the Standing Committee on Railways and Canals, is a prelimfinary step to these contracts being let. The bill provides that the Canada Central shall be divided into two divisions, the eastern division to consist of the section of road between Ottawa and Pembroke, which is built, and the western division, the line he between Pembroke and Burnt Lake. The eastern section is not to be liable for any obligations incurred in connection with the western section. This means that Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co., who now own both the Brockville and Ottawa and the constructed portion of the Canada Central Railway, are not going to subject their property to the risks of the new contracts. It is said that the favoured contractors of the Government are the late Mr. Foster's son and Mr. Duncan MoIntyre, of Montreal, Mr. Machaghton proved an alibit at the possession of his son a history of certain memorable transactions which, if published, would startle the community.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

payable in London. The Finance Minister has made loud boast of his having reduced the rate of interest from \$5.23 to \$4.74, but Mr. Plumb clearly showed that the alleged reduction had not been secured, and the "mixer and muddler" was compelled to admit that the account which, for political purposes, he has for the first time put into the Public Accounts this year, is not correct. But he fell back upon the poor excuse that the account was practically correct after all, as he had saved as much in another direction as he had lost in

thanks for having brought this important fact to light.

M. Piche still retains his place at the Clerk's table, and it is now generally understood that he has been able to set both the Government and the Speaker at defiance. The fact of his being retained in his position is pretty fair presumptive proof that the allegations contained in his letter were not so very far wrong after all.

all.

Mr. Thompson, of Cariboo, has brought out in the Public Accounts Committee the startling fact that last year there was paid for the storage of those costly and notorious steel rails which were transported to British Columbia the following sums:

To the Hudson Bay Co... \$1,963 88

The Vancouver Coal Co... 1,400 75

Mysterious Shooting Affair in the Streets of Montreal.

Another Result of Party Bitternes

of Suspected Persons Dep of the Wounded Man.

By Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent.] MONTREAL, March 13.-Last night a young man named David Carrey, lives with his widowed mother, wa lives with his widowed mother, was re-turning home along St. Mary street, and had turned down into his own street, shortly after 11 o'clock, when he was suddenly fired at, and struck by two shots, one in the face near the eye, and the other one in the face near the eye, and the other in the right leg above the knee. He was so completely taken by surprise that it ap-pears he had only time to observe two or three men, who had been standing at the north-west corner of Jacques Cartier street and St. Mary street, fire at him, and

wounds. Constable Dodd at once conveyed the wounded man in a cab to Gain street police station, where Dr. Bouchard was called, and found that one ball had entered the young man's nose and had forced its way upward and back into the skull, producing a most dangerous wound, the second ball being imbedded in the flesh of the right leg, just above the knee. Carrey stated to sub-Chief Paradis

that the man who had shot him was close by when he fired, and that there were several shots discharged. He suspected James Irwin, a brass finisher, and John McNaughton, a printer and clerk, as his assailants. He was soon after removed to the General was soon after removed to the General fore going, was asked if he could recognize any of the persons who had crowded into the station on learning of the shooting as having been around at the time he was hit, but could not. However, seeing one Freeman standing by, he exclaimed, "Arrest him; he's a Briton, anyway." The accused, Irwin and McNaughton, were both in bed when arrested, and denied

FIFTH SESSION---THIRD PARLIAMENT

who, with forty millions of people at their back, would be able to continue to do it unless we readjusted our tariff to provide against such a regrettable state of things. By the adoption of a national policy we could create a large inter-provincial trade, and make this Dominion a union in warmest sympathy between all the parts in commercial aspirations, and in ultimate material good. Our fiscal policy now was a jug-handled policy, and it was high time it was put au end to. We talked of a reciprocity of trade, but we would never have it until we had a reciprocity of tariffs, so far as was consistent with the interests of our own country. He submitted his amendment confident that its sentiments would be accepted by the people of the

CUEBEC ASSEMBLY.

are kept doing nothing, while a Government, is being formed from a minority of the House representing, and representing constitutionally, a minority of the people. He declared the Crown had no politics. A short time since the distinguished representative of her Majesty in Canada declared, in the presence of a number of guntlemen of every shade of politics, that the Crown had no politics, and that his advisors represented the political majority of the Poople. Here the majority of the House was kept waiting inverted the same quotation from Todd as he had the same quotation from To

THE ENGLISH MAIL

teresting Summary of News

THE SCOTCH MARRIAGE LAWS. Sir James Hannen has annulled the mar-riage of a young lady, who, being sent from India for her education in England in 1870. ped with her cousin to Scotland in th same year, and was married to him after a residence of nineteen days and parts of two other days in the northern part of the kingdom. An Act of Parliament prescribes that the residence must be of twenty-one dear days previous to marriage.

A SCOTCH ACADEMICIAN MURDERED. Mr. G. P. Chalmers, a member of the Royal Scottish Academy of Edinburgh, was found unconscious in an area near Charlotte square, in that city. He was removed to the Royal Infirmary. There was a large wound on his head. His watch and money are missing, and it is watch and money are missing, and it is supposed he had been assaulted and robbed. He had the previous night been at the Royal Scottish Academy's dinner. He died next day. Only two or three weeks ago a gentleman met with his death at Glasgow in precisely similar circumstances, and in this case several persons have been arrested. The Council of the Royal Scot. arrested. The Council of the Royal Scottish Academy have offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of Mr. Chalmers'

SUNDAY EVENINGS. A Society is in the course of formation which thinks it can remove one of the which thinks it can remove one of the principal defects of molern society in London—namely, the conspicuous absence of "any intelligent, so table way of spending Sunday evenings." It is proposed to hold social meetings of ladies and gentlemen on the first Sunday in every month at some public room in a central part of London. The scheme proposed is that there should be debates on various subjects readings of he debates on various subjects, readings of current literature, plays read aloud in parts, music (vocal and instrumental), conversa tion, lectures, etc.; in fact, the proceedings are to be of as varied a nature as possible, so as to suit all tastes.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. The Secretary of the Grand Trunk railway company of Canada, says the Times, is instructed by the Directors to intimate that (subject to audit) the accounts for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1877, shows the net revenue to amount to £256,000, and that after payment of all pre-preference charges there will remain a balance sufficharges there will remain a balance suffi-cient to pay a half-year's dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the first preference stock, and the Directors pro-pose to issue dividend warrants at that rate on the 1st of March. The charges against the revenue for the half-year in-clude increased charges, as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1876, of £46,000 in respect of the maintenance of Way Department, and of £6,000 for renewal

GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN CATTLE. A largely attended meeting has been held in the Cannon street Hotel, London, principally composed of cattle salesmen, butchers who object to the slaughtering of cattle at the ports of debarkation: Nearly all the foreign consignees were present, and a considerable number of those in the London market to whom the English and Scotch farmers and breeders send their stock for sale. Mr. Lyon was called to the chair, and stated that the bill introduced by the Duke of Richmond on behalf of the Government, providing that all cattle from oreign countries should be slaughtered at the port of debarkation, was quite unnecessary. He denied that imported cattle brought all the disease into this country and contended that if the Government bil was passed, it would do more harm than

the rinderpest. It was agreed to oppose the Duke of Richmond's bill. WASTE OF LAND IN IRELAND. The House of Commons has had an

The House of Commons has had an interesting discussion on the Waste Lands (Ireland) Reclamation Bill, and Mr. McCarthy, in moving the Second Reading, mentioned that the number of acres coming under this description was over four millions, and related the experience of past operations under the Acts of 1842 and 1856. Acting on a suggestion thrown out by Sir M. Hicks-Beach in 1875, the bill proposed that real-mation should be carried. proposed that reclamation should be carried out in the way of arterial drainage, and i gave power to the Board of Works, after due notice, and with the consent of the due notice, and with the consent of the parties interested, to undertake the necessary works. The reclaimed land would be divided into allotments and let to the occupiers, who would complete the work of reclamation, and become peasant proprietors by a system of gradual repayment. Loans are to be granted to the poorer class of farmers; and Mr. McCarthy contended that the experience of the Church and Land Acts proved that the repayments would be punctual, and cited Prussia and Holland as examples of the success which had attended the operations of the State in the reclamation of land. Mr. which had attended the operations of the State in the reclamation of land. Mr. O'Reilly and the O'Conor Don supported the bill, and Sir R. Peel also spoke warmly n favour of the principle. On the other hand, Mr. Verner moved the rejection of the bill, which he believed would interfere the bill, which he believed would interfere with the rights of Irish proprietors much nore seriously than appeared on the surace. Mr. Macartney and Viscount Prichton also opposed the bill, and Mr. J. owther, the new Irish Secretary (who ook his seat in the course of the afternoon amid very general cheering), while appressing himself favourable to arterial rainage, and promising to do all in his lower to facilitate the removal of any nomalies in the present system, recomnomalies in the present system, recom-mended Mr. McCarthy to be content with

nended Mr. McCarthy to be content with aving raised a discussion. Mr. M. Lloyd, Mr. D. Davies, and Mr. Ramsay also poke, and, on a division, the bill was brown out by 147 to 118.

The Daily Chronicle considers that the bill which Mr. McCarthy asked the House of Commons to read a second time possessed an even wider significance than its uthor gave to it. In asking for State aid o promote the reclamation of waste lands in Ireland, Mr. McCarthy was endeavouring to open a door which would ultimaten Ireland, Mr. McCarthy was endeavourng to open a door which would ultimatey admit England and Scotland also to this
rivilege. And we do not see any insuperble objection to such a proposal. As Mr.
IcCarthy truly said, this question of
raste lands constitutes one of the greatest
and gravest problems affecting the material
ondition of Ireland, for he proved that acnally more than one-fifth of the entire
creage of the country is lying absolutely
aste. When we talk about our surplus
opulation, and point to our colonial rosfording "room" for the energies of the ver-crowded toilers of the United Kingdom, e do not recollect or realize the fact that Ireland alone mere than four and a half e do not recollect or realize the fact that Ireland alone more than four and a half illion acres are out of cultivation, while England and Scotland there must be a cast deal more. It is true that a considerable quantity of this waste land would at st present serious difficulties to the culvator, and would necessitate a heavy exenditure before it could be made to pay." Indeed, it may be taken for anted that the only effectual means that an be adopted for bringing the waste land Ireland especially under cultivation must a State-aided scheme under Parliaentary sanction. We believe that if the inciple of the bill were acted upon, the ments which Mr. McCarthy anticipates ould be realised. An immense area of and would be increased, and the general cosperity of the country appreciably prooted; while the Exchequer would reage benefits naturally accruing to a successful national undertaking.

CLUB GOSSIP.

CLUB GOSSIP.

The talk of the town is the black-balling Mr. Walter, M.P., the chief proprieto the Times, at the Athenaum. There is the men more widely esteemed for irr personal character and social qualist han the member for Berkshire, and st people would have thought that so clubshle" a man would have been dily admitted into the most exclusive

or Gracious Sovereign, and their respect towar is Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of this Prince, this House is of opinion that the dismission of the De Boucherville Cabinet to

people.

And your petitioners will ever humbly pray.

The House divided, resulting in the ddress being adopted on the following division: Yeas, 34; nave, 12:—

Yass—Messrs Alleyn, Angers, Baker, Beaublen, Champagne, Chapleau, Charlebois, Church, Professe, adopted on the following division: Yes, 34; Rays. 12:—
Yass—Messrs. Alleyn, Angers, Bates. Beachien, Champagne, Chapleau, Charlebos, Church, Deschenes, Dulac, Dupont, Fortin Gappel, Fradette, Garneau, Gauthier, Houde, (Maskinonge). Houde (Nicolot), Kennedy, Lacerte, Laloude, Larochalle, Lavellee, Lecavalier, Loranger, Lynch, Martin, Mathieu, McGarnean, Picard, Sawyer, St. Cyr, Taillon, Tarte, Turcotte, Wurtele.

Nays—Messrs. Cameron, De Beaujeau, Fortin (Montmagny), Laberge, Lafontaine, Laframboise, Molleur, Faquet, Prefontaine, Rinfret (Dit Malouin), Shehyn, Sylvestre, Watta.

The Address was ordered to be engrossed, signed, and presented by the Speaker.

The main motion for the second reading of the Supply Bill was then read, and Mr. Angers moved in amendment that "the bill be not now read a second time till justice has been done to the majority of this House, considering that when the resolutions upon which this till was founded were adopted, the Government then in power had the confidence of the House, which the present Government has not." He supported his motion with a telling speech, telling those on the Ministerial side that such mercy as they had shown such would his side show to them. His side of the House had three advantages his opponents had not.—[1] they had the confidence of the House and (3) they and they alone had the power of voting the supplies. Were they to vote the supplies the new Cabinet would most likely remain in power till March next without the confidence of the House and (3) they and they alone had the power of voting the supplies. Were they to vote the supplies the new Cabinet would most likely remain in power till March next without the confidence of the House on the people, but his side of the House would not give them the chance. They would vote them no supplies.

Mr. Church said, if the powers that now presided over the financial affairs of the Province were without money, he would be the last to vote against allowing them sufficient to carry on the affairs of the Province, but

Mr. MATHEU then moved for the issue of the writs for the election of new members in room of the new Ministers. And Mr. Angers moved to add the words "that the new Administration whose nomination has caused these vacancies, does not possess the confidence of the House or the country." Mr. MATHEU declared that he accepted the amendment but the other side refusing, a vote was taken on which the amendment was carried, as also was the motion; yeas, 32; nays, 12.

Mr. LAFRAMSONS in reply to Mr. Angers said it was the intention of the Government to proroque as soon as possible, but he would be better able to state when to-morrow.

QUEBEC, March 9.

The House met at 3 p.m., and after routine, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery then rose and read from his place at the table the list of bills passed by the Legislature, requesting his Honour's sanction thereto. This list occupied considerable time in the reading, and included all the bills passed by the two Houses during the present session, with the exception of the new Stamp Tax Bill, which had been abandoned by the new Government, and the Railway Bill, which the Clerk subsequently announced had been reserved for the signification of the pleasure of his Excellency the Governor-General. His Honour then read the following speech proroguing the House:—

"Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
"Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:
"Being desirous of ascertaining, in a constitutional manner, the feelings of the people of this Province regarding the present state of public affairs, and the Ministerial changes which have just taken place, I have determined upon proroguing the Legislature of this Province will, in the choice of their representatives, exhibit as much judgment as patriotism, in order to assure peace, prosperity, and happiness to the people of this Province."

Then the Speaker of the Legislative Council

Then the Speaker of the Legislative Council "It is his Excellency the Lieut-Governor's will and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Thursday, the 11th day of April next, to be here held, and the Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Thursday, the 11th day of April next."

Terrible Story of Suffering and

The details of a terrible death have reached the city from the Upper Ottawa, the unfortunate victim being a man named Paquette, who formerly resided at the Gatineau Point, where he leaves a wife and five helpless children, who were dependent upon him for support. From information gathered, it appears Paquette was engaged in one of the Upper Ottawa shanties, as a cook, but, neglecting his personal appearance, the men insisted on his being discharged. After a time his services were dispensed with, and he let the shanty with the intention of walking home. The men understood that he was thoroughly acquainted with the lay of the country, and nothing more was thought of the matter, Paquette having supplied himself with sufficient farm houses. He proceeded quietly en his journey for the first day, but on the second a blinding snow storm came on, and he lost his way. At the end of the third day the provision bag gave out, and he had not the slightest idea of his whereabouts. He walked on, however, in the hope of reaching some welcome goal. On the seventh day he had grown so weak that he was unable to walk any further. He laid himself down on a snow bank, and made up his mind that there he had to perish. He had been there but a few minutes when a horse and cutter Death. his mind that there he had to perish. He had been there but a few minutes when a horse and cutter came in view, and he had barely sufficient strength left to hall the driver. He succeeded, however, in the end, and it turned out to be a priest, to whom he told his story. The rev. gentleman drove him to the parsonage, and gave the half starved man something to eat. He left him alone at the table whilst he went outside to look after his horse, and when he returned found Paquette lying, on the floor writhing in agony. Before medical aid could be summoned the unfortunate man had expired. On an examination being made, it was found death was caused from excessive eating.

The detectives are after a gang of thieves who boarded a Grand Trunk freight train, upward bound, and which was loaded with a valuable lot of goods. Near Point Claire they broke open a car and threw out a number of boxes of goods. Afterward they jumped from the train, and removed their plunder. Two boxes of goods were found which had been abandoned by the thieves in the woods. The total loss is not known.

which had been abandoned by the thieves in the woods. 'The total loss is not known.

On Friday night the members of the York-ville Council last year and the Councillors for the current year waited upon Mr. John Severn, ex-Reeve of the municipality, and presented him with a beautifully illuminated and framed copy of the resolution passed by the Council expressive of their appreciation of his valued services during the seven years he occupied the position of Reeve.

We hear that all the goods stolen from the Grand Trunk cars at Pointe Claire have been recovered. A mile and a half west of Pointe Claire a portion of the goods were found in a sugar bush, the case which had contained them having been burned. Two miles further west another lot was recogned in a shanty in the oush. As yet no clue has been obtained as to the robbers, though they have been tracked in a circuitous course for seven miles.

Both criminal and civil proceedings have been taken against Heffirer, the American, who passed a bogus cheque on Savage & Lyman. The prisoner claims to be a native of Germany, where he was educated, afterwards coming to the United States to live. He speaks German, French, and English fluently, and notwithstanding he bears evidence of dissipation, his dress, address, carriage, and general appearance are those of a wealthy gentleman. He is, in fact, richly dressed.

On Satueday afternoon about three o'clock, while some workmen were preparing dynamite cartridges for blasting, at Mr. John Riordon's pulp mills, in Merritton, twelve cartridges exploded, killing instantly John Sammon, foreman of the mill, and severely and probably fatally wounding a man named Thos. Medill. A boy named O'Nelli was seriously injured. Sammon was a steady, industrious man, and had been in Mr. Riordon's employ a long time. He leaves a wife and seven children.

A county Kent farmer named Joseph Pinder, living near the village of Troy, has eloped

long time. He leaves a wife and seven children.

A county Kent farmer named Joseph Pinder, living near the village of Troy, has eloped with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hawley. He leaves a wife and two or three small children. Before his departure he succeeded in getting \$600 from the bank, in Ridgetown, and \$94 from Jackson & Fuller, bankers, Blenheim. Besides these there are quite a number of others in the vicinity who have just cause to lament Mr. Pinder's disappearance, among them a Chatham firm, from whom the runaway got a new buggy a couple of days previous to his exit.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Interesting Summary of News

THE SCOTCH MARRIAGE LAWS. clear days previous to marriage.

A SCOTCH ACADEMICIAN MURDERED. for the discovery of Mr. Chalmers' assailants. SUNDAY EVENINGS.

escheme proposed is that there should ic (vocal and instrumental), conversa-lectures, etc.; in fact, the proceedsible, so as to suit all tastes.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The Secretary of the Grand Trunk railway company of Canada, says the Times, is instructed by the Directors to intimate that given her consent. It also suggests that as that (subject to audit) the accounts for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1877, shows the net revenue to amount to £256,000, and that after payment of all pre-preference charges there will remain a balance sufficient to pay a half-year's dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the first preference stock, and the Directors propose to issue dividend warrants at that rate on the 1st of March. The charges against the revenue for the half-year include increased charges, as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1876, of £46,000 in respect of the maintenance of Way Department, and of £6,000 for renewal of engines.

Mayfair is responsible for the statement that Prince Leopold is determined to take holy orders, and that the Queen, after every effort to dissuade him, has at last given her consent. It also suggests that as bishoprics are no longer held "in commendum," the deanery of Windsor would be the most suitable refuge for the royal devotee. As a pendent to this bit of information, we are told in the Shipping Gazette, which is at least more frequently correct in its "reports" than Mayfair, that Prince Leopold has bought the celebrated schooner-yacht Hildegarde, the winner of several prizes in the royal yacht squadron at Cowes, from his brother, the Prince of Wales, and that Prince Leopold intends to use her for summer cruising. Of course there is nothing in vachting incompatible with a devout frame of mind; but still one is sensible of a slight discordance between the authorities on this occasion.

all the foreign consignees were present, and a considerable number of those in the London market to whom the English and Scotch farmers and breeders send their stock for sale. Mr. Lyon was called to the chair, and stated that the bill introduced by the Duke of Richmond on behalf of the Government, providing that all cattle from foreign countries should be slaughtered at the port of debarkation, was quite unnecessary. He denied that imported cattle brought all the disease into this country, and contended that if the Government bill was passed, it would do more harm than the rinderpest. It was agreed to oppose the Duke of Richmond's bill. ov the Duke of Richmond on behalf of the

WASTE OF LAND IN IRELAND.

THE CONGO Acting on a suggestion thrown out r M. Hicks-Beach in 1875, the bill is a law of all scientific nomenclature that a name once given must remain, unless some other similar point of land or geographical feature in the same country had previously obtained the same designation. In that case it must be altered to avoid confusion. If the "Continental geographers" do not know this, it is time they made themselves acquainted with such an elementary fact in the science which they are supposed to cultivate. Were geographical names allowed to be altered to gratify the whim or the vanity of every new explorer, the map of the world would soon become an inextricable mass of confusion. TTEMS

Attention is being called to the serior mischief which may be done by sending ir fected clothing and bedding to laundries.

cott, Somerset, at the premature age 104 years and 8 months.

Mr. Robert Crawshay, the well-known iron-master of Merthyr, is in a very critical condition. Mrs. Crawshay is with lum as well as Mr. William Crawshay, and Mr. William Jones, manager of the Cyfarthfa Works. Deep sympathy is felt for the family throughout the district.

the limits of the Ottoman Empire.

The Mark Lane Express states that the surface of the soil is now getting into good order for spring sowing, which has already begun in some earlier districts. Country advices are generally favourable as to the appearance of the winter-sown wheat, though there are some complaints of the plant having lost colour.

A Sheffeld pointer one Lake Country

the taken for trul means that g the waste lands reultivation must be entered upon, the acted upon the acted upon, the acted that he loved her. She objected to be ingletic the acted upon, the acted that he loved her. She objected to be ingletic the acted that he loved her. She objected to be ingletic the acted that he loved her. She objected to be ingletic the acted that he loved her. She objected to be ingletic the acted that he loved her. She objected to be ingletic the acted that he loved her. She objected to be inglet

stitutions in Pall Mall or St. James street. It has not, however, proved so in regard to the Athenæum. Though the Athenæum is supposed not to be a political

entry in his diary was the 9th of December. It is supposed that Mr. Johnson must have died during that night, and, no other person living in the house, his body had remained undiscovered.

A singular fate has befallen a herd of stock, comprising forty-six cows, heifers, and steers, the property of Mr. W. Mason, a farmer, of Rigsby, Lincolnshire. The herdaman, on going his round the other morning, found two cows dead, and the remainder of the herd were trembling violently, and shortly afterwards died, not withstanding prompt attention on the part of the local veterinary surgeons. The animals died of splenic apoplexy, and it is believed the attack was brought on by the use of brewers' grains in their fodder.

A lad named John Mackae, 15 years of age, and Ewen Mackae, 15 years of age, and Ewen Mackalay, a gamekeeper, ascended Scure na Mervich, a high mountain in Ross-shire, Scotland, to viait a corrie, near which, according to tradition, a rich merchant was murdered and buried. They were descending from the spot, when Mackae lost his footing on a slippery sheet of ice hidden by snow, and rolled down the mountain side with great velocity till his head came into contact with a sharp stone, which shattered his skull. He fell nearly 150 feet from where he slipped.

Pope Pius IX. has made the following bequests to distinguished personages of the entry in his diary was the 9th of December. It is supposed that Mr. Johnson must have died during that night, and, no other person living in the house, his body had remained undiscovered.

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tical in saving members useless journeys to the House than the flaming beacon which from the summit of the Clock Tower is supposed to let it be known that Parliament is sitting. The railway company referred to has had printed a number of handbills with the words "the House of Commons is up," and these are distributed to the various station masters. As soon as the Speaker adjourns, a telegram is despatched along the line, and the hand-bill is posted at the entry to every station, thus saving members and others the trouble of a useless journey to Westminster.

It appears from the Army Estimates just issued that the estimated expenditure for the coming year is £15,595,800, being a net increase of £492,100. The strength of the army and auxiliary forces is put down at 625,199 men, against 517,930 by the latest returns. The amount for military

latest returns. The amount for military purposes in the colonies is £2,123,472, purposes in the colonies is £2,123,472, against £1,769,057, the expenditure at the Cape, in Natal, and the Transvaal being estimated at £428,107, compared with £208,548 during the present year, while the charge for Gibraltar is increased from £338,446 to £342,500, and that for Malta from £344,344 to £476,835.

from £344,344 to £476,835.

Amongst the jewels presented by Lord Rosebery to Miss Rothschild was the largest sapphire known. It was brought to England some time ago in its rough state, and for a long time remained unsaleable, as the dealers saw, or fancied they saw, in it a flaw. At length one more courageous than the others purchased it for £800, taking all the risk. On being sent to the polishers it was found that the defect was barely skin deep. Lord Rosebery paid £2,000 for it, precisely the same price as the Duke of Westminster paid some years ago for the largest known turquoise. The sapphire is about the size of a large walnut, the turquoise, a flatter stone, has a somewhat larger surface. what larger surface.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. Ipswich, Saturday, Feb. 23. To leave Suffolk, the county of the South-folk, without a word on their farming, would be akin, after a visit to Newmarket, to make no mention of race-horses, or to omit coals in a talk of Newcastle. Two days ago, when the Allan mail was leaving, I had it in mind to send you a short letter. Nobody, perhaps, reading my previous communications would suspect my natural admiration of brevity. The letter would have consisted of three words: Sow Spring Wheat. Whether, in consequence, anybody would have done it or not, I can't say; but my mind was satisfied that in the three words was more matter for reflection in Ontario households than in any three columns of yarn I could spin about everything in general and nothing in particular. The crisis has assumed a form that hodgs ill in the future A congress ticular. The crisis has assumed a form that bodes ill in the future. A congress will, at least, stop the present war, and talk away three or four months of inaction, during which interval every power will be arming for the fray. If the Russian terms, so long ago as July, were what our patient Government knew them to be all along, and what the Opposition and all the world know them to be now, what may we not expect the Muscovite Chancellor to demand of an enemy prostrate at his feet? There are many things in the Czar's pregramme which the Court at St. James' will never empower its representatives to con-

There are many things in the Car's programme which the Court at St. James' will never empower its representatives to concede. The prospect of war, in short, will be so near for a twelvemonth to come that there is no risk in giving the advice to sow spring wheat. Wherever, with prescient McKellarism, the Ontario farmer has done plenty of fall-ploughing, let him try wheat. And where grim open winter has led to ice-patches and a frozen out plant in the winter-wheat fields, let him take courage and plough and sow again as soon as he can get on to the ground. The last war against Russia was declared 27th March, 1854, and there are not wanting those who predict that this time we shall not get over that anniversary; but I see no reason for the apprehension.

It is not too much to say that half the farming improvements known to modern agriculturists have originated in Suffolk or Norfolk. The Lothians are perhaps not behind these two counties in some respects; but the climate here is better. It is one of the driest in the Kingdom, and therefore very favourable to the quality of the grain grown. Though there are varieties of soil in Suffolk, one-half of its million acres is a heavy clay loam. They also have chalk as the lowest stratum in some places, and there is the famous yellow "crag" of which I spoke in my last; a ferruginous sand, tull of shells, sharks' teeth, and larger fossil remains, forming a wonderful dressing for stiff lands. On the Northern boundary of Suffolk along the valley banks of the Waveney and the Ouse are rich grazing marshes composed of alluvial soil, and the breed of cattle known

Northern boundary of Suffolk along the valley banks of the Waveney and the Ouse are rich grazing marshes composed of alluvial soil, and the breed of cattle known as polled Suffolks were much prized there fifty years ago. Later they have been crossed with Durham bulls. They filled the dairyman's pail better than the butcher's scale, and were a whole coloured dark red with ragged hips. Up the river all along by Beceles, Bungay, Mendham and Wortham must have been the locality in which your enterprising fellow-townsmen, Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, learned those first lessons in cattle, which have culminated in feeding nearly 3,000 at a time for the English markets. In respect of improvements in agricultural machinery to the firm of Messrs. Ransome & Garrett, England is chiefly indebted for her advancement: and for the matter of that, so are the American inventors, who have improved on the originals. Even in cereal seeds, Suffolk has led the way on more than one occasion. Chevallier barley was discovered fifty years ago by a doctor of that name, who lived at Debenham, and who got the first chance ear from one of his labourers. This he planted in his garden, and eventually its offspring spread over the whole kingdom. The famous

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The trustees of S. S. I. Mornington, are about to erect a new brick school-house.

Out of a total school population in British Columbia of 2,734 there are 1,938 children attending school.

The little school section No. 19, at Mariposa station, county Victoria, has one of the best school buildings in the county as regards appointments.

The January report of the Galt schools showed an attendance of 385 boys and 342 girls, being an increase of 46 over the corresponding month of 1877.

The Collingwood High School would like to be made a collegiate institute, but the Minister of Education has for the present refused to sanction the change.

We notice with regret that following the example of the City of New York, it is proposed to reduce the salaries of the teachers of the Hamilton Public Schools.

The Town Council of Goderich have sanctioned the plans for the proposed additions to the High School, and have voted to issue debentures for the amount required, \$4,500.

The Public School Trustees of the Town-

The Public School Trustees of the Township of Harrington are erecting a fine new school-house. The contract has been awarded to Mr. Gaings, and the building is to be completed by the 18th of August

next.

The Montreal City Council have passed a resolution "strongly and earnestly" protesting against a provision in an Act of the Local Legislature, exempting from taxation real estate owned by the School Commissioners.

In consequence of a letter from the Minister of Education the High School Board of Picton has passed a resolution asking the Township Council for an appropriation of \$5,000 for the erection of a High school.

Rev. John Gemley, of St. Paul's church, London, has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Western University Building Fund, in the place of Rev. Wm.

Logan, who has been compelled to resign on account of ill-health. Hamilton and Kingston both claim to educate the cheapest pupil in the Province. Mr. McCallum, of Hamilton, thought \$10.37 was very low, but at Kingston the cost is under \$5. "Cheap teaching" may be the cause. In Lincoln County it is \$5.86

has absorbed an immense amount of capital in Suffolk, more money probably to the acre than in any other part of the world. Now nearly all clay lands are tile-drained, and yet it is only acentury ago that the first

Pursuant to the regulations of the New Brunswick Board of Education, a per-manent Education Institute has been organized, with a Teachers' Institute in each Inspectoral District in connection with it. Dr. Theodore H. Rand, the Chief Superintendent of Education, is the Presi-

dent.

A spelling match recently took place in the Mechanics' Institute, Garden Island, between seventeen pupils of the Kingston Queen street school and the same number from the Garden Island school, in which the Kingstonians were beaten. At 9 p.m. all the Kingston team were spelled down and thirteen of the Islanders still had the

Queen. The competitive nrizes were distributed, and Mr. A. M. Ross, ex-Reeve of London East, presented the medals donated by him, and in a neat speech explained that his donation was only paying back a debt which he owed to the district. Speeches were made by Rev. R. W. Wallace and Inspector Boyle. A grand concert closed the proceedings.

FOREIGN.

Eight sophomores were dismissed from Princeton College, N.J., and thirty-two freshmen and sophomores indefinitely sus-pended, on account of the recent "hazing." President McCosh is determined to put down this cowardly custom.

The enforcement of the compulsory school law in Scotland is giving considerable employment to the local courts. At Ayr, recently, several parents were find 10s. each, with the alternative of 30 days imprisonment, for neglecting to send their children to school. A good deal of interest is being aroused

among Southern members of Congress and other leading minds of the South in behalf other leading minds of the South in behalf of the education of coloured children. The outlook in this direction in some parts of the South is more hopeful than it has been at any time. The Washington Star says there are now about 6,000 more children than seats in the public schools of that

city.

Gov. S. B. Axtell, of New Mexico, in his message to the Legislative Assembly, suggests the appointment of a Superintendent is \$5.86

The New Brunswick Inspector's report is strongly in favour of compulsory school attendance. The free school system has added 53 per cent. of names to the school rolls of the Province during the past five years, and has also secured a much larger average attendance.

rolls of the Province during the past five years, and has also secured a much larger average attendance.

Public School Inspector Somerset, of Lincoln, reports with satisfaction a decided improvement and progress in almost every department of school work. In his county the increase in teachers' salaries he states to be \$9,643.94, or nearly 60 per cent. more than in 1871. Good.

Pursuant to the regulations of the New Brunswick Board of Education, a personnel of the past five years, and has also to suggest some means by which teachers, who distinguish themselves in small and difficult schools, may be promoted to more desirable positions. positions.

Two schools in Alaska, one at Sitka and Two schools in Alaska, one at Sitka and another at St. Paul, have been opened for the benefit of the Russo-American natives by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Home-Missions, and two others will soom be started. There is no school law and no organisation of the people to parry on education. Schools are greatly needed to aid in civilizing the 25,000 natives.

folk in that walk of life which is the only hope of Ontario, till Canada has a policy that does not prohibit manufacturing, are chiefly owing to the early establishment of Farmers' Clubs, which, meeting every month, discuss practically and theoretically every subject agreed upon. There are no end of associations and societies with this object. That at Beceles has been a foremost institution, and the doings of these clubs have been recorded in brief and company of London, the Kingstonians were beaten. At 9 p.m. all the Kingston team were spelled down and thirteen of the Islanders still had the floor.

The Superintendent of Public Schools of British Columbia in his report, just published, advocates very strongly the extension of the school libraries in that Province, and £25 for the best execution and workmanship of some such article, besides other manship of some such article, besides other prizes. A scholarship of £100 per annum is to be given to a student who shows exceptionable talent, and who has secured a prize for design for three successive years, to enable him to study art in precious metals on the continent.

CANADIAN.

The Mayor of Mitchell has been presented with nine sons in succession. He purposes erecting a large mansion in the spring. Prof. Haanel was educated at Breslau University. The apparatus is among the best in America.

At the South Hastings Teachers' Institute, recently held (Inspector Johnson, President), papers were read by Professor Macoun on the "Geographical Distribution of Plants and Animals;" by Inspector Lohnson on "Arithmstic to Junior Classes." A livery man drove from Elmira to Ber-lia the other night at the rate of sixteen miles an hour. Cause—forgot to put the bit in the horse's mouth. Susan Ann Barber, one of the girls who

figured so prominently in the celebrated Young case, died of consumption recently at Caledonia, Grand River. At Barrie, the other day, a young gentle-man had to pay a fine and costs of \$5.20 for smoking in the post office, after having been requested by a constable to desist. A young lad named John Newman, aged

ten years, presented himself at the London police station at a late hour at night, de-manding a weapon wherewith to commit suicide.

Record of the commercial capital of the country:—Failures in the month of February, 36; liabilities, \$1,935,000; nominal assets \$989,000. Nevertheless our only policy is to "let things drift."

policy is to "let things drift."

"Hang it up, Henry," is the Brockville Recorder's rather irreverent way of alluding to Mr. Vennor's prophecy of snow before the end of February. Vennor is "out" this time most remarkably.

Mr. Blake having accepted the South Bruce nomination conditionally only, the Ministerial organs which adhere to the Globe have returned to their first verdict—"Well, he will not be a great loss anyway."

way."

The County of Essex has a large produc

Messrs. Wigle, Fox, & Prosser, of Leamington, in one week, recently, purchased 131,800 lbs. of pork at an average price of \$4.28 per 100.

In the township of Wallace, County of Perth, one Matthew Heron recently cut, split, and piled 100 cords of beech and maple in 40 days. He did not work full

worked in had been culled over to some extent before.

Says the Port Colborne Free Press:—
"The Globe announced recently that the canal would be opened at the usual time this year. This announcement will be apt to mislead, as the 1st of May is the date, and it is doubtful if the canal will be ready even then for vessels."

Some time ago Mr. Wesley Rathwell, of Arthur township, chopped and split 700 rails in one day, for Mr. J. Noble, but in so doing he over-heated himself and was confined to his bed for several weeks. Under the careful treatment of his medical attendant he is now recovering.

confined to his bed for several weeks. Under the careful treatment of his medical attendant he is now recovering.

On the let July, 1873, the debt of the United States was \$2,162,252,000. On the let January, 1878, it was \$2,045,955,000. Reduction, \$116,300,000. The reduction since the let July, 1866, has been \$740,000,000. N. B.—This is the country that is being bankrupted by Protection.

Says the Kingston British Whig:—
"Many farmers of Central New York are visiting Canada and buying cows at from \$22 to \$24 per head. They propose to engage more extensively in dairying, having ploughed up their hops. See the scores which leave here almost every day."

The strength of the Mounted Police is 329 officers and men. Of these 133 are stationed at Fort McLeod, 55 at Fort Walsh, 43 at Fort Calgary, 15 at Wood Mountain, 15 at Swan River, and the remainder at Qu'Appelle, Battleford, and and other points. The expenditure last yeer was \$352,000.

"A Mennonite" writes to a Yorkshire paper that he has come to the sonclusion Manitoba "is too cold ever to be a farming country," and many of the Mennonites have already left for the States. Mr. Thomas Harvey, the well-known Quaker, has a letter confirming the fact that many

of the more enterprising settlers have left or are thinking of leaving shortly.—St. Thomas Times. Says the London Herald :- " The G.

W. R. mileage department, now located in Hamilton, is to be removed to this city. Offices for the same are now being fitted up in the buildings at the passenger depothere. This change will necessitate the removal of three or four officials from the Ambi ious City to London."

here. This change will necessitate the removal of three or four officials from the Ambi ions City to London."

The Berlin Daily News, 2nd inst., says:

"Yesterday morning the wife of Mr. August Frosch, residing beyond the G. T. station, had occasion to come to town. She less.

The salaries of the Philadelphia and New York teachers have been reduced ten per cent, making a saving of \$126,374 per annum.

Professor Peck, who is connected with a school in Homer, N. Y., has been fined \$250 for severely whipping a pupil. At one time the jury stood six in favour of making the amount \$1,000 and six for \$500.

The school expenditure in New York State last year was \$10,976,234; the whole number of teachers employed 30,161; number of pupils between 5 and 21 years of age was 1,586,234; and enrollment in the schools 1,023,715.

Eight sophomores were dismissed from the Ambi ions City to London."

The Berlin Daily News, 2nd inst., says:

"Yesterday morning the wife of Mr. August Frosch, residing beyond the G. T. station, had occasion to come to town. She left two children at home, one six years and the other thirteen months old. There was also a few peighbours children in While she was out the children fook the infant and put it into a bag, dragging it around till, when its mother returned, it was almost dead. We understand the child is in a dangerous state."

A correspondent of the Galt Reformer, writing from Branchton (on the Guelph branch of the Great Western), says:

"There must be something charming about our little village judging from the active pursuits of life, desire to make it their home during their years of leisure. We have already quite a number of such, and in a few days expect to receive an addition of two more, viz: Mr. Eli Moore and Mr. C. Eleming, who have made a competition of the contraction of the co our little village judging from the fact that so many, upon retiring from the active pursuits of life, desire to make it their home during their years of leisure. We have already quite a number of such, and in a few days expect to receive an addition of two more, viz: Mr. Eli Moore and Mr. C. Flowing, who have made a comment of the such as the such as

Fleming, who have made a competency as as residents of the village. The Brockville Monitor says :- " Mr. John Ryan has purchased the Fletcher property for \$11,000. This property embraces the old Webster building, the new brick store (now occupied as a hardware street, as well as a good warehouse. The buildings could hardly be put up for the

purchase money even now, cheap as things are, not to speak of the lots. Mr. Ryan has come to be of the opinion that stone and brick are more substantial just now than bank or other stocks." The Georgetown Herald says :- "While Mr. H. J. Orr was in Hamilton recently, his hired man took his horse from the stable, saddled it, and started for Silvercreek. In conversation with Mr. Elias Clark, hotel keeper, a trade was effected, Mr. Clark giving him another horse in return, also the sum of \$2.50. The scamp then proceeded to another place, and sold the new horse for a cutter, afterwards disposing of the cutter for the sum of \$1.50, so that all he made out of the transaction was only \$4. It is needless to say that Mr. Orr brought

his horse home. The thief is still at large, but active search is being made to find Mr. Stoney, collector of taxes, Stratford. makes a suggestion that the Beacon says is well worth consideration, viz: that a change be made in the law so as to allow towns not separated from counties to col-lect their taxes twice a year or oftener. Under this arrangement the burthen would press less hardly on men of small means. and by making the taxes payable to the town treasurer, and adding a small per-centage after a certain date, the salary of a collector would be saved, the money be paid more promptly, and the towns be in possession of funds all the year round, without being obliged to borrow for ordin-ary expenditure.

Say the Carleton Place Herald :- "It is surprising the extent to which emigration to the North-west is about to be carried from this part of the country. On the 1st of March seven families left Pakenham for Manitoba, and in the vicinity of Ferguson's Falls and Lanark there are thirteen families who intend to start for the "Prairie Lands" about the 1st of April, When navigation opens in the spring it is probable that the emigration to the North-west, when the passage will be secured at a great deal cheaper price than at present, will be immense. A great many people from

Minnesota, going westwards."

A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of young men was held last week, which resulted in the Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association of the City of Hamilton being placed upon a firm footing. A code of rules was adopted, and the following office-bearers elected for the ensuing year:—Honorary President, Mr. John Calder, of Messrs. Mclunes, Bros., & Co.; President, Mr. William Laidlaw, of Messrs. Laidlaw & Patterson, barristers; Messrs. E. Furlong, J. Hoodless, and T. J. Bell, first, second, and third Vice-Presidents respectively; Mr. J. Homans, Secretary; Mr. H. Davis, Assistant Secretary; and Mr. Carey, of the Spectator, Treasurer. Minnesota, going westwards.

of Dakotah, which lies next to the State

retary; Mr. H. H. Davis, Assistant Secretary; and Mr. Carey, of the Spectator, Treasurer.

A meeting of the representative Grangers from the several subordinate Granges between Port Hope and Whitby, was held at the Ruebottom House, Bowmanville, recently, and effected a union between the Darlington and Maple Leaf Granges, the union to be henceforth known as the Darlington Union Division Grange. At the meeting arrangements were completed for forming a trade centre with storchouses and warerooms for the sale of merchandise in several lines, at Bowmanville, to the subordinate Granges. In the course of a few days they will ship a cargo of clover seed to the English markets, which will be something new for that section of the country.

The jury inquiring into the cause of the outbreak of typhoid fever at the Belleville Deaf and Dumb Institute, having ascertained that two sewers empty into the bay within a short distance of the spot

Deaf and Dumb Institute, having ascertained that two sewers empty into the bay within a short distance of the spot whence the supply of water for use in the institute is drawn, have returned a verdict to the effect that the fever is traceable to the use of the water thus polluted, and recommending that the supply be derived from some other source. Inspector Langmuir has made an official report relative to the outbreak, declaring that the reports have been greatly exaggerated, that there have been but twelve cases of typhoid, and that three only have had a fatal termination. Two only of the remaining cases give the institute physician any uneasiness. The number of sick patients is at present lower than at the corresponding period last year.

An Infallible Remedy for all Diseases of the Eye (acute or chronie), Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymat Glands, Film, and Weakness of Vision from Any Cause. The American Eye-Salve is presented

THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is presented to the public with the assurance of its efficiency as a curative of most diseases of the eye, acute or chronic inflammation, whether induced by scrofulous origin or otherwise, weakness or defect of vision, diminished tone of the optic nerve, or a diseased state of the tissues constituting that delicate organ. Also, for all persons whose vocation requires an incessant action of the organ. Also, for all persons whose vocation requires an incessant action of the eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in restoring a uniform healthy action, where weakness, pain, and misery may have long threatened a fatal termination. It is the most simple, safe, and effectual remedy ever discovered. The materials of which it is made are pure, perfect, and costly, compounded with elaborate care and exactness, afe in its application, being used externally, and, of course, avoiding the pain and danger which necessarily attends the introduction of caustic minerals and eye washes. RINGWORM and OLD CHRONIC SORES, of scrofulous origin, or resulting from whatever PETITI'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE," while making a new and improved machinery for making a more perfect box for the Eye Salve, have changed the Trade Mark on the cover, so as to correspond with the Cut on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertisements, etc. We call attention to this, as it might otherwise be recarded as counterfacting.

PETITIT & BARKER,

Proprietors, Fredonia, N. Y,

NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Toronto, Agains for Canada.

Sir James Hannen has annulled the marriage of a young lady, who, being sent from India for her education in England in 1870, eloped with her cousin to Scotland in the same year, and was married to him after a gridness of prinches and was accounted. residence of nineteen days and parts of two other days in the northern part of the kingdom. An Act of Parliament prescribes that the residence must be of twenty-one

Mr. G. P. Chalmers, a member of the Mr. G. F. Chaimers, a member of the Royal Scottish Academy of Edinburgh, was found unconscious in an area near Charlotte square, in that city. He was removed to the Royal Infirmary. There was a large wound on his head. His watch and money are missing, and it is supposed he had been assaulted and robbed. He had the previous night been at the Royal Scottish Academy's dinner. He died next day. Only two or three weeks ago a gentleman met with his death at ago a gentleman met with his death at Glasgow in precisely similar circumstances, and in this case several persons have been arrested. The Council of the Royal Scot-tish Academy have offered a reward of

A Society is in the course of formation which thinks it can remove one of the don—namely, the conspicuous absence of any intelligent, so liable way of spending Sunday evenings." It is proposed to hold social meetings of ladies and gentlemen on the first Sunday in every month at some public room in a central part of London. be debates on various subjects, readings of current literature, plays read aloud in parts,

GRAND TRUNK RATIWAY.

The House of Commons has had an inresting discussion on the Waste Lands reland) Reclamation Bill, and Mr. cCarthy, in moving the Second Reading,

mentioned that the number of acres com-ing under this description was over four millions, and related the experience of past operations under the Acts of 1842 and proposed that reclamation should be carried out in the way of arterial drainage, and it gave power to the Board of Works, after due notice, and with the consent of the parties interested, to undertake the necessary works. The reclaimed land would be sary works. The reclaimed land would be divided into allotments and let to the occupiers, who would complete the work of reclamation, and become peasant proprietors by a system of gradual repayment. Loans are to be granted to the poorer class of farmers; and Mr. McCarthy contended that the experience of the Church and Land Acts proved that the repayments would be punctual, and cited Prussia and Holland as examples of the success which had attended the operations of the State in the reclamation of land. Mr.

State in the reclamation of land. Mr. O'Reilly and the O'Conor Don supported the bill, and Sir R. Peel also spoke warmly in favour of the principle. On the other the bill, and Sir R. Peel also spoke warmly in favour of the principle. On the other hand, Mr. Verner moved the rejection of the bill, which he believed would interfere with the rights of Irish proprietors much more seriously than appeared on the surface. Mr. Macartney and Viscount Crichton also opposed the bill, and Mr. J. Lowther the American Secretary Irish Sec wther, the new Irish Secretary (who n amid very general cheering), while mage, and promising to do all in his er to facilitate the removal of any

wer to facilitate the removal of any omalies in the present system, recomended Mr. McCarthy to be content with the present system, recomended Mr. McCarthy to be content with the property of the present system. Mr. M. Lloyd, r. D. Davies, and Mr. Ramsay also oke, and, on a division, the bill was rown out by 147 to 118.

The Daily Chronicle considers that the ll which Mr. McCarthy asked the House Commons to read a second time possessian even wider significance than its thor gave to it. In asking for State and promote the reclamation of waste lands. mote the reclamation of waste lands land, Mr. McCarthy was endeavouropen a door which would ultimate-int England and Scotland also to this ege. And we do not see any insuper-bjection to such a proposal. As Mr. rthy truly said, this question of y more than one-fifth of the entire ge of the country is lying absolutely when we talk about our surplus

tte. When we talk about our surplus ulation, and point to our colonial posions or the United States of America as rding "room" for the energies of the crowded toilers of the United Kingdom, do not recollect or realize the fact that reland alone more than ferrange. e of the bill were acted upon, the which Mr. McCarthy anticipates dd be realised. An immense area of would be rendered productive, the reals would be increased, and the general perity of the country apprecially proted; while the Exchequer would reap benefits naturally accruing to a sucful national undertaking.

CLUB GOSSIP. talk of the town is the black-balling

street. It has not, however, proved so in regard to the Atheneum. Though the Atheneum is supposed not to be a political club, an organized opposition to Mr. Walter's admission was raised, on the ground of the pro-Russian proclivities of his newspaper. The candidate had the advantage of Lord Granville's nomination, but such an influence was of no avail. Many members came up specially from the country to vote against Mr. Walter, and as much interest was taken in the election as in many a Parliamentary contest.

The fact that Mr. Walter has been blackballed at the Athenseum Club, says a London correspondent, because of the pro-Russian sympathies of the Times, may compel the "leading journal" to veer round still more than it has done within the last fortnight. I am told that owing to its Russian policy its circulation has gone down immensely. On the other hand, the Liberal journal which has distinguished itself for its Turkish sympathy and its advocacy of English interests, has added 100,000 a day to its normal circulation, which is now nearly 400,000.

The highly respectable members of the Travellers, writes another London correspondent, have just read the Prince of Wales a little lesson in decorum, for which it is most unfortunate there should have been any need, and still more that the person through whom the lesson was conveyed should have had to suffer in his master's

been any need, and still more that the person through whom the lesson was conveyed should have had to suffer in his master's cause. Against very strong advice from older and wiser heads his Royal Highness has appointed his equerry an officer who, though thoroughly recommendable in himself, might have been supposed to have owed his advancement to other causes. This was strongly pointed out to his Royal Highness, who nevertheless persisted in abiding by his selection, doing thus more credit to his heart than his head. A few days ago his private secretary, Mr. Francis Hinollys, came up at the Travellers for election, a club well known for its exclusiveness and high character, and the result siveness and high character, and the result of the ballot showed that the members strongly objected to receiving the represen-tative of Marlborough House amongst

them, a more than average number of "pills" being deposited against him.

Mayfair is responsible for the statement that Prince Leopold is determined to take

A largely attended meeting has been held in the Cannon street Hotel, London, principally composed of cattle salesmen, butchers who object to the slaughtering of cattle at the ports of debarkation. Nearly The Lord Chief Justice of England and Mr. Justice Manisty gave judgment to-day in the case of Henwood v. Childers, which was recently tried before Lord Coleridge and a special jury, and resulted in a nensuit. The action was for a libel alleged to have been published by Mr. Childers when First Lord of the Admiralty in a minute reviewing the controversy on naval archi-tecture. In that minute the plans of Mr.

> Mr. Stanley, says the Echo, insists on calling the Congo the Livingstone, and will use that name in his forthcoming book. When Lord Houghton hinted that, not withstanding the Stanley dictum, it would be still called Congo, he was rudely interrupted by the parent of the new name shouting, "The Continental geographers are willing to call it so; why shouldn't you!" Simply for this reason. The countrymen of David Livingstone desired to spare him no distinction, but they also wish him to be honoured in a legitimate fashion, and not by appearing in stolen plumes. It is a law of all scientific nomenclature that a name once given must remain, unless Mr. Stanley, says the Echo, insists on call

Lord A. Somerset wants 5,000 horses £50 each for the cavalry.

The Government insist on the exclusion of the large Irish towns from the Sunday closing bill.

fected clothing and bedding to laundries.

In Court circles it is whispered that a new batch of Knights is in contemplation, and that among them will figure a number of scientific men.

There is still a serious dearth of candidates for the Army Medical Service, notwithstanding the latest bid of the Government to give a bonus of £1,000 on retirement after ten years' service.

Here is an "awful illustration" of the effects of alcoholic liquors, for the benefit of teetotal lecturers. A woman addicted to "modest quenchers" of gin and water has just been carried to the tomb at Ashcott, Somerset, at the premature age of

Mr. Robert Crawshay, the well-know

family throughout the district.

Attention is being drawn to the fact that the entire topography of the Bible, from Eden and Ararat, from Chaldes and Midian, to the Seven Churches of Asia and the little island which was the scene of the

clubs have been recorded in brief and comprehensive form. In winter, at any rate such meetings could profitably be held at the several market towns in Ontario, the Reeve or Warden presiding, Such an interchange of opinion, I think it must be admitted, would be more serviceable to the country at large than the special education of a lew nondescript tyros at an Agricultural College supported by public money. Or the same money expended on a small library of the most modern and practical writers on husbandry placed in the special writers on husbandry placed in the setablishment of evening schools as an adjunct to the system of public cation. He thinks a Provincial university will speedily become a necessity.

Mr. J. W. Bell, in a letter to the Manitoba Free Press of the 23rd ult., speaking of Prof. Haanel's lecture on the Telephone in Faraday Hall, Victoria College, Cobourg, says that the hall was erected at a cost of \$25,000, and that its scientific apparatus was obtained at a cost of \$7,000 in Europe.

Prof. Haanel was educated at Breslau University will speedily become a necessity. practical writers on husbandry placed in the office of the Clerk of every County Council, or in some other accessible spot.

and yet it is only acentury ago that the first field was done; not then with tiles, but with bushes strawed over, on the farm of Sir Gerrard Vanneck (now Lord Hunting-field's). There is an old proverb in Suffolk, which I was told of when speaking of Canada thistles, and which I know by experience is applicable in principle to those pests, though it is not too generally troown

Cut your thistles before St. John, You will have two instead of one.

The Saints day is 24th, June. Another point that I have gleaned from my chief informant is that the strides made by Suffolk in that walk of life which is the only

collural College supported by public money. Or the same money expended on a mail library of the most modern and practical wires on husbandity placed in precision of the same money expended on precision of the same money expended on precision of the same part of the world of more to disseminate knowledge, which I presume is the object of a College. A Canadian reveiler in England, whose as the Tower, the Waxworks, the Hilliam of the State of the College of the State of t

stituency there has been a bias to postpone hard work under the idea that the elections will not take place until January, the sooner that idea is dismissed the better. It is sometimes Grit friend thought a good move, we are inclined, however, to think will prove to have been a bad one. The time has passed when tyrannical conduct such as that of necessary to communicate very rapidly with the leaders of a party, especially at election time, and concerted action may on occasion be of vital importance. This St. Just will be endured. We know that the object held in view, the helping implies much correspondence and work of the Dominion Government at the forthcoming elections, cannot be attainwhich can only be grappled by appointing some one person whose chief functions shall be to attend to such duties. ed, and the policy of violence will come back on its concoctors like a boomerang. If people will endure conduct like that of M. de Sr. Just they may as well dig a grave for Responsible Government. To this end Mr. J. A. MACDONELL, Barrister, of Glengarry, has been appointed Corresponding Secretary for the Province of Ontario. He is not new to the work, having been formerly Secretary to the Conservative Association in Toronto. He is a man of energy, and will be ready, when desired, to consult with the local leaders throughout the country.

January and so made its proceedings overlap those of the Dominion Parlia-THE COUP D'ETAT IN QUEBEC. ment, the interests of the Chamber IT is impossible alike for an individual would suffer, the smaller orb being or a nation to escape from the Nemesis eclipsed by the bigger. He refused to begets another, until growing out of the one fib we see a vast concatination of mendacity, so surely out of one false position there will arise a progeny of blundars illostly in a large state of the country. On its leader rests the responsibility. Although Canada grows more politics to the acre than any other country. blunders, illegalities, and it may be even crimes. We have frequently pointed out the unconstitutional state of things which has not so much existed as been rampant here ever since Reformers came into power. On this free soil, in this young country, we have had a repetition of the darkest days of the reign of George III. We have had the "power "behind;" we have had an inner and inner and semblies simultaneously grinding out legislation and filling the air with oratory. With six hundred and sixty-one

mischievousness of George Brown. Their unscrupulous talent for intrigue, determination to rule, and poverty of statesmanship, go hand in hand. Such a move as the Hon. Gro. Brown would with the superfluous duty of feeling the pulse of the country on the subject, has entered on its work with the slow and deliberate circumspection the Commismissioner of Public Works expected of it, and its report recommending certain it, and its report recommending certain the results of the public purse as a lot of Greek brigands.

But when the tuquoque is without truth when as we have frequently shown Greenwestives were economical where seem to have advised M. DE. St. Just to adopt is one that would have been dea to his heart who hated Fox and thwarted land a thorn in the side of the Empire. The organ in this city was very anxious lightly mentioned. Our correspon-dents and contemporaries were held up to reprobation because they called a a spade and to use STERNE's words a dirty action a dirty action. It is no longer possible to deny that the late Ministry were dismissed and adopting the words of one of George the Third's Ministers, M. deBoucherville, may say "never was Minister so dismissed",
never was a country so contemned;

THE ONTARIO ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Mowat was warned that if he

never was a country so contemned, never was a constitution so trampled on, never was a House of Parliament so trifled with before in the history of liberal institutions. "It was a splen-"did dodge" said a leading Reformer yesterday. "I only hope "Jory will be able to carry it through, "but I fear he won't." session; and a session costs the Province \$120,000. The finances are not in a satisfactory "did dodge" said a leading Reformer yesterday. "I only hope "Jory will be able to carry it through, "but I fear he won't."

What a nice spectacle was presented by the chamber yesterday. A Ministry with thirteen supporters on their side and facing an Opposition which crowded the opposite deaks enthusiastically supporting the dismissed statesmen. The late Ministry had the confidence of the expenditure \$2,595,000. No effort has been made by the Ministry either to live up to the economy its friends professed when in Opposition, or to meet the continued hard times by cutting down the outlay. Salaries have been increased and new offices created with experimental programment in this city had an article headed "More Taxes." It has had other articles so headed. The object is to frighten people by persistently reiterating that a wise protective policy means more taxes. The article is sublimely insincere, or sublimely insincere, or sublimely insincere, or sublimely insincered man in the country capable of obtaining overwhelmning majority of the House.

They marched from victory to victory.

A constitutional ruler had nothing to do

amounted to \$91,500, are \$130,000 this A constitutional ruler had nothing to do but to support the Government which had the confidence of a Parliament which had the confidence of the country. But to have a strong Conservative Government in Quebec was unpleasant at the present date to Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues or accomplices, and so it was determined to make a pretext of the railway bills to deprive the just and lawful depositories of power of their images of 40 per cent; and the figures of 40 per cent; and the figures of 1871 were outrageously high a Contingencies, \$19,300 then, are now to \$31,000. The Cabinet in those days in Cost \$20,800, allowing \$4,000 for Dr. Ryerson's salary; now it costs \$28,000. Civil Government has risen from 14,000 to \$158,000; the Administration of Justice from \$182,000 to \$295,000; so Immigration from \$29,000 to \$37,000.

lawful depositories of power of their immigration from \$29,000 to \$37,000, position. It is unnecessary to pile proof on proof of the unconstitutionality of the conduct of Lieutenant-Governor Sz.

1 Insulates from \$19,000 to \$299,000 to \$37,000, while the number of immigrants has decreased 75 per cent.; Education from 350,000 to \$545,000; Public Institutions maintenance from \$170,000 to \$507,000, and so on all the way through. HAM, MAY, TODD, are all at one on this head. All declare that a Lieutenant-Reformers are no respecters of hard times, and ignore the decent rule of Governor, or Governor, is not in the

Governor, or Governor, is not in the position of a Sovereign, but is rather an officer with powers limited by the terms of his Commission. If, therefore, a Sovereign acting in the manner M. Dr Sr. Just has done would offend against the spirit of the constitution, much more does a Lieut. Governor do so.

MAY, referring to Canada, says that our Government became in 1847 the image of that of England. Governors are described as bound to hold themselves apart from party. Theoretically he tells us the Grown has the right of veto, but he adds that neither in the colonies nor in England has the exercise of this right been found compatable will. Mr. Mowar has gained nothing in the House share the responsibility; and the "grab" of 1876 is neither of forgotten nor forgiven by the people.

It is difficult for an Opposition to make much headway against a Government which by the consent of its subservient majority throws its main duties upon irresponsible commissions or committees. But all things considered, Mr. Cameron and his associates have succeeded fairly well. Mr. Mowar has gained nothing in the House or the country, and his alliance with the men at Ottawa which he no longer cares to conceal will beyond any doubt lead to his downfall whether he goes with them or without them to the polls.

VIOLENT ASSAULTS

we wisk to secure good CLEB AGENTS at every Fost office in chands. Will see that cannot be send in to me the names and addresses of any they have being they will all greatly when in Torento we would be pleased to see you at our emec, and receive any aggressions or information, rembling lest they when in Torento we would be pleased to see you at our emec, and receive any aggressions or information you may have to impart.

The Deckip Mati.

The Deckip Mati.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1878.

ORGANIZATION.

EVERY day brings more convincing evidence that the elections will take place in June. But there will be no aurprise. Throughout the courage, which is often part of the most growth of the most gravitying for the missing the flows through the place in June. But there will be no aurprise. Throughout the courage, which is often part of the most growth of the most gravitying features of our political life. Local vitality is the surest guarantee of political vigour, as local assemblies—those noble walks and commons of a free people—are the best schools for statesmen. If in any constituency there has been a bias to post-pome hard work under the idea that the elections will not take place until the people look the service of the propose.

Street when the secure good CLEB AGENTS at the wealth to launch out. There is nothing to done to any people of the wind and parliamentary safety and the place in the political street of a list to the control of a quiet place and argued calmy over the secure of the most growth them? What is the use of electing majorities when a Lieutenant-Covernor, full of reform the majority and would have presented a little trouble in growth and would have presented a little trouble in growth and would have presented a little trouble in gr tures who compose the present Govern-ment to do if only they can succeed in keeping their places. Will the people look on and bear such conduct? What our

"YOU'RE ANOTHER."

"IF old BABY were to come back !" Don't you remember CHATS?" "Our opponents were just as bad." "Do you not recall that dreadful job of twenty years ago ?" "What kettle," cries the pot, "dares to call me black?" Such are the replies made by the Government to every damning charge which is proved against them. If their hypo-. crisy is dwelt on, they do not deny that they have been proved to be pretenders, but they cite the duplicity of some man who has been dead for twenty years. If their extravagance is pointed out—their reply is that other men were extravagent. Dilate on their inconsistency. travagant. Dilate on their inconsistency and they shout out "You're another." Show that they have defied law and decalled the Assembly together as late as graded parliamentary institutions—
"Are we the first," they exclaim.
Then they fall to abuse, and "You're
"another," is heard in strident tones. The fierce indignation which used at one time to be poured out against alleged extravagance, breaches of the inde-pendence of Parliament, gerrymandered contracts, coalitions, is now reserved for the individual who has the audacity to say a single word against such political

Let us suppose it was true that the Opposition had been guilty of offences such as those which bear down the Govsuch as those which bear down the Gov-ernment for the country, "You're "another" is no satisfactory reply. It is a confession of wrong to begin with, and a confession destitute of penitence, and bold with brazen effrontery. Indeed, it amounts to adenial of the very existence of political rectified, and the man, that young country, we have had a repetition of the darkest days of the reign of George III. We have had an inner and irresponsible Cabinet; we have had a self-willed man out of the House of Commons directing the affairs of the country and manipulating ministers and members. Indeed, there is a remarkable one. The Party in power, although professedly keen for parallel between the character and ability and mischievousness of George to undertake important measures in that direction, and the shelving in the country has to do man is so dangerous it is no satisfactory reply. It is a confession of wrong to begin with, and a confession destitute of penitence, and bold with brazen effrontery. Indeed, it amounts to adenial of the very existence of political rectitude, and the man that makes it as goods as says, "We know "we are what we are but we're all such "and such alike." Then clearly the first thing the country has to do in order to have any improvement is to get rid of men who have ceased even to believe in public virtue. No man is so dangerous such a right and you declare that we are sures in that direction, and the shelving of the movement for the abolition of tax as the man who is not only corrupt in exemptions was due as much to Mr. Mowar's timidity as to Mr. Frasze's opposition. The committee charged with the superfluous duty of feeling the

missioner of Public Works expected of it, and its report recommending certain reforms will scarcely be ready by the time the Chamber is dissolved. Meanwhile the Reform journals which were engaged in the abolition cause, have grown dumb; the Reform agitators no longer strive to secure converts or get up petitions; the Party, in fact, has abandoned the movement because its leaders are unequal to it. The Voters' List Act is a step in the right direction. The Tile Drainage measure is one of doubtful propriety from an economic point of view, while the Extramural bill will probably remain a dead letter. Practically, these are the only fruits of the session; and a session costs the Province

A FALSE CRY.

On Tuesday the organ of the Government in this city had an article headed

articles so headed. The object is to frighten people by persistently reiterating that a wise protective policy means more taxes. The article is sublimely insincere, or sublimely imbecile. It is hard for us to believe that there is a man in the country capable of obtaining access to a leading newspaper who could honestly write such absurdity as was in the Globe article under the head "More Taxes." We are, therefore, forced to conclude that the article is an unscrupulous attempt to bamboozle the people of this country. The attempt is also systematic. But we shall take care to point out the fallacies of our contemporary so often as its sage politicoeconomic scribes drivel about a subject they either misunderstand or misrepresent.

The Government, we are told, have determined to make no change in the tariff, and the refusal is based on the "common sense view" that when a tariff furnishes revenue enough there is no reason why it should be imcreased. True, if the sole object of a tariff is to furnish revenue. But this is the very point. The Opposition say a tariff is not only to furnish a revenue but to encourage native industries. It is argued that if the foreign competitor were kept out more taxes would have to be imposed—nay, we should have to be special power limits of the city power in the ci

also paying taxes, and the amount remaining to each labourer after he has paid his taxes, namely \$370, will be spent on numberless bakers, butchers, tailors, shoemakers, who would all be called into existence and pay taxes. A whole army of tax-payers would be employed by this \$15,000,000, and taxes being spread over a larger area would be reduced. How then about Protection meaning "more taxes?"

THE QUEBEC OUTRAGE. Lieut, Governor of Quebec had to give respecting his coup d'etat, will not find much comfort in the memoranda of his Honour which were read in the Quebec Assembly on Friday. Every constitutionalist, every lover of liberty and Responsible Government who reads the memoranda and the explanations made

in connection with them by M. Angers,

will ioin in the expression of amazement

and indignation to which The Mail and other Conservative journals have given Mr. Mackenzie's organs can no longer pretend that the DE BOUCHERVILLE Government resigned. The reasons for their dismissal so far as we can make them out are these:—That the Government were incurring large liabilities; that they were aiding railways on the South Shore instead of

concentrating their strength on the North Shore enterprises; that the expenses of Civil Government should have been reduced, certain increases seeming to his Honour to have been inopportune, and that his Cabinet did not consult him as fully as they should have done respecting the measures introduced by them, and had thereby brought him into conflict with the Legislature. We be-lieve these are all the reasons given in his Honour's letter of the 1st March. There is not a single one of them which is worthy a moment's consideration except the last, and it has been dragged in to juslast, and it has been dragged in to justify a foregone conclusion rather than to give a fair representation of the facts. We deny the right of the Lieut.-Governor of a Province to dictate to his Government in the arrogant and presumptuous spirit of M. Sr. Just's letter. It is for the Ministry to advise her Majesty's representative, not for him to advise his Ministers in the sense of that precious epistle. Grant what M. Sr. precious epistle. Grant what M. Sr. Just claims and there is an end to Con-

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

prophegies, too, most of all for the

month of February, furnishes fair oc-

casion for many a sarcasm, and the

unreflecting multitude may sneer to

their hearts' content at the too ambitious

Just claims and there is an end to Constitutional Government. In the noble words which he uttered at Halifax in 1873 Lord DUFFERIN set forth in the plainest way his responsibility to his Ministers so long as they were supported by Parliament. If were supported by Parliament. If the doctrine laid down by M. Sr. Just per swimming in a bucket of whiskey. is to be recognized as correct doctrine, then it is the Lieut.-Governor who

The Beston Advertiser, best informed of American papers on Canadian subjects, says of the Quebec crisis: "A new Govern says of the Quenec crisis: "A new Govern-ment, undeniably opposed politically to the majority of the people of the Province, in-stalled by the sole will of the Executive, granted a dissolution of Parliament and a fresh election, is certainly a novelty in a constitutionally governed country, and the result of the movement may well excite

What a session of the Dominion Parlia-

THE remarkable character of the present season, which has so far slipped away with very little of winter's severities, naturally enough provokes remark on weather and weather prophets. The failure of current weather

few who have essayed to tell before-hand what the weather was to be. To use a current American expression, we may say that this has been a bad year may say that this has been a bad year for weather prophets.

We need not, however, rush to the extreme of concluding that all attempts at predicting the weather are vanity. Our own meteorological service at Toronto has been very successful indeed, keeping within the limited range of probabilities for the next twenty-four hours. It is but a short range this, to be sure, but with the telegraph to spread warnings when given it is still sufficient to prevent many a shipwreck and dire The pay-list of the Pacific Railway survey is a singularly loose document. Here are a few names with the items attached :

(Continued from Second Page.)

Mr. Invine introduced a bill to provide that claims against railway companies for working expenses may be enforced by execution against railway property, and to authorize the appointment of receivers in authorize the appointment of receivers in the control of t

EDITORIAL NOTES The certificate of Chief Justice Young and Mr. Justice Desbarres settles the case of Mr. Jones v. Sir Hastings Doyle. and also a lease on lavourable terms of the Government line from Pembina to Winnipeg. He wished to know if there was any truth in these statements.

Mr. Mackenzie said if the hon. gentle-The Public Accounts Committee has sno ceeded in wringing from the Ministry the

cratic government this is a great and a sig-nal triumph for the popular cause. It is sad to read paragraphs like the fol lowing from the Arnprior Review:-"Quite a number of people in Arnprior and neigh-bourhood intend emigrating next spring to Dakota Territory in the United States. We are told on reliable authority that as

many as thirty families purpose going to that part of Uncle Sam's dominions from Bristol and vicinity as soon as navigation The Boston Advertiser says : - " Our oreign trade appears to be in the most flourishing condition, at least in the department of exports. The specie value of domestic exports during the month of January was close upon \$68,000,000, as compared with \$63,500,000 last year, which was up to that time the largest at least 1.

was up to that time the largest value ever reported for January trade." Alas, how Protection does kill off trade! It is now certain that Mr. John Lorne McDougall, M. P. will be appointed Auditor-General. He deserves well of his Party. His exertions in the cause of purity have been great. He has been twice unseated been great. He has been twice unseated for corrupt practices, and he was among the first of Reform politicians to introduce the practice of sending his election agents to the church doors on Sunday with a dip-

ing to England by cable, on the morning of the 5th inst., of a great storm which burst upon Northern and Central European coasts on the 8th. The prediction was fulfilled, and our enterpris-

more credit to the men who do the

work. This much it may be useful to remark at present, that while weather predictions of some kinds appear to be falling into discredit, what we may call

real, genuine, scientific weather pro-phecy is all the time attaining a greater

degree of certainty.

uch a right and you declare that we are living under an autocracy worse than that of Russia.

The increase in the cost of the Administration of Justice is one of the marvels of Reform economy :-

The Supreme Court, a new charge, is down for \$45,000, but what of the remain-

are a few names with the items attached:

"Jemmy," \$129; "Johnny," \$10;
"Martyr," \$50; "Old Charley," \$58;
"Peter," \$562; "Tom Ritchie," \$627;
"Sootchman," \$26, etc. Then come Neegon-bah-wum and a tribe of aborigines.
Thomas Nixon, Jr., also figures. Nixon, the elder, is paymaster, and last year he handled \$196,000.

Some of our Provincial contemporaries are discussing the question whether every able-bodied immigrant is really worth \$1.7000 to the country, as has been maintained by certain American authorities. We should say that every such new arrival is certainly a gain to the country, provided the country has work for him to do. But if, as has been the case with no small number of immigrants into Ontario, he goes to farm fabour for only one summer, or two at the most, and then with his family drops in on the Toronto charities as a permanent burden, then the country might better have paid a good round sum to have kept him away altogether.

Mr. Brown is of converse that the law

diction was fulfilled, and our enterprising and sensational contemporary is to be credited with the success. Of course it is only a great disturbance of which it can be predicted that it will live its progress across the Atlantic: smaller ones would be exhausted ere they got the length. If the "Herald "weather service"—or shall we say the Washington weather service an select for use such disturbances only as are likely to live across the Atlantic, and still be in force when they strike the West of Europe, so much the more credit to the men who do the

certain cases.

Mr. Mills introduced a bill respecting claims to lands of occupants in Manitoba; also, a bill relating to the transfer and registration of lands in the same Province.

Dr. SCHULTZ read a telegram in the Ottom. clares that a newspaper of that city contains an article declaring that Mr. Donald A. Smith and others had obtained control f the road between St. Paul and Pembina, and also a lease on favourable terms of the

Mr. MACKENZIE said if the hon gentle-man would put his question on the paper he would reply to him in the usual way. Mr. HAGGART moved the discharge of the order for a second reading of the bill respecting Dr. Stewart's deposit in the Kingston election case. He said the mat-ter would come up in another shape. Several questions were asked and anprivilege of enquiring how Mr. Thomas Nixon spent \$198,000 of the public money in the North-West. In these days of auto-

The MINISTER of MILITIA stated that it The MINISTER of MILITIA stated that it was not the intention of the Government to extend the period of annual drills to twenty-eight days, that they did not intend to establish three model training schools for cavalry and infantry, nor to raise brigades of garrison artillery at Quebec and Kingston.

Mr. PALMER denied that the policy of the Opposition was to increase taxation. Every Canadian had to deplore that the country was in that position that it was unable to meet its current expenditure, and it was equally to be deplored that the Government proved unequal to making both ends meet. The country, he contended, could be largely regulated by its fiscal arrangements. The tariff should be so regulated as to foster all the interests of the country, without unduly pressing upon any particuas to foster all the interests of the country, without unduly pressing upon any particular one. The end they desired to 'accomplish, he believed, would be secured by the adoption of the amendment of the right honourable member from Kingston, but the Ministerial party could not be expected to vote for it, if they felt like the member for South Oxford that the country is highly prosperous. It was said the Opposition wanted to rob the country. This position wanted to rob the country. This was nonsense. The revenue had to be placed in a man who. in two short years, could make history tell two such tales? In his (Mr. Charlton's) speech in 1876 he declared that an increased tariff was the only thing which would bring the United States to terms. He (Mr. Palmer) was certain they could not obtain a reciprocity treaty from the United States by favour. Our markets should be opened to them only for a fair quid pro quo. He attacked the Government for their general policy, and highly eulogized the character of the leaders of the Opposition.

Mr. Appleby spoke briefly in defence of the Government's fiscal policy.

the Government's fiscal policy.

Mr. Farrow said the hon. gentleman who had just spoken had said the depression was ten times greater in the United States than in Canada. Where was the proof of this? The failures in Canada were proportionately greater than in the United States. The hon, gentleman had said, too, that commerce should be like Christianity—no respector of persons, and knew no bounds. Now he (Mr. Farrow) had "Scotchman," \$26, etc. Then come Neegon-bah-wum and a tribe of aborigines. Thomas Nixon, Jr., also figures. Nixon, the elder, is paymaster, and last year he handled \$198,000.

Judging from their utterances with respect to Sir Edmund Head and Lord Dufferin, it is safe to say that if M. St. Just were a Tory and M. De Boucherville a Grit, Mr. Brown and his followers would be out in the country to-day shouting "murder." Sir Edmund kept a Reform minority out of power and was a tyrant. M. St. Just thrust a Conservative majority out of office and he is held to be a faithful guardian of the constitution. So true it is that much depends on the ownership of the gored ox.

Some of our Previousle sections of the policy of Protection against the largest that much depends on the ownership of the gored ox. Some of our Provincial contemporaries Province of the Dominien. He went into

ened policy. It was not until 1860 that the duty was taken off silk, Mr. Gladstone having refused to take it off before on the ground that to do so would unfairly oppress the operatives. It was removed when the industry was strong enough alone. Returning to Mr. Charlton, he criticized his recent speech at some length, and quoted from the recently delivered in angural of Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, to show that the manufacturing industries of that State had suffered but slightly during receiving such small ground as they had lost. What he desired was to see this portion of North America made the New England of the continent. He was amazed to hear the Finance Minister say that it was undesirable that large cities sho grow up in the Dominion. duty of from 50 to 60 per cent. Was this not what the Finance Minister called legal ized robbery? If not, he did not know what was. He concluded by urging the policy of retaliation set forth in the conclusion of the amendment now before the

Mr. Domville expressed himself as in tariff.
Mr. Kirk expressed the opinion that the American tariff had driven American ships from the ocean.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Perry, Haddow, and McDonald

The vote was then taken with the following sult on the amendment:—Yeas 77, nays 114:—

The vote was then taken with the following sult on the amendment:—Yeas 77, nays 114:—

YEAS—Messrs. Baby, Benoit, Blanchet, Bol Bourheau, Bowell, Brooks, Brown, Bunster, Cron, Carron, Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Coupal, rier, Cuthbert, Daoust, DeCosmos, Desjard Dewdney, Domville, Donahue, Dugas, Fargugon, Flesher, Fraser, Gibbs (North Onta Gibbs (South Ontario), Gill, Haggart, Harw Hurteau, Jones (Leeds), Kirkpatrick, Lange (Kingston), McDonald (Cape Broton), McDonald (Edingston), McDonald (Cape Broton), McDonald (Cap Taise brigades of garrison artillery at Quebec and Kingston.

The Premier stated that the Welland Canal would be opened on 3rd May. He refused to say whether it is the intention of the Government to lay before the House during the present session an order-in-Council granting a subsidy or bonus to the Canada Central Railway Company, or any other railway company, under the provisions of section 14 of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Act of 1874.

Tuesday, March 12.

M. Laurier gave notice of a motion that on a future day the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider a resolution respecting the Customs duty imposed on imported malt.

Mr. Palmer denied that the policy of the Opposition was to increase taxation. Every Canadian had to denlore that the country Wallace (Albert), Weight (Ottawa), Wright (Pontiac)—Total 77.

Navs—Messrs. Appleby, Archibald, Aylmer, Bais, Barthe, Bechard, Berriar, Biegar, Ball, High Barthe, Bechard, Berriar, Biegar, Ball, Rorden, Gorden, Cosk, Davis, Dawson, De St. Georges, Devber, Dymond, Christie, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Cook, Davis, Dawson, De St. Georges, Devber, Dymond, Ferris, Fiset, Fieming, Flynn, Forbes, Frechette, Garriar, Barthe, Bechard, Berriar, Biggar, Blain, Cook, Davis, Dawson, De St. Georges, Devber, Dymond, Christie, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Cook, Davis, Dawson, De St. Georges, Devber, Dymond, Ferris, Fiset, Fieming, Flynn, Forbes, Frechette, Gheral, Christie, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Cook, Davis, Dawson, De St. Georges, Devber, Dymond, Ferris, Fiset, Fieming, Flynn, Forbes, Frechette, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Cook, Davis, Dawson, De St. Georges, Devber, Dymond, Ferris, Fiset, Fieming, Flynn, Forbes, Frechette, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Cook, Davis, Dawson, De St. Georges, Devber, Dymond, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Cook, Davis, Dawson, De St. Georges, Devber, Dymond, Church, Cook, Davis, Dawson, De St. Georges, Devber, Dymond, Church, Cook, Davis, Dawson, De St. Georges, Devber, Dymond, Church, Cook, Davis, Dawson, De St. Georges, Devber, Dymond, Church, Cook, Da

WEDNESDAY, March 13. The House went into Committee on Mr. Dymond's bill to provide that persons charged with common assault shall become competent as witnesses their own behalf. Mr. Dymond said the bill as amended

imited its operations to cases where the prisoner was tried without a jury. Mr. Kirkpatrick thought witnesses in such cases should be compellable, as well as Sir John MacDonald spoke generally

against the bill, particularly objecting to a wife being a competent witness in a case in which her husband was interested. After further brief discussion, the bil the third reading being delayed for some days at the suggestion of Sir John Macdon

The adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Langevin for returns respecting cer-tain tenders for Welland Canal work was resumed by Mr. Archibald, who resumed by Mr. Archibald, who made some remarks defending the action of himself and friends in their investigation of the Northern railway affairs last session.

Mr. Bowell complained that Mr. Mialls' report had been suppressed, and referred to the way in which the "Proton" outrage report had been manipulated by the Grit leaders in the Local Legislaby the Grit leaders in the Local Legisla-ture. Originally it was a report condemn-ing Mr. McKellar. It was eventually changed into a whitewashing report. The "speak now" Committee was treated in the same way. He referred to Mr. Blake's letter to Mr. Mackenzie in the Goderich harbour matter, and his famous "speak ingly very innocent words might mean a great deal.

Mr. GUTHRIE denied that there was any

partiality shown by the Ministerial mem-bers in the Northern railway investiga-Mr. MILLS defended Mr. Blake in the Mr. MILLS defended Mr. Blake in the
"speak now" and other matters.
Mr. FARROW was of opinion that the
Government party had better not stir these
matters up. They only made them muddier. There was no defence of the
Goderich harbour job to be made.
Mr. CARTWRIGHT made some remarks in
defence of the Premier's action respecting
this work.

this work.
Sir John MacDonald said it was absurd Sir John Macdonald said it was absurd of the Government to be continually eaying that the late Government had done this and that, and justifying their own corrupt acts by that sort of defence. It was not a question of what the late Government had done, but what the present Government had done and were doing. Was the lowest tender in the Goderich harbour case properly or improperly rejected? The Minister of Public Works could not escape responsibility by hiding himself behind his ter of Public Works could not escape re-sponsibility by hiding himself behind his subordinates. Were Mr. Blake's letter harmless, it might be justifiahle. The Premier evidently regarded it as a man-date, and it cost the country \$30,000. The Opposition would not be the guardians of the country's interests if they did not hold the Ministry to account for this trans-cation.

action.

Mr. Mackenzie defended the job in hi usual coarse way, alleging that Sir John Macdonald was not manly enough to make a charge.
Mr. Casey made some remarks. Mr. LANDERKIN followed.
Mr. MacDougall (Renfrew) moved the ljournment of the debate.
The motion was carried and the House

ONTARIO ASSEMBLY.

Hardy's bill to amend the Licence Act,

WEDNESDAY, March

Third Legislature---Third Session

for other purposes, was read a third time.

Mr. Parder's bill respecting aid to certain rails

ras read a second time.

The House went into concurrence in the reg

the Committee of Supply. iscreditable to the publisher, and after the House an assurance that no be made in respect of it out of th funds."

The amendment was lost on the following vision:

Yaas—Messrs. Appleby, Ballantyne, Baxt Bonfield, Chisholm, Clarke (Norfolk), Cla (Wellington), Cole, Crooks, Currie, Dawson, Ferr Finlayson, Fraser, Gibson, Graham, Grant, Han Hardy, Hay, Hodgins, Hunter, Lane, Ly McOraney, McMahon, Massie, Master, Miller, Mow O'Donoghue, Pardee, Patterson (York), Paxt Robinson, Ross, Sexton, Sinclair, Snetsing Springer, Striker, Watterworth, Widdiff Williams, Wilson, Wood—46.

NAYS—Messrs, Baker, Barr, Bell, Boulter, Brod Brown, Calvin, Cameron, Code, Coutts, Creight Deacon, Flesher, Grange, Harkin, Kean, Lauc Long, Macdougall (Middlesex), Macdougall (Sime McGowan, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, O'Sulliv Patterson (Essex), Preston, Richardson, Sc. Tooley, Wigle, Wills—32.

On the resolution to concur in the item of \$4, for expenses of works at the Central Prison, Mr. WILLS moved that while concurring in said resolutions this. House desires to express opinion, first, that all moneys required for the pment of labour and material set forth in the pay for such work should be entrusted to some responde person, who shall be liable, and produce vouchers for the correct disbursement of the san second, that each of such pay lists shall be veriby the oath or declaration of the foreman or ot person in charge of the works, which certifica shall state the amount of the said pay lists, and some general manner) the work and material for payment of which the moneys are required; thi that the engineer, architect, or other chief super tendent of the works shall also certify the gene correctness of the pay lists by his signature.

Mr. CLARKE (Wellington) moved in amendme to the amendment that all after the first wo "that," be struck out and the following substitus and added to the original resolution:—"The prections now taken by the Public Works Departm with reference to pumpen of wages, and payme for work done under the immediate supervision the Denartment are in the compline of the san second. with reference to payment of wages, and paym for work done under the immediate supervisio the Department are in the opinion of this He satisfactory and reasonably sufficient."

The amendment was lost on the following The amendment was lost on the following vision:—

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Baxter, Bethune, F. field, Chisholm, Clarke (Wellington), Cole, Crocurrie, Dawson, Deroche, Ferris, Finlayson, Fra Gibson, Graham, Haney, Hardy, Hargraft, F. Hodgins, Hunter, Lane, Lyon, McCraney, McMal Massie, Master, Miller, Mowat, O'Donoghue, Par Patterson (York), Paxton, Robinson, Ross, Sex Sinelair, Snetsinger, Springer, Striker, Watterwo Widdfield, Williams, Wilson, Wood—46.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Barr, Bell, Boulter, Bro Brown, Calvin, Cameron, Code, Coutts, Creigh Deacon, Flesher, Grange, Harkin, Kean, Latong, McDougall (Middlesex), Macdougall (Sim McGowan, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, O'Sulli Patterson (Essex), Preston, Scott, Tooley, W Wills.—31.

McGowan, Meredith, merrica, moin,
Patterson (Essex), Preston, Scott, Tooley,
Wills.—31.
The items of \$4,000, for expenses of works. Mr. MERRICK moved in amendment that Mr. MERRICK moved in amendment that the solution be not now concurred in, but referred to Committee of the Whole, with instruction reduce the item by \$30,000, so as not to leaver a sum as \$50,000 to be expended at the whim of the Government, it being in oppose to principles formerly enunciated that no large penditure of money should be made without a dvote of Parliament sanctioning the particular a cation and appropriation.

Mr. HODGINS moved in amendment to spendiment that all words after the first (in the content of the con amendment that all words after the first the amendment be struck out, and the substituted in lieu thereof:—"This Hou during the last and present Parliament, sum of \$50,000 for unforeseen and unp penses, considers that no necessity ha reducing the usual appropriation."

penses, considers that no necessity has arisen reducing the usual appropriation."

The amendment to the amendment was carrithe following division:—

YEAS—Messrs. Appleby, Ballantyne, Ba Bethune, Mesras. Appleby, Ballantyne, Ba Bethune, Concis, Currie, Dawson, Deroche, Ferris, Finla Gibson, Graham, Hardy, Hargraft, Hay, Hochunter, Lane, Lyon, McCraney, McGowan Mahon, Massie, Master, Mowat, O'Donoghue, Pe Patterson (York), Paxton, Robinson, Ross, Se Sinclair, Snetsinger, Striker, Watterworth, Vfield, Wilson, Wood—42.

NAYS—Messrs, Baker, Barr, Boulter, Broder vin, Cameron, Code, Coutts, Creighton, De Flesher, Harrin, Kean, Lauder, Long, McD (Middlesex), Macdougall (Simcoe), Meredith, rick, O'Sullivan, Patterson (Essex), Preston, Tooley, Wills—25.

Mr. MOWAT moved that this House will ne solve itself into a Committee to consider the fing resolution:—

Resolved—That this House doth ratify and cur in an order-in-Council, approved by the tennant-Governor, on the 4th March, 1878, Order is to the effect following:—

"Upon consideration of the report of the hable the Attorney-General, dated 20th Feb. 1878, with reference to the estate of the latter Marcer, which has escheated to the for the benefit of the Frovince, the Commit Council advise that out of the said Andrew Marcer, which has escheated to the for the benefit of the Frovince, the Commit Council advise that out of the said Andrew Marcer, which has escheated to the for the benefit of the Frovince, the Commit Council advise that out of the said Andrew Marcer, which has escheated to the for the benefit of the Frovince, the Commit Louncil advise that out of the said Andrew Marcer; the purchase of the lots in the township of Etol containing one hundred and fifty acres, in of which the late Mit. Mercer, junior, and his with all usual trusts and conditions in that hand that a further sum of fifteen thousand in stocks or securities be transferred to ten late of Andrew Mercer, junior, and his with all usual trusts and conditions in that hand that a further sum of fif

and fifty acres, the said Andrew Mercer, have the option of a further sum of ten the dollars in stocks or securities, being investoresaid, making the whole amount thirty the dollars.

The Committee further advise that out residue of the said estate the sum of ten the dollars be appropriated towards the erection for the said estate the sum of ten the dollars be appropriated towards the erection for the said estate the sum of ten the dollars be appropriated towards the erection with the Toronto General Hospital, to be "The Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary in con with the Toronto General Hospital, to be "The Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformat Females," such institution to be maintain summared in the same way as the reformat Females, "such institution to be maintain managed in the same way as the reformat Females, "trespective of age.

The Committee further advise that this be not acted upon, unless approved by resoft the Legislative Assembly."

The amount of the estate, be said, could he ascertained, as part of it was represented by mortgages, debts, &c., but it was probably than \$140,000. This money, owing to there no will, fell to the Province. The Governme posed to make a certain allowance to a your a natural son of Andrew Mercer, and devrest to founding some public institution course, however, could not be taken we thorough judicial investigation. Mr. Moviewed in detail the law proceedings taken nection with the case. There had been some said, as to whether the young man, when a party to an attempted impositio Court, ought to receive anything, but Mowet) wished to deal with him in a hungenerous manner. The intention of the ment was to settle on the young man and hit the sum of \$30,000, and he would also have farm. \$10,000 would be given towards the ement of an eye and ear infirmary connected with the Toronto hospital. More be required for such a building but the true offered to execute the work for that amou sum of \$30,000 would be appropriated for pose of establishing a reformatory for the Government were foll

arr. MOWAT said that the expressed the deciseed was to provide for his son him a farm. He had said he did not ca arne of the rest of his money. The motion was carried, and the House Committee to consider the resolution. Mr. CAMERON saked if the House Committee to consider the resolution.

Mr. CAMERON asked if the House n amendment to the resolution, would the ment adopt the resolution as amended?

Mr. MOWAT said the Government would clive the resolution in its entirety.

Mr. MACDOUGALL said that he had a siderable interest in the case before it well courts, and at the very outset he was said the proceedings in the Court of Chance not prove successful. In fact it was we that the case could not end satisfactorily if brought before the Court, because, in place, the late Mr. Mercer had no heir as of law; and, in the second place, because man was not born in lawful marriage. W proposed to bring the matter before the Chancery his (Mr. Macdougall's) advice against it. He refused to take any action proposal. On the contrary, however, a tinguished legal gentlemen advised the chrought betore the Court. The Attorne in spite of the advice of these legal gentian that the young man had entered in spite of the advice of these legal gentian in the young man with the same feeling attorney-General did. He (Mr. Macdougth; or misconduct, or any other criwould dissentitle him to a fair considera father's cetate. Before legislating in reseastate, he thoughtit was very important House should use due consideration, and had lost. What he desired was to see this portion of North America made the New England of the continent. He was amazed to hear the Finance Minister say that it was undesirable that large cities should grow up in the Dominion. Why, there could be no great country without great commercial centres. He dealt with the question of petroleum, showing that this free trade Government had legislated to protect this article with a duty of from 50 to 60 per cent. Was this not what the Finance Minister called legalized robbery? If not, he did not know what was. He concluded by urging the policy of retaliation set forth in the conclusion of the amendment now before the Mr. Domville expressed himself as in favour of a wholesome readjustment of the

American tariff had driven American ships from the ocean.

The debate was continued by Messrs.
Perry, Haddow, and McDonald (Cape

The vote was then taken with the following result on the amendment:—Yeas 77, nays 114:—Yeas—Messrs. Baby, Benoit, Blanchet, Bolduc, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brooks, Brown, Bunster, Cameron, Carron, Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Coupal, Currier, Cuthbert, Daoust, DeCosmos, Desjardines, Dewdney, Domville, Donahue, Dugas, Farrow, Ferguson, Flesher, Fraser, Gibbs (North Ontario), Gibbs (South Ontario), Gill, Haggart, Harwood, Hurteau, Jones (Leeds), Kirkpatrick, Langevin, Lanthier, Little, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Kingston), McDonald (Cape Breton), McDougall (Three Rivers), McKay (Colchester), MacMillan, McCallum, McCarthy, McQuade, Masson, Methot, Monteith, Montplaiser, Mousseau, Orton, Ouimet, Palmer, Pinsonneault, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Pope (Queen's, P. E. I., Robillard, Robinson, Robitalile, Rochester, Rouleau, Roy, Ryan, Schultz, Short, Stephenson, Thompson (Cariboo), Tupper, Wade, Wallace (Norfolk), Wright (Ottawa), Wright (Pontiac)—Total 77. Short, Stephenson, Thompson (Cariboo), Tupper, Wade, Walace (Norfolk), Wright (Ottawa), Wright (Pontiac)—Total 77.

NAYS—Messrs. Appleby, Archibald, Aylmer, Bain, Barthe, Bechard, Bernier, Bertram, Blegar, Blain, Borden, Borron, Bourassa, Bowman, Boyer, Brouse, Buell, Burk, Burpec (St. John), Burpec (St. John), Carmichael, Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cheval, Christie, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Cook, Davis, Dawson, De St. Georges, DeVeber, Dymond, Ferris, Fiset, Fleming, Flynn, Forbes, Freehette, Galbraith, Geoffrion, Gibson, Gillies, Gilmor, Goudge, Greenway, Guthrie, Haddow, Hagar, Hall, Highbotham, Holton, Horton, Huntington, Irving, Jette, Jones (Halifax), Kerr, Killam, Kirk, Lafiamme, Lajoie, Landerkin, Langlois, Laurier, Macdonald (Toronto), Macdonnell (Inverness), Macdougall (Elgin), McDougall (Renfrew), MacKay (Cape Breton), Mackenzie, McCraney, McGregor, McIntyre, McIssae, McNab, Malouin, Metcalf, Mills, Norris, Oliver, Paterson, Perry, Pettes, Pickard, Pouliot, Power, Ray, Richard, Roscoe, Ross (Durham), Rose (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Rymal, Scatcherd, Scriver, Shibley, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith (Peeh, Smith (Westmoreland), Snider, St. Jean, Tisschereau, Thompson (Haldimand), Thomson (Welland), Trow, Wallace (Albert), Wood, Yeo, Young—Total 114.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Dymond's bill to provide that persons charged with common assault shall become competent as witnesses in their own behalf. ed. could Mr. Dymond said the bill as amended limited its operations to cases where the prisoner was tried without a jury.

Mr. Kirkpatrick thought witnesses in such cases should be compellable, as well as ed by the Sir John Macdonald spoke generally

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against the bill, particularly objecting to a wrife being a competent witness in a case in which her husband was interested.

After further brief discussion, the bill passed through committee, the motion for the third reading being delayed for some ist home

Mr. Langevin for returns respecting cer-tain tenders for Welland Canal work was resumed by Mr. Archibald, who made some remarks defending the action of himself and friends in their investigation of the Northern railway affairs last session.

Mr. Bowgll complained that Mr. Mialls' report had been suppressed, and referred to the way in which the "Professed to t referred to the way in which the "Pro-

ton" outrage report had been manipulated by the Grit leaders in the Local Legislature. Originally it was a report condemn-ing Mr. McKellar. It was eventually changed into a whitewashing report. The "speak now" Committee was treated in the same way. He referred to Mr. Blake's letter to Mr. Mackenzie in the Goderich harbour matter, and his famous "speak now" message, and remarked that seem-ingly very innocent words might mean a great deal.
Mr. GUTHRIE denied that there was any

than in the Mr. MILLS Gerended Mr. Diagon in a speak now" and other matters.
Mr. Farrow was of opinion that the Government party had better not stir these matters up. They only made them muddier. There was no defence of the Columbia hashow ich to be made. ald be like matters up. They only made them muddier. There was no defence of the Goderich harbour job to be made.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT made some remarks in defence of the Premier's action respecting

partiality shown by the Ministerial members in the Northern railway investiga-

of the Government to be continually saying that the late Government had done this and that, and justifying their own corrupt acts by that sort of defence. It was not a acts by that sort of defence. It was not a question of what the late Government had done, but what the present Government had done and were doing. Was the lowest tender in the Goderich harbour case properly or improperly rejected? The Minister of Public Works could not escape responsibility by hiding himself behind his subordinates. Were Mr. Blake's letter harmless it might be interfall. The of the Mari-He was willharmless, it might be justifiable. The Premier evidently regarded it as a mandate, and it cost the country \$30,000. He went into res of the The Opposition would not be the guardians of the country's interests if they did not hold the Ministry to account for this transthe present way, advocat-hat the rich-

usual coarse way, alleging that Sir John Macdonald was not manly enough to make en who are a charge.
Mr. Casey made some remarks. Mr. Landerkin followed.
Mr. Macdougall (Renfrew) moved the

djournment of the debate.

The motion was carried and the House Ministerial

So speaks oftentimes the sufferer from Dyspepsia. After eating, it seems as if there was a veritable ball of fire running up and down through the stomach. If he eats much he feels it; if he don't eat much cised the he feels it. It destroys his enjoyment of for many life. If the dector be really desirons of he reess it. It destroys his enjoyment of life. If the dector be really desirous of earning his patient he should not experiment with the sufferer, he should necessary or build up hould not be ing machine, m of productions of the sufferer of the sufferer of the sufferer, he should recommend him to use Peruvian Syrop, whose merits have been tested so long, and always satisfactorily. Balls of fire in the stomach and Peruvian Syrop can't dwell together. Send to your druggist; he keeps it always ready; and try it. It will work like a charm. sing machine.

The other day the wife of Mr. J. B. Mc. Kay, of the North American Hotel, Woodstock, eloped with a man named Lorenso All, a painter by trade, who has been about town for nearly two years. The Review says that when Mrs. McKay left she said that she was going to visit a cousin in London. All had left about a week previous. From information received after his wife's departure, Mr. McKay's suspicions were aroused, and he took the next train and followed her westward. He went to the residence of his wife's cousin, where she said she was going, but she had never been there. The conduct of the woman is most unaccountable, as she and her husband had always lived happily to gether. Mr. McKay is left with two young children, and he has the heartfelt sympathy of all who know him, in the the great agenious pro-false name, a , an enlight-

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CLIMPSES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Belford's Magazine for March contains very interesting article on Constantinople from which we make a few extracts and take some illustrations.

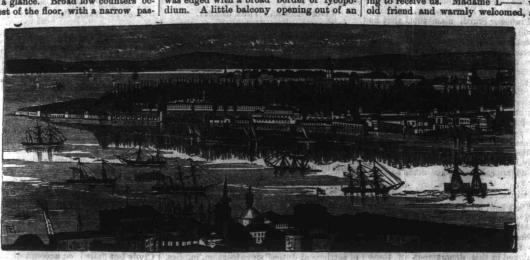
We sailed from Trieste in the Venus, with a very agreeable captain, who had been all over the world and spoke English

perfectly. There were very few passen-gers—only one lady besides myself, and gers—only one lady besides myself, and she was a bride on her way to her new pretty young Austrian, only seventeen, she had! Her mother was a Viennese, and her father a wealthy Englishman what could have induced them to their pretty young daughter ich a man? He was a to such a man? He was a Greek by descent, but had always lived in Constantinople. Short, stout, cross-eyed, with a most sinister expression of countenance, old enough to be her father, the contrast was most striking. His wife seemed very happy, however, and remarked in a ent tone that her husband was wore a red fez cap, which was, to say the least, "not becoming" to his "style of

Our stateroom was on the main deck, with a good-sized window admitting plenty of light and air, and the side of the ship was not so high but we could see over and have a fine view of the high rocky coast we were skirting-so much pleasanter than the under-deck staterooms, where at best you only get a breath of fresh air and a one-eyed glimpse out of the li tle portholes in fine weather, and none at all in a storm. Imagine, therefore, my disgust when, ou returning from our trip on shore at Corfu I found twilight pervading our delightful stateroom, caused by an awning being stretched from the edge of the deck over-head to the side of the ship, and underneath this tent, encamped beneath my window, the lesser wives, children, and slaves of an old Turk who was returning to Constantinople with his extensive family! His two principal wives were in staterooms down below, and invisible. Well, if I had lost the view from my stateroom of the grand mountainous coast of Greece, I had an opportunity of study-ing one phase of Oriental manners and costume at my leisure. There were three pale, sallow-looking women of twenty or twenty-five years of age, with fine black eyes—their only attraction; two old shrivelled hags; four fat, comfortable, coal-black slave women; and several chil-dren. They had their finger nails coloured yellow, and all, black and white, wore over rajas quilted sacques of woollen and calico coming down below the knee, and tronsers that bagged over, nearly covering the control of the con that bagged over, nearly covering their feet, which were cased in slippers, though one of the negresses rejoiced in gorgeous yellow boots with pointed toes. The children had their hair cut close, and wore their warm sacques down to their feet, made of the gayest calico I ever saw—large figures or broad stripes of red, yellow and green. The boys were distinguished by red fez caps, and the girls wore red fez caps, and the girls wore a coloured handkerchief as a tur-ban. They covered the deck with beds and thick comforters, and on these they



meriting constitutional. We made our way through the dirty stream and marrow allays to the Rhind dirty stream and marrow allays to the Rhind dirty stream and the stream an



Seraglie Point.

sage leading between from the street to the back part of the shop, and counters and shelves are covered with tempting fruits and nuts. Orange boughs with the fruit on, decorate the front and ceiling of the shop, and over all presides a venerable Turk. In the evening the shop is lighted by a torch, which blazes and smokes and gives a still more picturesque appearance to the proprietor and his surroundings. You stand in the street and make your over their dress the ferraga, or cloak, without which no Turkish woman stirs abroad.

You stand in the street and make your purchase, looking well to your bargains, for the old fellow, with all his dignity, will not hesitate to cheat a "dog of a Christian" if he can. From every dark alley as we walked along several dogs wouldrush out, bark violently, and after following us a little way slink back to their own quarter again. Each alley and none venture on the domain of their neighbours. During the day they sleep, lying about the streets so stupid that they will hardly move; in fact, horses and donkeys girls wore as a turleck with beds on these they. When it was fierce as those of Stamboul. They soon learn to know the residents of their own streets and vicinity, and bark only at strangers.

Quite a pretty English garden has been added to the kitchen, so that on warm evenings dinner was easily served in the cool fresh air of the roof. The view on warm evenings dinner was easily served in the cool fresh air of the roof. The view on warm evenings dinner was easily served in the cool fresh air of the roof. The view on warm evenings dinner was easily served in the cool fresh air of the roof. The view on warm evenings dinner was easily served in the cool fresh air of the roof. The view on the cool fresh air of the roof. The view from here was magnificent—the Golden Horn, Stamboul with its mesques and white minarets, and beyond the Sea of Marmora. Where a woman's life is so much spent in the house, such a place for air and exercise is much to be prized, but I fear my pretty I is much to be prized, but I fear my pretty I is much to be prized, but I fear my pretty was a turle with the doss of their own attention on the roof. The view from here was magnificent—the Golden Horn, Stamboul with its mesques and white minarets, and beyond the Sea of Marmora. Where a woman's life is so much spent in the house, such a place for air and exercise is much to be prized, but I fear my pretty I is much to be prized, but I fear my pretty was a turle with beds to their own quarter again. Each alley and none venture on the domain of their neighbours. Our pretty

Strangers.

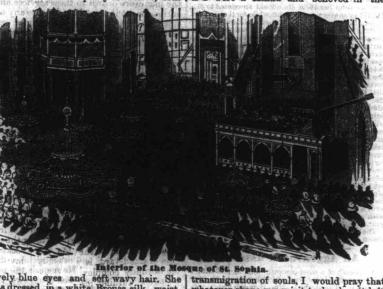
Quite a pretty English garden has been laid out in Pera, commanding a fine view of the Bosphorus. There is a coffee-house in the centre, with tables and chairs out the centre, with tables and chairs out the centre, with tables and chairs out the Sultan lives in a palace on the Bosphorus. There is a coffee-house in the centre, with tables and chairs out the Seraglio we drove to St. Sophia. Stamboul can boast of one fine side, where you can sip your coffee and phia. Stamboul can boast of one fine enjoy the view at the same time. The street, and a few others that are wide. Turks make coffee quite differently from us. The berry is carefully roasted and then reduced to powder in a mortar. A brass cup, in shape like a dice-box with a long handle, is filled with water and brought to a boil over a brazier of coals: the coffee is placed in a similar brass dice-box and the boiling water poured on it. This boils up once, it is then poured into a delicate little china cup half the size of an after-dinner coffee-cup, and for a saucer you have what resembles a miniature bouquet-holder of silver or gilt filigree. If you take it in true Turkish style, you will drink your coffee without sugar, grounds and all the time by the Turks. The cafes are frequent, where they sit curled up on the divans dreamily smoking

were placed at intervals along the top of the parapet. Part of the roof was covered with a light wooden awning, and a dumb-waiter connected with the kitchen, so that

When the Go



two wives were young and very attractive women. One, with a pale clear complexion, dark hair and eyes, quite came up to my idea of an Oriental beauty. Not content, idea of an Oriental beauty. Not content, however, with her good looks, she had her eyebrows darkened, while a delicate black line under her eyes, and a little well applied rouge and powder (I regret to confess) made her at a little distance a still more brilliant beauty. I doubt if any women understand the use of cosmetics as well as these harem ladies. Her dress was a bright-cherry silk the Her dress was a bright-cherry silk, the waist cut low in front, the skirt reaching to her knees. Trousers of the same and slippers to match, complete her costume.



from a friend, a trip to the bazaar, and a drive, if they possess a carrige, or a row in a caique to the Sweet Waters on Sunday. This is the life of a Turkish woman of rank.

We started for our first visit to the bazaar, crossing the Golden Horn to Stamboul by the old bridge, which has sunk so in places that you feel as if a ground-swell had been somehow consolidated and was doing service of a bridge; up through the narrow streets of Stamboul, now standing aside to let a string of donkeys pass loaded with large stones fastened by ropes to their pack-addles, or stepping into a doorway to let a dozen small horses go by with their loads of boards, three or four planks strapped on each side, one end sticking out

strapped on each side, one end sticking out in front higher than their heads, and the in front higher than their heads, and the other dragging on the ground, scraping along and raising such a dust that you are not at all sure some neighbouring lumbers yard has not taken it into its head to walk of bodily. Fruit-vendors scream their wares, Turksh officers on magnificent Arab horses pranee by, and the crowd of strange and picturesque costumes bewilders you; and through all the noise and confusion glide the silent veiled women. One almost doubts one's own identity. I was suddenly recalled to my senses, however, by a gentle thump on the elbow, and turning beheld the head of a diminutive donkey. I supposed it to be a donkey: the head, tail, and feet, which were all I could see of it, led me to believe it was one of these much-abused animals. The rest of its body was lost to sight in the voluminous tobes of a corpulent Turk; and, as if he robes of a corpulent Turk; and, as if he were not load enough for one donkey, behim sat a small boy holding his "baba's" robe very tight lest he should slide off over the donkers. the donkey's tail. I looked around for Bergh or some member of a humane so-ciety, but no one except ourselves seemed slippers to match, complete her costume. to see anything unusual. I thought The other wife was equally attractive, with if I were a Hindu and believed in the

The control of the co



from time to time held forth on the enormities of pie-eating, and given the American people "particular fits" for their addiction to it. Now, while I fully endorse all I ever heard said on the subject, I beg leave to remark that the Americans are not the worst offenders in this way. If you want to see pastry, come to Constantinople: seeing will satisfy you—you won't risk a taste. Mutton is largely eaten, and the mutton fat is used with flour to make the crust, which is so rich that the grease fairly oozes out and "smells to heaven." Meat-pies are in great demand. The crust is baked alone in a round flat piece, and laid out on a counter, which is soon very laid out on a counter, which is soon very greasy, ready to be filled. A large dish of hash is also ready, and when a customer calls, the requisite amount of meat is hash is also ready, and when a customer calls, the requisite amount of meat is clapped on one side of the paste, the other half doubled over it, and he departs eating his halfmoon-shaped pie. On the counters you see displayed large egg-shaped forms of what look like layers of tallow and cooked meat, cheesy-looking cakes of many kinds, and an endless variety of confectionery. The sweetmeats are perfection, the fresh Turkish paste with

the Greeks and Armenians keep Sunday. The indolent government officials, glad of an excuse to be idle, keep all threathat is, they refrain from that is, they refrain from the second se

business—so there are only four days out of the sever in which anything is ac One of the great sights is to see the Sultan go to the mosque; so one Friday we took a caique and were

like a round hitching-post with a fez cap carved on the top. Weeds and rank wild-flowers cover the ground, and over all sway the dark, stiff cypresses.

A little way down the street is a Turkish pastry-shop. Lecturers and writers have from time to time held forth on the enormities of piecesting and given the Amerimities of piecesting and given the Amerimidal way and the street is a cap thin white veil, which conceals only in part and greatly enhances her beauty. You think your "dream of fair women" real issed, and go home and rave of Eastern peris. Should some female friend who has visited a harem, and seen these radiant beauties face to face, mildly suggest that paint, nowder, and the

what look like layers of tallow and cooked meat, cheesy-looking cakes of many kinds, and an endless variety of confectionery. The sweetmeats are perfection, the fresh Turkish paste with almonds in it melts in your mouth, and the sherbet, compounded of the juice of many fruits and flowers and cooled with snow, is the most delicious drink I ever tasted. There are also many kinds of nice sweet-cakes; but, on the whole, I should prefer not to board in a Turkish family or employ a Turkish cook. No wonder the women are pale and sallow if they indulge much in such food!

Three days of each week are observed as holy days. Friday is the Turkish Sabbath, Saturday the Jewish, and



AGRICULTURAL.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB.

SIR,—I netice in your weekly pay
you take an interest in stock of differe
kinds. I have a cow that has the scoun
Her feed consists of oat straw and chopp
peas and oats mixed—about three or fo peas and oats mixed—about three or for pounds per day of the latter. Could you, any of your correspondents, tell me trause, or how to stop it. She is in calf within aix weeks of her time. Any if formation on the above subject will oblig THOMAS DEARING.

Polegrap March 5th 1877 Palermo, March 5th, 1877.

A correspondent at Hautrey asks: "Tell me, yes or no, at this present tin would Texas be a good place to start to f three men who are respectively a black smith, a farm hand, and a jack of a trades?" The question is rather difficut to answer, as so much depends upon the individuals themselves. Any country good for the right man. Texas has bee reported upon so variously, one writer describing it as a fraud and delusion, an others praising the country and prospect others praising the country and prospec so highly, that no one can decide betwee the claims. There is, no doubt that the claims. There is, no doubt, that greater been perpetrated in the lan titles in Texas, so that any one thinkin of purchasing land must exercise the great est possible care, and even then may hadeceived. For the benefit of our correspondent we quote the old adage, "Hill are green far off." A friend of ours wish are green far off." A friend of ours wishing to go to the gold fields was told by hi father that there was plenty of gold a home if he would only work for it, an the advice would be endorsed by man Canadians who have sought their fortune in Texas, and would be back again if the had money to pay their passage.

OATS

FIRST PRIZE ARTICLE. The oat as food for horses is universally esteemed, and has been so from time immemorial. Its botanical name is Avena memorial. Its botanical name is Aveno Sativa. Its native country is unknown but most probably it came from Central Asia. There is no mention of oats in the Old Testament; we are told that Solomon fed his horses and dromedaries on barley. Oats, however, were known to the Greeks, who called them Bromos, and to the Romans, who made use of them as provender for their horses. The oat is better suited to a moist, than to a dry, and to a cool, rather than to a warm, climate, though their field of cultivation does not extenduite so far north as that of the coarse their field of cultivation does not extend quite so far north as that of the coarsen kinds of barley. The best land for the oar crop is undoubtedly a rich clay loam, but they will grow well on sandy loam, if it good condition. With regard to the best time to plough for them; I think, on clay, or clay loam, it is much the best to plough in the fall, deeply, and carefully, taking the precaution to clean out the dead furrows and making open drains at right angles to the dead furrows, so as to give the water free egress on the melting of the snow in the spring. This ensures the land to be ready for early sowing, which is a most essential matter in order to raise a good crop of oats. Before sowing, when the land is in fit condition, run over it both ways with a good two-horse cultivator, to be followed with the harrow, and if at all practicable to be drilled in, as this ensures a complete covering of the seed, which, under the broad-cast system, leaves a certain quantity uncovered.

tity uncovered. On sandy loam, as I said before, I believe spring ploughing is a little the best; I have tried both ways, but on the whole I would prefer ploughing in the spring for them. We know that frost has spring for them.
a lightening and ning and decomposing tendency its beneficial effects on the clays but sandy loam is light enough already, and needs solidification more than its opposite. As to the best time to sow I think the latter end of April is the very best time, that is when the land is in the proper condition; but should it be too wet, by all means wait until it is dry and in good order; there is never anything gained, but vary often a great loss sustained by putting very often a great loss sustained by putti very often a great loss sustained by putting in crops, when the land is not in a fit condition. This state of conditions is well known by all good farmers, but it may be explained more particularly to the young or inexperienced, as that state in which horses can work on the land without sinking half way to their knees in mire. The soil ought to crumble under the harrow into a rich dry loam, which will almost to a certainty produce.

the land without sinking half way to their knees in mire. The soil ought to crumble under the harrow into a rich dry loam, which will almost to a certainty, produce a bountiful crop. If you put in your oats or anything else, when the land is not proproperly dry, you may bid farewell to your prospects of a crop.

As to the amount of seed required per acre, it seems to be established as an axiom that not less than two and a half to three bushels to the acre is about the right thing. An experiment was made on this point at the State Farm in Massachusetts in 1858 with the following results:—Four lots of an acre and a half each, all treated exactly alike, were sown broadcast on the 27th and 28th of April, and harrowed in. Lot 1 at the rate of 5 bushels per acre; lot 3 at 3 bushels per acre; lot 4 at 2 bushels per acre; lot 4 at 2 bushels per acre; lot 4 at 2 bushels; lot 3 40 bushels; lot 4 26½ bushels. The grain weighed only 28 lbs. to the bushel, and was pretty uniform on all the lots, that on No. 1 being the lightest both in grain and straw. Now, we see in this case. that three bushels per acre of seed, produced almost as much as five bushels. Other experiments might be given, which all, or the majority of them. go to prove that almost as much as nve busness. Other ea periments might be given, which all, of the majority of them, go to prove tha about three bushels per acre is about th

best.

As to the best kind to ions will vary; but on looking over a variety of experiments with different kinds, I am led to believe that the white Schoenon is about the best. Thus, in the year 1873, Professor Daniels of the Ex perimental Farm, connected with the University of Wisconsin, gives the following perimental Farm, connected with the University of Wisconsin, gives the following results of experiments with different varities of oats, on half acre adjacent plots, seeded at the rate of two and a half bushels per acre. The kinds experimented upon were the Birlie, Bohemian, Black Norway, White Norway, White Schoenon, Robsteir and Surprise. The White Schoenon, turned out best, Black Norway second best. This at, the White Schoenon, was first brought to the notice of Vermont farmers through xperiments made by Hon. L. Bartlett, of New Hampshire, who succeeded in aising as much as ninety bushels to the cre. We read in the Vermont Farmer the esults of additional trials; one writer says, 'Six years ago I received from the Agriultural Department, with other seeds, a mall package of those oats. They produced, at harvest, five bushels of very lice white, heavy oats that weighed thirty ix pounds to the measured bushel. These we bushels were sown the next spring on wo acres of land and produced 125 ushels of very fice, heavy oats, have raised no other kind since, and m thoroughly convinced that they are rery much superior to any of the various ther kinds which I have tested." The ame writer adds, "The White Schoenon at is a strong, hardy grower, about as any say has the common Vermont est and ther kinds which I have tested." The ame writer adds, "The White Schoenon at is a strong, hardy grower, about as arly as the common Vermont oat, and ke that oat, has several kernels in one ull." I do not know if this oat has been rown in Canada as yet, certainly not ithin my knowledge, but it seems to be ell worth trying, some of our enterprisg seedsmen might procure it from Vercont, and introduce it in Canada. A mited experiment was tried at the Model arm, Ontario, last year, with two varies of oats, the Australian, and the New ealand, sown at the rate of two and all bushels per acre, on land, which had en cropped with potatoes the previous an and manured for the same. Last ring the land intended for the Australian was heavily manured again at the rate tweaty-five loads per acre, while that ot in which grew the New Zealand oat ceived a dressing of 100 pounds of gypm, mixed with 10 lbs. of leached ashes.

This last is drawn by cows or oxen. It is This last is drawn by cows or oxen. It is an open waggon, with a white cloth awning, ornamented with gay fringes and tassels. Many people go in caiques, and all carry bright-coloured rugs, which they spread on the grass. There they sit for several hours and gossip with each other, or take their luncheons and spend the afternoon. A Turkish woman is never seen to better advantage than when "made up" for such an excursion. Her house dress is always hidden by a large cloak, which comes down to the ground, and has loose sleeves and a cape. The cloak is left open at the neck to show the lace and necklace worn under it, and is generally made of silk, often of exquisite shades of pink, blue, purple, or any colour to suit the taste of the wearer. A small silk cap, like the low turbans our ladies wore eight or nine years ago, covers A small silk cap, like the low turbans our ladies wore eight or nine years ago, covers the head, and on it are fastened the most brilliant jewels — diamond pins, rubies, anything that will flash. The wearer's complexion is heightened to great brilliancy by toilet arts, and over all, covering deficiencies, is the yashmak or



thin white veil, which conceals only in part and greatly enhances her beauty. You think your "dream of fair women" realised, and go home and read Lalla Rookh, and rave of Eastern peris. Should some female friend who has visited a harem, and seen these radiant beauties face to face, mildly suggest that paint, powder, and the enchantment of distance have in a measure deluded you, you dismiss the unwelcome information as an invention of the "green eyed monster," and remembering the bril iant beauties who reclined beside the Golden Horn, cherish the rec that of one of the brightest scenes of the

These I have spoken of are the upper classes, from the harems of the Sultan and rich pashas; but those you see constantly on foot in the streets are the middle and have fine eyes, but the yashmaks are thicker, and you feel there is less beauty hidden inder them. The higher the rank the thinner the yashmak is the rule. They also wear the leng cloak, but it is made of black or coloured alpaca, or a similar material. Grey is most worn, but black, brown, yellow, green, blue, and scarlet are often seen. The negresses dress like their pair of bright vellow boots under a brilliant carlet ferraja and an unusually white yash mak, you will generally find the wearer i a jet-black negress. Sitting so much in the house à la Turque is not conducive to grace of motion, nor are loose slippers to well-shaped feet, and I must confess that a size of her "fairy feet" would rejoice the heart of a leather-dealer.

We have been to see the Howling Derwe have been to see that a vishes, and I will endeavour to give you vishes, and idea of their performances. Crossing



walked some distance till we reached the nosque, where the services were just com-nencing. The attendant who admitted us mencing. The attendant who admitted us intimated that we must remove our boots, and put on the slippers provided. Ndid so, but I objected, and the man was did so, but I objected, and the man was satisfied with my wearing them over my boots. We were conducted up a steep, ladder-like staircase to a small gallery with a low front only a foot high, with no seats but sheepskins on the floor, where we were expected to curl ourselves up in Turkish fashion. Both my alippers came off during my climb up stairs, but were arrested in their downward career by N—, who by dint of much shuffling managed to keep his on. Below us were seated some thirty or forty dervishes. The leader repeated portions of the Koran, in which exercise others occasionally took part in a quiet manner. of the Koran, in which exercise output casionally took part in a quiet manner.

After a while they knelt in line opposite their leader and hegan to chant in louder their leader and began to chant in tones, occasionally bowing forward full length. Matters down below progressed slowly at first, and were getting monotonous. One of my feet, unaccustomed to its novel position, had gone to sleep, and I was in a cramped state generally. Morewas in a cramped state generally. More-over, we were not the sole occupants of the gallery. The sheepskins were full of them, and I began to think that if the dervishes did not soon begin to howl I should. Some traveller has said that on the coast of Syria the Arabs have a proverb that the "Sultan of fleas holds his court in Jaffa, and the Grand Vizier in Cairo." Contains Grand Vizier in Cairo." Certainly some very high dignitary of the realm presides over Constantinople, and makes his headquarters in the mosque of the Howling

Dervishes.

The dervishes now stood up in line, tak ing hold of hands, and swayed backward, forward, and sideways, with perfect uniformity, wildly chanting, or rather howling, verses of the Koran, and keeping time with their movements. They commenced slowly, and increased the rapidity of their with their movements. They commenced slowly, and increased the rapidity of their gymnastics as they became more excited and devout. The whole performance lasted an hour or more, and at the end they naturally seemed quite exhausted. Then little children were brought in, laid on the floor, and the head-dervish stepped on their bodies. I suppose he stepped in such a manner as not to hurt them, as they did not utter a sound. Perhaps the breath was so squeezed out of them that they could not. One child was quite a baby, and on this he rested his foot lightly, leaning his weight on a man's shoulder.

Returning to Constantinople, from a trip to Giant Mountain, our steamer ran close to the European shore, stopping atthevillages on that side. Most of the officers of these boats are Turks, but they find it necessary to employ European (generally English) engineers, as the Turks are fatalists and not reliable. It is said they pay but little attention to their machinery and boilers, reasoning that if it is the will of Allah that the boiler blow up, it will certainly do so; if not, all will go right, and why trouble one's self? Laughable stories are told of the Turkish navy; e. g., that a certain captain was ordered to take his vessel to Crete, and after cruising about some time returned, not being able to find the island. Another captain stopped an English vessel one day to ask where he was, as he had lost his reckoning, although the weather had been perfectly clear for some time. In the Golden Horn lies an old four-decker which, during the Crimean war was run broadside under a formidable war was run broadside under a formidable war was run broadside under a formidable war was run broadside under a formidable.

battery by her awkward crew, who were unable to manage her, and began in their

they will grow well on sandy loam, if in good condition. With regard to the best time to plough for them, I think, on clay, or clay loam, it is much the best to plough in the fall, deeply, and carefully, taking the precaution to clean out the dead furrows and making open drains at right angles to the dead furrows, so as to give the water free excess on the

the latter end of April is the very best time, that is when the land is in the proper condition; but should it be too wet, by all means wait until it is dry and in good order; there is never anything gained, but very often a great loss sustained by putting in crops, when the land is not in a fit condition. This state of conditions is well known by all good farmers, but it may be explained more particularly to the young or inexperienced, as that state in which horses can work on the land without sinking half way to their knees in mire. The soil ought to crumble under the harrow into a rich dry loam, which will almost to a certainty, produce a bountiful crop. If you mut in your cast or

under the harrow into a rich dry loam, which will almost to a certainty, produce a bountiful crop. If you put in your cats or anything else, when the land is not proproperly dry, you may bid farewell to your prospects of a crop.

As to the amount of seed required per acre, it seems to be established as an axiom that not less than two and a half to three bushels to the acre is about the right thing. An experiment was made on this point at the State Farm in Massachusetts in 1836 with the following results:—Four lots of an acre and a half each, all treated exactly alike, were sown broadcast on the 27th and 28th of April, and harrowed in. Lot 1 at the trate of 5 bushels per acre; lot 2 at a bushels per acre; lot 2 at a bushels per acre; lot 2 at 2 bushels per acre; lot 2 at 2 bushels per acre; lot 2 at 2 bushels; lot 2 35; bushels; lot 3 40 bushels; lot 2 25; bushels; lot 3 40 bushels; lot 2 26; bushels per acre of seed, produced almost as much as five bushels. Other experiments might be given, which all, or the majority of them, go to prove that about three bushels per acre is about the best.

As to the best kind to sow, opin-

traw. Now, we see in this case, that three bushes per acre of seed, rectioned almost as much as five bushels. Other exprements might be given, which all, or the majority of them, go to prove that thout three bushels per acre is about the best.

As to the best kind to sow, opinous will vary; but on looking over arracty of experiments with different variety of experiments with different variety of Wisconsin, gives the following control of all other crops with outside the rate of two and a half bushels and shalf bushels of the experiments with different variety of wisconsin, gives the following varieties of oats, on half acre adjacent plots, and the rate of two and a half bushels of the experiments with the control of the seed, and surprise. The White Schoenon, was first brought to the notice of Vermont farmers through experiments made by Hon. L. Bartlett, of New Hampshire, who succeeded in mining as much as ninety bushels to the acre. We read in the Vermont Farmer the results of additional trials; one writer says, its white, heavy oats that weighed thirty at pounds to the measured bushel. These heads were sown the next spring of the produced, at harvest, five bushels of very fice, heavy cate, at harvest, five bushels of very thing which, heavy oats that weighed thirty at pounds to the measured bushel. These heads were read to the world and the world the seed of the second of the se

AGRICULTULA I.

OCH FRADES COR.

AND TO SERVING COR change a saving of £3,662 12s 13d per ansurum as effected." He further shows that the wight of the husk on heavy oats, or clay loam, it is much the best to plough in the fall, deeply, and carefully, taking the precaution to clean out the deaf furrows and making open drains at right angles to the dead furrows, so as to give the water free egress on the melting of the smow in the spring. This ensures the land to be ready for early sowing, which is a most essential matter in order to raise a good crop of oats. Before sowing, when the land is in fit condition, run over it both ways with a good two-horse cultivator, to be followed with the harrow, and if at all practicable, to be drilled in, as this ensures a complete covering of the seed, which, under the broad-cast system, leaves a certain quantity uncovered.

On sandy loam, as I said before, I believe spring ploughing is a little the best; I have tried both ways, but on the whole I would prefer ploughing in the spring for them. We know that frost has a lightening and decomposing in the spring for them. We know that frost has a lightening and decomposing tendency, hence its beneficial effects on the clays, and needs solidification more than its opposite the server of the seed of the server of the seed of the server of the server of the seed, which, under the broad-cast system, leaves a certain quantity uncovered.

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are too long.

I am, most respectfully, &c., &c.,
FARMER'S SON. Winfield P. O.

A Letter from Whitby. A Letter from Whitby.

That distressing complaint, Asthma, is sometimes hereditary, and sometimes induced by a cold settled on the lungs. Under its influence, the bronchial tubes become contracted, often to one-third their ordinary size; and at the same time their natural secretion of moisture is arrested, producing a dryness and difficulty of breathing which may seem to threaten suffocation. Thousands are suffering in this way, and we are glad to bring to their notice the following strong testimony on behalf of the curative virtues of Victoria Hypophosphites in such cases: Hypophosphites in such cases :—
"WHITEY, Ontario, Feb. 25, 1878.

"Whitey, Ontario, Feb. 25, 1878.

"Mesers. Milburn, Bentley, & Pearson:

"Gentlemen, —With me your Victoria Hypophosphites has worked wonders. For the last twelve years I have had frequent and severe attacks of asthma. During the time I have been afflicted I have tried all the remedies recommended by skillful physicians, besides a great many patent medicines, hoping to find relief; but all proved failures. Last November, at the urgent request of a friend, I was induced to try your preparation of Hypophosphites. I was then in a very low state of health, and several times I thought I would not be able to perform my duties until the end of the year. To my surprise and delight, at the end of a week my general health was greatly improved, and up to the present time I have not had a severe attack. I have only used one bottle, but do not intend to be without it. I wish you to feel at liberty to use this testimonial in any way subservient to your interests in the cause of humanity. It cures tuto, cite et jucunde—safely, quickly, and pleasantly.

"Yours, with great respect,

"J. C. SMITH,

"School Teacher."

Mr. Smith is one of the best known and most successful teachers in the county of Ontario, and it is with pleasure we give his testimony in favour of Victoria Hypophosphites to the suffering public. It is for sale by all dealers, at \$1 per bottle.

sphites to the suffering public. It is for sale by all dealers, at \$1 per bottle.

James Rogers, a farmer residing on the 16th concession of Raleigh, was killed on Friday, March lat, by a falling tree at a chopping bee made by a neighbour named Mr. John O. Fee. He had just commenced to cut the branches around a soft maple when he was warned by two parties who were cutting a tree which would fall exactly where Rogers stood. Rogers took warning and left, but the tree did not fall as soon as Rogers expected, and when it began to fall the parties cutting saw to their horror and surprise that the unfortle nothing could be done, and poor Rogers was knocked dead in his tracks. The corner found his neck dislocated. His face was terribly bruised and lacerated. A strange fatality seems to hover over that locality. Within a circuit of a mile this is the third time a dead man has been taken home from the wood simd it is the subject of general remark. The deceased was a good, honest, hard working man, and was greatly respected. He leaves a wife and a greatly respected. He leaves a wife and a greatly respected. He leaves a wife and a greatly respected, the leaves a wife and a greatly respected. He leaves a wife and a greatly respected. He leaves a wife and a greatly respected, the leaves a wife and a greatly respected. He leaves a wife and a greatly respected. He leaves a wife and a greatly respected, the leaves a wife and a greatly respected. He leaves a wife and a greatly respected. He leaves a wife and a greatly respected, the leaves a wife and a greatly respected. He leaves a wife and a greatly respected with the proposed wife and the proposed wife a

and those who are afflicted with heart com-plaint, any one may use the matutinal tub with benefit and safety; and even the delicate may do so if they take it first with the chill off, and day by day lower its temperature till the mercury points to fifty or sixty. It ought to be remembered, however, that the reaction which follows a cold bath is much more pleasant and speedy than from a tepid, and more in-vigorating too, to say nothing of the prophylactic effects of the former against colds and the hundred ills that cold in-duces.

injure the cuticle. I know many ladies who dare not use glycerine scap even. Good scap for ladies' use should be white, tolerably hard, non-transparent, and most delicately perfumed. Dyed scaps are an abomination, and they are at times dangerous as well. The use of warm water to wash the hands and face, it may not be amiss to mention, is not to be counselled, as it tends to relaxation of the capillaries; but if warm water be used at the toilet it ought to be followed up by cold. THE HAIR,

with most people, is a subject of anxiety sooner or later. I wish I could give a recipe for keeping it on the female head and off the female lip; to keep it always glossy and bright, and prevent it from turning grey. I cannot do that, however, but I can remind you that the state of the health exerts a wonderful influence over the appearance of the hair. This is best seen in the lower animals. In the dog, for example, a harsh dry coat is sufficient to tell the skilled veterinary surgeon that there is illness about the animal somewhere. And in the human being an unhealthy appearance of either hair or scalp, cannot exist with perfect salubrity of body. We all know that some strong and sudden affections of the mind, such as grief or fear, are capable of whitening the hair in even a single night; we know, too, that the worry and tear of life bleach the hair by a slower process; but it is more difficult to worry and tear of life bleach the hair by a slower process; but it is more difficult to believe that hair once whitened, unless by age, often regains a portion at least of its colour without the aid of artificial means; but this, I think, has been proved. Now, all that is required in order

TO KEEP THE HAIR BEAUTIFUL, with a healthy person, is occasional washing, using eggs instead of soap, and the use of a good though not too hard hair-brush. It is not the hair itself that is capable of being acted upon by these means, but the scalp—the soil, so to speak, in which it grows. If you ask him, almost any chemist can compound you a lotion or OINTMENT FOR DANDRUFF.

OINTMENT FOR DANDRUFF.

I confess to a belief, however, that the troublesome complaint is dependent upon some derangement of the general health, and consequently prescribe some simple internal remedies in addition to the local means. Ten drops thrice a day of the dilute nitro-muriatic acid, in one ounce of the compound infusion of gentian, makes a very useful medicine for such cases. It is best taken about an hour before meals, and for a fortnight at a time. The scalp should be wetted every morning with the following lotion:—Borax in powder one dram, lead lotion four drams, glycerine one ounce, eau de Cologne one ounce, and pure water sufficient to make half a pint. If an ointment is preferred, or a pomade, ask your chemist to mix with that you daily use, a fair proportion of the diluted nitrate of mercury ointment. The rosemary hair-wash is good when the hair is getting thin. Equal parts of glycerine and tincture of cantharides, say half an ounce each, mixed with three ounces of water and one ounce of eau de Cologne, form a good hair tonic. So also this:—Take one ounce of pure olive oil and the same quantity of solution of ammonia, and mix in three ounces of good rum and three of rose-water. Let me warn the reader against the use of so-called

comes of acid tonics with vegetable bitters, and the external use of what I am about to these should be thoroughly washed. Very often a head of celery looks properly clean, or "CAN I IMPROVE MY LOOKS?"

or, "CAN I IMPROVE MY LOOKS?"

And the external use of what I am about to treat to meeting, getting clear of the disfigurement. Wilson recommends the use of hypochloride of sulphur ointment. It should be rubbed on at night, and when this sliced with a knife, mould from the Looks impering found the following of great service; label to when it is sliced with a knife, mould from the Look single of the disfigurement. Wilson recommends the use of hypochloride of sulphur ointment. It should be rubbed on at night, and when this slices should be thoroughly better, when it is sliced with a knife, mould from the look single of sulphur ointment. It should be rubbed on a tight, and when the slicks are pulled open, or when it is sliced with a knife, mould from the loflowing of great impeting when the slicks are pulled open, or when it is sliced with a

delicate may do so if they take it first with the chill off, and day by day lower its temperature till the mercury points to fifty or sixty. It ought to be remembered, however, that the reaction which follows a cold bath is much more pleasant and speedy than from a tepid, and more invigorating too, to say nothing of the prophylactic effects of the former against colds and the hundred ills that cold induces.

SUNBURN,

but clears and beautifies the complexion. Another remedy for the same thing is a wine-glassful of lemon-juice to a pint of rose-water. The face may be washed with this several times a day. A little alum, half an ounce of glycerine, and a pint of camphor water will make still another nice lotion for face and hands. A young lady whom I know suffers severely every summer with the disease called Epickrosis lenticula, "Dear me!" I think I hear you exclaim, "does it hurt much?" No, not moment, for some soaps denude or otherwise in jure the cuticle. I know many ladies who dare not use glycerine soap even.

whom I show suffer accorded verty many londered, "Design and the state of the state

spoilt.

A RIT OF MARRIED EXPERIENCE.

A writer in the Christian Union says:

"I married my wife about thirty-five years ago. The ceremony was performed about seven o'clock in the morning. Before retairing that evening we had a talk with each other, and the result has sweetened our entire lives. We agreed with each other that each should be watchful and careful never, by word or act, to hurt the feelings

thing else that women wish for. A fit of hysterics properly managed, is often more real benefit to a woman than anything you could buy. It is better to treat them in this way; "When she begins to cry for something she ought to know she cannot have, try to reason with her a little."

GENERAL.

een selling freely in lots. A line of dark Eng-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, March 13. ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS. A telegram to the New York press dated Lo March 5th, quotes from the weekly review of the Mark Lane Express of Monday as follows:-There is little change in the agricultural situation. As outdoor labour is in a fairly forward state in As outdoor labour is in a fairly forward state.in England and Scotland, farmers are busily engaged in the preparation of the land for the reception of the spring crops. Vegetation has made rapid strides of late, there having been little or no frost. The forward appearance of field and garden would be entirely satisfactory were it not for the fear that the weather during April and May should starve the cereals and wither the blossoms of the fruit trees. The growing wheat crop looks best upon light, dry lands; upon heavier soils the plant is not favourably spoken of; still, complaints are few. The processor prospects, the fairly abundant granaried stocks, and the heavy anticipated arrivals both from America and Southern Russia, have combined to reduce the wheat trade to a lamentable state of depression. During the past week the inactivity has been such that, in the absence of sales, it has been a matter of some difficulty to record the fluctuations in prices. That the withdrawal of the prop which the uncertain aspect of political matters furnished to the grain trade would depress values was anticipated, but the concession of is to 2s per quarter has failed to improve the demand for wheat which it might tairly be expected to have done, having regard to the low state into which millers have allowed their stocks to run sill over the Singdom. An explanation is probably to be found in the fact that supplies in prospective are too heavy to allow the concession offered to have much weight; and until some definite idea can be formed of the amount of wheet this country may expect from Odessa, Nicolaief, and other southern Russian ports, millers will only buy from hand to mouth. That the accumulation of grain in the Black Sea ports is large cannot be doubted for one moment, but we think a large proportion will be found to consist of low class and badly conditioned corn, as the demand for transport during the war obliged inland growers to store as best they might on a spot where, of course, applisances for keeping grain in England and Scotland, farmers are busily engaged

The London Economist of the 23rd ult. reviews the commercial situation in England during the preced

ing week as follows:

A slightly more cheerful tone has pervaded some of the reports received this week from the various manufacturing centres. Peace prospects are, as a whole, a little brighter, and at the same time the Government has got more money to spend, and pears to be doing so rather freely in various directions. Besides which there are always the spring requirements to be provided for, which, for a time, must be expected to give some additional work. The cotton market at Liverpool has shown rather decided firmness, and a large business has been transacted at higher prices; and from Manchester slightly more encouraging statements have been transacted at higher prices; and from Manchester slightly more encouraging the result of the sales, which commence on Tuesday. The corn markets are naturally dull when there is a fair prospect of the early opening of the Black Sea ports, and prices therein have fallen. Comparing the returns from the various iron-producing and manufacturing centres, the worst are those which come from the North, and at Middlesborough the stocks of pig iron have been on the increase, while production has been curtailed. But in South Wales orders have been given out from India and Brazil, and the Birmingham markets have obtained purchasers from Spanish and Mediterranean ports, as well as from the Colonies. From Wolverhampton it is announced that the tin plate trade has been supplied with Government orders, and that shot and shell castings have been in demand.

In the commercial columns of the Globe of to-day we find the following notice and criticism of an ad vertisement which appears in its columns and

would be well, however, for its financial columns at would be well, nowever, to risk internal columns at least, to master facts before enunciating theories and imputing motives. Had our contemporary taken care to do this, it would have known that the same favour was offered by the Grand Trunk to the foronto Board of Trade as to that of Montreal, as was noticed in The Mail of the 2nd inst., with a recommendation that it should be accepted; turthermore, our well-informed contemporary would have been aware that the cause of its non-acceptance arose from the comparative confusion at the Board of Trade in consequence of the illness of the late accretary; and, finally, it would have learned that the present secretary has been directed to agifer a renewal of the offer which—under the circumstances—seems unlikely to be refused. It is to be regretted that a journal of the Globe's standing should render its commercial criticisms almost worthless, by showing that they may be influenced even by an old partisan venom.

The announcement that the Straits of Mackina not open until six weeks later. Only once in the

Odessa, two of which had sailed for Sebastopol, having an aggregate tonnage measurement of 74,500 tons, squal to a carrying capacity for 2,500,000 bushels of wheat. Considerable quantities of grain had been sold at Odessa for Marsellles and England, with the condition that the vessels were to be ready fifteen days after the final arrangement of the armistice. There were consequently several steamers en route for Odessa in addition to the twelve that had already strived there. In addition to the already specified stocks of wheat at Odessa and Nicolarif which amounted to 984,000 quarters equal

Receipts of barley at lake ports from the opening of the harvest year to the 1st inst., have amounted to 3,380,348 bushels against 7,144,832 bushels in the corresponding period last year; receipts at Buffalo and Oswego in the same time have been 5,403,929 busnels against 4,401,511 bushels last year; and those at seaboard ports have been 5,823,901 bushels against 5,731,849 bushels last year. We have here an increase of 1,235,968 bushels at lake ports; of 912,418 bushels at Buffale and Oswego, and of 5,092,662 bushels at seaboard ports. The export clearances from seaboard ports for the week were 5,366 bush, 7s. 161,226 bush the previous week, including 44,902 bush from New York; and 40,464 bush from Portland; and for the last eight weeks, 773,566 bush. The exports from New York from September 1,1877, to March 6, 1878, have been 2,516,002 bush; from Portland, 230,023 bush; from Bostos, 9,500 bush; from Baltimore, 89,948 bush, and from Montreal, 751,000 bush; tetal, 3,575,485 bush. The imports into the United Kingdom since Sept. 1, 1877, to F5b. 18, 1878, have been 7,457,128 cvts, vs. 7,228,255 cwts for the corresponding period in 1876. The amount on passage for the United Kingdom Feb. 21, 1878, was 37,000 qrs, vs. 284,000 qrs at the corresponding date in 1877. to 3,380,848 bushels against 7,144,882 bushels in the

WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1878.

Floating cargoes Wheat, at opening, slow; corn, alow; cargoes on passage and for shipment.—Wheat, at opening, very inactive; corn, yes inactive. Mark Lane—Wheat, at opening, the corn, heavy; corn, heavy. London—Quotations of good cargoes No. 2 spring wheat, off the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 24 per cent. commission, 47s; quotations of good cargoes red winter wheat, off the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 24 per cent. commission, 50s. Imports into the United the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 24 per cent. commission, 50s. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—wheat, 270,000 to 185,000 pts. Liverpool—wheat, on the 375,000 qrs.; corn, 140,000 to 145,000 qrs.; four, 120,000 to 125,000 bris. Liverpool—wheat, on the spot, at opening, quiet; corn, quiet; Californian spot, at opening, quiet; corn, quiet; Californian death of the coast, per 480 lbs. sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 24 per cent. commission, 50s. Imports into the United of the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 24 per cent. commission, 50s. Imports into the United of the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 24 per cent. commission, 50s. Imports into the United of the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 24 per cent. commission, 50s. Imports into the United of the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 24 per cent. Californian described by the sellers of the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 24 per cent. Californian described by the sellers of the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 24 per cent. Californian described by the sellers of the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 24 lbs. 65 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 24 lbs. 65 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 24 lbs. 65 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 24 lbs., sea

nian white wheat, range of fair shipping to choice shipping Californian, per cental, 11s 3d to 11s 7d. The following is the official report of the Stock Exchange, March 13th, 1878 :-

118 Toronto G., & B. Stock

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE-SALE MARKETS.

PRODUCE. The past week has been one of the dullest period emembered by parties of considerable experience in the Toronto produce trade. Buyers and sellers have been very few at any price, and those few have been hopelessly apart. Holders, generally, seem determined to hold out for an advance; and though buyers could be readily found at our inside quotations, they refuse to go any higher, and are content to let those who refuse these prices hold on to their hearts' content. The result has been a week in which prices have been almost nominal, and sales in which prices have been almost nominal, and sales next door to nothing. Receipts of grain have been small, but stocks, on the whole, show an increase, and stood on Monday morning as follows:—
Flour, 30,000 bbis; fall wheak, 118,882 bush; spring

Superior Extra, per 196 lbs
Extra
Spring Wheat, extra.
Spring Wheat, extra.
Continual, per 196 lbs.
Cornmeal, small lots wheat, 397,819 bush; oats, 10,980 bush; barley, 199,654 bush; peas, 18,469 bush; rye, nil bush; eorn, nil bush. Outside advices have shown a heavy fall in English prices during the week; red and red winter have declined 2d; white 4d; club 3d, and corn 6d, after a slight recovery from still lower prices in the two latter. Markets were dull and in animate in the latter part of last week, nor do they seem to close any better. Cargoes to day were inactive and slow of sale. Imports last week were very large, although some cargoes were sent to the ontinent. The total supply of wheat and flour for the week ending on the 2nd instant

was equal to 403,125 to 431,250 qrs vs. 406,-000 to 411,000 qrs consumption, indicating a sur Through the efforts of the Toronto Board of Trade an arrangement has been effected by which tickets from any point on the Northern, Toronto, Grey, and Bruce, and Nipissing railways to this city and return may be secured from the 12th to the 16th inst. inclusive, for the price of one single fare. * " tis expected that a similar arrangement will be completed with the Great Western railway. No concessions seem to be obtainable from the Grant Trunk, as that road wishes evidently to favour the people of Montreal.

It is the same to day as of old. "Can any good." It is the same to-day as of old. "Can any good expected arrivals of wheat at the ports of call in the thing come out of Nazareth?" says the Globe in regard to that unclean thing, the Grand Trunk. It from February 21st to March 21st, from the fleet of vessels on passage, as in the foregoing, are 252,500 grs, comprising 142,000 grs from American Atlantic ports and 110,500 grs from California and 110,500 grs the same time, 74,000 qrs, all from American Atlantic ports. Further cable advices to the 5th inst. report trade to have been extremely depressed in consectations of large arrivals from the continent

and the Black Sea. It was thought that until something definite was known of the stocks held at the latter point millers would buy only for the supply of their immediate necessities, and the history of the of their immediate necessates, and are instory of the subsequent period seems to have justified the expec-tation. Growing crops generally looked well. Con-tinental advices by mail report French markets to have been sparingly supplied with grain; but millers operating so quietly that the supply was more than equal to the demand and prices were still tending downwards. At Marseilles the previous activity had

not open until six weeks later. Only once in the last forty years has the ice been cleared from them is this month, and that was on the 26th of March 1842. Within five days from the date of opening, exessles coming through the Straits may be expected to arrive at Buffalo; and a continuous supply of grain may therefore be expected to come through this route to the lake ports. For the last fifty years the opening of the New York canals has dated between April 25th and May 15th. With the very exceptional season we have had this year, it is thought that the pending opening may be effected by the 20th of April at the latest. Already stamers are running on the Hudson; and in our own waters are running on the Hudson; and in our own waters the St. Lawrence is open down to Watertown. In view of these facts, it seems possible that we may have navigation open to Montreal before the menth is out - a fact which should not be forgotten by the grain trade.

Total bu.20,922,507 21,120,781 30,294,017 29,019,280 The following table shows the top price of the

OATSEAL—There was one lot sold last week at equal to \$4.10 herd, which is the only sale reported.

choice brands might bring 10 to 150 more. Small lots unchanged at \$4.50 to \$5.

Whear—The market has been almost nominal, with buyers and sellers apart all week; holders do not want to sell, and buyers have been offering rather better prices than before. No. 2 fall has been purely nominal, with \$1.18 bid and refused on Monday. No. 1 spring has been inactive but wanted. No. 2 spring sold in car-lots on Tuesday at \$1.01, and No. 2 spring in car-lots on Tuesday at \$1.01, and No. 3 spring in car-lots at 95c f.o.c. The market to-day closed steady; the only sale reported was that of 4,000 bushels of No. 2 spring at \$1.03 f.o.c., but we should not expect this price to be repeated. No. 1 spring was held in round lots at \$1.07, and cars at \$1.05 f.o.c., with buyers at \$4.08. No. 2 fall was offered at \$1.20, and would probably have hrought \$1.18 f.o.c. On the street fall has sold at \$1.17 to \$1.18, and spring at \$1 to \$1.02.

OATS—Have been quiet but unchanged with sales of car-lots of Canadian to arrive at \$4. last week, and at \$4 con track on Monday. Nothing doing to-day. Street prices \$4 to 36c.

BARLEY—The demand has been very slack and prices have been very weak. No. 1 has been inactive but seems to be worth somewhere about \$2c. No. 2 of vary choice quality sold last week at 52c on track; but on Tuesday sales of the same grade, inspected, were made at 51c f.o.c., at 50c f.o.b., and at 50c on track. No. 1 sold to-day on p. 1; values of No. 2 seemed unchanged. Street prices 52 to 64c with small receipts.

Pass—Have remained entirely unchanged; none have been offered and buyers have continued ready to pay 642 for No. 2, and 66c for No. 1, inspected, f.o.c. Street receipts have been small and prices firm at 65 to 66c.

BYER—Is worth 60c on the street.

RTM—Is worth 60c on the street.

CORN—A lot of five cars of new corn sold on Tuesday at 434c delivered; and nine cars of old brought 52c on track to-day.

SHEDS—Clover has been more setire and firmer with lots salling at \$3.09 to \$4, and dealers retailing at \$4.10 to \$1.75.

HAY—Pressed has been active but easier with sales of several cars at \$13 to \$13.25 on track. The market has been fairly well supplied but all readily taken at firm prices. The range has been from \$12.00 to \$18.00 and the general run \$15.00 to \$17.00. There was none in to-day.

STRAW—Receipts have been small and insufficient Was none in to-day.

STRAW—Receipts have been small and insufficient and prices tending upwards at \$12.00 to \$14.00 for oat straw in aheaves; loose is probably worth about \$8.00 with none offering.

\$8.00 with none offering.

POTATORS—There has been some movement in car lots during the week with sales of early rose at 55c, at 52½c and 50c on track; the demand has been now prestly well supplied and nothing over 50c is offered. Street receipts have been fairly good and prices steady at 60 to 65c per bag.

APPLES—Receipts have been small and the demand active at advancing prices; from \$3.25 to \$4.00 is now paid for sound samples on the street.

MUTFON—Has been offered more freely and selling rather lower at \$6.25 to \$6.50 per cental but with ready buyers at these prices. rather lower at \$6.25 to \$8.00 per cental one with ready buyers at these prices.

POULTRY—Offerings have continued to be very small and prices very firm at \$8 to \$1.50 for turkeys and 50 to 65c for fow!; neither ducks nor geese have been offered on the street. Box lots have not been offered but prices are firm at 11 to 12c for turkeys and ducks, and 7 to 8c for fow! and geese per lb.

FLOUR, f.o.c erior Extra, per 196 lbs\$5 50 to \$5 6 GATTLE,

TRADE—Has been quiet all week.

BREVES—Receipts have been small; all sorts have been offered only in small numbers. First-class have been decidedly scarce, and really fine, averaging from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, have been in active demand for export, at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Second-class have constituted the bulk of the supply, but the number offering has been small; though sufficient, as the demand has been small; though sufficient, as the demand has been slack; prices have been firm at \$3.37 to \$3.75. Third-class have been slow of sale and very quiet, at \$2.62 to \$3. No sales of any consequence have been reported; but one lot of steers averaging 1,350 lbs. brought \$4.75, and a lot of mired averaging 1,100 lbs., \$42.50 each.

Subser—The market has shown very little change since our last. The supply has been small and insufficient, the demand active, and prices very firm, but an advance has been prevented by receipts of mutton on the street. First-class have been worth \$6.25 to \$7, or about \$4.50 per cental. Second-class have been worth about \$4 per cental, or from \$4.50 to \$5.50 each. Third-class are not wanted.

LAMBS—The remarks made in reference to sheep apply here also; all offering have been wanted, and more would be taken could they be had. Prices are decidedly, firm, but no highers First-class have been wanted at \$4.75 to \$5, or about the same rate per cental live weight. Second-class have been insufficient, but none dressing from 40 to 50 lbs. Third-class have been quiet but steady at \$3 to \$3.50.

CALVES—The demand has been active, and receipts have been insufficient, but none save really good need be offered, as it is these only, that will find a sale. First-class, dressing from 120 to 150 lbs., are wanted, and are firmer at \$10 to \$12. Second-class, dressing from 30 to 110 lbs., have old fairly well, and are also rather higher at \$6 to \$8. Third-class are not wanted, and there is no BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c. GRAIN, f.o.b PRICES AT PARMERS'

FREIGHTS.

GRAND TEUNK.—Rates from Toronto to the undermentioned points stand as follows:—Flour to Kingston 224c per bbl; Gananoque to Prescott 25c; Edwardsburg to Montreal 30c; St. Lambert to St. Johns 40c; to St. Hyachthe 45c; St. Lebies to Lennoxville 50c; Waterville to Coaticook 55c; Danville to Duckett's Landing 55c; to Point Levis 55c; Cacouna to Metapediac 70c; to St. John 70c; all other points on the Intercolonial, including Halifax, 75c; to Miramichi for Newcastle and Pietou, 75c; Dansville and McAdam junction 75c; to Cariton 70c; to St. John 70c; b St. John FREIGHTS.

Turnips, per bag. Carrots, per bag.

758,713 bush the previews week; and 3,795,813 bush the corresponding four weeks in 1877. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 1,653,182 bush, against 1,345,631 bush the previous week, and 58,600 bush the corresponding week in 1877. The deliveries at large for the week were 1,445,102 bush, against 1,388,252 bush the previous week, and for the last eight weeks, 9,531,341 bush, against 1,380,954 bush the corresponding eight weeks in 1877. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, at the undermentioned dates:

1578. 1878. 1877. 1876.

March 2 Feb. 23. March 3. March 4. March 4. March 2. Feb. 23. March 5. March 4. Special season may be regarded as closed but a few lots, consisting of clearings, have sold about 100 to 3,472,573 3,415,214 3,478,152 2,053,253 Barley. 3,472,573 3,415,214 3,478,162 2,053,253 Barley. 3,472,573 3,415,214 3,747,162 2,053,254 Barley. 3,472,573 3,415,214 3,474,162 2,053,254 Barley. 3,472,573 3,415,214 3,474,162 2,053,254 Barley. 3,474,575 3,415,214 3,474,162 2,053,254 Barley. 3,474,575 3,415,214 3,474,162 2,053,254 Barley. 3,474,575 3,415,214 3,

DRIED APPLES—Have shown no change in the market since our last; fair sales have been made usually at 6‡ to 7c, though some choice qualities have occasionally brought 7½c in small lots.

Situations Gacant. A GENTS IN EVERY TOWN-SHIP to canvass and to take orders for our Fertilizer. PETER R. LAMB & CO., Toronto. 807-4 WANTED — LADIES AND
Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Opera-Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Opera-tors for offices opening in the Dominion. Address MANAGER, Box 955, Toronto, Ont. AGENTS-3 TO 5 DOLLARS

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS BLACK HORSE HOTEL, Toronto

FRIDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF MARCH, 1878, four, (4) first-class Heavy Draft Imported Clydes-dale Stallions, at two o'clock p.m. Terms:—One half cash, balance on time. WM. THOMSON, Proprietor, Duffins' Creek, P. O. S. FAIRBANKS, Auctioneer, Whitby, P. Q. 211-1 Miscellaneous.

been selling freely in lots. A line of dark English, under No. 18 Dutch Standard, sold at 48th, but this grade is now held higher; another lot of dark changed hands at 7c; lots of medium Secteh sold at 27.05, 57.75, and 38, and lines of bright at 38.12 and 38.20 per cental. New York yellows have been inactive, as they are scarce and held at high prices: Granulated has been advanced; job lots are held at high prices: Extra C. is quoted higher. Granulated has been fairly active and advancing; Granulated has been made at 39.25 and 39.30, but none now can be had under 39.37 per cental. One lot of cut-leaf sold at 410. Dry-crushed is selling at an advance of 25 cts. per cental. Prices are quoted as follows, the outside quotations being for retailers lots: -Porto Rico, per lb., 74 to 75; Cubs.

English and Societh refined yellow, 8 to 84c; do., low grades, 7 to 75c; New York yellows, 74 to 8c; Extrac C. 8d; to 83c; Exp crushed, 194 to 104c; Granulated, 94 to 94c; Cut leaf, 104 to 104c; Granulated, 94 to 94c; Cut leaf, 104 to 11c.

SYBURS—Hawe been quilet but firm; one lot of low amber on the spot sold at 52c, and another outside at squal to 52c. Quotations are as follows:—Common, 45 to 50c; golden 55 to 57c; amber, 58 to 50c; amber, choice, 65 to 67c; amber, 58 to 50c; amber, seed at 34c.

FRUIN—The market has been quiet. The only movement in round lots has been the sale of one lot of 250 and another of 200 boxes of sound Valencias at 44c. Small lots of box-fruits seem to be rather easier, Layer, seedless and Muscatelles being all quoted at a slight decline, but holders of round lots seem mirelling to make any concession. Currants have been wanted, and some job-lots have sold at 6c, but there are some very moies head at 7c. New Turkish prunes have begun to come in and are offering at quotations. Nuis are unchanged. Prices are as follows, the outside being for retailers lots —raisins, Layers, new \$1.70 to \$1.30; Valendards, \$4.50 fee, lemon peel, 20 to 22c; Orange do, 20 to 22c; Cikron do, 25 to 25c.

Riox-Remains sca LAND PLASTER-ALABASTER
Grand River, of Oswego, wholesale or retail:
EDWARD TERRY, Plaster and Cement Depot, 23
and 26 George street. \$11-26 CHAPMAN'S NEW HEAVE Remedy. A warranted cure for heaves in horses. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Price 11. J. CHAPMAN, Ridgetown. 265-26 e.o.w. do, § 8, 18½ to 19½c.

Tobacco—There is nothing reported in the jobbing line, and sales to retailers are quiet at unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:—Manufactured 10°s 3°½ to 40c; do § 8, 6°s, and 8°s, 3°½ to 45c; Navy, 3°s, bright, 45 to 56c; Navy, black, 38 to 40c; Solaces, 35 to 42c; Extra bright, none; Virginia, 80 to 90c. CAWS, SAWS, SAWS, FAR-MERS' saws of all kinds, and butchers' tools, anted. E. WESTMAN'S, 177 King street east, 310-52. to 40e; Solaces, 35 to 42e; Extra bright, none; Virginia, 80 to 90c.

Liquosa—There has been no change in the market; prices remain steady as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o. p., \$2.25 to \$2.50; Demerara, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Gin—green cases, \$4 to \$4.50; red, \$7.75 to \$8.50; Sherrey, \$3.75; Champagne, per case, \$10 to \$22; Brandy, in wood, \$2.75 to \$3.50; in case, \$12 to \$2.2; Brandy, in wood, \$2.75 to \$3.50; in case, \$2.50 to \$8.50; ido Cotard's, \$3.75 to \$9.25; do Hennessy's, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do Martell's, \$9.75 to \$10; do Jules Robins, \$7.50 to \$8,75 to \$20; do Jules Robins, \$7.50 to \$8; do Vine, \$7.50; Whiskey, Common, imp, \$2 u. p., \$3 to \$6c; Old Rye, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Malt, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Toddy, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Spirits, \$1.05 to \$1.07; Native Wine, per gal, 75c to \$2; do do per case, \$3.30 to \$6; Native Brandy, per gal, \$1.40 to \$2.50; do do per case, \$5.05. DID SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

OR. SELF-PRESERVATION.

Two-hundreth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautifully and very expensive steel plate engravings, and more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing diseases, the result of many years extensive and successful practices. 300 pages, bound in French cloth: price cally \$1, sent by mail. The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Buiffinch street, Boston. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. n the matter of JANE LOVELESS and

ROBERT MILNE LOVELESS. Take notice that upon the expiration of twenty days from the FIFTEENTH DAY of MARCH, INST., the undersigned will apply to the Court for letters of guardianship to the said JANE LOVELESS and ROBERT MILNE LOVELESS, only children of WM. LOVELESS, decessed, late of Manitoulin Island.

ROBERT LOVELESS, JOHN MILNE, ELIJAH ABRAHAM. By their Attorneys, MACDONALD & PATTERSON Dated 12th March, 1878.

STALLIONS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

811-1

NOTICE **Brewers and Distillers**

Brewers and Distillers who have heretofore taken out wholesale licences, or have paid fines for selling without licence, are requested to furnish the Licence Branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department with a statement showing the amount or amounts paid for such licences and for fines, the date of such payments, and the person or persons to whom paid.

HENRY TOTTEN,

S11-2 Licence Branch.

WHITE FIFE now offered for the first time in Canada. This new and meritorious variety was discovered eight years ago by Mr. Hilliers, of Minnesota. He observed a single head when harvesting his common fife. He preserved the product from year to year until it has increased to several hundred bushels. The kernel is white and equal to our finest fall wheat.

> ALSO. Russian. Lost Nation. Redfern, &c. FOR SEED

Cotton Bags at 25 cts IMPROVED FARM-TWENTY-WILD LAND AND IMPROV. WM. RENNIE.

PARM TO RENT—100 ACRES, so cleared; in a good state of cultivation; 27 ploughed; good frame house, barn and sheds, large orchard, never falling water; six miles from Meaford, on a good road; near churches and school. Address JAMES R. BATTY, Meaford. 810-2 DOR SALE-EAST HALF LOT 12, bth con., Township of Percy, Count.
Northumberland, Ontario, one quarter of a
from the thriving yilinge of Dartford, containingores, all well feneed; 70 acres under cultiva
The orchard contains 200 bearing fruit trees.

The orchard contains 200 bearing fruit trees.

HIDER SKINS AND WOOL TRADE-Has been quiet but steady.

HDES—Receipts of green have been fair and sufficient; prices remain unchanged. Cured have been selling quietly but steadily; one car of steers sold at 7½c, and some smaller lots of cows' have changed hands at the same figure.

CALFSKINS—Remain unchanged at previous prices.

Monday, March 11. °
The mart of commerce had a desolate appearance to-day, Few buyers or sellers on hand. The total receipts were two loads of wheat and one or two of hay. Prices unchanged from Saturday's figures.

GRAIX—Deihl, \$1.90 to \$2; Treadwell, \$1.90 to \$3; Red, \$1.75 to \$1.82; Spring, \$1.45 to \$1.70; Barley, Sc to \$1.65; Peas, 90c to \$1.05; Oats, 90c to \$0.05; Beans, \$1 to \$1.37.

PRODUCE—Eggs, per doz. fresh, 12 to 15c; Eggs, per doz. packed, 10 to 10c; Roll butter, fresh, 16 to 20c; Tub butter, 15 to 18c; Lard, per 1b., 9 to 10c; Wool, fleece, 28 to 30c; Cheese, per lb., 11 to 12½c; Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$12; Potatoes, 55 to 60c.

U. S. Cattle Markets.

Agricultural Emplements.

FOR 1877.

Over Thirty-five Thousand Machines Sold!

No Breakages; No Vexatious Delays in Gathering the Crops; No Crops Damaged while waiting for Repairs No Telegraphing for Repairs; No Repairs to Buy; No Express Charges to Pay; Easily adjusted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grass or Grain. A Child can Manage it; Light in Draught; A Perfect Mower; The Best Reaper; The most Simple and Durable of all Harvesters; The Best and Cheapest Machine in the Market.

PURCHASERS ALWAYS ENTIRELY SATISFIED

FOR 1878.

Forty Thousand Machines are being Built, Steel Frames being Substituted for Wrought-Iron Frames, Malleable Iron chiefly used in place of Cast-Iron, Only Six Pieces of Cast-Iron in Combined Machines, (Weight thereby reduced over Three Hundred Pounds,) Single Reapers, or Light Mowers.

The result is that the "Champion" will be the lighest in weight and draught of any machine in the market, at the same time equally as strong and durable, and as free from liability to breakage as those built in 1877. The manufacturers are determined that it shall excel in every particular all other machines offered, regardless of cost, and have therefore taken this Unprecedented Step in Advance of all their Competitors in the manufacture of Harvesting Machines. For Further Information Address

JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING CO.,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.







Machinerp.

The first SELF REGULATING WINDMILL of he markets of the world, and when material i rockmanning power, and dutability are conside to acknowleded to be the

The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century. Farmers this is your Cheapest In westment. The cheapest power for watering stock, irrigating, grinding, and shelling corn, cutting feed, aswing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORKS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c. apply to FRED HILLS, &1 Church st., Toronto. 308-52.

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SEND FOR MY CATALOGUE. 311-1 Seedsman, Toronto.

INVESTMENT COM'Y. OF CANADA,

CAPITAL - - £500,000 Stg. HEAD OFFICE, EDINGURGH THE HOW. THOS. N. GIBBS, M. P., Chairman. WM. H. HOWLAND, Eag., (W. P. Howland & Co.) FRED'K. WYLD, Eag., (Wyld & Darling Bros.) General Manager, Hox. JAS. PATTON, Q. C.

BANKERS: The Union Bank of Scotland.
The Halifax & Huddersfield
Banking Co.
The Standard Bank of Canada. OFFICES:-The Queen City Insurance uildings, 24 Church street, Toronto.

Notice is hereby given that "The English and Scottish Investment Company of Canada," (Limited), a Corporation duly Incorporated under the laws of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of lending and investing moneys, has received a licence from the Provincial Secretary authorising it to carry on business within Ontario, under provisions of Revised Statutes of Ontario Chapter 163, and that the HON. JAMES PATTON, Q. C. has been appointed Principal Manager of such Company within this Province, and this notice is given pursuance of an Act to authorize Corporations and Institutions incorporated out of Ontario to lend, invest, moneys therein, being Chapter 163 of

Publications.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an

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THE HO LES OF THE

POREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION

THE APPROACHING CONGRESS

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA

Justria and Germany Said to be Satisfi

With Russia's Policy.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, March 15. THE EASTERN QUESTION.—England and Austria persist in their demand that all the terms of the Treaty shall be submitted to the Congress. Russia is dissatisfied and is said to be indifferent as to whether the meeting takes place at all. The reports, however, are of the usual contradictory can be placed on them. According to a Vienna despatch, Russia has expressed her desire that the Congress shall meet of 30th March, the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris, while a Berlin contended to average that a party meeting in the Arch, the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris, while a Berlin contended to average that a party meeting in the state of the Arch of the Ar of the Treaty of Paris, while a Berlin correspondent avers that an early meeting in longer probable. Meantime warlik preparations continue in England and everything is still bein done to guard against any surprise All outward bound men-of-war have bee ordered to be detained with a view t strengthening the Mediterranean fleet Opposition is manifested in extreme anti-Russian quarters to the appointment of Lord Lyons as British representative Lord Lyons as British representative a the Congress on the ground that he is no imperfect accord with Mr. Layard. Turkey in perfect accord with Mr. Layard. Turkey at the instigation, it is supposed, Russia, has decided to oppose any or cupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina b Austria. General Ignatieff and Reou Pasha have arrived at St. Petersburg wit the Treaty. Suleiman Pasha is not dead but is ordered to Constantinople for tria. The Agence Russe says:—"Russia is no so confiding as to conclude secret clause with Turkey, when she knows the slighter transactions are communicated to Ministe Layard." The Agence points out ever Power will enter the Congress with fulliberty as to the attitude it may assume relative to the claims brought forward an the decisions arrived at.

isions arrived at. SATURDAY, March 16. LONDON, March 15 .- The Times say ns are making further advan

e, view with comparative way more alarming than those in which w have already acquiesced.

A Vienna despatch says it is announce semi-officially from St. Petersburg tha Prince Battenborg, the Czarina's nephew has been definitely proposed for the thron of Bulgaria.

of Bulgaria.
All the officers of the corps of Royal E ineers who are first on the list for foreiservice, have been ordered to provide the selves with field equipment, and to

selves with field equipment, and to be ready for immediate service.

An Athens despatch says the Commander-in-Chief of the Greek army hanotified the Minister of War that the Turks have committed unparalleled cruel ties on the Christians in Epirus. A large

Austria have agreed to demand the annex tion of Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedon to Greece if Russia persists in the extensi-of Bulgaria.

A St. Petersburg special says the offici world here again entertains grave apprehension of serious complications. The me who have considerable influence in causin or averting events, which they profess t foresee, say it is by no means certain tha Congress will meet, and if it does meet it i not very likely to succeed in consequence of Austrian and English jealously of Rus

publishes a letter, from a diplomatic source in Paris, which asserts that France, at the Congress, will endeavour to bring about compromise, and will refuse to take par in, or sanction, any partition or radical in, or sanction, any partition or radii change of territory. Constantinople news says it is assert Northern Syria has revolted and proclai A Ragusa telegram states the Turl have strengthened the garrisons in Herz govina, and are working day and night enterpreparate in the packboxybach.

ntrenchments in the neighbourhourne, Gabella, and Mostar. A Constantinople telegram says it is un true that the Porte has given orders to prevent any more British men-of-war from passing the Dardanelles. Mr. Layard has passing the Dardanelles. Mr. Layard hat recently obtained a firman permitting the passage of the Hotspur and Condon, which ressels are expected in the Gulf of Isminortly. Mr. Layard has also receive termission to send the Rapid to the Albaran coast to embark refugees.

A Vienna correspondent says Russia was to the Powers that the Treaty was to the property of the

e sent to them immediately after the ra ications, Russia having no reason to co

ne assent of the Austrian and Hungaris finisters, an expenditure not exceeding the finisters, and expenditure not exceed in the finished forms. The minority has expenditured in the finished forms of a counter resolution. A Vienna correspondent asserts Coundrassy informed the Austrian delegation he will resign if the credit is refused A Berlin despatch says Germany upholine proposition of submitting all the term is the Troaty of Peace to the Congress expet the question of pecuniary indemnity