## R. S. Porter.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFT-ING?

Why, to

PORTER'S BOOK STORE

Of course, for the

LARGEST & BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

WALL PAPER.

Lindsay, March 21st 1878.—963

## G. N. Bertram.

SKATES SKATES

The order timely has just received a Second supply of

NEW YORK CLUB SKATES,

Latest styles, and quality unsurpassed. Prices lower than any other dealer.

He would also invite an inspection of his Stock in

SILVER WARE,

Comprising Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, Pickle Stands, Pickle Spoons, Jams, Fruit Stands, Card Receivers, Cake Knives, Napkin Rings, Fish Knives, Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, &c. Quality of the goods will be guaranteed and sold at a small advance on manufacturers cost.

Having received

Five Hundred Tons of Coal,

Direct from the mines, he is able to meet competition from any quarter. His Stock of

Iron, Steel, Axes, Heavy and Shelf Hardware

Is large and well assorted.

GEO. N. BERTRAM.

Dec. 13th, 1877.

## Banking and Exchange.

A. McALPINE

Broker and Insurance Agent.

Fire and Life and Accident Insurance effected. Mortgages, Notes, Gross Back and other Scrip bought and sold; money to loan on Mortgages at current rates; collections and business promptly attended to. Office, Mason House, Kent Street, Lindsay.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL - $12,000,000.

The Lindsay Agency has been REMOVED to the building recently occupied by the Merchants' Bank, William Street, South.

C. S. L. PORTEOUS,

Agent.


## Reform Nominations.

*SOUTH VICTORIA*

Ontario Legislature Hon. S. C. Wood.
House of Commons John Connolly, Reeve of Ops.

*NORTH VICTORIA*

House of Commons Jas. Maclennan, Q. C., Toronto.
Ontario Legislature James Dickson, F. G. S. Fenelon Falls.

# Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APR 12, 1878

## THE NATIONAL POLICY DISCUSSED

The so called "National Policy" is apparently once more destined for a fate not less ignoble than that which befel it some years ago after it had been introduced to the world in a somewhat different shape by Dr. Tupper and his friends. It has just received a merciless dissection in the House of Commons during the debate on the Brown Ross resolution, and the hypocrisy of its advocates as well as the unsoundness of the cause is to be again demonstrated on specific propositions regarding oats and barley and coal. By the time it has run the gauntlet it is safe to say not much will be left of the much vaunted "National Policy."

The debate and the division on the Brown Ross resolution administered the severest blow to this electioneering dodge that it has yet received. To estimate justly the significance of the vote we must keep in mind the prominence that has of late been given by the Opposition to the question of Agricultural Protection. It was not so always. It required perhaps the fertile genius of Orton to induce Sir John Macdonald to take up the cry of "Protection for the Farmers," but after dallying with the manufacturers and the workingmen, the miners and the lumberers, the Opposition leader loudly came out boldly with a fine array of sounding sentences that included everything under the sun, and his unthinking supporters blindly followed the bell wether over hill and dale and by the green lakes after the echo of the popular voice "Come to us Sir John and save us, or we are lost." But upon the first practical attempt to condense the omnibus resolution of the Tory leader into a brief practical proposition that could be carried into effect, and which showed precisely what was wanted by the movers in the way of agricultural protection, the intensely patriotic National Policy party broke up their ranks and voted for or against with laughable confusion. The proposition before them was that "whereas a large quantity of wheat and flour has been imported into Canada within the last few years, this House is of opinion that the interests of Canadian farmers would be promoted by the imposition of a duty on those articles." Now according to the Tory contention which bear in mind has only been taken up of late if there is any interest in this "ruined country" that has been all but hopelessly injured by the "slaughtering" of Yankee corn and pork on this side the line, by the high tariff imposed on our produce by our neighbors and by the "unpatriotic fiscal policy" of the Reform Administration it is the farming interest. The occasion was one upon which they should have stood shoulder to shoulder and turned on the "incapables in the Treasury Benches." But as a matter of fact their advocacy of agricultural protection was not based upon principle it seems waste of space to state this. It was not animated by a conviction that it was sound policy and needed in the interest of the whole country. Their farmers' friendship was a miserable sham, and when the test came they were beaten five to one while Sir John's high-sounding resolution received 77 against 114 votes. The Tories voted willingly for a motion that said a good deal but meant nothing and committed mover and supporter absolutely to nothing, but a precise proposal to tax wheat and flour scattered the would be "farmers' friends" in every direction, Dr. Tupper, one of the leaders of the party, running away in dismay to Toronto.

Had the Opposition been sincere in advocating a truly National Policy of Protection, had they been Protectionists by principle and not through need of some cry erroneously supposed to be taking with the people the resolutions offered at different times by Sir John Macdonald and his friends would have contained specific statements of the measure of Protection considered necessary. In the course of his speech the other day Mr. Wood, one of the members for Hamilton, stated he was in favor of a 20 per cent. tariff, and if the Opposition had been sincere they would have said we want a 20 per cent. or 25 per cent., or if not enough then a 30 per cent. tariff. That would have presented a fair and square issue before Parliament and people; and if Protection be right *per se* and needed in the interests of the country, it would have been a wiser, more statesmanlike and more patriotic course for the Opposition to have taken, for if defeated in the House they could have appealed to the people upon a clear issue. Even if the people proved averse apparently to increased taxation it would still have been the bounden duty of a conscientious statesman firmly imbued with the conviction that they were economically wrong to present the case before them in such a way that they could easily comprehend exactly what was wanted. The sincere Tory Protectionist must be deeply grieved at Sir John's "coquetting with all the interests" in order to carry out his "levelling up" idea which even so devoted an admirer of the "right hon. gentleman" as the *Canadian Monthly* condemns as "extremely visionary and altogether impracticable," while the sincere Reform Protectionist, if any there be and there are a few, must now share the feeling of the Hamilton Protectionists described by Mr. Rymal in his capital speech who were forced to the conclusion after discussing the question with Sir John that they "could not trust the sly old fox."

Sir John and his friends have deliberately chosen the part of demagogues intent on catching votes at the next election instead of the part of Protectionist statesmen honestly desirous of effecting an important and radical change in our fiscal policy and they cannot avoid the consequences. The effect, whatever it may be, of their plausible resolutions and appeals must be to a large extent dissipated by the expositions of hollowness and trickery that have already occurred and that will no doubt again occur before the session closes, while the conviction gathers strength that the National Policy is a farce, that a retaliatory policy would be a great mistake, and that "Protection" in the Tory sense is not needed in this country.

## I MEAN CREEP OUT

The Post's charge that the *Wander* had not clearly characterized the opinion of Mr. John Connolly is without any foundation in fact. Our contemporary says:—Writing on October last the *Wander* declared that the officers from the President down deserve the congratulations of the public on the success of the show." It is quite true that the *Wander* did say "from the President down," but it is equally true that it did not include Mr. Connolly. If The Post thinks it is of more benefit to its readers than an church it *Wander*.

This is about the meanest and most contemptible way of getting out of an untenable charge that the *Wander* has been convicted of, and that is saying a good deal. The moment Mr. Connolly was nominated the *Wander* felt bound to enter upon the policy of defamation, and the deserved prominence and success of Mr. Connolly in connection with the late Central Exhibition seemed to afford an opportunity for a stab under the "rose," and the malicious thrust was made in stupid forgetfulness of the declaration in October last that the "officers from the President down deserve the congratulations of the public on the success of the show." The *Wander* now admits using this language, but declares the phrase "from the President down" was "never intended or supposed to include Mr. Connolly." We can let the *Wander* have all the consolation it can extract from this defence, but we must say we did not expect that a graduate from the "plough tail" could display so much disingenuousness and acuteness.

## TORYISM IN SOUTH VICTORIA.

Contrary to the general expectation in this town that Lindsay would furnish the Tory candidate for the Commons the honour has been conferred by the Convention upon the present member, Mr. Arthur McQuade, and deservedly so from a party standpoint. Mr McQuade came to the relief of the party at the last election when it was hard to get a candidate, and by a certain personal industry and a comparatively lavish expenditure in buying votes which will be prevented this time under an improved law managed to get elected. Mr. McQuade frankly confessed then that he didn't know anything about politics; and his subsequent career has demonstrated that this was not the mock humility as to personal fitness and ability in which parliamentary aspirants sometimes indulge. His one abiding idea has been to vote straight with Sir John Macdonald if mattered little to him what was proposed. Unquestioning and blind support of this kind must have been a great comfort to the Chieftain, sorely harassed as he has been by Moylan "irregularities," Secret Service "over drafts," Northern Railway "developements," and other little peculiarities.

Mr. McQuade no doubt owes his nomination largely to the speech delivered Wednesday night of last week on the wheat and flour resolutions. Whatever feeling may have been entertained for "any other man" must have vanished in admiration of the courage and felicity of language exhibited in the advocacy of increased protection for swine by the declaration that there were too many in the country and that he saw some of the swine on the Treasury benches! This was probably a slip of the tongue, but it was rather absurd.

It is clear the reports of this speech, elsewhere printed, do not do justice to Mr. McQuade's argument in favour of wheat and flour protection. He said, for instance, that the country has lost $1,984,264 because such duties had not been imposed, but he does not state at what time this "loss" commenced. It is of course to be inferred that it could not have been when Sir John was in office, for Sir John could not possibly do anything wrong, and by some mysterious agency the operations of the same law had an effect for good during that time, but an effect for evil and ruin and decay the moment Mr. Mackenzie came into power. This may seem strange to many of our readers but it is nevertheless apparently one of Mr. McQuade's guiding ideas, and one, too, which we shall not attempt to controvert at the present. Mr. McQuade should state the year from which his calculation commences.

The local Tory organ calls it "The Moylan Bubble!"

## THAT GREEN FLAG.

The Tories of South Victoria in Convention last Saturday caused a good deal of amusement by a ludicrous exhibition of "diplomacy." They did not nominate a candidate for the Ontario Legislature, but they gave an indication of their feelings by hanging a *green flag out of the window* of their association rooms. The object is apparent to every one. That green flag will be made to do duty in the coming campaign wherever necessary and as the occasion may require—here by sympathy and there by antagonism. The dodge is decidedly "too thin."

We may, however, call the attention of the *Irish Canadian* to the significant circumstance. That journal is taking to itself the credit of all the Catholic nominations, and "scores" them for either party. It recently "scored" one for the "Grits" on account of the nomination of Mr. John Connolly for South Victoria, and "scored" one for the Tories for nominating Mr. Bannerman for North Renfrew. But Mr. Bannerman turns out to be a Scotch Protestant Tory about the worst of the kind and the *Irish Canadian* is covered with confusion accordingly. We now recommend it to re-adjust the "score" something after this plan, so that it may preserve the balance.

| SOUTH VICTORIA. | |
|---|---|
| *Grits.* | *Tories.* |
| John Connolly, 1. | Hanging green flag out of window. |

That "flag" will be waved in Mariposa and Verulam—no, we mean in Ops and N. Emily and will of course prove far more effective than a manly, straightforward nomination. That's their calculation.

## THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

The anxiously awaited reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the Marquis of Salisbury's circular has had a very satisfactory effect, as it strengthens the conviction that Russia will not hastily rush into war with England. It is stated that the English Government have been requested by the Prince to make proposals for an arrangement. The London *Times* says the discussion in Parliament "has tended to clear the obscurities of the perilous situation, and brought the prospect of peace nearer than before. The debate, however, has not had the same reassuring effect abroad. The speeches of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury are thought at Vienna to point to a probability of war, and to hold out small hope of the Congress. This supposed attitude of England is not approved at Vienna." On the other hand a St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that "the horizon is again overcast. The change is attributed to the speeches in the British Parliament, to a consequent alteration in the attitude of the Austrian Cabinet, and the apparent hesitation of Germany to act as mediator. It is believed in official circles that some of Lord Salisbury's remarks on Monday indicate the intention of going to war."

Later advices confirm the reports of Russia's high-handed treatment of Roumania, and describe the movements of Russian troops to carry out her threats.

The situation at Constantinople is far from re-assuring, though the prospects of peace are better. The report that the real reason of Lord Derby's resignation was the character of the secret instructions to Admiral Hornby, is ominous, if true.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Things are getting lovely in East Durham when the Port Hope *Times* publishes a column of the coarsest vituperation we have ever seen except in the "head and tail organs" the subject being the Secretary of the Conservative Convention. The piece is headed "Skinning a skunk," and abounds with choice phrases.

An Ottawa correspondent states that the Tory majority in the Senate intend to take a "a deadly revenge on Mr Mills for his old-time motion to reconstruct the venerable body. This terrible retribution in contemplation is nothing less than to defeat, throw out and utterly squash the bill for the organization of municipal institutions in the district of Keewatin."

The West Durham Tories have chosen Mr E G Burk of Bowmanville, and Mr. Robt Colville, of Clarke, for the Commons and the Local. . . Mr. Joseph Keeler, of Colborne, has received the East Northumberland Tory nomination and the *Irish Canadian* is furious thereat. The Reformers of East Peterboro' have nominated Mr. Thos. Buck, of Asphodel, for the Commons. The Convention was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the riding. Mr. Buck is a leading farmer of the township, and a lumber er. Mr. J. R. Rykert has received the Conservative nomination for Lincoln for the Commons. Rykert, Boultbee what next?

We learn that Mr. Mackenzie has promised to address the workingmen of Toronto immediately after the close of the present session of parliament. It has been decided "that the demonstration should be got up by *bona fide* workingmen, and that no employer of labor should be allowed to act on the committees. It was strongly urged that no bogus presentations of watches or jewelry of any kind as coming from operatives, but really purchased by employers, should be given."

An Ottawa correspondent states that Lord and Lady Dufferin will not leave Canada till the latter part of October. They will visit Quebec and the Saguenay district in June and July, returning to Ottawa early in August or September, leaving for England in a month or two thereafter.

It's not "snaix" but it's "fonian-raids-in-his-boots" that's the matter. The London *Advertiser* correspondent says he was "drunk" in the House. The Hamilton *Times* correspondent alludes to the "howl" that would go up throughout the land if Mr. Mackenzie were to get into that state.

The Port Hope *Guide* asks this question: "If a grain merchant in Port Hope holds two cargoes of barley, and a dealer in Oswego desires to purchase one for consumption in the United States and the other for shipment through New York to England, will he pay our dealer mere for the cargo going through to Liverpool, and which pays no duty, than he will for the other which goes to Oswego for home consumption and pays a duty of 15 cents a bushel?"

Following hard upon the heels of the local sheet the Tory organs are opening their batteries of abuse and detraction upon Mr. Connolly. Quite regardless of the Tory record they hold up their hands in holy horror at the idea of nominating a Catholic, and giving special prominence to the fact that Mr. McQuade is an Orangeman they proceed to appeal to "the Reformers" to support the "Conservative nominee *because* he is a Protestant." Almost in the same breath they condemn with refreshing but characteristic hypocrisy appeals to sectional and religious prejudices.

—The French Canadian Liberals at Ottawa have made the following estimate of the result of the coming elections:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Constituencies certain to elect Liberals | 33 |
| " doubtful, but likely | 6 |
| | 39 |
| Constituencies certain to elect Tories | 39 |
| doubtful, but likely | 9 |
| | 78 |

This view is corroborated in the main by the Tory editor of the Richmond *Guardian*, who, writing from Quebec, says "there has been a very marked change in the political complexion of most of the counties during the past seven years, particularly of the city itself. Where it used to be hard work to bring out a Rouge, and still harder to elect one, it is now quite as difficult to present and elect a Conservative candidate, and the *most that is now expected by the Conservative party is to get off with a loss of seven seats in the province.* The Rouges claim that they will take *ten additional seats and my own opinion is that their expectations will be realized.*"

Mr. Mills and Mr. McQuade are at issue as to the number of sheep imported into Canada. Mr. Mills, according to his opponent, said only three had come in; Mr. McQuade maintains that the number was no less than 11,000. Assuming the latter figures to be correct we must admit that a frightful case has been made out against the Government. We must ask Mr. McQuade to go a little further, however, in the elucidation of this "case." As a consistent and intelligent Protectionist he could not put a tax on the "raw material" of any of our "suffering industries." Now, mutton is a "raw" material—at least until it is cooked—for it is an important article of food for the mechanic and artisan. Mr. McQuade would not, therefore, increase the price of mutton-chops ten or twenty per cent. He surely would not tax the wool on the sheep's back,—or even in the fleece, and the principle is the same—for wool is the raw material of many important industries. Mr. McQuade will get into a muddle if he is not careful.

The *Warder* resembles the *Mail* in setting up a high standard of journalistic propriety and in violating that standard to such an extent that it has become a byword and a reproach. There is, however, a certain ability and sharpness in the *Mail* that prevents it from being like the hapless tail-organ the laughing-stock of the community as well as the reproach of the party. It has repeatedly, and in the most unfair manner, ascribed to THE POST language that was never employed by us. It becomes very indignant when it is held responsible for publishing an anonymous attack upon the Police Magistrate urging his immediate dismissal from office because he happened to be ill for a week, during which time the duties of the position were ably discharged by Mayor Deacon, who is an experienced magistrate. The *Warder* makes the usual plea of ignorance, and we suppose it will be charitable to let him off on that natural ground. That excuse, however, cannot be urged in every case. We trust our cotemporary will in future endeavour to act up to its own standard of journalistic propriety, and this is our principal reason for referring to this matter.

## MR. McQUADE ON PROTECTION.

Mr. Brown's motion to impose a duty on wheat and flour came up in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, April 3rd, and the member for South Victoria availed himself of the opportunity to express his views. We give the subjoined reports from the different papers named:

[From the Globe.]

Mr. McQUADE said the policy of the Administration was to grind down the farmers, but the day was not far distant when there would be a change of Government, and then the agriculturists would have justice done them.

[From the Mail.]

Mr. McQUADE was only sorry the mover of the resolution had not gone farther into the matter, and included barley. He had taken the trouble to look up the matter, and he found there was a loss to the Dominion by the importation of grain and the omission to put a duty on it, of $1,980,264. The same remarks applied to cattle. The Minister of the Interior, he pointed out, had said that only three sheep were brought into Canada from the United States. He did not tell the whole truth; he only told part of the truth, for during the period of which he was speaking there were 11,000 sheep imported. In consideration of the existing state of things he strongly urged that instead of the public money being spent in extravagant methods of inducing immigration, it should be spent in sending some of the unemployed to the North West and Manitoba. He hoped for a good hearty vote on the resolution before the House.

[From the London Advertiser.]

Mr. McQUADE, of South Victoria, made a speech about midnight on Protection to farmers' question. A specimen of this brilliant orator's style can be gathered from the following sentences:

"Mr. Speaker There's lots of swine imported into this Province against the interests of the farmers, and there's lots of swine, Mr. Speaker, on the Treasury Benches. I'm opposed, Mr. Speaker, to this emigration of people to this cold country. Its like taking a duck to water—Mr. Speaker, I mane taking a fish out of water. Mr. Speaker, they wants protection, Mr. Speaker, or they'll die and starve to death in this cold country, so they will, Mr. Speaker.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this speech was loudly applauded by both sides of the House.

[From the Hamilton Times.]

The night before last Mr. McQuade made a speech on the question of placing flour and grain under an import duty, and said some of the most extraordinary things imaginable. . . . While fumbling along, he said, "Mr. Speaker, I find that during the past year a large number of swine were imported." At this point he was interrupted by a Tory lawyer occupying a leading seat on the left, and one who is always smiling, [could it have been Hector or Mr. Palmer] who whispered behind his hand that "some of them (the swine) were on the Treasury Benches;" whereupon Mr. McQuade repeated, "and I find some of them on the Treasury benches!"

MR. MCQUADE ON SUPPLY.

[By the London Advertiser's post.]

Mr. Speaker, I rise
With tears in my eyes,
For whoever is wise
Must clearly describe
The country is coming to grief.
And what pains me most
Is our great host
May be routed and lost,
Oh! who'll pay the cost
Of trying to win with our Chief?

## ECHOES FROM THE CAPITAL.

PROTECTION FOR THE FARMER.

The rejection of the wheat and flour protection resolutions by a majority of 120 is a very significant vote and has proved a fatal blow to the "National Policy." A correspondent states that the mere fact that of the twenty-eight who voted for the amendment, not one man was a farmer, [except Arthur McQuade] is accepted as conclusive proof that the portion of Sir John's "national policy" affecting the agriculturist has not even their respect, to say nothing of their sympathy. Every farmer in the House voted dead against the motion. The Conservatives are far from being cheerful over the result. It is believed that Sir John's log-rolling policy could be taken up, proposition by proposition, and be as easily defeated in detail as the Brown-Ross motion was. Those who voted for the "national policy," are taking part in their own self-condemnation. The following is a summary of the vote:—

| | For. | Against. | Majority Against. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ontario | 25 | 51 | 26 |
| Quebec | 0 | 56 | 56 |
| Nova Scotia | 1 | 19 | 18 |
| New Brunswick | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| British Columbia | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Manitoba | 1 | 1 | — |
| P. E. Island | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| | 28 | 148 | 120 |

CORN AND OATS.

On Tuesday a motion by Mr. Bechard for the imposition of a duty on corn and oats was rejected by a vote of 106 to 54.

## EASTERN WAR-CLOUDS.

### IMPROVED PEACE PROSPECTS.

Russia Backing Down.

### AN ENGLISH ULTIMATUM.

Proposed Revision of the Treaty of San Stefano by all the Powers.

[By cable to The Post.]

LONDON, April 11, 1878.

It is stated that England has proposed a revision of the treaty of San Stefano by the joint action of the Powers, provided Russia will first admit the authority of Europe to do so.

A Bucharest despatch says Roumania is being gradually occupied by the Russians.

Col. Wellesley has gone to St. Petersburg it is reported for the purpose of demanding explanations of the Russian movement of troops in Roumania. He also carries an ultimatum from the English Government to Russia.

## LATEST CABLE TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN TURKEY.

The military situation is beginning to attract attention. The Servian occupation of Bulgaria, as far as Plevna is believed to be intended to cover the Russian line of communication and relieve the Russian troops which will be concentrated south of the Balkans. At the same time there are indications that the Russians lately at Sofia, and north of Adrianople are moving towards the south-east, perhaps because it is considered advisable to strengthen the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas, or it may be the intention to abandon the lines of land communication and rely almost exclusively for the conveyance of reserves and supplies on the marine transports over the Black Sea. In consequence of the attitude of the Roumanians, some Russian divisions are now echeloned on the road to the Buyukderre and the total force of about 30,000 is collected within easy striking distance, between these and Buyukdrere there are some Turkish brigades which could probably hold the place till assistance arrived, but they must in time be overwhelmed for the Russians could at least muster seventy-five thousand in front of Constantinople. On the Peninsula of Gallipoli or the neighbouring mainland in front of the position of Bulair there are probably about 20 thousand Russians, while at Salonica and on the lines of communication, there may be scattered fifty thousand more. The War Office at St. Petersburg is stated to be dissatisfied with the condition of the muster rolls, and is making strenuous exertions to hurry up the reserves. All the recruits stationed in the capital were three days ago inspected by the Emperor, probably previous to to their despatch to the front. Despatches from Constantinople foreshadows the reconstruction of the Ministry in a pro-Russian sense.

A BERLIN VIEW.

The *North German Gazette* says, although the Treaty does not affect Germany's interests, the entrance of Russia into antagonism with other neighbors and friends of Germany cannot be a matter of indifference to her. The negotiations of Treaty seem not to have kept the interests of the other Powers sufficiently in mind. Russia could only purchase the complete fulfilment of the Treaty by another war. The principal obstacle of settlement is Russia's having bound herself by the terms of the Treaty. Both England and Austria admit that great changes are necessary in the East. It is therefore to be hoped that in view of the agreement of Russia, Austria and England on this main point, a common desire for peace may ultimately gain the upper hand.

THE THREE EMPERORS.

The Czar, it is expected, will visit Ems, the German watering place, earlier this season than usual, and stop at Berlin to confer with the Emperor William. It is probable also there will be a new meeting of the three Emperors, or an interview between the Czar and the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria. Influential people in London still apprehend that matters will be settled by Russia, Germany and Austria, without regard to England.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

It is surmised in some quarters that continental prices are supported by the combination endeavoring to negotiate a new Russian loan. One of the members of the Berlin banking house of Mendelssohn was in Paris yesterday, seeking the co-operation of the Paris financial houses concerned in last year's loan, to place about three hundred million francs more. Paris, despatches state that Mendelssohn returns unsuccessful.

THESSALIAN REFUGEES.

Eight thousand Thessalians from the burned villages in Thessaly have taken refuge in Greece, utterly destitute.

## RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

HIGH HANDED CONDUCT OF GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs writes to the Roumanian agent at Vienna, March the 16th, that Gortschakoff declared to the Roumanian agent at St. Petersburg that notwithstanding our clamoring, Russia's decision with regard to Bessarabia was irrevocable. Russia would not bring the question before the Congress, nor consent to another power doing so, as it would be an offence to the Emperor. If she could not make us give in she would take Bessarabia by force, and armed resistance would be fatal for Roumania. The despatch concludes:—"Notwithstanding these threats we persist in our refusal to yield." The Roumanian agent at Vienna, in a communication to Sir Henry Elliott, of April the 23rd, sends a despatch from the agent at St. Petersburg, recounting a conversation with Gortschakoff, who said:—It is true your Government intend to protest against the article of the treaty which provides for communication of the army in Bulgaria with Russia through Roumania. The Emperor has ordered me to inform you that if you have such intention he will order the occupation of Roumania and the disarmament of the Roumanian army. The agent replied that Russia should have treated with Roumania, not with Turkey, concerning the passage of the army. Gortschakoff rejoined:—We did not choose to have anything more to do with you, on account of your conduct. It is important that you should know we insist upon a free passage through your country, and that you should inform your Government of the Emperor's declaration. Your Government must plainly state their decision.

DETERMINED FIGHT FOR HER RIGHT.

Prince John Ghika, who has been in England in the hope of obtaining help for Roumania in her resistance to the Russian demand for Bessarabia, is reported to have said in a fashionable London drawing-room:—"They offer us the Dobrudscha, and they call that a compensation; it is as if you offered in exchange for my watch a rattlesnake. You can well understand that Roumania cannot make war upon Russia, but she can protest; it may even be that she will fire a few rounds in support of her rights."

## ROUMANIA DEFIANT.

STRONG FEELING AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.

The report is confirmed that Prince Ghika has been authorized to inform Prince Gortschakoff that the Roumanian army would suffer itself to be crushed rather than be disarmed. Prince Charles has notified the Russian Consul to the same effect. It is stated Russia is about to relinquish the clause of the treaty guaranteeing the passage of her army through Roumania, and will send delegates to treat directly with the Roumanian Government on the subject. The Vienna *Political Correspondence* asserts that the Russian representative at Bucharest repeated Prince Gortschakoff's threat on Sunday.

COLD COMFORT FROM GERMANY.

A Berlin despatch says that notwithstanding the favorable reports in the Berlin press there is reason to believe that M. Bratelno, the Roumanian Premier, is dissatisfied with the results of his visit there. Germany has declined to use direct pressure upon Russia for the withdrawal of her claim to Bessarabia. The Government has advised M. Bratelno to lay his case before the Czar, and endeavor to come to terms by amicable arrangement.

## GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPLY.

A PEACEFUL CIRCULAR—FIRM BUT CONCILIATORY TONE.

A summary of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular has been telegraphed. Prince Gortschakoff contests Lord Salisbury's assertions point by point, but the general tone of his reply appears to be conciliatory. He denies that the Treaty of San Stefano creates a strong Slav state under the control of Russia, and declares the arrangements relative to Bulgaria are only a development of the principle established by the Constantinople conference. He continues:—"Lord Salisbury admits that a return to the programme of that Conference pure and simple is rendered impossible by the war. The fact that the San Stefano Treaty is preliminary, indicates that Russia has prejudged the definitive results and has left full fair play in illusive understanding. Bulgaria will be under Russian control more than Roumania, which also owes its existence to Russia. Russia is quite ready to abridge the term of the occupation of Bulgaria as much as possible. The limits of Bulgaria have only been indicated in general terms, in accordance with the nationality of the population. The details will be left to a mixed commission." The only object in assigning ports to Bulgaria is to assist her commercial development, by which England and the Mediterranean Powers whose commerce has always been a powerful lever for their political influence, are likely to profit far more than Russia." Gortschakoff expresses surprise at the objections to the stipulations of the Treaty relative to Thessaly and Epirus. By the modest reforms stipulated for it is intended to avoid the appearance of either establishing Russian supremacy on the one hand or utterly neglecting the Greeks on the other. Russia did not forbid the Porte to consult the European Powers as well as Russia on reforms for the Greek Provinces. There is no longer any pretext for debarring Russia from the possession of Bessarabia as the freedom of the Danube is secured by International Commission. Gortschakoff's tone in regard to Armenia is much more energetic. He says:—"Batoum is far from being equivalent to the pecuniary indemnity which it represents. The Russian acquisitions in Armenia have only a defensive value. Russia wishes to hold them so as not to have to besiege them at the beginning of each war. These territorial cessions are the natural consequence of war. If England wished to avert them, she had only to join Russia in exercising a pressure upon the Porte which would probably have compelled it to grant the reforms without war. England having refused to do so, she has now no ground to question the right for which Russia shed her blood, namely, the right to establish a state of things which will henceforth render such sacrifices unnecessary, or at least less onerous. The assertion that Russia's annexations in Armenia will interfere with the European trade with Persia conflict with the statements previously made by British Ministers. Such assertions push mistrust to the extreme. Complaints concerning the indemnity are equally ill-founded. The sum is out of all proportion to Russia's sacrifices. In defrayment of the payment of the indemnity, it is easier to see a design to keep the Porte up to its engagements in the interests of all, than a design to paralyze Turkey, but there is no remedy against suspicion." Gortschakoff concludes: "The situation may be summed up thus:—Existing Treaties have been successively infringed by the Porte in violating its obligations towards the Christians, and by the Powers in interfering on behalf of the Christians. Lord Salisbury himself recognizes that great changes are necessary in the Treaties hitherto regulating the East. It remains for Lord Salisbury to say how he would reconcile these Treaties and the recognized rights of Great Britain and other Powers with the benevolent ends to which the united action of Europe has always been directed, and the attainment of which one learns with pleasure the English Government desires, namely good government, peace and liberty for the oppressed populations. It is equally for the Marquis of Salisbury to say how he could attain the desired end outside the preliminaries of San Stefano, and yet at the same time take due account of the right Russia has acquired by sacrifices she has borne alone. Lord Salisbury's despatch contains no reply to these questions. It seems that the entire liberty of appreciation and action would have been more naturally found by formulating, side by side with the objections contained in that despatch, some practical propositions of a nature to assure an understanding for the solution of the present difficulties."

COMMENTS ON THE RUSSIAN REPLY.

The London *Times'* editorial says, "Prince Gortschakoff's reply shows a genuine desire to insure a peaceful solution."

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—A Chinese famine fund is being raised in Montreal.

—The people of the town of Farnham Que., have decided by a vote of 130 to 10 to repeal the Dunkin Act.

—A young law student of St. Catharines, named George Corry, committed suicide last Friday night by hanging himself in an outbuilding.

—Last year at this time two-thirds of the furnaces of Pennsylvania were out of blast, and one-third were at work. This year two-thirds are in blast and but one-third silent.

—A man named James Cruikshanks was killed on the 26th ult., at a raising of a log building in Arran, Bruce, Ont. He was working at one of the corners, when he fell off the log, which fell on his head, splitting it completely open.

—A city broker in Toronto last week sent to New York for a package of new silver dollars. A parcel containing a hundred was sent to him, on which he had to pay $18 express charges and duty.

—A large snake measuring seven feet in length, of the blue racer species, was killed on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Sarnia the other day. It measured 12 inches in circumference at the thickest part.

—Fruit experts, after a careful examination of the peach trees in the vicinity of St. Catharines give it as their opinion that no injury to the crop has resulted from the late frosts. It was feared the buds were destroyed.

—One day last week the family of Mr. Wm. Howie, near London, Ont., were poisoned by eating potatoes, supposed to have been impregnated with Paris green. Medical aid being quickly secured fatal results were averted.

—The Parry Sound *North Star* is glad to find that the prospects are encouraging for both the lumberers and the men in their employment. Prices have advanced somewhat, and the demand will be quite equal to the supply.

—Miss Mary Johnson died at Don Mount last Thursday, aged one hundred and two years. She was a native of Ireland, having been born in Queen's County in 1776, and was in possession of all her faculties up to a short time before her death.

—Of fifteen elections held in France on Sunday to fill vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies caused by the invalidation of the previous elections, fourteen resulted in Republicans being returned, and in the fifteenth a new ballot is necessary.

Last Saturday a series of bull fights were "inaugurated" at San Antonio, Texas. A lioness and wild Texas bull were matched in an immense iron cage in the middle of the amphitheatre, seating 10,000. The bull gored the lioness fatally. Another lion was to fight the bull on Sunday, when six celebrated Mexican bull fighters were to appear in the arena.

—Myrus Clark, proprietor of a sawmill at Stoney Creek, near Hamilton, while at work last Saturday got caught in the machinery, and before he could extricate himself he was dragged on to the saw and almost cut in two. The saw appears first to have struck him on the hip, and the agony the unfortunate man suffered must have been terrible. The doctor gives no hope of his recovery.

—An American panther was killed last week near the head of the Madawaska River, by a hunter named Jacob Farquharson. The beast made a desperate fight, springing on to the hunter after he had put two bullets into its carcase, and almost overpowering him before he could despatch it with his hunting knife. The animal, which is seldom seen now in Canada, was nine feet long from nose to extremity of tail.

—While destitution prevails in Canada for lack of employment, it is encouraging to hear, on the authority of Mr. Whitehead, a Pacific Railway contractor, at present in Ottawa, that there is ample employment at good wages in the North-west. On the section of the Pacific Road this single firm is building 1,200 laborers are employed at $2 per day, and employment could easily be given, he says, to 2,000 more. Pity, under such circumstances, that the men who need it, and the work which requires them, could not be brought together.—[Kingston Whig.

—The cause of the foundering of the Eurydice is set forth in the Admiralty report. A sudden violent squall coming down one of the ravines on the south side of the Isle of Wight, caught the vessel as the men were aloft endeavoring to take in some of the sails. She heeled over, and every porthole being open, the water poured in, and the ill-fated vessel foundered. She carried down with her upwards of three hundred passengers and crew, of whom five were taken up by the Emma and three of these died a few minutes after their rescue from exhaustion.

—Last Monday morning at nine o'clock Baker, convicted of the criminal assault on Miss Mary Penny, was brought into the London, Ont., gaol yard in presence of a number of persons admitted by ticket. He was tied up to a triangle, and twenty lashes were administered with the cat o' nine tails according to the sentence. The person chosen to inflict this punishment proved very nervous and squeamish over the task, and the first few strokes were lightly laid on. The culprit during the castigation appeared sullen and stolid, and more than once cried out to his tormentor, "Plug in one place," "Flog fair," "Don't cut my ear," "Don't cut my arms," "Heavens, don't cut my ribs." At the end of the whipping Baker's back was a very purple, full of welts, and bleeding. His shirt being given him, he hastily put it on, and asked an acquaintance for a chew of tobacco. This being given him, he coolly walked back to his cell. The second flagellation will be given on the 2nd of May, after which he will be sent to the Central Prison for a term of twenty months.


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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.

*In the Matter of HUG