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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Hats that R Hats - Devlin's.
Cook wanted—Mrs. P. Thompson.

The Ottawa Times.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1872.

For interesting reading matter see first page.

Mr. Provencher, from Manitoba, is in town. We are glad to see him looking well.

The *Standard*, a Grit morning paper lately started in Hamilton, is henceforward to be issued in the evening, so the Ambitious city will be left without a morning paper. Perhaps, however, the *Spectator* will resume its former position, and come out as a morning journal.

Mr. James Turner, of Hamilton, together with other gentlemen from the West, who are about establishing a line of steamboat communication between Sarnia and Fort William and other Lake Superior ports, left on Saturday night. They had an interview with Sir John Macdonald, and expressed themselves as much pleased with the treatment they had received at the hands of the Government.

The New York *Times* announces that the "Governor General of Canada prorogued the Legislature on Saturday last." This is certainly news to Canadians; but, then, some of these New York journals know so much more of us and our affairs than we do ourselves. They know that we are pining for "annexation" or "independence," that conspiracy and sedition are rife amongst us, that we are thoroughly dissatisfied with our lot, and, in fact, they are perfectly persuaded that everything in Canada is exactly contrary to what we in our blindness, imagine it to be.

"OUGHT THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TO BE SUSTAINED?"

During the past few weeks a number of the opposition organs have been propounding the question, "Ought the Dominion Government to be sustained?" They have not as yet, however, so far as we have seen, favoured the public with any definite reply, although they have in vague and general terms declared that Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues, are "Tory corruptionists." But no evidence has been adduced proving them to have been guilty of a single corrupt act, nor has one charge of wrong doing been brought home to them. The question having been asked, we propose in a few word to answer it, and to show why the Dominion Government ought to be sustained.

In the first place it must be borne in mind what was the nature of the duty entrusted to them by the people in 1867. Confederation having become an established fact, what the Dominion Government had to do was, to preserve, and extend, if possible, the union, until it embraced all the British North American possessions, to deal so justly and fairly by the people of the smaller provinces as to show them that they had nothing to dread in the future from Confederation, and to administer public affairs in such a way as would be likely to promote the general prosperity of the newly formed Dominion. Now we challenge any Opposition organ to show that the Dominion Government have failed to do their duty in any of these matters, or to prove that they have not honestly and satisfactorily discharged the trust confided to them by the people. From one end of the Dominion to the other we hear of nothing but prosperity. In no State of the American Union can be found such signs of rapid progress now going on as in the province of Ontario, while in all the other provinces the people are prosperous and contented. Of course the Opposition will tell us that the Dominion Government have had nothing whatever to do with this. But, although we do not desire to claim for them one iota of credit more than they deserve, it is not only unfair, but manifestly untrue and absurd, to assert that the prosperity and progress of a country is in no wise dependent upon the proper administration of departmental affairs and a well regulated commercial policy. The Government are able at the end of five years, to come to the country and show that in spite of the vast public works which have been undertaken and performed, and with a taxation which, compared to that of most other countries, is merely nominal, they have a large surplus in the public treasury. They can show that, thanks in a very great measure to the sagacity of our veteran Finance Minister, the banking question has been satisfactorily settled, we have got rid of the "silver nuisance," and commercial men have been relieved from many of those difficulties and burdens which had previously proved so obnoxious to them. They can point to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where five years ago, especially in the former Province, so much hostile feeling to the Union existed, and show that the results of their policy has been to destroy Anti-Union feeling, so that now nine-tenths of the Nova Scotian people are satisfied with that new order of things which has conferred upon them such unprecedented and unlooked for prosperity. The Dominion Government may also with propriety boast of what they have done in the way of carrying out the policy of British American Union. British Columbia has become part of the Dominion because the British Columbian people were satisfied with the manner in which this country was governed and felt assured that they would receive fair and honest treatment. Manitoba and the North West have been annexed to Canada, and the Imperial Government felt constrained to bear testimony to the wisdom and statesmanship displayed by our Government, during the difficult circumstances attendant upon the admission of that territory to the Canadian Union.

These are a few among the many reasons why the Dominion Government ought to be sustained, and why they should command the confidence and earnest support of patriotic men. They have, in every particular, been true to the trust reposed in them. Every pledge which they gave to the people in 1867 has been redeemed. They have steadfastly refused to look back towards the "petty politics of the past," and with unwavering fidelity they have laboured, and laboured effectually, to carry out the policy of union, and to make our Union a success. But because the organs say that they are "Tory corruptionists," they are to be opposed, and, if possible, driven from office, so as to make room for a set of men who have neither had the education nor the experience necessary to qualify them for the work of statesmanship!

They ought to be supported because they have been true to Canada and to the trust confided to them, but also because the men who desire to take their places are utterly unfit for the position to which in their self confidence they aspire. Doubtless, Mr. Blake, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Brown, think they are heaven born statesmen, although the latter has been proved to be a "governmental impossibility." If either of these gentlemen had the opportunity of becoming Lord Chancellor of England or Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, we believe they would assume the position without the slightest hesitation, so implicit is the faith which they have in their own abilities. The people of Canada, however, have had little reason to place much reliance in them. Of Mr Brown it is unnecessary to say anything. Everyone knows what a monstrous political failure he has proved. The events of the past few weeks have shown that Mr. Blake and his Grit colleagues are scarcely the men to be entrusted with the affairs of Canada. They have, during their short tenure of office in Ontario, been proved guilty of complicity in acts of the grossest corruption, of more than one unconstitutional act and, by forming a coalition administration, they have stamped themselves as the most incousistent of men. They have shown that they cannot be trusted. The Dominion Government, on the other hand can point to the record of the past five years, and can claim as their right a continuance of that confidence which they have not by one single act betrayed.

THE *GLOBE* AND THE TREATY.

The *Globe* persists in talking the veriest absurdity concerning the Treaty of Washington and Sir John Macdonald's connection therewith. It persists in saying that the Canadian fisheries have been handed over to America, although only on Saturday last we published the official circular of the United States Government warning American fishermen not to trespass in Canadian waters inasmuch as matters remained exactly as they were, and would do so unless the Canadian Parliament chose to agree to the fishery articles of the Treaty. The people of Canada are invited to believe that Sir John Macdonald accepted the commissionership and went to Washington with no other object in view, than to perpetrate "the basest and foulest treachery" towards the country and the people in whose service he has spent the best days of his life.

The *Globe* says:—

We pointed out in our former article that Sir John A Macdonald could not be responsible for any action touching the rights of Canada—to the Imperial Government.

The *Globe* proved in its "former article" that it knew nothing whatever of what it was talking about. Sir John Macdonald was appointed a British Commissioner by the Imperial Government, and must therefore have been responsible to them for all he did as a Commissioner.

The *Globe* says:—

The perfectly independent position of Canada in the matter before us, is fully recognized by the reservation of certain clauses in the Treaty, practically for ever ratification. She could not, it is true, make the Treaty, but she could, under the terms of her own constitution, in effect veto it.

The fact of these clauses being reserved for our ratification does not by any means prove our "independent position." The reservation of these clauses was a privilege conceded, to us not the recognition of a right. Our contemporary cannot be so ignorant as the nonsensical ideas he advances would lead one to imagine. He must understand that Canada is a colony of the Empire, and that no colony can occupy an "independent position" or be admitted to a participation in treaty making as a matter of right. The Treaty of Washington was made between two governments only, viz: the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States. The Commissioners were appointed by those two Governments only, the British Commissioners being responsible to the British Government and to no one else, the United States Commissioner being of course responsible to the American Government. It is true that if Sir John Macdonald while a member of the Commission did not do the best he could to protect the interests of this country the people of Canada might call him to account. But nothing of this kind has been proved. On the contrary everything which has so far been made public goes to show that he did his duty as a true Canadian as well as a loyal hearted subject of the Queen. Mr. Brown has failed to prove the contrary in any one particular. He may strive to create the impression that the Premier is "a base and foul traitor," and may indulge in any amount of abuse and falsehood, but in the end it will all recoil upon his own head and reduce him to a yet lower level in public esteem.

COLD WEATHER OF THE PAST.

"Speaking about cold weather" reminds us of the following incidents which we jotted down in our diary at the various times mentioned:

The statistics of the good old winters are curious: "In 401 the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 763, not only the Black Sea, but the Straits of Dardanelles was frozen over; the snow in some places rose fifty feet high. In 822, the great rivers of Europe—the Danube, Elbe, &c., were so hard frozen as to bear heavy waggons for a month. In 860, the Adriatic was frozen. In 991 everything was frozen; the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067 most of the travellers in Germany were frozen to death on the road. In 1133 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the wine casks were burst, and even the trees split by the action of the frost, with immense noise. In 1236, the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state. In 1316 the crops wholly failed in Germany; wheat, which some years before sold in England at six shillings the quarter, rose to two pounds. In 1339 the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. The successive winters of 1432-40 were uncommonly severe. It once froze forty days without interruption. In 1468 the wine distributed to the soldiers in Flanders was cut with hatchets. In 1664, the winter was excessively cold. Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which was eleven inches thick. In 1709, occurred the cold winter. The frost penetrated three yards into the ground. In 1716, booths were erected and fairs held on the Thames. In 1744 and 1745, the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered, in less than fifteen minutes, with ice an eighth of an inch thick. In 1809, and again in 1812, the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814, there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

THE GREAT NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

The London *Times* declares that no monarch ever witnessed so grand a spectacle, as that which Queen Victoria saw while passing through the streets of the great Metropolis, on the day of the great National Thanksgiving. So splendid a display of loyalty and enthusiasm has certainly never been seen in our day, nor is it likely that we shall have an opportunity of looking upon its like again. The meagre telegraphic accounts which we received could not of course afford us much idea of the grandeur of the demonstration, and some additional particulars relating to this great national event will, we are sure, be welcome to our readers. The following account of the affair is compiled from our English exchanges received on Saturday last.

By 10 o'clock an immense crowd had gathered in the Mall in front of Buckingham Palace. The line at this point was kept by the Foot Guards and the police, but the crowd was very orderly and caused but little trouble.

As time passed, mounted police inspectors became busy, staff officers galloped to and fro, and the cavalry escorts appeared. There are 50 Hussars, light, airy horsemen, belonging to the Prince of Wales's regiment. After them arrive the same number of Lancers with fluttering pennons. Lord Lucan, who commanded the whole force of troops engaged during the day, rode to the Palace gates, and with him Colonel Herbert and Colonel Mackenzie, his Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-master Generals. By and by there was a general rendezvous of other officers high in command.

And now the Palace gates are thrown open and the procession slowly emerges. Several thousands of school children led by Mr. G W. Martin, who were stationed on the verge of the Green Park, began to sing the National Anthem and 'God Bless the Prince of Wales.'

The Lord Chancellor in his robes passed by in his carriage. Mr. Speaker followed. Then came the Field Marshall Commanding in Chief. The well bronzed features of the Duke of Edinburgh are next seen. He is dressed in naval uniform, and wears the orders of the Garter and of the Star of India. Prince Arthur, in his rifle uniform, with the Orders of the Garter and St. Patrick; Prince Leopold, who was in Highland dress, and wore the Orders of the Garter and the Thistle; and the Master of the Horse, Lord Ailesbury. Great was the cheering as this carriage moved slowly by. A field officer's escort followed of Horse Guards, whose cuirasses did not flash in the sun, no sun being available at that moment, but who made a brave array all the same. A burst of acclamations told that the Queen was near, and in another instant the ninth and last carriage of the procession is full in view. Her Majesty is looking in excellent health, and happy in the knowledge that her people rejoice with her and share her happiness. Next to the Queen was the Princess of Wales, also evidently happy, and not less an object of heartfelt sympathy. On the opposite seat was the Prince of Wales. The Prince's face still bears traces of the almost mortal illness which attacked him. It has the pallor which you might expect after long confinement and complete prostration, and shows that the strength of his Royal Highness needs to be further recruited. The Princess Beatrice sat by her brother's side, and between them is the Prince's eldest son, the young Prince Albert Victor. The Queen and her children bowed frequently, and evidently with the sincerest gratification, in answer to the warm welcome of the crowd; and the Prince, in his wish to acknowledge it, did not scruple to bare his head more frequently than was, perhaps, quite prudent.

So slowly onward and up Pall Mall the glittering procession takes its way. It was not without anxiety in which no one participated more largely than Her Majesty that those who took part in the procession attached its first onward movement, and looked and listened to see and hear whether all was going smoothly, and whether it would be possible to keep the cheering pressed masses from breaking all bounds, and rushing into the lines of cavalry and infantry stationed only a few feet apart. But nothing could have been better than the conduct of the people. From the branches of trees, from the tops of iron palings, from every method of standing on some the incessant cheering and shouts a constant cries of "God bless the Queen," "God bless the Prince of Wales;" but there was no rushing or disorder. Pall Mall is stately at all times. Lord Palmerston once expressed an opinion that the architecture of its Clubs was better adapted to the climate than the best Gothic. Probably the members of the Carlton did not like to hide its handsome frontage even for a day, and for this reason erected no platforms or wooden balconies. But nearly every other building in the street had a considerable portion of its *facade* thus covered. In front of the War Office there was an array of seats nearly as extensive as that in the great orchestra at the Crystal Palace, and from the Reform Club down to the Athenæum inclusive, the scarlet benches rose tier upon tier to above the first story. Every balcony and window from Marlborough House to Waterloo Place was crowded with a brilliant company, and the display of flags and loyal devices was immense even for that neighbourhood. The National Gallery and St. Martin's Church then presented themselves to the view, and as the Guards' Memorial was approached the appearance of the men of the Royal Navy who kept the line there was not the least attractive feature in the magnificent spectacle.

Striking as were the decorations along the whole line they were not the sight of the day. The people, the never exhausted masses which covered all the pavements, filled all the windows and balconies and stands from street to house top and spread themselves even over the roofs, and who, with a joy which is simply indescribable, exercised voice and arms and hands to greet the Prince and congratulate Her Majesty on his restoration to health—they were the real spectacle of the National Thanksgiving. All along the Strand the enthusiasm for the Queen was such as to profoundly affect her Majesty. Every instant she heard blessings implored on her, and hearty aspirations that her reign may yet be long. There was, however, much good taste as well as good feeling. By the inscriptions on most of the decorations and by their inexhaustible cheering, the people of London endeavoured to show that their Queen is as well beloved by them as ever, and that their delight at seeing her once more among them, performing a function of Royalty in the Metropolis of her empire, was not less than that which they felt at the recovery of her heir. The Charity Children who sang outside one or two of the churches in the Strand did their little best, and did it well. The Queen, the Prince, and the Princess thanked them with smiles. One of the prettiest points of view in the progress to St. Paul's was that which presented itself as the procession was passing round by the Church of St. Clement Danes on its way to Temple Bar. Wonderful things had been done in the way of hiding waste ground on which the future Law Courts are to be erected. There were platform seats from the church to the Bar, and at the other side from the Bar up to the point at which the houses have been knocked down. Fleet street was decorated even more brilliantly than the Strand, and the triumphal arch from Farringdon-street to New Bridge-street appeared from the line of the procession to be the very best effort the city had made in connexion with the Thanksgiving. Nothing could have exceeded the warmth of the reception given to her Majesty and the Prince from Temple Bar to St. Paul's. Ludgate-hill was more profusely decked out than any street on the line of the procession. Both in Ludgate-hill and Fleet street showers of small pieces of colored paper descended from houses as the procession advanced, and in the Strand the roadway was pretty well strewn with violets for some two or three hundred yards of the route.

The scene on the west, north, and south sides of St. Paul's Churchyard was grand, as Her Majesty's carriage passed in at the great gates. The ladies and gentlemen who filled all the windows rose *en masse*, and a coloured scarf or a white handkerchief was waved from every hand. Her Majesty looked up to the front of the Cathedral as her carriage was making the half circuit from the gate to the porch, and seemed to read with much pleasure the inscription, "I was glad when they said unto me we will go into the House of the Lord." The men of the Royal Navy and the Grenadier Guards formed a very imposing guard of honor, and all the arrangements outside the Cathedral may be pronounced excellent and effective. It wanted just one minute to 1 o'clock when the Queen entered St. Paul's.

Inside St. Paul's 14,000 persons are seated. The Bengal Princes are marshalled to their chairs; the transept galleries are completely banked with people, but owing their colour only to the ladies, for the uniforms are principally in the nave. The choir is crowded with ecclesiastics, among whom are Dean Stanley, the Dean of York, and the Bishop of Pennsylvania. The sun has gone, but presently returns, and shoots a whole sheaf of his golden arrows full upon the spot where the House of Commons sits. The gas burns pale and paler, and the southern windows of the nave are brightly projected upon the opposite well. The Ministers are in their places, reserved in the front row of the Peers and Commons' chairs. There is another arrival of gorgeous Orientals—Indian or Japanese; then of the Archbishop of York and Bishop of Oxford. The embroidered uniforms of the Ministers make a sort of bordering to the gangway in the dome area. The great assemblage has waited long, but is still as patient as the halbert-men. The only empty space now is the Royal pew with its fifty and one chairs. Seen from above the dome area gives a view chiefly of blue bonnets, with a foil of bald heads, while bonnet strings make the brilliancy of the transept galleries, and are relieved by sombre coat fronts.

Precisely at one o'clock all the members of that great crowd rose to their feet while from the grand new organ pealed out the strains of the National Anthem.

Then preceded by Heralds and Pursuivants in all their gorgeous array the procession moved down the aisle and the Royal family were conducted to the seats prepared for them.

Her Majesty the Queen wore a corded black silk dress, trimmed with miniver and a jacket to match. Her Majesty also wore a black bonnet, with black and white feathers and white flowers.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of dark blue satin, with polonaise of blue velvet trimmed with fur, and a bonnet of blue velvet with feathers of the same colour.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice wore a dress and jacket of rich mauve silk trimmed with swan's down, and a white hat with mauve and white feathers.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a General Officer, with the collars of the Orders of the Garter and the Bath.

The service commenced with the *Te Deum* composed expressly for the occasion by Mr Goss. The new organ answered the high expectations which had been formed of it, though it is not quite finished. The choir singing was very good, which it could scarcely fail to be, for it was composed of 250 voices picked from the most celebrated cathedral and chapel choirs in England. Mr. Cooper sat at the keys of the organ, but the pedals were separately by Mr. Willis, who has built it. Mr Goss has in his new *Te Deum* preserved the antiphonal form. The *Te Deum* was sung in 12 minutes; then followed a few responses, the Lord's Prayer, and other responses from the Prayer-book, most beautifully intoned by the Rev. J. H Coward, whose clear and single voice sounded forth with thrilling effect through the building in which 13,000 people listened in perfect silence. But the scene upon which the eye rested was more startling than any sound of voice or of organ, and was, indeed, a scene which all who saw it felt to be inherent with impressive grandeur and sublimity. The responses were followed by the Collect beginning "O God, the Protector of all that trust in Thee;" this, by "A prayer for the Queen's Majesty," and "A prayer for the Royal Family." Then was said the General thanksgiving, with these inserted words:—

"Particularly to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who desires now to offer up his praises and thanksgivings for Thy late mercies vouchsafed to him."

With the last word the leader's voice stopped, and the perfect pause of a few moments, almost awful in its intensity, was the point at which the sublimity of the service culminated, and reached its highest and intensest expression. The special Thanksgiving Prayer written by the Archbishop of Canterbury was then read, and it was seen by all that during the reading Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales bowed their heads lowly and reverently. Indeed, all through the service those who were at all near the Royal pew knew that it was not imagination which perceived in the demeanour and attitude of the Queen, the Prince, and the Princess a most solemn mood, and thoughts which must not be touched with the pen:—

"O Father of mercies and God of all comfort, we thank Thee that Thou hast heard the prayers of this nation in the day of our trial. We praise and magnify Thy glorious name for that Thou raised Thy servant Albert Edward Prince of Wales from the bed of sickness. Thou castest down and Thou liftest up, and health and strength are Thy gifts. We pray Thee to perfect the recovery of Thy servant, and to crown him day by day with more abundant blessings both for body and soul; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

At 22 minutes past 1 the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced a benediction from the pulpit, and the organ sounded the first bars of the anthem, the words of which were Psalm 118, verses 14-21 and 23. The music is by Mr. Goss. The typical form of the English cathedral anthem is adhered to, and the opening portion, which recurs in the middle of the first movement, is melodious and rhythmical. The occasional solos were sung, not solo, but by half-a-dozen or more powerful bass voices. At the close, after a few bars of slower time, and then a short prelude for the organ, the choir broke into the metrical tune known as "Gotha," a chorale" hymn composed by the Prince Consort, and introduced by Mr. Goss with the Queen's special permission.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then preached a short sermon, his text being from the 13th chapter of Romans: "Every one members one of another."

The following was the beautiful peroration:

We Englishmen, thank God, love the Church of God. I speak not before this great assembly of any party divisions. It was one of the most marked features of our late anxiety, that in the broad circuit of the British Empire many joined in our prayers who scarcely knew the God to whom we prayed; and none were more hearty in their prayers than God's ancient people. We trust a time is coming when all the races of the Empire may be one in faith, as we have been proved to be one in loyalty. But already to-day among us Christians it is felt that in united prayers and thanksgivings we are one. God perhaps intended this lesson. It was very common in State prayers of old, as I find from the forms preserved at Lambeth, to speak of our unhappy divisions. Perhaps this common call to national prayer has been sent now to make us think of a happier union. We Englishmen, thank God, speaking generally, all love the Church of God. We believe in God. We know He watches over us in sorrow and joy. We desire to make his law our rule of action. We Christians of England thank him for the consolations He has provided for us in our anxieties through the Birth, Death, Ascension, and living Intercession of His Son. We of the Church of England prize our own forms and our own beliefs, and hold them to be best for our own souls and for the nation; but, be our own form of Christian worship what it may, we all unite in this, that we acknowledge God to be our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour; and we gather now in Christ's Temple to record our thankfulness for a great national mercy, and to express in the most solemn way—while we pay allegiance to our earthly Sovereign, and speak of our reverence and love to her person and family—that we look upwards, for her, to those who are dear to her, for ourselves, for our families, and for the body politic, to the King Eternal, Immortal Invisible, who controls all the events of our individual, and family, and national life. The Church of Christ is for all ranks, ages, races. Praise be to God, in Christ, we all, rich and poor, have learnt to be united. The poorest, we have said, join day with the richest lately in prayer. If they are not here with us to-day they are thanking God as we are. Such a day makes us feel truly that we are "members one of another."

After the service was concluded the Procession was re-formed, the organ continuing to play variations of the National Anthem during the Queen's progress down the nave. By 20 minutes past 2 the carriages had driven out of the Cathedral Court, but it was not till nearly 4 o'clock that the last person of the many crowds which go to make up 13,000 people when they are gathered together in a building had left the Cathedral.

The Queen was received with the same enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty during her return from St. Paul's as before. The illuminations at night were on a scale of unparalleled magnificence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Dominion Line.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 16.

A Committee of Ladies has been formed to raise funds in assisting Miss Macpherson in rebuilding her Immigrants Home at Belleville. Many contributions have been received.

Councillor Mullins announces his intention to resign his seat for St. Lawrence Ward, in favor of James Howley, architect.

The Medical Course in Lennoxville University was closed on Wednesday.

A meeting is being held to-night at the Gazette Office to form a Journalists Club.

The stringency in the money market still continues, the strong banks obtaining 9 per cent. on all call loans out at present. It is impossible to obtain loans even on the best of security.

Weather cold and frosty.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, March 16.

Mr. Trevait, a travelling agent from Montreal, started to drive from Belleville to Picton; his horses ran away and he was thrown out and killed.

The Young Men's Shamrock Benevolent Society had an enthusiastic meeting last night in preparation for the celebration of Monday.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the death of John A. Melon, who was found dead on the Addington road on Thursday last, was caused by an attack of apoplexy.

At an early hour this morning, the watchman employed at Messrs. McCrossie & co.'s Saw mill, Barriefield, discovered that the building was on fire, and immediately gave the alarm to the firemen and engineer. Before any assistance could be rendered, however, the mill was enveloped in flames, and in a short time its contents, machinery, and everything else were destroyed. The origin of the fire is apparently unknown. The mill was valued at between seven and eight thousand dollars. Insured in the Provincial for $2,500. The adjoining premises narrowly escaped destruction.

The most imposing demonstration ever made in Kingston in honor of the memory of the Patron Saint of Ireland, will take place on Monday.

Latest Cable Telegrams

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 15th.—Lord Granville announced in the House of Lords to-night that he had received an official notice from the French Cabinet of the abrogation of the Commercial Treaty.

The Fenians are making preparations for a grand demonstration throughout Ireland in favor of an amnesty on St. Patrick's Day.

In the House of Commons to night Mr. Disraeli alluded to the desire to know the nature of the American reply to Earl Granville's note, and again asked the Government if it could be laid before the House. Mr. Gladstone replied that a Cabinet meeting was to be held to-morrow, at which the answer of Secretary Fish would be considered. After that the Government would report on the subject, but it was impossible to do so now. Mr. Horsman gave notice that in case of further negotiations with the Government of the United States, he should ask of Her Majesty's Government that nothing be accepted as final until sanctioned by Parliament.

LONDON, 16th.—It is reported that England and Uraguay have come to an open rupture and that all friendly relations between the two nations have ceased.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 16th.—The Assembly Committee on Capitulations, which have been investigating the conduct, during the late war, of Bazaine, and particularly into the circumstances of his surrender of the fortifications of Metz, have finished their labors, and the Committee submit a report to the Assembly recommending the Marshal to be tried by court martial.

The Commission of Pardons having rejected the appeals of Thedel, Quertier, and Girard, the three Communists convicted of murdering hostages, they were shot this morning at Satory.

Thiers, at the reception yesterday, spoke upon the Roman question, and in his remarks maintained that Catholicism is an element of strength to France.

PARIS, 16th.—A despatch from Cannes announces the death in that town of George Eustis, formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives from Louisiana, and late Private Secretary to John Slidell, when he was Confederate Commissioner to France.

A grand dinner was given at the Italian Legation yesterday. The principal representatives of the European powers were present.

The taking of the census of France will begin on the 1st of May.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 15th.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the annual budget. It shows a surplus of 14,500,000 thalers, and makes 4,000,000 applicable to the reduction of the public debt.

LISBON, March 14.—The mail steamer Douro arrived to-day, from Rio de Janeiro on the 23rd ult.

A tremendous land slide occurred on the line of the Paulo Railroad. An inclined plain, 9 miles in extent, moved from its foundations and buried the road for a long distance under earth and rocks. It was believed that it would take two months' work to restore the road to working order.

Latest American Telegrams

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The examination of the Brussels murder and robbery case was continued to-day. Petry, the owner of the hotel in Philadelphia, where Vogt stopped when he first came to this country, was placed on the stand and corroborated the testimony before given. The District Attorney asked for a postponement of the case for a week until the arrival of an important witness from Belgium, which was granted.

The examination into charges against the Judges was resumed by the Judiciary Committee to-day. It is understood that the evidence this morning relates to the charges against General, of granting exorbitant allowances to counsel and receivers. Among the witnesses summoned for to-day was Jay Gould, who has resigned as director of the Erie Railway. His resignation has been accepted.

NEW YORK, March 16.—As St Patrick's day falls on Sunday this year the Irish Society have postponed the celebration until Monday. Every precaution has been taken to suppress any riotous demonstrations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15.—A revolt in the Missouri Penitentiary at Jefferson City, was discovered and frustrated yesterday, without serious damage, as the prisoners were going from their cells to breakfast, yesterday morning. Patrick Duffy, who murdered Frederick Estermeyer in St. Louis, broke from the gang and ran to the shoe shop, ascended to the roof, and, armed with a knife and an iron bar, defied his pursuers. He was disarmed and captured. Charley Clark, a mulatto, armed with a huge knife, attempted to follow Duffy but he was felled with a bludgeon and secured. About 40 of the convicts were in the plot, and from papers found, their contemplated plan was to overpower the guards fire the various shops, force the gates, rob the officials, and escape.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The official statement of the condition of the Erie Railroad Company shows liabilities to be Capital stock preferred, $70,000,000. Capital stock preferred, $8,536,900. Total, $86,536,900. Funded debt, $26,458,300. Total, $116,381,200. Consolidated mortgage issued but not sold $3,386,000. Loans, etc., received by Collateral $2,267,674.56. Floating debts and bills payable chiefly for supplies and labour $1,846,000. Supplies and labor to March 1st, $1,580,000. Total $5,693,674.56. Assets amount to $8,808,400. Total rents from leased lines are $1,117,000. Income from which is greater than the annual payments. Securities in the Treasury amount to $7,594,000. Estimated to be worth $6,713,100. Earnings of the road from November 7th to date, $21,000,000. Against $17,000,000 of the previous year. Rumour says the earnings are $1,000,000 in excess of expenditures.

BUFFALO, 16th.—The Ohio Street Elevator, owned by the Erie railway Company, leased to Clark, Townsend & Co. was discovered to be on fire at seven o'clock this morning. Before the Fire Department could get the flames subdued, the entire structure with 53,000 bushels of grain was destroyed. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. No insurance on the elevator, the Erie Railway taking its own risks. The grain is fully insured. The elevator is valued at 175,000.

NEW YORK, 16th.—Arrived, steamer *Columbia* from Glasgow.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

(*London Times, Feb 21*)

The tragical death of Lord Mayo has thrown upon Mr. Gladstone the duty of recommending to her Majesty a successor to the late Viceroy of the Indian Empire, and we do not know any task that could involve a keener sense of responsibility in its discharge. To rule India at any time must be an object of the loftiest ambition; to rule it now, when it is agitated at once by the revival of fanaticism among Mahometan and Brahminical sects, and by rapid assimilation of the ideas of the West which has provoked these revals, require a rare union of energy and patience, of sagacity and administrative vigour. For this great office Mr. Gladstone has been fortunate in securing the services of a member of his Government whose past career gives promise that he will be found superior to every exigency. Lord Northbrook inherits the talents of a family whose members have been distinguished in whatever walk of life they have chosen to pursue. He has devoted himself with assiduity rare in any man, and most rare in those whose ample fortune is wile them away from labour, to the service of the State. No man of his years has had so wide a training or such ample experience. No man it must be added, has given greater satisfaction in the discharge of his functions, in all the offices he has successively and successfully filled. He will go out to India amid unanimous good wishes, and leaving a wide-spread belief that the right man has been found for the right place.

Lord Northbrook may be almost said to have been born into official life. Before he left the nursery his father held a post in Lord Grey's Reform Ministry, and, as he grew up, his father advanced step by step until he became Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Admiralty. The son's political education thus began with his earliest years, and as soon as he had arrived at manhood he was himself launched into the troubled sea of politics. A suspicion may naturally be excited among those who read only the formal record of his services that the natural powers and energy of a man so trained may have been injuriously affected by excessive devotion to the details of subordinate functions; but those who are best acquainted with Lord Northbrook's character will at once dismiss the suggestion. His freshness and vigour have survived the influence of red tape. His own work began when he was private secretary to Mr. Labouchere (the late Lord Taunton) at the Board of Trade; he was next private secretary to Sir George Grey at the Home-office, and subsequently to Sir Charles Wood (Lord Halifax) at the India Board; and when Sir Charles quitted the Board of Control to become First Lord of the Admiralty Mr. Baring accompanied him. The insermost action of three great Departments of State, one of them superintending and directing the Government of India, was thus opened to him; and if he had gone no further he would have had a larger practical acquaintance with the machinery of government than falls to the lot of most men before they are called to the highest stations. Lord Northbrook, however, entered the House of Commons in 1857, and from that time to this with the exception of the short intervals occupied by conservative Administrations, he has filled Parliamentary offices.

DOMINION NOTES.

Twenty-four steamers will run from Port Huron and Sarnia to points north and south, during the present season.

The Quebec *Mercury* publishes a communication on the subject of the navigation of the lower St Lawrence, from Mr. Cimon, M. P. He selected Bay St. Paul, on the north shore, about fifty miles from Quebec as the best harbor on the river, being free from ice below that place.

The amount of duties collected at the Port of Hamilton from July 1st 1871 to March 1st 1872, shows an increase of $6,640.16 over the corresponding period of last year.

Durham, by virtue of an act of the Ontario Parliament, has sprouted into a full fledged town, and the good people of the place are looking about for suitable men into whose charge its budding destinies shall for the present be placed. Mr. Archibald Hunter is favorably spoken of as the first Mayor.

Mr. Blake's Organs will make more money advertising the Scott murder reward that any detective will ever get by arresting Kiel.

The challenge of the St. John crew to row any four oared crew in this country or in England, has been accepted by four sisters living in Detroit, who have long had a local reputation as oarswomen, and are said to row exceedingly well. An enthusiastic admirer says that when seated in their trim little "shell," their arms divested of all superfluous drapery, their hair streaming in the wind, they seem like four Venuses rising from the sea. But what is more to the point, they have made better time in practice trials at least, than the St. John crew has made in any race.

TO THE PUBLIC OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE
JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
OSHAWA, ONT., March 8, 1872.

Being desirous of testing the merits of the different water-wheels now offered for sale in Canada, as to their economical use of water, we as the manufacturers of the GENUINE JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE, make the following challenge to the manufacturers of ANY WHEEL now made in Canada, whether it be IMITATIONS of the JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE or ANY OTHER PATTERN, the wheels in all cases to be wholly manufactured by the competing parties:—

We will place in the hands of any responsible party, six thousand dollars ($6,000), and the party accepting the challenge to do the same, the money to be held subject to the award of the judges. The wheels to be tested in a flour mill, driving the same runs of stone, grinding the same wheat, and having the same number of square inches of opening to receive the water, the amount of water discharged to be the measure of the amount used by each wheel.

The judges to be non-residents of Canada, and to be thoroughly well informed in the mode of testing the power of turbine wheels—each party to choose one judge and the two to choose the third.

The owners of the winning wheel to have their money refunded them, and the loser's money to go towards establishing a mechanical free library in any town in Canada named by the owner of the successful wheel.

The wheels to be tested at ¼, ½, ¾, ⅞, and full gate.

Each party to give good and sufficient bonds, to the amount of $4,000, that the loser shall pay the entire expenses of the test.

There are some wheels that give very good results with full head and full gateage, which entirely fail under partial head and partial gateage. Such wheels in our climate, where water powers are affected by both cold and drouth, are of no practical value.

We claim that we are the only makers of the GENUINE JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WHEEL in Canada, and that it is without a RIVAL in the WORLD IN PRACTICAL RESULTS.

More than 6,000 of these wheels are now in operation in Canada and the United States. The sale of no other wheel ever yet introduced on this continent exceed one-sixth this number.

Our wheel has been thoroughly tested in GREAT BRITAIN, and has fully maintained the reputation it has gained in Canada and the United States, as the most economical water-wheel in practical operation ever yet introduced.

We are now publishing a new descriptive water-wheel pamphlet, containing 150 pages of valuable matters, which will be sent free to all applicants.

For further information address,
F. W. GLEN,
Oshawa, Ont.

N. B.—We desire to call attention to the following certificate:—

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1868.

We take pleasure in informing the public of Canada, that we have sold and furnished Mr. F. W. GLEN, of Oshawa, Ont., Patterns, Foreners, Drawings, Gauges and, all other necessary information to build our celebrated Double Turbine Water wheel invented by James Leffel, and known as the 'Leffel Wheel.' We have been obliged ourselves to furnish the same facilities for manufacturing to no other parties in Canada. Without the information we have given to Mr. GLEN, no one can successfully build our wheels, and we advise parties in Canada to purchase our wheel of no other manufacturer. Mr. GLEN's facilities are unsurpassed, and we feel sure that he will build a wheel that will give perfect satisfaction. We therefore commend him to the public of Canada, with entire confidence, feeling sure he will manufacture a wheel in all respects equal to our own.

[Signed] JAMES LEFFEL & CO.
Ottawa, March 15, 1872. 1922 tf

GRAND CONCERT,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
St Patrick's Literary