THE GUIDE.

Dundalk, Feb'y 16, 1877.

OUR MAILS.

The present arrangements for supplying the Post Offices in this vicinity are very defective, and we trust that the Inspector will see the necessity of a change. Having a daily mail to this Village by Railway, Dundalk is well situated so far as mails North and South are concerned; but the East is very unsatisfactory. Mails from Dundalk to Eastern offices within a short distance, are sent up North by Rail and then make a circuit around the country occupying several days and pass through so many careless hands that in some cases letters and newspapers fail to reach the parties to whom they were sent. Now if Dundalk were made a distributing point all this trouble and inconvenience would be avoided. Mails could be sent direct from here to Shrigly, Badgeros, Maple Valley, McIntyre, Honeywood and other places very quickly, and the expense would not be any more than by the present route. In fact we believe that a considerable saving could be effected. The people complain very much, and with good reason, of the present system, and we trust that the Postal authorities will make such changes as will abviate the inconvenience experienced. There is no good reason why a letter or a newspaper should take three or four days to go from Dundalk to Post Offices eight or ten miles distant, when by establishing a direct route one day would be sufficient to reach them.

THE LEGISLATURE.

It seems strange that there are still a large number of members of the Legislature, as well as newspapers of Ontario, who are in favour of restricting the franchise, and placing obstacles in the way of poor men taking part in the Administration of our public affairs. There seems to be a great dread felt respecting the extension of the franchise, lest the whole country should be ruined by the giving of votes to men, who do not own a large amount of property. We would not be surprised at this conduct on the part of an old fashioned Tory, but when a Reform paper like the *Globe* opposes the enfranchisement of farmers' sons, and a professed Liberal like Mr. Bethune introduces a bill for cumulative voting, we are really at a loss to understand the matter. Are we to be told in this age of enlightenment that "Money makes the man?" That intelligence is to be determined by property or wealth? We thought that this question had been answered years ago, and that it was now accepted as a leading principle of all free countries, that all men are equal in the eyes of the law. The same question is involved in the payment of members of the Legislature. In the late debate upon the indemnity question in the House, it was proposed to do away with the payment of members altogether, and tomake it the same as in England, where none but rich men can be members of Parliament. This would confine the choice of our people to a very small number of candidates, as there are very few amongst us who could afford to leave their business, and go to Toronto for two or three months without remuneration. Some newspapers have spoken of the advance in the indemnity as a "grab game," but we fear that there would be worse "grab games" than this, if members were compelled to give their services free. Now the only proper course for people to take either in public or private business, is to employ the fittest persons to do the work, and to pay them liberally for their services. We do not think that $800 per year is too large a sum for this Province to pay to its representatives in Parliament, and we are sure that the salaries of Ministers are quite low enough, considering the important duties which they have to discharge. It would be very easy for both Ministers and members to waste double the amount of salaries which they now receive, if they were careless of thepeople s interests. We feel certain that the people of Ontario will not submit to any restriction of the liberty of any class of the community, and that they will insist upon the poor man being placed upon the same footing as the rich, both in the matter of voting and in being eligible for a seat in the Legislature, if possessed of other qualifications for the position.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

The Electoral Commission appointed by the United States Congress to decide the Presidential vote, have been in session some time, andhave come to a decision respecting one of the disputed States. By a vote of eight to seven the Commissioners decided to give the vote of Florida to Hayes, Republican. It seems that the decision of this Court will prove as unsatisfactory, as all the other acts of Courts which have had the Electoral vote to pronounce upon. Politics are so mixed up with everything in the States, that it seems impossible to get an impartial decision on any party question. Even this High Court which was appointed for the purpose of deciding the Presidential question, and which was expected to decide upon the merits, has disappointed the people. The vote of the members of the Commission was a strictly party one, each one voting according to his political antecedents. Thus we see that there is no impartial tribunal in the United States, to whicha disp[illegible] can be referred. W[illegible] to judge as to the r[illegible] tion in th[illegible]

will gain the day. It is probable, however, that the Court may not be able to conclude its work in time to declare a President elected. The fourth of March is the day for the Inauguration of the new President, and if an election has not taken place at that date, of course, the work of the Commission will go for nothing. The present state of affairs among our neighbors teaches a useful lesson to the people of other countries, who have been led to believe that the Republican form of Government, as established in the United States, is the most perfect yet devised. Here is the whole country in a state of uncertainty as to the Chief Magistracy. Trade is at a stand, business of all kind is paralized, and no confidence is felt as to the future. There is no high authority to which to appeal for a solution of the difficulty. Every member of the Government, every official from the highest to the lowest, is a partizan, and thus the country is divided into two hostile parties, who cannot agree upon the question of who shall be the Chief Magistrate. We trust that Canada will also benefit by this lesson. There seems to be a tendency here to carry politics into everything, and to praise and condemn men, not on account of their acts, but simply on party grounds. We hope that this practice will be discountenanced by all who have any influence, and that when we discuss political questions, we shall show a proper respect to those in authority, and give every man credit for what he does, independant of party feeling or prejudice.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

The bill now before the Legislature to amend the School Act will make some important changes which will prove acceptable to the country. Mr. Crooks has taken pains to ascertain the defects in the system now in operation and the present bill is intended to make the school law as perfect as possible. It is gratifying to find that the House does not treat this as a party question, both sides being willing to adopt such amendments as seem necessary and Mr. Crooks invites assistance from the members in perfecting the measure.

The following is a short summary of the proposed changes.

The first clause is intended to grant the Department power to utilize more extensively than is now done the recently established High School Intermediate Examination, by declaring the equivalents for the same in the examinations for Public School teachers and *vice versa*. The 3rd and 4th clauses contemplate the establishment of additional training schools and empower the Department to arrange with Public School Boards for converting one or more Public Schools in each county into Model or Training Schools, and to prescribe what examinations are to be passed, as well as the mode of conducting them. The fifth clause prescribes the conditions to be complied with by candidates for Public School teachers' certificates, as will secure duly qualified teachers in the several schools; and the sixth amends sub-sec. 23, by placing under the direct control of the Central Committee the awarding of second as well as first-class certificates. The seventh clause deals with the travelling expenses of teachers attending the Normal School. The tenth and thirteen clauses provide for granting aid and encouragement to teachers' associations by bringing them directly under the recognition of the Minister of Education, and by the payment of a certain sum annually to each such association.

The Bill as regards the Schools enacts that the Public School year shall consist of two terms; the first shall begin on the third day of January and end on the seventh day of July; the second shall begin on the eighteenth day of August and end on the twenty-third day of December. The 19th clause reduces the maximum number of schools which a Pub. Sch. Inspector mayhave under his jurisdiction from 120 to 100. The granting of permits by Inspectors is also by the Bill brought into more definite shape by allowing them to be issued only "subject to the regulations of the Education Department.' The bill also enacts that every agreement between a teacher and a school corporation shall be construed to include within the period of service for which payment is to be made all vacations or days during which the teacher may be lawfully absent from the school. The 25th clause confers upon Public and High School Inspectors the same privileges with respect to participation in the superannuation fund as are now conferred upon High School masters and female teachers.

A large portion of the Bill is taken up with provisions respecting Union Sections and Township Boards. Provision is made for the formation of Township Boards, and for the organization of Union Sections, but as the Bill has not yet been passed in Committee of the Whole, and as there may be some alterations made in it, we need not at present go into detail on the provisions of the bill. The steps necessary to be taken for the formation of these Township Boards and for the organization of Union School Sections are very minutely laid down so that no misunderstanding can be made in any case.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The address in reply to the Speech from the throne was moved by Mr. D. Guthrie of South Wellington who made an able speech and received the hearty applause of the members when he concluded it. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bechard in French. Sir John A. Macdonald criticized the speech in a very mild manner and it is remarkable that he had not a word to say respecting the charges which he made against ministers at the various pic-nics at which he spoke during the past summer. After Mr. Mackenzie replied, the address was passed without any amendment having been proposed. Mr. Mackenzie laid his report of the Public Works department on the table of the House the first day of the session. This is a great improvement on former times, as during Sir John's administration the reports of [illegible] were not forthcoming [illegible] ar advance[illegible] public [illegible]

being $28,000. The Pacific Railway has been pushed as rapidly as circumstances would allow. The Engineers have been constantly at work and have made good progress in locating the line. There is now 681 miles definitely located of which 226½ miles are under contract. The difficulties in the way of constructing the road on the Columbian section are very great and the Engineers have run several trial lines for the purpose of finding the most convenient and easily constructed route. So far no definite line has been determined on, but from the information gained in the surveys, the government will soon be able to select the best route. The expenditure during the year on the Pacific Railway has been $2,302,000. The improvement of the Welland and other canals cost over two millions. The total expenditure on construction account of Public Works during the year amounts to nearly 9,000,000. This is certainly a a pretty large sum to add to the public debt of the Dominion, and yet we hear a good deal of com plaint about the government not proceeding with the Pacific Railway fast enough. We are sure that the country is not so very anxious to see the government rushing into an expenditure which would increase our debt so that it would be difficult to meet the interest. Far better to act cautiously and keep down expenses as much as much as possible. Mr. Mackenzie is not the man to rush blindly into any project. After the surveys of the railway are completed and the best route selected the contracts will be let and the work proceeded with as fast as the circumstances of the country will allow. We feel confident that the government will receive the approval of the people for taking this course notwithstanding the efforts of the opposition to create a dissatisfaction.

—The suit of the United States vs. Belknap was dismissed at the instance of the Attorney General on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to sustain the prosecution. The action of the Attorney-General was taken by the direction of the President, to whom the district Attorney reported conviction improbable. The end of this case exhibits in a very strong light the difficulty of visiting any punishment upon political offenders in the United States, no matter how serious their offence may be. Belknap was charged with a long course of bribery and corruption, of having sold contracts for Indian supplies, and receiving money for his influences in favor of certain officials, and the charges appeared to be sustained by the most conclusive evidence. A great cry was made about it at the time, and much indignation was manifested by the people, bnt it soon died out, and now in less than a year after the discovery of his guilt, we are gravely informed that the evidence is not sufficient to sustain a prosecution. With such examples as this before them, no fear of consequences will be sufficient to deter government officials from using their positions for money making purposes and it seems as if it was rather offering a premium upon dishonesty and rascality.

—The plea of insanity so frequently urged by Doctors on behalf of murderers, and which so often proves successful is shown to be very unreliable by a case that occured in this country lately. A man named Hopkins, in the County of Norfolk, murdered his wife in cold blood but was acquitted in consequence of the evidence of the Doctors who testified that he was insane. He was committed to the Lunatic Asylum at London, where after a few months detention he was pronounced perfectly sane. After three months careful observation of his case by the medical authorites of the Asylum they came to the conclusion that he had not been suffering from insanity. Thus we see that justice was defrauded in consequence of the jury placing faith in Doctors opinions.

—The increase of the indemnity to members of the Ontario Legislature last year caused a good deal of criticism, and a disposition has been shown by some of the members of the House this year to reverse the vote then given. When the item came up in the estimates before the House in committee on Thursday, Mr. Crooks moved that the amount be reduced from $800 to $600 as formerly. Mr. Hardy moved that the amount be struck out altogether and that nothing be paid to members for their services. After a lengthy debate, both motions were negatived so that the amount remains at $800 same as last year. We think that the Province is quite able and willing to pay this amount, and we see no good reason for the fuss that has been made about it.

—The Imperial Parliament was opened on Thursday by the Queen in person. The Prince and Princess of Wales were also present. The speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. The debate on the speech was confined to the Eastern Question and the members of the Government while expressing sympathy with the Christians under Turkish rule maintained that it was necessary for the interests of England that the Turkish Empire should not be broken up.

—The Bill for the Incorporation of the Orange Lodges was reported against by the committee of the House and on Wednesday Mr. Merrick moved that the report be referred back to the committee with instructions to declare the preamble proven. After a lengthy debate the House divided, when the motion was lost by a vote of 34 for, to 44 against. The matter is therefore decided for this session, the bill being thrown out.

—The Credit Valley Railway Bill has been passed by the Legislature making it compulsory on the City Council of Toronto to submit a By-law for a bonus on a petition being presented signed by 300 ratepayers. There is now no doubt but that the By-law granting $250,000 to the road will be carried. The Company will then be in a position to proceed with the work on the line and complete it without further delay.

—Now that the Dominion Parliament is assembled Sir. John A. [illegible] will have a chance to prove [illegible] which he uttered against [illegible] during the Pic-nic [illegible] however if he [illegible] tain these [illegible] he men

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

County Orange Lodge.—The report of the meeting of the County Orange Lodge of South Grey is crowded out of this issue, we will publish it next week.

Fire in London.—The large cooperage of the Victoria Oil works was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. It was occasioned by the bursting of a still. Property to the amount of about six thousand dollars was destroyed.

Finding it out.—The Grange at Ponsonby in Pilkington at their last monthly meeting decided unanimously that country stores were a necessity, and that it was not advisable to endeavor to do away with or injure them.

Switch Opened.—Tuesday morning last the Switch at Kennelworth station, was discovered to have been opened by some evil disposed person; a reward of $100 has been offered by the railway company for the discovery of the guilty party.

New Lodge Of Good Templars.—A lodge of Good Templars with a membership of twenty, has been organized in West Garafraxa. They will hold their weekly meetings in the stone school house on the Fergus road in School Section No. 6

Incendiarism.—Woodstock appears particularly unfortunate in the matter of fires and a great many attempts have been made by incendiaries lately to destroy valuable property. The last attempt was successful and on Saturday last the Oxford mills owned by P. Slaught were totally destroyed; loss $12,000 insurance $6,000.

Murder and Suicide.—A shocking case of murder and suicide is reported from Rockton. A farmer named Cook, living about a mile and a half from that place, shot his daughter, nineteen years of age, on Wednesday last and then blew his own brains out. He had made several previous attempts to commit suicide, but had been prevented from doing so by the timely interferance of his son.

Surprise Party.—On the evening of the 9th inst. a surprise party met at the residence of Mr. William Hodgkinson jr. and spent a very pleasant evening, ample refreshments were served, and the evening was enlivened with a number of appropriate songs; quite a number enjoyed themselves in "tripping the light fantastic toe" and the time was spent so pleasantly that the party did not break up till a late hour.

A Natural Solution.—A man 'slightly tight' came in contact with a tree. As quick as thought he raised his hat, begged pardon, and passed on. Three other trees having met him in this unceremonious manner he dofied his hat and placing it under his arm, backed up against the fence in apparent meditation. A friend passing at the time inquired what he was doing. He replied: "I am waiting for the procession to pass."

That Accident.—It has been found that one of the men who was on the train when the collision occurred had two of his ribs broken. He is however progressing as favorably as could be expected. It will be some time before Mr. Jackman will be around again, as he was quite seriously hurt. Just before the collision occurred twenty five men got off the train and at the time of the collision there were eight on board, five of whom jumped off just as the engines stuck.

Fast Time.—People may say what they like about the fast time made on the Canada Southern and other crack lines, but it takns our own little Narrow Gauge Road to beat them all, only last Saturday the Accommodation south was running at such a rate of speed that it could not be brought to a stop till it had gone nearly a quarter of a mile beyond the station! The train being heavily loaded could not back up so that the passengers had to foot it for some distance to the car.

Railway Accident.—On Monday last a wood train was run into by an engine, about half a mile east of Dundalk and two men named Richard Barnaby and Richard Stevens were badly bruised. The rest of the men escaped by jumping off the train before the collision took place, and except the breaking of the couplings, not a great deal of damage was done to the trains. A blinding snow storm which prevented the engineer from seeing the train was the cause of the accident.

Ship Timber.—There is a large amount of cordwood, railway ties, cedar posts and rails, and ship timber collected along the railway between Flesherton and Orangeville. Quite a number of what are called "knees" have been got out near Dundalk and they present rather a singular appearance, being something in the shape of a boot with a flat foot from six to eight feet long and the leg five or six feet long and nearly two feet thick. They are made out of tamarack, the foot part being the root of the tree, and they are got out by Americans and will be sent to the United States to be used in ship building.

Appointment.—Mr. Hugh McKinnon, the celebrated Scotch athlete of the Caledonian Society of this city, who has for several seasons carried all before him in the different Scottish games in the Dominion, and has won the International trophy presented by the Caledonian Societies of British North America, has, we are glad to learn, been appointed Chief of Police at Belleville. Mr. McKinnon is no green hand at the police business, as he has for some time been acting as detective, and has given the greatest satisfaction to his employers. In fact we believe that his appointment was owing a great deal to the high character given him by Chief McMenemy.—*Hamilton Times.*

Agricultural Society.—A meeting of the Directors of the Dundalk Union Agricultural Society was held on Thursday last, in the Orange Hall, Dundalk, and was well attended, nearly all the Directors elected were present, and the rest would have been present had they known the time of meeting. Mr. James Roseborough, President, occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Glazier's name was added to the Directors. It was decided to call the society the Dundalk Union Agricultural Society; to get 300 tickets for Members printed, and that $1 paid before the 1st of August constitues any person a member from any of the adjoining townships; those joining after the first of August to pay $1.50. A special Committee was appointed to take up subscriptions in aid of the Society, and a large sum was subscibed by those present. The Show is to be held in Dundalk. The meeting adjourned till the 20th day of March next at two o'clock p. m.

Flesherton Items.

On Tuesday evening, a very interesting and pleasant entertainment, was given in the Town Hall, by the Jeanie Watson troupe, under the auspices of Dufferin Lodge No. 186, I. O. O. F., of this place The "Auld Scotch Sangs" as rendered by the distinguished female vocalist were truly excellent, and were no doubt appreciated, as exhibited by the hearty plaudits of the audience. The comic selections by Mr. Henderson, created much amusement and elicited several *encores*. Mr. J. F. Hardy accompanied the several singers on the organ to the satisfaction of all, also rendering in fine style several humerous and witty songs.

Owing to the thaw, the shipment of timber, during last week was sensibly less, but this week it has revived, and many fine pieces of timber are being stored at the station, for spring shipment.,

Large quantities of brick, stone, and other building material, are being deposited on the site of the new brick Methodist Church, in preparation for early building operations, The church, when completed, promises to be a really handsome edifice, and an ornament to the village, not to say, the County. The total cost for construction, site, and furnishing will be about $5,000, a large portion of which has already been subscribed.

The following characteristic incident of Mr. John Bright comes to us from an English source: When visiting his constituency a few days ago he was the guest of a gentleman who not only admires him, but if possible anticipates his wishes Observing that Mr. Bright appeared slightly uneasy, the host inquired if he could do anything to add to his comfort. 'No,' replied Mr. Bright; 'I am only restless because I am longing for the hour to come when I shall have delivered my speech.' The same restlessness was noticed in the late Lord Derby on the eve of a great deliverance. 'I tingle all over,' he used to say, and he was not happy until he got rid of his thoughts by uttering them. Mr. Bright, it is said, boasts that he never wrote a speech in his life; but he prepares so very carefully and draws up such copious notes that he knows what his speech is to be nearly as well as the man who writes all he has to say. On the other hand, the Earl of Beaconsfield spoils himself by preparation, and Mr. Gladstone has no need to prepare.

Just as soon as the rails are laid from the present terminus of the Northern Pacific to Pembina, the Dominion Government will finish the track from Pembina to Winnipeg, the grading of which is already done. Then Canadian merchants who deal with Manitoba will be able to take advantage of the new connection, and they can have their trade well established before the line from Thunder Bay to Red River is fit for use. A very large immigration into Manitoba will follow and the figures of the trade returns must of necessity be greatly increased. Importations of cereals and meats will not be a standing feature of the trade, for Manitoba has all the conditions for producing these things. With proper enterprise, Ontario will hold her own in securing the trade in other articles.

Formal points of a basis of peace have been agreed upon between Turkey and Servia. They include a salute to the Turkish flag, retention of Servian fortresses, and prevention of armed bands from crossing the border. The Turkish Minister has applied to the Porte for further instructions, *Le Nord*, the Russian organ at Brussells, seems to foreshadow Russian intervention, and the probability of ultimate interference is increased by an order from the Government to Russian railways to be in readiness to transport troops. It is now stated that there is a probability of Ignatieff succeeding Gortschakoff as Foreign Minister. Midhat Pasha has arrived in Italy. He attributes his downfall to Russian intrigue, while Bismark is reported to have publicly attributed it to the ex-Viziers drinking habits.

A despatch from Albany says a meeting of unemployed workmen was held at the capital, at which resolutions were adopted setting forth that 20,000 men are out of work in the city whose families are on the verge of starvation, and imploring the city authorities or Legislature to provide employment for them. A committee was appointed, who called on the Mayor, and he informed them he would do all in his power for their relief.

Professor Swing is advising young men to get rid of their impatience. 'There is time enough for them Webster, Gladstone, Sumner, Disraeli! fifty years were these temples in the building! Did not one of these say that he had been thirty years writing a speech? His heart and brain had been busy almost a life time carrying together the materials for the final impressive utterances. Look at all the great, and what a unit is the life of each!

The India Office publishes a despatch from Lord Lytton dated the 11th, stating that the condition of the distressed districts is practically unchanged. The numbers receiving relief have further decreased 40,000 in Madras and 25,000 in Bombay. Throughout the presidency of Madras starvation is prevented. Some deaths from want, however, are reported in the districts near Madras.

The five hundred Mennonites already located in Manitoba make excellent settlers, and there is room still on the present reserve appropriated to Russian immigrants for "another 10,000." The capacity of the great North-west to receive settlers is unlimited, and there is room in this country for all the Mennonites in Russia without the rest of the population suffering inconvenience.

The grist-mill owned by Jos. Skelton & sons, near Nottawa village, was destroyed by fire on the 2nd. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, inasmuch as no fire had been lit in the building. The mill had only been running since last summer. Insured in the Northern Assurance Company for $3,000. Total loss about $4,000.

As the 3:30 p. m. accommodation train from Toronto was entering Barrie on Saturday, the engine ran off the track in consequence of a switch being left open, but fortunately nobody was injured.

The Ways of Shortening Life.

1. Wearing of thin shoes and cotton stockings on damp nights, and in cool rainy weather; wearing damp clothing, and especially wet feet; the limbs and extremities.

2. Leading a life of unbending, stupid laziness and keeping the mind in an unnatural state of excitement by reading trashy novels; going to theatres, parties and balls in all sorts of weather, in the thinnest possible dress; dancing till in a perspiration, and then going home without sufficient over garments through the cold damp air.

3. Sleeping in feather beds in seven by nine bed-rooms, without ventilation at the top of the windows and especially with two or more persons in the same unventilated bedroom.

4. Surfeiting on very hot and stimulating dinners, eating in a hurry, without half masticating your food and eating heartily just before going to bed every night, when the mind and body are exhausted by the toils of the day and the excitement of the evening.

5, Beginning in childhood on tea and coffee, and going from one step to another, through chewing and smoking tobacco and drinking intoxicating liquors, by personal abuse and physicial excesses of every description.

6. Marrying in haste and getting an uncongenial companion, and living the remainder of life in mental dissatisfaction; cultivating jealousies and domestic broils, and being always in a mental ferment.

7. Keeping children quiet by giving paregoric and cordials; by teaching them to suck candy, and by supplying them with raisins, nuts and riebcake; when they are sick, by giving them mercury, tartar emetic and arsenic, under the mistaken notion that they are medicines, and not irritant poisons.

8. Allowing the love of gain to absorb our minds, so as to leave no time to attend to our health; following an unhealthy occupation because money can be made by it.

9. Tempting the appetite with bitters and niceties, when the stomach says No, and by forcing food when nature does not demand and even rejects it; gormandizing between meals; using tobacco and stimulants.

10. Contriving to keep in a continua worry about something or nothing giving way to fits of anger.

Marital Rights in England.

Recently a disgraceful affair took place in a beer-house at Bedford, near Leigh, a man named Joseph Hindley, fireman in a colliery, having deliberately made a present of his wife to one of his companions. Hindley, it appears, is a young man about twenty-two, his wife, a prepossessing looking woman, who works a weaver at the mill, being about nineteen, and there is a child two years old, issue of marriage. The wife is spoken of by the neighbors as a well conducted person, but the husband has frequently been heard to express regret at being married and in the Millstone beer-house, on the night stated, offered to make a present of her to a single young fellow named Peter Hayes, a moulder. A long preliminary discussion as to the terms of the transfer ensued, both men, it is said by those who were present, being perfectly sober. At length the arrangements were completed, which were that Hayes should have the wife, together with the household furniture in Thomas street, besides two guns, the pigeon cote and pigeons, and a sum of five shillings. At closing time Hindley took Hayes to his wife at home, duly introduced him to her as her new husband, and immediately left the place, where Hayes remained for the night. When Hindley handed over his wife to Hayes he signed a paper confirming the presentation of his wife to his friend. Mrs. Hindley readily consented to the transfer.

A Vanderbilt Asylum for worn-out railway officials is to be erected at Low Point, a farm belonging to the late Commodore, ten miles below Poughkeepsie, by Wm. H. Vanderbilt. This is in accordance with private instructions given to him by the great railway king who has just been gathered to his fathers. The strong common sense which marked the latter's whole life is very evident in this action. Men are too apt to overlook the duties which are near at hand, and reach after those which are farther from them, and which are less clearly fitting work for them. Vanderbilt in giving such large sums to a college in Kentucky seemed to be doing this, but those gifts were probably owing to the influence of Mrs Vanderbilt. This new beneficence is one eminently fitting in one who made the greater part of his fortune by railway operations, and if the spirit of it were followed by others, their beneficence would frequently be much more wisely exercised than it is.

Formal points of a basis of peace have been agreed upon between Turkey and Servia. They include a salute to the Turkish flag, retention of Servian fortresses, and prevention of armed bands from crossing the border. The Turkish Minister has applied to the Porte for further instructions. *Le Nord* the Russian organ at Brussels, seems to foreshadow Russian intervention, and the probability of ultimate interference is increased by an order from the Government to Russian railways to be in readiness to transport troops. It is now stated that there is a probability of Ignatieff succeeding Gortchakoff as Foreign Minister. Midhat Pasha has arrived in Italy. He attributes his downfall to Russian intrigue, while Bismarck is reported to have publicly attributed it to the ex-Vizier's drinking habits.

The Government will lay before the House at an early day the correspondence with the Imperial Government respecting British Columbia and the Pacific Railway. The correspondence will include a memorandum in which Lord Carnarvon, it is said, approves the policy of the Dominion Government in not proceeding with the railway works until the surveys have been completed, especially in view of the magnitude of the expenditure involved, and recommends the people of British Columbia to exercise patience under the delay.

Steamer Wrecked.—The steamer George Washington, of the Crosswell line which left Halifax on Jan. 18th, for St. Johns, Newfoundland, went ashore at Cape Race and became a total wreck, all her crew, consisting of twenty two men, and two passengers were drowned and the entire cargo lost.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Toronto Feb. 12th.

A large number of Bills had passed through the Grand Valley Railway Bill came up for its third reading.

Mr. Casey opposed the bill, and proposed an amendment which would have the effect of defeating the object of the bill but it was declared out of order, and after a short discussion the third reading was declared carried.

The amendments made in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the sale of spirituous liquors were concurred in.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to amend the several Acts respecting the Education Department, Public and High Schools, and the University of Toronto.

Mr. Crooks explained that he should only move the adoption of those clauses to which no amendments were proposed. In reference to the other clauses, he had received so many suggestions that he wished time for their consideration.

Section one of the first clause, giving further powers to the Department to grant equivalents for passing High School examinations, was passed without amendment.

Section 2, dealing with the regulations as to elementary teaching; section 3, with the arrangement with trustees for the County Model Schools; section 4, with the examination of Normal School students; section 5, requiring further conditions to be complied with by candidates for School teachers' certificates; section 7, providing for the payment of travelling expenses of Normal School students, and the remaining sub-sections of the clause, were passed.

Section 15, enacted that 'The Public School year shall consist of two terms; the first shall begin on the third day of January and end on the seventh day of July; the second shall begin on the eighteenth day of August, and end on the twenty-third day of December. There shall be two vacations during the year for Public Schools; the summer vacation shall be from the eighth day of July to the seventeenth day of August inclusive; the winter vacation from the twenty-fourth day of December to the second of January, inclusive; in the case of the united Public and High Schools, also of Public Schools in cities, towns and incorporated villages in which High schools are situate, the vacations shall be the same as are prescribed for High Schools. After some discussion the section passed.

Section 19, having reference to the number of Schools under one inspector, and recommending the reduction from one hundred and twenty to one hundred, was struck out.

Sections 20, and 21 were passed.

Section 22, which enacted that for the words 'when desired,' there should be substituted the words, 'on the Trustee's report or otherwise,' was passed.

Section 23, with reference to chapter 23, sec. 93, which was as follows:—'Insert as sub-section ninety-three the following:—Every agreement between a teacher and a School Corporation shall be construed to include within the period of service for which payment is to be made all vacations or days during which the teacher may be lawfully absent from the school, and whether the vacation is covered by the expressed time mentioned in the agreement, or follows such period immediately or within one fortnight of the expiry of the time of such engagement, and any agreement between a School Corporation and the teacher which would have the effect of depriving the teacher of the benefit of this provision, or which is colorably made to accomplish such end, shall be invalid and of none effect,' after some discussion was passed.

Section 24, referring to the extension of superannuation to Public and High School Teachers was carried.

Section 25, authorizing the County Council to arrange for inspection in remote parts was carried.

Section 25, relating to enquiries or complaints to Inspector, minister, or Department and providing that after the words 'to him' be inserted the words 'or to the Minister of Education or the Education Department,' was carried.

Section 2, having been passed, the Committee rose and reported.

Mr. Cameron said he had much pleasure in intimating that their old friend, Mr. Calvin, had been returned for Frontenac, and he hoped to be able to make a similar announcement in regard to South Waterloo.

Mr. Mowat had much pleasure in informing his honorable friend that Mr. Masters had an assured majority there of four hundred.

Mr. Mowat having moved the adjournment of the House,

The House adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Can a Woman be a Cattle Drover?

Our readers will remember that at the sittings of the Fall Assizes Court in St. Thomas, an action was brought by Mrs. Dan. McIntosh against the Great Western Railway, to recover damages for ejectment from a passenger train. Mrs. M. was engaged in the business of buying and selling cattle (her husband acting as agent) and having purchased a car load at Aylmer shipped them over the Great Western road via. St. Thomas and London. She was provided with a drovers ticket, and was proceeding to Toronto to dispose of her purchase in the markets of that city. The conductor on the L. & P. S. Railroad honored the pass ticket, but not so the conductor on the main line. He had never before heard of a woman as a cattle drover, and protested that Mrs. McIntosh could not be one. The consequence was that, *sans* ceremony, he pulled the bell-rope and ejected her from the car somewhere in the neighborhood of Dorchester station — leaving the cattle to find their own way to market. Mrs. McIntosh placed her case in the hands of Mr. H. F. Ellis of St. Thomas, and a suit was entered to recover damages. Mr. MacDougall, M. P., was retained as counsel and the railway company was defended by Mr. Becher, Q. C. The case was tried without a jury and judgment was reserved. The matter had almost been forgotten by everybody—even by Justice Burton himself—and it was not until his attention was called to it in Queen's Bench last Saturday that the verdict was given. Mrs. McIntosh gets $200 damages and a certificates for full costs.

Kincardine ranks as the second shipping port on Lake Huron. The amount of customs dues collected in 1876 amounted to $2,327.75.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa Feb. 12th.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy was introduced by Sir John Macdonald and Dr. Tupper, and on taking his seat was received with cheers.

Mr. Barthe introduced a bill, which was read the first time, to repeal the Insolvency Act.

The Minister of Finance laid on the table the Public Accounts.

Mr. Brouse wanted to know if the Government had taken any action upon the notification of the Imperial Board of Trade, that the Allan Steamships will not be allowed to clear at the Custom House, unless the surgeons have graduated in one of the colleges in Great Britain. Hon. Mr. Smith said their attention had been called to it generally, but no official communication had been received He was understood to say that the Government had made some kind of remonstrance.

Mr. Irving moved for leave to address His Excellency for a return showing the general nature and value of all the manufactured goods imported into Canada from the United States in 1874, '75 '76.

Mr. Currier moved an address for correspondence respecting the navigation of American canals & rivers.

Hon Mr. Mitchell moved an address for correspondence in relation to the settlement of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty. In introducing the notice he said that nearly six years had elapsed since the Treaty came into force, but the fishery claims had never been carried into effect. It appeared to be the intention of our American neighbors to give no compensation for our inshore fisheries, and if this were the case it would be better for us to be made aware of the fact as soon as possible.

Hon Mr. Smith said there were parts of the correspondence which they did not consider either polite or wise to bring down, but if his hon. friend would alter his motion so as to leave them at liberty to bring down what they thought advisable, he would not oppose it. He believed that when this correspondence was brought down it would show that no blame could be attached to the Government.

Mr. Mitchell, agreeing to the proposed amendment, the motion passed.

Mr. Ross [Middlesex], in moving for the appointment of a select committee to manage the Hansard, stated that he had received many letters from honorable members since last session, advising him to ask the House for the appointment of a select committee to see whether arrangements could not be made for an official report of the debates. When a Hansard had been first considered, the committee had selected a condensed report as being preferable to a verbatim one, because it would cost less and might give the gist of all the speeches in a much less bulky volume.

Mr. Mackenzie repeated his declaration already made in the House, that the Government desired to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the house.

Dr. Tupper and Hon. Mr. Blake were in favor of making the Hansard as accurate as possible. The motion passed.

Mr. Mackenzie then rose to make his explanation with reference to the changes in the ministry since last session. Three vacancies had occurred in the administration—one consequent upon the elevation of Mr. Laird to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-west territories; one consequent upon the retirement of his hon. friend, late Minister of Inland Revenue, on account of the illness of Mr. Geoffrion, an illness which every member in the House would regret; and a third was caused by the elevation of the late Minister of Agriculture to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec. The office vacated by Mr. Laird was offered to the member for Bothwell, who accepted it, and thereby became a member of the administration. The position occupied by the Hon. Mr. Geoffrion had been similarly offered to the member for Jacques Cartier, and by him accepted. The third portfolio was offered, in the first place, to the present minister, who, upon some consideration, felt indisposed to enter into political life, and on that account refused to accede to the request that he should join the administration. Upon this he had offered the position, together with a seat in the Senate, to Hon. Mr. Joly, of Quebec; but this gentleman, while agreeing with the general policy of the administration, felt indisposed to enter the Ministry for personal reasons. He then asked the present Minister to reconsider his decision, and, upon doing so, he decined to accept the position, together with a seat in the Senate.

Sir John Macdonald said that it was a well understood principle of this House, that explanations should always be given when changes were made in the Ministers. He agreed with the Premier on the compliment paid Mr. Geoffrion. As for his young friend from Jacques Cartier, he was known, before he was made a Minister, to be in the most confidential relations towards the Government, and he might as well be a Minister as an outside confederate. With respect to his hon. friend from Bothwell, he had no doubt he would make an able minister.

Mr. Pope (Prince Edward Island) Mr. Mason, and Mr. Huntington, spoke at considerable length upon the changes, after which the House adjourned.

Sir John's Washington Treaty.

The fishery commission still lags, the blame is thrown on the United states. * * * It is a shame and a disgrace that this important matter has been allowed to remain unsettled for so long a time. We are giving millions to the neighboring Republic without a cent of return therefor.—*Mail.*

Precisely. And it is a question whether under that masterpiece of ignorant and stupid bungling, Sir John Macdonald's Washington Treaty, Canada will not have to continue for all time to "give millions to the neighboring Republic without a cent return therefor" If Sir John had been the paid agent of the United States Government, instead of the puffed-up representative of Canada, he could not have more effectively sold the interest and bound the hands of Canada than he did when he signed that infamous Treaty. So long as it lives even in the memory of the Canadian people, so long will Sir John's name have another stain on it in addition to that of his charter-selling.—*Hamilton Times*

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