

The Clyde iron-workers lock-out commenced on Saturday. There is also a great depression in the forest of Dean iron district, the foremen having received notice that they must accept five per cent reduction or terminate all contracts.

The hearing of evidence on behalf of the Americans case before the Fishery Commission was concluded yesterday, about 80 witnesses having been heard on either side. It is expected that a few day's recess will be taken, after which council will be held.

An uncommon animal is that cow owned by Mr. John P. McIntyre, 10th concession, Kincardine, which has been giving a steady supply of milk for the last eight years—that time having elapsed since she had a calf. The milk is said to be richer than any given by the other cows on the same farm.

In the Eocene deposits of New Mexico a fossil bone of a gigantic bird has been found which according to the description, had "feet twice the bulk of those of the ostrich." This discovery proves that these birds formed part of the primal fauna of North America, and that they were not confined exclusively to the southern hemisphere.

A bay Canadian mare took the first prize at the Birkenhead show in the "Hunters" class. She beat a dozen of the best English horses, some of them well-known prize winners, over both hurdles and water. This is no small triumph for Canadian breeders, for if there is anything in the way of horse flesh upon which Englishmen pride themselves it is their hunters.

A conference has taken place at Fort Walsh between Sitting Bull and General Terry's commission, at which the former declined the proposals of the latter that the Sioux should return to the agencies, and expressed his desire to stay on British territory, as "there was no blood in the country of the White Mother, and under her protection they wished to remain."

The Royal Can News says:—"A rather unusual scene was witnessed a few days ago on the 4th concession, Harwich. On the day referred to, about 4 p.m., a real shower of fish took place—one of them quite large—one—and the people in that section, for two or three hours afterwards, might be seen gathering them up, and board expressing their surprise as to where they came from.

Young Louis Napoleon is practically a prisoner. Europe is a free country to almost any other than he. He is back in England where he intends to make a round of visits in Yorkshire and Warwickshire before Christmas, unless a call to his father's throne should interfere. Louis did not expect to be left in England so soon but it is said that the Belgian Government, uneasy at his stay at Namur, politely and officially invited him back to Chislehurst and vicinity.

In 1856, the last year in which Great Britain had a protective tariff, the population of the United Kingdom was 28,000,000; her imports \$80,000,000; her domestic exports, \$60,000,000, and her exports of foreign and colonial products \$80,000,000, making the aggregate of her trade \$1,120,000,000. In 1876, after thirty years of commercial freedom, the figures were: Population, 33,000,000; imports, \$1,875,000,000; exports, domestic, \$1,000,000,000; exports, foreign and colonial, \$280,000,000; total trade, \$3,155,000,000. Thus, while in the thirty years the population increased less than eighteen per cent., the trade of the nation was nearly trebled. In other words, trade increased fifteen times as rapidly as the population of the kingdom. There is something suggestive to American protectionists in these figures. There is no reason why commercial freedom should not work as well for Canada as it has for Great Britain.

—Early last Friday morning, the barns and stables belonging to Mr. S. P. Hunter, on Lot 4, Con. 17, East Garafraxa, were with their contents destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The building and contents were insured for \$250; and the total loss is estimated at \$1,200. Fire in this section of the country is of such frequent occurrence, and are so immediately the work of tramps and incendiaries, that some repressive measures must be taken to prevent the wholesale destruction of property, and the too probable loss of life.—Orangeville Standard.

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WM. CHITTICK.

Dundalk, Oct. 5, 1877.

x-37

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JOHN NORVAL

Dundalk March 9th, 1877.

x-6

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