to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor-General, viz.:—

An Act to amend and consolidate as amended the several enactments respecting the North-West Mounted Police force.

An Act to amend an Act respecting the Police of Canada.

An Act respecting the "Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females."

An Act to amend the Post Office Act of 1876.

An Act respecting Census and Statistics.

An Act to amend the Penitentiary Act of 1875.

An Act respecting the offices of Receiver-General and Minister of Public Works.

An Act to make the first day of July a public holiday by the name of Dominion Day.

An Act to amend "an Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec," the Act respecting summary convictions before Justices of the Peace.

An Act to amend an Act to provide for more effectual inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at elections of members of the House of Commons.

An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals.

An Act to amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874.

An Act to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain provisions of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, and to make certain amendments thereto, in so far as the said Act relates to Manitoba.

An Act to provide for the payment of an additional temporary grant to the Province of Manitoba.

An Act respecting building societies carrying on business in the Province of Ontario.

An Act to provide for the inspection, safe-keeping, and storage of petrolium and the products thereof.

An Act to continue in force for a limited time the Better Prevention of Crime Act of 1878.

An Act respecting the safe-keeping of dangerous lunatics in the North-West Territories.

An Act respecting official arbitrators.

An Act to further amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874.

An Act to provide for the salary of one additional Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and for the salary of any future Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to weights and measures.

An Act to amend the Act of the present session intitled "An Act to provide for the inspection, safe-keeping, and storage of petroleum, and the products thereof."

An Act respecting trade marks and industrial designs.

An Act to amend the Act relating to banks and banking and the Acts amending the same.

An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting the public lands of the Dominion.

An Act to alter the duties of Customs and Excise.

An Act to amend the Indian Act of 1876

An Act for the relief of Eliza Maria Campbell.

An Act to amend the Acts therein mentioned respecting the militia and defence of the Dominion of Canada.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Railway Act of 1868 and the Acts amending it.

An Act to further amend the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act.

His Excellency the Governor-General then closed the first session of the fourth Parliament of the Dominion with the following speech:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I desire to thank you for the diligence and care with which you have discharged your duties during this laborious and protracted session.

The reorganization of the important department of Public Works and the division of its duties will, I doubt not, greatly add to the efficiency of the public service.

The consolidation and amendment of the acts relating to the lands of the Dominion will present to the large number of settlers now wending their way to the North-West Territories a compendious and well-considered system.

I hope that the Bill relating to Weights and Measures, while it relaxes the stringency of previous legislation, will not decrease the efficiency of that important measure.

The provision made for telegraphy by cable with the mainland, Anticosti, and the Magdalen Islands will facilitate and aid our commerce and navigation, and especially the development of our fisheries.

The measure adopted for the vigorous prosecution of the Canadian Pacific Railway holds out a prospect of the early completion of that great undertaking; and the proposed purchase from the Grand Trunk Railway Company of the line from Riviere du Loup to Quebec, when concluded will at last complete the engagement entered into at the time of Confederation, to connect by an Inter-Colonial Railway the St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean at Halifax.

I congratulate you on the other measures affecting the public interests which have been passed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have so readily granted. They will be expended with all due regard to economy.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The readjustment of the tariff which has been effected by the legislation of this session will, I trust, by increasing the revenue, restore the equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure, while it will at the same time act in the development of our industries and tend to remove the long continued financial and commercial depression which has so greatly retarded the progress of Canada.

I bid you now farewell; and desire to express my earnest hope that when Parliament again assembles we shall find the country enjoying the state of peace which now happily exists within its borders, together with a great addition to the national prosperity.

His Excellency then left the chamber and the members dispersed.

Famine and cholera are creating great distress in British India, and the Dacoits—organized bands of robbers—are causing much excitement by their threats that unless extensive public works are opened, employment provided, the native trades encouraged, taxes reduced, and the salaries of high-paid Europeans reduced, they will carry murder and rapine through the country and stir up another mutiny and massacre the Europeans.

Gen. Garibaldi has decided to reside permanently in Rome.

Agents for the Grey Review.

G. R. Middleton,	Dundalk.
Archibald Thom,	Maxwell.
Thos. Nichol,	Priceville.
Colin C. McFayden,	Glenelg.
Daniel Keith,	Holstein.
Alexander Taylor,	Dromore.

THE REVIEW.

Durham, May 22, 1879.

—We have great pleasure in welcoming the Cardwell *Courier* to our sanctum. In mechanical execution the *Courier* is unexceptionable, and as to its position in reference to public affairs, we have no doubt but the Reformers of Cardwell will soon experience the benefit of having so vigorous an organ among them as the *Courier*.

—Dr. Clarke, the agricultural lecturer for the *Witness* newspaper says 1. That in the course of his travels, exhaustion of the soil has been chiefly complained of by the farmers generally, through over cropping, and 2. that the best and most rapid way of restoring the fertility of the soil is by the persistent use of clover as a manure, i. e. ploughing it under before coming into bloom.

—The Londonderry Iron Works of Nova Scotia are stated by the managers, Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co. to be carried on at a loss since the new tariff came in force, and that they will shortly be closed The Canada Southern Railway Coy. is said by the *Globe* to have discharged many of their employees and to have reduced the wages of those kept on by 10 per cent. This, the manager distinctly states to be due to the increased cost of running the road since the inauguration of the National Policy. The working classes are now beginning to feel the consequences of their insane conduct last September and before the end of the year, when the N. P. will have come fully into operation, they will have a still keener appreciation of their folly on that occasion.

—We have received the first number of the Illustrated Journal of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec. This journal, is issued by the Agricultural Department of that Province gratituously to all members of agricultural and horticultural societies and at one dollar per annum in advance to all other persons. It is to be devoted to the various branches of husbandry and horticulture, and as such is well worthy of general support. The first number is well got up, illustrated and, contains a good deal of valuable matter on stock, poultry, bees, apple culture and the management of gardens. Although published in Montreal it is as well adapted to Ontario as Quebec. Subscriptions may be paid at this office or to the editor, Edward A. Barnard, Esq., 10 St. Vincent St., Montreal.

—M De Lesseps, the chief promoter of the Suez canal, has organized a learned and influential committee in Paris to consider the feasibility of constructing a canal across the Isthmus of Panama to afford a waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific and so as to escape the long and dangerous route around Cape Horn. A project of this sort was brought before the notice of Philip II of Spain three hundred and fifty years ago but fell through and there has been no earnest attempt to revive it until recently. The plan which seems to meet with most favor is that by Lake Nicaragua which is about the middle of the Isthmus and at an elevation of 107 feet above the sea level. This lake runs east and west, affords navigation for 56 miles and it is proposed to connect it with the Pacific by a canal 17 miles in length and having 11 locks, and with the Atlantic by the San Juan river and a canal 41 miles in length having seven locks. The total length of the canaling would thus be 62 miles and the estimated cost $105,000,000.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The first session of the fourth Parliament of Canada has been brought to a close, and will be long remembered as marking an epoch in the history of our country.

During the late election good times were promised to all and sundry if only the Tories were put into office. Very many believed these rash promises but, although Sir John and his friends have been securely seated on the Treasury benches, the good times are to all appearance further off than ever. The National Policy which was then, and has been since, cried up as the unfailing Panacea, has been put into practical operation, but instead of good the people have so far reaped evil from its working. The leading organs of public opinion in this country and in the United States—with the exception of those under the immediate control of rings and speculators—as well as the entire press of Great Britain have ridiculed the absurdities of the so-called National Policy, and predicted a speedy failure of this latest and greatest of humbugs. And the event has shown the correctness of their opinions. The Finance Minister has confessed to many being dissatisfied and Sir John said in the House of Commons the other day that the farmers were grumbling that they were not sufficiently protected! But notwithstanding that the interests of the great mass of the people have been recklessly sacrificed in favor of a few producers, that with the exception of the Redpaths and the few cotton and woollen manufacturers all other industries are in a worse condition than they were before the new tariff came into effect yet the protectionists in and out of the House declare that if only the National Policy recieves a cordial support from the the Opposition it will still work well. And even now the initial failure of the tariff is being attributed to the attacks of the Liberal Press. But this has always been the way with political adventurers when the Conservative Government fails to float its bonds on the market, the Canadian Reform Press is to blame, when Sir John fails to satisfy the clamour of his followers, the blame is thrown upon the shoulders of the Governor-General, and so when this retrograde fiscal policy fails to accomplish the objects of its promoters these astute politicians attempt to direct the odium of its failure as much as possible from themselves.

Another piece of legislation which will make this session notorious in the annals of Canadian history is the re-inauguration of the old Pacific Railway scheme. The Government of Mr. Mackenzie during the last five years proceeded as rapidly with building of the railway as the resources of the country would warrant. But this cautious policy does not suit the extravagance of the present Government, and consequently they have asked for, and received, powers to construct the Railway by whatever route they may choose, to lock up 100 million acres of lands in the North-West—all the good arable land in that territority according to the evidence of competent authorities—with which to construct this railway to sell the same at $2 per acre, and all without being required to submit the matter any further to Parliament. It will be at once seen what a fine field for corrupt practices is here presented to an unscrupulous minister such as Sir John Macdonald has shown himself to be, and that we have here an exact counterpart of the circumstances out of which grew the Pacific Railscandal of 1873 so that it need surprise no one if Sir John makes a similar use of his present opportunity.

In the early part of the session the member for South Grey gave some earnest of attempting a step forward in the direction of economical government, but the chilling frosts of Conservative do-nothingism nipped the hon. gentleman's good resolutions in the bud, and made an end of his attempts at curtailing expenditure. This, however, has always been the way with politicians of that ilk. Reforms have been resisted most strenuously until further resistance endangers place and power, when the noxious measures are accepted, but not till then. The history of the Conservative party at home and abroad teaches this lesson on every page, and in the natural order of things on the eve of the next general election, it is quite probable that the member for South Grey will furbish up his motion for retrenchment in the administration of public affairs, and entertain the House and country to a disquisition on social economy and the evils of mortgaging, action of course to be deferred however until a new Parliament meets.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

Among the many ways in which the surplus revenues of the Province have been expended by the Mowat Administration not the least deserving of mention is the expenditures which have from time to time been made upon the opening up of the Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing Districts in the Free Grant Territories by means of colonization roads. Very many of the old settlers in the County of Grey will have a vivid recollection of the hardships which they had to endure in hewing out homes for themselves in what was then known as the Queen's bush. It is not only that they had to pay two dollars an acre for the land upon which they located, but the food necessary for the sustenance of themselves and their families had to be carried for many miles—often from the village of Fergus—through swamps and across rivers, without any sign except the *blaze* to indicate their way through the trackless wilderness. However the pioneers of the Muskoka and Parry Sound District have no such difficulties to contend with. In the first place the land is free to the actual settler and in the second place good roads have been built, in many cases followed by railways, which afford easy access to the settlers who direct their steps in that direction. Thus the settled townships in our Free Grant Territories are better provided with facilities of communication with one another and with the outer world than many of the older sections of the Province.

The Free Grant Territory covers an area of 9,000,000 acres, of which about one-half has been surveyed and divided into 148 townships—of which ninety-four were set apart during the last few years. In 1868 this region was a *terra incognita*, but now it is supposed to contain a population of 30,000, who occupy a total acreage of fifteen million acres. The efforts of the Provincial Government were early directed to the opening up of this territory but it was not until the advent of a Reform administration that the work was pushed forward with any vigour. From 1868 to 1871 the average number of miles of road built was 53, but from 1872 to 1878 an average of 146¼. And now that district is traversed by 76 colonization roads having an aggregate length of 1239 miles. In addition, all the large streams have been bridged, there being 81 new bridges erected having an aggregate span of ten thousand feet. The entire expenditure on these roads and bridges since 1871 has been $664,867 that of the last year being $85,612. The Opposition has not yet ventured to say that this was an unwise expenditure. On the contrary it has never been challenged in the House and the unanimous opinion is that the public money could not be applied to better advantage than in thus facilitating the settlement of those districts and thereby directly and indirectly promoting the prosperity of the whole country. It is quite probable that Mr. Fahey will say that this large expenditure on colonization roads increases the taxes of the people, just as he said they were increased by the educational grants. However, such ridiculous assertions can be believed by no one. The appropriations for colonization roads as those for railways, Public and High Schools, charitable Institutions and such like expenditures, come out of the surplus revenues of the Province, and unless thus expended in works of public improvement would only accumulate interest in the banks. Expended judiciously, as they have been, local taxation has been lessened and the prosperity of the Province has been generally increased.

A greater part of Lublin, a city of 20,000 inhabitants, in Russian Poland, has been burned.

Local and other Items.

A HONEY FESTIVAL will be held at Flesherton on the Queen's Birthday in the interest of the Presbyterian congregation.

THE annual meeting of Durham Mechanics' Institute will be held Friday (to-morrow) evening, at 7.30, in the Town Hall.

THE bridge that was burnt down on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway has been rebuilt and all trains are now running as usual.

MR. JOHN A. TURNBULL, B. A., of Knox College, Toronto, is to preach at Dundalk and the Fraser Settlement, Proton, during the summer months.

LARGE TROUT.—Master Hugh McLean, of this town, caught a trout in the Saugeen on Friday last which weighed two pounds and was sixteen inches in length.

THE nominations for the Ontario elections will take place on Thursday next, the 29th inst. For South Grey, Thos. Lauder, Esq., is returning officer, and the nomination will take place at the Town Hall, Durham.

FIRE.—Shortly after 11 o'clock on Monday night, the fire alarm was sounded, and a bright blaze was seen in the direction of the lower end of Water Street. It was seen to proceed from a small dwelling house in course of erection by Mr. Phillip Roy, which was totally consumed before it was possible to get the engine to it. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Owen Sound Times.*

THE FAIR.—The Fair held here on Tuesday last was one of the smallest held in this town, and showed that, at the present time at least, there are very few fat cattle in this section. No doubt there will soon be grass fed cattle, and probably the next Fair will be well attended. We heard of two steers being sold for $58, and there was a very fine cow on the ground for which $58 was offered but refused. A number of cattle were sold. The attendance of people in the Town was not very large.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The Messrs. McKechnie Bros. have recently put a very fine lath machine into their saw mill, and in a few days it will be in running order, and those in want of lath will be able to get supplied on shorter notice than previously. The Messrs. McKechnie deserve credit for their enterprise and push in business. The saw mill turns out work very rapidly and is kept in good running order. Last fall the grist mill received a thorough overhauling, and a new roof. We observe a number of other improvements going on which will be duly noticed shortly.

The July Examination, 1879, for the County of Grey, for Certificates to Public School Teachers, will be held as follows:—For the examination of Candidates for second Class Certificates, at the High School, Owen Sound, on Tuesday, July 8th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Candidates for Third Class Certificates, at the High School, Owen Sound, on Monday, July 14th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Blank forms of Notice of Application can be obtained from any County Inspector. All Candidates must notify the Presiding Inspector, Mr. Andrew Grier Thornbury, not later than the first day of June.

PIC-NIC.—We are requested to announce that the annual pic-nic in aid of St. Peter's (R. C) Church, Ayton, will take place in Gould's Grove, near Ayton, on Saturday, May 24th, when a good programme of games, &c., will be furnished. The event of the occasion will be the presentation of a very nice arm-chair to the most popular candidate for South Grey. It is expected that Messrs. Hunter and Fahey, candidates for the seat in the Local House, will be present and address those in attendance. Music will be furnished by an efficient string band from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. Tickets 25 cents.—*Confederate.*

FIRE.—Last Saturday, the train going north on the T. G. & B. R., when passing Mr. Fee's buildings, which are situated very near the rail track in the rail track in the lower end of the Township, in the neighborhood commonly known as Tyrone, it is supposed that sparks flew from the engine, and set fire to some rubbish or straw in the barn yard, and quickly communicated to the buildings, which were soon in a blaze. Mr. Fee had a number of cattle stall-feeding, besides horses and sheep in the building. Every possible means was used to loosen the cattle and drive them out of the burning building, but in spite of all some perished and others were badly scorched. After the fire, his feed and stabling were all gone, Mr. Fee shipped the balance of his cattle, about a car load, at Flesherton station, on Monday last. We have not learned whether there was any insurance or not.—*Expositor.*

WE give the following notice of Mr. Jackes, who has taken up his residence in this town, which we copy from the Orangeville *Advertiser* of March 4. We might just add that Mr. McIntyre is building an office for Mr. Jackes, next Mowat's Hardware:—

REMOVING TO ALLISTON.—We regret to learn that Mr C. B. Jackes, for many years a resident of this town has removed to Alliston where he will commence the practice of law. Mr. Jackes received his training in the eminent chancery firm of Crooks, Kingsmill & Cattanach, Toronto, and came here as managing clerk in Mr. M. McCarthy's office and held that position until January, 1874, when he was taken into partnership. He remained with Mr. McCarthy until July, 1876 and then, in consequence of ill health, retired from practice. He has latterly been practising law for himself. During his residence here he has always taken a foremost part in every public enterprise which could possibly add to the prosperity of the town or the pleasure of its citizens. He was one of the originators of the Horticultural Society and has been connected prominently with it either as President, Vice-President or Director since its formation. He was also the President of the Mechanics' Institute, and has been either President or Vice President of the Blue Ribbon Society ever since its introduction. We regret the departure of Mr. Jackes from our midst and trust that he will soon work up a large law practice in Alliston.

Chatham's population is 7,182, and her assessment is $2,766,169.

The Campaign.

MEETING AT MCQUAIG'S SCHOOL.

A meeting was held at McQuaig's School House, South of the Durham Road, Glenelg, on Monday evening, and was well attended. Mr. Hunter gave an address on the political questions of the day, and was followed by Mr. Fahey. The meeting was in favor of Mr. Hunter.

PURDAY'S MILL.

This meeting was held in the mill, and there were about 150 persons present. Mr. F. MacRae occupied the Chair. Mr. Hunter spoke on the various questions before the Electors for about an hour and was listened to with attention with one exception—a notable disappointed candidate for Municipal honors. Mr. Fahey spoke after Mr. Hunter for about the same length of time, and was replied to by Mr. Hunter in a convincing address. Mr. F. McGrade got up to deliver another portion of his mission, but had to put it off for another time. Mr. Fahey suggested that the two parties referred to were doing him more harm than good, by their interruptions, and if they could not listen to reason, they should leave the meeting. The meeting was strongly in Mr. Hunter's favor, fully three-fourths of those present being his supporters.

MARKDALE.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the Orange Hall, Markdale, and was well attended. Mr. A. McIntyre, merchant, occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Candidates, and followed by Mr. Thomas McGrade, who said Mr. Fahey was a Roman Catholic, and so was he (the speaker). Mr. F.'s only object in running in opposition to Mr. Hunter was to catch the Catholic vote. The whole Toweship should support Mr. Hunter, who was well known to them since he was a boy, and whose character and reputation they were well acquainted with. If Mr. Fahey had a character it must be in his pocket—they did not know anything about it. He urged his co-religionists to turn out on the 5th of June and vote for Mr. Hunter. The meeting was decidedly in Mr. Hunter's favor.

TRAVERSTON.

A meeting was held in Mr. Hall's Mill, on Thursday evening, Mr. F. MacRae in the chair. The meeting was a large one, and was addressed by the two Candidates first. Mr. Wm. Brown, of Markdale, made a telling speech in favor of Mr. Hunter, and showing the inconsistency of the party who brought out Mr. Fahey, which from the remarks of Mr. Fahey at the next meeting, must have riled him considerably. Mr. F. was allowed to reply to Mr. Brown, but made the matter worse by not answering the questions put to him.

MEETING AT RYAN'S HOTEL.

A meeting was held in Mr. Brown's Blacksmith Shop, opposite Ryan's Hotel, on Friday evening, and was attended by a large number of those in the neighborhood, and a good many from Durham. Mr. F. MacRae, Reeve of Glenelg, again occupied the chair.

Mr. Hunter, on coming forward denied the story circulated, that he said Mr. Jackson had been let loose to "hound him round the Riding," or any such word, but he did say he had been let loose—which was perfectly correct. He then spoke of the National Policy, which was a fraud as far as farmers were concerned. He then spoke of the benefits of the ballot Act, the Franchise of Farmer's Sons, and other Acts of the Mowat Administration.

Mr. Fahey, followed Mr. Hunter, but his remarks were more personal to Mr. Hunter, and the various parties that had spoken in Mr. Hunter's favor, than a discussion of political questions.

Mr. Hunter replied and denied many of the statements made by Mr. Fahey.

Mr. John McKechnie also gave an address in favor of Mr Hunter.

As soon as Mr. Fahey got through his address he was called out, and he and a number of his friends from Durham, went across the road and made the acquaintance of Mr. Ryan, and judging from the noisy demonstration of a few individuals, they must have partaken of something considerably stronger than water.

The meeting was decidedly in Mr. Hunter's favor. A vote of thanks were tendered to Mr. Brown for the use of his shop for the meeting. This was the last of the meetings called by Mr. Hunter until after this week.

Meetings have been held at Allanpark, Hanover, and Neustadt, called by Mr. Fahey, but with the exception of the one at Allanpark, were more favorable to Mr. Hunter than Mr. Fahey. Dr. Landerkin, and Mr. Huscher, of Hanover, and Dr. Eby, of the Walkerton *Telescope* attended the meetings at Hanover and Neustadt.

SOUTH GREY.

Mr. Wm. Oehlschlæger, of Berlin, was holding meetings in Hanover and Neustadt in favor of Mr. Fahey. We do not know who or what Mr. Fahey is, but if he is to be judged by his political sponsor, Mr. Oehlschlæger, we would say, the less the electors have to do with him the better.

Mr. Oehlschlæger appealed to the Germans to throw off the trammels of party and go unitedly to the poll. He asked them to show their independence and intelligence by voting for Mr. Fahey.—He however forgot to tell them that a German and a resident of the County was pushed aside to make room for Mr. Fahey, and yet the Germans are not to go to the polls like sheep. This is adding impudence to insult but what else can be expected of political party hacks like Mr. Oehlschlæger. We are very much mistaken if the German Conservatives can be driven to the poll to elect a nominee of the U. E. Club of Toronto. The Germans are much too independent to be dictated to by any political club in Toronto. Mr. Fahey is a total stranger to the electors of South Grey, and has no claim on them whatever, and we are very much mistaken if his shilly-shallying conduct of promising to vote for the Orange Incorporation Bill, and then flatly denying his promise, through the *Irish Canadian*, will be of much service to him in winning the affections of the electors. By electing Fahey, the electors of South Grey would be taking a leap in the dark. Mr. Hunter they know to be an honest, straightforward man, and though they may not altogether agree with him politically, yet they will, we have no doubt, find it better to vote for the man they know rather than for the man they know not. We have little fear for the result in South Grey. The people there are far too independent and intelligent to bring a stranger like Mr. Fahey into political life. In West Wellington he was personally known to many of the electors, but there he failed to get even a decent show for a nomination. Why, then should the electors of South Grey receive him?—*Walkerton Telescope.*

Dufferin.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

On Monday afternoon the Liberal Conservatives and delegates from the town ships in Dufferin met at Jelly's Hall, Shelburne, pursuant to notice, to select a candidate for the coming election. There was a large attendance. Mr. Henderson, of Garafraxa, Mr. McGhee, of Melanchton and D. Barr, were the parties chosen. A vote was taken and stood as follows:—Dr. Barr 11, Mr. McGhee 5 and Mr. Henderson 10. Mr. McGhee retired. The second poll stood as follows:—Dr. Barr 47, Mr. Henderson 11. The result was fully expected by all who know the Dr. He is respected by all here; rich and poor are all alike to him. No doubt he will be elected by a large majority. I have just heard his opponents will not abide by the decision of the convention, but will go to the poll. His opponents are using some disgraceful means to injure his reputation, but it only shows their littleness of mind.

FARMER.

Spring Assizes.

(*Concluded from the Times.*)

HUNTER *vs.* GREEN.—Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff. Lane & Bowe for plaintiff; Creasor & Morrison for defendant.

HARRIS *vs.* MOLSONS BANK.—Interpleader. Referred to arbitration of Judge MacPherson.

THE OXENDEN MURDER CASE.

The trial of Isaac Arnold, charged with the murder of his brother at Oxenden on the 12th of October last, the particulars of which were published at the time, was commenced on Friday morning. Mr. A. Frost, assisted by Mr. J. W. Frost, conducted the case on behalf of the Crown, while Mr. C. McFayden defended the prisoner. On the jurors being called, fifteen were challenged on behalf of the prisoner, and one by the Crown. The following jurors were empanelled:—

Isaac Wilkinson, John Riddell, James Purchill, Donald McColman, James Davidson, James Brown, James Anderson, Duncan Stewart, Henry Vandusen, John Douglas, George Webb, John Drinkall.

Mr. Frost addressed the Jury, after which the evidence for the prosecution was proceeded with a large number of witnesses were examined, and the case occupied nearly two days. The evidence is so lengthy that we are unable to give it space in our columns.

The jury retired about noon, and after an absence of about three hours and a half, brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The Grand Jury brought in a True Bill against Thos. McKnight and Malcolm Currie for an affray. Both gave bail to appear at the Sessions for trial.

The Grand Jury brought in their final presentment, which called attention to the inconvenience of holding the Assizes for this County on a Monday. They did not approve of the reduction of the number of Grand Jurors, and they recommended the heating of the jail and court house with steam.

A SECOND COURT.

In order to facilitate business, a supplementary Court was held by His Honor Judge Macpherson, in the Town Hall, and the following cases disposed of:

JOHN JAMIESON *vs.* GEO. MCCAUSLAND.—Action for slander. Verdict for plaintiff, $750. Pollard & Evans for plaintiff; J. S. Wilson and John Creasor for defendant.

DILLON *vs.* CLARK.—Action for slander. Verdict for defendant. Pollard & Evans for plaintiff. Creasor & Morrison for defendant.

BEATTIE *et al vs.* CLARK.—Action of replevin. Verdict for defendant. Lennox & Lennox for plaintiffs. Pollard & Evans for defendant.

THE STRATFORD EXPLOSION.—The inquest was resumed on Saturday, when among other witnesses, the shipper of the explosive was examined. He said he sold Mr. Dunbar two tons of it. He continued: "I told him it was a very safe and effective powder; it was called 'Vigorite,' or 'Dualin;' I told him I had used this present season on the canal upwards of 40,000 lbs. without the slightest accident. I mentioned that the powder contained nitro-glycerine, nitrate of soda, and charcoal wood fibre; I was selling the powder for myself; when I got the order I ordered the powder from the Hamilton Powder Co.' He also stated that the railway company were informed of its character. The Coroner's Jury on the Stratford explosion brought in a verdict at one o'clock on Saturday morning, after six hours' deliberation, in which the Hamilton Powder Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company are censured, the one for not giving notice of the special character of the explosive, and the other for careless handling. The verdict recommends the appointment of Government Inspectors to regulate the shipment and carriage of explosives.

The Berlin *News*, May 7th, says:—While Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman were absent last evening their infant child, aged about eighteen months, got hold of some matches and ate the ends of them. Medical aid was promptly summoned and all possible done to save the child's life, but of no avail. It died this forenoon.

Yokoob Khan and the British have come to terms, so that the war in Afghanistan has come to an end. The terms are being arranged.

A Most determined Suicide.

POISON FAILING, THE KNIFE USED.

Stephen Wilkin's, clothier, of Galt, committed suicide on Saturday last while laboring under insanity. He had been suffering under some paralatytic affection for a year or more, and latterly his mind had been considerably affected. The fire of the previous Sunday which destroyed his large stock of dry goods and clothing, deepened his mental shade, and gave him a distracted look, which all who met him noticed. The sudden and sad termination was wholly unexpected however.

On Friday evening he retired at nine o'clock and slept very soundly till morning, when his wife awakened him. He told her that he had taken an ounce of laudanum, and thrown the bottle out of the window. She immediately sent for Dr. Philips, who found that so much laudanum could not have been taken. Wilkins then sent for lawyer Durand to make his will, which was done. Dr. Philips, on leaving, had the razor, and also a revolver, which was usually kept in his room, removed, lest Wilkins might do himself further injury. At Dr. Philips' request Dr. Varden called at 10 o'clock and found Wilkins lying with his face to the wall and quite pale. He raised the bed clothes and found a quantity of blood on the clothes and shirt. Wilkins told him he was determined to die. The doctor on removing the shirt found six wounds which had been made by a penknife, one in the stomach and the others over the heart. Only one wound had penetrated the chest. This was a quarter of an inch wide at the entrance, but much wider below, and had penetrated the left ventricle of the heart in two places. After this Wilkins gradually sank, being in a comatose state by two o'clock in the afternoon, and dying at eight o'clock in the evening. An inquest was held on Sunday.—*Guelph Mercury.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GALT.—On Sunday night about eleven o'clock a fire broke out in the premises owned and occupied by Stephen Wilkins as a tailoring and gents furnishing establishment on the corner of Main and Water streets. The stock, valued at about $18,000, was entirely destroyed by fire and water. The following are the insurances on the stock: Western Assurance Company, $3,000; Grand River Mutual, 2,000; Waterloo Mutual, $2,000; British American, $2,000. The building was insured in the Gore District Mutual. Being built of stone, and owing to the firebrigade, it was preserved almost intact. Cause of the fire unknown. The third story of the building was occupied by Court "Grand River," A. O. F., who lost all their furniture, regalia, etc.

—The London *Free Press*, a leading Conservative organ, says that:—

Spain appears to be suffering from a partial famine. The scarcity of bread is so great that the Government has had to take control of the bake shops and the bread market generally. A proposition has been brought forward to abolish the duty on foreign breadstuffs, but it is strongly opposed by the landed aristocracy, whose influence in the Cortes is at present paramount.

How about the duties on cottons, woollens, nails, and the thousand and one other things which enter into the consumption of every day life in Canada which have been imposed by the *Free Press* and its friends. If the people of Spain cry out for a repeal of the duties on imported breadstuffs, and the *Free Press* approves, how can the *Free Press* also approve of an increase of duties on imported cottons and woollens into Canada.

The Strathroy *Age* suggests that those Tory papers which are getting up statements of the "effects of the N. P." give information on the following points:—(1) Have mechanics or laborers wages advanced since the arrival of the N. P.? (2) has grain or anything which the farmer sells advanced in price? (3) has business improved? or (4) is work more plentiful? Without these facts before them the public are still minus some very important information on which to base an opinion. We state it as a fact that there more stores by one-half vacant in Strathroy since the 17th of September than in any previous period in the history of our town. We say, too, that there are among us more mechanics and laborers idle than there ever were on any previous year at this period. Further, we say, on the general verdict of men competent to judge, that business was never duller at this time of the year than at present.

As an evidence of the working of the National Policy the Hamilton *Times* states that forty moulders "emigrated" from Hamilton last week to find work in shops in the United States. The employers there were unable to give them the wages they asked and could get elsewhere, and they packed their "kits" and left. It is said some of the iron manufacturers in town will be compelled to increase their wages or have their shops emptied. This they cannot do, by reason of the onerous grinding of the new tariff, unless they also increase the price of their goods. It is reported that the week before last one line of manufacturers met and agreed to raise the list prices of their wares five per cent., but we understand the question of paying more wages to their men did not enter into the calculation, nor was it considered.

Says the Cornwall *Freeholder*:—The fact of the matter is just this:—The farmers who supported the Conservative party last September are thoroughly disgusted. They were promised higher prices for all they produced, and a general accession of wealth. Now they find themselves worse off than ever. All they produce commands a less price, and owing to the National Policy they have to pay much more for every article they have to buy—from tea to prayer books. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the farmers feel they have been humbugged, fooled, and sat upon by the blarney stories of the Conservatives. They lied just too much, and have forfeited all confidence ever entertained towards them.