

ADRIANOPLE.—Adrianople is situated at the confluence of the Tunda, the Maritza, and the Arda, and is about 135 miles from Constantinople. Its population has been variously estimated at from 80,000 to 140,000 inhabitants. According to the most trustworthy accounts, about half of these are Turks, 30,000 are Bulgarians and Greeks, and the remainder Jews and Armenians. Adrianople was taken by the Turks from the Greek Emperor in 1822, and made the capital of the Turkish Empire, remaining so until Constantinople was seized in 1453. It is at present virtually an open town. The old part is surrounded by a wall and contains a citadel, but these are now useless as defenses. Recently more modern works have been constructed by the Turks, but these are only of field or at most of a provisional type. In the opinion of Von Mollé, the hollow roads, ditches and garden walls without the town afford great facilities for its defence, and the approaches may be covered by troops drawn up so as to rest upon the rivers, but only in corps of not more than 30,000 or 40,000 men. The town is, however, overlooked by heights on every side, and, consequently, it would be hardly possible to hold it against an army provided with modern artillery. The first view of Adrianople is described by Von Mollé as being wonderfully beautiful, the white minarets and the lead-roofed cupolas of the mosques, baths and canvaseries rising in countless numbers above the endless mass of flat roofs and the broad tops of the plane trees. The country around is also exceedingly lovely. From the valleys of the rivers, hills rise up gently, but to a considerable height, covered with vineyards and orchards; and as far as the eye can reach it sees nothing but fertile fields, groves of fruit trees and flourishing villages. Within, however, the streets are narrow and irregular, the shelving roofs of many of the houses projecting so as to meet those on the opposite side of the way.

WEALTHY LAND HOLDERS.—Nearly a quarter of Scotland is owned by five men. They are the Dukes of Athol, Argyle, Buccleugh and St. Andrew, and the Earl of Breadalbane—this peer being able to ride over 100 miles on a straight line, on his own land without coming in sight of a dwelling. Another quarter is owned by twenty-four men, and it is estimated that 130,000,000 acres are owned by 130,000 men. The gradual absorbing of the domain of Great Britain by a few monopolists is apparent. When they control the land they control the tenants, and so on. The Duke of Northumberland invests £80,000 every year in enlarging his freehold land. The Duke of Bedford has a park with a wall around it fourteen miles in extent. In this park some 30,000 persons could be well housed and live comfortably, and the Duke is a richer man. But, no; the landholders don't like that. W. H. Smith present First Lord of the Admiralty and the great newspaper vendor, has just added one more to his four landed estates, which jointly represent something like £800,000. The Duke of Westminster, the richest man in England, is constantly adding land and houses to his rent-roll, and next year his income will be about \$4,000,000, and go on increasing every succeeding year. The Rothschild family has invested over £2,000,000 in freehold land this year, and land that does nothing—mere park land. The Duke of Portman's estate has just been increased by \$700,000, which makes his total income about \$2,300,000 per annum. Lord Portman, not long ago a comparatively poor man, has, by the falling in of leases, become some \$800,000 per annum richer, making his gross income some \$1,400,000 every year, and improving. I might fill a page with this class of monopolists who control the land of the Kingdom.

Last year the value of American goods entered at Canadian ports was \$51,312,693, more than fifty per cent. of the total value of imported goods from all quarters, and an increase of \$5,000,000 over the corresponding figures of 1875-6. We are gradually superseding Great Britain in Canadian markets, as our exports have increased over forty per cent since 1872, while those of the latter country have decreased thirty-five per cent. in the same time. Considering the lower prices of merchandise, the quantity of goods sent from the United States must have been much larger than that of most of the previous years. The total exports from Canada are decreasing, those to this country alone being valued at only \$25,700,000, a falling off of \$3,000,000 compared with 1875-6. In 1872, Canada took from Great Britain \$68,000,000 of goods, and \$35,500,000 of American products. Since then our trade has steadily increased, and that of Great Britain has steadily decreased, the figures at present standing with an excess of \$11,000,000 in our favor. The grand total exports, \$99,300,000, exports, \$75,800,000, or the excess of imports being \$23,500,000 or about 31 per cent. The aggregate imports show an increase of six millions over the preceding year, and exports a decline of five millions. The imports reached their highest in 1873 and 1874, and have since declined, but at present are beginning to show signs of recovery.—*Am. Paper.*

CIRCASSIANS IN BULGARIA.—Dr. Humphrey Sandwith (of Kars celebrity), thus described in the *Times* this Asiatic colony of European Turkey. "About twelve years ago these Circassians were planted in Bulgaria, precisely for the service they so well performed—to terrorize the Christian population. There were abundant lands unoccupied for them in Asia Minor, but they were politically wanted in Bulgaria. They did not build villages; the Christians were made to build houses for them; and ever since this Asiatic immigration complaints have been incessant of the plundering propensities of these mountaineers. These facts are so notorious that no one knowing that country can read the Prime Minister's words without astonishment. Mr. Baker, who wrote to the *Times* on the subject of these atrocities gives the Circassians the character they deserve, and has lived two years in Bulgaria. I myself travelled in Bulgaria about two years ago, and heard the same stories everywhere of the savage and turbulent propensities of 'Mr. Diavol's lads.' They were the terror of the country, and no redress could be obtained for an outrage on their part, as they were so well protected by their women friends in the harems of the capital."

CONSENSUOUS MARRIAGES.—After a very careful and painstaking inquiry, Mr. George Darwin, son of the great scientist, has come to the conclusion that "the widely different habits of life of men and women in civilized nations, especially among the upper classes, tend to counterbalance any evil from marriage between healthy closely related persons." Mr. Darwin's inquiry in a measure sustains Dr. Vorn's inquiry into the commune of Batz. Batz is a rocky, secluded, ocean-washed peninsula of the Loire Inférieure, France, containing over 3,000 people of simple habits, who don't drink, and commit no crime. For generations they have intermarried, but no cases have occurred of deaf-mutism, blindness, or other hereditary ailments, and the number of children born is above the average.

The conduct of English roughs at the funerals of distinguished persons is often sufficiently abominable. Not long since the grave of an illustrious and benevolent lady was trampled on, and the mourners who surrounded it were insulted by a mob of persons who came to steal the flowers laid on the resting-place of the dead. It might have been fancied that the Irish population in Dublin had some religious reverence for death. It might have been imagined that even in the days of the race a certain generosity of heart would have caused hatred to cease with the life of a murdered victim. These ideas prove false. A drunken mob howled round the bier of Lord Leitrim, attempted to seize and break open his coffin, assaulted his relations and friends, and desecrated the solemn service of religion, the service which, religion apart appeals to every man's feeling. It would be wrong to attribute this disgraceful exhibition to Irishmen who have any serious care for politics. However we may differ from them, however untrue their ideas of the best mode of serving their country may appear, no one denies their loftiness of motive, or refuses to recognize in them the innate high spirit and courtesy of their race. "The most prominent of the mob," it is said, "was under the influence of drink." Lord Leitrim had done them, at least, no harm; it is probable that they never heard his name till the news of his dastardly murder was spread abroad. They groined for him "as an old ruffian and heretic," and, in short, displayed the brutal temper of a thoroughly despicable crowd, the zeal of ruffians blown with alcohol and religious fanaticism. Since the funeral of Colonel Charteris, who offended the Scotch mob by his liberalism, there has perhaps been no so shameful scene on these islands. Perhaps the authorities, who sent only twenty constables to the church, which is situated in the meanest part of Dublin, are not altogether free from blame. Even with reinforcements of double their original strength, the constables were scarcely able to secure the performance of the rained rites for Lord Leitrim. The disgraceful affair has probably little political meaning. It only shows what lies beneath the thin crust of our civilization.—*London Daily News.*

The Militia Reserves are required to join the regular army, at the same time and in the same manner as the Army Reserve, and will be at once transformed into bona fide soldiers. The promptitude with which the men are obeying the call is illustrated by the case of the Queen's Own (Tower Hamlets) Infantry Militia, a corps which has been worked up into a high state of discipline and efficiency by its commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Halkett, late of the 71st Foot. There are in this, as in most other militia regiments, 200 men belonging to the reserve, and 100 of these came forward for duty as soon as the notices were published, without waiting for the summons to be served upon them, and were on the 10th inst. sent to Winchester to join the Rifle Brigade, which is the "linked battalion" under the mobilization scheme. They were clothed in their red militia uniform, and will now be supplied with rifle green uniforms of the corps to which they belong. A number of non-commissioned officers are amongst them, but their officers do not accompany them, the intention being to absorb the reserves in filling up the existing companies to their full service strength. The remainder of the Tower Hamlets Militia Reserve will not assemble until the 19th, when every man is expected to present himself, which will probably be the case with the Militia Reserves in general.

Eight steam-launches from Sheerness, and similar craft from other naval stations, are ordered to be sent out to the Mediterranean fleet, in order to be employed in protecting the ironclads from being attacked by torpedoes. The chartered transport *Samatra* is under the shears in Victoria Docks, embarking these little vessels and a large cargo of other Government stores for conveyance to the fleet. The *Samatra* is a fine steamer 400 feet long, and of a registered tonnage of about 2,500. She is the property of Messrs. Adamson and Ronaldson, of London, and was about proceeding to China when taken up by the Admiralty. She was engaged with the view of her ulterior employment as a troopship, having been made use of by the Dutch in the Acheen Expedition. Spare masts and spars in considerable number are being prepared by the naval authorities to be sent out to the fleet in the *Samatra*.

SWORD SWALLOWING WITH A VENGEANCE.—With a view to allaying scepticism, M. Benedetti, the sword-swallower, gave a private *exhibition* to some members of the medical profession in his room at the Westminster Aquarium. Since thirteen years of age, it seems, this gentleman has been fighting with the sword until he has pushed the sword down into the groin, thus penetrating the esophagus in an unnatural extent. As a rule he prefers taking food before the exhibition begins as it makes the internal sheath more agreeable to the reception of cold steel, and protects the coat of the stomach from being pierced with the sword's point. A physician who was present told me he distinctly felt the sword recede as it was withdrawn from the stomach lying quite in the groin. The M. D.'s present found him to show a good deal of interest, and gave him a *garble*.—*World.*

Of the British toughened glass not much has been heard lately, since its unreliability for lamp chimneys was proved by actual experience. A new and somewhat surprising use for it has been found in France in the manufacture of printing types. The glass is of course much cheaper than type metal, is harder, will take on a finer face, is more durable as respects wear, and is stated to be less liable to damage than metal from the occurrence of such little accidents as the dropping upon it of mallets and "shootings." Not least among the many advantages claimed for glass type is that it can be cast in the matrices already used for making metal, so that no expense will attend the substitution of the new material. It is stated that thorough experiments have been made, and the adaptability of the glass to the purpose proved.

The marriage of Prince Arthur Duke of Connaught, and Princess Louise, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, takes place at Darmstadt on the 9th inst. That such a Council is not even theoretically necessary to good Government. 2. That it is not in accordance with the genius of Representative Responsible Government.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., MAY 4, 1878.

One cannot but be struck with the gratifying enthusiasm displayed by the native Indian soldier, and the eagerness with which he volunteers for active field work on the prospective European battle ground. From every part of our Indian Empire offers of service pour in, and England could, if it became necessary, quickly put into the field an army of well drilled effective native troops which would astonish those who are so fond of declaiming about the weakness of our Eastern possessions. Nor are these soldiers in many respects inferior to Europeans. They may not possess all that stamina and race endurance which form so strong a heritage of Celt and Teuton, but they have in the main a fine physique, quick intelligence and bravery, and are well equipped and trained. They would, as cavalry, most effectively offset the wild hordes of Cossack and Cuirassier; and prove, in fortifications, more than a match for an equal number of Mascovie infantry.

Telegrams and correspondents from Ottawa have been making of late a systematic onslaught upon the Senate, and doing their best to bring that body into disfavor. The only ground of complaint has been that the Senate refused to sanction two or three pieces of legislation passed by the Commons. What are the Senate for? Merely to register the decrees of the Commons; or independently discuss and decide upon all measures sent up to them? Only the former if we would believe these little wisacres. Either the Senate is a worthless piece of machinery of a very expensive kind, or we must allow it an independent position, a full liberty to dissect, amend or reject what is sent up to it. Yet the moment the Senate exercises their prerogative of independent deliberation, they are set down as factions; and threats of annihilation, or extra-constitutional force, are freely indulged in. The Senate may have been right or wrong in their conclusions; but so long as we have a Senate, we have no right to march them the mere registers of the measures of the Commons.

We cannot really see the wisdom or necessity of so many amendments to the motion to go into supply. The House enjoyed a long period of tariff discussion which should have pretty well exhausted the argument of principle, and enabled every type of mind to have its full impression. The result of that first resolution sufficiently indicated the feeling of the House on tariff legislation, and forestalled the fate of any piece-meal protection resolution. The Quebec resolution involved an important principle, and as such might well be a subject of discussion. Of course there is some strategic advantage to be gained from bringing up a particular industry, or an interest which affects some special locality; but it is a question how far the time and money of the country are to be taken up for mere electioneering purposes. Legislation is the object of representative assemblies, and party or personal interests ought to be kept subordinate. There has been a vast deal of useless speech-making at Ottawa during this session. It would be more in accord with deliberative propriety, and honest economy if members would only vote or catch at their own expense.

The moral and law abiding sense of Canada has of late been repeatedly shocked by the most savage and sally fatal religious quarrels in Montreal. These disgraceful outbreaks of fanatical hatred are mainly confined to the lower classes of the people, but are not on that account any the less deplorable. The real cause is the clash of religious and race antipathies, strengthened by ignorant prejudices and fanned by organized displays on each side. The Young Britons will parade and form processions; thus fire the passions of the Catholic Unionists, and lawless violence and wanton bloodshed are the frequent results. The government of the city seems to be singularly inefficient, while the mobs are large and emboldened by their comparative immunity from arrest and punishment. Firearms, knives and bludgeons are carried by each party, and the innocent citizen is as much in danger as the active participants. The police appear to be altogether unequal to the task of repressing these disturbances. The great mass of the citizens are however beginning to be aroused, and are now taking measures for the preservation of peace. They are none to soon in moving. The good name of Montreal is already affected by such unseemly and brutal outbreaks of mob violence, and can only be restored by strong and vigorous measures. Firearms ought to be strictly prohibited; party displays calculated to inflame religious passions might better be in the interests of order and life be abandoned, and the use of the law exercised with unflinching vigilance. Montreal cannot afford the repetition of such savage scenes.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. The country is gradually waking up to a discussion of the question as to the advisability of abolishing the Legislative Council. The only wonder is that this subject had not sooner engaged the attention of reforming politicians and progressive newspapers. The reason is probably to be found in that passive acquiescence, which accepts whatever is, as rights in the unwillingness of politicians to undertake a matter, which affects vitally affected themselves; and in the fact that a considerable portion of the press has been more or less directed by politicians. The constitution of the Legislative Council, the example set by the Manitoba and Ontario, both of which are without that branch of the Government; and, more than all, the necessities of our financial position have set men thinking whether or not it may be possible for New Brunswick to be governed just as wisely and well without the aid of a Legislative Council. The question then will soon narrow itself down to one of counterbalancing advantages. On one side will be urged the precedent of British Constitution, and the check on hasty legislation, upheld by a strong ground feeling of self-interest, which will operate chiefly among the members of the Council itself, and among those members in the Assembly who may hope at some future time to make it their own; and honorable political old age. These influences will have a great deal of restraining effect, and aided by the usual conservative indisposition to change will make strong and vigilant agitation necessary. But that agitation will be forthcoming, and it needs very little prophetic vision to see in the not very far future the affairs of our Province satisfactorily carried on without this expensive, and it must be confessed rather useless adjunct. We think it will not be a very difficult matter to maintain the following propositions:—

1. That such a Council is not even theoretically necessary to good Government.
2. That it is not in accordance with the genius of Representative Responsible Government.

3. That it is not practically conducive to excellence of legislation.

4. That it does not tend to the purity and independence of Parliament.

5. That the good derived from it does not warrant its expense.

We shall not at this time attempt to support these propositions, but may in future articles deal with each separately. We wish now to call attention to the item of expense. The Legislative Council costs us \$10,000 per year, a large amount of money in itself considered. If we extend this over a period of 50 years, we shall gain a clearer idea of what a "dear whistle" we are paying for. In 50 years we shall pay in principal \$500,000, in simple interest at 6 per cent. \$750,000, a sum total of \$1,250,000. This is what our Legislative Council will cost us in half a century. Is it worth it? Our opinion is that it is not. It seems very folly for us to waste so much money with taxation staring us in the face. \$1,250,000 for the luxury of a Legislative Council for 50 years! Is New Brunswick prepared to indulge? Let each thoughtful citizen ponder this question, and act accordingly. We conclude this article with a proposition. We need Parliament Buildings. We could have them for about \$75,000. Do away with the Legislative Council and in eight years the buildings would be finished, and the Province never feel the cost. Who says "ya?"

POLITICAL CHANGES. During the present week the Government has been in session in Fredericton, and has found no lack of matters to engage its attention, in important work of reorganization, appointment, and time of holding elections. Messrs. Kelly, Ryan and Flowering have been pensioned for life, and will henceforth grace the velvet chairs in our New Brunswick House of Lords. Hon. Mr. Wedderburn, Esq., of St. John City, has received the appointment of Provincial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Fraser, of York, took the Attorney Generalship, a vacancy has occurred in the Board of Works, and it is generally supposed this office will be given to Mr. McQueen. No change has been made in the Crown Lands Department. The elections will take place some time during the month of June.

It had been generally supposed that Messrs. Robinson and Swin would have gone "up stairs," and Mr. Perley, it is said was about to undertake the Public Works of the Province: the two former must bear their disappointment as well as they can, while the latter will have the satisfaction of knowing that his loss has been the gain of an old, capable, honest, and universally esteemed politician.

We feel disposed to accord the Government as formed by Mr. Fraser, a fair and generous support. We shall not visit upon them the sins of their fathers, nor condemn them unheard. Let their works prove them. We do not think that out of the material at disposal a Government could have been formed of greater ability, or more worthy of the confidence of the country. Hon. Mr. Fraser, its leader, is a gentleman whose probity of character, large experience and straightforward political course have gained for him a very warm place in the confidence of his constituents, and who do not doubt feel the honor which his position confers upon their country. We feel assured that York will give the new Attorney General a warm and hearty support, and that when they return him as Leader of the Government they will place beside him three good and honest men who will strengthen his hands in the arduous duties which are before him. To do less would be for the interests neither of York or for the Province.

CIVIL SERVICE CLERKS AND POLITICS. A rather interesting matter was discussed the other day at Ottawa. It came out in the course of debate that a number of the officials of the House were absent from their duties, and engaged in canvassing for the Quebec elections. It also transpired that many of the sessional clerks had been chiefly engaged during the session in sending ministerial documents around the country, and writing newspaper correspondence the whole length out to bad odor and to the discredit of the present Administration. This brought Mr. Blake out in favor of the policy of disassociating the civil service entirely from politics—compelling those who accept permanent places in the public service to forgo all connection therewith.

This is a grave question. The right of citizenship, and its protection as well as the suffrage, and we would not have the acceptance of office debar a man from the precious and statutory privilege. But when Mr. Blake further stated that he hoped if any official under our present law went further than voting and engaged in active canvass or interferred in elections in any way he would be dismissed, we join most heartily with him. It is an unfair and dishonest use of power for any Government to bring the whole force of its civil service, with all its official knowledge and influence, to bear against an opposition, and to turn its servants into active partisans. We are inclined to be very jealous of this power of patronage, and all the more so from its shameful abuse in the neighboring republic. An array of partisan officials might be very useful in maintaining a good Government in position, but unfortunately would be just as powerful in preserving a bad regime. Their interests will always in the main be with the party in power. From the immense number of finely bound documents, budget speeches, and picnic orations, as well as the profuse outpourings of a famous sessional clerk from our own Province, which have emanated from Ottawa of late we are strongly inclined to believe that Mr. Blake will find in his own party a wide scope for his wise and just purifying policy.

FIRE.—Our citizens were aroused by the cry of fire on Saturday night last about eleven o'clock and it was some time before the scene of the conflagration could be found, so conflicting were the rumors. The Engines and Ladder Truck were soon on hand, and the "Sibley" with valuable assistance from Nos. 3 and 4 hand engines soon put it out. The fire originated in the upper part of a two-story wooden house belonging to the estate of the late John Gairns and was badly damaged by water and fire. Four families occupied the building and the loss to them will be very severe.

PRUSSIAN LAWS IN INDIA.

Much excitement has been raised through British India by the new Act of the Government for suppressing those newspapers which contain any treasonable or seditious doctrines. Readers of the English papers will have seen that the question is being vigorously debated in England itself. The case stands in this way. For more than forty years the native Hindoo press has had full liberty of expression. The demand for information has so arisen during this period that a very large and flourishing press has been supported. This has of course great influence over the prejudiced and ignorant masses, especially when it appeals to their national feeling, and against the domination of the European. This it has of late been doing; and emboldened by its immunity has gone to such lengths of seditious utterance that it causes much fear and uneasiness. It inveighs against the cruelty, rapacity and tyranny of the English, excites the native mind by intimations of England's weakness, the friendship of Russia for themselves, and the possibility of the few British conquerors being ousted by the vast number of native Indians. The feeling thus aroused, and which may at any favorable moment blaze out into rebellion and rapine is certainly a great element of danger, and in so vast and numerous a population a country cannot but excite alarm among the Europeans. The Local Government has therefore taken the resolution of suppressing seditious publications and interfering with the unrestrained liberty which had been so much abused. This is a very ultra step, and nothing could be well imagined more in opposition to the genius of English progress. The wisdom of the course is very questionable. It may be found that in India as elsewhere the freedom of the press will be vindicated. Would it not have been better to have established a native press favorable to British interests, and thus to have counteracted the influence of the ill-disposed? The storm of excitement is certainly no slight one, and we cannot foresee its consequences. Meanwhile we may hope that there may not long be occasion for this extreme censorship.

EDITORSHIP IN RUSSIA. The press has no sinecure in Russia. Before a man can edit a paper he must obtain the signatures of twelve "sovereign" respectable, and able citizens" who are his sponsors for character and payment of extraordinary fines. His application has then to go before the Ministers of the Interior, and if nothing appears in the police records against the applicant he is granted a "Provisional License" good only for one year. If he gives no offence during this year, he may be granted a permit for another year. Every manuscript which is intended for his paper must be submitted to, and approved by the "Local Censor." He has to deposit 5000 roubles as a security for the payment of all ordinary fines. Every edition of the paper has to pass through a bonded warehouse, where it is carefully searched lest any seditious sheet or article may be distributed therein. The editor is not to write or publish any article attacking the character, or action of the Czar, or any one of the Imperial family, or of any high functionary civil or military of any dignity of the Church. No foreign news, criticism, or essay is to be published unless it has already appeared in the Official Government Organ. Any man who has been imprisoned more than twice is prohibited from teaching, writing or publishing, and when we think of the trivial offences which a Russian may be imprisoned, it will be seen that this forms a very effective mode of disposing of obnoxious editors. Every suspension is accompanied with a fine of from 2,000 to 100,000 roubles (a rouble is worth \$0.75) and no considerable sum is realized by the Government therefrom. The knout (whipline) is freely used for editorial delinquencies, and the poor recalcitrant may feel the burden laid upon his back quite as often as he is conscious of the depletion of his pocket.

A glorious field is opened up in Russia for an enterprising newspaper man. If he possesses a thick skin, a deep pocket and plenty of pluck he may have a lively time at the job. The knout will supply an all sufficient spur to his literary endeavors, and the frequent depletion of his funds for payment of fines will effectually prevent him from becoming careless through an over accumulation of wealth. Will not some of our literary aspirants strive to enter this Christian Editorial "Land of Promise?"

The Illustrated London News gives an engraving of the Canadian Treasuries at the Paris Exposition, and describes it as a beautiful structure, for the existence of which, on its splendid site we are indebted to the Prince of Wales. The trophy is of the form of a tower, with a high pitched roof. The base occupies a space thirty feet square, from the centre of which the main framework rises to a height of about 100 feet. It is divided into four stories. On the ground level it is filled in with handsome glass cases, designed for the exhibition of manufactured goods. The remainder of the structure will contain the products of mines and forests. The roof is divided in the centre of its height by a band on which the word "Canada" is cut in fretwork. It speaks well for Canadians, says the *News*, and they have "probably the most original and most lofty construction in the Parisian building. We predict for the Canadian their exhibition this year will do for the removal of the absurd opinion in the European mind that their country is cold, ice-bound, and barren region. We have no doubt that this display of the products of their fields, forests, mines, fisheries, and manufactures will open up new avenues of trade and prosperity, and will redound to the credit of the active and energetic men entrusted with its management."

NEW ZEALAND COAL FIELDS.—In a report which has been prepared by Dr. Hector, some interesting information is given regarding the coal seams of Otago, New Zealand. The Green Island district is estimated to have an area of eight square miles, containing coal of workable quality and the Kaingaitanga coalfield is believed to extend over 40 square miles. It is calculated that, by working 6 ft. only from the centre of the Green Island seam, the available yield will be 20,000,000 tons, and this will leave 46,500,000 tons still unworked. There are six coal mines in operation. The average amount of coal won per day per man in the Green Island district is the best of any of the working collieries in New Zealand, and the cost of getting the same is higher here than at any other mine. Of the Kaingaitanga mine Dr. Hector reports:—"This is the third mine which has been opened in this important coalfield, which extends over 40 square miles, and is estimated to contain 100,000 tons of coal."

The New York Herald inveighs bitterly against the system which it asserts is in vogue in that city of selling young Italian boys and girls for the purpose of making beggars. There is reason to believe that a blind child found in the custody of an Italian beggar has been purposely blinded so that he might excite the sympathy of passers-by and her mercenary master may profit thereby.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The City Council met last Monday evening, Ald. Smith absent. The appointment of officers and apportionment of salaries proceeded with scarcely a hitch, and indicated a wonderful unanimity of opinion, of a previous nature. The amount for salaries, the little sum of \$4,500 was voted as salaries, and when we added the amount for Assessors and Firemen, the total required for the running official expenses of the corporation will not be far short of \$6,000. It would be a very desirable exercise for some of our City financiers to arrange if possible some plan whereby the work might be done with less cost and equal thoroughness. Could not a number of these offices be amalgamated, and some others dispensed with? The Resolution from the Reform Club Committee relative to License was received, and the question of granting License was deferred until the regular May meeting. As Licenses expire 20th April, there will evidently be some time in which all "sale of Liquors" will be illegal, and Ald. Cliff wished the Police Magistrate informed that in the meantime he should take no notice of any complaint about selling without License. Of course the good sense of the Council caused the withdrawal of the Alderman's novel idea of prescribing law to the Police Magistrate. We believe it is the intention of the Council, in the event of the Permissive Bill passing, to grant no Licenses until the City shall have had an opportunity of adopting it. All the officers for the past year excepting the Roadmaster were re-appointed. Mr. Daniel Casey taking the place of Mr. Joseph Phillips.

THE BOVINE GOLDEN AGE.—The Celestial City is blessed with a second Saturnian age, only this time not gods and men, but cows and citizens are on a footing of delightful equality. Every bit of green is quickly cropped off its verdure by the luxuriant brutes; they saunter in all the abundance of conscious equality along our streets, and poke their inquisitive noses into every cherished plot and parcel. About the aristocratic lower quarter of the town they do most love to congregate, and there at almost any hour of the day may be seen luxuriating in the very shadow of the solemn cathedral and palatial residences. No sense of impropriety seems to dawn upon their satisfied minds; they know the happy age on which they have alighted and will allow no shade of care for the comfort of "poor humanity" to dim their serene and tranquil joy. We noticed the other day, a fair bovine penning with a right queenly air the planks of Queen Street. In the liquid depths of her brown eyes was reflected a supreme content with her terrestrial surroundings, and each astonished glance of passing pedestrian was returned with a gaze all conscious of the "propitious power which kindly rules."

On Friday last the Bishop of Fredericton was visited upon by a number of Clergy and gentlemen, and made the recipient of a handsome signet ring, accompanied with a flattering address. The address was read by Chief Justice Allen, and replied to by the Bishop. It was signed by 55 clergymen and over 100 lay delegates belonging to his Diocese. His Lordship sailed from Quebec on Tuesday next for England, where he will remain for about five months. The wise wishes of all who know him will follow him, and when he returns he will receive a most hearty welcome.

We would remind our city readers of the Opera for Monday and Tuesday evenings next. Flotows "Martha" for Monday evening, "Il Trovatore" for Tuesday evening. The reserved seats have been selling rapidly, and the indications are that a full house will greet the performers. The opportunity of hearing a first class Opera seldom come to our citizens and should be made the most of. St. John papers speak most favorably of the performance of the two pieces put down for Fredericton. The company commander the patronage of Governor and Mrs. Tilley.

FIREMEN'S DINNER.—The members of St. F. E. "City of Fredericton" had a grand farrow complimentary dinner last St. Vincent de Paul Hall on Monday night in St. John's occupation of taking leave of two of their most respected members, Messrs. W. G. Broderick and J. E. O'Leary. A large number of invited guests were present, and at 10 o'clock the whole party, at down to a "grand" table, provided with much taste by Mr. John E. Perks. Capt. Frank McPeake took the head of the table, and in chairs on his right and left were the guests of the evening. The vice chair was filled by Chief Engineer Lepst, supported by John Richards Esq., and D. Lucy Esq. After the contents of the table had been thoroughly overhauled, toasts were presented in rapid succession. The Chairman proposed "The Queen" which was duly honored, after which "The Governor General" and "Governor Tilley" followed. Capt. McPeake referred in flattering terms of the popularity of our Governor. The next toast was "our friends and companions, J. E. O'Leary, and W. G. Broderick." The chairman happily referred to the praiseworthy conduct of these gentlemen, and expressed great regret at their intended departure for the west. "They are jolly good fellows" was sung with much spirit. In replying they acknowledged a feeling manner the sorrow they felt at the proposed separation from old associates. After a song by Mr. Martin, "The Chief Engineer and his Assistant" brought out Mr. Lepst and Mr. Geo. Hatt, Jr., both of whom seem to have the confidence and esteem of the Firemen, and their remarks "brought down the house." The 25th mystery was also explained. A song by Mr. Hildebrand, and then the health of John Richards was proposed, and happily responded to. "The Press" was taken care of by Mr. Quinn of the *Globe*, followed by a song from Mr. McGrath. "The Engineer of the company" met with a hearty response from Mr. Gordon Kelly, and a song by H. O'Neil, Jr., of course pleased the fancy of all. "Our guests" was replied to by Mr. Broderick, and by Messrs. Conditte, Farrell, Meahan, Haslin, Lucy, Scully, McCarthy, Elliot and others. Capt. McPeake's health was drunk with high honors, and he is deservedly respected by every member of the company. It was away into the wee sma hours when the jolly party sang God Save the Queen, and started for home.

They have had a terrible blow in Six-mills Mine, among the four mills. Six-mills, among them, Washburn's, are totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000. About 17 persons were killed. Glasgow, was broken throughout the city to the value of \$100,000, and 87 out of 197 run of stones in the city have been destroyed. The explosion was caused by gas generated in the plant "Middings Purifier" process.

LOCAL NOTES.

Mr. J. Fred. Richards has received from Ottawa an appointment as Clerk in the Customs Department of Fredericton.

A meeting of the "Mutual" Base Ball Club will take place on Wednesday evening next, 8th instant, at 8 o'clock, in the room of the Fredericton Amateur Rowing Club, Stone Barnack.

Who was He.—A young gentleman from Fredericton, (says the *News*), was robbed of his purse containing sixteen dollars while in a negro shanty in the lower part of the city on Wednesday last.

The Dominion Telegraph Co. is now making arrangements for extending its line of telegraph so as to secure through connection with Quebec via Fredericton and the St. John valley.

Leverett Estabrooks, Esq., of Prince William, has issued his card to the electors of York. He comes out especially in the farmers' interest, and on an independent basis. We believe he will offer no factions opposition to Mr. Fraser's Government.

Mr. McInnis on returning from the principalship of the Park Barnack School was made the recipient of several handsome pieces of plate. The presentation was made by A. F. Randolph Esq. who spoke very feelingly of the past services of Mr. McInnis, and the general regrets caused by his retirement.

MARBLE HALL.—Any one visiting the establishment of Mr. James Howie will see the largest stock of Oldies, and Gents' Furnishing Goods to be found in this city. Mr. Howie must do an extensive business judging from the large staff of hands he keeps constantly employed.

Mr. J. Alfred Russell has opened his New Livestock Stable on Westmorland Street. He has a fine stock of horses, and really splendid turnouts. We wish him every success in his new business, and feel sure that he will receive the liberal patronage his establishment merits.

DROWNED.—A sad accident occurred in the Nashwaakiss stream yesterday afternoon. A little girl, aged about three years, daughter of Mr. Robt. Boney, who resides at the ferry landing when out on a raft in the stream to play, and must have accidentally fell in, for when last seen she was alone. Her body was recovered during the evening.

The Examinations for the Provincial Training School has been concluded. We results announced. Of 134 applicants 15 only were rejected while of the remaining 119 a small number were admitted on condition. The attendance, will however, be much larger than this, as there are quite a number who are attending a second term, or who have already received license.

The Canada School Journal has been laid out on our table by E. C. Freeze, the agent for Fredericton. It is a very remarkable and useful Educational Monthly, and should be in the hands of every Teacher. The supplement contains a good engraving of Dr. Rand with a full history of his educational work. We notice that Dr. Rand, Wm. Crockett, Dr. Bayne and Wm. Calkin contribute articles from the Maritime Provinces. The Journal is published by Adam Miller & Co., Toronto.

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QUEBEC ELECTIONS.—The Elections in Quebec came off on Wednesday last. The question which to many outside of the Province seemed uppermost of the mind, was the nationality of the act of Governor Letellier, in dismissing the whole party, which had a large majority at its back. There were however certain had far more influence upon the Elections than the mere technical question of constitutionality. The result has been more favorable to the Tory administration than was anticipated. Out of 65 the Government have gained seats, the opposition while probable however that the Government can proceed far with so small a working majority. Whatever else may have been expected, the result is certainly encouraging for the future of Quebec and the Dominion. That a liberal and protestant leader, could gain so large a following in a Province which has so long presented an almost unbroken front of Tory and ultramarine influence, seems to make an important departure in political history. We are inclined to think Monaghan Conroy has had more influence than has been credited to him.

WORLD'S EXPOSITION.—The World's Exposition at Paris was opened by Marshal McMahon on Wednesday last. The crowds were immense; over 500,000 persons are said to have visited the Champ de Mars. The spectacle of the ceremony was magnificent, and the most perfect order prevailed. A Crowned heads and representatives were present from the principal European countries. The Prince of Wales assisted at the opening, and Ex Queen Isabella of Spain witnessed the proceedings. Flags floated from all the public buildings and from many of the residences. Many of the Boulevards were brilliantly illuminated and the streets were everywhere filled with holiday masses chanting and singing. There are now more than 200,000 foreigners in Paris, and the influx of visitors has yet scarcely commenced.

READING AND SONG.—The entertainment of Thursday evening gave general satisfaction. Miss Wiley has a powerful and well trained voice, and the audience testified its pleasure by hearty echoes. Miss Cayvan is by far the best reader we have yet had in Fredericton, and even this is scarcely saying enough for her. She has a rich full yet sweet voice, of great flexibility and compass. Her manner was easy and taking, and her appearance decidedly in her favor. She excelled in "The Song of the Organ," "The Song of Robert of Lincoln," and "Poor Little Joe." We are obliged to Mr. S.H. Hall for so pleasant a treat, and assure the fair Artists of a full house on their next visit.

MATTERS IN THE EAST.

There is no change for the better in the Eastern question. Preparations are decidedly warlike both in England and Russia, and war spirit grows upon the excitement. Since New and perplexing complications have arisen. The Musselman insurrection in the Balkans has assumed formidable proportions, and already requires a strong force of Russian troops to keep it in check. The proposition of Britain to send a fleet to the Baltic excites the attention of the Russian Government, and it is stated that attempts are being made to neutralize the Sund, and so exclude British men-of-war. A proposal has been mooted for a rectification of boundaries on the system of equivalent compensation, which means a partition of Turkey between the Imperial despotisms of Poland, a repetition of one of the basest acts in European history. England takes a firm and immovable stand against any such attempt. Rumor are rife of the fitting out of privateering craft in United States ports, armed and equipped by Russian friends, and running under letters of marque. The Turkish army in the meantime is massing itself around Constantinople, and presents a most formidable front to the progress of Russian troops in the event of war. The state of the Russian army in Turkey is said to be none of the most encouraging; troops making sad havoc in its ranks, the men being poorly cared for, and the war material scanty and of poor quality. Bismarck is quite busy what with his sickness and his persistent attempt at mediation; Gortschakoff is ill and incapacitated from public service, while Disraeli supported by the body of the English people adheres to his position and is making it almost impregnable by the extent and thoroughness of war preparations. We submit the principal telegrams.

London, April 29.—The *Times* in its leading editorial article this morning, comments on a despatch from a St. Petersburg correspondent, in which it is stated that in one issue out of the present complications consists in undue much of the Russian work going to a Russian character; that another consists in what is called principle of equivalents of compensation, which the English seem to have insisted upon to the detriment of Russia, and that the latter is not one Russia desires, while Great Britain seems resolved to insist upon the former. The article says: "It is the partition of Turkey that has reduced the English to their present position, and the Russian minister who he desired at the time of the Crimean War. Against such a policy we contended then and are contending now." Referring to the Russian position, the *Times* also says: "It would