

RIDEAU HALL.

Rideau Hall, Ottawa, the residence of the Governor General of Canada has been swept and garnished, and fitted up in a style more worthy of viceregal personages, who will soon occupy, than ever it was. A correspondent of the A.T. W. has lately written a description of the "Windsor of Canada" and its surroundings, which may be found interesting. He says:—

EXTRAORDINARY ECCENTRICITY.

A great number of persons have lately been visiting Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the residence of the late Mr. Bettel Walcott, whose strange and eccentric life was revealed by a recent will. The premises are thrown open to the public in consequence of the sale of the house and grounds. The late Mr. Bettel Walcott was a man of considerable fortune, and his will was converted into a rabbit warren, the deceased keeping thousands of rabbits. His chief companions were his rabbits and his dogs. He had a habit of talking to the death of human beings that he had killed, and he was converted into a rabbit warren, the deceased keeping thousands of rabbits. His chief companions were his rabbits and his dogs. He had a habit of talking to the death of human beings that he had killed, and he was converted into a rabbit warren, the deceased keeping thousands of rabbits.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 27, 1878. THE COURSE OF THE McDONALD GOVERNMENT. The length that Sir John McDonald's government will go in reconstructing the tariff, and the consequences that will follow if it is made strictly protective are subjects that are engaging the attention of political writers in Canada and the United States. They may be one of these courses. They may fulfil their promises to the manufacturers of the Dominion, and make the tariff strictly protective of their interests, or they may boldly add a course that many of their supporters would like to see them take, and going on the exact opposite track, seek to establish complete reciprocity with the United States by entering into a Zollverein or Customs Union, or they may take a middle course, and refrain from making any decisive changes and limit their reconstruction so as not to materially effect the present current of trade, or bring them into antagonism either with the imperial government, or the government of the United States. The McDonald government are in a delicate position, and it will be interesting to watch how they will act. They are it may be allowed loyal men anxious to maintain the connection with the mother country, they are patriotic men who wish to keep Canada for the Canadians, and to make it strong, prosperous and independent. Will there be a truce between the cause of national and that of municipal government? A municipal government has to deal mainly with the collection and expenditure of local taxes, and as these are in proportion to property, so in some measure ought the suffrage to be. A municipality seems more akin to a joint stock company than a nation. The poor have not gained, though the rich have lost, by municipal waste and corruption.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

After the excitement of the election turning on temperance, there will be reaction. Local affairs will flatten out unless some new question is raised to stir up the city. Frederick has taken the foremost step in dealing with the Permissive Bill. As one of the eloquent speakers in the City Hall said, the eyes of the people of America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast are turned upon it. There is another question which has been agitated in Canada and has been brought before the Ontario Legislature as a practical measure, which the leading minds of the people of Frederick might take hold of. We mean the question of cumulative voting, which we have more than once alluded to, which it is proposed to give a property holder in the city a voice in the management of its affairs something in proportion to the value of his property. It is not a subject of much scope for eloquence or substantial discussion, it is a question of good conduct, still of good local government. National government, we all know rests on a broad foundation in the new world, and the result is a suffrage every nearly universal. But because a man of small means and property has equal right and power to vote in the general local elections with his richer neighbor, it does not follow that he ought to exercise the same power in civic elections. Goldwin Smith everybody knows, is a prominent liberal. He cannot find rest for the sole of his feet in conservative England. His mind has no sympathy with her aristocratic spirit, he grudgingly despises the sports and frivolous pursuits of her aristocracy. He believes in popular government, universal suffrage within the limits of public safety. What is his opinion on this subject of cumulative voting. Decidedly in favor of it, as the following extract from one of his lucubrations shows.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL PASSED.

We have this week to record the passage of the Permissive Bill by a large majority of the voters of Frederick. Thursday the 31st of October, will be a memorable day in the annals of the city. In its outward aspect it was sombre and disagreeable enough; there were few outward signs in the streets that anything unusual was occurring—a few manuscript placards, here and there, spoke dumbly to the passers by, to vote, or not to vote, for the Permissive Bill, giving curt and trenchant reasons for their advice, and groups stood about the polling places in the different wards, all speculating for what side they dropped their ballots, and keeping a more or less accurate tally. People outside who read the telegrams in the St. John daily papers concerning "excited Frederick," and the anticipations of riot and violence on the day of voting, if they turned their thoughts to the city on Thursday, must have imagined that something was occurring there very different from what actually did occur. But though there was outward quiet, there was much earnestness—earnestness when intense shows no very manifest external signs of excitement. At the close of the polling when the wards were made known at the different tables to the last the conduct of the people was wonderfully orderly. When all the ballots from the different wards were summed up they showed the following result:—

THE FISHERY AWARD.

As the time draws near when the government of the United States must pay over the \$5,000,000 fishery award, if they mean to keep their solemn engagement, a portion of the press is reviving the discussion of the subject, and suggesting difficulties in the way of payment, and in showing a class of trouble. Correspondence has passed between Mr. Ervart, U. S. Secretary of State and Marquis of Salisbury relative to the alleged violence done to American fishermen by the natives on the coasts of Newfoundland last January. It appears that the British government sent a Capt. Sullivan to enquire into the case, and he reported that the American fishermen had violated local laws of the Newfoundland government, which were accepted as conclusive against them. Secretary Ervart lays it down in a despatch to the American Minister at London, that his government conceives that the fishery rights of the United States conceded by the Treaty of Washington, are to be exercised wholly free from the restraints or regulations of the Statutes of Newfoundland now set up as an authority over their fishermen, or from any other regulations now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted by that government. The fact that a little trouble arose (where trouble, more or less, has always been arising) between Newfoundland and American fishermen, and that there is some misunderstanding as to whether American fishermen are subject to the local statutes regarding fishing on the Newfoundland coasts, is surely no justification for the U. S. Secretary of State raising a difficulty about paying over the award until the misunderstanding is settled. There seems to us something rather contemptible in the attitude that a portion of the United States press assumes with regard to the payment of the Fishery Award. They seem eager to catch at anything that may serve as a pretext to delay the payment. The money, it is reported, is lying at London, ready to be paid over, but they say that if the British Government receive it without taking into consideration the arguments presented to them, why it should be abated, the United States will have a "grievance," which coupled with the misunderstanding on the Newfoundland coasts, will make the relations between the two countries decidedly unpleasant. Why can't they be seen to the money paid over without curtailing their faces, and indulging in vain threats?

UNIVERSITY.—We are happy to learn that

Dr. Jack, President of the University, has so far recovered from the physical injuries he received by the late deeply distressing accident that he has been able to resume the conduct of his classes. The duty of filling the chair of Classics, which will be vacated by Prof. Foster at the end of the present term, will soon devolve upon the President and senate. We hear that several applications have been sent in, some from gentlemen well qualified to fill the important post. Mr. T. P. Dole, of St. John, one of the alumni of the University, a gentleman of fine attainments, is we hear among the applicants. The name of Mr. Bridges, also an alumnus, has been mentioned in connection with the classical chair. He was for several years one of the masters of the High School in Fredericton, and for some time had master of a similar institution at St. Stephen, on leaving St. Stephen he went to England and studied at Oxford and on his return was appointed to the Grammar School, St. John. Mr. Bridges has the reputation of being a sound classical scholar, a strict disciplinarian, and a teacher who has always gained the respect of his pupils. GAS.—Great complaints are made about the gas, that it wants force and brilliancy. It seems not to be manufactured in sufficient quantities to supply the town; when it is required to light up the Exhibition Building (which, however, seems to be beyond its capacity) or the City Hall for a bonnet hop, social dance, or temperance meeting, out it goes in some of the stores. It is rather hard that Frederick cannot have good gas. The cry now is, in many places for more light, though in some instances it is the best description. Edison with his electric light threatens to supersede it, and shareholders in gas companies are quaking in their shoes at the fall of value of gas stocks. A jet of the electric light has an illuminating power, superior to a jet of gas, as a jet of gas transcends the light of a mould candle. If the gas company does not supply a greater force of illuminating power throughout the city, our citizens will bethink themselves, that it is time that they should apply to Edison.

THE SHAH AND HIS BROTHER.—The Times

published an article some time ago concerning the fight of Abbas-Mirza, the brother of Nassir-ed-Din, the Shah of Persia. This article was based upon a correspondence addressed to a Russian journal, and contained a recital of the causes and circumstances of the prince's fight, as furnished by himself. The latter accused his brother of an intention to depose him, and his deposition was naturally protested against by the persons at the court of Nassir-ed-Din. With reference to the article in question, the Times has now received a communication from a correspondent stating that Abbas-Mirza was always intriguing against his brother, the Shah, when he was at Bagdad, and continued to do so after his return to Persia. During the Shah's absence he endeavored to get up a revolution, in the hope of benefiting by it; but Nassir-ed-Din, notwithstanding, never contemplated to have him assassinated. The correspondent adds that there are many fanatical partisans of the Shah at Bagdad, clever enough in handling the *camis*, who, on receiving a simple hint from the Persian Sovereign, would have been ready to march against an enemy or an obstacle. The writer cannot admit that Nassir-ed-Din—who, he says, possesses a tender conscience—could ever have thought of committing a deed of barbarism. On the other hand, he compares Abbas-Mirza to an unfaithful cashier who, after having decamped, has endeavored to calumniate the master whom he has robbed. SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOE ON THE SITUATION.—Sir Stafford Northcoe, speaking at Birmingham lately, admitted the depression in trade and a consequent loss of elasticity of revenue. Nevertheless, he did not anticipate the necessity of asking the country for retrospective sacrifices. He condemned the report of the Commission on the subject of the necessity of asking the country for retrospective sacrifices. He condemned the report of the Commission on the subject of the necessity of asking the country for retrospective sacrifices. He condemned the report of the Commission on the subject of the necessity of asking the country for retrospective sacrifices.

DEAN STANLEY ON THE AMERICAN PRESS

Dean Stanley is quoted as saying of America to a correspondent of the Times:—"I like the people and as much as I have seen of the country, and I am entering and, for as good as a peace, remarkably thrifty. But sir, I hardly know what to think of the newspapers. I presume that they mirror the people, to a certain extent, but I do not think that the enterprises is begotten at the expense of veracity. I really—" At this point Mr. Grove entered the car with a paper, and read it. Taking the paper he said to the Duke:—"Dean Stanley has accepted an invitation to preach in the Unitarian Church, in London, on the 11th of next month."

THE DONVILLE PRESS SAYS

One of the notable characters of the past generations has been a man of a peculiar name, Adams—better known as "Kentucky Adam"—one of the mighty warriors of this section when the country was a dense forest for several miles on each side of the Grand River, and the deer and wild turkeys were to be found by skilful hunters. He emigrated from Kentucky some forty or fifty years since. He possessed great endurance, and was a hardy and energetic man, and he was a hunter and his adventures in that capacity were widely known. He was a man of a peculiar name, Adams—better known as "Kentucky Adam"—one of the mighty warriors of this section when the country was a dense forest for several miles on each side of the Grand River, and the deer and wild turkeys were to be found by skilful hunters.

UP-RIVER TELEGRAPH.—The wires have

been posted all along the line of the New Brunswick Railway, and there is now direct telegraphic communication between Fredericton, Gibson, and Edmonston. A correspondent of the London Daily News writes from the Rhodope District:—"I have often heard business men express a desire to find some point on the face of the earth where they could for a week or two enjoy perfect rest. Let them try Kiriva. There is no port here, no telegraph, and if you speak to a native of this little village you will find that he will probably think that it is worth something to eat. But ask for fruit and he will overwhelm you with it at a farthing a pound."

THE WATERS OF KIOI.

The waters of Kioi, perhaps the purest spring water in the world, for by careful analysis it has been proved to rank next in purity to distilled water. The water of Kioi, perhaps the purest spring water in the world, for by careful analysis it has been proved to rank next in purity to distilled water. The water of Kioi, perhaps the purest spring water in the world, for by careful analysis it has been proved to rank next in purity to distilled water.

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