day they are able fully to quench their thirst. I never had dealings with a coachman who did not think it a risk to let his horses have more than a modicum of water. I would just add that we have not such a thing as a bearing rein in our harness-room, and I always drive without winkers."

Potatoes an Exhausting Crop.

Potatoes are by far the most exhausting crop usually sold off the farm. Turnips come next when they are sold off. Grain crops remove a comparatively small quantity of mannurial constituents. These facts show the reason why, while wheat can be grown successfully year after year on suitable soil, without the return of any of the ash constituents, the same cannot be done with either potatoes or turnips. While potatoes and turnips contain much nitrogen, a nitrogenous manure is scarcely required for their growth if the soil is in good condition. The fact that green crops are so far independent of nitrogenous matter in the soil is no doubt due to their having broad leaves to take the ammonia from the air, and keep spreading roots to gather what they require through a greater mass of soil. The same remark applies to the luguminons crops—beans, peas, vetches, clover, etc. During the growth of clover, for instance, nitrogen even accumulates in the soil. So, although luguminous crops contain much nitrogen, nitrogenous light manures are found in practice, not to be required. On the other hand, an application of phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid and lime, which can cheaply be applied as a mineral superphosphate, generally produces a most marked effect.—*North British Agriculturist.*

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

NOTES FROM GRAND LAKE STREAM.

The recent heavy rains have resulted in an abundant supply of water power. Ominous signs of winter are beginning to appear, and we may soon expect to see Jack Frost at work upon the lakes and streams, constructing bridges of ice. The fall trade at this place appears to be brisk, and compares favorably with former times. Numerous repairs are being made and a few buildings are in course of erection.

Mr. Atkins is prosecuting the spawning business with unusual vigor, but only meeting with partial success, as the fish do not come down the lakes in as large quantities as they did last year, and a good many have spawned before he succeeded in capturing them.

Seeing the importance of farming these times when business is dull and wages low, quite a number of our citizens have commenced clearing up farms between here and Princeton. The land is good when once put in crop so as to yield a revenue, a man can make a better living on it, than he can by working for any Company. It is pleasant to see these signs of enterprise, and it is prophetic of future greatness.

M. B.

For the Colonial Farmer.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION AT MAPLE RIDGE.

The Trustees and parents who were present at the closing examination of the School at Maple Ridge, Destrict No. 5, Southampton, were highly pleased with the amount of instruction received by the Scholars, and were unanimous in their praise of the teacher—Miss Catherine Brown, of Stanley. A remark, made by one present, is not without considerable force. It was to the effect, that notwithstanding all the Government and people were doing for education there were two lamentable facts connected with it; one was that quite often the smartest and best educated young men turned out to be drunkards, and the other was that our young women, after spending time and money to fit themselves for teachers, will very often accept the first offer to become housekeepers.

A FREE SCHOOL MAN.

Southampton, Oct. 31st, 1876.

The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 20, 1876.

The principles of Responsible Government have not yet been reduced to a code, which is perhaps the reason why they are so continually lost sight of by the present House of Assembly. The Government policy may be as vascillating as it can possibly be; what the Administration may advocate to-day it may condemn to-morrow; its whole course may be fruitful with disaster; every scheme, dishonest or otherwise, which can be devised may be employed to sustain it in power, and yet some gentlemen, who no doubt wish to act honestly to their constituents, can see no reason for going into opposition. The argument which seems to bring conviction with it and keep them in the Government ranks is that the Assembly, having pronounced in favor of any proposal, is not in a position to complain of evil consequences should they ensue. This argument is utterly fallacious, yet it has been persistently advanced both in the House and out of it. By it the local Government have thus far escaped censure on their Immigration policy; their Railroad scheme, and many others of their enterprises which have failed. Yet it is manifestly absurd, for if it be correct that when once the Legislature possesses sufficient confidence in a Government to clothe it with the powers necessary to carry out its policy, a vote of want of confidence becomes impossible in the event of such policy proving prejudicial to the best interests of the Province either by reason of its being badly conceived or recklessly executed; then so long as the advisers of His Excellency abstain from actual pilfering from the Treasury they will retain office. Incapacity to devise or to execute cease to be tests for the position of Executive Councillors; the Assembly resumes the functions it discharged under the old tory regime, and the fundamental principles of Responsible Government are lost sight of. A Government should be tried by its works. If these are good it should be kept in power; if bad it should be at once displaced. But this is not the only principle we are losing sight of in these lackadaisical times. The founders of the system of Responsible Government certainly never contemplated that any gentlemen would occupy the anomalous position which certain members of the Executive do. We refer to the Hon. Mr. Kelly and the Hon. Mr. McQueen. These gentlemen each have three colleagues in the Assembly from their respective Counties. The four Northumberland members were elected on the same ticket, so were the four Westmoreland members also; yet in each case one of the four has lost the confidence of his colleagues, but still retains his seat at the Council Board. Such a condition of affairs does not very often occur; but we call to mind an instance in Ontario in the early days of the System when the Hon. Mr. Harris occupied a seat in the Government of the day. His colleagues from the County went into opposition, whereupon Mr. Harris resigned; for said he, "if I cannot retain the confidence of those who were elected with me from my County, then I ought not to remain an adviser of His Excellency." Either such a code of political morality is clearly of too high a standard for Messrs. Kelly and McQueen, or they have never considered it for a moment. In the case of the Chief Commissioner we are satisfied that so long as there is a dollar to expend in public works no considerations of morality political or otherwise will have any especial influence upon him; but we expected better things from the Honorable gentleman from Westmoreland. He was perhaps excusable for holding his seat in the Executive during the session; but how he can justify himself in doing so any longer is a problem which he will find it very difficult to solve.

Whichever way the election in St. John terminates the Government will be losers by the contest. If Mr. Marshall is chosen, it will only be the case of one Government supporter replacing another, and under the most favorable circumstances would be no increase of strength. On the present occasion Mr. Marshall's candidature has produced a split in the Executive ranks. The Hon. Messrs. King and Willis are in the most direct antagonism: even going so far as to champion rival candidates in the business, a circumstance without precedent. Whether the majority of the Government will stand by the Attorney General remains to be seen. Much will depend upon his success in St. John. If, as he says, he is going to retire from politics, it is quite possible that his colleagues might not be willing to justify him in his effort to dragoon the constituency of St. John, should it end in failure. But if they do, then the only course which will be open to Mr. Willis is to resign his seat at the Council. He is not constitutionally bound to do this, but circumstances may render may other course unadvisable. At any rate he will no longer be in accord with his present colleagues, and if not with them he must be against them; for it is absurd to suppose that he or any one else can steer a middle course. In fact the public man is not worth a straw who does. The point we make is that in keeping the seat in St. John for one of their followers the Government lose a member and the Opposition gain a vote. Sometimes such a result as this can be prevented by the filling up of the Government from the Opposition ranks, but for several reasons this can hardly be done in the present instance. In the first place we do not believe a member of the Opposition would take a seat in the existing Administration; and in the next place the Government would not dare overlook the claims of its supporters. Rumor has already assigned the probable vacancy to Mr. Elder. If he gets it every independent man in the Country will be disgusted. Yet perhaps he has the strongest claims; for as the facts have shown servile obedience to the Attorney General is the sure path to favor, and Mr. Elder's servility has been most abject. Whoever is chosen the others will be offended; so that the situation seems to be that if the Government secure Mr. Marshall they will lose Mr. Willis, and in endeavoring to fill the latter's place they may alienate others of their friends.

Should Mr. Everett be returned the complexion of affairs will be greatly changed. It is quite possible that when the Executive meets expressions of disapproval of Mr. Willis's course may not be very strong or by any means unanimous. We have faith enough in the Attorney General's independence to believe that he will quickly resign his seat if the majority of his colleagues do not stand by him; and it may be that they on their part will have the manliness to sink or swim with their leader—the man who has saved every one of them from political death. They are capable of doing just the reverse; and perhaps they are not pledged to anything. Should this be the case it will be unfortunate for Mr. King if he suffers a defeat on the eve of returning from public life.

In either event the Government position is weakened for they have abandoned the good ship "Free non-sectarian Schools," and are trusting to a raft where the constituent parts are George E. King, Caraquet, and wretchedly drawn Statutes; John James Fraser and muddled finances; Benjamin R. Stevenson and abuses in Crown Lands administration and Immigration, William M. Kelly and plunder. This can never float over another general election; so let St. John go as it will the defeat of the local Government is not far in the future.

The Concert on Tuesday evening passed off very well. It would not be right for us to criticize so generous an effort on the part of our friends; yet candor compels us to say that some errors were made. The opening piece was well rendered except at the close of the last verse. It would have been better to have omitted the second ending and thus avoided a discord. The Hallelujah Chorus was not nearly as well sung as at some of the rehearsals, there being several false leads. A great deal of allowance ought to be made for the fact that the occasion was a novel one to all the performers. The new Hall, the large audience and the consciousness that much was expected from them made nearly all the singers nervous, if one can judge from appearances, and perhaps it is not to be wondered at that there were some marked imperfections at the start. When once the performers got regularly settled to their work everything went off finely; and with a disposition to speak candidly on the subject we do not know that there is any more fault to find. Perhaps to some ears the music from the bands was in rather too heavy a tone for a hall, and would have been more suitable to an out door performance; yet on this point all may not agree. It will be admitted however, that both the Bands displayed very great proficiency, and that their several selections were executed with good taste. Miss Farrugia's pianoforte solos—for she was obliged to respond to an *encore*, it being the only instance in which one was permitted—were rendered with wonderful skill and much brilliancy of expression. The whole Concert gave very general satisfaction; and the ladies and gentlemen who contributed their services deserve, and really have, the gratitude of the citizens, not only for their efforts to procure a clock for the City, but for the high character of the entertainment.

Mr. Cadwallader's invaluable aid as a leader will probably receive recognition in the way of a benefit Concert about New Years. The Concert Committee's report will be found in another place.

BOOK NOTICES, &c.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December, beginning the Fifty-fourth Volumn, is not only an especially attractive Number, for the beauty of its numerous illustrations, but is also distinguished by the unusual variety and interest of its contents. The Number is embellished with more than eighty exquisite engravings, and contains, besides the five editorial departments, twenty-four contributions, covering every possibly variety in the field of magazine literature.

The descriptive illustrated papers treat of Genoa and its celebritives, living and dead the Philippine Islands; recent important ethnological discoveries in Tennessee; and the social life of the Knickerbockers of New York two hundred years ago. Porte Crayon's illustrated paper on "Boys and Girls' is in his characteristic style.

Two of the illustrated contributions are poems. "The Book of Gold," by J. T TROWBRIDGE, is a powerful and dramatic Christmas story in verse. "At Two Score," by T. B. ALDRICK, while it is sufficiently personal to be welcome to the poet's many friends, is not egotistical, and will be read with delight by all lovers of poetry. The other poetical contributions to this Number are of unusual excellence—notably PAUL HAYNE'S "Muscadines," which reminds one of some of the happiest efforts of the older English poets.

The most important feature of the Number is Mr. GLADSTONE'S manly letter, explaining his attitude toward the United States during the late war. Mr. GLADSTONE'S letter is very happly followed by a timely poem from Bishop COXE on "England and America."

In fiction this Number is brilliant. R. D. BLACKMORE, the author of "Lorna Doone," "Alice Lorraine," and "The Maid of Sker," begins a new noval, entitled "Erema; or, My Father's Sin." In the current Number of a "Woman-Hater," there is an exceedingly entertaining chapter touching upon the subject of woman's higher education. Miss THACKERAY'S exciting story, "Peat Fields," is concluded. There are also in this Number four excellent short stories.

The Editor's Easy Chair discusses Political Mass-Meetings, Newspapers and Orators, Our transalantic Critics, and the Kitchen Question, concluding with some suggestive hints as to beefsteak and apple-pie. The other editorial departments are well sustained.

ST. ELMO by Augusta J. Evans Wilson, Messrs Belford Bros. Publishers, Toronto. Those who have never read this thrilling, interesting work have missed a literary treat. The authoress possesses a strange, wonderful and fasionating style; the intense interests thrown around her characters, and the marked peculiarites of her principal figures is the chief charm in all her works. St. Elmo is no exception; it is without dought her master-piece. For sale in Fredericton by Mr. H. A. Cropley.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY for November is an excellent number. It contains a large amount of information of great value to the craft. The first page has some practical paragraphs that are worth reading and remembering. The History of the Press of St John is continued; there is a long and readable article on the New Brunswick Paper Company's Mills at Penobsequis; News of the Craft, both Local and Abroad; and a carefully selected miscellaneous department. The *Miscellany* continues to improve with each number, and it bids fair to fill a want long felt by the printers of the Dominion. The publisher announces that in future the *Miscellany* will be furnished to apprentices for 50cts a year. Address Hugh Finlay, St. John, N. B.

Messrs. Belford Bros. Toronto, announce that they are about issuing a Monthly Magazine, the first Number of which will appear on the 22nd of the present month.

No more lamentable instance of a man's glorying in his shame was ever witnessed than was displayed by Mr. Marshall, the Government candidate in St. John, in his Speech on nomination. Charged with having sympathised with the Opposition and assisted in preparing their attacks on the Government he replies that though he did have conferences with Mr. Covert, and others he at the same time was intimate with the Government, and boasts that he misled those whom he pretended to befriend. Yet every one who labored last winter to expose the misdeeds of the Government believed that Mr. Marshall was a fellow worker, ardently desiring that a change should take place in the administration of affairs. To-day he admits he was acting the hypocrite; that he played the part of a mean, despicable spy; that he came to the Opposition with half the truth upon his lips. He had not even the manliness to lie outright; for to do so would be manly when compared to the miserable, dastardly treachery he confesses to have been guilty of. If these words ever come to Mr. Marshall's eye, he may read them as a member of the Assembly; but we tell him fairly and squarely that he has shown himself by his own confession to be beneath the contempt of honest men, and that of all the time servers who have sneaked into the Legislature he has shown himself to be the most degraded.

Owing to reports having been published in the newspapers, that the Bishop of Fredericton was desirous of tending his resignation, his Lordship has sent the following letter to the London *Guardian*:—

Sir,—May I trespass on your allotted space for letters so far as to contradict most emphatically the report which has been again industriously circulated in several leading papers, but which is a pure fiction, that I desire or intend to resign my see? I neither desire or intend anything of the kind. I have just finished a good summer's work, nearly 2,000 miles, and have been employed in travelling through a distant part of the diocese for more than two months, and, by the blessing of God, have returned in very good health. I am sorry that those who seem so persistently anxious to put me out of the way should have to wait a while longer; nevertheless, I am not able to gratify their desires. As this is the second time this false report has been circulated, I hope I may now be allowed to try to do my duty in peace.

JOHN FREDERICTON.

Bishopscote, October 14, 1876.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, I. O. G. T.—At a regular meeting of the above Lodge the following officers were duly installed into their respective offices for the ensuing quarter:—H. B. Carman, W. C. T.; Lillian Rosborough, W. V. T.; Geo. W. Schleyer, W. S; Wm. Smith, W. F. S; Frank Estey, W. T.; T. R. Rowbottom, W. C.; John Williamson, W. M.; John McLellanhan, W. I. G.; Wm. Holder, W. O. G.; Matilda King, W. D. M.; Geo. F. Marsh, W. A. S.; Adelaide Thompson, W. R. S.; Annie Ross, W. L. S.; A. T. Howard, P. W. C. T.

J. D. LEWIN, Esq, of the Bank of New Brunswick, has received the appointment of Senator for St. John, in the place made vacant by the death of the late Hon. Joan Robertson. The appointment appears to give universal satisfaction.

THE CITY HALL CONCERT.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

A meeting of the Singers who took part in the City Hall Opening Concert, was held in the City Council Chamber on Thurday evening last: Mr. Richards in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following Report:—

To the Chairman and members of the City Hall Opening Concert Committee.

Your Secretary, in presenting his Report, would congratulate the Committee upon the success which has attended its labors, in so fittingly inaugurating the new and beautiful City Hall.

From the notices by the Press, and the applause bestowed by the large and cultured audience present at the Concert, it gives your Secretary very great pleasure to report that the efforts of the Conductor, and all who assisted on the occasion, were fully appreciated.

Your Secretary begs to return his acknowledgements to those members of the Committee who have so kindly and courteously assisted him in the performance of his duties; also to the Ticket seller and Door-keepers, Messrs. F. Morehouse, William Jarvis, J. J. Weddall, W. B. Coulthard, and S. Cumming.

Subjoined is the financial Statement, showing the amount received from the sale of Tickets to be $389.00,—for which your Secretary holds a Deposit Receipt from the People's Bank. The expenses, so far as can be ascertained, amount to $72.83, which would leave at least $316.17 as the net proceeds.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient servant,
H. A. Cropley.
Secretary.

Fredericton, November 16th, 1876.

STATEMENTS OF CASH RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF TICKETS.

From H. A. Cropley	$113.00
M. S. Hall	100.00
F. Morehouse, Ticket Office	91.00
C. A. Sampson	50.00
George C. Hunt, Jr.	25.00
Mr. Cadwallader	10.00
	$389.00

Accounts from the following persons were then read, item by item:—

H. A. Cropley, Printing and Stationery	$19.30
Charles Lawson, Printing	5.00
Lugrin & Son, Advertising	2.00
Estate of T. H. Hogg, Advertising	3.00
Stickney and Carr, Hauling Pianos, etc.	14.00
E. Cadwallader, Cartage and tuning Piano	2.00
Boyd Hamilton, Distributing Programmes,	50
Mr. O'Brien, Attendance at Rehearsals	8.00
Thomas Logan, Balance on Lining Cotton	62
Capt. Sypher, Rent of Piano 4 months, $4.00 per month	16.00
M. S. Hall, Music	1.80
Total	$72.83

The last account was withdrawn.

All the above accounts were passed, and payment ordered, with the exception of those from the *Reporter* Office, ($3.00); Stickney and Carr, ($14.00); and Mr. O'Brien ($8.00, which were referred to an audit Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. G. Beckwith, M. S. Hall, and S. A. Akerley.

The Chairman referred to the rumors current in the town regarding the refreshments furnished by Mr. Sampson to the Singers and Bands on the evening of the Concert, stating that it was never contemplated to take the payment for the same out of the Concert funds; and regretted that there were persons so ungenerous, unjust, and mischievous in the community, to put afloat such contemptible falsehoods.

It having been agreed, and generally understood, that the gentlemen taking part in the Concert should pay Mr. Sampson's bill, a number of those present then came forward and handed their assessment for this purpose to the Secretary; and the Secretary requests those who have not yet paid their share, to do so at their earliest convenience.

It was then moved by Mr. Cropley, seconded by Mr. Shute, and

Resolved—That the balance of cash in the hands of the Secretary, after the payment of all claims against the Committee, be handed to His Worship the Mayor, to be placed at interest as a Fund for the purchase of a Town Clock to be placed in the Tower of the City Hall.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted unanimously to the following persons:

To Mrs. Flewelling and Miss Richards, the Accompanists; to the Chairman, Mr. John Richards; to the Secretary; to the Hall Committee; to the Leaders and members of Bryson's and Stewart's Bands, and to all the Ladies who took part at the Concert.

The Chairman then called the attention of the meeting to a proposition for tendering to Mr. Cadwallader a Complimentary Benefit Concert, highly eulogizing that gentleman's personal worth, and the value of his professional services in the community, and claiming that there should be some public recognition of those efforts, so generally and often so gratuitously given.

Several other gentlemen present endorsed the remarks of the Chairman; when it was moved by Mr. Cropley, Seconded by Mr. Alderman Beckwith, and unanimously carried,

That a Complimentary Benefit Concert be tendered to Mr. Edward Cadwallader by those who took part in the City Hall Inauguration Concert; that the co-operation of all the musicans of Fredericton be solicited for the occasion; and that a Committee be appointed to wait on Mr. Cadwallader, requesting his acceptance of such Testimonial, and desiring him to name the date at which the Concert will be held.

Mr. Frank McPeake, Dr. Brown, and Mr. Richards were appointed a Committee to wait on Mr. Cadwallader for the above purpose

The meeting (which was characterised by the utmost harmony) then adjourned.

Pending the Report at the Audit Committee on the referred accounts, the exact balance cannot be stated; and will be given in next issue. It will be over $300.

H. A. CROPLEY.
Secretary to City Hall opening Concert Com.

The election in St. John resulted in the return of Robert Marshall by a majority of 178. The Government paid out money with the most lavish hand.

The Secretary of the Lecture course wishes us to publish the following reply from the Redpath Lyceum Bureau in reference to the approaching visit of Mr. Beecher to the Maritime Provinces. Its publication has been elicited by the remarks derogatory to the public spirit of the Lecture Committee, and of the citizens generally made by chronic grumblers, and non-residents clad in the garb of jealousy.

Boston, Nov. 2nd 1876.

DEAR SIR,—We are sorry to say that every night in the present trip is now engaged. Should Mr. Beecher decide to visit your section later in the season, will try to keep your request in mind.

Yours truly.
The Redpath Lyceum Bureau.

The Moncton *Times* gives the following account of the accident to Mr. Edward Outhouse:—

"Mr. Outhouse was descending a mow of hay, pushing ahead of him as he went a two-tined pitchfork, with the tines towards him. Suddenly the fork struck against something and Mr. Outhouse was thrown against it in such a way that one of the tines penetrated his left cheek between the upper and lower jaw, and passing through came out at the back of his neck within half an inch of the spinal cord. Mr. Outhouse pulled the fork out himself and walked to the house."

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The following are the Parishes from which we had no returns last week:—

Dumfries.—Henry A. Davidson, Michael Doherty.

Southampton.—Samuel Fox, Jas. K. Pinder.

Stanley.—John Reed, B. McMinnamin.

Bright.—Jas. W. Jewett, Thos. Coburn.

The St Stephen *Journal* says a woman named Prok in the Alms House there has reached the remarkable age of 104 years, and retains all her faculties.

The *Journal* says that a number of mills on the St. Croix had to shut down last week on account of the great rise of water.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONDAY.

The following speech was delivered by the Czar at Moscow: "I thank you for your sentiments respecting the political situation, which is now more clearly defined than before. You know Turkey has yielded to my demands for an immediate armistice to end the useless slaughter in Servia and Montenego. In this unequal struggle the Montenegrins, as hereafter, have shown themselves real heroes. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the Servians, notwithstanding the assistance of our volunteers, many of whom shed their blood for the Sclavonic cause. I know all Russia joins me in warmly sympathizing in the sufferings of our brethren and co-religienists. The true interests of Russia are, however, dearer to me than all. My wish to the uttermost is to spare Russian blood. Therefore I have striven and will still strive to obtain a real improvement of the position of Christians by peaceful means. In a few days negotiations will commence at Constantinople. My most ardent wish is that we may arrive at a general agreement. Should this, however, not be achieved, and should I see that we cannot obtain guarantees necessary for carrying out what we intended to demand from the Porte, I firmly determined to act independently. I am convinced that the whole of Russia will respond to my summons should I consider it necessary for Russia's honor to require it. May God help us to carry out our sacred mission."

The *Times* confirms the report of the mobilization of the Russian army.

Turkey has raised objections to the proposed Conference.

The cyclone in India on the 31st ult. destroyed between twenty and forty thousand lives, and leveled 3,000 houses.

Heavy gale prevailed on the English coast Saturday and Sunday nights.

During a hurricane at Lisbon on Sunday a Greek bark was run down and eight of the crew perished.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—Once more darkness has fallen over prospects of peace. That it will lift again we may hope, but the news both from St. Petersburg and Constantinople gives warning that, what is called feeling may yet conquer wisdom, and that a certain degree of insatiety already threatens to creep into the judgments of those upon whom depends tremendous issues of peace or war. The speech of the Czar is not the most alarming incident of the time, but is far from pleasant reading.

TUESDAY.

St. Petersburg despatch says the Czar's speech has found general and enthusiastic echo throughout the Russian Empire.

The London *Post* publishes conspicuously, in semi-official form, news of mobilization of Russian army, and says:—"It is no secret that public opinion here has viewed Russian proposition for occupation of Turkish territory as a pretext for aggresion; and, taking our stand on the Treaty of Paris, we are prepared to resist invasion of Turkish territory."

A Berlin despatch says the failure of the Conference project is considered there as almost certain. The same impression prevails in Vienna.

The *Post's* Berlin despatch reports that the Russian journals say war is resolved on, and other special correspondents take gloomy views of the state of affairs.

Russian Consuls are being withdrawn from the interior of Turkey.

Several English officers of the Royal Engineers have arrived at Constantinople.

A third of a million of Turkish pounds of new paper currency is about to be issued on the Stock Exchange in London.

Russian securities are greatly depressed, almost to a panic price. They have fallen five per cent. from the morning's highest point.

There is nothing new about the election. Delegations of both parties are at New Orleans awaiting the action of the Returning Board, which by law is required to meet ten days after the election. Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida remain contested States.

Five of the crew of the Nova Scotian brig "Saxon," lost at sea, have arrived at New York.

WEDNESDAY.

The morning journals see no change in the Presidential situation and make no alteration in the Electoral Tables.

Russia's attitude on the Eastern question is discussed in nearly all the morning journals.

The *Times* considers England's only course is to proceed with the Conference and not consider anything as changed by the recent manifestation of Russia. In this course she can rely on the good wishes of all the powers, not one of which will refuse to aid in the work of securing the peace of Europe. The *Times* thinks, however, the possible obstinacy of the Porte is a real danger.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna thinks the meeting of the Conference tolerably well assured. The Porte, although putting forward objections, has intimated it would leave decision to the British Government.

Lord Derby has replied to the Turkish objections to a Conference in a conciliatory but in a firm tone.

British ship "Agnes Oswald," from Glasgow, June 9, for San Francisco, is believed to be lost.

The British Brig "Oromocto," wrecked near Wexford, is lost. Three of the crew were drowned.

The British ship "Carolina Agnes," from Shields to New Orleans, wrecked near Berwick. Six persons were drowned.

The British steamer "City of Manchester,' from Liverpool to Calcutta, sunk off Alsyab. All hands, except the captain and steward, are supposed to be lost.

The steamer "Lord Olive," when about leaving for Philadelphia, was discovered on fire. The damage was confined to the cargo, which is being landed.

The *Post's* financial article says the London underwriters are taking five shillings per 100 pounds for risk of capture on steamers now loading in Russian ports.

The prospects of a Conference on the Eastern question are considered better. Austaia has sent a favorable reply to England about it.

Russia prohibits exports of horses from Western and Southern Russia.

THURSDAY.

A Tug Boat went ashore on Monday night, near St. Helena Island, Straits of Mackinaw, and five men were killed by the collapse of the steam valve.

The mobilized army of Russia numbers 195,200 infantry; 26,788 cavalry; 624 rifled breech loading cannon. There is reason to believe Russia will call in next year's contingent, numbering 200,000 immediately.

All the railway companies have been ordered to place their lines at the absolute disposal of the Government.

Large hospitals are being established, and physicians in the South of Russia are invited to enter the army.

Turkey is concentrating five army corps forty thousand each, in Bulgaria.

English Engineer officers are embarked to superintend the strengthening and arming of the fortresses on the Danube.

It is reported that Austria contemplates the partial mobilization of her army.

Intelligence from Warsaw indicates an uprising. The Poles' news of the proclamation of the state of siege in Poland arrived in London last night.

The *Times* says editorially: "We believe we may now accept as certain the meeting of the Conference is assured, despite the warlike preparations of the various powers, and believe all the powers desire peace."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that up to this morning the Porte' objection to the Conference was not removed. It is believed that Russia intends war. She is prepared to insist upon claims which the Porte will refuse, and is getting ready to impose them by force. The situation, the *Gazette* says, is little different from what it would be if for "Armistice" the words "Russian demands of Reform" were submitted and the Ignatieff ultimatum thus modified were still lying before the Porte.

Wade Hampton is probably elected Governor of South Carolina, and the State's vote thrown for the Republican electors. The vote of Louisiana is being counted to-day. There is nothing decisive from Florida.

FRIDAY.

The vacancy in the Board of Superviors delays the counting of the vote in Louisiana. President outlook unchanged.

England is evidently preparing for contingencies. Great activity prevails in Woolwich arsenal, where an order was received yesterday to increase the production of rifle ball cartridges to two million per week. Authorities at Devonport dockyard were ordered to prepare the iron-clad turret ships "Cyclops" and "Hydra" for immediate active service. The soldiers on furlough in Ireland are ordered to join their regiments—all furloughs having been temporarily suspended.

For the purpose of suppressing any attempt to an insurrection in Poland, the Polish contingent of the Russian army has been ordered to service in the field. The enrolment of reserves took place on the 14th and 15th inst., and was characterized by great rigor. At Warsaw men were taken from their beds at night and escorted to trains.

It is still said that the Porte will consent to a conference.

SATURDAY.

The *Times* says it is rumored that Lord Derby has withdrawn from the negotiations on the Eastern question, and that the Cabinet had ordered the occupation of Constantinople by British forces, so that there will be no conference, but an immediate war.

The Hon. John Hilyard Cameron is dead.

JOHN D. LEE, THE MORMON ASSASSIN.—The Pioche *Record* of October 31st says of the case of John D. Lee, convicted of participation in the Mountain Meadows massacre and sentenced to be shot. In conversation with W. W. Bishop last evening in relation to the Lee trial, he informed us that he has appealed in the case to the Utah Supreme Court. If their decision is adverse, he will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. He was laboring hard for the man who has been made a scapegoat of by the Mormon leaders, and hopes yet to secure a different verdict. Should the United States Supreme Court decide adversely, he will appeal to the Executive clemency. He has in his possession a vast amount of documentary evidence and private manuscript written by Lee himself, which throws a good deal of light over what has been hidden for twenty years. It is not exectly a confession; it is an *expose*, a revelation of the whole thing. As soon as the matter can be got into shape—some time in January next—it is Mr. Bishop's intention to publish the entire thing in book form, the early life of Lee, his connection with the Morman Church, his career as one of the "destroying angels," full accounts of the different murders perpetrated at the instigation of the Council, the trial of Lee, testimony, etc. On leaving Beaver, Lee gave him a communication, requesting him to act as historian, and placing at his disposal all the papers and documents in his possession, and promising to write out in full all that he knew tending to throw any further light upon the awful tragedy of Mountain Meadows. The case has excited interest throughout the country, and the book, which will be of the most surpassing interest and authentic in every detail, will no doubt meet with an enormous sale. Bishop thinks that Lee has been more sinned against than sinning; that whatever he did do was done as an irresponsible agent in the hands of a power that he believed Divine in its dictates and to be obeyed without question. He is sanguine of success in procuring a commutation of the sentence, and in the meantime will get the manuscript in shape for publication during the coming winter.

The Municipal Elections for the County of Northumberland took place on Tuesday last, and from all that we can learn there was but little interest taken in the matter by the inhabitants of the different Panishes.

In Chatham, there was no opposition to Messrs. Lawlor and Fotheringham; the two former Councillors and they were declared elected.

In Newcastle there was no opposition to the two old members. Messrs. Hutchinson and Park, and they were declared elected.

In Derby there was a contest between Messrs. Crocker, Betts and Cliff, but it terminated in the election of the two old members, Messrs. Crocker and Betts.

In Nelson Messrs Esson and O'Brien the former Members were returned.

In Alnwick. Messrs' McDougall and Savoy were returned.

In North Esk, Messrs. Whitney and Somers were returned.

In Glenelg, Messrs. Graham and Cooke were returned.

In Hardwicke, Messrs. Foley and Sullivan were returned.

In Blackville, Messrs. Scofield and Sullivan were returned.

In Glenelg. Messrs Graham and Cooke were returned.

We have not heard from Blissfield, or Ludlow.—*Gleaner.*

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer has for many years occupied an honorable place in the toilet of American women, and has also attained popularity in foreign countries. This is because it does PERFORM what it promises. Its warmest friends are those who have used it longest, and those who sound its praise the loudest are those who from actual experience and personal trial have demonstrated that by its use gray hair is restored to its natural color and dry, harsh, and wiry hair is made soft and lustrous, a thing of beauty, and a matter of joy and pride to the wearer.—*Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss.*

Below is the speech made by Gov. Hayes the night after the election, when he believed himself defeated:—

"I think we are defeated in spite of the recent good news. I am of opinion that the Democrats have carried the country and elected Tilden. It now seems necessary for the Republicans to carry all the States now set down as doubtful to secure even a majority of one. I don't think encouraging despatches ought to be given to the public now, because they might mislead enthusiastic friends to bet on the election and lose money. I do heartily deprecate such despatches.

After pleasantly rallying his friends and urging them not to be despondent, he said:—

"I do not think it right to joke over this matter. I don't care for myself—for the party—yes, and the country, too, can stand it; but I do care for the poor colored men of the South. I do not fear that business will be greatly disturbed by Mr. Tilden's election. Trade governs itself. Capitalists may just at present say we won't lend money, but it will be only a nine days' wonder, which will wear away as soon as they recover from the chagrin of defeat.—Business will, I think, go on as usual. I do not think parties responsible for financial depression. We see the trouble they have had in Germany and Austria. If any part of the country suffers or remains at a standstill, it will be the South under the new regime. Northern men can't live there and will leave, and immigration into the States will cease; but, as I said before, I do pity the poor black men of the South. The result will be that the Southern people will practically treat the constitutional amendments as nullities, and then the colored man's fate will be worse than when he was in slavery, with a human master to look after his interests. That is the only reason I regret the news as it is."

AN EARL'S MARRIAGE.—In connection with the recent death of the Marquis of Tweeddale, a very romantic story is told of the marriage and death of his eldest son, Earl of Gifford, which took place in 1862. It has always been a theory of the Marquis that the eldest son of a peer did not need to know anything, and Lord Gifford was consequently brought up with an imperfect education. But his ambition was aroused through Lord Dufferin, the present Governor-General of this Dominion, who introduced him to the cultivated circle which the Dufferins, from time immemorial, have had about them. The mother of Lord Dufferin took an interest in Lord Gifford, encouraged him, and directed his studies. He fell in love with her, and offered her marriage. She refused him, feeling that the difference of their ages made marriage out of the question, but when it became evident that death was coming upon him, she agreed so give him the satisfaction of taking his name. He died ten weeks after the marriage.

On Hallowe'en, a Stratford boy, old enough to have known better, adorned the windows and doors of a neighbour with a plentiful coating of mud. The neighbor complained to the father of the boy, who interrogated his son, and obtained from him a confession. The punishment inflicted was unique, and possibly more effective than any other. The boy was given a pail of water and a scrubbing brush, and sent to efface his work of the previous night, which he did, as may be supposed, with a very bad grace. He will probably fight shy of having fun on Hallowe'en for the rest of his days.

A new invention for use at sea has lately been exhibited at Liverpool, Eng. It is a small portable condensing apparatus, capable of being fixed in the bow of any ship's boat and of supplying a quart of fresh water per hour. The apparatus consists of a small boiler, in which the salt water is distilled, of a condenser, and of an oil lamp, which produces the heat required to boil the water. The apparatus is intended to be fixed in ships' boats before starting on a voyage, and as it comprises an oil tank holding a ten days' supply, a crew obliged to take to the boats suddenly need not fear that most awful of privations—want of drinking water.

One corner of merrie old England is under a shadow. It is the parish of Willisham, Suffolk, and its great darkness was chronicled by the chairman of the petty sessions at Needham Market a fortnight ago. Every window in the church was broken, and religious services had not been held in it for over two years. The overseer whose duty it was to make the jury lists, was so illiterate that he was compelled to hire the postman to write the notices. Not a man who could read or write could be found in the parish to occupy the offices of church warden, surveyor, or overseer.

As the regular fortnightly meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society takes place on Tuesday next, their Literary and musical Entertainment has been postponed till the Tuesday following. A good selection of music, vocal and instrumental, and some choice readings will affood an opportunity for a most enjoyable evening. We shall be able to give the programme in our next.

A Guelph paper says:—"Mr. George S. Foote, in the employ of Mr. John Black, Fergus, has gone to England with between six and seven hundred sheep. This is Mr. Black's second venture of the kind, and if he meets with the same success as he did with his last cargo, we may expect that the exportation of sheep from Canada will greatly increase."

A correspondent at Bathurst writes to the *Advocate* that a young man named Jos. Brahai on Wednesday was taken with an epileptic fit and fell into a vat in a tannery in which he was working. Although immediately taken out he died a few minutes after.

The most astonishing of birds—those that are migrations.

Thursday, the 30th inst, is to be Thanks giving Day in the United States.

Through the length and breadth of the land the celebrated SILVER TIPPED Boots and Shoes are sold by the million, for parents know they last twice as long as those without Tips.

Also try Wire Quilted Soles.—3 w.

THE UNTOLD MISERIES that result from imprudent conduct in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the invaluable medical work entitled "The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation," published by the "Peabody Medical Institute," Boston. Manhood may be regained; vitality impaired by the errors of youth, or too close application to business, may be restored. Another work published by the Institute is "Sexual Physiology of Woman and Her Diseases," the best of its kind extant. Still another is "Diseases of the Nerves and Nervous Maladies," a work that should be in the hands of every sufferer from nervous debility. The fact that a very costly Gold Medal has recently been presented the author of the above works by the National Medical Association, shows how his services are appreciated by the faculty. These books should be in every household. See the advertisement.

HIDE BOUND HORSES.

A horse is said to be hide-bound when his skin will no slip under the pressure of the hand, but sticks as if it was glued,