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EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Admission Examinations at Chicago, 1879.

Examinations for admission to Harvard College (preliminary and entire), the Lawrence Scientific School, the Medical School, and the Law School, will be held in Chicago, Ill., on June 26, 27, and 28, beginning at 8 a. m. on June 26.

These examinations, which are identical with those held in Cambridge, are free to all who intend to enter the above departments of the University, and open to others upon payment of a fee of $10.

Persons who propose to pass these examinations are requested to inform the Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., of their purpose before June 15, and to address him for further information.

The Admission Examinations of the University will be held at Chicago each year on the three days following the last Wednesday in June.

The precise place in this city at which the examinations will be held will be announced in the Chicago Tribune and Journal of June 24 and 25.

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This is to give notice that on the 10th day of March, 1879, the firm of DRESSEL & REICHARDT was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. REICHARDT retiring from the firm; Mr. HENRY DRESSEL to pay all liabilities and collect all outstanding accounts of said firm.
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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1879.

The Stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors, and any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 83 South Clark-st., Chicago, on Thursday, the 3d day of April, at 10 o'clock a. m.
A. D. SMITH, Secretary.

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WASHINGTON.

Additional Developments Regarding the Speakership Fight.

Sources from Which Blackburn Expects Valuable Assistance.

The Southern Democratic Majority Determined to Have Their Say;

And Not Be Bulldozed by the Blatant Northern Minority.

Democrats Already Brand the Extra Session as a Party Blunder.

As Their Proposed Political Schemes Are Doomed to Utter Failure.

An Unpleasant Fact for the Hungry Seekers After the Senatorial Offices.

The Vice-President, According to Precedent, Will Control the Patronage.

Revised and Corrected Text of the Arrears-of-Pensions Bill.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

A LITTLE MORE QUIET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The Speakership campaign to-day has been very quiet. Thus far it has been mainly conducted on paper. There are few Congressmen here, and there is no doubt as to their opinions. The persons who compose the uncertain element have not yet arrived. Mr. Randall has not yet formerly opened his headquarters, although he is hourly expected to do so. The story that Randall is to receive help from Republicans is circulated by Greenbackers and the Blackburn men. The report is baseless. If the contest should be thrown into the House, and the Republicans be compelled to choose between Randall and a Greenback Democrat,

THERE WOULD BE NO HESITATION;

but no such contingency will be likely to arise. The Republicans are not disposed to assume any responsibility in the organization of the House, or to enter into any entangling alliances. They generally acknowledge that the Democracy should be left to manage its own affairs in its own way, and to accept the entire responsibility. Blackburn expects the votes of the Tammany Democrats and the influence of John Kelley as an offset to that of Tilden. Blackburn also expects the help of Wallace in Pennsylvania, the latter being a long-time personal and political enemy of Randall.

The contest is likely to be animated by Thursday. The Southern men are not content to allow the Northern Democrats to say that it will not do to allow a Southern man to be Speaker. The Southern men, on the contrary, insist that now is the time to assert themselves. The New York *World*, in an article to-day that excites surprise in the Randall camp,

SIDES WITH THE SOUTHERNERS,

and says in the House the Southern Democrats will number no less than 100 out of the 148 Democrats elected to that body, and yet there are Northern Democrats who venture openly to assert that a Speaker cannot be safely taken from a body constituting two-thirds of the whole Democratic representation It would certainly be a most unique exhibition of self-abasement and self-stultification if 100 Southern Democratic members of the American House of Representatives should present themselves before less than half their number of Northern Democrats, like the burghers of Calais, on bended knees with ropes about their necks, confess their unworthiness to be honored or trusted, and entreat their Northern fellow-members to order the House and all its business in the light of their own superior wisdom and patriotism. Any Northern Democrat who thinks the Southern Democrats ought thus to disport themselves simply admits that the Democratic party ought not to have been called under the Constitution to control the legislation of the land.

DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERS.

OF WHICH THE EXTRA SESSION IS ONE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—A prominent Democratic Senator admitted to-day that the Democracy has lost its chances of success in 1880 by a series of blunders, of which the extra session is the greatest. This feeling will be more manifest as it becomes more apparent that nothing is to be accomplished by the extra session. The Democratic leaders are not certain of their ability to repeal the Election laws. Some of the more thoughtful are certain that they cannot, and that the extra session simply means another failure, as the extra session of last year did, which was to have seen the army reduced in numbers and in pay, and the entire system reorganized. The army stands to-day as it did before that threatening extra session. Indeed, the most serious thoughts of the more conservative Democratic leaders is that they are not yet able to measure the great dimensions of their failure.

ANOTHER OMISSION.

The inability of the Democrats successfully to conduct the simplest legislation becomes apparent with every session. No session of Congress has passed since they have had control of the House that some extraordinary blunder in legislation has not been committed. The Democrats have claimed great credit for having passed the smallest Sundry Civil bill that has been passed for years. This is the same old cry this year. It is the courts that have to suffer to allow the Democrats to claim that they have worked great economics. An examination of the bill as passed shows that the entire appropriation for the courts, $3,000,000, has been omitted. Unless this shall be appropriated at the extra session, the courts will be compelled to suspend operations July 1 next.

STILL HARPING.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TITLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Some of the extreme Democrats are considering the subject of continuing their attack upon the title of the President during the Forty-sixth Congress. Two measures are in contemplation, and the indications are that both will receive strong support. One is to order a new committee charged with the general subject intrusted to Potter and his associates, with the purpose, as expressed by an active Democrat, "to keep digging about the title." The other plan contemplates a report from the Judiciary Committee of the House based on consideration of the evidence already taken in the last Congress that Hayes was not legally elected, and that Tilden was. It is not the present part of the plan to declare that title as obtained through the action of the Electoral Commission, and ratified by the vote of the joint convention, is not valid. The main idea appears to be to keep the question of the title and charge of fraud in connection with it a live question with the Democracy until 1880.

One of the curious ideas held in regard to this matter among a certain class of Democrats is that they will be better able to restrain the President in this way than by any other means at their control.

TWO CONGRESSMEN.

THEIR OPINIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 11.—The *Sentinel* this evening publishes interviews with ex-Congressman Hamilton, who has just returned home, and W. G. Colerick, Mr. Hamilton's successor, regarding the Speakership and other topics. Mr. Hamilton is opposed to Randall for many reasons. He would not vote for him if he was a member of the Forty-sixth Congress. He is at a loss to say who would be the best man for that position. He thinks the extra session will be a protracted one, but the Democrats will stand just as firm as they did in the last session. He thinks Tilden will be the choice for 1880, although he is personally in favor of Hendricks. He thinks the report of the Nationals controlling the next House is all rubbish. He is almost sure they will vote with the Democrats on organization. Mr. Colerick favors Randall, thinks he made a very good Speaker, admires his rulings, etc., but cannot yet say who he will support until he confers with other members. He is in hopes the extra session will be short and decisive.

THE NEW SENATE.

A STUBBORN FACT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The army of applicants for place on the Senate side under the Sergeant-at-Arms and Secretary are probably not aware that changes of the present force under these officers cannot be made without the approval of Vice-President Wheeler, but such is the fact. Democratic Senators find themselves placed in an odd position by the situation of this question. In 1854, when the Senate was controlled by the Democrats, a select committee of that body was appointed, of which Mr. Mason was Chairman, to take into consideration several resolutions and orders of the Senate providing for the appointment and prescribing the duties of its officers, to

REPORT RULES AND REGULATIONS,

fixing the number of such officers and other subordinates, classifying them, fixing their compensation, prescribing the mode of appointment to and dismissal from office, and effecting such organization generally as better to insure their responsibility and efficiency. The Committee reported on the 10th of July, 1854, and among other things said: "In the opinion of the Committee, the correct and safe transaction of the business of the Senate is materially dependent on retaining in its service a corps of experienced, well-trained, and diligent officers, and this can only be done by security in their respective positions so long as they continue faithful in the discharge of their duties." The Committee, therefore, reported the following resolution on this subject:

Resolved, That the several officers and others in the Departments of the Secretary of the Senate and of the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be appointed and removed from office by those officers respectively as heretofore, but when made during the session of the Senate any such removal to be first approved by the President of the Senate on reasons to be assigned therefor in writing by the officer making the removal, and when in the recess such reasons in writing to be laid before the President of the Senate on the first day of the succeeding session, and to be approved or disapproved by him.

One week later, on the 17th of July, Mr. Mason called up his report for action, and, when the resolution above quoted was reached, Mr. Bright moved to strike out of the resolution all that which relates to giving the President of the Senate

A SUPERVISORY POWER.

Mr. Mason, in opposing this amendment, said:

Senators who have read the report will find that the object of the Committee was, and they thought it was in accordance with the judgment of the Senate, to make the organization of the Senate permanent, to have an efficient body of officers to assist them in the discharge of their public duties, and to remove from the Senate every inducement or desire to keep its organization unsullied by the introduction of new officers from session to session, or from Congress to Congress. We know, sir, that the practice of the Government in its various departments has been, upon a new accession to power, to change all subordinates and ministerial officers not because they have been inefficient men, but solely and simply to put in others who wanted their places. It is to prevent the introduction of that practice into the Senate that the Committee have recommended the permanent character of the organization. Sir, no Senator who has been in the discharge of his duties long enough to know the practice of the Senate, and what is required by Senators, can fail to be impressed with the exceeding importance to him in the discharge of his duties, and to the public who are to be benefited by that discharge, of having a competent body of officers in the Senate, men who are trained and educated in the Senate, who know where to find what you want, how to give you information when you want it, and where to direct to it. It is highly important to all Senators, and more especially to Senators when they come here for the first time. The fear was that unless the power of removal was in some way restrained, the officer having the power of appointment might at times feel himself coerced to remove some employes in his department to put in others who wanted places, and who, ninety-nine times in a hundred, would be incompetent in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Bright's amendment was rejected by a vote of 15 yeas to 10 nays, and the resolution as reported by the Committee was agreed to. That action by the Senate made the resolution quoted above one of the standing orders of the Senate, with

THE FULL FORCE OF A RULE,

and there it stands to this day without change. The Senate being a permanent body, it is not necessary, nor is it customary, for it to adopt the body of its rules and standing orders at the begining of every Congress, as it is in the House. These rules and standing orders remain in force until they are rescinded or amended, and the resolution requiring the Vice-President to supervise all removals from office in the Senate, and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms to submit in writing to Vice-President Wheeler the reasons for every removal, will prevent any sweeping changes among subordinates in their offices unless there are good reasons therefor. The only way in which the Democrats can, therefore, get control of the patronage of the Senate is by rescinding the above standing order, and that cannot be done without a debate which will attract the attention of the country.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

TEXT OF THE ACT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—There have been many inquiries received here from all parts of the West for exact information as to the Arrears-of-Pensions bill. To answer these inquiries, I have secured an authenticated copy of the enrolled bill as it is lodged at the State Department. The bill is in these words:

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of the arrears of pensions granted by act of Congress, approved Jan. 25, 1879, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums, namely: For the arrears of pensions due on claims in which the pensions were allowed prior to Jan. 25, 1879, $25,000,000; the amounts paid out respectively for army and navy pensions to be accounted for separately to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department. For pensions for army and navy invalids, widows, minors, and dependent relatives, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, $1,800,000, in addition to the amounts heretofore appropriated for those purposes; the amounts paid out on account of army and navy pensions, respectively, to be accounted for separately to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department. For temporary clerks in the Pension-Office, and for furniture, rent of additional rooms, and other contingencies, $52,200, in addition to the appropriations which have been made under other acts; the same to be available until June 30, 1880; provided, that no more than $3,500 shall be used for furniture, contingencies, and rent.

The Pension Agents shall receive for their services and expenses in paying the arrears upon pensions allowed previous to Jan. 25, 1879, including postage on the vouchers and checks sent to the pensioner, 30 cents for each payment; and the sum of $15,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the payment of the same.

That the rate at which the arrears of invalid pensions shall be allowed and computed in the cases which have been, or shall hereafter be, allowed shall be graded according to the degree of the pensioner's disability, from time to time, and the provisions of the Pension laws in force over the period for which the arrears shall be computed.

That Sec. 1 of the act of Jan. 25, 1879, granting arrears of pensions, shall be construed to extend to and include pensions account of soldiers who were enlisted or drafted for the service in the War of the Rebellion, but died or incurred disability from a cause originating after the cessation of hostilities, and before being mustered out; provided, That in no case shall arrears of pensions be allowed and paid from a time prior to the date of actual hostility.

SEC. 2. All pensions which have been or may hereafter be granted in consequence of death accruing from a cause which originated in the service since the 4th day of March, 1861, or in consequence of wounds or injuries received or disease contracted since that date, shall commence from the death or discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been, or is hereafter granted, if the disability occurred prior to discharge; and if such disability occurred after the discharge, then from the date of actual disability, or from the termination of the right of party having prior right to such pension. Provided, that application for such pension has been or is hereafter filed with the Commissioner of Pensions prior to the 1st day of July, 1880, otherwise the pension shall commence from the date of filing the application; but the limitation here prescribed shall not apply to claims by or in behalf of insane persons and children under 16 years of age.

SEC. 3. Sec. 4,709 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE SURVEYS DIRECTORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—It is generally conceded that the President has decided to appoint Clarence King as the Director of the consolidated survey ordered by the clause in the Sundry Civil bill. By this appointment Prof. Hayden, who has labored very strenuously to have this new bureau created, will be greatly disappointed. Secretary Schurz is understood not to have been well disposed towards Hayden, and, as the appointment was left mainly to the choice of Schurz, it is not surprising that Clarence King, who is a known friend of Schurz, should have won the prize. Mr. King is a young man about 30, who has already made his name known in his profession in two continents.

THE LEADERS.

The flight of several Democratic Senators to escape the plague renders the situation physically unbearable to those who remain. Senator Gordon is sick at his residence, and he has been obliged to station policemen at his door to drive off the crowd of office-seekers. This experience with candidates is new with the Democrats, and some of the more quiet old Senators of the late minority and present majority are almost distracted by it.

HARDLY.

Senator Beck does not believe the Democrats will adopt the reported plan of dividing the Legislative bill into three parts so as to give Congress its money in one bill, the courts in another, and leave the whole executive branch in the bill by itself, and to this attach their desired political legislation. He thinks the bills which failed will be reported just as they originated in the House at the last session. There is a strong disposition on the part of the more prominent Democrats to resist the introduction of new legislation at the coming session, and Mr. Beck thinks it will be the policy of the House to appoint but few committees until the regular session.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE GLOVER,

the great accidental discoverer of Democratic frauds, is making an active campaign for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. At first his competitors were inclined to laugh at his pretensions, but the remarkable exhibition of confidence on the part of his friends has at last caused considerable uneasiness in their ranks. While Glover's party do not claim success on the first vote, they say they have matters so arranged as to make his success certain in the end.

REAPPOINTED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Lorenzo Crounse, who failed of confirmation by the Senate as Internal-Revenue Collector of Nebraska, and who has, since the adjournment of Congress, been reappointed by the President, has been directed to relieve H. A. Newman, his predecessor, who returned to the place when Crounse failed of confirmation. The date of relief has been fixed for the 15th inst.

THE $10 CERTIFICATES.

The Treasury Department will be prepared to issue on the 1st of April, in addition to $10 certificates convertible into 4 per cent bonds, like certificates on similar conditions, to be registered on the books of the Treasury in the name of the owner, which name will also be entered on the face of the certificate. The first class are received from bearer, the other by order or transfer properly attested.

THE 4 PER CENTS.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan since yesterday's report aggregate $369,850.

TREASURY ESTIMATES.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Secretary of the Treasury presented, for the information of the President, to be embodied in his message to the extra session of Congress, a statement showing the probable receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year, and the necessity of making provision for the payment of arrears of pensions.

CASUALTIES.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., March 11.—At Reeseville Station, twelve miles west of here, last night, Patrick Moran, in jumping from a freight train, came in contact with the fence of a cattle-guard, throwing him under the cars, the wheels passing over both of his legs, crushing them terribly. His limbs were subsequently amputated, but without avail, the unfortunate young man dying this morning.

FOREST FIRE.

YANKTON, D. T., March 11.—A fire swept over about fifty square miles of a forest a few miles north of Yankton Sunday, destroying standing timber, cordwood, houses, household furniture, clothing, and cattle, in all property to the value of about $25,000. A strong wind prevailed, and the fire burned itself out. No human lives were lost.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., March 11.—This afternoon, while Heaton Bressler and Charles Thompson, two young men of this city, were preparing to trade revolvers, the one in the hands of Bressler was accidentally discharged, the ball striking Thompson in the region of the heart, killing him almost instantly.

TALMAGE'S TRIAL.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Brooklyn Presbytery to-day began the trial of De Witt Talmage on charges preferred yesterday. The session was occupied by discussing the manner of conducting the trial. It was decided to confine the witnesses to the specifications and inform Talmage what witnesses were to be called. The Rev. Messrs. Crosby and McCullough were selected as the Prosecuting Committee, and the Presbytery adjourned until the 24th inst.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 11.—The Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor of Iowa is holding its first annual session in this city. Grand-Dictator C. H. Cogswell, of Cedar Rapids, presides, and representatives are in attendance from different parts of the State. The session will wind up with a banquet and ball given by the home lodges to-morrow evening.

LOST.

The Gloomy Forebodings of the People of Gloucester.

Almost a Certainty that Fourteen Fishing Vessels Have Gone Down.

The Storm Now Past Some Nineteen Days—The Distance but 140 Miles.

One Hundred and Forty-six Residents of Gloucester Thought to Be Beyond Hoping For.

Forty-one Widows and Over 100 Orphans Left Without Support.

The Tempest Without Parallel in the Experience of the Oldest Sailors.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, March 11.—A disaster, appalling in its terrible fatality, and heavy in the financial loss it has caused, has fallen upon the City of Gloucester, which previously contained far more than the usual proportion of widows and orphans, and enterprises sorely smitten by the business depression of the past few years.

On the night of the 20th of February a gale of almost unprecedented violence, accompanied with blinding snow and sleet, came roaring down upon the George's fleet. About fifty vessels occupied the most dangerous positions, and of this number it is feared that fourteen were lost.

If all that is feared did happen,

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX MEN,

the husbands of forty-one wives and the fathers of nearly 100 children, and property which cannot be replaced for less than $75,000, were swallowed up by the raging waters.

For the past week or ten days the excitement in the city has been intense.

At first not much alarm was felt, but, as vessel after vessel that had weathered the storm came in and brought no tidings of the missing ones, the gravest anxiety began to prevail.

None of those that are missing have been reported since the gale.

Of the safety of some of them there is yet a ray of hope, but it is certain that the most of them will

NEVER BE HEARD FROM AGAIN.

The anxious waiting for their return has now given place in the minds of the owners to the forced conviction that they and their crews have perished.

It is probable that no financial distress will be occasioned, but a distressing influence will be felt directly or indirectly in every portion of the business interests of the city.

THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

will have to be cared for, and the insurance on the vessels and outfits, which was all placed in the Gloucester Mutual Fishing-Insurance Company, will have to be assessed upon the firms, and will thus come out of the general business. The total insurance is $36,289.

The merchants of Gloucester, however, as well as her fishermen, are hardy, determined people, and quickly forget the troubles of the past in their present endeavors and future planning. Without asking any outside help, they will settle their own losses, add a new list of names to the roll of worthy poor whom they assist, and steadily pursue the while their historic work of catching, buying, and selling fish.

GEORGE'S BANK,

upon which the vessels and the men went down, is situated about 140 miles east southeast from Gloucester, and is the famous feeding-grounds for codfish and haddock.

The water shoals gradually from the deep sea to the centre of the bank, where it ranges in depth from six to twelve fathoms.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE STORM,

fifty sail are supposed to have been inclosed within a circle of two or three miles northeast of the shoal.

About fifteen miles northeast from these was a group of seven or eight sail, and away on Brown's Bank, about sixty miles further to the northeast, were several others.

A BREEZE SPRUNG UP ABOUT NOON

of Thursday, and the signs foretold the coming storm.

As the hours passed the wind increased in violence, and at midnight was blowing a terrible gale from the northeast.

The air was filled with snow and frozen spray so thickly that nothing could be seen.

Every vessel, exposed as they all were to the wild force of the gale and the waves, dragged its anchors or parted its cables, and

ALL DRIFTED

more or less rapidly. No canvas could resist for a moment the fierce rush of the wind, and there was nothing for the sailors to do but to wait, and hope for the storm to abate its violence, or for the wind to shift to a different quarter. Unless one of these two things happened, certain destruction was behind them on the foaming shoals.

THE MEN WHOM FORTUNE FAVORED

have returned, and some of them say that, during long lives spent upon the ocean, they never before experienced such a gale with such a sea.

There was not one vessel in the whole fleet that did not sustain more or less damage.

DURING FRIDAY MORNING

the wind backed around gradually toward the north and northwest, and at noon had moderated so that there was no further danger.

One or two of the vessels that were on Brown's were blown across the open sea sixty miles to George's.

ALIVE AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 11.—About a week ago Miss Schoenthal, a niece of the young man recently killed b[illegible]g down a mining shaft, was suddenly [illegible] ill. Her condition grew worse, and finally, to all appearances, she died. After remaining in this condition forty-eight hours she returned to consciousness, and is now rapidly recovering.

CANADA.

Stock-Raising in Nova Scotia—Monument to Col. De Salaberry—Important Judgments—A Marriage in Jail—Life-Insurance Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 11.—The debate on the Letellier matter came up in the House of Commons to-day on a resolution of censure moved by Mausseau, of Bagot, who spoke at great length, denouncing in the strongest possible terms the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec in dismissing his Ministers last March. McCarthy, of Simcoe, seconded the resolution in a lengthy speech, expressing the same views as the mover. The Hon. William McDougall, who was elected as a supporter of the present Government, spoke against the motion, holding it to be unconstitutional. Considerable interest was manifested in the debate, which, it is expected, will occupy the House for the balance of the week.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 11.—At a meeting of the Immigration and Colonization Parliamentary Committee, Col. Laurie, of Nova Scotia, was the first witness examined. His evidence chiefly pertained to stock-raising and the best kind of cattle adapted for this country. He said he had farmed for twelve years in Nova Scotia, and had a herd of cattle of seventy head,—sixty-five being thoroughbred. He had obtained the best results from Devons, in all respects. They were the hardest and best fitted for this country. The beef is good, the flesh fine-grained, and commands in the London market a half-penny a pound more than any other. He would not pretend to say what breed was the best for the English markets, but the purest breeds give the best meat. He recommended farmers to raise, for butter purposes, Alderneys; for milk, Ayrshires; for meat, Short-Horns; but the best for general purposes were the Devons. He did not know a county in Nova Scotia that was not adapted for farming and stock-raising. He gave his reasons for believing that the cattle-trade with England would go on increasing. If the farmers found it profitable, they might be induced to feed and breed better classes of cattle. When once farmers got into the way of it, they could raise cattle of from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds. He had never known a case of pleuro-pneumonia or any other epidemic in Nova Scotia. Halifax presented all the advantages of a shipping-port, and he believed that the mail-steamers could obtain return cargoes of meat and apples without going on to Baltimore, as they did at present. As to horses, there were but few choice ones in Nova Scotia. They were suitable for cab or horse-car purposes, but they were too small for artillery or English carriage horses. Sheep of the Shropshire Down breed do well in Nova Scotia, and the farmers look upon them as being most profitable; but they are not raised in sufficient quantities for exportation. There was very little capital among the farmers, and they invest more in ships than they do in their farms. Cattle are housed from the 15th of November to the 1st of April, and are fed for beef from October to June. Hay was used for feeding, and that made it somewhat unprofitable. Good beef at this season could be bought in Halifax by the carcass at nine cents per pound. Land is used for pasture that cannot be put to any other purpose. The climate was milder than that of Ontario. Speaking of the relative merits of Devons and Short-Horns, he said he could teach a Devon more in twenty-four hours than he could knock into the head of a stupid Short-Horn in twenty-four months.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 11.—Mr. Trow, M. P., will start on an overland trip across the continent about the middle of May. A number of parties have applied for permission to accompany him. Mr. Trow intends to follow the line of the Canada Pacific Railway.

Col. Laurie, of Nova Scotia, who was examined before the Committee on Colonization and Immigration the other day, gives the startling information that pleuro-pneumonia has been prevalent in the Western States since last September, and he states that the fact is well known to those in the cattle-exporting business. As a consequence the railway companies' request to the Government to raise the embargo as far as the Western States are concerned is opposed. In the "Ontario," which vessel it is pointed out sailed from Portland and lost a large number of cattle from pleuro-pneumonia on the voyage and had the survivors slaughtered at Liverpool, the whole of the cattle were from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the so-called unaffected districts, and not one from the Eastern States. It is also asserted that Prof. McEachren, the veterinary surgeon appointed by the Dominion Government to report on the outbreak of the disease in the United States, is well aware of the fact.

In the interest of the Government, which contemplates introducing a measure establishing a system of State life-insurance, a pamphlet prepared in favor of such a scheme by T. R. Johnson, an ex-accountant of an insurance company, has been distributed among members of Parliament. The statistics in the pamphlet relate to United States companies, but in a specially prepared case several facts pertinent to the Canadian view of the question are presented. It is stated that nearly $2,000,000 are annually being carried away from Canada by foreign companies. This can all be reversed by the Dominion Government undertaking the business and to secure to ourselves the confidence that the widows and orphans for all time to come will receive the full benefit of every policy issued without discount or fraud. The following statistics are furnished:

Surplus receipts over all disbursements:	
Canadian Companies	$ 2,427,323
British Companies	2,570,150
American Companies	6,807,753
Outstanding policies in 1875:	
Canadian Companies	$21,957,296
British Companies	19,455,607
American Companies	43,590,361

It is stated that the Hon. Mr. Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons, will accompany the Wimbledon team to Great Britain as Captain.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise surprised the pupils of the Gloucester Street Convent, and examined the classes in logical analysis, geometry, and general history, both in French and English.

Excitement has been caused in this vicinity by a proposition in the Senate by a Western Senator that the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway be abandoned until an all-aid route can be adopted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., March 11.—An unknown disease resembling a plague has broken out in Marmora. The first instance coming under the attention of the doctors was the case of Mr. Maxon, a baker of the village. Some time ago Mr. Maxon went to Napanee and soon after his return he was seized with a violent sickness, and in six days died. A relative of the deceased who nursed him became affected and died five days afterward. The third victim was a woman who visited the house. She was prostrated in the same way, and in forty-eight hours was a corpse. There has already been five victims, and many more are ill and appear to be lingering. The symptoms of the disease are great chilliness and pain in the head and back, pains in the armpits and groin, followed by swelling of the glands of these parts. This is supplemented by severe sickness, and black patches appear upon the skin, under which bloody matter forms. Soon the patient dies, and the body after death becomes as black as a polished stove. It was first thought the disease was small-pox of a malignant type, but high medical authority says it is nothing less than the plague.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, March 11.—Mr. J. M. Lemoine, President of the Literary and Historical Society, writes to the press appeals for subscriptions in aid of the proposed monument to Col. De Salaberry, the hero of Chateauguay. Subscription-lists are open at the Society's room, where are to be seen the hero's massive cane with an inscription; also, a plan of the battle of Chateauguay, drawn by the Colonel's own hand.

A large number of English-speaking families of this city intend to leave Quebec in the spring for Manitoba.

Two important judgments have just been rendered in the Superior Court, in the celebrated Levis & Kennebec Railway litigation. Chief-Justice Meredith has ordered the sale of 88,000 shares of the railway stock, which, it is claimed, have been purposely kept out of the market by the present management of the road, and possession of which will give control of the line.