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FOREIGN NEWS.

AUSTRIA AND BOSNIA.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

The Austrian Troops Fired Upon.

SEVERAL SHARP SKIRMISHES.

Division on Lord Hartington's Resolution.

Grand Civic Banquet to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, Aug. 2.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A Pera despatch of 5th July says the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina threatens to produce a Ministerial crisis in Constantinople. The Minister of War and Minister of Public Instruction think it should not be submitted to without a formal convention. The Grand Vizier, Safvet Pasha, who wishes to avoid difficulties with Austria, is at variance with his colleagues.

The eighteenth division of the Austrian army crossed the Dalmatian frontier and occupied Herzegovina to-day.

A Derbend, Bosnia, despatch says the vanguard has arrived at Banjaluka. The Turkish officials and Austrian Consul-General have fled from Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, on account of the menacing attitude of the populace.

It is stated the Austrians were fired at for two hours crossing the River Save by united Mahommedan and Christian bands. It is also said these will fall back and concentrate in the defiles leading to Herzegovina as the Austrians advance.

SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

In the House of Commons this evening the debate on Lord Hartington's resolution was resumed.

Mr. ROEBUCK, the member for Sheffield, said the conduct of the Liberals throughout the crisis had been such that he did not think either himself or Mr. Gladstone would live to see them in power again.

Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, Liberal member for Oxford, declared he thought the Government was insincere, that it had no belief whatever that any danger was to be apprehended from Russia in Asia Minor, but it wanted a pretext for acquiring Cyprus.

Dr. ISAAC BUTT, Liberal and Home Rule member for Limerick, announced that he would support the Government.

Sir WILFRED LAWSON, the Radical member for Carlisle, expressed surprise that Mr. Plunkett's vote of confidence was not more strongly worded, so as to obtain a definite decision before the dissolution of Parliament, which was most imminent.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE declared that [illegible] the prerogative of the Crown the Government had acted strictly in accordance with precedents. He pointed out that it was unfair for Lord Hartington to compare the Treaty of Berlin with that of 1856, as the keystone of the Treaty of 1856, namely the independence and integrity of Turkey, had been destroyed by the Treaty of San Stefano. The Government had succeeded in restoring much of Turkey's independence and integrity; though after the result of the war it was impossible to insist upon their maintenance as defined by the treaty of 1856. He entered into a detailed refutation of Mr. Gladstone's statements in regard to the attitude of the British Plenipotentiaries at Congress. The Government had used its influence to prevent Turkey from attacking Greece when she could have done so with overwhelming power. In regard to the Anglo-Turkish convention, he said it was necessary to prevent Russia from undermining British influence. The principal point of the Chancellor's speech was an emphatic denial of the existence of any other secret engagements, although he admitted it was quite true there had been confidential communications. In conclusion, he maintained that it was the duty and interest of England to maintain Turkey in as strong a position as practicable.

Lord HARTINGTON briefly replied, closing the debate.

Lord Hartington's resolution was rejected by a vote of 338 to 195, and Mr. Plunkett's amendment adopted without a division.

The announcement of the vote was received with prolonged cheering.

A special from Berlin reports that ratifications of the Treaty of Vienna have arrived from all the Powers except Turkey. The exchange of ratifications takes place on Saturday, as Congress arranged, notwithstanding the Porte's delay.

A Berlin despatch says the Ottoman Embassy, although it has not yet received the formal ratification, has received a telegram saying the Sultan has sanctioned the Treaty of Berlin.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Constantinople despatch says the Russians are endeavouring to charter steam transports for the conveyance of a hundred thousand men to Odessa in about a month hence, but this will depend upon the evacuation of Varna. The Russian Imperial Guards have been ordered to return as soon as possible. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople urges the Porte to accelerate the evacuation of Varna, but the date of the event is uncertain.

Regarding the rumour that General Todleben refuses to withdraw before the withdrawal of the British fleet, a despatch from Berlin says Prince Gortschakoff made a solemn promise at Berlin that the Russian forces should be withdrawn upon the evacuation of Varna and Shumla.

MONDAY, Aug. 5.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The following was the programme of civic honours to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury to-day. They arrived at 5 p.m., and were received at the entrance of Guildhall by the City Lands Commission, wearing robes and carrying wands of office. Their Lordships were then escorted through a temporary pavilion in Guildhall Yard, conducted to the library, and received by the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and civic dignitaries wearing official robes. A procession was formed, and a move made to the Great Hall, where Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were conducted to the dais, and took their places at the right of the Lord Mayor, the members of the Common Council sitting in front of the dais. The usual formalities were gone through with as if an ordinary Court of Common Council was being held. The Town Clerk read the resolutions of the Common Council for presenting the freedom of the city to the plenipotentiaries. The City Chamberlain then addressed their Lordships and invited them to take upon themselves the freedom of the city, and offered each of them the right hand of citizenship. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury replied and the Court at once adjourned, the guests of the day leaving Guildhall with the Lord Mayor in his carriage, and a procession to the Mansion House, where the Ministerial banquet took place in the Egyptian Hall. The scene at Guildhall was very brilliant. The floral decorations were remarkable, embracing seven thousand of the choicest plants, which lined every passage, with fountains playing at intervals.

On their arrival at Guildhall Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were enthusiastically received and loudly cheered by an immense crowd lining the approach to Guildhall. The weather was bright.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The banquet in honour of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury at the Mansion House last night was a grand affair. Most of the Ministers and a brilliant company were present. Lord Beaconsfield reviewed recent events. He said he believed that the peace which resulted will be durable, because all the Powers are satisfied. There was a party in Russia, by no means the most influential, which has been checked. England's relations with all the Powers are most friendly, especially with Russia and France. He could not conceive of a greater misfortune than the estrangement of France.

During the ceremony at Guildhall on Saturday of presenting the freedom of the city to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury considerable sensation was created by a person who on the appearance of the plenipotentiaries shouted "Traitors to the Constitution." The disturbers were immediately ejected.

In his speech at the Mansion House banquet, Lord Beaconsfield said he felt confident that Her Majesty's Ministers had not only maintained the interests of their own country, but had secured the independence of Europe. He drew a sanguine picture of the prospects from the Anglo-Turkish convention in support of the view that it was not hopeless to effect reforms in the administration of the Porte. He cited a statement sent to the Emperor of Germany by the American missionaries, setting forth the toleration enjoyed by Christians, the progress of education, &c., in the Ottoman Dominions since the Crimean war. Lord Beaconsfield said this testimony was preferable to any official report. It was that of men of the highest principles and of sublime character, who devoted their lives to benefit their fellow creatures. His Lordship said never within his experience had the relations of the Powers been so essentially friendly. The Russian statesmen were convinced that a restless warlike spirit must debase, perhaps even ruin that Empire. The estrangement of France he should regard as one of the greatest misfortunes which could happen to England.

Lord SALISBURY also addressed the distinguished company, his speech indicating that the Government had resolved to fully avail itself of the right of interference in favour of good Government afforded by the Anglo-Turkish Convention. He urged upon British statesmen the sinking of all party differences in support of such a policy.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—This morning the approximate estimate of the results of the elections for members of Parliament was follows:—The two Conservative factions, which were 77 strong in the old House, this time muster about 110. The two Liberal factions, 162 strong in the old House muster 127 National Liberals and 35 Advanced Liberals. The Ultramontanes, with their Guelph allies, retain their old figures, about 98. The remaining 69 members are Poles, Danes, Alsatians, Socialists, and a few independents.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Complete returns from the German elections show the following results as regards the great parties:—93 Conservatives, 110 of the various Liberal parties, and 96 Ultramontanes. 66 second ballots will be necessary.

TUESDAY, Aug. 6.

A Vienna despatch says the *Abend Post* (official) publishes the following details of the Austrian occupation of the Turkish Provinces:—

"The main column of the Austrian troops advanced into the valley of the Bosna, after overcoming great difficulties, gaining by tact the good-will of the inhabitants. The property owners were especially friendly to the Austrians. As the agitation had at Serajivo openly assumed a communistic character, Captain Millinkovig, chief of the staff, was sent from Derbend on August 1st, with a squadron of Hussars to reconnoitre the valley of Bosna. He was seemingly received everywhere with joy. Hearing that an insurrection was being organized at Schebecha, a town on the River Bosna, Captain Millinkovig proceeded thither. He was received at the entrance of the town with a volley of musketry. The Hussars formed for action, but perceiving it was impossible to force an entrance to the town they marched back to Maglai. There the inhabitants, who had previously been friendly to the Austrians, opened a heavy cross fire on the Hussars. The latter were obliged to pass at a rapid pace a defile occupied by armed Bosnians, and in doing so 70 of the Hussars were shot. The remainder reached the Austrian outposts. In Herzegovina the Austrians advancing yesterday towards Mostar fought a short engagement near Citlak with 500 insurgents. Several of the latter were killed and some made prisoners, and four Austrians were wounded."

A Belgrade telegram says the revolutionary excitement throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina is rapidly increasing as the Austrians advance, and bands of the inhabitants are collecting. Considerable uneasiness prevails in Servia at the aspect of affairs in the neighbouring Provinces. The Austrians were expected to enter Zerajovo to-day.

A Government of defence has been proclaimed at Mostar, Herzegovina.

A Rome despatch says the Italian papers state that the Sultan has telegraphed to Queen Victoria, requesting her mediation to prevent the Austrians from advancing on Banjaluka.

The *Telegraph's* despatch from Vienna announces that the Austrian commanders have been ordered to resort to the utmost severity.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.

The Austrian troops are advancing on Maglai amid continuous rain. Reports have been received of two more sharp skirmishes on Monday at Kosna and Gracanica, in both of which the insurgents were defeated. The Austrian loss was trifling.

A Vienna special says Caratheodori Pasha has been instructed to declare that the Porte declines all responsibility for occurrences in Bosnia.

A Constantinople telegram says it is rumoured that Austria, believing the Porte instigates the Bosnians, has threatened to withdraw her Ambassador.

A Vienna special says the Austrians reached the heights of Maglai on Monday evening.

The Austrian troops entered Mostor, Herzegovina, on six on Monday evening without opposition, the inhabitants apearing very friendly.

A Kosna special says the loss of the Hussars is a 100 out of 180. The Bosnias murdered and mutilated the wounded.

A Vienna correspondent hears that the best part of the Austrian division was engaged in the so-called skirmish at Kosna. The Austrian losses are serious.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scoteman* learns that 47,000 Russians are sick in Bulgaria, and constant reinforcements are necessary to keep up the effective army. Generals Todleben and Schouvaloff are down with typhus fever.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A Bucharest despatch says general excitement exists there owing to a misunderstanding between Russia and Roumania respecting the proposed boundaries of Dobrudscha.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A Vienna despatch says 3,000 Montenegrins have joined the Insurgents in Herzegovina. There are indications of an intention to proclaim a Holy war in Bosnia.

A Vienna despatch says Caratheodori Pasha on Tuesday confidentially confessed his latest instructions were to insist upon fixing a limit to the Austrian occupation of the Turkish Provinces. He said, consequently he had no prospect but quitting Vienna if unsuccessful.

A Vienna despatch says the Porte has now given special instructions throughout the Provinces not to oppose the Austrian advance.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A Pera despatch says two delegates from the Rhodope Insurgents, have sent a memorial to Minister Layard, signed by the chiefs of 200 villages, declaring they will resist to the last man, the enforcement of the decision of the Berlin Congress.

OVER THE FALLS.

Death of Mr. Farmer, of the Queen's Own.

He is Caught in the Current and Swept Into Eternity.

By Telegraph to The Mail.]

CLIFTON, Ont., Aug. 7.—Arthur A. Farmer, Jr., who was a member of the Queen's Own Volunteers, was drowned last night in the Niagara river, while returning in a boat alone from Navy Island, where he had been to spend the day with some friends. The accident occurred at about 8 p.m. He was the son of Mr. A. A. Farmer, of Woodstock, and it will be remembered he was the volunteer who was shot in the face at the recent review in Montreal. He was only just recovering from his wound, and was here on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. G. H. Howard. The body has not been recovered.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CLIFTON, Aug. 7.—Arthur A. Farmer, a young man about 19 years of age, who belongs to Woodstock, Ont., and has been visiting his sister, Mrs. G. H. Howard, of this place, started yesterday afternoon and rowed from Chippewa to Navy Island, in a small row boat. He left the Island in the evening to return, and that was the last seen of him. Part of the boat and oars were found this afternoon below the Falls, which leads to the supposition that he must have been caught in the current and carried over the Falls. Every effort is being made here to recover the body, and men are watching the river all along.

DEATH OF DR. CONROY.

His Sudden Demise of Heart Disease at St. John's, Nfld.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—A despatch says that Bishop Conroy, the Apostolic Delegate, died at St. John's, Nfld., last night. He was born in Dundalk, County of Louth, Ireland, on the 1st January, 1833, was ordained priest by his Eminence Cardinal Patrizi in St. John's, Lateran, Rome, on 6th June, 1857. He was consecrated Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise by his Eminence Cardinal Cullen in St. Melo Cathedral, Longford, Ireland, on 11th April, 1871, and was appointed Apostolic Delegate to Canada 10th April, 1877.

HALIFAX, Aug. 7.—The announcement of the death of Bishop Conroy, the Delegate Apostolic, at St. John's, Nfld., this morning took Catholics by surprise. On Saturday night Archbishop Hannan had a telegram saying he had been seriously ill from congestion of the lungs, but was then convalescent. This morning the Archbishop received a message that the Delegate died suddenly of heart disease.

His Excellency, the Papal Delegate, was taken ill on Sunday night, July 7th, of inflammation of the kidneys and sore chest. During the following week the latter developed into congestion of the lungs. For several days previous to his death he was steadily gaining strength, and his medical attendants, Drs. Shea and Crowdy, considered his convalescence so marked that a speedy restoration to health was looked on as certain. It is believed that heart disease supervened and was the immediate cause of his death. Long continued overexertion, mental and bodily, caused constitutional prostration. He died at 6.45 p.m. on Sunday, Aug. 4th.

QUEBEC, Aug. 5.—The flags at the Archbishop's palace, Laval University, and the Parliament House are at half-mast, and in a few days a requiem mass and funeral service will be celebrated in the Basilica for the repose of the soul of the deceased prelate Mgr. Conroy.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

The U. S. Government About to Open Correspondence with Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 6.—Examination of the report of the Fisheries Commission has been made with a view of presenting the subject of the excessive award of five and a half millions fully and clearly to the attention of the British Government. Correspondence between the Governments will be commenced by Secretary Evarts.

Alleged Misappropriation.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—Criminal action has been instituted against Mr. Chas. Griffin, a prominent young stockbroker of St. Francois Xavier street, partner in the firm of C. G. Hobson & Co., on the charge of misappropriating a trust fund. It appears the Rev. J. F. Webster, of Grenville, South Carolina, consigned $21,124.30 to Mr. Griffin, as trustee, to be invested in Bank of Montreal stock. It is alleged the stock was never purchased as instructed, and that Mr. Griffin entered into a speculation from which he expected speedy and handsome returns, but which failed and lost him not only a quantity of his own funds, but also the whole of those entrusted to him. He was arrested yesterday afternoon by the High Constable. Griffin was formerly clerk in the Bank of Montreal.

Outrages by Tramps.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 3.—On Thursday two tramps stopped at a farmer's house, near Trenton, Henry County, and, after getting a good dinner from the farmer's wife, and learning that her husband wouldn't be home till evening, they suddenly seized her and outraged her, and left her insensible. They had stepped the cries of the farmer's little daughter by rolling her up tightly in a blanket. When unrolled, the child was nearly suffocated, and died in an hour. The neighbours are scouring the country.

BRATTLEBORO', Vt., Aug. 3.—A fourteen-year old adopted daughter of Hon. Ed. Crosby was brutally outraged by a tramp about eleven this morning, within a short distance of home. A handkerchief was drawn tightly over her mouth, suppressing her screams. A reward of $500 has been offered for the arrest of the villain.

It is calculated that there are at present over two thousand unemployed labourers in Quebec city.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

The British Pacific fleet will be reduced immediately.

Twenty bishops attended a soiree given by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

The Russian troops are returning to Russia to the number of 50,000 daily.

President MacMahon is seventy-one years old. He was born July 13th, 1807.

The London *Queen* says that the demand of the time is for women who can teach women.

English ladies of fashion now have their coronets or monograms embroidered on their shoes.

The Fenian Kelly was liberated from Mount Joy prison on Saturday on account of ill health.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, has gone to Cyprus for the London *Daily News*.

The Crown Prince Rodolph of Austria has abandoned his intention of visiting the Paris Exposition.

The London *Standard* announces in official form that there will be no dissolution of Parliament this year.

Dr. Mary Walker has been arrested in New York for the offence of being followed by a crowd of loafers.

The Roumanian army is expected to make a triumphal entry into Bucharest with Bulgarian trophies.

On the event of the Marquis of Lorne coming to Ottawa, it is said that a regiment of the Guards will be stationed at the capital.

Lord Beaconsfield is said to be a convert to the doctrines of Hahnemann, and employs a homœopathist as his private physician.

Mr. E. H. Harrington, of the Civil Service at Ottawa, fell down stairs at his residence this week, and received severe injuries on his head.

Lady Carington has surprised English fashionables by setting out on her honeymoon tour wearing for her travelling-dress a very simple print.

Steps are being taken in the counties of Lambton, Huron, and Middlesex, for the submission of the Prohibitory bill passed at the last session of Parliament.

The *Edinburgh Scotsman's* London correspondent says it is reported that Lord Dufferin will probably be requested to go to Asia Minor as British Commissioner.

Thomas Carlyle, speaking of Lord Beaconsfield lately, said:—"Either he has bewitched the Queen, or the Queen has bewitched him, or they have bewitched each other."

The Rev. Joseph P. Thompson writes from Berlin to the *Christian Union*:—"There are three much-abused men whom I still believe in: Beaconsfield, Beecher, and Grant."

Rev. J. C. Antliff, who has been assigned by the English Primitive Methodist Church to the Carlton street church, Mrs. Antliff, and three children arrived in Canada by the Moravian on Saturday.

Lord Dunraven is again in New York. He says the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as Lord Dufferin's successor in the Governor-Generalship of Canada was talked of a year before it was announced.

The father of the Church of Scotland is dead—the Rev. Alex. Campbell, of Weem, Perthshire. He was in the ninetieth year of his age, was ordained in 1820, and had been minister at Weem for fifty years.

Mr. Emerson has failed greatly in the last few years. When asked to [illegible] in a conversation lately, he [illegible] memory, and remarked that he did not trust himself to discuss a certain class of themes.

A Washington special says the Postmaster-General anticipates trouble with the railroads this summer, growing out of the reduction of the rates for carrying the mails. The rate is to be five per cent. less than last year.

Lord George Campbell, fourth son of the Duke of Argyll, and brother of the Marquis of Lorne, is about to follow in the footsteps of two of his brothers, and enter upon commercial life in connection with a city firm in London.

The New York *World* says Mr. James Gordon Bennett is negotiating for the purchase of the Union Dime Savings Bank building, 32nd street and Broadway, for the *Herald* and *Telegram*. It is valued at half a million dollars.

The London *Echo* states that owing to the prostrate condition of the cotton trade, Hornby & Son, of Brookhouse, Blackburn, largest mill-owners in the Blackburn District, have given a fortnight's notice to the operatives that they will close the mills.

Hoedel, the would-be assassin of Emperor William, is described as a fragile waif of misery, ragged and unkempt, yet with some measure of intelligence, and with enough fluency of speech and disregard of consequences to be dangerous.

A special from Cyprus says the fever is increasing at Nicosia, which place is unquestionably very unhealthy. General Wolseley and staff will go under canvas outside of the town on Tuesday because the Greek house owners demand such exorbitant rents.

A cable special says the election of Socialists in Germany at the recent elections is looked upon by the French Government as tending to greatly encourage the Commune, and the Workingmen's Congress announced for September 3rd has been prohibited.

Captain Fred. Burnaby, author of "A Ride to Khiva," is engaged to be married to a young lady of eighteen, a ward of the Irish Court of Chancery, and heiress, it is said, of $50,000 a year. The marriage will not take place immediately, as there are some legal matters to arrange.

The contract for the Georgian Bay branch was let this week to John Heney, of Ottawa, who has, it is understood, sold out to a company composed principally of Americans, the parties whose names appear being Messrs. Charlebois, of Montreal, and Flood, of Hunter's Falls, N. Y. The figure is $809,000.

A monument to Capt. Jonathan Walker, erected by Rev. Photius Fisk, of Greece, was unveiled at Muskegon, Mich., on Thursday. Walker was well-known as the man with a branded hand. The palm of his right hand was branded "S.S.," slave stealer, on account of having assisted in running fugitives into Canada in his vessel.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll sailed from New York on Saturday, with his wife and two daughters. He will return at the end of September and begin a lecture tour at once. He has been engaged for one hundred nights at $25,000 and expenses. The Colonel will deliver only literary lectures under this contract, and he goes to Scotland for the sole purpose of collecting materials for a lecture on Robert Burns, the poet.

The returns of the German elections show the Socialists polled 30,000 votes in Hamburg, 12,000 in Altona, 7,000 in Kiel, 12,000 in Breslau, 13,000 in Dresden, 14,000 in Leipsic, 11,000 in Ebberfeld, 10,000 in Nuremberg, 5,500 in Hanover, 4,000 in Frankfort, and 4,000 in Stuttgart. The latest returns indicate the election of 73 Conservatives, against 110 of the various Liberal parties, 67 Ultramontanes, and 3 Socialists.

A TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

How the Bravery of the Crew Saved the Allan Steamship Moravian.

MONTREAL, Aug 6.—The *Star* gives the following account of what was near being a terrible catastrophe to the Allan steamship Moravian in mid-ocean on her last voyage to Quebec on Monday, 29th ult. George Barclay, the boatswain, and Robt. Morris, the sailmaker, perceived smoke issuing from the forehold. The chief officer being on watch set to work at once, and got the tarpaulins taken off, when a volume of fire and smoke, with a sickening smell, presented itself. The hose being got ready, Sinclair was the first volunteer to go below, regardless of the danger, to direct the water on the burning compartment. He was not long down when he had to be dragged to the top almost to death from suffering. His place was immediately taken by Mr. Thompson, the first officer, who gallantly stood his ground until he was overcome also by the gases that had been generated. The engines were kept going, and water was poured down without cessation till the fire was got under control. So admirable was the discipline among the crew, that everything was done without confusion or disorder, and the cabin passengers all the time were quietly sleeping in their berths unconscious of being in such imminent danger. The steerage and intermediate passengers were aroused, the fire being close to their quarters, but were so assured that their terror did not amount to anything further than an immediate resort to prayer. Many who it was afterwards seen, had never offered a supplication before were the loudest and most demonstrative in their appeals in the face of the terrible danger that stared them in the face. One of the passengers said that a panic existed for a short time among the steerage passengers, that they took possession of the boats, and would not get out of them, but other passengers state that this was not the case, and that the covers were not taken off the boats during the trying ordeal. The fire was discovered between three and four o'clock a.m., but it is thought it had been smouldering from the time the ship left port the Thursday previously. It originated in one of the compartments in the lower hold among the woollen goods, and it is said that they must have contained a large quantity of oil, as the smell that was emitted was frightfully offensive. It is stated that had the flames not been subdued at the moment, they were a terrific explosion might have occurred, as the partition of the oil room, where a large quantity of oil was kept, was nearly burned through. If this had occurred nothing could have saved the ship from absolute destruction. A large quantity of the burning bales were thrown overboard, and the firehold was deluged to such an extent with water that a very considerable portion of the cargo will be seriously damaged, but to what actual extent has yet to be ascertained. The captain, officers, and crew acted throughout in a most praiseworthy manner, and the crew especially are entitled to the very highest reward for their courage and discipline. The passengers passed a resolution of thanks to the captain, and acknowledged the brave services of all under him. During the time of the fire it was blowing a gale of wind, the sea being so rough that there would have been a poor account of any boat that would have had to go out on it. Fortunately it was [illegible] being confined at present on the [illegible] Bay, commonly called James Bay, where a line produced due north from the head of Lake Temiscamingue would strike the said south shore, thence along the said south shore westerly to the mouth of Albany river, thence up the middle of the said Albany river and of the lakes thereon to the source of the said river on the head of Lake St. Joseph, thence by the nearest line to the easterly end of Lac Seul, being the head waters of English River, thence westerly through the middle of Lac Seul and the said English River to a point where the same will be intersected by a true meridional line drawn northerly from the international monument placed to mark the most north-westerly angle of the Lake of the Woods by the recent boundary commission, and thence due south, following the said meridional line to the said international monument, thence southerly and easterly, following upon the international boundary line between the British possessions and the United States of America into Lake Superior. But if a true meridional line drawn northerly from the said international boundary at the said most north-westerly angle of the Lake of the Woods, shall be found to pass to the west of where the English river empties into the Winnipeg river, then and in such case the northerly boundary of Ontario shall continue down the middle of the said English river to where the same empties into the Winnipeg river, and shall continue thence on a line drawn due west from the confluence of the said English river with the said Winnipeg river until the same will intersect the meridian above described, and thence due south, following the said meridional line to the said international monument, thence southerly and easterly, following upon the international boundary line between the British possessions and the United States of America into Lake Superior.

"Given under our hands at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this third day of August, 1878.

"(Signed), "ROBT. A. HARRISON,
"EDWD. THORNTON,
"F. HINCKS.

"Signed and published in the presence of
"(Signed, "THOMAS HODGINS,
"E. MONK."

The arbitrators and legal gentlemen who acted as counsel left for their respective homes to-night.

The Crops.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—Reports from every wheat-growing county in the State place the entire yield at 30,000,000 bushels—a crop without precedent in the State. The average yield per acre is 19 to 20 bushels. The quality is fully up to the average. The corn products have much improved. The oats are not up to the standard.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2.—President Keep has just returned from a trip over the North-Western road and all its tributaries. He carefully examined the crops, and says there will be as much business for the Chicago and North-Western in every article of grain, except wheat, as there was last year. The damage to the crops has been considerably overestimated.

Murder and Suicide.

WEST RANDOLPH, Aug. 3.—This morning Mike Winn, who lives near this village, murdered his wife and one child. The facts are that about four o'clock he got up and partially dressed himself, took a revolver, and shot his sleeping child, a babe of ten months. He then shot his wife, the ball taking effect in her left side. His eldest child, a boy about seven years, hearing the noise, came down stairs, when his father tried to kill him, but he escaped, and gave an alarm. The murderer then left the house and started for the hills. When he saw his pursuers close upon him, he shot himself and was found dead.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Award of the Commissioners.

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.—The Boundary Commission met in the Supreme Court Chambers at 11 o'clock this morning. The members are Sir Edward Thornton, Chief Justice Harrison, and Sir Francis Hincks. Only the two Commissioners first named were present this morning, and it was announced that owing to the absence of Sir Francis Hincks the hearing of argument would not be proceeded with until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Hon. Oliver Mowat and Mr. Thos. Hodgins, Q. C., L. L. D., were present on behalf of the Province of Ontario, and Mr. Hugh McMahon, Q. C., and Mr. Monk, Q. C., on behalf of the Dominion.

The Attorney-General will open the argument in the morning, and will be followed by Mr. Hodgins. Messrs. McMahon and Monk will then argue the case for the Dominion, after which the Attorney-General will reply.

The arbitrators present, Sir Edward Thornton and Chief Justice Harrison, occupy appartments in the Speakers' Chambers, while the counsel engaged have rooms for their use on the Senate side. It is expected that the argument will conclude on Saturday evening. Mr. Tyson, stenographic reporter for the Court of Queen's Bench, will take the argument in short hand.

The case is one which has required a great deal of research, being a continuation of the old struggle between the Hudson Bay Company and Canada. The limits assigned to the Province of Ontario by the British North America Act, 1867, sec. 6, are such part of the Province of Canada as at the passage of the Act formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada. The claim of the Dominion of Canada is that the meridianal line drawn due north from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, ascertained to be 89° 9m. 27sec. west, forms the western boundary of Ontario, and that the land's height of the northern water shed of the St. Lawrence is the northern boundary. The Government of Ontario contends that the western limit of that Province is the Rocky Mountains, that the north-western limit line lies north of the Saskatchewan, and that the north-easter line lies in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay. The claim of Ontario to extend the western limit of the Province to the Rocky Mountains rests upon the supposed title of France to that country as having been the first discoverers thereof. The argument will be largely historical in character, introducing the relations between the Hudson's Bay Company and England, and between France and the French traders. It is also contended by the Dominion that while the Dominion was purchasing this territory, Ontario never made any claim to it, and is now stopped from setting up that its western boundary extends beyond the meridian passing through the point of junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, north of the United States and south of the Hudson's Bay territories.

The Premier will entertain the members of the Boundary Commission and the counsel and Lieut.-General Sir E. Selby Smyth at dinner to-morrow night.

The Arbitrators have announced their award as follows:—

"To all whom these presents shall come, the undersigned having been appointed by the Governments of Canada and Ontario as arbitrators to determine the northerly and westerly boundary of the Province of Ontario, do hereby determine and decide that the following are and shall be such boundaries of the said Province, namely:—

[illegible]

"Given under our hands at Ottawa, this 1st day of August, 1878.

"(Signed) "EDWARD CARTER,
"EDWARD BARNARD,
"To the Committee of Citizens in re Murphy, prosecutor."

The Montreal Troubles.

OSHAWA, July 31.—Last night a public meeting was held in the Drill Shed to give expression to public opinion with reference to the Montreal troubles. Before the meeting a procession of several hundred headed by the band of the 34th Battalion marched through the principal streets, and then to the drill shed, where a very large and respectable meeting was assembled. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. H. Grierson, J. P., and the following gentlemen occupied seats on the platform:—Rev. Messrs. Hogg, Miller, and J. S. Clarke, and Messrs. E. Carswell, Jno. Cowan, Hamlin, Fielding, Larke, and McMillan. The following resolutions were spoken to by nearly all on the platform and carried unanimously:—

"*Resolved*—That the spirit of Christian religion is peace and good will to all, and in a country such as ours dependent for the increase of its population on all nationalities and creeds it is in the highest degree important that this pacific spirit be cultivated and perpetuated.

"*Resolved*—That we Protestants of the Province of Ontario regarding as we do our Catholic fellow citizens who form a minority of the population, as possessing the same civil and religious rights with ourselves, cannot but regard the conduct of the Catholic majority of the Province of Quebec as expressed by the recent acts, and especially by the conduct of Mayor Beaudry of Montreal as tyrannical and oppressive, and we hereby express our utter disapprobation of the manner in which the rights of consc