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352 Gov Gen Secretary

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

Cyprus Taken Possession of by England.

EXCITEMENT IN BOSNIA

BISMARCK ON THE CONGRESS.

Lord Salisbury on the Treaty Results.

Return of Lord Beaconsfield to London.

GREAT POPULAR OVATION

The Times Glorifies the British Premier.

"A Singularly Successful Minister and Statesman."

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, July 12.

PARIS, July 11.— Advices from New Caledonia report an uprising of the natives and the massacre of 125 whites by Bonloupari, who also captured two military stations. Col. Pasedas has been killed.

SATURDAY, July 13.

Mr. Baring, of the British legation, took possession of the Island of Cyprus to-day in the name of Great Britain.

There seems to be no really serious dissatisfaction at the step England has taken regarding Turkey. The scare in France about Cyprus, it is stated, is by no means so great among the general public as among professional politicians.

The Manchester *Guardian's* Paris special states positively that Mr. Waddington has the strictest guarantees of English respect for French rights in Syria and Egypt.

A *Times* Paris special says it may be confidently predicted that as in the case of the Suez Canal purchase the present irritation against England will be very short-lived.

Considerable anxiety has been excited about Lord Beaconsfield's illness since it is known his private physician has gone to him. The latest news from Berlin, however, reports the Premier better.

A Berlin despatch says in consequence of opposition by Prince Gortschakoff the demolition of the fortifications of Batoum has not been made obligatory upon Russia, but only implied in the designation of Batoum as a commercial port.

The Treaty of Berlin is to be printed on parchment and in antique type. Each power will receive a copy signed by all the plenipotentiaries.

A despatch from Vienna says the Mohammedan excitement in Bosnia is increasing and everything forebodes disturbances.

A Vienna special says the negotiations between Austria and the Porte are progressing favourably. The Turks are to withdraw from the Provinces, according to a settled plan, and the fortifications and strong positions are to be surrendered.

A clause relative to Greece, which will oblige Turkey immediately to take her claims into serious consideration, and a clause authorizing Austrian occupation were inserted in the Treaty. All the plenipotentiaries leave Berlin on Saturday and Sunday.

The Cypriotes received the news of the intended occupation of their island by the English with enthusiastic joy, and have telegraphed their thanks to England.

PARIS, July 12.—The uprising of the Bolowpori tribe in New Caledonia is due to offences by a few of the Communistic convicts against women of this tribe.

The Governor of New Caledonia has informed the Government by telegraph, of the revolt of the natives, and reports that he is master of the situation. The Minister of Marine replied that reinforcements would be immediately sent from Saigon, France.

MONDAY, July 15.

Bismarck, in a speech closing the Congress, on Saturday, declared he did not hesitate to affirm that this Congress deserved well of Europe. The plenipotentiaries would have the consciousness of having, as far as possible, restored and assured peace. He entertained a firm hope that the European understanding would remain durable, and that the cordial relations established among the plenipotentiaries would consolidate the good relations between their Governments. Bismarck incidentally remarked his health was such that he had scarcely hoped to preside over the Congress until its conclusion. Andrassy started for Vienna on Saturday, and Beaconsfield left to-day.

WEDNESDAY, July 17.

LONDON, July 16.—An official despatch from the Marquis of Salisbury to the Ministers who remained in London, dated Berlin, the 13th, is published. Lord Salisbury says the modifications obtained at the Congress are very large and affect almost all the articles of the treaty; they have recovered a large territory for the Sultan, and tend to assure the stability and independence of Turkey. The despatch combats the allegation that the Government had abandoned the policy indicated in Salisbury's circular of April 1st. For this purpose it compares, point by point, the policy indicated by the circular with the decisions adopted by the Congress. The comparison shows that the object of British policy, namely, the prevention of Russian preponderance, has been substantially attained. Lord Salisbury especially points to the fact that the pecuniary indemnity has been altogether excluded from the Treaty of Berlin. The result of the declaration made by the Russians in Congress that they would neither claim territory in lieu of indemnity nor prejudice the claims of other creditors is that the payment of the indemnity is postponed to an indefinitely remote period.

Lord Salisbury concludes "whether use will be made of this probably last opportunity obtained for Turkey by the interposition of the powers, and particularly by England, depends on the sincerity with which the Turkish statesmen now address themselves to the duties of good Government and reform."

LONDON, July 16.—At four o'clock the vicinity of Charing Cross and Trafalgar Square was packed with people. Passage in the West Strand and Whitehall even for pedestrians was blocked. The Charing Cross Hotel and the houses on either side of the way to Downing street, were covered with flags and decorations. Many American flags were observed, including a fine display from the American Exchange, opposite the Charing Cross Hotel. Carriages of the nobility arrived in numbers from the direction of Pall Mall, and each was received with cheers. The reserved seats in the station were filled. The ladies were in gala costume, and the scene was very brilliant.

Lord Beaconsfield alighted at Charing Cross station at 4.50. After a brief hand-shaking, Lord Beaconsfield and Lord and Lady Salisbury entered their carriage. As they drove along the West Strand there was one continuous cheer and showers of bouquets from the crowd and houses. The crowd followed the carriage cheering and throwing flowers all the way to Downing stteet.

When Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury arrived at Dover they were enthusiastically cheered. In replying to the address of the Mayor, Lord Beaconsfield said he was much touched at this cordial greeting. The nation, he said, was equally indebted to Lord Salisbury. He hoped the result of the Congress would insure the prosperity of England and the peace of Europe. Lord Beaconsfield, in concluding, said:—"We have bought peace with honour, and I hope the prosperity of England will follow." The crowds were so dense it was almost impossible for the carriage or the party to proceed to the railway station, where the train was taken to London.

After reaching his Downing street residence, Lord Beaconsfield, in response to repeated calls from the crowd, appeared at the window and thanked them for his reception. He said Lord Salisbury and himself had brought back peace, but peace he hoped with honour, such as would satisfy the Sovereign and country.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial, says; "Lord Beaconsfield will be welcomed in London as the chief actor in one of the most honourable triumphs in the modern diplomacy of England. To the fame of a distinguished statesman he has added that of a singularly successful foreign Minister, and it would be hard to say what greater distinction can remain for him."

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

LONDON, July 17.—Lord Salisbury in his official despatch from Berlin on the 11th inst., to the Ministry in London, which is now published, quotes the following from his circular of the 1st April. The separate and individual operation of the clauses of the San Stefano Treaty whether defensible or not is not that which should engage the most earnest attention of the signatory powers. Their combined effect, in addition to the results upon the Greek populations and upon the balance of maritime power which have been already pointed out, is to depress almost to the point of entire subjection the political independence of the Government of Constantinople. It cannot be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude that that Government should be so closely pressed by political outposts of a greatly superior power that its independent action or even existence is almost impossible."

To these three cardinal objections, says the present circular, the Congress of Berlin supplied an entire remedy. The Greek populations no longer fall within the boundaries of an autonomous Slav principality and all Russian influence has been removed to a distance from the shores of the Ægean sea. The same territorial arrangements have the effect of attaining the essential aim, which, in their recent negotiations, her Majesty's Government had in view, viz., the independent existence and actions of the Government of Constantinople. The political out-posts of Russian power have been pushed back to the regions beyond the Balkans, and its opportunities for establishing influence in reduced Bulgaria have been materially diminished. The Sultan's dominions has been provided with a defensible frontier far removed from his capital. The interposition of Austrian power between the two independent Slav states, while it withdraws from him no territory of strategetical or financial value, offers him security against renewed aggression on their part which no other possible arrangement could have furnished. Rich and extensive provinces have been restored to his rule, at the same time that careful provision against future misgovernment has been made, which will, it may be hoped, assure their loyalty and prevent the recurrence of the calamities which have brought the Ottoman power to the verge of ruin. Arrangements of a different kind, but having the same end in view, have provided for the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan security for the present and hope of prosperity and stability in the future.

THE DOG DAYS.

Reports from Various Points in Ontario.

It would seem that the wave of heat which, according to the authorities, is moving across the continent, reached this Province yesterday. The temperature in this city was almost unbearable, but fortunately no cases of sunstroke occurred. The maximum temperature in the shade, as recorded at the Observatory, was 95.2 at three o'clock in the afternoon. At 6 a.m. it was 72°, at 8 a.m., 80°, and at 2 p.m., 94°. The highest temperature ever recorded in Toronto was in August 24th, 1854, when the shade heat was 99.2. In July of the same year 98° was recorded as the maximum shade temperature. The following is the record for the past five days, as compared with the corresponding dates last year:—

	1878.	1877.
July 13	80	71
14	87.7	77
15	76.7	87
16	85.9	89
17	95.2	84

HIGHEST READINGS IN ONTARIO.

The following were the highest readings in the shade yesterday at the points named:—

Woodstock	94	Peterboro'	97
Ingersoll	103	Brantford	97
Belleville	95	Stratford	100
Port Hope	94	St. Catharines	94
Dundas	101	Seaforth	102
Cobourg	90	Sarnia	98
Bracebridge	90	Oshawa	92
Ottawa	93	St. Mary's	96
Kingston	92	Orillia	95
Whitby	95	Collingwood	82
Barrie	102	Galt	92
Lindsay	96	Windsor	92
Hamilton	103	St. Thomas	98
Napanee	98	Cornwall	95
Brampton	95	Guelph	98
Kincardine	96	Chatham	97
Owen Sound	100	London	95

SUNSTROKES, &C., YESTERDAY.

John Connolly, of Amherstburg, was sunstruck; not fatally.

There were several cases of sunstroke at London, but none fatal.

A man named Wm. Martin, while out in his field this morning near Arthur Village, was sunstruck. Medical aid was promptly summoned, and the sufferer is recovering.

Two or three cases of sunstroke are reported from Hamilton, one being that of a man who was going to the Palace to attend Coup's Show, and was suddenly attacked with dizziness. He was carried into a store, and in a short time was taken home. At Mr. Gartshore's establishment four men fell victims to the heat, and had to leave off work. This was also the case in other manufactories.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne passed off quietly in Ireland.

The Mennonites have sowed eighteen thousand acres in Manitoba this year.

The Treasury will to-morrow call for the redemption of an additional five millions of 5-20's.

A meeting will be shortly held in London to form a new benevolent society called the Knights of the Maccabees of the world.

Crop reports from Kansas state that the wheat yield will be 25 bushels to the acre, oats 50 bushels; corn, fruit, and other crops promise well.

A by-law granting four thousand dollars in aid of the Whitby and Bobcaygeon extension railway was carried at Dunsfordville this week by a good majority.

Mr. St. Leger Herbert, of Ottawa, goes to Cyprus with Sir Garnet Wolseley. Mr. Herbert was, up to a recent date, connected with the staff of the Governor General.

The American telephone is in full blast between the Exposition and Versailles. The police continue arresting journalists at the Exposition for making memorandums.

The Orange demonstrations throughout the United Kingdom were quiet, except at Wishaw, Scotland, where the military were called out, and about 50 persons injured.

The *Daily News* understands that the Opposition leaders have decided to oppose the policy of the Anglo-Turkish convention, and to take the sense of Parliament on the subject.

It is authoritatively reported that the Porte is about to grant to an English company a concession for a commercial and strategical railway from Messina to Diarbekir and Erzeroum.

M. Waddington brings to Paris from Berlin a written assurance that England will not take any independent action in regard to Egypt. France obtains no other benefits, as reported by some French newspapers.

Saturday was the hottest day of the season at St. Louis. Thirty cases of sunstroke were reported at the city dispensary and hospital during the day. Sixteen deaths occurred from this cause alone, and twenty-two burials.

A great fire is raging throughout a large district of Thessaly. The village of Sophiades is partly burned. The harvest is totally destroyed. The fire began at numerous distant points, and is undoubtedly the work of incendiaries.

Sir John Astley, the sporting baronet, at the opening dinner of the Kempton Park Club, offered to "bet anybody £10" that he was right when somebody dissented from him, or to have twenty minutes with them outside if they preferred it.

Miss Cecilia Mary Tennyson, the neice of the Poet Laureate, was married on the 2nd of July, at the parish church of St. Giles, Oxford, England, to the Rev. R. W. M. Pope, B. D., Divinity Lecturer of Worcester College and curate of St. Giles.

In the Imperial House of Commons this week, a motion of Mr. Mitchell Henry, the member for Galway County, for the appointment of a Royal Commission on the treatment of prisoners, was rejected by 35 to 101. The motion was made in consequence of the death of the Fenian McCarthy.

Wicked gossips say that the Crown Princess of Germany encouraged her brother, the Duke of Connaught, to fall in love with Prince Frederick Charles' daughter, so as to keep the young lady from marrying the Crown Princess's own son, who is shortly to visit America.

Despatches from various points along the Southern Union railway show that the severe storms, with the intense heat of the week, have reduced the prospects of the wheat and oat crop about one-third by rust, lodging, and shrinkage. The points heard from cover a distance of 200 miles west of the Mississippi.

Charles Marvin, the copying clerk in the Treaty Department of the Foreign Office, charged with stealing a copy of the Salisbury-Schouvaloff agreement, and furnishing it to the London *Globe*, has been discharged, the judge declaring that the evidence for the prosecution afforded no ground for the committal of the accused.

It is intended that Cyprus shall be permanently garrisoned by a small body of European troops, to be supplemented by local militia organized by the officers accompanying General Wolseley. The stay of the Indian troops in the island is temporary. Wolseley is expected at Malta on Wednesday. He starts thence for Cyprus on the 20th with the transports conveying the troops.

The *Times*, in an editorial summing up the labors of Congress, says:—"It has made changes which transform an empire, has removed long-standing causes of discontent, has pacified, we may hope, provinces torn by dissension and misrule and placed barriers between rival forms of implacable bigotry; has stopped many avenues of foreign intrigue; and if it has abridged the power of the Porte it has given peace to Europe."

Rev. Mr. Grogan, of Cleveland, O., who addressed the London Orangemen on the 12th, is reported by the *Herald* to have said:—"In the United Stated the Orangemen have fought Popery, and, on one occasion kept the Catholics in large numbers at bay. The next Sabbath he was in the Catholic quarter and counted no less than forty funerals. What caused them he knew not. 'But you Orangemen should go and do likewise!' (Loud applause.)"

The intense heat of the past week still continues at St. Louis, in fact, it increases one or two degrees daily, and has become really frightful. The number of prostrations Monday reached fully 150, between forty and fifty of which were fatal. An extra force had been provided at the city dispensary and was hard at work all day, and the skill and energy of all were taxed to the utmost. A large number of cases were those of persons overcome in their own homes or places of business, and include people of all classes of society, embracing men, women, and children. There are no signs of the abatement of the heat and most serious apprehensions are felt by all classes of people for the result.

Bob Ingersoll cleared more money last season for the number of lectures he delivered than any other man on the lecture platform. Each lecture paid him, on an average, $200—his regular pay being $250 per lecture.

The German Emperor's physicians ascribe his Majesty's relatively slow progress towards recovery to the great loss of blood and appetite, to the shock to his system, and to mental depression. His power of locomotion is small. His hands are helpless, and he can only eat with assistance.

Stanley takes no exercise, drinks nothing but tea, writes from morning until night upon a little African stool about eight inches high, at a table less than two feet in height, and has a tremendous litter of books, papers and maps in his apartment, which he will not allow to be moved, even to be dusted.

Kearney, the San Francisco socialist, speaks with a rich Irish brogue. In a wild harangue, the other day, on the conduct of the managers of a collapsed savings bank, he said to the fleeced depositors: "We are dealing, gentlemen, with thieves who, if the constitution of California were printed on a beefsteak would eat it."

Charles Roberts, *alias* Chambers, *alias* Daniel, *alias* Palmer, a clever English pickpocket, has been taken by the French police and sent up for a six-years' term. He would not allow his photograph to be taken, defeating the operators by grimaces and facial contortions, giving as his reason that he did not want his portrait to be seen in England and to have his old associates still at liberty and the officers he had eluded say, "There's that fool Robers who got captured by a frog-eating Frenchman."

THE MONTREAL DISTURBANCES

Tanneries Shooting Affair.

THE 53RD BATTALION.

The Correspondence Between Mr. Mackenzie and Mayor Beaudry on the Peace Measures.

MONTREAL, July 15.—The chief topic of conversation in the city to-day has been the shooting of the Irish lads by the 53rd Battalion on Saturday afternoon. Henri Hebert, a lad employed as a messenger on the Grand Trunk, boarded the train some distance before it arrived at the place where the shots were fired. He says he did not see any cause for the troops to fire. The 53rd and 54th Battalions, from Richmond and Sherbrooke, were on board, the former occupying the rear cars. It is said that an officer and a private stood on the platforms between these cars holding up an Orange scarf, and that handkerchiefs of an Orange colour were displayed from the windows. In opposition to this statement there is the testimony of three or four gentlemen who saw the train coming into the Tanneries junction, who state most emphatically that no colours of a party character were shown. One report has it that a soldier made fun of a lacrosse player who was dressed in green tights, and that the crowd resented this by firing volleys of stones, which were kept up some time before the soldiers retaliated. This is contradicted by others, who affirm that the troops fired before any provocation was given them. Three persons were shot, but none of them seriously. A young lad named German Rolland, living at Cote St. Paul, was struck by two bullets in the hip, producing nasty wounds. Dr. Lachapelle is in attendance. C. W. Payette, employed as an operator on the Grand Trunk, who was one of the lacrosse players, received a small revolver shot in the thigh, the ball being afterwards extracted by a doctor. A little boy named Wm. Whelan, of St. Gabriel farm, was merely grazed on the breast by a ball, and one of the volunteers in the train sustained a severe gash on the head from a stone. It is reported by some and denied by others that the officers, instead of trying to restrain their men, ordered them to fire, and in fact fired themselves. Between thirty and forty revolver shots were fired altogether. A sergeant fired his rifle, the ball entering a shed in St. Ferdinand street a considerable distance off. The chief of police and Mayor of St. Henri were immediately informed of what had taken place, and the following telegrams were despatched severally to the Mayors of St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, and Sherbrooke:—

"ST. HENRI, July 13.—Sherbrooke troops passing through Tanneries shot and wounded people. General Smythe ordered colonel to arrest the guilty men. Please use your authority as Mayor to secure their arrest.

(Signed) "JOS. LENOIR, "Mayor of St. Henri."

"July 13.—Stop the military train going to Sherbrooke. Soldier shot a person while passing at the Tanneries, who is badly wounded. Answer if train is stopped, when particulars will be given.

(Signed), "Z. BENOIT, "Chief of Police."

In reply to this Mr. G. C. Dessault, Mayor of St. Hyacinthe, answered that the train had just passed, and he had no authority to stop it. Similar replies were afterwards received from Richmond and Sherbrooke.

AN OFFICER'S STATEMEFT.

An officer of the 53rd battalion makes the following statement: After leaving Bonaventure station the men were subjected to vile and abusive threats at several points. On passing the Tanneries a perfect shower of pistol shots and stones were fired into the train from both sides. The men sprang to arms, but were forcibly prevented by the officers from firing into the roughs. Great excitement prevailed and some one evidently attempted to stop the train that they might get out and punish the cowards that fired into the train. The bell-rope was broken in the attempt. Many volunteers saw stones hurled at the train and also saw several persons with revolvers taking deliberate aim and firing at the volunteers in the cars. One man on the lacrosse ground levelled a short rifle and fired, the ball coming in at an open window, one of ourofficers having a narrow escape. Others were seen at the open windows of houses along the track resting the revolvers and firing.

Col. Ibbotson yesterday called a meeting of his officers to ascertain the facts, and they also stated most positively that not a single shot was fired by their men, and that they did not see a shot fired, although the rattle of shots and stones against the train was quite audible. Eight balls, I learn from an official, were found in one car, besides stones. Several civilians were on board as far as St. Lambert. They may have fired, but it is possible those injured were struck in the cross-firing of the ruffians themselves.

DEPOSITION OF ONE OF THE INJURED BOYS.

Rolland, one of the boys who was shot, has made the following deposition:—

"On the afternoon of the 13th of July, 1878, deponent, in company with several other boys, was playing lacrosse in a field adjoining the Tanneries Junction. At about four o'clock a special train came up filled with volunteers, who were on their way east. They were shouting and waving Orange emblems, revolvers, and rifles out of the windows of the carriages. 'Three cheers for the Young Britons' was heard amid the shouting. The boys in the field took fright at the ruffianly display of partyism. Deponent in getting over the fence was shot in the back, while several shots were fired into the midst of the crowd. The boys had not made the least sign of provocation, being in fact too frightened to do so."

Depositions have also been made by J. O'Shaughnessy, J. Patenaude, and H. Herbert that the volunteers fired a volley at the boys. Herbert, who is a messenger of the Grand Trunk Railway, swore:—

"I saw the train of volunteers going east, and I heard an officer tell the men to take their revolvers in their hands and be ready to fire. One of the men wanted to fire at a man who was lying near the bridge, but the officer prevented him. I was standing in the last car, and I heard a volunteer say that he would shoot the first ——— that fired a stone at the train. The man belonged to the 53rd Batt. I saw an officer fire a revolver in the air. I did not see any stones thrown at the train. I saw several shots fired, and can identify the officer who fired it."

AN ENQUIRY ON FOOT.

Judge Coursol has been commissioned by General Smyth to make an investigation into the affair, and Detective Lafor is engaged in working up evidence. The Catholics are terribly incensed at the affair and unsparing in their denunciations of the volunteers. The *Post* has a violent article in which it says: "The uniformed ruffians of the 53rd Batt. left Montreal like howling bullies in disgrace. Baulked in wreaking their vengeance upon men, they shot at little boys whose only crime was 'wearing of the green.' The poor boys were playing at lacrosse and in festive joy sported green sashes around their waists. Little dreaming that the hell-hounds of fanaticism were passing by, the boys played on, thinking of goals and flags, of sport and joy and not of murder; but things in uniform, not soldiers, not volunteers, nay, not men, saw the emblem of their wrath and fired, yes fired at these boys and all because of the little green sashes which encircled these little fellows' waists." The *Post* demands that the corps be disbanded.

ATTACKS ON VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteers are just now meeting with harsh treatment at the hands of the Catholic mob. Yesterday a gang of men, who seemed to be organized under a leader, attacked one of the men of A Battery near the market, on St. Lawrence street. The soldier was perfectly cool and collected, telling the mob that his sword was given him for service, and, if they did not let him alone, he would use it on some of them. He finally got away without hindrance. On Saturday night six volunteers, while returning to Point St. Charles, were met by a mob at Wellington bridge, who assaulted them with stones. One of the six was struck on the head, receiving a severe wound. Henry Gillard, a volunteer, was assaulted by rowdies on Lagauchetiere street. The police of Gain street station found the unfortunate man and got Dr. Banchard to dress his wounds. A couple of gunners of Stevenson's battery were proceeding along St. Joseph street on Saturday evening when three loafers accosted them as "Orange ———" etc. One of the gunners drew his sword as one of the men came to close quarters, and the other gunner drew and cocked his revolver ordering the assailants off. A party of the 6th Fusiliers was stoned on Craig street on Saturday evening, but though the stones flew thickly the men escaped unhurt. Application is about to be made to the Government for the formation of a Catholic battalion in the city. Capt. Kirwin made a similar application last winter and was refused on the ground of economy.

HACKETT'S FUNERAL ANNIVERSARY.

The question of the dedication of a memorial to the late Thomas Lett Hackett has been relegated to the consideration of the Orangemen of Ontario and Quebec outside of Montreal, the County Lodge declining, under the circumstances in which some of its members are placed, to identify itself with a public demonstration until the legal proceedings are terminated. The *Post* warns the civil authorities to be on guard to-morrow in the event of an Orange demonstration being made.

It is rumoured that the Orangemen who were arrested on the 12th intend suing the Mayor for damages for false imprisonment.

The five hundred special constables will to-morrow be paid $1 each. The City Council is likely to repudiate the payment of the city corps for services on the 12th. The outside corps will have to be paid by the Local Government. Mr. Joly has established a precedent for this, by paying the Montreal volunteers who were ordered to Quebec at the time of the recent riot there.

The Orangemen have issued an invitation to Protestants to subscribe to the fund for testing the legality of the arrests on the 12th.

By request of Col. Bacon, Mr. R. Gardner, J.P., accompanied the "A" battery as far as Lachine this morning in case any disturbance should occur as they passed through the canal. No trouble, however, arose.

MONTREAL, July 16.—The following is the correspondence between the Premier and the Mayor in relation to the preservation of the peace on the 12th of July:—

"OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA.

"OTTAWA, June 18, 1878.

"DEAR SIR,—I feel very great anxiety about the maintenance of the peace in Montreal on the occasion of the Orange celebration in that city on the 12th prox., and would be glad to know what measures you propose to adopt to secure the preservation of order on that day. Of course I am quite aware that the maintenance of order is in the hands of the local authorities, but I am desirous of aiding, as far as the law permits the Federal Government to do so, and perhaps you will not seriously object to my expressing my opinion to you personally as to what I think it would be advisable to do. I have observed lately a communication in the public newspapers from the authorities of the Orange Society in Montreal, which states that if you would guarantee their protection on their march through a portion of the city to church, none of the organization referred to would go out of the city for assistance. It is to be regretted that any portion of the community should feel it desirable to have party processions, and of course I would much prefer in this case if the parties interested felt disposed to dispense with their processions. They, however, are disposed to claim the right which all persons possess of appearing in this way in the public streets, and I cannot help thinking that it would be a wise course for the authorities of the city to let it be understood that in the exercise of such they will be protected. I had communication with some representatives of the Orange body when lately in Toronto, and I pressed upon them the advisability of their remaining at home instead of going to Montreal on the 12th July. I feel quite certain that if you felt at liberty to adopt the course I have indicated, you would have no strangers in your city on that day, and the intensity of the public interest which centres upon the possible events of the day would be relaxed, and the proceedings would be looked upon as the ordinary proceedings which often take place on such occasions in other localities. In any case, I will be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience if you are disposed to consider my representations or advice.

"Yours faithfully,

(Signed) "A. MACKENZIE.

"His Worship Mayor BEAUDRY, Montreal."

"MONTREAL, 21st June, 1878.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter dated the 18th inst. reached me only this morning on my return from Quebec, where I had to attend the Legislative Council. This will explain the delay in answering it. In view of the imminent danger which seems to threaten our city, I cannot conceal my satisfaction at hearing of your desire to aid as far as the law permits the Federal Government to do so in the maintenance of order; and allow me to add that your suggestions are received by me with all the respect and consideration they deserve. I shall therefore avail myself of this opportunity to submit to your kind attention a few observations. The local authorities have the necessary power to preserve the peace within the limits of the city and amongst its own citizens, but the real danger comes evidently from the large number of persons who declare their intention of coming from other Provinces into Montreal to impose upon a large portion of its citizens a demonstration which is most distasteful to them. Last year thousands of men fully armed invaded our city, and this year the newspapers of a neighbouring Province have intimated that we shall be again visited by a much larger number. In such an emergency, I would ask, have we not a right to be protected by the Federal Government against attacks coming from outside, not only of our city, but of our Province? If we judge by our sad experience of last year, these men will certainly come all armed in violation of the Federal Act promulgated during last session. Whose duty is it to see that the law in that respect be rigorously enforced? I would humbly submit that this is not a mere municipal affair and that it is incumbent upon the Federal authorities to take all the necessary measures to prevent a violation of the law. Now, dear sir, allow me to offer a few remarks on the desirability of protecting with all the power vested in the municipal authorities the Orange Association in the intended demonstration. If, as they pretend, they form a legal society like any other that is in the habit of walking in the streets, of course they are entitled to the fullest protection; but if they have not the same character, if on the contrary they are prohibited by a positive statute, then what would be the justification of magistrates or justices of the peace or other officials who would undertake to countenance their proceedings? In connection with this question, be kind enough to allow me to refer to the following statutes, 2nd Vic., 2nd chap., 8, 36, Consolidated Statutes L. C., chap. 10, 29 Vic., chap. 46. The first statute above mentioned is based nearly word for word on the Imperial Statute 39, George III., chap. 79. I am advised that in section 6 of 2nd Vic. 2, chap. 8, several of the distinctive features constituting "an illegal combination or confederacy" are applicable to the Orange Association. Should that interpretation be the correct one, what do you think I ought to do? Did I not fear to trespass upon your kindness, I would respectfully suggest that the opinion of the law officers of the Dominion be solicited on the statutes quoted. Thus the pretensions of the parties could be settled, and the present difficulty greatly lessened. In conclusion, allow me to assure you of my determination to do my duty within the limits of the law, and that I will receive with gratitude and very sincere thanks any observations you may please address to me in answer to the above.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"J. L. BEAUDRY,

"Mayor.

"Office of the Minister of Public Works, Canada."

"OTTAWA, July 3, 1878.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 21st June in reply to mine of the 18th, respecting the anticipated proceedings on the 12th July, was received during my absence from Ottawa. I now propose to refer to one or two points which you mention in your letter as having given you some trouble. You state that the local authorities have the necessary power to preserve the peace within the limits of the city, and amongst its own citizens, but the real danger comes evidently from the large number of persons who declare their intention of coming from other Provinces into Montreal to impose upon a large portion of its citizens a demonstration which is most distasteful to them, and you ask if in such an emergency you have not a right to be protected by the Federal Government against attacks coming from the outside. In reply, I have to say that it makes no difference whatever in regard to the legal or moral obligations imposed upon the local or Provincial authorities if there should be any rioting, where the rioters may come from, as the magistrates of another Province cannot follow their citizens into the Province of Quebec, and the Federal Government have no power whatever under the law to interfere with the execution of the law, in Provinces, relating to the peace. In this connection you refer to the Act of last session, entituled an Act for the Better Prevention of Crimes of Violence in Certain Parts of Canada; but you will observe by reading this Act that it confers no power whatever upon the Federal Government, though in any district which is proclaimed under the Act by the Federal Government, extensive powers are conferred upon the magistrates, constables and peace officers for the disarming of any parties, and the summary dealing with offenders against the provisions of the Act. As you are aware the City of Montreal and the County of Hochelaga were sometime ago proclaimed under this Act, and therefore the local authorities are entrusted with all the powers which that Act confers. The next matter to which you refer is the legal existence of the Orange Association, and you state you are advised that the Act, 2nd Vic., chap. 8, sec. 6, and the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, chap. 10, and 29 Vic., chap. 46, should be construed as showing that the Orange Association is an illegal combination or confederacy, you ask me, should that interpretation be a correct one—what I think you ought to do. You suggest that the opinion of the law officers of the Dominion be solicited on the statutes quoted. With regard to this I have to state that the law officers of the Dominion have no right to give advice to the Provincial authorities. That rests with the Attorney-General of the Province interested. But I do not think it is material whether your interpretation of the statutes in question be the correct one or not. Even in the event of the Orange Association being, as you designate it, an illegal confederacy, that would in no way relieve you as Mayor or the magistrates and peace officers of the city from the protecting them individually as citizens. Individuals who happen to belong to the association in question have the same right to assemble together for the purpose of walking in public in procession that any other parties have. This would not interfere with any prosecution instituted by the local authorities for belonging to an illegal combination and the imposition of any penalty provided by such Acts. Their general rights as citizens remain, however, intact; and it is the absolute right of every citizen to walk the public streets, and this may be exercised by them individually or together, and the mere fact that every person in a collection of persons walking together happens to belong to an illegal association, or to several illegal associations, does not render unlawful his act of walking the public streets alone or in company, and there is no Act that I am aware of prohibiting such processional walking. I cannot help, therefore, urging you with all the energy I possess to lose no time in making the most vigorous preparations in your power for maintaining the public peace. I feel confident that if you, yourself, and the other magistrates combined, intimate in some way to the public that parties in the exercise of their rights will be protected, you will have no irruption from a distance, and you have the power under the Act to require all parties coming by trains to the city some days before the 12th, to be searched and disarmed, as well as to disarm all parties in the city itself, who are likely to cause trouble. If it is known that such vigorous steps will be taken by yourself and the magistracy of the city, I have no doubt you will get over the occasion without any difficulty. I have also to ask that you should consider what force may be necessary, and make a requisition either upon the Lieut.-General in command at Ottawa, or upon the Deputy Adjutant-General, as you deem best, at as early a day as possible, and I will see that the troops immediately in the pay of the Dominion, as well as some other volunteer regiments, are available for the preservation of the peace.

"I am,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed), "A. MACKENZIE.

"To his Worship Mayor BEAUDRY, Montreal."

Referring to this correspondence, the Montreal *Post* of this evening says:—"We are glad the Premier has shown his cards, and he may depend that the Catholics of Canada will not forget it to him. His letters to the Mayor are violent requests to 'protect' an illegal society, a society that transgresses upon the laws of the Province of Quebec, and which insults the vast majority of the population. Before these letters appeared, we had some confidence in Mr. Mackenzie, but now we see that they are all tarred with the same brush. He deprives us of the use of arms; he eagerly furnishes troops to 'protect' an illegal society, and he urges the Mayor of Montreal to trample upon the laws of the Province in order, as it appears to us, to make a little political capital for the Reform party."

MONTREAL, July 16.—No demonstration was attempted by the Orangemen to-day, and none will be until a legal decision is obtained on the test case now before the Courts.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

An Ottawa Mining Speculator Kills Himself with Strychnine.

Unfortunate Ventures the Cause.

OTTAWA, July 16.—Shortly before eleven o'clock this morning the inmates of the Union House were thrown into a state of excitement over the reported poisoning of a man named Bastable. It appears the unfortunate man had been engaged in mining for some time, and had invested a considerable sum of money in conjunction with a partner. From the very first, luck had gone against him, and he was daily sinking money without any prospects of a return. This, it seems, had the effect of depressing his spirits, and for several days past he has been using stimulants to drive away morbid sensations. Last night he drank to excess, and this morning felt greatly unnerved, when a geologist in his employment named Hans Svenkernd visited him in his room at the hotel. On entering, Bastable asked him for some brandy, but the geologist refused to gratify his wish, saying that he would feel very much better if he got a "pick me up" from the druggist. Bastable expressed himself satisfied, and asked the other to get him one. Svenkernd immediately left the room, and soon returned with the mixture, which Bastable poured into a glass on his washstand, and drank down in a nervous manner.

After waiting a minute or two, during which time he moved around the room, he said to Svenkernd, "I guess that druggist fooled me." "What do you mean," asked the latter? "Why, I bought strychnine in Montreal some time ago from a druggist, and took it with that mixture, but it don't seem to affect me in any way." Svenkernd looked at him for a moment and said, "You're only fooling;" to which the latter said, "I will show you if I am fooling," and produced the paper in which the strychnine had been rolled up from behind his washstand. On this the geologist rushed out with all possible speed for a doctor. The first he met was Dr. Corbett, who hurried to the room, and subsequently Dr. Grant was called in. The proper restoratives were administered, and a stomach pump, after some delay, was introduced. The greater portion of the strychnine was removed, almost enough to kill a half dozen men, but the poison had done its deadly work before being drawn, and in about half an hour from the time the rash act was committed, the unfortunate man was a corpse. His friends were immediately telegraphed to at Lachine, and will arrive this afternoon.

Coroner Lynn was immediately notified, and took charge of the body. After the arrival of Dr. Corbett, the geologist, who was alone with Bastable when the affair occurred, was naturally anxious to get some expressions from the dying man which would exonerate him of any blame in the matter, as he had been with him last on the previous evening, and first this morning. He asked him in the presence of Dr. Corbett how the thing occurred. Bastable immediately replied that it was a premeditated affair, and that he got the strychnine in Montreal some time ago, and had been carrying it around with him ever since. In answer to other interrogations, he said he lived happily with his wife and children, but he thought they would get along better without him. He added that he was tired and weary of life, and that was the reason he had made up his mind to commit suicide. After this he asked the geologist to tell his wife that, and send his body to Montreal for interment. Dr. Corbett asked him if he had arranged his business matters, to which he replied, "That's all right." After this he became spasmodic, and in a very short time afterwards died.

Bastable is said to have been worth considerable money, having lately fallen in for a handsome legacy through the death of a relative in Ireland.

Sitting Bull.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—A Bismarck special says a report is current there that the hostile Nez Perces Indians in Canadian territory with Sitting Bull are quietly moving across the mountains back to their old home. Major Craine, of the Canadian Police, has left Fort Walsh to try and obtain peaceably the removal of the Nez Perces to the American side.

The First New Barley.

BELLEVILLE, July 12.—The first new barley was sold on the Trenton market on the 6th. The quality was very fine, and the yield enormous. This is the earliest sale of new barley on record in this section.

P. T. Barnum was 68 on the 5th instant.

Hon. A. Morris has declined the nomination for Selkirk.

John B. Gough sailed from New York for Europe on Wednesday.

Dr. Schultz, M.P. for Lisgar, has stepped on a piece of orange peel at Selkirk and broken his arm.

Mr. Mongiardino, an agent of the British Foreign Bible Society, has been stoned to death in Buenos Ayres for selling bibles.

It was decided in a Perthshire court in a case involving the legal kinship of relatives, that a brother is nearer of kin to a sister than is a father.

Rev. Dr. Burns, late president of the State University of Iowa, has been appointed to fill the vacancy of the Wesleyan College here, in place of Dr. Rice, retired.

Baron Herking, Chief of the Secret Police, was recently stabbed to death in the streets of Kieff in broad daylight. The Russian official papers kept the matter very quiet.

The Empress Augusta sent an autograph letter to General Grant, expressing the Emperor's regret that he had been unable to receive the ex-President during his stay at Berlin.

Mrs. Bagot, the wealthy and beautiful Irish widow about whom all the terrible scandal of the will case was raised, is to be married again as soon as the legal proceedings have been settled.

On the application of the famous Dr. Helmbold to supersede a commission in lunacy, the Court decided that the prisoner was a lunatic, with lucid intervals, and declined to grant the petition.

Mr. Charles E. Stowe, the son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, has just been licensed to preach by the American Congregational Association. He is said to be clever, is a graduate of Harvard, and has studied at Bonn.

At a recent meeting in London, Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., mentioned that he had succeeded in remaking morion, the soporific liquid which was administered to criminals condemned to death by the Jewish Sanhedrim to prevent them from feeling the pangs of execution.

J. K. Emmet, the actor, sailed for England on 6th inst. He says that a blow he received on the nose during a recent altercation cured him of catarrh, from which he had suffered for fifteen years. His nasal organ was not permanently injured, and he thinks that his voice has improved.