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Reapers, and for 1878 we are making in our Br
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Gov Gen Secretary 352

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

Bismarck on the Situation.

Settlement of the Batoum Question.

ENGLAND TAKES CYPRUS.

And Guarantees Turkish Possessions in Asia.

MASTERLY STROKE OF BRITISH POLICY

Conservatives in High Spirits.

Defensive Treaty Between England and Turkey.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, July 5.

LONDON, July 4.—The following are additional points of Bismarck's conversation with correspondent on Tuesday. The Prince said he saw England would go to war on the question of Bulgaria, and therefore, when on June 21st, negotiations between England and Russia broke down, he hastened to the rival plenipotentiaries, and caused them to renew their negotiations. Bismarck supposed an agreement could be really come to on the question of the frontiers of Roumelia, etc. He did not believe any serious difficulty could rise relative to Greece. The Greeks were, doubtless, an interesting people. If it were a question of choosing between the Greeks and Turks, he should prefer the Greeks as more civilized; but the Turks, although they would readily yield to Austria, who is great and formidable, would defend themselves with all their might against the Greeks. It was as if Germany, under the first French Empire, had been required to yield to a small secondary state because she had been compelled to submit to the mighty power of Napoleon. Bismarck added, for his part, he would certainly accept all the concessions obtainable for Greece, but he anticipated no serious struggle. In relation to Batoum, Bismarck said the fact must not be forgotten that the Russians had two hands concerning it, one from Turkey and the other from England. The Czar had also spoken out on the subject. He (Bismarck) should certainly be delighted to hear of Russian concessions, but hoped the question would be discussed outside of the Congress, and laid before it entirely solved. It had always been asserted, even before England entered into the agreement, that she would never go to war for Batoum. He trusted she would not do so more readily now. He did not think Russia would be obliged to besiege Batoum. If the Congress ceded it to her, she would probably content herself with blockading it.

The Congress sat three hours to-day chiefly occupied, it is understood, with the question of the Danube and indemnity. No chief points in regard to the former were arranged by providing for the free navigation, instead of the neutrality of the Danube, thus throwing it open to the commerce of all nations. It appears that neither Batoum nor the Greek question was touched. Fears are expressed that the difficulties concerning the former may cause a prolongation of the Congress.

The Opposition journals in Rome complain that Count Corti has not seized the opportunity to demand the rectification of the Italian frontier, to include Trentino, as compensation for Austria's occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A large and influential party in Italy support this view.

The Roumanian Cabinet and prominent Government officials are still holding secret meetings, to determine upon action relative to the decisions of the Congress. The demand for the emancipation of the Jews excites more indignation than even the retrocession of Bessarabia.

The Russian papers comment angrily on the reports that England intends to oppose the cession of Batoum. They contend that, in the event of such a course, Russia ought to retire from the Congress.

SATURDAY, July 6.

LONDON, July 6.—The Congress sat two hours and a half to-day.

The English papers unanimously, even including the *Daily News*, object to the cession of Batoum. The Conservative organs are very discontented with the results of the Congress, but they all regard the danger of war as obviated. The *Times* regards the statement of Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons last night, that he was led to believe a fortnight ago that the negotiations at Berlin would be far enough advanced to permit him to bring the supplementary estimates, and shortly after a statement by the House, as a confirmation of his belief that the Government expect the attainment of a pacific result in Berlin within the next few days.

The Bosnian question was settled in Congress to-day. It was passed that the Congress in order to come to an understanding with Greece for a rectification of her frontiers, and in case the line should be from the valley of Salonica to the Ægean Sea, to the mouth of the river opposite Corfu. In the event of difficulties arising in the negotiations, the Powers offer their good offices as mediators.

There is further some doubt as to the extent of the rectification of the Greek frontier, suggested by the Congress. It is understood the line includes Larissa. A Berlin despatch states it is certain the Powers offering mediation, mean that the Epirus question shall not remain a dead-letter. France warmly supported the Greek claims, but Beaconsfield admitted he had with difficulty yielded to scruples even that moderate proposal. The boundary indicated therein seemed to foreign will of the Porte. He was unable to grant any demands amounting to a division of Epirus and Thessaly not being in a state of anarchy like Bosnia. The Greeks are disappointed at the decision of Congress. Privately declared she would go to war rather than cede two Provinces.

Inhabitants of Batoum have again telegraphed Sir Layard asking for the protection of England declaring they have resolved to hoist the flag and open fire on the Russians on the approach of the newspaper the *Russian World* in Batoum has been prohibited, in consequence of a strongly strong article against England on the question.

Servia and Roumania have pledged themselves not to close the mouths of the Danube. The early action of the Roumanian ministry is probable. It is said that England and Russia still disagree as to the disposition of Batoum, and there is talk of a compromise. A despatch from Vienna says Austria is mobilizing her reserves.

MONDAY, July 8.

LONDON, July 7.—The fourteenth sitting of the Congress was prolonged yesterday, and was prolonged to-day, the last two till half-past five. The discussion, which had been prepared from noon by the committee with Prince Hohenlohe presiding, was the subject of deliberation, but no conclusion was reached. This is not surprising, the question of Batoum as a piece, coupled up with the question of Bosnia. The Congress agreed in two points, viz., to maintain the Straits closed as at present to ships of war, to cede Batoum to Russia and to make of it a free port.

It is said that Congress yesterday approved the view that Batoum should become a Russian port on condition that it be unfortified and left free to the commerce of the world.

Various special correspondents assert that the Batoum question is virtually settled. Gortschakoff declared at the opening of Saturday's sitting that the Czar, as a proof of his desire to satisfy legitimate interests, had resolved to make Batoum a free port. Lord Beaconsfield announced that England could not but be satisfied with the Czar's reassuring resolve.

The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been finally postponed until August to give Turkey time for the restoration of order and the organization of the Provinces.

Austria has been allotted by Congress a small increase of Dalmatian territory.

Advices from Rome state that Italian public opinion disapproves of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovinia by Austria.

It has been decided to grant autonomy to Western Roumelia, Epirus, Thessaly and Crete to be secured by European control. Austria receives one side of the Bay of Antivaia and Montenegro receives Nicsics. The powers will insist on the rectification of the Greek frontier by Turkey.

The treaty will be signed on Saturday. Negotiations between Austria and Turkey, relative to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, have commenced. The Turks desire that Austria sign a document acknowledging the Sultan's title to the Provinces.

The Russians estimate their total war expenditure at 988,000,000.

Prince Milan, in opening the session of the Shuptschina at Kragnjivatz, declared he was satisfied with the decisions of the Berlin Congress relative to Servia.

TUESDAY, July 9.

LONDON, July 8.—The *Daily Telegraph* announces that England has concluded a defensive treaty for the maintenance and integrity of the Sultan's Asiatic dominions, and the Porte has accordingly granted to England the right to occupy the Island of Cyprus immediately. This Treaty will be announced to Congress to-day. It was made independent of Congress.

The *Times* says the results of Congress, if not perfect, are such, however, as to cause satisfaction.

The Austrian occupation of Bosnia has been postponed until August, in order to allow time to determine the basis of administration. It is now stated the occupying army will be 70,000 strong, and have 240 guns.

Right Hon. Assheton Cross, Secretary of the Home Department, made the following statement, in the Commons this afternoon:—"In view of the retention of Batoum by Russia, a conditional convention was concluded the fourth of June last with the Porte, England agreeing to defend Turkey against aggression and the Porte ceding Cyprus. This will be immediately occupied by England. Sir Garnet Wolseley will administer the affairs of the Island."

Respecting Crete, the solution proposed by Congress is considered unacceptable at Athens, where public opinion is exasperated. On Friday a manifestation, in which 15,000 people participated, took place in front of the King's Palace. The Government is powerless to resist the current popular feeling, and on Friday evening orders were issued for the transfer of the Royal Guard to the frontier of Lamia.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that he learns from perfectly trustworthy sources that in St. Petersburg, and still more in Moscow, great indignation is felt at the result of Congress. The Russian civil diplomatists, in general, and the plenipotentiaries at Berlin, in particular, are spoken of with contempt. They do nothing, the people say, but make concessions, and are ready to accept any humiliation to gain the approbation of Europe.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says, as compensation for the loss of Batoum, Congress has decided that the Turks shall retain Bayazid and the whole valley leading thereto, including Alashgherd.

A Berlin correspondent says the defensive treaty between England and Turkey does not necessarily come within the scope of the deliberations of Congress. It is an independent contract, the validity of which could not be called in question, except at the cost of war. An arrangement will, however, be announced to Congress on Monday. The possession of Cyprus will give England a decisive control over the Euphrates valley. A line of railway, having this object in view, is to be constructed. No further Russian encroachments in this direction will be possible. So far as Asia is concerned, England and Turkey will practically form one Power.

The following are the features of the convention between Great Britain and Turkey:—It is stipulated that if Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan are retained by Russia, and if an attempt is made at any future time to annex a portion of the Sultan's territory in Asia not ceded by the definitive Treaty of Peace, Great Britain engages to join the Sultan in defending his territory by force of arms. The Sultan in return promises to introduce the necessary reforms to be agreed on later. In order to enable Great Britain to make the necessary provision for executing her engagement, the Sultan consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by Great Britain, who agrees to pay to the Porte the present excess of the Island's revenue over its expenditure. Finally, Great Britain engages to evacuate the Island and terminate the convention if Russia restores Batoum, Kars and Ardahan to Turkey. The convention is to be ratified within a month.

WEDNESDAY, July 10.

Vienna advices state that Austria has mobilized 120,000 men, who are ready to act at a moment's notice.

A Constantinople despatch says the agitation against the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is increasing, and may yet cause mischief.

When Mr. Cross announced in the House of Commons that a treaty had been concluded between England and Turkey, there was great excitement. Mr. Cross said the treaty might be communicated to the Berlin Congress as a matter of courtesy. The Conservatives are exulting.

An order has been received at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to cancel the demand for forty million cartridges remaining on the books. There are various other evidences that the extraordinary activity in the Government establishments is about to decline.

A Paris despatch says the arrangement between England and Turkey, especially the acquisition of Cyprus, is not favourably received by public opinion here. Some newspapers are very bitter against it.

The *Times'* Berlin special says considerable sensation has been created here by the news of the Anglo-Turkish alliance. There is a feeling that the Oriental question has entered upon a new and decisive stage, and that the remodeling process will continue after the Berlin meeting is over.

The London newspapers, excepting the *Daily News*, comment favourably on the Anglo-Turkish treaty.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says:—"The first impressions among the leading men are that the Government will deem it necessary to appeal to the country, that the incident will dazzle the constituencies, and that the Premier will take advantage of that effect to renew his lease of office. The fact that Turkey does not part with her Sovereignty over Cyprus will render it more difficult for the Opposition to challenge the policy of the Government. That it will be challenged there can be no question, though as yet there is no sign of a movement on the front Opposition benches. To make England responsible for Turkish good behaviour is, however, so fraught with danger, and is such a reversal of our policy of non-intervention that we may count upon a severe struggle between the two great political parties which will itself afford a justification for that dissolution which Lord Beaconsfield so ardently desires."

A correspondent says the Czar does not view the acquisition of Cyprus as favourably as Prince Gortschakoff does.

A despatch from Pera announces that it was decided at a Council of the Turkish Cabinet, on Saturday, that Turkey should not yield to the demands of Greece.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

Lord Beaconsfield's coup has thrown into the shade all other topics, but it is yet too soon to judge what direction the current of public opinion here and on the continent will take.

LONDON, July 10.—A despatch from Berlin says Lord Beaconsfield will not allow Congress to discuss the Anglo-Turkish convention.

The Liberal Associations are organizing an extensive opposition to the occupation of Cyprus.

A *Times* Berlin despatch says the date for the publication of the Anglo-Turkish treaty is supposed to have been selected with a view to avoid ulterior complications. If the Berlin peace is signed by Russia, with the knowledge of the existence of the Anglo-Turkish treaty, the latter cannot hereafter be alleged by Russia as a reason for impugning the validity of the Berlin instrument; whereas, should Russia now decline to adhere to the Berlin treaty, unless modified to suit the position which has supervened since the publication of the Anglo-Turkish treaty, she must prepare for the troubles she wished to avoid when going to Berlin.

The *Times'* Paris correspondence represents public opinion there as about equally divided. While press comments are very conflicting, some critics say France ought to be satisfied as it now shown England has no designs on Egypt, while others declare England virtually has possession of Egypt in securing Cyprus.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says the official Liberals will not directly challenge the policy of the Government, but will criticize it, and may even propose a resolution. But in any case the effort will be to throw the responsibility entirely on the Government, and find faults with them for the surprise, and to bring into prominence the limitless obligations in which the country is likely to be involved. The most remarkable feature of the situation is the doubtful view held of this stroke of policy by the Conservative party. They regard it as a necessary result of the late campaign, but many of them look upon it as a necessary evil. As a party, they feel heavily the responsibility cast upon them.

The same correspondent says the system upon which Asia Minor is to be administered will be generally based upon the Indian practice of Residents or Agents. These representatives of the English Government will be placed in most of the pashalics for the purpose of watching and reporting on the local administration, but will have no administrative powers. The Ambassador at Constantinople will act upon the information they supply, and the machinery to enforce what may be deemed requisite for the good Government of the country will be manipulated by the Porte. In order that the demands of the English ambassador may receive the needful material support, there will be a large garrison permanently fixed in Cyprus. But for the objections of France the British occupation would have been not in Cyprus, but in one or more towns on the mainland. I have reason for saying the Anglo-Turkish convention was considerably modified out of deference to the views of the French Government, and that over and above the convention there is an arrangement by which the interests of France in Syria are guarded from interference."

The *Provincial Correspondence* says all the important questions connected with the Treaty of San Stefano are now adjusted. The Commission for the settlement of frontiers has also arrived at a satisfactory result. The Treaty of Peace will be signed on Saturday. The Anglo-Turkish Convention will not delay the conclusion of Congress, as it does not affect the Treaty of San Stefano.

WIND AND RAIN.

Great Damage to Property at Brockville, Fredericton, and Other Places.

Several Lives Lost.

BROCKVILLE, July 10.—At 10.30 a violent wind and rain storm from the north-west swept over our town, breaking windows, blowing down trees, unroofing boat houses, tearing covers off steam yachts, knocking down Dominion Telegraph poles, twisting the tops of church steeples, and doing great damage to the crops. The large chamber of the Brockville chemical works, three miles from here, was blown down, causing a loss of $5,000.

FREDERICTON, July 10.—During a violent storm of wind and rain, a small building near Stewart's mill was blown down, and a young lad named Wilkes, aged nine years, while endeavouring to escape from the wreck, was struck by a flying board, and killed. The storm lasted about half an hour.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 10.—The storm, which passed over Fredericton on Monday, was very severe. The roofs of two houses, occupied by Messrs. Wilkes and Bonner, were blown off, and carried a distance of about twenty rods. The carriage house of Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart was entirely destroyed. The whistle on the Victoria mills was blown off as if clipped by shears. The spire of the Baptist church, at the mouth of the Keswick, was badly damaged by lightning.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—A special from Russel station, on the Cleveland and Tuscarawas Valley railway, states that a terrific rain storm swept five hundred feet of the track away. Several bridges and small buildings were destroyed. The loss is $10,000 to $20,000.

AMSTERDAM, N.Y., July 10.—A broom factory was nearly completely demolished by a hurricane this afternoon. Nine workmen were buried in the ruins. Robert Bergen, Frank Hart, and P. Egan were fatally, and the rest severely injured. Other buildings were damaged. The total loss is $10,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10.—In a storm yesterday, the barn of D. T. Shaelor was struck by lightning at Haddam, and Hezekiah Shaelor, of Sheldon & Co., publishers, New York, was killed.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

Hon. Edward Blake has left town for England.

There were fifteen cases of sunstroke in New York on Saturday.

A labourer named Murphy has died from sunstroke at London.

The Duchess of Argyll left £50,000 for the relief of the poor of London.

Dr. James C. Ayer, of pill and sarsaparilla fame, has died at Winchendon, Mass.

Sir W. B. Richards, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, will leave for Europe shortly.

121,000 acres were taken up at Winnipeg land office this June, against 76,600 [illegible]

Work has actually commenced on the American road to connect with the Pembina branch.

Telegraphic communication between Winnipeg and Thunder Bay is expected to be completed within six weeks.

The English Government has subscribed for one hundred and fifty volumes of the Polaris Arctic expedition report.

A petition has been presented to the City Council of London, praying for the prevention of the sale of milk on Sundays.

The Ohio Wesleyan University has conferred on Rev. John Potts, of this city, the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity.

Mr. John Lorn Macdougall, of South Renfrew, has arrived in Ottawa to enter upon his duties as Dominion Auditor.

The value of imports at Montreal, last month, was $1,939,667, against $2,534,022 in June 1877, and $2,878,511 in June 1876.

Mr. Sothern will sail from Liverpool, per Adriatic, on the 16th, and expects to spend the month of August salmon fishing in Canada.

The Ottawa *Free Press* says it is stated that Messrs. Heney and McGreevy are the lowest tenderers for the Georgian Bay Branch contract.

A fire occurred on Friday in a petroleum and tar warehouse, Lyons. Thirty persons were more or less injured, of whom two have since died.

Hon. Edward Blake, wife, and family, Rev. T. D. Phillips, Dr. Smith, V.S., Rev. Mr. Fleck, and Mr. Allan Gilmour, sailed by the Moravian on Saturday.

Twenty-two supplementary elections in France on Sunday for Deputies resulted in the return of 17 Republicans and 3 Conservatives. In two instances there was no choice.

Whilst driving in the vicinity of Ironside, near Ottawa, Mr. H. G. Vennor was thrown from his buggy and received internal injuries, but not of a serious character.

659 Russian Mennonites arrived in New York on Tuesday, the advance guard of a large number who will come before 1880. In that year their exemption from military duty in Russia ceases.

The farmers of Knox county, Ohio, are secretly organizing for mutual protection against tramps. The Communist threats to farmers are directed principally against self-binding harvesters.

The Orangemen of Montreal have made a presentation to Davis, the man who warned them not to cross the Wellington street bridge, where they were waited for by the Irish in April last.

Dr. James C. Ayer, the celebrated patent medicine proprietor, who died at a private asylum, Winchendon, on Wednesday night of softening of the brain, left an estate probably worth from fifteen to twenty millions.

It will be remembered that Mr. John Kelly, of Buffalo, a contractor on the Lachine canal, mysteriously disappeared some weeks ago. A Rochester man, now in Paris, writes that Kelly is there enjoying himself.

The movement against the use of agricultural machinery is reaching such proportions in Ohio and Indiana as to seriously alarm the farmers. Scores of reaping machines have already been destroyed and every day brings reports of fresh depredations.

The jury in the case of the Oka Indians, who are charged with cutting the hose on the night that the Catholic church was burned down, have been discharged, not being able to agree. It is said that eleven were for conviction and one for acquittal.

Berlin telegrams call attention to the endless prosecutions for treasonable utterances and seditious crimes. Though hundreds of persons have been punished for publicly regretting the failure of all attempts against the Emperor's life, there is still no cessation of similar offences.

The charge of disorderly conduct brought by the police of London, Ont., against Col. Cole, has been withdrawn. The offence alleged consisted in manœuvring the cavalry troop through the streets all night, and firing carbines. The Colonel explained that this was part of the regular drill, but was performed at night to avoid frightening horses.

Hon. Mr. Justice Papineau, at Montreal on Monday morning, discharged the rule *nisi* which was asked for by the Whitney party of the Canada Agricultural Assurance Company against Mr. C. H. Goff, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt in refusing to produce the company's books. The rule was discharged on account of irregularities in its issue.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says the evidence before a Royal Commission has disclosed an astonishing state of corruption at Kootenay. Votes were bought openly at the polls. American citizens cross into Kootenay, take some sort oath before a magistrate, and control the election. Kootenay is situated on the southern boundary line, and has forty-five registered voters, who return two members, one-twelfth of the whole representation in Parliament.

Marshal MacMahon's chef is said to have made a frightful mess of the *menu* prepared for a banquet, at which the Archduke Albert of Austria was an honoured guest. On it were a *bombe Solferino* and a *rocher Magenta!* The blunder was not discovered till it was too late to remedy it, and every body felt very awkward, but the Archduke, showing no annoyance, had his revenge by remarking appreciatively to the Marquis, "Your Sedan ice is delicious."

In the case of the National Insurance Company *versus* J. C. Halton, tried at Montreal, judgment has been given dismissing the action. Defendant was sued for the amount of a call made upon stocks standing in his name, and pleaded that he had subscribed upon seeing Mr. Ogilvy's name down for $30,000 of stock, and that this amount was afterwards reduced without defendant's knowledge. The Court, in giving judgment, held that the defendant had proved the facts alleged by him, and that by Mr. Ogilvy's alteration of his subscription an injustice had been done to all the shareholders, that the call was null and void, and, therefore, dismissed the action with costs against the plaintiffs. It follows that none of the shareholders are bound to pay the amount of the call, and those who have done so have acted in ignorance of the facts.

Counterfeit $1 Dominion bills are in circulation.

Lieut.-Governor Tilley has forwarded his resignation to Ottawa.

Mr. Gladstone, a London paper says, is no longer invited to state dinners.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. Donald McRae, of Melbourne, was examined yesterday afternoon by a bench of magistrates on a charge of embezzling the sum of $200 from R. K. Jeffery, of Windsor. The prosecutor was formerly a rich lumber merchant of Quebec, but has met with crushing reverses of fortune. While in the hey-day of his prosperity he had McRae in his employment as superintendent of his timber interests in Michigan. On winding up his affairs there was $250 due McRae, a balance of salary for the years 1872-3-4. Since closing up his Michigan estate, Jeffery has continued unfortunate, having lately been obliged to ask an advance of means from McRae, which being refused, [illegible] that McRae had taken a very large sum, but only $200 could be pointed out in the books as having gone for something which Jeffery did not know of. The Magistrates, Regis and Graham, of Newbury, and Thos. Gordon, of Melbourne, after hearing all the evidence, honourably acquitted the accused, and Mr. McRae was liberated, amid the congratulations of his friends.

MONTREAL, July 4.—In the Oka Indian trial the line of defence opened this morning, went to show that the prisoner could not have been in the yard, and cut the hose because he had walked with one witness from the school-house away from the Seminary, before the fire and after hearing the alarm. The two ran together to the Seminary. The prisoner entered the yard and was met by other Indians who told them that Father Lacan had ordered them away, and he then came out. Both went away with others to near Rev. Mr. Cornet's house. This evidence was corroborated by several witnesses, some of whom are also accused of setting fire to the buildings. One of these swore that Father Lacan pushed him twice, and told him to go away. In cross-examination the prosecution entered at some length into the firing of the cannon. The Indians assert that they loaded it some time before the fire, intending to fire it as a sign of rejoicing, but when they saw the fire they ran it to the wharf and fired it.

THOROLD, Ont., July 4.—This afternoon William Alexander, inspector of the new Welland Canal, shot his wife, evidently with intent to kill. From all that can be learned at present, they were quarrelling when Alexander raised a revolver to her head and fired. She lifted her two arms and received the bullet in the left one. Mrs. Alexander is not very badly hurt, but the consequences might have been fatal. It is reported Alexander was perfectly sober, and in his right mind. He will be tried to-morrow.

INGERSOLL, July 7.—The reports concerning the disturbance here on the night of Dominion day, which have appeared in different papers during the past week, have been greatly exaggerated. Nothing of any importance has taken place since that night. On account of the rumours around town that certain coloured people had received notice to leave the town by Saturday noon, the mayor issued a proclamation on Wednesday last, warning all persons against any breach of the peace towards coloured or any other citizens. Everything has remained quiet since, and the excitement caused by the row on Monday night has almost entirely died away. Duncan and Neill, coloured, concerned in the stabbing of McMurray, are still at large, but every effort is being made to capture them. The report that coloured people were coming from Chatham to assist their brethren here in case of trouble proved to be false. Mr. McMurray is recovering rapidly, and has been able to leave his room for the past two or three days. The hostler, who received a deep cut in the arm, is progressing favourably.

LONDON, July 7.—Constable Aldridge, of London East, yesterday tried to arrest a man named Michael Cotter, who made a desperate resistance and broke loose after running about three blocks. He was again overtaken by the constable and tripped up, when his brother and a large crowd interfered and the prisoner was allowed to escape.

On Saturday afternoon, the residents of the Gatineau Point, Ottawa county, were thrown into a state of excitement over the reported finding of the body of a man named Martin Claire in a gully back of Askwith's mill. On examination it was found that he had a cut on the right temple as if inflicted with some blunt instrument, and which it is supposed caused his death. Whether he met his death by accident or by foul means is a mystery, but there are strong reasons to believe that he has been disposed of for his money. From what can be gathered, Claire went to the Point on Friday night to dispose of some lands, and left about midnight with quite a sum of money in his possession. When discovered in the gully not a cent was found on his person, and some papers that he was known to have were missing. He is a married man, and resided near Lewis Lake. At the inquest, held by Dr. Graham, the jury, however, brought in a verdict of death from exposure to the sun, whilst under the influence of liquor. The medical evidence went to show that the marks on the man's face must have been caused by his falling against the fence. Mrs. Grant stated that when Claire left her hotel, he did not seem much under the influence of liquor.

ALTON, Ont., July 9.—David Porter, a leader in the Murphy Temperance movement, suicided with laudanum yesterday, cause strong drink and fast living.

LONDON, July 8.—James Wright, the toll robber and burglar, partner of Ley, who was shot by Sergeant Crawford, was up for examination to-day. While the Court was comparatively unprotected, only Detective Flair being in charge, Wright made a daring dash for liberty, suddenly leaping over the bars of the dock. He fled down stairs, and out into Carling street, through Richmond, and up Dundas street to Wellington. Flair ran after him, shouting to the street passengers to knock him down, but one and all, seeing the desperate-looking man hatless and shoeless (he having removed these impediments), with staring eyes, ashen face, and standing hair, running as if for life, kept shy of him, and he thus got over half a mile unmolested. Amid a great hubbub, he stopped and lifted a stone to defend himself, on Wellington street. He was intercepted by a constable, knocked down, and by another policeman's assistance, secured and brought back to the station. He gave as a reason for trying to escape, that he thought the detectives meant to get him sent to the penitentiary for life.

About midnight last night, the cavalry troop, who had broken camp during the day, appeared in the streets in skirmishing order, going through various evolutions, and firing their carbines at short intervals. This was kept up until half past three in the morning. The people not being warned beforehand, as being awakened by the volleys, turned out of their beds in great alarm, thinking there was a raid or an invasion. The police threaten to summon Col. Cole, under whose orders the firing was done, to answer for disturbing the peace.

INGERSOLL, July 8.—Constables Heeney, Capson, and Special Constable Adolphus Burthears, had a desperate encounter with Neil and Duncan last night. The constables received information which led them to believe they were occupied in a house on King street, kept by a coloured woman named Hall, where they proceeded to serve their warrants, when an affray commenced, in which Duncan was wounded in the leg, but escaped. Neil, although several shots were fired at him, also escaped. Some indignation is felt at the inability of the constables to capture these two men. Several coloured families left town to-day. Steps are being taken to suppress the noise on Saturday night, as they have organized in a regular manner and have expressed their determination, through proclamations, to give the negroes a thorough "cleaning out." It is rumoured that a number of coloured brethren will arrive from Chatham to-morrow to render assistance to the negroes here. If they do, there is likely to be some trouble. Mr. McMurray is progressing favourably, but is not yet able to leave his room. The hostler has had a relapse and fears are entertained concerning him, as his injuries are more dangerous than was at first supposed.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Fierce Fighting Between General Howard and the Hostiles.

VANCOUVER, July 5.—The news from the Indian war creates great excitement. Every available man is under orders to move to-night. Major Kress left on the steamer Welcome with twenty-five men, a gatling gun and howitzer, having volunteered to serve as river patrol at Walla Walla. Governor Terry arrived to-night and went upon the same boat with 200 stand of arms for the citizens. A letter from E. B. Tutt, Oregon City, [illegible] the last three days; can't tell how many are killed. We know of eleven of our men. We want help. I have been in the saddle for three nights. All the business houses are closed."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—A despatch from Gen. Howard, dated "Head of Birch Creek, July 8th," says that he found the Indians on a height near the head of the Butler creek. He advanced two columns. The ascent is described as steeper than that at Missionary Ridge, but no man broke the ranks, though several saddles were emptied and many horses killed. The enemy were driven from their position to another height in rear, of greater elevation and crowned with natural defences of lava rocks. In twenty minutes this position was also stormed from different sides simultaneously, and a rapid pursuit commenced of the flying Indians, who abandoned horses, provisions, ammunition and camp material. The hostiles made for the thick timber crowning Blue Ridge, and made another stand, but were again dislodged and pushed four or five miles further in the mountains. The rough country and great exhaustion of the men and horses caused a cessation of the pursuit for to-day. In this engagement five enlisted men were wounded, and about twenty horses killed. It is impossible to state the loss of the enemy.

POLITICAL NEWS.

A meeting of active supporters of the Conservative cause in the district of Leslieville, Don Mount, and Toronto, was held at Mallendine's Hall, Kingston road, on the evening of the 3rd instant, for the purpose of welcoming Mr. James Robinson, J.P., as the candidate for the representation of the East Riding of York in the Local Legislature. The most enthusiastic reception was accorded to Mr. Robinson, and an address was presented to him by the officers and members of the Workingmen's Liberal-Conservative Union. Mr. Robinson explained his views at some length upon the question of a National Policy and other matters of political importance; he also expressed his intention (if elected) of supporting the leadership of Mr. M. C. Cameron in the Local House. Mr. Robinson's nomination gives general satisfaction to the Conservative party in East York, and he will, no doubt, be returned by a large majority over any candidate the Grits may bring out.

QUEBEC, July 5.—Mr. Frechette has resigned his seat in the Commons for Levis, and refuses to be again a candidate on account of the refusal of Mr. Mackenzie to sanction the award of the arving dock contract made by the Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

THE LONDON CONSERVATIVES.

LONDON, July 6.—The Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association took advantage of the arrival of Sir John Macdonald this evening, to receive from him an address on the political questions of the day. A large deputation, accompanied by a band of music, met the right hon. gentleman at the railway station, and conducted him to the rooms of the Association on Richmond street. The rooms were so crowded, and there were so many people on the street anxious to hear what that was said, and to see all that was done, that it was deemed advisable to give the meeting more of a public character, and to hold it in the City Hall. An adjournment was therefore made to that building, the spacious public hall of which rapidly filled. The chair was then taken by Mr. J. Smith, and with him, occupying seats on the platform, were Sir John Macdonald, Hon. John Carling, Messrs. J. J. Foy, of Toronto, H. D. Long, N. Rejd, Ald. Egan, R. Bayley, E. Meredith, J. Dunbar, J. Taylor, &c. Very effective speeches were delivered, and the meeting was then brought to a close, cheers having been given for the Queen, Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Carling.

BUSH FIRES.

Destruction of Property in the