...icultural Implements.

...HAMPION" RECORD

...OR 1877.

...ve Thousand Machines Sold!

...xations Delays in Gathering the Crops; No Crops ...for Repairs; No Telegraphing for Repairs; No Repairs ...harges to Pay; Easily adjusted to all Kinds and ...rain; A Child can Manage it; Light in Draught; ...Best Reaper; The most Simple and Durable of all ...nd Cheapest Machine in the Market.

ALWAYS ENTIRELY SATISFIED

...OR 1878.

...hines are being Built,
...Substituted for Wrought-Iron Frames,
...hiefly used in place of Cast Iron,
...of Cast-Iron in Combined Machines,
...by reduced over Three Hundred Pounds,)
...rs, or Light Mowers.

...on will be the lightest in weight and draught of any machine in the ...as strong and durable, and as free from liability to breakage as those ...are determined that it shall excel in every particular all other machines ...ve therefore taken this Unprecedented Step in advance of all ...facture of Harvesting Machines. For further information address

...ALL MANUFACTURING CO.,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

...Sale. | Machinery.

MAXWELL REAPER—BEST single reaper made. Every farmer should see it before ordering. Send for pamphlets. DAVID MAXWELL, Paris, Ont. 314-26

STUMP MACHINE.

The cheapest and most easily worked machine made; superior to any other in the market. Send to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front street, Toronto, for particulars. 314-26

BRAMPTON AND ST. THOMAS Agricultural Works.

OUR IMPROVED ROYCE REAPER

Has More Good Points—Less Complication—More Adaptability—Larger Capacity—Takes Less Power—Does More and Better Work—Is Stronger—And Costs Less for Repairs than any Reaper in the World.

Farmers look at these figures and draw your own conclusion. In 1876 we made and sold 120 Royce Reapers. In 1877 we made and sold 1,000 Royce Reapers, and for 1878 we are making in our Brampton and St. Thomas Works, 1,500 Royce Reapers, 300 Improved Mowers, and 200 Combined Machines. That the Royce is the best Single Reaper ever offered is attested by the fact that nearly all the leading manufacturers have abandoned their old style of heavy machines, and making some one of the imitations of our Royce, not one of which proved satisfactory last year, and all of which are experiments to be tested at the expense of the buyer.

Our Improved Mowers and Combined Machines are unsurpassed on the continent for good clean work and light draft.

Farmers, see our machines before you buy, or send for Illustrated Catalogue, mailed free on application, containing testimonials and names of 1,000 influential farmers who bought last year.

HAGGERT BROTHERS, Brampton.
322-13 HAGGERT & COCHRANE, St. Thomas.

...ale. ...Sale or to Rent ...words for 50c; ...rties replying to ...s that they saw

—LOTS NO. ...lip Elderslie; one ...buildings; will ...Village of Paisley, ...ad. SAMUEL T. 326-

...ACRES IM... the Townships of ...nty of Huron, all ...Village of Blyth, ...rice Railway. P. 322-3

...ALE — LOT ...Euphrasia, County ...res cleared; in a ...good frame barn, ...good orchard; the ...billing spring of ...), Heathcoat Post 326-13

...R SALE— ...e and Orillia, one ...acres, more or ...the rest a good ...y given at 6 per ...o Mrs. GEORGE 324-4

...— CONCES... 21, County Not... ...s; 80 acres clear ...rchard; two large ...stand; one mile ...e from Village of ...; good market at ...produce. For full ...TER, Jarvis P. O. 325-

...ted.

...-50 ACRE ...plenty of water, ...state particulars ...Lake, P. O., Ont. 325-2

...ous.

...25 STYLES, ...rds, 20c.; or 20 ...promo cards of ...ed 25 styles, all ...ample, 3c. J. B. 319-52

...WS. FAR... ...d butchers' tools, ...King street east, 310-52.

...LE, MANU... ...e, Drain Tile, and 316-13

...ND--ROSE... ...d Plaster, Hair, ...d Stones, &c. ...et. 311-26

...LLEGE, ...ONT.

...Friends, will be ...The autumn term ...Circulars can be ...Pickering, Ont. 326-6

...SALE.

...000; People That ...Sale or to Rent

...inserted in the ...cents each in... ...In the DAILY ...each additions

...DBA. ...st Coloniza... ...will be supplied ...plication to ...retary. ...milton, Ont.

...LE ...CARDS, ...cards alike, with ..., black or white ...0, 10 styles with ...CO., ...assau, N. Y.

...tant. ...DOLLARS ...; permanent; ...66 King street, 305-26

...ake money ever ...easant, profitable; ...want an energetic ...represent us in ...n of Canada. We ...Y active men, ...from $500 to ...for our mammoth ...Illustration of ...ENTS. ...ontreal, Que.

...he order any ...ne, or ask for ...will help THE ...selves also, by ...dvertisement

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VII. NO. 327. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

Discovery of the Clerk who Stole the Salisbury Memorandum.

Austria to Occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Servia and Roumania to be Independent.

MONTENEGRIN TERRITORY INCREASED

Gradual Disintegration of European Turkey.

Fruitless Protest of Turkey's Representative.

Funeral of the Queen of Spain.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, June 28.

Prince Gortschakoff has announced that he will not again attend Congress on account of illness. It is believed the real cause is that he is disgusted with the turn of events.

A Constantinople despatch says destitution there at the progress of affairs by the Congress is increasing.

The *Presse* says Roumania, having roused a large money indemnity for the retrocession of Bessarabia and also a proposal to divide Bessarabia, Russia now proposes through Prince Bismarck that Prince Charles should become the future Prince of Bulgaria. This is opposed by the Roumanian statesmen, but they express the fear that Prince Charles will accept.

The clerk in the Foreign Office, arraigned to-day charged with furnishing a copy of the Salisbury-Schouvaloff memorandum to the *Globe*, is Charles Marvin, aged twenty-five. He obtained a copy of the memorandum, which he was engaged by the Foreign Office to copy, and the same evening communicated it to the *Globe*. Marvin afterwards wrote to the *Morning Advertiser* offering to send a copy of the memorandum to that journal, whereupon suspicion was roused, and he was arrested and remanded. He has been bailed by the publishers of the *Globe*.

A Berlin special says the delegates from Bosnia have submitted to Congress a memorial setting forth the wishes of their countrymen. Among other things the memorial declares the Bosnians object to the prospect of Austrian occupation, and intimate they would prefer the occupation of the country by Servian troops.

A correspondent states that the memorial of the Bosnian delegates will only accelerate the Austrian occupation of Bosnia as a counterpoise to Russia's occupation of Bulgaria.

At Wednesday's sitting Prince Gortschakoff, who had to be carried to the Council room, and who spoke with effort in a trembling voice, but with an expression of resolution, said the remarks he was about to make were prompted by love of truth, and of his country. His colleagues had grossly misconceived the aims of Russia far surpassing what she had thought of making. He was far too well aware of the feeling which actuated his colleagues to raise objection to the concessions they deemed their duty to make. He merely wished to state Russia, of her accord, had withdrawn from a desire for peace, and that she had no narrow or selfish aim. Lord Beaconsfield expressed admiration at Prince Gortschakoff's sentiments. He admitted that the Congress had not been what it had at first promised to be, but it had not been its fault. It was the last appearance at Congress.

A Berlin special states that the Queen of England was informed on Wednesday that Congress would probably end in ten days.

LONDON, June 27.—The announcement of the death of the Queen of Spain was received with profound sorrow and sympathy throughout Europe. The feeling in Spain almost approaches consternation. For several days the palace in which the Queen lay dying was the centre of incessant enquiries. Hopes were raised at the crisis of disease that her vigorous constitution might triumph, but her condition was made doubly perilous by the fact that she expected to become a mother before the end of the year. She died about noon in the arms of the King and surrounded by the Royal family. The remains will lie in state to-day, and be conveyed to the Royal mausoleum at the Escurial for the day.

MADRID, June 27.—The President of the Medical Faculty of the Royal Palace attributes the Queen's death to nervous gastric fever, accompanied by severe intestinal hemorrhage.

SATURDAY, June 29.

A despatch from Pesth says in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet yesterday, Mr. Lissem said it could not be for the interest of Hungary to have the Sclav States, on the southern border of Hungary, joining hands with each other, thus casting a chain about our feet. Considerable significance is attached to the speech.

A letter from Portsmouth states orders have been issued to stop the fresh hands employed in the dockyards, and measures will be taken to reduce the expenditures of the yard. The intended Autumn manœuvres will be abandoned this year, retrenchment being the order of the day.

An Agram despatch says military magazines are being constructed here. The provision contractors have been ordered to deliver at the Agram railway station on 15th July provisions for 50,000 men and forage for cavalry.

The general impression in high Russian circles is that Congress will result in temporary relief, but not in real settlement.

A Berlin despatch says the Roumanian delegates have abandoned hope, and are about to return to Bucharest.

The proposed Russian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina causes universal uneasiness in Servia, and military preparations continue.

The sitting of Congress to-day lasted three hours. Prince Gortschakoff was present. It was decided in accordance with the proposal of the British plenipotentiaries to entrust to Austria the task of occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina in the interests of the peace of Europe. The duration of the occupation was not fixed, and full liberty is left to Austria in regard to the organization of the Provinces. It is believed, however, she will follow the plans drawn up at the Constantinople Conference.

The Congress unanimously adopted the proposal of the French plenipotentiaries that Europe should refuse to recognize the independence of Servia unless the Servian Jews were relieved from their present disabilities.

Congress decided to appoint a commission to examine into the question of the aggrandizement of Servia. The aggrandizement of Montenegro will probably also be referred to a commission.

A Berlin correspondent reports that on the opening of the sitting on Friday, Count Andrassy read a memorandum setting forth the alarm and expense caused to Austria by the continued disturbances in Bosnia. He did not ask for annexation. He only begged Congress to find some solution. Lord Salisbury then proposed Austria be charged to occupy both Bosnia and Herzegovina, and all the plenipotentiaries assented thereto except the Turkish, who read a memorandum, declaring Turkey could not possibly consent. She was only bound by the Treaty of San Stefano, the limits of which were exceeded by the present demand. Turkey herself was able to protect and administer Bosnia, and the Turkish plenipotentiaries had formal instructions to resist this concession. Lord Beaconsfield declared England could not but adhere to Lord Salisbury's proposal. He reminded the Turks they had previously been unable to maintain order in the Provinces under discussion. Prince Bismarck urged the Turks to ask for fresh instructions in this connection.

Another correspondent says it is known the Sultan has repeatedly expressed grave doubts as to whether, in view of the feeling of the populace of Constantinople, it was not safer to resist than to yield.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28.—Hong Kong advices of May 27th state a proclamation by the Viceroy of Canton announces that attempts by the Chinese to lure emigrants on false pretences to Peru, Sandwich Islands, or elsewhere, will be punished with instant death.

MADRID, June 28.—King Alfonso has received telegrams of condolence from all the European Courts. All the shops were closed yesterday. The theatres are closed and business is suspended. The body of the late Queen lies in state three days. The funeral will be held next week.

ROME, June 28.—The Pope celebrates a requiem mass for the late Queen of Spain.

MADRID, June 28.—The remains of the Queen of Spain were removed to the Escurial to-day with great ceremony. In the city the streets along the line of the funeral procession were filled with vast crowds of silent and mourning people.

MONDAY, July 1.

The *Journal De St. Petersburg* says, now that the Bulgarian questions are disposed of, the views of Europe, which have hitherto regarded the integrity of Turkey in the light of a dogma, have undergone a total change. Europe now recognizes the necessity of the late war, by sanctioning its results. This bears testimony to the success, ability, and prudence of Russian diplomacy, which may be congratulated upon having obtained the object for which it has striven.

The English press differs greatly in opinion as to the results thus far reached in Congress.

The *Daily News* says:—"It is not for us to profess any regret because of the terms that have been imposed on Turkey by the congress, but we confess we cannot see how her Majesty's present advisers can come with any credit out of the whole transaction. The dullest Turk must now see that Turkey would have had far better terms if she had submitted to the recommendations made by the Constantinople conference."

The *Times* says:—"The congress, like most reasonable assemblies, has disappointed equally both of the extreme views which had been taken of its prospects. It has been sitting for no more than a fortnight, but the questions which threatened most directly the peace of Europe have been in substance solved. Having found that Great Britain secured the barrier of the Balkans to Turkey, no compromise on minor points destroys the value of such a concession."

A Constantinople despatch of Saturday says it is understood Austria will persist in the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Turkey will probably confine herself to a protest, which Safvet Pasha has already made to the Austrian ambassador. Later telegrams seem to indicate some disposition on the part of the Turks to compromise. It is asserted the Turkish plenipotentiaries will demand that only a limited territory be occupied.

It is stated the Porte is dissatisfied with Caratheadori Pasha, its plenipotentiary to the Congress, and possibly Safvet Pasha will himself go to Berlin with final and irrevocable instructions. Should the Congress result unsatisfactorily to Turkey, the Opposition will probably attempt a rising.

PESTH, June 30.—The Emperor Francis Joseph closed the Hungarian Diet yesterday. In his speech he took an exceedingly favourable view of the relations with foreign powers, and the probability of peace.

BREMEN, June 29th.—A portion of the tunnel near Schivelin fell last night, burying twenty-seven persons. Seven bodies have been taken out thus far.

TUESDAY, July 2.

LONDON, July 1.—The Congress was in session three hours to-day. The representatives decided to cede to Russia that portion of Bessarabia which she lost in 1856, extending from Pruth to the Kislia Valley. The Congress also decided to transfer the Dobrudscha to Roumania. The frontier of the new territory is to be advanced so as to run from the neighbourhood of Silistria, without including that town, to Mangalia on the Black Sea. Roumania will thus acquire a fertile tract, and be established on both banks of the Danube. The Congress recognized the independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro. Schouvaloff and Andrassy have arrived at an understanding with regard to the frontiers of Montenegro.

The Montenegrin question was settled at Monday's sitting of the Congress in accordance with the Austrian programme. Montenegro receives a considerable increase of territory on the north and north-east, and acquires, subject to certain foreign restrictions, Antivari with its harbour. The Turkish troops in the district north of the frontier will evacuate it in three weeks. The Ottoman Ministers of the Ta... have declared that the Sultan will at once open negotiations with Montenegro for the cession of the district south of the frontier, in which way to Salonica. The territory ceded to Montenegro is about half what was allotted her in the San Stefano treaty.

In the discussion of the Roumanian question Lord Beaconsfield deplored but contented himself with protesting against Russia's infraction of treaties. Congress declared the independence of Roumania upon the condition that equality of civil and religious rights be accorded to all inhabitants, and that all foreign States be treated equally with regard to commercial treaties. Roumania will protest against, but acquiesce in the cession of Bessarabia.

Mehemet Ali, one of the Turkish Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, has telegraphed the Porte from Berlin asking permission to leave despairing of securing justice at the hands of that tribunal.

LONDON, July 1.—The House of Commons to-night read a second time the Bill providing that all cattle imported from the continent of Europe be slaughtered at the point of debarkation.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—The *Albion* says there is great warm of confidence in Brunswick street to-day. One or two important firms in the corn trade, it is feared, will not be able to tide over the present serious depression. It is said two banks if not more, concerned in these firms are to decide to-day regarding the best course for the firms to take.

Heavy failures are reported in the South Staffordshire iron trade. H. B Whitehouse & Son, large colliery proprietors and owners of several blast furnaces, have suspended; liabilities heavy.

PARIS, June 1.—One thousand two hundred and sixty-nine Communists have been allowed a remission or commutation of sentence in honour of the exhibition fête. The poor of Paris had forty thousand francs distributed among them, besides grants from local relief funds.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Times* publishes the Emperor William's reply, countersigned by Bismarck, to Pope Leo's notification of his accession. The Emperor rejoices to gather from the Pope's friendly sentiments that he will use his influence with Catholics to observe the law.

LOWSON, July 1.—Six hundred Mormons, including five hundred Scandinavians and and one hundred English and Welsh, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday.

WEDNESDAY, July 3.

LONDON, July 2.—The session of Congress decided that Servia shall retain Nisch but not Novi Bazar, the Kopavnik defile forming the western frontier of the new territory.

Mehemet Ali stated yesterday that he had telegraphed his Government recommending that he and his colleague be directed to protest against the dismemberment of Turkey, and withdraw from the Congress. He said he was treated curtly for endeavouring to maintain the rights of Turkey, and that a secret understanding evidently existed between Austria, England, Germany and France respecting the work to be accomplished by the Commissions to be appointed.

The Servian delegates declare themselves satisfied. The Montenegrins are dissatisfied, especially at obtaining nothing on the south. Antivari is to be declared a neutral port, but open to Austrian men-of-war.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* scouts as absurd the supposition that the Congress will permit Turkey to oppose its decisions.

On the indemnity question England, France and Italy refused to recognize priority for Russia's pecuniary claim. Russia disclaimed any intention of claiming priority or exacting territory instead of money. The Congress, in view of Turkey's absolute inability to pay the indemnity, declined to take any action, and left the matter for private settlement between Turkey and Russia. Bismarck warned Russia against exacting territory instead of a money indemnity the amount of which, however, he declared a matter for settlement between Russia and Turkey. Another correspondent states that the indemnity question, which was adjourned, will probably be referred to a commission. The plenipotentiaries clearly recognize the importance of the question, and will not allow it to be settled separately. The discussion will be resumed at another sitting.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

In diplomatic circles peace is considered assured. Gen. Todleben is preparing to withdraw the Russian army before Constantinople to Adrianople in columns. Mr. Baring, of the British Embassy, has gone to Crete on a special mission.

General Phillipovich, commander of the army in Bohemia, has been summoned to Vienna to take command of the army of occupation. Turkey asks that the term of occupation be fixed at two years, considering the unforseen circumstances which may arise. Austria declines to be hampered by any distinct engagement. The troops will not cross the frontier until the Congress is over.

[illegible] that Great Britain intends to acquire Cyprus, and gains so much credence that a number of Greeks have gone to purchase land there in anticipation of its value rising.

The report is confirmed that difficulties have arisen on minor questions. The bitter comments of the English and Russian newspapers on the concessions granted or gained by their respective plenipotentiaries have made the plenipotentiaries indisposed to yield anything. Thus the question of the possession of Vranga and Pirot has been discussed four days without reaching a settlement. The discussion on the question as to the division of the Sanjak of Sophia has lasted a week, England desiring to secure the Ichliman line of defence for Roumelia.

Advices from Bosnia report 40,000 Turkish troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 20,000 between Novi Basor and Pristina.

The Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia and Herzegovina will muster 140,000, owing to the hostile attitude of the population of both Provinces; but no military resistance is anticipated.

The instructions from the Porte to the Turkish plenipotentiaries authorize the latter to consent to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria on condition that the duration of the occupation shall be previously determined, the strength of the army of occupation fixed, and the occupation confined to certain limits.

A Vienna despatch says that a number of Turkish troops are concentrating in the north west of Bosnia.

A Berlin despatch says, Congress yesterday settled positively the Roumanian question.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Porte agreed to accept the decision of Congress regarding the occupation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina providing duration, limit and strength of the army of occupation is specified.

The Paris Exhibition.

PARIS, June 30.—The National Festival in honour of the Exhibition to-day was a great success. The Exhibition buildings and grounds, the Trocadero palace, public squares and buildings, and innumerable private buildings, were decorated. Triumphal arches spanned the principal streets. To day they were filled with enraptured thousands of people from the provinces and abroad poured into the capital. The Exhibition was inaugurated by a grand reception at the Palace of Industry, at which the President, Marshal Mac Mahon, and the Ministers of the Republic were present. The President, in his address, declared the Republican party had now become the nation, and regenerated France was destined to enjoy the benefits of her dearly bought institutions in peace. There was a monster musical fete in the gardens of the Tuileries, and there were concerts in various quarters. At night illuminations appeared in all directions. Some of the gaslight decorations were of grand dimensions and ingenious construction. A long procession discharged fireworks and cheered as they marched along. The spectators were wild with enthusiasm. There will also be a special display of fireworks if the weather is favourable to-morrow.

The enthusiasm of the people at the festival was extraordinary, even for Frenchmen. The number of British and American flags displayed was remarkable, and the illuminations prodigious.

The Indian War.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—A Silver City despatch states, in the recent attack of Bernard's command upon the hostiles, the latter are reported to have had a fortunate escape from warriors. The Indians are being aware of the presence of the soldiers, Bernard addressed his troops, informing them they were close by the enemy and could whip them. He charged them not to retreat; if they did they would be shot, and they might as well die by shots fired by the savages as their own men. The soldiers went silently forward, and attacked the savages. When within 500 yards, the order was given to charge. McGregor's company was near by, and they charged also. The savages fled in dismay. Large numbers were killed. In an encounter between Bearskin, a Bannock chief, and Sergeant Richmond, of McGregor's company, the sergeant finally killed his man. Between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 24th, the hostiles were compelled to retreat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28.—The Governor of Oregon sends to Gen. McDowell the following despatch received by him from several persons at Linkville, Oregon, dated June 26th:—"Portion of Indians of Klamath reservation are hostile. Settlers of Sprague river valley, have been driven off. Settlers of Klamath basin and Lost river are moving into Linkville. Five settlers of Warner valley murdered. We need protection. Troops at Fort Klamath should not be removed. Indians east are working this way. Please send arms here and authorize the enrolment of three companies of militia to protect the settlements of this section and prevent an outbreak of Indians on the reservation." No orders have been given for the withdrawal of troops from Fort Klamath.

BAKER CITY, Oregon, July 1.—A courier arrived here to-day from Canyon City. He come to ask Governor Chadwick for arms and men to protect the citizens in John Day valley. He states that fifteen citizen scouts from Canyon City under Col. Burnham discovered the Indians near South Fork, John Day river, on the 28th. Contrary to Col. Burnham's orders, one of the scouts fired upon the Indians. The fire was returned. Two of the scouts, who escaped shortly after the fight began, and came into Canyon City for reinforcements, state that their comrades were surrounded by at least one hundred Indians and it is believed would be butchered by the savages before help could reach them. The courier also states that the hostiles were pouring into John Day valley with military, supposed to be Gen. Howard's command, in pursuit.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 2.—News has just been received that the Indians have made an attack on Canon City; no particulars. Parties have commenced moving their families to a place of safety. The Umatilla Indians have put their women and children on the reservation and joined the hostiles. Everybody expects a general uprising and a prolonged war.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Delegate Fenn, of Idaho, received advices stating that 1,000 to 1,500 Indians, in that portion of Oregon bordering on Idaho, stand committed to war. The Indians are drying beef for future use. Their fastnesses are inaccessible as those of the Modocs were. Fenn is convinced the Indian war will be almost general, and cannot be suppressed before winter.

The Ultramontane organ, *Germania*, confirms the reports that the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican are at a dead-lock.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

Prof. Goldwin Smith arrived in town on Saturday.

Nearly 650 saloon passengers sailed for Europe from New York on Saturday.

There were six cases of sunstroke in New York on Sunday and eleven on Monday.

Brigham Young's many heirs are being settled with on the basis of $21,000 apiece.

Feizi Pasha has been appointed to replace Baker Pasha in command of his army corps.

There are no signs whatever of Sitting Bull or any of his warriors entering the United States.

Tuesday was the hottest of the season in Montreal, the thermometer registering 95° in the shade at 4 p.m.

A petition which addressed the Queen as "Empress of India" has been returned for correction by the Home Department.

Satisfactory progress is reported in the condition of the Emperor William. The bandage has been removed from his head.

Mr. John R. Carmichael, the well-known sculpt[illegible], M. P. for Picton, N. S., died at New Glasgow on Saturday.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent of the *Daily News*, will lecture on "The Emperors I Have Met" during his visit to this continent.

Mr. Bachand, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, is recovering from his illness and expects to be able to attend at the first meeting of the local house.

Ald. Stephens has resigned his seat in the Montreal City Council, because of some strong language having passed between the Mayor and himself.

Orders are reported to have been issued, n view of possible Indian and Mexican troubles to recruit the United States army immediately to the maximum of 25,000 men.

The correspondent of the London *Times* in Rome says that he is in a position to assert positively that the recent reports of the failing health of Pope Leo XIII. are absolutely unfounded.

It is said Greece has consented to submit to the decision of Europe and refrain from war, but if that decision is not reasonably satisfactory it will be impossible to restrain the populace.

Cecil W. Carr, a young journalist, under arrest in New York, on the complaint of a Boston lady, who loaned him a thousand dollars, is said to be Lord Ogilvy, son of the Earl of Airlie.

Count Schouvaloff told a lady who asked him how he had enjoyed the winter in London that he had enjoyed it much as one of her countrymen who had shot a fox would enjoy life at a country house.

The Lehigh coal operators have decided to advance the price of coal along the line of the road 15 cents per ton. The price of broken coal in the city has also been advanced 15 cents, and chestnut 10 cents.

The *Reichsanzeiger* announces that strangers arriving in Berlin must be provided with passports.

A large excursion party left Montreal on Monday to assume the duties of the consulate to which he has been appointed.

The strike of printers on the Montreal morning papers has terminated, the men agreeing to return to work at the reduced wages.

Notice has been given to the Gas Company by the Corporation of Quebec that the city can no longer afford the luxury of lighted streets.

Rev. James Taylor was chosen President.

The gold medal of the French Geographical Society was presented to Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, who acted as its chairman, delivering a brilliant address, which received Stanley with great enthusiasm.

The canker worm is reported doing great damage to apple trees in Kings County, N.S. In the Annapolis worm is causing some loss in Colchester and Cumberland Counties.

A London correspondent says:—"Miss Emma Thursby has made the most remarkable and thorough success of all American singers who have come to London."

Last week a number of pamphlets, violently attacking Orangeism and Protestantism, were found to have been placed in the armoury of the 65th Battalion at Montreal.

The King of the Belgians, who takes the greatest interest in African explorations, is preparing to send H. M. Stanley out with an expedition in which England has declined to unite.

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin lectured at Meaford on Thursday evening, to a large audience, under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Association of the town. His subject was the British House of Commons.

The London *Morning Post* announces that the Duke of Cumberland, son of the late King George of Hanover, has not abandoned his rights to the throne, and no arrangement has been made between him and the German Government as reported.

The new steamboat for the navigation of the Thames will be launched on July 10th. The hull was prepared in sections at Chatham, and is being put together at London. The boat will carry seven hundred children, and draw only eighteen inches of water.

At an adjourned meeting of the Orangemen of Montreal, held last week, it was finally decided to celebrate the coming Twelfth of July by walking to church in a body on that day, and to extend an invitation to Protestants and Orangemen throughout the Dominion to be present.

It is reported that at a State dinner at the Royal Palace at Brussels on the 9th inst., the King gave the toast of the Queen of England and the success of the Congress, and that Lord Beaconsfield in replying said that "as long as there will be an England there will be a friend for Belgium."

Ex-Governor Seymour has offered a $50 medal as a prize for per eral excellence in cheese manufacture, to be shown at the proposed cheese fair at Utica in the autumn. He says that he has been writing to General Sherman, to learn if cheese could be made one of the rations of the army, and has received a cordial reply.

The Court of Inquiry at Liverpool, in the case of the explosion of the steamship Sardinian in Moville harbour on 10th May, find the explosion was caused by an accumulation of coal gas without means being allowed for its escape, and to a light being introduced when the air was explosive. As no charge of negligence was brought by the Board of Trade, each party pays his own costs.

Prince Bismarck is not an early riser, and is fond of sitting up late at night, chatting over a bottle of wine or a glass of beer. It is said that nearly all his diplomatic negotiations, beginning with General Govonne's confidential overtures in 1866 for an alliance between Italy and Prussia, until the most recent *pour parlers* on the Eastern question, have been transacted by him in a convivial way in the nocturnal hours.

Dr. Willard, of the Chicago High School, declares that schoolrooms walls, for the sake of pupils' eyes, should be tinted with a pinkish, greenish, or bluish tinge, and the blackboards should be green, brownish or drab in colour. He adds that it is a mistake to think that the board must be black to make the chalk mark distinct; and that though the relief and comfort to the eye may seem slight, it amounts to a great deal, taking a whole school day.

Of the members of the Berlin Congress Prince Gortschakoff is a man of courtly manners and charming conversation; Count Schouvaloff is the handsomest diplomat in Europe, fifty-five, white-haired, keen-eyed; Lord Beaconsfield looks old and haggard; Prince Bismarck looks old, solemn, and scrutinizing, his beard growing in thick stubble over his massive jaws; and Count Andrassy has, with a brilliant and penetrating mind, a fascinating manner.

There was an important conference at the Executive Mansion at Washington this week, participated in by the President, Secretaries Evarts and McCrary and Generals Sherman and Ord. The matter under consideration was the condition of affairs on the Mexican border, and General Ord made a full statement of the situation in that section. There is considerable reticence manifested by those present at the conference, but it is known the situation is regarded as very serious. The intention of the Government is to ascertain what further efforts are necessary to protect American interests on the Rio Grande.

The attempted assassination of Trepoff, the Russian Chief of Police, and of the Emperor William is asserted by St. Petersburg correspondents to have made a deep impression on the mind of the Czar, and to have filled him with gloomy forebodings that he himself may be murdered. Alexander II. is represented as very melancholy and nervous, believing that a wide-spread and powerful conspiracy exists, running all through his dominions, against the Imperial Government and all the prominent persons connected with it. The Nihilists (among whom are not a few earnest, half-fanatical characters), are said to number tens of thousands, and they are to be found everywhere, especially where least suspected.

BROCKVILLE REGATTA

Hanlan Wins Easily by Twelve Lengths.

BROCKVILLE, July 1.—Barring the sweltering rays of the July sun, and with the thermometer approaching 100 in the shade, a race morning never broke under more favourable circumstances.

The attendance was very large, numbering from 15,000 to 20,000 people, among whom were the residents of the district for miles round, a contingent from Toronto, which, all told, may be calculated at a thousand or ever, and people from Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, New York, Boston, Ogdensburg, Potsdam, Clayton, and various other places in the States.

The officers of the day, one and all of whom filled their duties in an unexceptional manner, were as follows:—Referee, Mr. George Reid; judges on the tug, Messrs. J. W. B. Rivers and E. Bowie; judges at Rossie, Gates and W. Picken; judges at the start, Col. Cole and Mr. John Elliott; starter, Mr. John Taylor.

The purses it might be mentioned were made up and the expenses defrayed entirely by private subscription, excepting—and here let Toronto aldermen who declined to grant $150 towards the expenses of the Ross-Hanlan race take note—$375 granted by the Town Council.

The course having been cleared by the three patrol tugs, the judges' boat, on which were the representatives of the press, the judges, referee and a few others, gave three whistles to call the men to their stations at 5.15. The call was given three or four times, and at last at 5.25, Riley was seen to emerge from his boat-house, and cheers arose from the assembled spectators. He was quickly followed by Kennedy, who rowed a hundred yards up the course, while the Saratoga man immediately took his station third from the shore. Some time elapsed, and Ten Eyck and Plaisted came out, followed at brief intervals by Luther, McKen, Hanlan and Elliott, the last named being fourteen minutes later than Riley to take his place at No. 2, Kennedy being No. 1, next the shore. Riley was No. 3, Plaisted No. 4, McKen No. 5, Luther No. 6, Ten Eyck No. 7, and Hanlan on the extreme outside, No. 8.

Kennedy on the inside was the first to catch the water; Plaisted next, and then Hanlan, followed by the others in a bunch. Momentarily only was the advantage the Boston party gained. I call Kennedy one of the Hub party, although he comes from Portland, because, to use an extreme "hossey" phrase, he is from the same stable. He is a protege of Mr. H. G. Meeker, the same as Plaisted, and came on here under that gentleman's auspices. Momentarily only was the advantage they gained, for Hanlan with his long, sweeping, easy swing, in two or three strokes had a good lead, and before the quarter mile was reached had at least a couple of lengths the best of all the other competitors, Plaisted being next, and the others, led by Riley and Kennedy, strung out. The race from this point was a hollow thing for Hanlan, who, pulling 30 strokes, and dropping on the home quarter to 27 and 26, rowed as he pleased, and won in the easiest manner possible by at least twelve lengths. At the end of the first mile, opposite Mr. Alexander Allan's boat-house, he was five lengths in the van, which had increased to seven at his stake boat, turning it at 8.53, thirteen minutes from the start. Kennedy, pulling thirty-four or thirty-five, was the second to turn his stake buoy, being two lengths ahead of Plaisted and McKen, who turned together, closely followed by Riley, Luther, Ten Eyck, and Elliott. McKen, who was handling his sculls in capital style, pressed Plaisted hard until half a mile on his journey on the home stretch, when a large skiff suddenly shot out from underneath the shadow of the thick foliage overhanging the rocky shore, and striking his outrigging capsized him in the water, sixty or seventy feet deep. Coming to the surface he clung to the boat which caused his disaster, and having righted his shell, rowed the remainder of the course, arriving five minutes after the last man, Luther, who was very much out of condition and rowed a poor race. Plaisted was second half a length in front of Kennedy, for whom he several times waited, and once actually stopped to speak to. Riley, who dropped behind in the last three or four hundred yards, purposely, it is supposed, to enter for the consolation race tomorrow, was fourth, Ten Eyck fifth, Elliott sixth, and Luther seventh. The time is variously given from 26.27½ to 33, the latter being taken on the judge's boat by Mr. H. E. Smallpiece. The race was undoubtedly a slow one, but it is hard in the absence of any official time to give reliable figures. In the foregoing it should have been mentioned that Elliott on the return was fouled twice, once about three quarters of a mile from the finish by a row boat, and again on entering the fourth mile by a tug, the last accident causing his boat to leak and take in a quantity of water. It did not effect his position in the race, however, for he was sixth when the mishap occurred and sixth he finished.

The ages, heights and weights of the men, and the terms of the race, are as follows:—

Purse of $1,000: $500 to first man, $300 to second, $200 to third, 4 miles with turn.

Edward Hanlan, Toronto, 23, 5 ft. 8½ in., 151 lbs... 1
F. A. Plaisted, Boston, 26, 5 ft. 11½ in., 158 lbs... 2
John Kennedy, Portland, Me., 28, 5 ft. 6 in., 138 lbs... 3
J. H. Riley, Saratoga, 23, 5 ft. 11½ in., 156 lbs... 4
J. A. Ten Eyck, Poekskill, N. Y., 26, 5 ft. 7 in., 140 lbs... 5
A. Elliott, Toronto, 30, 5 ft. 9 in., 155 lbs... 6
Pat Luther, Pittsburg, 39, 5 ft. 11 in. 170 lbs... 7
Wm. McKen, Toronto, 26, 5 ft. 10½ in. 156 lbs. (upset)... 8

Hanlan, it will be noticed, weighed 2 or 3 pounds more in his race with Morris at Pittsburg. He wore his usual costume, a scarlet band round his head, blue sleeveless guernsey and dark blue pants. He rowed his Swaddell & Winship shell, using the same oars with which he pulled to victory on the Alleghany River, those made by Mr. Wharin of Toronto.

After the race the Brockvillians were every whit as much excited as Toronto always is when Hanlan comes home a winner or scores a victory on his native waters. They cheered and cheered again, but amid the ringing hurrahs which sounded far and wide as the hero passed the winning post, those coming from the Empress of India were easily distinguishable, the decks of that vessel being crowded with Torontonians. The Empress showed the natives she knew the secret of getting a good view of the race for her patrons by placing herself about midway up the course, where everything could be seen from start to finish. After tea, the scenes which usually take place in front of the Queen's Hotel were repeated before the Revere House, the people assembling in hundreds and calling lustily for Hanlan. Ned, with his customary diffidence, was at first unwilling to show himself, but the persuasive eloquence of Messrs. Davis and Conger proved resistless, and stepping outside the open window he bowed his acknowledgements to the crowd, which by this time must have numbered 5,000. Having thanked those present for their kindly greeting, he requested Mr. D. P. Conger to step forward and speak for him. That gentleman in a few brief remarks gave voice to the gratitude the champion felt, and said, were he (Hanlan) able to talk as eloquently, figuratively speaking as he could row, he would not need him (Mr. Conger) to return thanks for him; but as senior officer of the Hanlan Club he had great pleasure in acceding to the champion's request and returning his heartfelt thanks not only for the present encouraging cheers, but for the kindness with which Hanlan had been treated since his arrival here by everybody from the Mayor down, not forgetting the courteous and obliging proprietor of the Revere House. After referring to the fund being collected to present Hanlan with a homestead, and stating that circulars would shortly be received at Brockville requesting them to contribute to the end in view (to which a number of voices in the crowd cried out "We will," amid much applause.) Mr. Conger concluded by introducing Mr. John Davis, as an old St. Lawrence boy, who had many a time rowed on the waters between Prescott and Brockville, the former being Mr. Davis' birthplace.

On coming forward Mr. Davis was received with loud and prolonged cheers. He spoke briefly, and then introduced Pat [illegible] tired, the crowd still calling for speeches.

Mr. DAVIS again addressed a few words to them. He stated that a sort of verbal agreement had been made with Charles E. Courtney for a match, which would probably take place in October, and be the last great sculling race of the season. If Hanlan succeeded in conquering the Union Springs sculler, then a race would speedily be arranged with Higgins, the English champion, and it was hoped Hanlan