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T. J. MOORHOUSE.
Goderich, July 26th, 1877.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH JULY 26, 1877.

The Montreal Riot.

The sad event which occurred in Montreal on the 12th of July, is one of those unfortunate circumstances which ever and anon occur to intensify social or religious differences, and open afresh the wounds, inflicted in bygone moments, which have gradually closed under the influence of calmer judgment. And it takes but little to stir up the native asperities which lurking in the Orange body and to sustain accusations against of Catholics, to a morbidly unhealthy degree of antipathy. All will deplore the state of feeling aroused in this instance, except only the savage rabble which occasioned all the trouble; and a strong sympathy will go out to the Orangemen in their newly revived efforts to strengthen their organization and make their opposition to Catholicism more pronounced than ever. The influence of the moment will make the rabble more bigoted and cause it materially disturb the equanimity of the liberal-minded of both parties.

Had the Orangemen paraded the streets, some might be induced to withhold their sympathy for their foes, but since they did so considerately forego this right, in order to avoid any trouble or offence to the public peace, their treatment at the hands of the rabble entitles them to the greater sympathy. They were stubbornly to parade, and were entitled to the military protection which they asked for and which Mayor Beaudry so foolishly and criminally withheld; and the citizens are indebted to them for acting as they did. But the bloodthirsty roughs were beat on sightseeing and in their strength of numbers, aided by the inefficiency of the police force and the pig-headedness of the Mayor, they, in the most cowardly fashion, attacked the straggling representatives of the Orange party whom they found in the streets, brutally murdered poor Hackett and nearly killed young Elliott. It is this evidence of intolerance that arouses the feelings of the people so much; and that Mayor Beaudry should have refused to protect the Orangemen from a party of this kind, in the face of the general expectation from the intelligent Catholics of Ontario and Montreal, justifies the sharp criticism contained in *Grip's* last cartoon. This represents Mayor Beaudry, stamping civil rights beneath his feet and presenting a sacrifice—the body of poor Hackett—to the demon of intolerance, while public opinion is prepared with a testimonial to the Mayor consisting of a pair of tar and a bag of feathers. The man even rejected the offers of military assistance made by Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and has earned for himself an unenviable reputation.

The action of the intelligent Catholics in the matter was commendable. Those of Ontario, recollecting the protection on the occasion of a procession last summer in Toronto, were anxious to have a reciprocal expression of sympathy on the part of the Catholic Province of Quebec. They had to recall the fact that the procession was assaulted, but they knew that that portion of the community which is impervious to liberal thought and controllable in its bigotry only by the strong aim of the law, were their assailants, and they felt that they had the sympathy of the general and intelligent community. And considering all that the Orangemen of Montreal have done in the matter, these people will regret as sincerely as any the unfortunate turn of affairs. The comparison is not exactly a correct one, for in the one instance the procession was a religious observance to which the guarantee of British liberty would unhesitatingly vouchsafe its protection from the mob's interference; but, in the other case, the observance is a political one which by its origin is an offence to the Catholic church. The latter has the greater provocation; but it is not the church that perpetuates this opposition, but rather the secular and national associations closely allied therewith. This relationship constrained the members of the church to be solicitous for the preservation of order and quiet on this occasion, knowing full well that any interference with the procession would have a lethal tendency upon the church. Even as it is—with the knowledge that only the ignorant and bigoted rabble caused the trouble—an impulse has been given to the Orange association which will add great strength to its ranks and inspire it with a new vitality which will manifest itself in an increasing degree while these party processions are permitted. It is high time they were prohibited, at least that class of them which occasions the disturbances from the contact of "orange and green."

Stern justice should be meted out to those taking an active part in the mobs, and we are pleased to see that vigorous efforts are being made to ferret out and bring to justice the rascals, although the coroner in the Hackett inquest has dismissed the prisoner Farrel, against whom the evidence was strong and who was arrested with two pistols in his possession one of which belonged to the murdered man, and brought in a verdict of murder against parties unknown.

A SERIOUS trouble has begun with the striking railway employees on the Erie, Pennsylvania, Hudson River and other railways. A combination of railway companies was made to reduce wages 10 per cent., and a fully organized strike was the result. The strikers have armed themselves, all traffic is suspended, no trains are permitted to run and the situation looks desperate. In Baltimore the military were ordered out, and on Friday a collision occurred with the mob, who threw stones. The troops fired in return, killing five persons and wounding twenty.

A CONTEMPORARY asks what the Tories mean by protection—what per cent? No per cent. at all, what they understand by it is a plank by which Sir John may bridge the trench between himself and the treasury benches.

All South John:

On Friday last a special meeting of the County Council was held here, when all but eight of the members were present. The Warden stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of sending aid to the sufferers by the St. John's fire. A resolution was thereupon passed, placing the sum of $2,000 at the disposal of the Mayor and Relief Committee of the city. Instructions were at once despatched to Mayor Beaudry, and the following telegram was received in reply:

St. John, July 20.

G. F. CUNNINGHAM, Warden,

Accept our sincere thanks for generous donation of $2,000, for relief of sufferers. Will direct.

C. HARRIS, Mayor.

It is to be regretted that the assistance was not forwarded sooner, as the persons who were placed in need by the sudden disaster have see this found means of sustaining themselves and the more honest will not apply for aid. Still, asking the power classes—men and women, who prospered while the well-to-do citizens prospered—the money can be distributed to good purposes. The donation is creditable, although the County will hardly feel it.

Veterans of 1812.

One of the items in the charges of extravagance preferred against the Mackenzie Government, is the sum voted for distribution among the veterans of 1812. Apart from political considerations, there are very few who deem that the pensions are not deserved. When the grant of $50,000 was made, it was with the idea that about $200 will be the portion of the surviving warriors, but the result has proved that either the militia men who bore arms more than sixty years ago were exceedingly tough, or that the atmosphere of this country is very conducive to human longevity. The official returns for 1876-77 show that there were no less than 2,925 claimants, of whom 2,412 proved and had their claims allowed. When the grant was divided, the individual portion amounted to $20.

The recipients in this County were: Claude Lacourse, Bayfield; Joseph Perault, Walton; Samuel Kennedy, Wroxeter. Archibald Picard, of Egmondville, and Jacob Cook, of Gorrie, failed to prove their claims.

GUELPH is being stirred to its utmost depths over a peculiar complication. On the occasion of the Papal Delegate's visit to that place, he laid the corner stone of the Catholic cathedral and the Town Council was invited to be present in a body to witness the ceremony. By a resolution the Council agreed to attend in its corporate capacity, and "thereby hangs the tale." An indignation meeting of the Protestants was held, at which the action of the Council was strongly condemned, on the ground that it was altogether out of its province, as it mixed representative body to present itself at a public church ceremony or to do honor to the high representative of that church. In consequence of the expressions of this meeting three of the councillors have resigned, and the town will undergo the unhappy agitation of an election, the rivalry in which will be intensified by religious feeling. The affair is unfortunate, and has grown out of evidently good intentions. The invitation was given with no disguised purpose but with every evidence of courtesy, and on the impulse the invitation was accepted. Mature deliberation would have shown, as has the evidence of subsequent events, the wisdom of refraining from, as a body, accepting the invitation. The individual members, independent of religious beliefs, could have attended without compromising their positions, but representative municipal and other bodies have not the same latitude. The good sense of the people of Guelph is sufficient, we think, to surmount this unpleasantness and obliterate all traces of it.

OUR town cotemporary suggests that the $200 which goes to the support of the Model School, just established here, be added to the salary of the Principal, Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller's duties will be greatly increased by this change in the school, and we would like to see his salary increased by that amount, thinking that he fully deserves it; but we would not recommend that the whole of the $200 be given him. The sum is given to the Model School as a general grant, and seeing that the other teachers will have fresh duties imposed upon them, the fairest plan would be to divide it proportionably. When work is commenced and it can be seen in what proportion the work is allotted throughout the school, then the $200 can be divided justly.

PROMOTION, say the supporters of that system, has built up the United States and made it wealthy. A well informed correspondent writes that there are ten millions of people, at the present time, out of employment there—persons, too, who are industrious and would work on almost any terms if employment was to be had. This statement will be considered extravagant, but it comes from very good authority.

AS THE recent speeches of the Premier and his colleagues are of great importance to the public, arrangements have been made for presenting them *verbatim*, in pamphlet form, for general perusal. The speeches have been carefully reported, and as they present official facts and figures will be very valuable for purposes of reference.

War News.

MONDAY.

The news from the seat of war is exceedingly brief to-day but two important engagements are announced. In the one instance the Turks, under Osman Pasha, engaged the Russians on Thursday and Friday near Plevna, and drove them back with heavy losses of men and material. In the other instance the Russians advance posts near Yeni Zagbra, having been reinforced, fell upon the garrison of the town, drove them out, and occupied the place. Yeni Zagbra would therefore be the most advanced position held by the Russians on the road to Adrianople, from which place it is only fifty-five miles distant. The Russians are also reported within three hours' march of Philippopolis.

TUESDAY.

Rumors are rife of impending difficulties between England and Russia. They are based on the British cabinet's decision to reinforce Malta and Gibraltar, and are not to be relied upon.

Rustchuk is now completely surrounded by the Russians. The Turks have again entered Montenegro, with the object of preventing the siege of Nicsics by Prince Nikita. News is scant.

Lumber Notes.

SHIPMENTS.—Williams & Murray, 8 cars; Secord, Cozzens & Co., 16 cars; Buchanan, Lawson & Robinson, one car doors, blinds, sashes, &c.

RECEIPTS.—Williams & Murray, 184,600 ft lumber and 68,000 lath by schr. Nett. Woodward; Secord, Cozzens & Co., 257,900 ft lumber and 211,600 lath by barge Mary Robertson.

Prices are low, and business dull.

Wm. Lee shipped last week from Pt. Albert, 70 cords of tanbark to Detroit, by schr Sloan.

At a meeting of the Montreal Irish Catholic Union on Friday evening the severe tone of the *True Witness* was condemned. It was held that Hackett was not an Orangeman, and so an Orange funeral was unjustifiable. They passed a resolution that they have performed their duty with wisdom and prudence and done much to preserve the city from general massacre ond bloodshed.

THE STRIKES.

A General Suspension of Railway Business

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED.

Immense Destruction of Property.

The Mob attempts to roast alive a Company of Militia.

THE STRIKERS INCREASING.

Martial Law to be Declared,

75,000 *TROOPS CALLED FOR*

Pittsburg Partially Destroyed.

GREAT WESTERN AND CANADA SOUTHERN INVOLVED.

In Baltimore the first excitement began. As the strikers were growing importunate and threatening, the 6th Regiment was called out to preserve peace. As they were marching from their armory, to guard a train carrying the mails they were stoned by the mob. They replied with a volley from their rifles. Killing ten and wounding twenty. Immense excitement prevailed for a time, and an effort was made to burn the depot which however failed. The mob interfered with the firemen, when the policemen fired their pistols at them and wounded several.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 20.—About one and forty members of the Eighteenth Regiment, under Col. Guthrie, are at East Liberty stockyards, Torren's station. At 2:30 a large number of strikers had gathered there. The men were loud, in their denunciations against Pearson and the military.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago firemen and breakmen struck at half-past three to-day.

Up to three o'clock there has been no effort on the part of the company or military to move the cars, and very serious results will likely follow any attempt when made.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 21.—About 4 p. m. the troops left for the scene of the disturbance. They arrived about five o'clock, the track being completely blocked with strikers. The military advanced with fixed bayonets, and were met with a shower of missiles. They opened fire indiscriminately, and, in rapid succession, the crowd retreated towards East Liberty. Six were killed and thirteen wounded.

The crisis of the railway strike in this city Saturday night was reached yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, when the Philadelphia troops, who had been sent here to suppress the strikers, fired upon the crowd. The terrible fatal effects of the shots fired by the troops exasperated the citizens as well as the strikers, and in a short time thousands had collected and having sacked stores and armed themselves, they made an effort to dislodge the troops from one of the railway roundhouses where they had established themselves. With the assistance of two Gatling guns, a breach was made in the walls and an assault made, but a brisk musketry fire put them to flight. Finding it difficult to dislodge the military from the building they resolved to burn them out, and an order to this effect was issued. In consequence of the blockade which had existed for two days, the sidings in the outer yards, as well as those extending eastward some three or four miles, were crowded with freight cars filled with grain, produce and merchandise, besides which a number of loaded oil-cake and coal cars were piled up in the mass. While a portion of the mob surrounded the building in which the military had taken refuge, a large body proceeded to set fire to the oil cars, and in a moment huge volumes of smoke, which rolled upwards, followed by lurid flames reaching out in every direction, told that the work of destruction had commenced. The sight of the flames seemed to literally craze the rioters, some of whom rushed wildly about with flaming torches in their hands, applying them to cars indiscriminately. The alarm was sounded and the fire department promptly responded, but the rioters, who had complete control of the city, refused to permit them to go to extinguish the flames. They said they were determined to destroy the railway company's property, but would do no injury to that belonging to private citizens. They kept their word, too, and when a lumber pile belonging to a citizen took fire the rioters themselves turned in and helped to extinguish the flames. Train after train was fired by the infuriated crowd, but the cars were so far distant from the roundhouse that the heat did not seriously affect the military, although their position was one of peril. Finally, a large party of strikers were captured.—Cars were filled with coke which they ran from Allegheny Valley Railway track to a siding connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad. They then procured large quantities of petroleum oil, and pouring it over the coke, ignited the material. In a very few moments the car was a mass of fire, and it was then pushed along the track and forced against the roundhouse. The building very soon ignited, but it did not burn as desired, and the mob rushed out on the road and sent the burning trains towards the buildings. From midnight until five this morning the main efforts of the crowd were directed to firing buildings and cars, but about half an hour later the mob, which had been besieged by the military, left for some unexplained reason. This afforded the troops who were in actual danger of being roasted alive, an opportunity of emerging from the building.

They quickly marched through the city to the arsenal, the commandant of which refused them admittance, but took their wounded. Proceeding to the outskirts of the city, they broke up in twos and threes and escaped. A large crowd followed them like hounds, keeping up a constant musketry fire, which was very fatal to the troops, many of their numbers being left dead on the streets, besides many of their number being wounded. In the meantime the city was in a state of anarchy. While hundreds were engaged in firing the cars and making certain of the destruction of the valuable buildings at the outer depot, thousands of men, women, and children were engaged in pillaging the cars.

The street was almost completely blockaded by persons laboring to carry off the plunder they had gathered together. The Mayor with the assistance of the police endeavored to stay the pillage, but without avail, and some of the citizens united and sent a delegation of ministers to confer with the rioters, but without success. All the railway buildings were fired, and the firemen who turned out to stop the flames were prevented by the mob from doing anything.

The railroad buildings destroyed were as follows:—Two round-houses, one machine shop, Superintendent's offices, car repair shop, blacksmith's shops, three or four oil houses, Union Transfer Depot and offices, despatcher's office, powder house, Union Depot, Hotel, Pan Handle Railway engine house, general offices and freight depot, and freight depot of the Adams Express Co. About 2,000 loaded cars and 125 locomotives were burned or destroyed, and the damage done is enormous. One railway company's locks about $4,000 worth.

Gen. Pitch's division was brought to bear the military force was brought night. Gen. Pearson is in charge. There militia who attempt to escape from the round house are shot down by the mob and brutally killed. Four of the men also shot down. In the city at 20th street yesterday afternoon seven were killed and twenty-seven wounded. The hill side was dotted with dead and dying. It is stated that after the second to day the Philadelphia troops turned their Gatling gun on the crowd with great loss of life. It is reported that thirty firemen are killed, mostly strikers and firemen.

A vigilance committee has been formed.

Reports from other sections are of a threatening character, and the strike is very general. Efforts to stop trains have been blocked by the citizens, who take possession of them and dredge their military escorts overboard.

In Baltimore on Saturday night several conflicts took place between the police and the citizens, in which a number were badly wounded. Many persons were taken. A large number of loaded cars were burned by the mob. Troops have been called out in all directions, and martial law is to be declared.

The employees on the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways struck on Monday. No trains is expected on the Grand Trunk, as the women of the employees were harassed a short time ago.

THE CAUSE.

The strike is spreading gradually to all or nearly all the Western roads, and several lines in the west are affected. The rioting has been serious at Buffalo, where an attack was made upon the military, and still more so at Reading, Pa., where an engagement took place between the troops and mob, in which five persons were killed and many wounded. At several points the manufacturers' operatives are joining the strikers, and at others, notably at Columbus, the latter have compelled the mill hands to quit work. The President issued a proclamation to the rioters warning them to disperse by noon of yesterday.

The Great Western and Canada Southern Companies have effected a satisfactory arrangement with their employees, who have resumed work.

Nothing of importance occurred up to 5 p.m., on Tuesday. All quiet.

Local News.

ABOUT TOWN.

O. P. Q.—This correspondent will find Hibernicus' answer to his queries, on the first page.

SERVANT GIRLS.—Wanted a general servant in a small family. References required. Particulars by applying at SIGNAL Office.

PROTECTING THE BANKS.—The Grand Trunk Co. is about building stone walls to prevent land slides, on the branch of the railway running to the harbor.

MILK.—Mr. Jas. Porter, 4th con., Goderich Township, is delivering milk in town at 4 cts per quart, and already has a large number of customers.

GOOD HORSES.—Mr. Jas. Doyle, teamster, has sold his handsome span of bay horses to Messrs. Ogilvie, of Montreal, for the sum of $400.

HARBOR MILLS.—The shipments last week were: one car shorts, 500 bags and two cars bran, 200 bbls and 2440 bags of flour.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John Strang, of Genesee, N. Y., is stopping with his brother Mr. H. I. Strang, B. A., for a few days.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Everything usually asked for in a first class Book & Stationery store can be had at Moorhouse's at lowest rates. Call and see.

FISH.—The shipments of fresh fish last week were: Jas. Clark, 1800 lbs; M. McPherson, 600 lbs; John Clark, 675 lbs. A. Adam shipped 100 lbs. smoked fish.

ENGLISH SPARROWS.—Four of these lively little foreigners were noticed flitting about the large trees in front of Capt. Dancy's residence, on East Street, on Friday.

GRAIN.—During last week Ogilvies & Hutchison shipped 2,000 bushels of wheat to their Seaforth mill. Wm. Seymour & Co. shipped 100 bushels corn to Midland, and A. Armitage shipped 400 bushels corn to Seaforth.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.—A meeting of ladies interested in the formation of a Women's Temperance Union in town, will be held in the Temperance Hall on Thursday afternoon next at 4 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Chas. L. King, operator at the Grand Trunk station here, acted as one of the chief mourners at the funeral of his cousin, the late Thos. L. Hackett, who was so foully murdered in Montreal on the 12th.

OH! FATHER, I do wish you had taken Mr. Weatherald's advice and got one of those Wanzer F sewing machines, instead of this thing; it is always out of order. My organs are just as good as my sewing machines.—J. W. Weatherald.

SUPPLY SHIP.—The lighthouse supply ship Lake Erie visited this port on Sunday last, and took its departure on Monday. Quite a large number of passengers were on board, and Miss Beaumont of this place took passenger for a pleasure trip. Capt. Murray McGregor, of Goderich, accompanies the vessel as pilot.

GENERAL FREIGHT.—Among the shipments last week were the following: Jas Thomson, 48 pieces artificial stone; H. Wells, 16 kegs ale; Kirkpatrick Bro. & Co., 25 rolls leather; John Ralph, 175 lbs. calfskins and 380 lbs. wool; H. Beam & Co., 2 bbls. potash; W. R. Robertson, 130 lbs butter; W. Lee, 52 bbls whisky.

AUCTION SALE.—On Tuesday, 7th August, Mr. G. M. Trueman, by instructions of Mr. John Lamont, who is about removing his family to California where he is now located, will sell the household furniture belonging to that gentleman. Sale to commence at 11 a. m. See posters.

LECTURES.—Mrs. Kent Mason delivered two excellent temperance lectures in North St. Methodist Church, last week, to good audiences. Rev. C. Fletcher filled the chair on Tuesday evening, and Rev. Mr. Preston on Wednesday. The lectures was suffering from indisposition, but her audience was greatly pleased with her efforts.

WATER TANKS.—Mr. Thos. Weatherald, P. L. S., on Monday took observations of the water levels of the tanks on the Square and East street. It is the intention of the town to have the tanks on the Square connected with the one at the Foundry, by which means it is expected a constant supply will be had.

BANNATYNE'S POEMS.—We have received a few copies of the late Wm. Bannatyne's poems. As the widow and family are in destitute circumstances, persons purchasing the work would confer a great favor upon them. The price is $1, and the work is worth the money. Parties wishing to purchase can do so at this office, or by addressing us, Mr. S. Henry, Kincardine, or the widow at Amberly.

HOW TO RAISE FRUITS.—We have received from the publishers Messrs. S. R. Wells & Co., 737 Broadway, N. Y., a work bearing the above title, being a guide to the proper cultivation and management of fruit trees and of grapes and small fruits, with condensed descriptions of many of the best and most popular varieties together with cuts of the fruit, showing the leading points by which each variety may be distinguished. The items of description are more full than usually made in horticultural works and the head notes contain all else that is necessary to make the work complete. The appendix contains articles on the curculio, blight, &c., subjects that are becoming of personal interest to every orchardist. There is more information condensed within the boards of this little work than we have seen in many another ten times its size, and it is of such a nature that no fruit grower can afford to be without it. The price is only $1.

AN ODD VISITOR.—A well-known western visited the jail yesterday in a dishevelled condition, making enquiries for his brother, who had been on the spree with him. The official in attendance informed him that the brother was not there, which seemed to disappoint the visitor. "Me and Danny in on a bender, we are," he explained; "but, he Jepers, I'm afeared Danny is lyin' around in some dark corner, as he won't gil arrested. I'm comin' to see yous my how, for I'm goin' to lick a man, begosh. Ye'll see me in the evenin'; be sure and look for me." And he rushed off to commit the deed which was to consign him to his haven of rest, howling like a Comanche and looking as fierce as a guy attacking a cockroach. Perhaps while we are going to press he is putting some unfortunate citizen through a threshing mill, and earning a few weeks' retirement.

THE REGATTA.—On Friday last the regatta, postponed from July 2nd on account of one of the buoys being carried away, was sailed over again. The following are boats which entered with the names of the parties entering them:

Edward Blake, Commodore Bain,
Ida Howland, Chas. Howland,
Foam, Robert Clark,
James Friel, John Morrison,
Fleetwing, Jas. Wiggins,
British Seaman, James Clark,
Rising Sun, Jas. Clark,
Fellow-craft, John Craigie,
Heather Bell, Master & Craigie,
Sea Bird, M. McPherson,
Bonny Doon, John Clark,
Zeda Marlton, Henry Marlton,

The course was twenty miles long, beginning at the harbor and running to a buoy opposite The Point Farm, thence southerly to the Dufferin pier, back to harbor and thence out to a buoy four miles from shore and back. A strong breeze was blowing from the west, which kept very steady throughout, and the boats started with a flying or time start at 12 o'clock, noon. It was said on Dominion Day when the wind was light that the Zeda Marlton had a great advantage on this account, but that she would not do so well in a stiff breeze. On Friday all were disappointed in this, for she acquitted herself under the skilful management of Mr. Jas. Clark, in fine style leading the race throughout. The Blake and Foam followed close after the Zeda, and the remainder kept pretty well up, all the yachts being sailed remarkably close. For the first part of the race the yachts had plain sailing, but the four miles to windward added greatly to the length of their course through tacking. The yachts reached the home buoy at about 3:30 p. m., in the following order: Zeda Marlton, Blake, Foam, Jas. Friel, Fellowcraft, Sea Bird, Ida Howland, Heather Bell, British Seaman, Rising Sun, Fleetwing and Bonny Doon. The Zeda was awarded the silk flag, the challenge cup and $15. Mr. John Bain sailed the Blake, which held its position well and won first money in its class. Mr. Marlton has reason to be proud of his little yacht, as it has proved itself the champion indeed, in a test of light and strong breezes, and no doubt it will astonish our American neighbors at the regatta in Detroit this fall.

Literary Notes.

PRINCE PEDRO: A tragedy. J. H. Garnier, M. D., Lucknow. Belford Bros., Toronto, publishers.

Apart from its interest as a local production, this neat little volume has merits which commend it to general notice. The author has already distinguished hemself in a limited degree, in the literary line; but this effort will introduce him to a wider reputation. In its present state, the tragedy possesses defects—such as are known to the theatrical fraternity as "mechanical defects," besides a too great variety of characters,—but apart from this we find in it much that is good. The plot is romantic. Ludrofis a plotting abbott who, having forged a will, disinherits Matteo de Castro, a noble, and secures the rich estate to the Abbey of Cintra. Matteo and his fair sister Inez, driven from their castle, repair to a cave in the forest, whither comes Prince Pedro of Portugal on a hunting expedition. He is lost in the woods, and being found by Matteo, accepts his hospitality, a friendship is formed and an attachment springs up between himself and Inez, culminating in a betrothal. A servant—a clown, more shrewd than foolish—of Matteo's succeeds in stealing the forged will from Ludro, and discovering the mode of his forgery. Prince Pedro returns to his father's court, to find that the news of his betrothal has reached his mother, who is much incensed at the youth's independence. Ludro is her informant, and by his false reports of the character of Inez, hightens the Queen's ire to such a pitch that she vows to murder her. Matteo is secured a foreign Mission, and Pedro removes Inez, whom he has married, to where he considers himself safe from the Queen's ire. Nine years pass, and the queen with the assistance of several friends, discovers Inez and her two boys alone and kills them. Pedro returning takes an oath to avenge the murder, and being recalled to his father's palace, to witness the death of his parent, at the death bed promises to withold his vengeance from his mother. The concluding act deals with the stern vengeance meted out to the assassins. This is the plot shorn of the finishing details. The characters are well defined—Ludro, an avaricious plotter; Pedro, an impulsive and independent youth; King Alfonso, a cautious, thoughtful man; Queen of Portugal, a passionate, proud and unmothery woman; Sabastian, a sensible fool with a warm heart; Pechico, a petty, vindictive knave, with a craven heart, and Paulina his wife, a heartless woman who goads her husband on to wicked deeds. The finer passions are not presented to any considerable extent. Some of the speeches are good, that of Ludro's addressed to his dagger, and King Alfonso's witty advice respecting the speeches of viragos and his death-bed address to his son, are, to say the least, worthy of study. In the fifth scene, Act. IV, Inez speaks as follows:

The Prince is scarcely gone an hour ago,
And I do feel we never meet again.
What is this feeling that creeps over me,
Binding my soul, as with the shades of death?
What art thou, death, with thy pale, lurid lip,
And sunken orbs, that tracks us day by day?
Unceasingly thou followest where we move,
Until thine icy fingers touch the heart,
Stilling its action for all good or ill.
But I hold that within the inner life,
Which death approaches not. Mortals may kill
This mortal body, in its agony;
And we may sink, unheeded, to the tomb.
But my soul, rising o'er the wreck of time,
Sees earth beneath, immortal skies above;
And though death stand beside me, even now,
I feel my soul rising above my body,
Leaving this world, for an immortal one.
Aye, though my body moulder in the grave,
And every atom shall return to dust,
I hold within a tinge of Deity.—
'Tis the immortal soul, that God doth give.

The concluding scene is rather tragical, and would have suited the majority of tastes better if pervaded by gentler passions than those which possess Pedro, when he closes the last scene with this speech:

See ye speak not to them on pain of death;
Heed not their sighs nor moanings, groans nor sobs,
Give them no food, nor let one drop of water touch their lips. *(To Pechico.)*
Remain where thou art bound, 'till thou art dead.
Behold thy wife and struggle to be free,
Let thy chains rot thy flesh from hour till hour—
Thou only cans't escape when thou art dead;
Keep watch upon her that she wander not,
And when the hounds are hungry, then take her down
And bury her in hell.

The work will repay perusal, and doubtless will find a warm reception to our literature in Canada as well as elsewhere.

Competitive Examinations.

WEST WAWANOSH.

The examination took place at the Township Hall and school house adjoining, on Saturday, 30th June. There was a very large attendance of scholars and their friends, and a great deal of interest was manifested by all present. Mr. Chas. Girvin, Reeve of West Wawanosh, filled the chair, when the after part of the programme was introduced. The examiners were as follows:—J. H. Miller, I. P. S., H. I. Strang, B. A., S. P. Halls and W. R. Miller of Goderich; D. L. Munro, S. S. No. 5, Ashfield; P. Canteloe, S. S. No. 2 and R. Moir of No. 3, Colborne. The result of the examination is as follows:—

SIXTH CLASS.

Subjects—Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition, science and mathematics. Aggregate marks 570.

Position	Name of Pupil.	Age.	Sec.	Marks.
1	A. P. Sheppard	16	2	460
2	Hugh Pentland	15	1	390
3	Ellen Campbell	16	4	385
4	James Ferguson	16	4	350

Honors:—A. P. Sheppard—spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, science and mathematics 1, history 2; H. Pentland, spelling, arithmetic, science and mathematics 2, reading, writing, grammar, geography and composition 3; J. Ferguson, reading, history 1, composition 2, spelling and arithmetic 3; L. Campbell, arithmetic, composition 1, reading, writing, grammar, geography 2, history, science and mathematics 3.

FIFTH CLASS.

Subjects and marks same as in Sixth Class.

		Age.	Sec.	Marks.
1	Margt. Rutherford	15	4	304
2	Emma Bailie	16	1	298
3	Isab. Patterson	15	2	296
4	Robert Barbour	17	7	273
5	John Taylor	18	12	268
6	James McDonald	17	3	253
7	Robert J. Patterson	13	2	222
8	Jacob Brooks	16	7	220
9	Christina Cameron	11	4	204
10	John Pentland	13	1	193
11	Mary A. Bailie	14	1	192
12	Agnes Doyle	14	4	189

Honors—Emma Bailie—Spelling and writing 1; J. Pentland, spelling 1; Isab. J. Patterson, arithmetic 2, writing, geography and mathematics 3; R. J. Patterson, mathematics 2, reading 3; M. Rutherford, composition 1, writing, 2, arithmetic 3; Agnes Doyle, composition 3; Robt. Barbour, arithmetic and reading 1, composition 2, geography 3; J. Brooks, reading 2; J. Taylor, spelling and geography 1.

FOURTH CLASS.

Same subjects as in 5th and 6th classes with exception of mathematics. Aggregate marks 405.

		Age.	Sec.	Marks.
1	Jacob Sheppard	15	1	228
2	John A. McDonald	12	4	226
3	Edward Owens	16	2	214
4	Marshal Johnstone	12	2	202
5	Esther Plunkett	13	2	200
6	William J. Barbour	12	4	196
7	Ellen Ramage	13	12	188
8	Martha Kirkpatrick	14	1	186
9	Maggie Murray	13	3	172
10	Elizabeth Laidlaw	14	14	168
11	Mary J. Ferguson	10	4	160
12	Mary J. Anderson	11	7	142
13	Sarah Inglis	15	14	135
14	Richard Chamney	13	7	127
15	Joseph A. Patterson	11	3	115
16	Euphemia Chamney	11	7	100

Honors—M. Kirkpatrick, science 2, spelling 3; J. Sheppard, arithmetic, grammar 2, geography, composition 3; E. Plunkett, writing and science 1, history, 3; M. Johnstone, arithmetic 1, science 2, geography 3; E. Owens, spelling 1, reading, history and science 2; Maggie Murray, composition 2; J. A. McDonald, history and composition 1, writing and geography 3; W. J. Barbour, grammar and geography 1; E. Chamney, writing 2; M. J. Anderson, reading 1; E. Ramage, spelling 2; E. Laidlaw, spelling 1, reading and arithmetic 3.

THIRD CLASS.

Subjects—Reading spelling, writing, geography, grammar, composition and arithmetic. Aggregate marks 350.

		Age.	Sec.	Marks.
1	Mary Addison	13	4	213
2	William May	11	1	206
3	Charles Taylor	12	12	205
4	Mary J. Humphrey	12	4	191
5	Mary J. Patterson	12	12	183
6	Rachel McQuillen	12	4	171
7	Elizabeth A. Rintoul	11	12	166
8	David McIlwain	12	1	164
9	Emily Gibson	10	2	154
10	William McIlwain	12	1	151
11	Agnes Washington	13	2	147
12	Elizabeth Ingles	13	14	146
12	Gordon Jefferson	12	7	146
13	George V. Durnin	10	3	142
14	John Armstrong	11	7	138
15	Agnes Robertson	13	7	135
16	Calmer Johnson	9	2	120

Honors—W. McIlwain, grammar 3; W. May, spelling and grammar 1, writing 2, geography 3; A. Washington, writing 3; E. Gibson, spelling and writing 1; G. V. Durnin, reading 3; R. McQuillen, geography 2; M. J. Humphrey, composition 1, geography 3; Mary Addison, geography and composition 1, grammar and arithmetic 2; A. Robinson, arithmetic 3; G. Jefferson, arithmetic 3; Jno. Armstong, reading 1; C. Taylor, spelling, composition and arithmetic 1; M. J. Patterson, spelling 1, reading 2; E. A. Rintoul, composition 1.

SECOND CLASS.

Same subjects as above. Aggregate marks 310.

		Age.	Sec.	Marks.
1	James Elliott	11	1	222
2	Edith Scrimgeour	10	2	216
3	William Campbell	9	4	192
4	Jno. A. Gordon	8	4	191
5	Danl. Radcliffe	10	3	181
6	Jacob Cumming	9	4	179
7	John Radford	12	3	177
8	Paulina Black	12	1	170
9	Ann Whitehead	10	7	166
10	Mary J. Wellwood	10	12	163
11	Robert Wellwood	8	12	160
12	Sarah A. Plunkett	11	2	158
13	Mary White	9	7	157
14	Ellen Mallough	10	1	150
15	Georgina Kee	9	7	141
16	William Barbour	10	12	138
17	Christina Laidlaw	10	14	129
18	William Durnin	13	3	109

Honors—J. Elliott, spelling, writing, grammar, arithmetic 2; P. Black, composition 1, reading 3; E. Scrimgeour, arithmetic 1, grammar 2, writing 3; D. Radcliffe, writing 1, reading 3, composition 2; J. Cumming, grammar and geography 1, composition 2; W. Campbell, geography 3; J. A. Gordon, geography 2, arithmetic 3; A. Whitehead, reading 1, composition 2; G. Kee, reading 2; Mary J. Wellwood, spelling 2; Robert Wellwood, spelling 2; W. Barbour, spelling 1.

FIRST CLASS.

Subjects—Reading, spelling, writing, geography, tables and arithmetic. Aggregate marks 105.

		Age.	Sec.	Marks.
1	Joseph Campbell	8	4	87
2	Emma McWhinney	10	1	83
"	Susan Mills	9	2	82
3	Echlin Whitefield	12	1	78
4	Ellen McIlwain	10	1	77
5	Robert Plunkett	8	2	75
6	Thos. Walsh	8	3	74
7	Peter Smyth	7	4	73
8	James Radford	8	3	70
9	Wm. John Forhen	8	3	69
10	Robert White	9	4	67
11	Matilda White	8	7	65
12	Clara Moss	11	2	64
13	Sarah J. Dodds	12	7	63
14	Esther Dobbs	10	7	60
15	Sarah Smith	8	12	56
16	Ann Rintoul	7	12	44

Honors—E. Whitefield, reading 1, geography 2; E. McWhinney, spelling and geography 2,