

Ejection of a Solicitor.

A very painful scene seems to have occurred recently, at the meeting of the Town Council of Belfast. Mr. John Rea, solicitor to the Belfast Water Commissioners, says the Belfast correspondent of *Saunders's News-Letter*, twice dragged out of the council chamber by order of the Mayor. Mr. Rea, it appears, had been addressing the council for about two hours on the subject of a scheme for sewerage the Antrim-road district, and there had been a few passages of arms between him and the Mayor; matters, however, came to a climax at four o'clock in the afternoon, when the Mayor was putting the motion which had, like many questions at our own unfortunate Home Office been "under consideration" for the whole day. Mr. Rea wished to make a few observations. The Mayor ordered him to stop. Mr. Rea refused. The Mayor repeated the order. Mr. Rea again failed to obey. Thereupon the Mayor called in two constables, and ordered them with the sergeants-at-mace to remove Mr. Rea. One of the sergeants, an old officer of the council, "quietly tapped Mr. Rea on the shoulder, and asked him to leave." He declined to do so, but it is to be regretted that his refusal was looked upon as absolutely final, for he evidently contemplated an almost immediate exit, as he commenced at the same time "looking for his large straw hat." He then it is stated, seized hold of the reporters' table at which he was standing, where he was caught by the officers and dragged out, "he resisting as much as possible." If the Mayor thought he had got rid of Mr. Rea altogether he had counted without his host. That gentleman immediately after made his way back to the table, and a second time "was ordered to be removed." The removal, however, was not effected without difficulty, for "this time he offered greater resistance, and almost tore down a portion of the barricade." The excitement at the moment is described as intense, almost every member present being on his feet, and some assisting the constables. A subsequent attempt by Mr. Rea to force an entrance proved unsuccessful, but the sight of him at the door must have been terrific in the extreme. "He presented," it is stated, "a wild and excited appearance, the collar or breast of his shirt being torn open." He threatens actions against the Mayor and several councillors, so the row, which could only have happened in "dear auld Ireland," is probably not yet over.

Kidnappers in Mexico.

Great excitement, says the *New York Tribune*, prevails in Mexico on account of the immense number of abductions by kidnappers, who demand heavy ransoms to restore the captured persons. All the available means of the Government are now employed to crush this business. On Thursday, the 11th ult., Governor Montiel, accompanied by a large body of police, surrounded the Plazuela de San Lucas, and in a pit under the ground-floor, found Senor Cervantes, who had been lately kidnapped. To judge by the condition in which Senor Cervantes was discovered, the process undergone by the kidnappers must, to say the least, be rather uncomfortable. His face, it is stated, was bound up, with only his mouth and nose left clear for the purpose of respiration. The kidnappers had also placed a gag in his mouth, and filled his ears with wax, and allowed him but one egg daily for subsistence. Cervantes had been captured in the night by five men while he was returning in a carriage with his family from the hotel to his residence. A number of documents were found in the house, which confirmed the existence of a secret society composed of criminals of all nations, with the title of "Italia Roja." The society is generally known, however, as the "Sociedad Terrible." Three of the five kidnappers of Cervantes were arrested the same day. They confessed their guilt and stated that the society was organized outside of the Republic of Mexico, and that the same gang had committed numerous similar acts. The three prisoners were executed in San Lucas Square the same evening in the presence of an immense concourse of people. Two of them were Spaniards, and the third a Mexican.

The King of Spain.

The King of Spain arrived at San Sebastian on Sunday, and, according to the newspaper correspondents, met with a reception "beyond all expectation." He "walked through the streets, lined with the people cheering, to the church of Santa Maria, where he was received with all honours by the clergy. A solemn Te Deum was sung, and from the church the King proceeded to a private house prepared for him, where the troops defiled. The King, after breakfast, went to the Town Hall to receive official presentations." The French representatives presented him with a congratulatory letter from M. Thiers, expressing the lively sympathy the French Government had felt towards the King and Queen on hearing that they had been exposed to "the most infamous attempts, braved, however, with the most noble courage." "As often happens," the letter added, "the crime consolidates the power it wishes to destroy, and the criminals have only provoked from the loyal Spanish nation new proofs of respect and devotion towards your Majesty, and her Majesty the Queen." On the previous day, while detained at Santander by bad weather,

the King went on board the English mail steamer *Chimborazo*, which touched there on her way to Lisbon and South America. His Majesty spent several hours in examining the vessel, took lunch with the passengers, and on his departure, as on his arrival, was greeted with hearty English cheers. The *Times* correspondent says that, one or two arrests having been made at San Sebastian, of suspected persons, and there being rumours of some assassins having come there, the King, to show his confidence in the people, left his residence soon after six on Tuesday morning, unobserved and quite alone, and walked through the streets, which, on account of the heat, are full of people at that early hour. The *vivas* were most respectful. The Madrid opposition press (the correspondent adds) is full of lying statements respecting his Majesty's reception, both here and in Santander, trying to ridicule it as cold. As an eye-witness of every single incident, I desire to contradict all these accounts. Nothing could exceed the warmth of the reception, especially in San Sebastian. So pleased is the King that he has promised to make this his resort with the Queen and Royal children next year, God and the assassins permitting.—*Pall Mall Budget*, Aug. 9.

Brigands Condemned to Death.

A brutal case of murder and pillage has just been tried before the court of assizes of Oran, in Algeria. It appears that in the early part of last year a number of Spanish brigands formed themselves into bands and made raids in different directions for the purpose of plunder, frequently accompanying their depredations by acts of the grossest outrage. The headquarters of this association of filibusters were at Sidi-bel-Abbes, from which place five of the most daring members of the gang, armed to the teeth, proceeded in the afternoon of the 4th of January last towards Saida. Entering an isolated public house about 16 miles from the latter place, they ordered dinner and after having partaken of it, sacked the house from top to bottom, and murdered the hostess. Three of the brigands who assisted in the perpetration of this double crime made their escape into Spain, and have not hitherto been captured. The two who now appeared before the court were named Juan Garcia, aged 25 years, and Maximo Ximenes, aged 35. The father of the murdered woman Francisco Navarro, 60 years of age, deposed that about sunset on the 4th of January five Spaniards entered his inn and asked for dinner. As the dinner was not ready, they walked about in the neighbourhood of the house, returned in half an hour, and sat down at table. One of them during the repast, asked his daughter if her husband, named Couard, did not intend to return to supper, and added they had met him on the road. After dinner, which lasted some three-quarters of an hour, one of the brigands ordered his daughter to give up all the money she had in the house, or he would take her life immediately. The same demand was made of him, accompanied with the same menace; but he replied that everything belonged to his daughter and her husband. This man, after counting the little amount of money there was in the house, threatened the woman with instant death if she did not produce more. In the meanwhile the father was garrotted, and a native farm labourer belonging to the house was tied hand and foot, whilst the old man's daughter gave the keys of every drawer in the place to the brigands. No other money, however, being forthcoming after the most minute search, the woman, trembling with fear under the reiterated menaces of the bandits, jumped out of the window, and on falling to the ground was shot by an accomplice who was keeping watch at the door. The brigands then took to flight. Whilst the farm labourer was giving his evidence (which was simply a corroboration of that given by the father of the murdered woman), he approached the prisoner Ximenes, and striking him a ferocious blow on the head, exclaimed—"You are one of those who tied my hands and feet. You are the man who placed your knee on my breast, and prevented me from going to my master's assistance!" The two brigands were found guilty, without extenuating circumstances, and condemned to death. When the sentence was pronounced they did not evince the slightest emotion.

Scotch Marriage Law.

The case of the Breadalbane peerage, decided on Thursday by the committee of privileges of the House of Lords, discloses a curious point in relation to the laws of marriage and legitimacy in Scotland. Gavin Campbell claimed to be entitled to the dignities of Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount Tay and Paintland and Lord Glenorchy, Beneraloch, Ormelie and Weik, in the peerage of Scotland. The petitioner was born at Fermoy, in Ireland, in April, 1851, while his father was quartered there with the regiment in which he then served as a lieutenant; and in April, 1853, his father and mother were legally married. The questions raised were, first, whether the petitioner had satisfactorily made out his pedigree as heir male of the first earl; and, secondly, whether his father was a domiciled Scotchman so as to render the petitioner legitimate under the marriage, which occurred subsequent to his birth. The Lord-Advocate expressed his opinion that the pedigree had been made out, and that the claimant was legitimate under the law of Scotland, and the court decided that the claim had been established. In Eng-

land no child could be declared legitimate under such circumstances, and it is a question for our legislators whether it would not be desirable to assimilate the laws in both countries.—*Liverpool Mercury*, July 27.

Murder of an Englishman in Burma.

Mr. H. E. Cockayne sends us the following extract from a letter dated Bassein, June 9, 1872:—"On the 23rd of last month we were shocked by the intelligence that a young man, Mr. Man, assistant-commissioner of Nothamgy-sing, a place in this district, and three days journey from here by boat, had been shot dead by dacoits, and his body brought in for inspection and burial. He was not more than 21, and had entered the commission but nine months ago. We knew him well, and he was a favourite with everyone. His father was Governor of the Strait Settlement and latterly Superintendent of Port Blair. He went home with Mrs. Man a year ago. What a dreadful shock for his poor mother, and what a sad ending for a life so full of bright hope and promise! Our Deputy-Commissioner left on the 24th, and has not returned yet. It appears that there was a dacoity in the village, and Mr. Man, hearing of it, rushed out, and was shot when a few yards from the village. Nine of the dacoits have been caught, but five are still at large, for there were 14 concerned, for whom Government has offered rewards of 500 rupees each, so I hope they will soon be caught now. The villagers turned out in a body, and would not rest till they had caught some of them, Mr. Man being a great favourite with them. I believe the dacoits have said they did not intend to shoot him, but thought he was some one else; but as yet we do not know the particulars. It cast quite a gloom over our small station, and for days people could talk of nothing else.—*London Times*.



HARBOR GRACE, AUGUST 27, 1872.

The "Tiger," at St. John's, brings dates to the 19th from Labrador. There are no new features to report since previous accounts. Herrings were looked for along the coast, and good hopes were entertained that a saving voyage would be made.

It is indeed with pleasure we observe our revered and philanthropic friend, JOHN MUNN, Esq., again amongst us. His absence during the greater part of the summer has truly been regretted. The needful, who ever find in him that generosity which marks the donor with respect, have greatly missed his presence in this community. However, he is with us again, "hale and hearty." We hope he will long be spared to administer, as has ever been his wont, to the wants of the necessitous. Dr. Wm. M. ALLAN arrived here per same conveyance, accompanied by two of the Misses ALLAN. It is very pleasing to have old friends amongst us once more.

We have before eulogistically commented on the active operations of the Road Board Commission of this district. The vast amount of work satisfactorily performed by the same is without precedent. Among the many improvements effected, may be mentioned a substantial railing at each side of the street leading to the Beach. This precaution is a wise one, seeing that on dark nights strangers would be very apt to turn either corner abruptly and precipitate themselves with probable fatal results. We observe, however, with regret, that boys are every day aspiring to "Blondinism" upon its broad surface, and would suggest that something be done to render these perilous mid-air performances impossible.

MISSING.—On Saturday forenoon, the 17th instant, Stephen Foley, an elderly person, who had been in the employ of Messrs. Ridley & Sons, for nearly ten years, abruptly left his work (being at the time employed caulking.) He has not yet returned to his family who regret his absence. It appears that he has for some time been labouring under a state of despondency. On the Sabbath, the day after his disappearance, he called at a residence in the neighborhood of Carbonear,—but being unknown, and the story of his absence not having reached there, he was, of course, at liberty to roam. Where the poor man has wandered to, is a question which several search expeditions have failed to ascertain. We hope he will soon turn up.

WILSON'S THEATRE.

MR. D. S. GERRY, agent for Wilson's Theatrical Company, is in town making arrangements for that celebrated company of Brilliant Professional Artists. They are

expected to open at the British Hall, to-morrow evening, in the thrilling drama translated from the French, entitled, "The Rag Picker of Paris."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE HARBOR GRACE STAR.]

Commerce.

BY OMER.

The commerce of now-a-days is vastly different from that of early times. History authenticates the statement. Facts go to prove it. Scripture, ever to be relied on, supports the assertion; and where else but in Holy Writ can a truer description of the origin of commerce be found. When the Ishmaelites bought Joseph from his brethren, (Gen. xxxvii., 25) it may be said his first recorded commercial transaction took place. The Phenicians, till about 146 B. C., were famous for their perseverance in the sphere of commerce. Tyre was specially forward in the nations, some 440 previous to her destruction, and her splendour and commercial value will be found described in the Book of Ezekiel, 26th, 27th and 28th chapters. When the Romans destroyed the very enterprising city of Corinth, in Greece, a great blow was consequently given to traffic with all adjacent countries. But in the retrospective it may be said that the numerous trials and changes that trade has met with, have been advantageous to civilization. What a wonderful difference there is between the caravan of olden times and the snorting iron horse of the present. Probably we may yet live to see even greater accomplishments in commercial pursuits.



Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The London firm of Messrs. Gladstone & Co., large East India and China Merchants, in first-class standing, have failed; liabilities £2,000,000 stg.

Despatches from Belfast say that several buildings were fired by incendiaries during the night. The magistrates have unanimously petitioned the Lord-Lieutenant to place the city under the Peace Preservation Act. The arrested rioters were sent to prison for terms ranging from one to two months. Aggravated cases were committed to jail for further trial. It is believed the riots are ended.

NEW YORK, 22.

The Governor-General of Canada has issued a proclamation of warning on account of a report that a Cuban expedition is organizing there.

The Labor Reformers at Columbus, Ohio, have decided to take no further action.

The New York Republicans yesterday nominated General Dix for Governor.

NEW YORK, 22, P. M.

Gold 114. The nomination of General Dix takes politicians by surprise; but it is acquiesced as the strongest that could possibly have been made.

MONTREAL, 22.

The cricket match between England and Montreal commenced to-day.

Dean Bethune died this morning, aged 82 years.

The Government have issued a proclamation against enlistment for Cuba.

Monck, in Ontario, returned a Reformer yesterday.

A reign of terror still prevails in Quebec.

VARIETIES.

A LETTER from Santander asserts that the Carlist movement is still far from extinct. The attempt on the King's life has produced a strong counter current in his favour, but the Carlists are maintaining themselves in the mountains, and are still bidding defiance to the troops. Catalonia, it is added, is suffering enormously in its industry, commerce, and agriculture at the hands of the Carlist hordes.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the cholera epidemic is gradually making way from the eastern provinces of Russia, and gaining a fast hold in the central portions of the empire. Moscow is now suffering from it, and it has assumed a most malignant power. The proportion of deaths to recoveries is placed at eight to one. This

fatality has inhabitants, at ses are fleeing

A country contribution pondent thume your slope some day and send a That poetical dried up.

Winship Washington September. pair or for \$1,750, are in each race. crew won a ly, where Ba

The price land, and oc fares.

PORT

Aug. 24—Es—Punton & Hannah Rams Sons. Levant, Frase Foster, Rosa, Tasker 26—Atlanta, Ridley & S

Aug. 26—As—Punton & S

POI

Aug. 21—Sw Austrian, Ric 22—Ocean B & Co. Kate, Dalton Comet, Cort, Osceola, Stan Mercade, Se 23—Swell, L Ranger, Jone Mary Jane, C & Co. Restaurador, art. Wait, Pile, C

Aug. 21—Sw Shea. Austrian, Ric Snipe, Percy, 22—Charlotte Son. Miriam, Bus Son. Columbus, Te Balclutha, Se

Passeng pool—His Ex Hill, Judge a servant, Mr. Goodridge, Mrs. Finlay Southcott, M Misses Crowd Allan (2), He Dr. Allan, M C. B. Ayre, J March, Adam the Governor Per Austr Robinson, Dr. Misses Harvey J. E. Booth, I (3). For Bal O'Donnell,

10 Brils.

20 Sides

40 Kegs

40 M. S

Oppo MUNN'S. Aug. 27.