

BURNED TO DEATH WHILE DRUNK.

A frightful accident at a fire last night. A wife found her husband entangled in flames. A spark from his pipe sets the bed clothes on fire. Her attempt to rescue him. The firemen on the scene. The inquest.

A terribly fatal accident occurred at a fire last night in a house, No. 173 St. Charles Barometer street. Shortly after ten o'clock an alarm brought the firemen to the spot, when it was found that flames were raging within a wooden building, formerly occupied by bad characters, and known as the Blue House. It was thought to be unoccupied, but breaking in the firemen came upon a scene terrible to behold. On the floor lay a woman in a drunken stupor, and in the midst of a canopy of flames was the form of a man who was groaning deeply. The flames were soon extinguished and the two taken out of the building, when it was found that the man was so badly burned that his immediate removal to the hospital was necessary. He was accordingly taken to the General Hospital, when a closer inspection showed that his injuries were of so frightful a nature that he would not be able to live more than a few hours. He was well attended to, both physically and spiritually, but expired in great agony at four o'clock this morning. The deceased's name is said to be Joseph Therberg, aged 34, and a native of Quebec, where he has two children. The woman he was in company with was his wife, who was taken to the Ontario street police station.

The inquest on the body of the unfortunate man was held at the General Hospital this morning at half-past eleven o'clock. Dr. John Andrew Macdonald was the first called, who testified that in the temporary absence of Dr. Bell, he was acting as House Surgeon. About 10 o'clock last night the deceased was brought to the hospital by some fireman; he was perfectly unconscious, and on examination he found him burnt very badly; he had his clothes on, but they were in a very bad condition, and were falling from his body. He was put to bed and received the best treatment, and efforts were made to arouse him, but he remained unconscious until the hour of his death, which took place at 4 o'clock this morning. In his opinion death was caused by a shock, from the effects of the burns, and the inhalation of smoke.

Adeline Belanger, aged 45, wife of the deceased, was the next witness. She said her husband's age was 35, and was a wheelwright by trade. They had only been three months in Montreal, having come from St. Raphael, below Quebec, and had been in the house where the fatal accident occurred only 10 days. She has no children, and her husband and herself were the only inmates of the house. Her husband was a very temperate man, and had been drinking with a friend all yesterday afternoon. He went to bed last night at 9 o'clock in a beastly state of intoxication. He was then smoking his pipe. She had also been drinking, but was not drunk. There was no lamp or fire in her husband's room, but the lamp was on a table in the next room, where she was busy washing the dishes, and whilst doing so she noticed smoke and flames coming from her husband's room. She immediately went in and found him lying on his back in the bed surrounded by flames. She tried to pull him off the bed, and in doing so got severely burnt on her hands and arms, and fell to the floor senseless through fright, and only regained consciousness at an early hour this morning.

Charles Pancher, fireman, stated an alarm of fire sounded last night between 9 and 10 o'clock from box 24 and on getting to the fire, he asked the crowd if there were any human beings inside the house, but not getting a satisfactory reply went in. At that time the other fireman who arrived before him had nearly extinguished the fire, he went into the bedroom and heard groans; he then called upon his comrades to bring torches, which being done, they found the deceased lying on the floor of the room, as if he had rolled off the bed. There was then six inches of water in the room, there was a dense smoke. Several firemen then bore the deceased to the Salvage wagon, and he was conveyed to the hospital.

Robert Mack, fireman, corroborated the evidence of the previous witnesses. The jury after a few minutes consultation, returned the following verdict:—

"That the deceased came to his death, in an accidental manner, by fire, whilst under the influence of liquor."

THE EGYPTIAN TROOPS.

THEIR GOOD FIGHTING QUALITIES, AS WITNESSED BY AN EX-OFFICER OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

Dr. B. S. Johnson, of Tennessee, late surgeon in the army of the Khedive, being on visit to some friends in this city, a Post reporter this morning called upon him with a view of ascertaining facts relative to the fighting qualities of the Egyptians. The doctor, a handsome man of 37, willingly gave our reporter such information as he thought would be interesting to the readers of THE POST. He says: "I volunteered my services as surgeon in the Egyptian army in 1873 and was accepted. On my arrival at Cairo I was fortunate enough to meet General C. P. Stone, late of the Confederate army, to whom I had an introduction, and who soon made me feel at ease by introducing me to other American officers then in the Khedive's service. Shortly after my arrival in the country the war between Egypt and Abyssinia broke out, and my services being required, I entered the campaign, as also did several other American surgeons who were then in the Egyptian service. The war was a severe one, and the sufferings of our troops terrible, yet I found them brave to a man, they endured great hardships, and the wounded bore their sufferings manfully, and many underwent most painful operations, without as much as uttering a sound. They are, as a rule, devotedly attached to their officers, and it well be, as good as any soldiers in the world. Dr. Johnson, who was for some months a prisoner of war among the Abyssinians, left the Egyptian service four years ago, at the same time that most of the American officers did, in account of the financial difficulties of the late Khedive, which rendered it difficult for them to get their pay. Dr. Johnson, says General Stone who is now chief of the staff, is a brave officer, and a good soldier, having seen much service during the late civil war in the United States. After thanking the doctor for his courtesy our reporter withdrew. Dr. Johnson left for New York this afternoon, and from his remarks, our reporter has a lurking idea that the doctor is again anxious to offer his service to the Egyptian Government."

THE HILLSDALE CREW SNUBBED AGAIN.

London, July 17.—The entry of the Hillsdale crew for the Kingston rowing amateur regatta last Saturday was refused.

LITTLE ARTHUR SMITH.

STOLEN FROM HIS CHADLE. Cool and Cruel Kidnappers.

A Fendish Plot of Abduction—Mr. Melvin Smith, a Three-year Old Child—An Outrageous Letter—\$10,000 the Ransom—An Alleged Old Grudge—The Anguish of the Parents—The Sympathy of the Citizens—The Story of their Dastardly Deed by Arthur's Grandmother—The Detectives at Work—The Clues.

The community at large was more than startled and horrified to learn this morning at the breakfast table that a foul crime with far-reaching consequences of a most heinous nature had been coolly perpetrated during the quiet hours of last night in the city of Montreal.

It was not a horrible murder, but it was worse than a murder in the eyes of a distracted mother robbed of her child. The crime was the dastardly abduction of little Arthur Smith, son of our well-known citizen Mr. Melvin Smith. To judge from the unmeasured denunciations of the villainous kidnappers, which are heard on all sides, the citizens evidently think with the mother that the taking away of her innocent and sleeping child from its cradle.

was a devilish deed, to which the most condign punishment should be meted out. A reporter of THE POST paid a visit this morning to the residence of the father, situated at 283 Mountain street to ascertain the exact particulars. Although it was early in the morning, quite a number of carriages, public and private, were already arriving with friends and acquaintances to communicate their feelings of sympathy to the sorrowing family. The falling tears and anguish of the mother, the dejected look and suppressed sadness of the father, with the innocent enquiries of the children "where little Arthur had gone to," were more than sufficient to impress upon the spectator the cruel atrocity of the unnatural crime.

"IF THE CHILD WERE DEAD," said the father, "I would not feel it half as much, I would know where the little fellow would have gone to, but to think that he is in the power of such ruffians, it is cruel and an outrage."

The particulars of the occurrence, as related by the mother of Mr. Smith, are as follows:—"Last evening after tea my son, Mr. Smith, had occasion to go down town, and he left me with his wife and four children with the servants in the house. Nothing extraordinary occurred after his departure. Shortly after eight o'clock the children number four—a little girl aged 6 the eldest, little Melvin aged 5, and little Arthur aged 3, and an infant were got ready for bed. The two little boys and girl were placed in their respective cots off their parents' bedroom, while the infant was laid to sleep on Mr. Smith's bed. After their mother had kissed them all good night, she came into the front room where I was sitting. While there, and about nine o'clock, the door bell rang, and I went down to see who was there. It was a man, respectfully dressed, but

he asked me for something to eat; I thought there was something strange about his demeanour and imagined that he was drunk as he had a very reddish face. I told him to go to one of the houses. He kind of kept his head inclined and in the shade of the gas light, and said he would prefer to get something here. He wanted a quarter, but I did not feel like giving it to him. He pulled up the leg of his pantaloons, saying that he was afflicted with rheumatism and was unable to wear any sock on that foot. Not being able to persuade me to give him what he asked for, he left, and I about the door. At the moment nothing ever struck me that he was playing a part in the execution of the awful crime, but he appeared to me to be a man between 35 and 40 years of age. His complexion was red, but his hair was dark and rather long, and of an ordinary size. He told me he was a Scotchman, but I did not perceive anything in his speech to indicate that he was such. When he left I returned to Mrs. Smith upstairs and told her what had transpired at the door. We did not feel uneasy at the visit of the stranger, and kept up our conversation for a while longer, when Mrs. Smith rose and went into her bedroom. She discovered the blinds to be open which she had fastened on putting the children to bed. She came into me and said,

"SOMEBODY MUST HAVE BEEN IN MY BEDROOM," for the blinds are open. We then went in together and found everything all right and nobody under the bed or anywhere. Mrs. Smith then went into the children's room; she found the little girl and the eldest boy, Melvin, sleeping, but little Arthur was not in his cot, whereupon the mother cried out:

"HE IS GONE!"

I followed immediately, and we searched everywhere through the room, but there was no trace of Arthur. Mrs. Smith returned to Arthur's cot, and her hand fell on the following letter:

LETTER

"We have got your child all O.K., and if you ever want to lay your eyes on it again you must hand over \$10,000 in gold. We have got it in close quarters and would remind you that there will be no use of your coming to find it, for if you had all the detectives on the continent you could not arrange it, and what is more, if there is any attempt made whatever to get it for a day or two. When you come to make an offer to yourself to raise the amount. This is to pay off an old score that your father contracted years ago, and of course we are to come on you as his heir. We are thoroughly organized, and our plans are perfect, and if the detectives are made aware of the thing, they will be forthwith destroyed, and we will not hesitate to make it of."

"X. Y. Z.—Everything is ready; will follow instructions; await further instructions." Now we will leave to the reader to the fact that if you put us to any unnecessary trouble or try any trick with us, we will make you pay for it with interest, but comply with our demands as a first step, or it will be certainly taken of it for a day or two. When you come to the letter, we will leave the city and never molest or trouble you again, and if you choose to fight with us you must stand the consequence. Now this amount must be forthcoming within a day or two, or it might prove dangerous to the child, as the place where it is confined is not a very healthy place for it; but every care will be taken of it for a day or two. When you have raised the amount in gold and have it in your hands you can insert the following personal in the Evening Star, and we will send you word what disposition to make of it:—

"X. Y. Z.—Everything is ready; will follow instructions; await further instructions."

Our grief and dismay on reading this letter, you can easily imagine. What should we do; what could we do were questions which

we were but very little able to solve under the circumstances. I wanted to sound the alarm for the police, but Mrs. Smith said, "see what the letter says, if we make the abduction public they will chop my child into mince meat." It was fearful, and our dread was horrible. I wanted to call in Mr. Isaacson our neighbor, but I finally concluded to go over to the Windsor and see if Mr. Smith was there. I found that he was not and I left word there that if he did come to tell him that one of the children was sick. I had returned to the house but a short time, when Mr. Smith came in and was made acquainted with the circumstances of the outrage.

What is really astonishing about it, is that a man could have entered Mrs. Smith's room, and pass into the children's without being observed, as the door of both rooms were more than half open, and we were sitting almost opposite in another room. We did not hear the slightest noise. A little black and tan which sleeps in a small box at the bedroom door, and larks on the smallest pretence, never moved or gave any alarm.

THE DISTRESSED FATHER.

Our reporter now had a chance to assure Mr. Smith that the sympathy of the public was with him. Mr. Smith said that he was perfectly convinced that the parties who stole his child were the same who robbed him of his diamonds a short time ago.

The letter which contained such inhuman threats, is in exactly the same hand-writing as that used in the negotiations for the recovery of the diamonds. Mr. Smith after reading the letter immediately hastened to inform his friends, and to secure the assistance of the police and detectives to scour the city for the child.

It is evident from the manner in which the abduction was accomplished that the villains were thoroughly posted with the ins and outs of the house, and that their plans were but too well laid and that the whole is the result of a dangerous organization, created for the vilest purposes of blackmail. They entered the house from the rear, in which Mr. Smith's room is situated. A ladder was used to reach the top of the verandah, upon which they sat and cut away the lower slat of the blind, and partially cut the last, so as to pass their hands through and turn the button. The window, which is of the American style, was raised up half way, which facilitated their work. They passed the infant lying in Mr. Smith's bed, went into the room in the front of the house and selected from among the three sleeping children the one which would give them the least trouble.

LITTLE ARTHUR SMITH will be three years old on the 10th of August next. The child's appearance was attractive, and although the little fellow was not very talkative and of a quiet disposition, still he was fully interesting and a general favorite with all the family. His hair was blonde, his eyes a deep blue, the whole giving a pretty expression to his face. A peculiarity of the child was that he could not speak very plainly, and used but very few words; thus, when he wanted milk, water, tea, or any other drink, he would call for "gruel." Of course every body has got their own idea of whom the abductors are, but up to this afternoon there were no

POSITIVE CLUES.

All the city detectives are on the alert. Mr. Kellert, of the Metropolitan Detective Agency, has special care of the case and is working on a special clue which he expects to have sifted by this evening. Telegrams were sent all over the railroad lines last evening on which my trains leaving Montreal after the occurrence would pass, asking the conductors to keep their eyes open. The conductor on the Western train telegraphed from Morrisburg that among his passengers were an old man and a young girl, who had a little boy with them, which might answer the description of the missing child.

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

FAREWELL LETTER FROM GEN. DE CHARETTE. The following letter from Gen. le Baron de Charette has been received by Mr. N. Renaud, President of the Union Ait.

NIAGARA, July 2nd, 1882.

My President:

I do not wish to quit Canada, where I leave the greater part of my heart, without thanking you for the warm welcome that you gave to your Colonel. Be my spokesman to all the Zouaves; tell them that I found them as I had left them twelve years ago, and that I count upon them as they count upon me. I cannot but be that the principle which we have the honor to serve, and for which we will shed all our blood if necessary, is a very great one to draw on our Zouaves such honor and such enthusiasm. Remember that a soldier should always be a man, and that the soldier should be a man of the Church and his clergy. This will be the best way of proving your patriotism. On to all from the habitant to the soldier, the expression of my most lively gratitude, and assure them that my heart, of a Catholic and a soldier, will never forget them. A special remembrance to Senator Trudel, who did the honors of his beautiful country with an entirely Canadian kindness. Remember that he was one of the first organizers of the committee which sent the Zouaves to Rome.

I do not wish you adieu, but au revoir.

The lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment.

CHARETTE.

A letter has also been received from the Marquis de Rochefort-Bayers. In the expression of thanks the names of Senator Trudel, M. Recorder de Montigny, Chevaliers Vallee and Larocque, and Messrs. Drolet and McGown are particularly mentioned.

OVER-CROWDING ON STEAMERS.

THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS LIMITED BY AN ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The following is a list of the steamers which run on our rivers, with the maximum number of passengers which they are allowed to carry in accordance with the regulation adopted in council for the Montreal, Quebec, and Three Rivers divisions:—

Montreal Division—Montebello, 294; Beauharnois, 433; Bohemian, 695; St. Francis, 636; Princess, 443; Prince of Wales, 501; Corinthian, 676; Passport, 610; Alliance, 516; St. Anne, 93; Empress, 259; Sir John Young, 373; Resolute, 69; Aylmer, 45; Peerless, 822; Matavau, 62; Wabigoon, 103; John Egan, 53; Lizzie, 26; Maude, 336; F. B. Maxwell, 461; Edis, 59; St. Lambert, 400; Monteville, 515; L'Assomption, 449; Longueuil, 889; Elgite, 230; John Young, 373; Portneuf, 480; Bippie, 32; Cultivator, 50; Nymph, 88; Thousand Island Rambler, 70; Nymph, 88; Jesse Casella, 509; Chaudiere, 460; Sparhawk, 700; Rothesay, 794; Prince Arthur, 432; Dagmar, 408; Express, 300; G. Anderson, 468; N. Desperand, 50; South Eastern, 910; Omo, 200.

Three Rivers division—Quebec, 1,200; Montreal, 1,200; Trois-Rivières, 1,200; Canada, 1,200; Berthier, 900; Chambly, 800;

Terrebonne, 700; Fire Fly, 300; Sorel, 350; Rivière-du-Loup, 300; Maskinonge, 100; L'Assomption, 100; Cultivator, 900; John Young, 300; Abenaki, 100; Nepigon, 500; John Pratt, 75; Meteor, 300; Bourgeois, 200; Laval, 100; Mouchette, 100; Boucherville, 250; Pride of the Valley, 175; Newport, 200; Lady of the Lake, 700; Mountain Maid, 200; Quebec Division—Arolic, 300; Prince Edouard, 223; South, 492; North, 492; Express, 262; Beaver, 260; Otter, 247; Chicoutimi, 226; Clyde, 416; Etolle, 443; James, 208; Montmagny, 286; Mald of Orleans, 272; Miramichi, 706; St. Lawrence, 704; Saguenay, 707; Union, 773; St. Antoine, 175; St. Croix, 600; St. Louis, 397; Bienville, 450.

WALLACE ROSS' BLUSTER.

COURTING A SECOND DEFEAT.

St. John, N.B., July 17.—Wallace Ross publishes a letter in to-day's Telegraph in reply to Hanlan's last challenge. He reviews his negotiations with Hanlan, and says the Sporting editor of the Toronto Mail ran away with the \$1,000 he had put up, and concludes as follows: "As Hanlan has distinctly named us as one of those he is ready to meet, I am willing to row him five races, on five consecutive days; each race to be for \$1,000 a side; distance from three to five miles; the races to begin on Monday and end on Friday, and no postponement to be permitted on account of the weather. As Mr. Hanlan is the originator of this idea of five races, I hope he will not now attempt to back out, and let him name his date in September, and let the races take place at Winnipeg, where people want to great expense in anticipation of the race on the 20th of June, only to be disappointed owing to Mr. Hanlan's absence. One thing I wish Mr. Hanlan and the public to understand is that he ran away to England without rowing me last winter, putting up only a cheque to bind a race which, if he ever intended to row, he did not prepare himself for and was not fit to row within three weeks of an Atlantic voyage. He is not now to be allowed to slip off to Australia, going there as champion of the world unless he shows that he is willing to row for that title. When Hanlan puts up \$500 in cash (not a cheque) in the hands of some responsible party I will cover it to bind a race which Mr. Hanlan seems to desire and which a great many people would be glad to see rowed."

THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS.

If a cable telegram from London is to be believed, the Imperial Government has censured the Canadian authorities for their action in regard to the Costigan resolutions. It appears, by the bye, that the British Cabinet does not read the Toronto Globe or it would have been Mr. Blake upon whom their censure would have fallen.

We believe that it is the right of any individual, subject or body of subjects of any individual, society or corporation, to present a respectful petition, or remonstrance to the Imperial Government, to the British Parliament, or either House of it, or to the Sovereign. We certainly do not think that either the Parliament or the Dominion of Canada is debarred from exercising a privilege that is open to the most insignificant association in the British Empire, and we assuredly shall not desert from using it because Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues object to our advice or our criticisms.

We might feel some regret at having incurred the disapprobation of Mr. Gladstone, if we thought that he spoke in the name of the people of the three kingdoms, and that he was there mouth-piece to express their disapproval. We would still, however, do what we consider our duty even though feeling sorrow that we had in so doing to disagree with the mother country. But as it is, we have the consolation of knowing that Mr. Gladstone, who presumes to censure Canada, cannot even command a parliamentary majority for shaping one of his most important measures, and that a general election would probably show that he has not the people at his back.

A British premier, who has shown his incapacity to govern one of the three kingdoms, who is incompetent to pass measures regarding it until he has turned its representatives out of the House and who is unable to protect the lives and property of British subjects abroad, but still drifts in the end into war, need not be so very impatient of well meant advice from any quarter.

Nothing could be more natural than the Canadians, having experienced the benefit of their own system of self-government, should think that some modification of it might be suitable for the kingdom, and that in the present crisis the experiment might be worth trying. It is no less natural that the people of Canada, more than a quarter of whom must have Irish blood in their veins, should feel some sympathy for the sufferings of those of their own race, should express such sympathies, and should suggest a remedy for the troubles in Ireland.

Such an expression of opinion as was contained in the Costigan resolutions, endorsed as they were by both Houses of the Canadian Parliament in the name of the people of Canada, was in no sense an impertinence, and that he should have signified them as such is only another proof of the unfitness of Mr. Gladstone for his position.—Peterboro Review.

THE GUILTEAU AUTOPSY.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The report of Drs. Sowers and Hartigan upon the Guiteau autopsy has been completed. Their report says:—We were not in accord with Lamb in the order adopted by him in making the autopsy. We did not object at the moment, for the reason that it was agreed he should do the cutting, and after this agreement we did not feel at liberty to interpose objection at the very instant of beginning work with a number of gentlemen present by invitation to witness the operation. We thought then and think now that the brain should have been first opened and examined, instead of which the first incision made by Lamb was in the region of the heart, and when the thoracic cavity was laid open we had no idea it was the intention of the operator to sever the large vessels which must necessarily be cut in the removal of the heart, before the examination of the brain was had. The cutting of these vessels was the work of an instant, and done before objection could be interposed. It was the severing of these vessels which caused the drain of blood from the brain and left it in an anemic condition. The brain with a portion of the dura mater attached, weighed 494 ounces, about the average. How much more it would have weighed had it not been drained of blood and had the scales been more delicate we are unable to say, but certainly it would have been considerably more. Lamb had undertaken to supply everything, and when asked prior to the beginning of the work if everything was at hand replied in the affirmative. Afterwards, when the brain was taken out, the scales were not at hand, and those belonging to the jail had to be used.

THE REASON HE WROTE IT.

After dinner yesterday she agreed to meet Mrs. Barr at the house of a friend in time for tea. Mrs. Barr left at 3.30, and at four o'clock Miss Bannatyne had all her work done and was dressed for the afternoon. The only person then in the house besides her was a man-servant named Brown. She told him that he need not be in a hurry to leave, because she was going away. "Nothing farther was seen of her till after six o'clock, when two members of the family returned, not finding her in, instituted a search. To their horror they found

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THE WAR IN EGYPT.

SCENES AND ANECDOTES.

ALEXANDRIA, July 15.—Those rescued seemed to wonder why it was that Admiral Seymour was so sparing of his assistance, and indulged in not a few strong expressions of censure over the unhappy delay of twenty-four hours that has elapsed since the bombardment ended. The real truth is that he would have sent more if he dared, and was much distressed because he could do no. But till reinforcements arrive from England and Malta he cannot cripple his ships by sending a large force on shore. He would have sent more had it not been that he heard on undoubted authority that 9,000 Egyptian soldiers occupied a strong position outside the walls of the ancient city, south of the Moharreb Bay gate, and between the canal and the Cairo railroad, and that they meditated on attack in force, he was compelled to abstain from exposing his men to certain destruction—a step which might have risked the safety of the fleet. He therefore ordered the *Monarch*, the *Bittern*, and the *Decoy* to keep up a fire at intervals over the city, and kept the ships in such a position as to be able at any moment to sweep the streets with shot and shell. During this operation another battery, close to the railway depot, was completely destroyed.

OCCUPANTS OF FORTS.

However, to secure a rendezvous for the party charged with maintaining order in the city, a strong detachment of marine artillery has occupied Fort Napoleon, the fort which dominates the whole city. He has also occupied the Gabarrah forts and spiked a number of guns, rifled pattern, and by a demonstration on the part of the fleet compelled Fort Marabout to lower the Egyptian colors which had been hoisted as a defiance. He also posted a number of marines in the Kas-el-Tin fort, the six batteries opposite which had still fifteen Armstrong guns of the newest pattern mounted in their casemates. These were all spiked. At the arsenal gates are stationed 150 marines and 150 more at the gate of the Customs with a gatling gun. These last had another brush with the mob, who under the green flag of the Prophet, were about to attack the Custom House. Owing repulsed they ran back down to the Arab quarter, yelling and shouting like demons. Their friends, who stayed in the city on their persuasion and on the assurance of the Governor that there is no danger, are now, quitting the walls and betaking themselves to the canal, on whose waters they have embarked in boats and are proceeding towards Cairo.

TWO CONSULATES GONE.

The fire is still blazing furiously in this quarter and lighting up the neighborhood of the Custom House and the Arsenal itself as if it were day. The flames proceed from the English and French Consulates, which are now beyond hope of help. In the latter the bodies of seven victims of the mob's ruthless rage.

GENERAL STONE'S TESTIMONY.

General Stone bears testimony to the exceeding coolness of the Khedive during the whole crisis. When the danger was at its height and the supreme moment seemed at hand, his courage and cheerfulness never once deserted him. The General also confirms the report that Arabi Bey gave orders for the murder of the Khedive and the sacking of the city. This the municipal authorities also declare to be the case.

STARVING REFUGEES.

The British command of the British force in the city has just come on a number of refugees. Some hundreds are on the sea line, the Marina—now in terrible distress. Their provisions are exhausted, and there are no means of supplying their wants. He has sent a requisition for a quantity of biscuits to be sent on shore. Some of the Egyptian police are helping to maintain order.

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.

Acting on the theory that even in adversity appearances must be kept up, the diplomatists attached to the Viceroy's Court are endeavoring to establish with the Khedive some sort of semblance of a Ministry and diplomatic entourage. Their well-meant efforts are somewhat provocative of laughter. When a city is burning it is hardly the time to play at royalty. Marines were sent ashore from the British ships at the Khedive's request, and every man who could be spared was sent.

THE AMERICANS.

It has excited no little astonishment, not unmixed with ridicule and indignation, that the Americans, who can only at best muster a handful of men, and cannot boast a ship of war worthy of the name, have been invited to land a contingent of marines.

ARABI'S ARRANGEMENTS.

It was most judicious. To get rid of trouble he sent off by train to Cairo all the women and children by thousands, keeping back all able-bodied men to serve in the army. As he had no gunners on whom he could rely, he employed skilled French and Italians to lay the guns and direct the fire. In order to carry out his plans he detected the bogus flags of truce to be hung out, and then set the soldiers on to begin the work of plundering. He encouraged the populace to fly, as the Governor is now encouraging them to return to their homes. Yet, with all his cleverness, he could not then, as he cannot now, prevent desertions from his army.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDES.

A YOUNG SCOTCHWOMAN PUTS AN END TO HER EXISTENCE—HER REASON AFFECTED BY HOMESICKNESS.

TORONTO, July 14.—One of the most distressing occurrences that we have had to notice for many a month happened last night on St. Joseph street, and cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood.

The following are the facts in relation to the dreadful tragedy:—It appears that last Mr. John Barr, land agent, of No. 5 St. Joseph street, went on a trip to the Old City, and on his return brought with him, Elizabeth Bannatyne, aged 29, over with him. Shortly after her arrival here it was noticed that she became melancholy and homesick, and on this account arrangements were being made for her return to Scotland, where her mother lives.

After dinner yesterday she agreed to meet Mrs. Barr at the house of a friend in time for tea. Mrs. Barr left at 3.30, and at four o'clock Miss Bannatyne had all her work done and was dressed for the afternoon. The only person then in the house besides her was a man-servant named Brown. She told him that he need not be in a hurry to leave, because she was going away. "Nothing farther was seen of her till after six o'clock, when two members of the family returned, not finding her in, instituted a search. To their horror they found

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MISS BANNATYNE DEAD.

Mr. Henry Turner, druggist, on Yonge and St. Joseph streets, and then to Dr. King.

Dr. King and Richardson arrived at the same time, and on examination became satisfied that death had occurred under the circumstances before related. Life had apparently fled not more than two hours, as the body was quite warm, and a fire the deceased had attended to was still smouldering. Dr. King made out a certificate of burial, it not being deemed necessary to hold an inquest. Everything about the house was in perfect order, and nothing in the way of letters was found to indicate that she had for any length of time contemplated the terrible act. The family of the unfortunate young lady was almost frantic with grief at her terrible fate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR:—As I mentioned in my last communication, I now resume a few further notes on Irish Catholic settlement about Eganville. On the east side of it, distant about four miles from the village, lies Parand's settlement, called after a French Canadian named Parand, who held a splendid timber limit some 36 years ago, and was supplied by the late John Egan. The settlement is principally French Canadian, but there are also some prosperous Irish Catholic farmers, the most prominent being "The Powers" (formerly La Poers), from Waterford, Ireland, Thomas and Edward Power being the first settlers, they have a numerous progeny of able sons and fair daughters. Thomas Power, though settled here over 30 years is still hale and hearty, and is a fine specimen of manly, physical build of body, being famous for deeds in athletic feats, though otherwise prudent, and has been a member of the Township Council of Grattan for a long time of years.