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The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VIII. NO. 369. TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

Ekowe Relieved After Desperate Fighting.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER OF ZULUS.

Further Reinforcements Ordered to the Cape.

Another of Cetewayo's Brothers Offers to Surrender—Ekowe Abandoned — Heavy Losses.

LONDON, April 22.—Advices from Cape Town dated April 6th, *via* St. Vincent, say Lord Chelmsford's camp at Gingielova, on the road to Ekowe, was attacked at daybreak on April 3rd by 11,000 Zulus, who made frequent and desperate attacks on all sides, but were repulsed and pursued with great loss. Four hundred and seventy-one Zulus were found deadaround the trenches. The final attack was led by Dabulmansi, who commanded at Isandula. Lieutenant Johnson, of the 99th Regiment, and four privates, were killed. Colonel Northey, of the 60th Regiment, the surgeon, and fifteen men, were severely wounded. Colonel Crealock, Major Barrow, and ten men, were wounded.

On the 4th inst. Lord Chelmsford with the 91st, 60th, and 57th regiments, and a body of marines, left the camp and relieved Ekowe during the night. Colonel Pearson and his garrison have reached Umsindusi, and will arrive at the Tugela on April 7. During the investment 28 men died, and 128 were put on the sick list. Ekowe has been totally evacuated.

NOTE.—The evacuation mentioned above is presumably by the old garrison.

CAPE TOWN, April 8.—In the fight between Colonel Wood's command and the Zulus on 28th March the retreat of the Zulus was cut off. A hand to hand fight ensued. Colonel Weatherley, his son, Captain Barton, Baron Von Steitkroku, and 70 men were killed, and on the 29th Lieutenants Nicholson and Bright were killed. The total British losses in both engagements is estimated at 220 killed and wounded. The Zulus lost 2,500 men.

It is rumoured at Pretoria and Natal that the Boers intend investing Pretoria, and threaten to detain Sir Bartle Frere as hostage unless their demands are complied with. It is also rumoured that Sir Bartle Frere is returning to Natal.

The transport Clyde has been wrecked on Dyers' Island. The crew was saved but the stores were lost.

LONDON, April 22.—A telegram dated Cape St. Vincent, April 22, says Col. Wood's column has been attacked near Luneburg by a large number of Zulus. The enemy were repulsed with great loss. The British loss was seven officers and four hundred men. The troops fought gallantly, but appear to have been taken by surprise.

A special despatch to the second edition of the *Times* from Gingielova, April 7th, says:—"The relief column on reaching here on the 1st inst. was informed of the advance of great masses of the enemy. The troops at once formed a laager and strengthened their intrenchments. At four o'clock in the morning the Zulus appeared skirmishing on the right in front of the rifles and naval brigade on the north-east. We first engaged a large force which appeared on the surrounding heights. The Zulus fought bravely, advancing within thirty yards of our intrenchments. The attack lasted nearly an hour, when the Zulus retreated precipitately, followed by mounted infantry and the native contingent. On April 3rd the relief column under Lord Chelmsford started for Ekowe. It was composed of the 57th and 60th Regiments, six companies of the 91st, the marines, two rocket companies, one gatling gun, two nine-pounders, the mounted infantry, and Dunn's scouts. The rest of the column remained to guard the baggage. The mounted natives and volunteers led the way. No Zulus were seen. After a successful march of fifteen miles, Colonel Pearson, with a few companies of the 99th and the seamen of the Active, were met at 5 o'clock. The force reached Ekowe at 9.30 o'clock. The garrison had plenty of food. There were 100 sick and 30 dead. Lieutenant Evelyn, of the Buffs, and Lieutenant Davidson, of the 99th, were dead from fever. The camp was very strong. On April, 4th Col. Pearson marched for Tugela, and April, 5th Lord Chelmsford started for Ginglelova. In consequence of a false alarm the pickets fired into the bush. Dunn's scouts were returning. The 60th fell back at their approach in disorder. One scout was killed, and nine were wounded. Five men of the 60th were also wounded. Of 34 whites wounded remaining at Ginglelova, one died. 16 are dangerously, and 12 severely wounded. A new intrenched camp will be formed. Part of the force is returning to Tugela. The Zulus lost 1,200 in the engagement."

LONDON, April 22.—A captain, a lieutenant, and 100 men of the 60th rifles have been ordered to be ready for immediate embarkation for Natal.

The *Globe* publishes a despatch from Portsmouth announcing that the naval commander-in-chief has received telegraphic instructions from the Admiralty for the Orontes troopship to be ready for sea immediately, to take out about twelve hundred men for the Cape.

In the Commons this afternoon, the Secretary of State for War said he believed that the news respecting Col. Wood in the St. Vincent telegram refers to no new affair.

A telegram to the war office from St. Vincent of 22nd says:—"Lord Chelmsford intends to abandon Ekowe as the roads make it difficult of approach. He will establish a post on the coast road."

A despatch to the *Standard* from Gingielova, 4th, says:—"The day after the battle Cetewayo's brother sent a flag of truce proposing to surrender. Lord Chelmsford replied that the only terms he could grant were that all chiefs and men surrender themselves as prisoners. The proposal was believed to be a feint to delay the probable advance of the British on Ulundi. Lord Chelmsford and the main force have returned to Tugela."

The popular exultation and relief with which the news of the safety of Col. Pearson's command was received is not a little dampened by the intelligence of the terrible loss sustained by Col. Wood's column. The column for the relief of Col. Pearson was composed of two companies of the Buffs, five companies of the 88th, four companies of the 99th, 57th, 60th, and 91st Regiments, the Naval Brigade, 500 of the native contingent, 2,000 cavalry, and "M" Battery of Artillery. The column crossed the River Tugela on 28th ult., under the immediate command of Major-General Crealock, on its march to Ekowe, where Col. Pearson was surrounded by hordes of Zulus, and pressed to extremities by the number of the enemy and scarcity of food.

The garrison occupying the rude fortifications of Ekowe consisted of Col. Charles K. Pearson, commanding the 3rd Regiment, second battalion; Lieut.-Col. H. Parnell, six companies 99th Regiment; Col. Wirmann, three companies Naval Brigade; Capt. Campbell, R.N., 128 men Royal Artillery; W. N. Lloyd, R.A., 23 men; Natal Pioneers, one company. This force had two seven-pounder muzzle-loading guns, one Gatling, and one rocket tube. After being completely hemmed in by the enemy, Col. Pearson was no longer able to employ runners. Col. Pearson maintained constant communication with the Tugela by means of a signal system.

The relieving column of Lord Chelmsford, whose efforts have been so happily successful, would have started sooner than the 28th, had it not been for the difficulty of obtaining carriage, which arose from the fact that all of the transports of the second and third columns were lost at Isandula, Lord Chelmsford deeming it simple insanity to move until the success of the column was absolutely assured. The entire march from the Tugela to Ekowe occupied two days. The road was lined with the enemy, especially at a point about eleven miles north of the river, where they had concentrated in great masses. Severe fighting resulted during the whole distance, and only the order, caution, and pluck of the troops saved them from becoming inveigled into a general engagement before arriving at Col. Pearson's camp.

LONDON, April 22.—A correspondent at the camp at Nyzane says Ekowe was burned by the Zulus on April 5th, after its evacuation.

There is strong evidence that the Transvaal Boers are tampering with Chief Mapoch, endeavouring to induce him to join them against the British.

The wrecked steamer Clyde had on board 120 tons of ammunition and some Gatling guns, but it is not expected the loss will occasion any serious inconvenience.

It is said at Capetown that Cetewayo witnessed the attack on Col. Wood's camp, on March 29th. Hence the determined nature of the fighting.

The *Times* scouts the rumour relative to the intention of the Boers to seize Sir Bartle Frere.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated April 8th, says it was reported the Boers had surrounded Pretoria.

A correspondent at Cape Town says it is reported that Cetewayo has fled beyond the Black Umvelosi river.

THE ADVANCE UPON CABUL.

Explanation in the Imperial House of Commons.

LONDON, April 22.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to enquiries, said Lord Lytton telegraphed on 3rd April, that no advance on Cabul would be ordered without the consent of the home Government, but it may be necessary to advance the vanguard in order to give better force to the negotiations. The advance on Gaudamak may be desirable on account of the climate. Major Cavagnari is now at Gaudamak. Messages are still passing between him and Yakoob.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, April 16.—The *Civil* and *Military Gazette* announces that an immediate advance of the first division under General Maude has been ordered. General Appleyard with the third brigade remains at Jellalabad. General Browne, formerly commander of the first division, commands an army corps with Colonel Coley, private secretary of the Viceroy, as chief of staff. The expedition is also organizing against the Mahandwaziri tribe.

A despatch from Calcutta says that the heavy snow storms in Afghanistan have impeded the intended advance of the troops upon Cabul. It is reported that the whole of the interior tribes are prepared to attack the British communications whenever Yakoob Khan shall break off the pending negetiations and give the signal. The advance rashly undertaken upon Cabul is likely to involve England in increasing perplexities and complications. The moment a further movement towards Cabul is made, active hostilities may be looked for on the part of all the independent tribes new contiguous to the English lines of progress beyond the Khyber pass. In view of the growing complications of the Afghan war, it is the expressed opinion of many officers of the army that peace is worth having, even at the price of giving Yakoob Khan a temporary diplomatic advantage.

THE TRADE OF FRANCE.

The Minister of Commerce on the Agricultural Depression.

PARIS, April 22.—M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, addressing a meeting of the French Agricultural Society, said he was well aware that many intelligent men did not regard the agricultural crisis as a passing one and were scared by the huge increase of American supplies. He could prove, however, similar alarms had often previously been spread. He left it to the experts to determine whether American competition was likely to be permanent, and how far the abundance of the last few American harvests was, as some alleged, exceptional. He would pay every attention to the data furnished, but the Government's really effective role lay in extending the means of communication, facilitating the use of improved implements, and diffusing education, which would encourage agriculture more surely than any devices of the Customs tariff.

LABOUR NOTES.

The Durham Miners Determined to Hold Out—Strike of Belgian Colliers.

LONDON, April 21.—7,400 colliers in Belgium have struck.

The Durham miners have finally resolved by 22,633 to 224 to continue the strike.

A correspondent at Newcastle-on-Tyne commenting on the firmness shown by the Durham colliery strikers, says that in the great strike of 1844 the miners were less possessed of means even than now, yet were able to hold out four months. Now, as then, the battle will be fought out on the moral rather than the financial grounds, and when the worst passions are aroused and the strongest prejudices offended of 40,000 to 50,000 men the end is difficult to forecast.

England's Foreign Trade.

LONDON, April 20.—England's foreign trade is in as unsound a state as her home, commission, and manufacturing interests. The Anglo-Indian banks are in a most unsatisfactory condition. England's trade with China, which has been decreasing steadily year by year, is now said by the merchants to be as good as altogether dropped, owing to lack of profits on business and the unsatisfactory state of England's relations with China. In fact, it seems probable that England's trade with China will have to be abandoned, for it is admitted American opposition and enterprise have entirely killed English commerce in that part of the world.

VEGETINE. The advertisement of this well-known remedy, which appears to-day, contains certificates of cures and other information which our readers will do well to read. Vegetine is considered one of the best spring medicines of the present day, and is especially effective in cleansing the blood from impurities. It not only does this, but is also considered an excellent tonic, removing indigestion, and acting as an invigorator to the whole system. It is no untried remedy; on the contrary, has achieved a reputation which the thousands of testimonials in the hands of the proprietor fully substantiate. It is recommended by both physician and druggist, who warmly indorse its curative properties, and can be freely used without any fear of other than good results.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

Mrs. Rousby, the actress, is dead.

Garibaldi goes from Rome to Albano on April 27th.

The Government is elaborating a new scheme for Irish university education.

A correspondent at Rome says the Pope has notified Spain that his reception of Don Carlos was without political significance.

An American committee has been formed at Paris to assist Pere Hyacinthe. Hon. John Jay, of New York, has been appointed treasurer of the committee.

The publisher of *La Revolution Francaise* has been fined 6,000 francs and eight months' imprisonment for a scurrilous article against Catholicity.

A Berlin despatch announces that the *Frankfurter Zeitung* will again be prosecuted for insulting Prince Bismarck by publishing a report of the last trial for the same offence, including the speeches for the defence.

The Council of Ministers at Rome have approved of the changes in the Customs tariff proposed by the Italian Finance Minister affecting coffee, pepper, petroleum, etc., from which an increase in revenue of £170,000 annually is anticipated.

Returns from the elections in Spain show that the Ministerialists have elected 275, the Constitutionalists 32, and other parties 38. Among the deputies elect are Castelar, Sagasta, Echegarrry and Martos. A great number of electors abstained from voting.

At a meeting at Frankfort on Tuesday of the German Social Political Association 250 delegates from all parts of the empire were present. A debate on protection generally was adjourned, but the meeting by 52 to 50 adopted a resolution opposing the proposed duties affecting agricultural interests.

A meeting was held at Rome on Tuesday of representatives of Republican associations, pursuant to the call of Garibaldi, who presided. It was resolved to agitate for universal suffrage, and for the abolition of the deputies' oath of allegiance. The meeting sent a greeting to their brethren of Italy unredeemed.

A Vienna despatch says Italy has furnished Austria satisfactory explanations in reference to the movements of Garibaldian agitators, and has despatched men-of-war to prevent any landing of Garibaldians on the Albanian coast, and instructed the authorities in Anconia and Otranto to keep a strict watch on all departures.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said it was possible there had been an advance of troops in Afghanistan, but the Government had not sanctioned the advance upon Cabul. He also said that the Government had received no information that the Sultan had decided to refer the Greek frontier question to the decision of Europe.

BELGRADE, April 22.—The Albanians have occupied the heights of Samakoff and the redoubts erected by the Turks during the late war, and have with one and a half battalions successfully withstood the attack of three Servian divisions. There has been three days' severe fighting. Servian attempts to dislodge the Albanians had been unsuccessful up to Monday. Another Servian division has been ordered to the front. The Servian loss is estimated at 700.

M. Blanqui, who is 74 years of age, and who has wasted one-half of his life within the walls of various prisons, has been elected by ultra Radicals to the French Chamber of Deputies from Bordeaux. Considerable excitement has been created in the Republican ranks by M. Blanqui's election, as he is by law ineligible, being under sentence, depriving him of civil and political rights. It is thought that the Government will refuse to amnesty him, because to grant him amnesty would alarm the Left Centre and insure the rejection of the Education Bill by the Senate.

There was a great Catholic demonstration and display of sacred relics at Rome on Sunday in honour of the Virgin Mary, as a protest against the alleged sacriligious action of the Protestant minister Ribetti, who had posted handbills announcing a discourse entitled "Glory to God only." Pilgrimages to the three great Basilicas of Santa Maria Maggiore, St. John Lateran, and Santa Croce in Gierusalemme, in response to the special invitation of the Cardinal Vicar were very numerous and enthusiastic, embracing all classes of society. The demonstration is described as most imposing in its proportions and solemnity.

Lord Derby in reply to an enquiry as to whether his recent letter implied his severance from the Conservative party, writes:—"I don't see that my withdrawal from the Lancashire Conservative Association requires any explanation beyond facts already public. I have openly and strongly dissented from the foreign policy of the Government. That policy seems in the main to be accepted by the party calling itself Conservative, and it is expressly vindicated in the last report of the Association, from which I retired. I don't see how it is possible consistently to support in Lancashire what I have opposed in Parliament, and for the present at least I wish to hold myself free from all party organizations."

LONDON, April 21.—A despatch from Rome says at the Consistory which is to be held to-day, the Pope will create five Cardinals, viz., Dr. Newman, Monsignor Hergenother, of Germany, Monsignors Desprez and Pie, and his own brother, Monsignor Pecci, of Italy. Monsignor Desprez is Archbishop of Toulouse, and he was reserved *in petto* on 12th of February last to be created cardinal at the next consistory. These creations will raise the number of the Sacred College to 59 members, leaving eleven vacancies to be filled. One, if not two of these, is to be filled by the appointment of an Irish prelate, and one each, it is believed, from the United States, Canada, Mexico, and one of the South American States.

UNITED STATES.

Ex-Secretary Fish is to be put forward as the Grant candidate for governor of New York State.

Mrs. Judith Peabody Daniels, of Gloucester, Mass., sister of the late George Peabody, died on Saturday, aged 80.

The tornado that visited South Carolina also swept Alabama. Two persons were killed near Otto and many injured.

The consul at Bangkok, Siam, announces that the project of sending an embassy to the United States has been finally agreed upon.

The New York *World* has a general review of business in the country, showing a prosperous outlook and returning confidence.

Everything indicates that the peach crop of the Maryland and Delaware peninsula will be unprecedented in quality and quantity.

Eleven hundred Communists paraded in Chicago on Sunday displaying inflammatory banners, Four hundred were armed. No disturbances.

Hon. Russell Sage and six other prominent business men have organized a company to build model tenements for the poor in New York.

An agent of the Government of Bolivia is in New York purchasing army supplies for war with Chili. Four thousand rifles have already been contracted for.

A circular has been issued prohibiting the importation into the State of New York of any cattle from New Jersey, where pleuro-pneumonia is supposed to prevail, on and after to-morrow.

Communists in New York claim that the recent attempt to assassinate the Czar of Russia was originated by himself to create sympathy with him, and that the bogus assassin will escape punishment.

The New York *Tribune* reports that the daughter of Wm. A. Townsend, publisher, of New York, and one of the wealthiest citizens of Nyack, was privately married recently to Jas. Wolcott, the father's good looking coachman.

The German Director of Posts writes to the Post Office Department at Washington, denying that either American or other letters have been opened or delayed in that country, as reported, intentionally and from political metive.

Seven hundred violators of the revenue laws appeared before the United States Circuit Court at Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday. A hundred and seventy-five accepted Devens' amnesty, and all the rest will follow suit. The large number of witnesses summoned were dismissed.

Captain Brown, commanding the steamer Alaska, reached Victoria, B.C., on Thursday on his return from Sitka, and reports everything peaceful. To guard against any possible danger, however, he has been ordered to return to Sitka and remain until relieved by the steamer Jamestown.

The Secretary of War has directed that in the case of the return of Sitting Bull or any of his followers from the British possessions they be held prisoners until further orders from the President, as they have voluntarily subjected themselves to the authority of Great Britain and ceased to be subjects of the United States.

As Mr. Cyrus Field purposes erecting a monument to the English spy, Major Andre, it is now proposed that one be erected to Nathan Hale, the first of the American martyrs to liberty. Hale was 21 when executed, and his monument will represent him in the garb of a farmer in his shirt sleeves with his neck bared ready to receive the halter.

Col. Murrell, coloured, of Carroll parish, Louisiana, now attending the coloured convention at New Orleans, gives notice that he will attend the Labour Convention in Vicksburg, Va., on May 5th, with a large delegation from the river parishes of that State. The object of the convention is to check the emigration of coloured labourers to Kansas.

The fourth week of the Talmage trial in Brooklyn closed with the defendant's testimony in reference to his connection with the "Christian At Work." His demeanor on the stand produced a favourable impression. He told his story in a plain straightforward manner, declaring he was guilty of no wrong, and that he would do the same thing again under similar circumstances.

The recent tornado demolished about half the dwellings and every church at Walterboro', S.C. Six persons were killed and five seriously injured. Four coloured men who were on a turpentine plantation in the track of the storm are missing. It is reported that the bodies of two coloured children are lying at the camp ground eight miles above here. Great distress prevails.

The liquor dealers of Newark, N.J., who have formed a Citizens' Protective Society to compel the suspension of all business on Sundays if saloons were to be closed, made 126 complaints yesterday against persons for violations of the Sunday law. Among those complained against was Mr. Blanchard, President of the Law and Order Association, who is a member of a firm of leather merchants.

An enormous spring dagger, with blade fourteen inches long, was found on the person of Herman Helwing, arrested in New York on Monday for being drunk. On being brought into Court, Helwing explained that he had come to the United States from Germany only eight days ago, and that before starting he had been told that every American carried a revolver and a dagger, which they would use on the slightest provocation. He was fined ten dollars and the dagger confiscated.

A New York despatch says "the *World* has collected from leading points all over the United States, information and estimates as to the actual state of business, which it published on Saturday last. The reports are brought down to the present moment, and show that business confidence has returned. The press and commercial experts say good times are at hand. Building operations in this city during the coming spring and summer promise to be on an exceedingly large scale."

The New York *World* says the receptions of General Grant in Europe, Asia and Africa, are put up jobs and the management of Grant by Messrs. Badeau, Pierrepont and Stoughton could not have been surpassed by Barnum himself. Its Washington special gives what purports to be the true inwardness of those receptions abroad saying that the General has been kept wandering about Europe and Asia since 1877 as the Government candidate for re-election.

George Hudlington and Charles Wilcox, aged 13, of New York, were picked up in Patterson, N.J., on Monday night, while trying to find the right road to Texas, whither they were bound to scalp Indians. They had two revolvers, two butcher knives, and enough ammunition to kill several Commanches. They also had six or seven dollars in money. They had walked most of the way from New York, and were getting discouraged at the length of the route to Texas, when the police took them in charge. A telegram was sent to the boys' parents, and they went and took the would-be Indian hunters back home.

At no other time probably has the Roman Catholic Church on this continent been so vigorous and active as at the present. An extensive system of Colonization is being carried on by the National Board of Colonization, at the head of which is Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn. Several extensive settlements have been made in Minnesota, the largest comprising nearly the whole of Swift county in that State, where over 800 families have been located on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. A Virginia colonization scheme has been energetically and actively pushed by the Irish Benevolent Union, of Philadelphia, which two years ago purchased seven thousand acres in Charlotte and Mecklenburg counties and has already established between a hundred and two hundred families in farming on that and other land. Another project is on foot to settle Roman Catholic families on a large scale in the west of Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A despatch from the Viceroy of India says heavy snow-storms in Afghanistan have impeded operations of the troops.

A despatch from Cairo says the Khedive has raised a loan of three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, giving as security the wheat crop.

THE GUELPH CELEBRATION

Inauguration of the "Royal City."

THE FESTIVITIES YESTERDAY.

A Host of Invited Guests—Salutes, Procession, Fireworks, Etc.—A Band Competition and Athletic Sports.

From Our Own Reporter.]

GUELPH, April 23.—This morning the Town of Guelph became a city, a transformation which was effected by an Act of the Ontario Legislature passed last session, and formally proclaimed by the Mayor. The day had been previously set apart as a civic holiday, and a committee had planned a series of inauguration ceremonies, which were imposing, and which came off as arranged out. At an early hour the new city presented quite

A GAY AND ANIMATED APPEARANCE

from every elevated point, and across many of the thoroughfares appeared a bright coloured flag or piece of bunting. The streets were thronged with volunteers, firemen, and members of the national societies, all clad in their distinctive and occasionally brilliant garments, and from every corner was heard the tap of the side-drum, the shrill *pibroch* of the pipers, or the resonant tones of the cornet or trumpet. To the front of the City Hall a sign had been affixed bearing the words,

"WELCOME TO THE ROYAL CITY,"

Guelph having been given its name by its founder, Mr. John Galt, in 1826 out of compliment to the Royal Family.

The festivities were opened at seven o'clock in the morning by a royal salute fired from the market ground by the Wellington Field Battery. At nine o'clock the school children were collected in the drill shed and regaled with a number of appetizing things, which need not be enumerated, but which were heartily appreciated. The next sensation of the day was the arrival of the "Dutch mail" from Galt, which discharged three hundred fog-signals, which had been placed on the track near the station. From this time up to noon the proceedings partook more of a private than a public nature; visitors crowded in by road and rail, and were met by the citizens, who were lavish in their offerings of hospitality to their guests. Lager flowed like water, and, owing to the inoffensive nature of this beverage, there were few cases of intoxication witnessed. Shortly before noon, the citizens and visitors slowly converged towards the city hall, where a

PROCESSION

was formed in the following order:—

Grand Marshal, Mr. Charles Sharpe.
Mr. Thos. Lynch, (first-born male child of Guelph), with flag.
Artillery band.
Wellington Field and Ontario Batteries.
30th Battalion band.
Guelph Rifles, Captain Spears in command.
Eramosa Rifles, Captain Murrie in command.
The Mayor and City Council in carriages.
Guests of the Corporation.
Board of Education.
County officials.
Mr. Charles Knowles, Marshal of the St. George's Society, mounted.
Preston band.
St. George's Society.
29th Battalion band.
St. Patrick's Society.
Irish Catholic Benevolent Union.
Pipers Ross, Matheson, and Smith.
St. Andrew's Society.
Caledonian Society.
28th Battalion band.
Stratford Fire Brigade and Salvage Corps.
Preston Fire Brigade.
Berlin Fire Brigade.
Guelph Fire Brigade with steam engine.
Guelph Hook and Ladder Company.
Oakville band.
Butchers.
Ox team, drawing Agricultural implements used in 1826.
Trades.

The procession started at 12.10 p. m., and made a tour of the city from the City Hall past the Royal Hotel and Grand Trunk station, along Woolwich street to Suffolk street, along Suffolk street to Glasgow street, along Glasgow street to Waterloo avenue, along Waterloo avenue to Norfolk street, along Norfolk street to Woolwich street, along Woolwich and Windham streets back to the starting point.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

In the first cab were seated Mr. Mayor Howard, Guelph; Mr. James Beaty, Mayor of Toronto; and Mr. Carlisle, Mayor of St. Catharines, and ex-Mayors Harvey and Chadwick. Three of these gentlemen have had the honour of being Mayor of Guelph on the three most important occasions in its history. Mr. Harvey was Mayor in 1861, during the Prince of Wales' visit; Mr. Chadwick was Mayor in 1877, when Guelph celebrated her 50th anniversary; and Mr. Howard is Mayor to-day, and becomes the first Mayor of the city. The Mayors of the following places were also present:—Stratford, Woodstock, Listowel, Chatham, Paris, and Kincardine, the Reeve of Hamilton, and the Warden of the County of Wellington. The trades were represented in the procession by a number of teams carrying specimens of the manufactures and productions of the city, and bearing the names of the firms who exhibited them. The whole procession took twenty-two minutes in passing a given point.

THE INAUGURATION.

The procession re-formed shortly after two o'clock, and proceeded to the Exhibition Park.

The MAYOR then delivered the following address from the grand stand:—

"It is not my intention to occupy your time with any lengthened remarks, as I am aware you are all anxious to engage in the festivities which the Committee have promised for your enjoyment. There is also a further reason why I should not take up your time—namely this, that we have present with us a large number of representative gentlemen, many of whom have come long distances for the purpose of congratulating the citizens of Guelph on the success which has enabled them to attain to the proud position which they occupy to-day as one of the cities of the Dominion. While the success which has attended the town of Guelph is due in a large measure to the energy and enterprise of her citizens, there has been another important element at work during the whole period of her history. I refer to the fact that the town is surrounded by one of the finest agricultural districts to be found in the Dominion, the resources of which have been developed by an industrious, intelligent and highly successful class of farmers, many of whom I see present to assist in inaugurating the new city, which they have aided in making what it is to-day. On behalf of the people of Guelph, I now offer you all a right hearty welcome, and I hope that the programme proposed will afford you all the fullest satisfaction, so that visitors and visited alike may look back with pleasant recollections to the inauguration of the first city in the county of Wellington. I should feel tempted, did time permit, to refer to the many advantages which Guelph possesses, as a place in which to locate, but will content myself by saying to those who desire to engage in manufacturing or commercial pursuits, and to avail themselves of first-class railway and other business facilities that few places in Canada are more favoured than the city of Guelph. (Hear, hear.) I may also say to any who have made their fortunes and retired from the active pursuits of business life, who may be desirous of spending their remaining days in ease and comfort, "Come to Guelph, where you can have all you desire, socially and religiously, and where you can secure for your children as good educational advantages as can be found in any of the other cities of Canada. I may be allowed to make a few remarks with reference to my own acquaintance with the town during its early history, before reading the "Act of Incorporation," and formally proclaiming the city. Like many present, I can remember when the ground upon which we are now standing and all the land south of the Catholic church, was a dense forest, with only a chopped waggon-road here and there through it; and I have seen every change municipally up to 1857, when it formed part of the Township of Guelph, and had usually one representative in the Township Council. In 1851 it was incorporated as a village and in 1856 as a town, and I attended the first meeting of the Council, at which my friend, Mr. John Smith, was elected the first mayor of the town. While Guelph has always made steady progress since its survey, fifty-two years ago, to-day its more rapid progress dates from its incorporation. The market being established the same year, and the railways being in operation since that time, it has enjoyed a continuous prosperity, gratifying, not only to our own citizens, but equally so to the people of Wellington, of which it is the county town. I have now a very pleasing duty to perform—to read the Act of Parliament passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature and to declare the incorporation of the city of Guelph. Most of the cities of this Province have some distinction in addition to their corporate names—Toronto, the "Queen City;" Hamilton, the "Ambitious City;" London, the "Forest City," &c. Guelph, as most of you are aware, was named after the Royal Family of England, and the Corporation have thought proper, in view of the fact, to designate ours the "Royal City." (Cheers.) His Worship then read the Act of Incorporation, and concluded as follows:—"By this authority I do now declare the municipality of Guelph to be incorporated as the city of Guelph, and I do further declare that the said city shall be hereafter known as the "Royal City." (Prolonged cheering.)

As the Mayor concluded, the Royal Standard was run up to the flagstaff near the stand, and a royal salute was fired by the batteries, and a *feu de joie* by the Rifles. At the instance of the Mayor of Listowel, three cheers were then given for the Royal City.

Short congratulatory addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Frain, Warden of the County; John Smith, the first Mayor of the town of Guelph; Mayor Carlisle, of St. Catharines, and Mr. Scarff, of Brantford.

The inaugural ceremonies were brought to a close by three cheers for the Queen.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT EDWIN BOOTH.

Two Shots Fired at Him on the Stage.

Desperate Murderous Attempt at Chicago —Mysterious Affair.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A desperate attempt was made to assassinate Edwin Booth while playing Richard III., at Booth's Theatre to-night. The play had advanced to the second scene of the fifth act, known as the prison scene. The lights were turned down and the theatre was almost as dark as night, when suddenly the flash of a pistol was seen in the second balcony at the right, quickly followed by another. The shots were fired at Booth, who was on the stage. The assassin made an attempt to fire a third shot, but was prevented by some one sitting near. The greatest excitement prevailed, both among the audience and on the stage, women screaming and men yelling to catch the assassin. The scene was probably only equalled when J. Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln in Ford's Theatre at Washington. The lights were turned on as quickly as possible, and officers hastened to where the assassin was held by some men of the audience. He was marched off to the station, where he gave his name as Mark Gray, and said he was a dry goods clerk from St. Louis. He would give no reason for attempting to shoot Booth, and appeared perfectly cool and in his right mind. It is whispered that there is a woman at the bottom of the affair, and those who have seen the young man, who is about 25 years old, say he strongly resembles Booth. The affair has caused a great sensation throughout the city. Neither of the balls fired went within dangerous proximity of the great actor. The weapon used was a small six-shooter.

LATER.—Mark Gray, the would-be assassin of Booth, is said to be crazy. He says he bought a pistol for the purpose of shooting Booth, and the only thing that surprises him is that he missed. A letter to his sweetheart was found on him, in which he intimated his intention. He is from Keokuk, Ia., but had been employed in St. Louis. Booth, after leaving the stage to console his wife, returned and finished the play.

THE ANDRE MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—The inscription for the André memorial, written by my friend Mr. Cyrus Field, which I have just read in your columns, is as good as possible in its way. But surely for an André memorial the best of all inscriptions is—oblivion.

Write about the death of André as amiably as you will, it remains one of the dark spots on the page of history. It remains an instance of the equivocal relations between the belligerents and of the cruel passions which alike distinguish civil war.

If any monument, beyond a mere stone to mark a historic spot, is to be placed on the grave of André, let it be a monument in honour of concord.

Yours, &c.,
GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, April 21st.

Ghosts.

Not Col. Ingersoll's "aristocracy of the air," but real *human* ghosts. Ghosts that were once healthy men and women, but are now simply the "ghosts of what they once were." As we meet them, and inquire the cause of all this change, they repeat the old, old story, "a cold," "neglected cough," "catarrh," "overwork," or "dyspepsia," "liver complaint," and "constipation," with unsuccessful physicians and remedies. In offering his Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for the cure of the above affections, Dr. Pierce does not recommend them as a "sure cure" *in all stages*. For if the lungs be half wasted away, or there be a cancerous complication, no physician or medicine can cure. The Discovery is, however, an unequalled pectoral and blood-purifier. It speedily cures the most aggravated cough, or cold, and in its early or middle stages, consumption. By correcting all irregularities of the stomach and liver, it readily cures blotches, pimples, scrofulous ulcers, "bunches," or tumours. Hundreds testify that it has restored their health, after eminent physicians had failed. For constipation, use the Pellets. As a local remedy for catarrh, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

DETRO