

(Continued from 5th page.)

dence, and shall pay his taxes to the Commissioners or Trustees by whom such school shall be maintained; but special mention shall be made in all school returns of children coming from a neighbouring municipality, and such children shall not be taken into account in apportioning the school grants between the Commissioners and Trustees.

Sec. 11. If a dissentient school lapses for a year, and it shall appear that the Trustees are not carrying out the school law in good faith, and are taking no steps towards obtaining schools, the Governor General may declare the Corporation of Trustees extinct, and the rate payers will be subject to the taxes levied by the School Commissioners; but one year after the time at which such Corporation shall have been declared extinct through the *Canada Gazette*, a number of ratepayers professing the religious faith of the minority in such municipality may again elect Trustees and form a new corporation.

Sec. 12-13. Whenever four Protestant members of the Council of Public Instruction shall declare that the management of the Protestant schools must be separate, the Governor in Council to order a separation, and a Protestant Deputy Superintendent is placed at their head, with the same powers as the Catholic schools.

Sec. 14. Within three months after the Protestant members of the Council, have made the above declaration, they shall transmit the names of three persons qualified to be Deputy Superintendent, to the Governor General, and that official shall be selected from their list, and have within his jurisdiction, powers and duties similar to those now exercised by the Superintendent of education.

Sec. 15. As soon as the Protestant members of the Council shall have declared it to be desirable that the management of Protestant schools should be separate, an order in Council shall issue, stating that they have ceased to be members of the Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, which shall thereafter be composed of the remaining members of said Council, and creating the Protestant members into a similar board, with similar powers.

Sec. 16. From and after the said three months or so soon after as may be convenient, the provincial aid shall be annually divided as follows, viz: the portion appropriated for model common schools shall be divided in the same manner and according to the same principle as are allowed at the present moment; and the balance of said Provincial aid shall be divided between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Institutions, in proportion to the respective Roman Catholic and Protestant populations according to the then last census, and the expenses of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Educational Departments respectively shall be paid out of the corresponding share in said Provincial aid.

Sec. 17. The two first sections of the Act shall not come into force until that part of the Province of Canada, known as Lower Canada, shall become a separate Province, and have a separate Government.

Sec. 18. The Act to be a Public Act. [The above is the bill, the withdrawal of which by the Government has caused the Honble Mr. Galt to resign.—Ed. E.]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS. According to the notice given at the beginning of the year, Subscribers who take nine months credit will be charged \$2.50. That time will be up on October 1st next. Over half of the Subscribers are still in arrear.

Summary of News.

The Atlantic telegraph cable has proved entirely satisfactory. Mr. Field says on Monday:

"We are now receiving messages through the Atlantic cable at the rate of over twelve and a half words per minute. All the electricians are delighted with the perfectly distinct character of the signals through the cable."

A congratulatory Message was sent by Her Majesty to the Canadian Parliament, which was read only a few hours after sent from England. There were twelve messages received at New York for Europe on Thursday for which the sum of \$1,313 in gold was paid. But the great public benefit is in receiving the news despatches. For instance in the following despatch we have the important news in England on the 4th inst., which was published in our papers on the 5th: "London, Aug. 3.—Martial-law has been proclaimed in Lower Austria, and also in Venice, Prussia, and Wurtemberg. The Peace Conference is to be held at Prague. The preliminaries thereto, as agreed upon, are as follows: Austria is to withdraw from the

German Confederation, and is to lose Venetia and her part of Schleswig-Holstein. Austria is also to pay \$10,000,000 to her adversaries as expenses of the war. The German States north of the Main are to form a union under the guidance of Prussia. The German States south of the Main are to form an independent union."

The following news comes by the last steamer: The *Times* says peace may be looked upon as nearly concluded. Austria leaves the field a worsted combatant. She recognizes the dissolution of the former German Bund, and consents to the organization of a new Confederacy, from which she is to be excluded. It is an immense event. Prussia made a bid for half Germany. She will have no little trouble to keep clear of the other half. At last reports the Prussians were still being concentrated on the Marchfeld near Vienna. In Venetia and the Tyrol severe skirmishing was daily taking place, but the reports were very contradictory. The *Times* correspondent at Berlin says: "Whatever the terms of the armistice may be, the Southern League does not seem to share its benefits, as about 40,000 Prussians had set out from Frankfurt with orders to occupy Stuttgart, and perhaps Carlsruhe too."

On the 22nd an engagement took place between the Prussians and 35,000 Austrians, near Presburg. The Prussians were victorious. The Austrian and Italian fleets had another engagement in which after several hours' fighting the Italian fleet was driven back, pursued by the Austrian squadron, and the Island of Lissa was thereby relieved. According to the *Italia*, the commanders of the Italian army have declared that no suspension of hostilities can take place between Austria and Italy before the present military movement has been completed, and the Italian army corps have secured a safe and regular position.

346 deaths from cholera were reported in England in the returns for the week ending 21st July. It was progressing at an alarming rate.

The health of Prince Leopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria, excited some apprehensions.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone announced the withdrawal of the compulsory Church rate abolition bill for the present Session. The Elective Franchise bill was also withdrawn. It was the intention of the new Government to issue a Royal Commission to enquire into the operation of the neutrality laws and what alterations might be necessary in them. He could only further say that if the American claims were open the Government would give them the most favorable consideration. In both Houses of Parliament on the 24th the subject of the riots in Hyde Park give rise to long discussions.

The Reform excitement was subsiding in London. The bill for a renewal of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, was read a second time in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone in a speech, supported the government, and warmly praised the treatment accorded to the Fenians by the American Government. Resolutions against the bill were negatived by a vote of 105 against 31. The appointment of Mr. Morris, who is a Roman Catholic—to the vacant Solicitor-Generalship of Ireland—is announced.—Never was the prospect of a bountiful harvest more apparent in England than at present: About fifty persons were charged with offenses in connection with the Reform riots. Some were sentenced to a months' imprisonment with hard labour, and others to fines of 40 shillings. About twenty persons had been attended in the hospitals for injuries received during the rioting.—It is greatly feared that there is now no doubt of the loss of the Monarch of the Seas emigrant ship, which sailed for America on the 19th March, with upwards of 700 souls on board. One of her lifeboats and a number of dead bodies have been washed up on the Irish coast.—A woman named Butcher, living in Sarnesstown, drowned two of her children and then attempted to commit suicide.

The cholera has been raging with more than ordinary violence at Amiens for more than three weeks, the mortality amounts to more than sixty cases daily on a population of thirty thousand inhabitants. The French Empress proceeded to this afflicted town, accompanied by two ladies of honour and several officers of the imperial household in order to visit the hospitals. Her Majesty spent the whole day amongst the sick, and before coming away adopted several children who had been bereft of father and mother, carried off by this dreadful scourge.

The Swiss army is to be immediately provided with breech-loading rifles. Father Gavazzi, the celebrated anti-papal preacher, has been appointed chief of Garibaldi's hospital-corps. The *Opinion Nationale* says that the health of Garibaldi is very bad.

We learn by the Bombay mail that large numbers of cattle were dying at Calcutta in consequence of the intense heat, and that

the famine in Orissa still continued, and mothers were actually selling their children to save them from starvation. The people in other districts of Bengal were beginning to suffer also from scarcity of rice caused by the failure of the crops.

In the United States the cholera has increased. During the hot days 36 to 40 new cases occurred daily in New York, but on Monday only 19 cases and 4 deaths were reported—the decrease being owing, it is supposed, to the cool weather. Several cases have occurred in Philadelphia and New Orleans. It would seem that we are not done with the Fenian yet. They are preparing for an attack on Canada in September or October. The *Buffalo Express* publishes the following:—

"New York, July 30.—It is hinted in Fenian circles that another and more formidable invasion than the last is in preparation against the Canadian provinces. Arms and ammunition, in large quantities, are being accumulated in New York and several of the frontier towns. It is rumored that Gen. Dick Taylor will command the Fenian forces this time, and that the men will be well equipped and armed with breech-loading rifles of the Spencer pattern. The movement, it is said will take place in September or the early part of October. The Fenian leaders are busily engaged in perfecting the arrangements for a raid of great magnitude." We do not wonder at this when the American politicians of both sides have patronized them so much. Congress almost unanimously passed two resolutions, one urging the release of the Fenian prisoners in Canada, and the other asks that the prosecution of the Fenians in the courts be abandoned; and Mr. Seward sends the British Minister at Washington a despatch pleading mercy for the starving and blood-thirsty gang. It is also reported that the Government will give the wretches their arms back. The resolution, however, to make the neutrality laws accommodate the Fenians, was sent to a committee just before the Senate was prorogued so the law remains as it was for at least six months. After the elections in Nov. the Fenians will be utterly repudiated by the American politicians, but before that great harm may be done, and they will be accountable for it. James Stephens, Head-Centre of Fenianism, is to start on a Western tour. An unusual degree of activity has prevailed among his wing of the Brotherhood lately, but nothing will be furnished for publication. It is proved Stephens received \$80,000 in five months, but no account to be given of what he did with it. Accounts from St. Albans, Vt., state that the Grand Jury at Windsor had found indictments against General Sweeney, General Spear and Colonel Mahon. Against General Spear there are two indictments. The troops stationed on the United States frontier at St. Albans, during the late Fenian excitement, have been transferred to Plattsburg and Ogdensburg. The Central Canadian Annexation club of New York has recently been holding meetings to organize for the grand political campaign of the 1st of September, when strenuous endeavors will be made throughout Canada to revive the old Annexation party. It is utterly useless. They cannot get a dozen in all Canada.—Five soldiers and a civilian, perpetrated a most shocking murder in Westchester county, New York. In pursuing a man with whom they had a quarrel, they shot dead a young woman, a relation of his.

It is rumored, on the best authority, that our Government have information, in their possession of extensive preparations for another raid in October; that arms are being laid in; and that the Fenians are endeavoring, with a probability of success, to recover the arms seized by the American Government. This is supposed to account for the calling out of the Volunteer Force in the month of Sept. It is thought they will be placed under arms for a fortnight, or such longer period as may be necessary, and steps are now being taken for their better equipment, and for the distribution of breech-loaders, at least for non-commissioned officers. Certain members of the house are said to have information fully corroborating that stated to have been received by the Government. Three gun boats just out from England, have been bought by the Canadian Government to watch the rivers and lakes. There are two others fitted up in Canada. Three additional batteries of artillery are expected out soon, and our militia, it is officially announced, will be armed with repeating rifles. We will no doubt be much better prepared for the marauders than formerly. For preparation of Parliament House and Lieutenant-Governor's residence at Toronto, chargeable against Upper Canada, \$50,000 have been voted. The Local Constitutions have been passed in the House of Assembly by large majorities. The other important questions before Parliament have been the School bills for Upper and Lower Canada, and the Bank of issue. As to the first mentioned bills (introduced by Mr. Bell,

of Russell) the attempt to pass it is a outrageous one, as in 1863 all the Romish clergy agreed that the bill then should be a final one. The *Globe* says that the bill "From first to last, upon the principle of giving to the Romish hierarchy in Upper Canada everything that it is proposed to give to the people who support dissentient Schools in Lower Canada. The difference between the cases is utterly ignored, and the common schools of Upper Canada, which are thoroughly unsectarian, are to be placed on the same footing as the schools of Lower Canada, which are avowedly sectarian. Our schools which are so constituted as to serve all creeds, are to be regarded in the same light as the Lower Canada schools, which are so constituted as to serve only one particular creed. In Upper Canada, Roman Catholic teachers and scholars have the same advantages in the common schools as others; but, in Lower Canada, the Roman Catholics have the exclusive use of the schools, and yet the minority in Upper Canada is to have as great and greater privileges than in Lower Canada. We, who invite all to the common schools, and treat all alike get no more consideration than the Lower Canada majority who monopolize the schools, and force the minority to seek education elsewhere. A greater insult could hardly be offered to Upper Canada than is offered by Mr. Bell's measure." His attempt shows that no confidence can be placed on the word of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. The most of the members of the Government are ashamed to support the bill, although the whole power of Rome is brought to bear upon them. It is sincerely to be hoped that not a Protestant will aid Mr. Bell in his dangerous and reckless effort. Mr. Cartier was candid enough to say, in the House, that there was really an important difference between the school systems of the two sections of the Province, inasmuch as in Upper Canada the schools by law established were non-sectarian, while in Lower Canada they were sectarian out and out, teaching one religion especially, to the exclusion of all others. It is to be hoped that he will act up to this candid acknowledgment when the U. C. School bill comes to be voted on.—Attorney-General Macdonald's Election Bill provides for a further sub-division of parishes and townships having over 500 votes, so as to increase the polling places; it does away with the show of hands and public declaration of elections, but does not cause elections to be held one and the same day.—The Commissioners have reported that they found that Colonel Booker had acted in a most soldierly and praiseworthy manner at the Fenian contest near Fort Erie. We notice that the Army and Navy Gazette, England, remarks:—"Had the 'Queen's Own' volunteers from Toronto been led by an experienced commander, not one of the brigands would have escaped. The conduct of the militia in sustaining, until their ammunition failed, a battle with more than double their number, strongly posted behind snake fences, and armed with repeating rifles, while they were in a clearance exposed to every shot that was fired, is beyond all praise, and worthy of veteran troops. We have every reason to be proud of them, and in the event of a war with any foreign power, we would receive most important assistance from their ranks."—The Toronto Committee of the Volunteer Relief Fund recommends the erection of a monument to the brave men who died at the battle of Ridgway; that such monument be placed in the Queen's or University Park, and that the expense be defrayed by a general contribution from the people of Canada, such a contribution not in any case to exceed the sum of one dollar from each donor."—An Imperial despatch has been received recommending the trial of the Fenians to be by the ordinary tribunals.—Parliament will be prorogued at the end of this week.—Mr. E. B. Dorion, M. P., was violently assaulted in the library of the House, by M. Guerin, and the House ordered the arrest of the offender.—A writer in the *Montreal Transcript*, under the signature of a Naked Volunteer lashes at the red tapeism of the militia department of Canada. He says the Volunteers were sent to the front to meet the enemy with neither boots nor blankets, nor yet serviceable rifles, the latter being condemned years ago by an officer of the guards as being only fit for old iron. Neither was provision provided, and for boots and provisions the brave volunteers had to depend upon private charity.—Four Fenian prisoners, have been discharged custody at Toronto, for want of evidence. The splendid wheat and barley crops in Upper Canada have been to a large extent cut and housed.—The heavy rain for the last four days has stopped harvesting in Lower Canada and, it is feared, injured the heavy crops.—During the progress of a fire at Quebec, a disgraceful fight took place

between the Irish and Canadian spectators. Shots were fired on both sides, and sticks and stones were used very freely; from the effects of which many of the combatants were badly injured.—At Murray Bay the priest prohibited the use of any house for Protestant worship. A church is to be erected for next season.—A cab containing Mr. and Mrs. Winckler, a child, Capt. Nicolls, Chief of Police, Alderman Law and Mr. Rastrick, in endeavouring to cross the Railway track at Hamilton, were struck by a passing train and thrown out. Mrs. Winckler was cast upon the track and had a leg cut off by the wheels, and she died immediately. Her husband was very badly injured. The infant escaped without injury; but the others were all more or less injured, and Messrs. Winckler and Nicolls at last accounts were badly out of danger.—At Buckingham, C. E., a coroner's jury sat four weeks on the body of a girl found in river. The verdict of jury (22 in number) was unanimous and is as follows:—"We find that the body is that of Aglae Marie Babin sister of the Rev. Jeremie Babin; that the deceased came to a violent death maliciously and feloniously by drowning in the River du Lievres, near the Buckingham Mills between the two falls, on or about the 12th day of April last; that her brother Jeremie Babin was the cause of her death; and that a person called by him Moise Ledroux was accessory before the fact."

Montreal.—The Roman Catholics of this city sent a petition in favour of Mr. Bell's bill, giving Roman Catholics in Upper Canada the same educational privileges as proposed to be given to the Protestants of Lower.—The burials last week numbered 92—a decrease.—During the past six months of this year the imports were valued at \$13,141,392, being nearly double that of the same period in 1865. The imports continue to largely exceed that of last year.—The volunteers still complain of not being paid for service in June. This is disgraceful.—Gen. Sherman and Gen. Barry, well-known American officers, have been here, and the troops were reviewed specially for them.—The number of visitors exceeds anything we have yet had. The hotels are crowded every night.—A French banker has been arrested here for embezzlement in the Bank of France. He was arrested in New York, but escaped by drugging the attendants.—After four days heavy rain it has cleared up to day and is pleasant and cool.

LATEST.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

LONDON, Sunday, August 5.—Before the armistice had been extended to Bavaria, the Prussian army had moved rapidly and secured a good footing. They are forcing a paper currency upon the people.

By the agreement the Prussians are to occupy Wurzburg, but the Bavarians are to retain the Fortress of Mayence. The Baden troops left it yesterday, and the Wurtemberg troops will leave it on the 8th inst.

During the last three days the Austrians have been pouring into the Tyrol via Bavaria, to the number of about 40,000.

The Italian navy is to be re-organized.

The cholera is increasing in England. OTTAWA, August 7th.—Several members have left the seat of Government, and His Excellency will have but few to hear sanctioning of bills on Friday or Saturday.

It is just reported that Mr. Howland will take Mr. Galt's portfolio as *locum tenens*.

Mr. Dunkin to be Postmaster General. Cholera is said to be decreasing in Brooklyn, but increasing in the public institutions. On Friday night 32 new cases occurred in the Penitentiary, and several deaths. A panic seized the public officers, and a general jail delivery took place, scattering about 160 persons who had been exposed to the infection to various parts of the city, to sow the seeds of poison wherever they might locate themselves.

One-third of the mortality of the City of New York, for the week ending last Saturday, was caused by cholera. The number of deaths, however, was very little greater than that of the previous week. The exact number is not yet known; but it will not vary far from 800. The deaths from cholera were 224, or an average daily mortality from this cause of 32.

New York, 7th.—The cholera is thought to have decreased, owing to the change of weather; only 19 cases and 4 deaths were reported in this city yesterday.

CINCINNATI, O., 7th.—Twenty-nine deaths from cholera were reported at the office of the Board of Health yesterday.

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