The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 276. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, June 28th.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Some comments have been caused by the fact that recently on a Sunday the Prince and Princess of Wales, together with the young Princes, Consul Gladstone, and a numerous suite, paid a visit to the Grosvenor Gallery. The royal visitors made a lengthy inspection, and did not leave the exhibition until seven o'clock. The Manchester *Guardian* remarks:—"Perhaps it may be taken as a sort of royal sanction to the arguments for the opening of art exhibitions and museums on Sunday."

DEATH OF VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.

The death is announced of Viscount Canterbury. His lordship's father was the eldest son of Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and served in Speaker of the House of Commons from 1817 till his elevation to the peerage. The deceased Viscount was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick in 1854, and held the post until 1861. In 1864 he was made Governor of Trinidad, and in 1869 was advanced to the important post of Governor of Victoria. His lordship held that post from 1873. He was for his Colonial services made in 1866 a K. C. B. and a G. C. M. G. It was in 1868 that he succeeded his brother in the peerage. He is succeeded by his son, who is twenty-eight years old, and married the only daughter of the late Hon. F. Wade, M.P.

MURDER ON BOARD A NOVA SCOTIAN VESSEL.

At Bow street three seamen belonging to the British colonial ship Alphous Marshall, named William Power, Barnard Cuningham, and John Shea, were charged with having murdered a French sailor and comrade, named Pierre Marie Bichon, during the voyage from Digby, Nova Scotia. Inspector Quin stated that the prisoners were given into his custody by the captain of the ship, who stated that the depositions and papers relating to the murder had not arrived. He had, however, received a letter from the owners of the vessel, which stated that one of the most wealthy and enterprising metropolitan building firms has made a bid for the house and its extensive grounds, which stretch over some seven acres. The intention, should the purchase be effected, is to build a square upon the open space, with an entrance from the highway, which would be found to prove far more reasonable sum by the removal of both the wings.

IMPORTANT BETTING DECISION.

The Court of Appeal have decided, reversing the decision of Baron Huddleston in the Exchequer, that "betting by the side of a horse or bike in the hands of a stakeholder is a game or wager, and therefore legal or illegal in itself, to abide the event of the match, does not prevent the contract from being a wagering contract." Bets made upon such a contract can be brought. The contract is their lordships held, null and void under the 16th and 17th Vic. c. 119, and therefore the consequences which might follow if the contract were enforced, are not allowed to follow. The object of the statute was to save the time of courts of justice from being occupied in the decision of cases from persons who choose to risk their money by betting upon competitions, whether the thing thus wagered be sufficiency or mere conjecture.

NEW JUDGE.

Mr. Henry Cotton, Q.C., has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, in the place of the late Right Hon. Sir George Mellish.

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.

Mr. Leamy has come to the House fair predilections, and has replaced the late member, Mr. O'Keefe, by Mr. O'Donnell. The Dungarvan election was contested by 137 votes against 118 recorded for his opponent, Mr. Blackburne, a Liberal, and the despatch of a Nationalist to the House of Commons is said to possess in the borough. Mr. Leamy has the support of the Roman Catholic clergy.

DISCOURTESY TO A BRITISH ATTACHE.

In the House of Lords, in reply to Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Derby said Colonel Wellesley, one of her Majesty's attaches, had been sent to Bucharest by Sir Henry Elliot, commanding the Roumanian army, with market discourtesy, the Earl of Derby stated that the proceedings of Colonel Wellesley, who had visited the headquarters of the Roumanian army at the invitation of the Czar, after being so rudely treated, had acted with good temper and good sense; and the facts had been fully and satisfactorily explained by the Russian Ambassador in London. Count Schouvaloff had requested the matter to his Imperial Master, and had received a full and honour of which favourable the hope that the representations made to the Czar of Russia the incident would be terminated in a friendly and satisfactory spirit.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.

The Colorado beetle, in every state of development, has been discovered in a potato patch in the Kensington Market, Glasgow, to longing to a butcher who had purchased some American bacon. The fact was noticed by the Glasgow *Evening Citizen*. The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the beetle is supposed to have been imported in some bacon.

ITEMS.

A movement is on foot to establish a Protestant Church of England in Rome, in imitation of the orphans of members of the police force of Great Britain who are killed in the exercise of duty. A provisional committee of police officers has been appointed to further the project in hand.

Steam power has been introduced on the Glasgow tramways.

A new line of railway—making the fourth or fifth—between London opened between Manchester and Liverpool. The length of the new line is 40 miles, and it is expected to run hourly trains each way in forty-five minutes.

The British Government has signified its intention of adopting the proposals of Sir William Jervois for the defence of Australia.

In the course of his examination by the Select Committee on the operation of the Bankruptcy Act, Mr. Lowe said that the misnomers in Lunacy, said that in all his experience he had never known a man to be adjudged to be insane; he thought that, on the contrary, the tendency was to dissemble patienty prematurely.

In consequence of the depression of trade the insurance offices in the Northern Iron Trade Arbitration Board to sanction a considerable reduction in wages.

The Russian Government has given Mr. Whitehead an order for 100 fish torpedoes, to be despatched to the Black Sea and the Danube immediately.

Recruiting is proceeding briskly at Chatham.

On Sunday, the 17th inst., two curious wells, of extreme age, and certainly which covered the commandments were taken from their places in Rochdale church and hidden. The churchwardens thereupon gave notice that they would prosecute any one interfering in this respect. The commandments were covered, but on the Sunday following they again mysteriously disappeared, between the morning and evening service, and cannot now be found.

At the annual sale of the Queen's yearlings at Hampton Court paddocks, fifteen were disposed of, the total sum obtained being 4,650 guineas, or an average of 310 guineas each. The highest price given was for a daughter of Blair Athol and Miss Evelyn, which realized 500 guineas. The average last year was only 100 guineas.

The London *Globe* says that the ever-increasing popularity of beer in Paris has now attained to such a pitch that all other summer beverages may be considered as unfashionable. This appreciation of beer dates from the Exhibition of 1867.

A new cemetery has just been opened at Constantinople, at a cost of 210,000; but no difficulty has arisen about Sunday burials. The authorities of the cemetery had arranged for having them; but the rural dean has notified that the clergy would not undertake funeral duties on the Sabbath. The Sunday Board, however, do not intend to alter the original arrangement, it being considered by them that Sunday is the day most convenient to the poor for interments.

A London correspondent understands that a certain great poet, whom let us call the poet of the nineteenth century, is trying hard to follow the laudable perseverance of De Quincy, and abandon the Chinaman's calumet, which has been his constant companion for many years.

The Gas Committee of the Leeds Corporation have decided to reduce the price of gas from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 0d. per thousand cubic feet, and to allow a uniform discount of 21 per cent. on all accounts paid within a month after the delivery of the demand note.

A numerously-attended public meeting has been held at the Mansion House in support of the Sunday Closing Bill, when it was seen to be possible for an election to take place in England in so orderly a manner. He replied that every man in his wretched old country was drunk in the election night proceed without disturbance if thirteen companies of soldiers were quartered in the neighbourhood of the wars were stationed in the harbour. (Cheers and laughter.) All the same time he fully admitted the necessity of these measures of protection. He expressed the pleasure with which he had watched the economic results of the great experiment of emancipation. He stated emphatically that the blacks work, and that emancipation in the West Indies has been a success. He warned Englishmen to keep a sharp look out after the coolie traffic, which was divided by a very narrow line from slavery. There was unhappily no doubt that coolies were sent to sea in order to kill them in the hot weather than in the cold. Still, this is a known fact. It is, therefore, cruelty to send a coolie to sea, give the wretched brutes of the chance of water, and they require where men and women alike "pant for air and remain

BY CUNARD STEAMER.

From Liverpool, June 30th.

COLONEL WELLESLEY.

A telegram from Bucharest states that the difficulty between Col. Wellesley and the Russian Commander-in-Chief has been satisfactorily adjusted. Col. Wellesley has been received by Prince Gortschakoff, and his position henceforth at the Imperial headquarters will be in all respects such as, under similar circumstances, the military representative of her Britannic Majesty might to occupy. He will walk upon his Imperial Majesty, assured of the best reception and the free exercise of all privileges enjoyed by the officers representing the other great military Powers at the Russian headquarters. Russian Prince Reglemen, at Bucharest alike express satisfaction at this termination of the "difficulty."

IMPORTANT APPEAL CASE.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench have issued a peremptory mandamus to the principal and fellows of Hertford College, directing them to admit to a fellowship Mr. Tillyard, who had passed the examination, but had been refused admission on the ground that he is a Nonconformist. The court held that the college was bound by the Universities Tests Act, and that the applicant was eligible to hold a fellowship, notwithstanding that he was not a member of the Church of England.

BULL AND THE BUMPER.

Although there is an open work of some strength called Fort Paul, about seven miles below Hull, the defence of the Humber are in a very poor way, and the *Army and Navy Gazette* laments that the attention of the authorities has been directed to the state of the fortifications, and that Major-General de Bathe was engaged last week in selecting ground for the site of a regular work near Spurn Head.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES.

The Court of Common Council have resolved upon the erection of a new London Bridge of a lower bridge, with openings for the passage of ship. It will cost £700,000. High-level bridge would have cost £1,000,000. Bill to be introduced.

THE LATE ALEX. RUSSELL.

It is proposed to erect a memorial to the late Alexander Russell, late editor of the *Scotsman*, and about £1,000 has been already promised towards the object.

THE GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA.

Hereafter (June 30th) preference to the working return of this line for the month of June, which includes the Sunday traffic, suffers from a cause, which indicates their prosperity, namely, a lessened cost of working, which is the consequence of the Sunday traffic being stopped. Not that the traffic receipts diminish in any way, but the cost of the working is a reasonable or raise we shall see a material improvement in the cost of working. The pleasing feature is now that the working cost is proportionately low, or very moderate level. It is evident that there needs only a substantial addition to the rolling stock of the line to enable a material change in the condition of the property, which for a long series of years was highly prosperous. The property is evidently not lost, ably depressed.

THE CROSSING OF THE DANUBE.

The Paris journal correspondent telegraphs a three column account of the Russian passage of the Danube. He says:—"The passage of the Danube, which, from the nature of the country, and it was necessary to overcome, or postpone the dispositions till after nightfall. Everything had been off had the post of honour, and was expected to take a leading part in the attack by early morning. The division Mirsky in support was to make a night march from Lissa, and to be in position at Sistova at dawn, to follow its static division across in the course of the day. Orders for the case of failure it was to take up the defensive, to force a passage at all sacrifices; for the Cadoka Nicholas Nicholaievitch, it was to be would take no denial. The river had to be crossed at Simnitza, and that it might. Other divisions, Tirlitsch and Ignatieff, were to be ready to cross. With the darkness General Dragomirof began his dispositions. The first work was to plant a mass of artillery on a range of Bulgarian, and along the edge of the flats to sweep with fire the opposite bank. The work was finished, and it was being marched upon the bridge, when the cover of the willow wood. The darkness and the rapidity of the work had given that all was not ready till the first glimmer of grey dawn. There was no bridge, but a number of river boats, capable of holding from fifteen to forty men each. These were dragged on carriages through the mud, and launched in the darkness through the spreading boughs of the willow trees. The troops embarked, and pushed off from the craft arrived. For once the Turks had not spent the night watches in heavy sleep. Their fire commenced as ones opened fire on the boats, on the hidden masses among the willows, and the Turks in the boat pointing two guns, their gunners, and the commandant of the battery. The boat was crowded, and all on board, except the gunners, was the only serious casualty, but the Russian soldiers were falling on both sides of the river. Nevertheless the work was going steadily on. The Turkish gunners stubbornly fight their guns under the rain of fire, and the moment a gun is quiet, another gives tongue. And what a mark! Half an scrap corps out there on the flat, with no speck of cover save that of a stubble stretching down. Hark to the crackle of musketry fire on the wooded slopes rising out from the cove. No wonder the Turkish gunners were waiting for that Turkish battery on the sky-line is dropping shells with fell swiftness among the willow trees, and the Russian infantry are firing trees wholly quiet. Shells are dropping among the trees on the flat, and the ambulance men are hurrying about with stretchers or plodding toward the military surgery, with heavy blood-soaked burdens. You may watch the shells drop in to the water, starring its surface as they fall, as if it had been glass. What a wonder that some of them should miss those clumsy, heavy-laden craft in the water, and not hit the Mikahy. A shell in one of these boats would produce fearful results among the closely-packed freight. Not lab fall have would it wash among these soldiers further on, massed there under the shelter of the clay-bank. One realizes how great would have been the Russian loss if the Turks had been in any great force in the Sistova position, and how, after all, the Commander-in-Chief might have been forced to take a denial, accepting the inevitable. Prince Mirsky has received his reports and first instructions. He gives the Turks no time to recover from the shock of fate, to be in readiness to cross. Previously, their march finished, they had been resting on the grassy uplands behind Sistova. Prince Mirsky's division is made up of four historic regiments which suffered so heavily in Sebastopol during the great siege. They are the regiments of Tchernigof, of Orlof, and of Brianski, the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th of the Russian line. Very gallantly they march down the steep slope and across the bridge on to the swampy flats. Going still forward towards the willows we see that they are being marched up to the edge of the cover of the willow wood. The darkness and the rapidity of the work have