INTECH (1984) associates

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the contending parties to bring their forces into collision, and in a few days we shall probably have intelligence of a battle. Meanwhile, the ardor with which the King of Prussia is sustained by his people shows that, in resenting the dictation of France, he did not underestimate the popularity of his course. On the other hand, Napoleon's appeal to the slumbering recollections of 1814 has not been in vain, and the martial ardor of France is aroused to the highest pitch. The lack of faith, however, in the Emperor's sincerity is manifestly influencing the sentiments of other nations, especially those of England. The earlier information favored the opinion that the Gladstone Government sympathized with the action of France in resisting the elevation of a Hohenzollern to the throne. Now, there is a strong condemnation of the measures which make the Prim project, and the diplomatic correspondence growing out of it, a cause of war. The moral weakness of the reasons assigned by France suggests and justifies skepticism as to their honesty, and late despatches inform us that certain members of the House of Commons and the working men in England are proposing to hold meetings to express sympathy with Prussia. The British Cabinet seem determined to preserve a strict neutrality, but when once the torch of war is lit in Europe no man can tell how vast may be the devastation which it spreads.

The consequences of the storm whose first lurid flashes and sullen mutterings are just reaching us from Europe cannot possibly be calculated. It is a contest the issue of which no impartial observer can pretend to foresee. Sympathies on the one side or the other may lead people to predict success for France or Prussia; but in reality all that is certain is, that the conflict must be one of the most desperate ever witnessed on the battle grounds of the Old World.—France and Prussia are both prepared for a tremendous and sanguinary struggle. All reports combine to prove that the war feeling of the French people is intense and enthusiastic. On the other hand, the Prussian enthusiasm glows with that species of silent fervor characteristic of the German. Those who suppose that France will easily succumb, little understand the character of her people or the resources of her Empire. Everywhere Prussia is giving evidence of all its latent heroism, and from the Main to the Baltic it looks as if we should soon see a nation under arms. The two powers are very evenly matched as to population, though there may be some doubt as to whether Bavaria or Hanover will resist the temptation of throwing Prussian authority overboard. If Prussia is defeated she will not be seriously crippled; she will only fall for a time from the first place in continental politics to the second, and her people will feel that they have failed with dignity. To France, however, the consequences of failure may be disastrous in the extreme. Nothing would repair the mischief of such a defeat. At one blow her influence would be destroyed for all the rest of the present reign. She would have the mortification of confessing to the world that she cannot support her own pretensions. Republicanism would receive a tremendous impulse, and the prospects of the dynasty be dark indeed. We think it a mistake, however, to say as many do that the war has been forced on France altogether, or that Prussia has not been expecting and preparing for it for years past. Each party has known perfectly well that the conflict was sure to come, and the pretexts on either side are of very little consequence.

It needs but a superficial glance at the map to perceive that there is a species of territorial fitness in this much coveted Rhine frontier. France already owns the west bank from a few miles of Basle, in Switzerland, to the frontier of the Palatinate at Lauterbourg. The possession of the last named district would add to the list of French cities—Spire, with its old cathedral and the frontier places of Landau and Newstead, besides

western country, the terrible Colorado potato beetle, have just been received from Windsor, Count of Essex, which have more or less damaged every potatoe patch in that locality, and according to all appearances will be the means of destroying the potatoe crop altogether. This insect has been gradually marching east from the Rocky Mountains, advancing from one potatoe field to another at the rate of about fifty miles in a year; in 1859 it was a hundred miles west of Omaha in Nebraska, in 1870 it has reached the western shores of Canada! The depredations of the Colorado beetle is almost entirely confined to the potatoe plant, though it occasionally feeds upon the egg-plant, horse nettle, tomato, ground cherry, and Jamestown weed or thorn-apple, all of which belong to the botanical family Solanaceæ. Its original food is the Rocky Mountains is a species of wild potatoe, which it was confined to until the advance of civilization brought the cultivated potatoe within its reach. It is satisfactory to learn that this creature has many insect foes which tend to keep it in check, and prevents it from having everything entirely its own way, though they are as yet quite insufficient to stop its progress from one part of the country to another. The first remedy tried was the simplest and most natural one, namely, handpicking; but this soon proved to be too troublesome and expensive for application on a large scale. Various poisons were then tried, such as white hellebore, etc., but the most efficacious has proved to be a mixture of Paris Green and flour. Take, say, a pound of Paris Green, mix it thoroughly with twice the weight of flour, and then dust the mixture through a coarse muslin cloth over the affected parts early in the morning while still wet with dew; the beetles and larvæ eat of the poison adhering to the leaves, and die in a few hours. The quantity mentioned will suffice for an acre. This is a deadly poison, and therefore great care must be exercised in its use; do not let children near it or the plants to which it has been applied, on any account; be careful not to inhale any of the dust; and apply it to the field in such a way that the wind may blow it from you, and not over you. Ashes may be used in place of flour if more convenient.

The Fenian Convictions.

Judge Woodruff has sent the Fenian raiders to the Auburn State Prison, and though the terms of their sentences are not long, the punishment must be regarded as a heavy one, if only for its disgrace. Yet it is not easy to feel sorry for these. They have broken the laws of the United States, to which they owe cheerful obedience; they have swindled their poor countrymen by leading them into an absurd and wicked enterprise; they were only prevented by their own cowardice from devastating the homes of the inoffensive Canadians, with whom they had no quarrel; and they have inflicted serious injury upon the cause of Ireland. For the deluded contributors to the Fenian fund we have a great deal of pity, but none for the idiotic leaders like Starr. We cannot forget that while insurrection is the sacred right of the oppressed, a useless invasion, such as the Fenian invasion of Canada, is a crime, and its incidents constitute not war, but robbery and murder.

Now we hope the Fenian convicts will be left to serve out their terms. They may perhaps be misguided patriots, though that is not certain, but it is time for even misguided patriots to learn that the United States must not be used as a base of operations for Irish forays upon Canada. These wicked raids have been an addition to the frontier too long. They never will be stopped until their projectors are made to comprehend that they are offences against our Government as well as against Great Britain; and that while Canadians punish those whom they catch on the other side of the line, we shall punish the generals who run away. The counsel for the prisoners at Canandaigua made a very absurd appeal to the prejudices of the jury when he said that these raids were prosecuted in the interest of the British Government. They are prosecuted simply for the vindication of our own violated laws. It is none of our business, and it is certainly not our desire, to defend the New Dominion; but it is our duty to enforce our own statutes, and we could not have a better opportunity of proving our determination to do so than is afforded by the present convictions.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Bishops in the House of Lords.

The attempt to get the Bishops out of the House of Lords will be renewed next session with British perseverance. *The Church Times* counsels the Bishops to leave Parliament, and get rid of all obligations to the Government; to prepare, in short, for the complete disestablishment by first disestablishing themselves. The Bishops are not, it is true, greatly inconvenienced by their Parliamentary duties, but that is the case of most of the lords temporal. A writer on this subject says:—

There is an official in the House of Lords who has nothing to do but to look after the Bishops' robes. Every afternoon he comes down to the House, opens the presses, and lays out the episcopal millinery in proper order. Punctually at dinner time, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, he is able to fold up the said millinery, pack it up again, and go home. Never hardly, except when there are very great party debates, or when there is some clerical bill before the House, do the Bishops interfere. All the great questions of the day pass before them unheeded—on pauperism, emigration and land they have no word to say. Only when their votes are very precious, or when the deceased wife's sister, or a chausuble, or something of that kind turns up, do they allow the country to become aware of their existence.

Destructive Fire in Erin.

(From our Correspondent.)

About half-past six o'clock yesterday (Sunday) evening a fire was discovered in the store of Mr. S. H. White, Erin Village. The parties who first saw it immediately broke in the door, but it had made such headway that nothing could be saved. The Western Methodist Church also caught fire, and was totally consumed. The next building was Mr W. Tyler's office, which was torn down in order to prevent the fire from spreading any further. Mr. Tyler and Mr Wm. Kennedy lost considerable by the removal of their furniture. We learn that Mr. White had only $1,000 insurance on his stock. It is supposed he will lose about $4,000. The church is insured in the Wellington Mutual for $1,000. The cause of the fire is not known, but is supposed to have been caused by a lamp left in the store.

ERIN, July 18th, 1870.

THE FIRE IN ERIN.—We are pleased to learn through a correspondent that Mr. White had an insurance on his goods, destroyed by fire on Sunday last, to the amount of $2,000—so that his loss will be less than was at first supposed. The goods were worth about $1,000. The building was owned by Mr. Charles Ferguson and insured for $1,000.

Base Ball Match at Acton.

(Special Correspondent)

On Saturday, 15th inst., a match was played between the Pastimes of Acton and the Sycamores of Milton, which resulted in an easy victory for the Pastimes, as will be seen by the subjoined score. The Sycamores, however, are a young club and give promise of better things but, at present are no match for the Pastimes, who are in good practise and nicely vanguished. According to previous arrangement the Brampton Mechanics were to play a match also with the Acton boys on the same day, consequently at 2 p. m., they arrived by the up train and stripped for business, (the match with the Milton boys having just terminated.) This was the match of the day and for good playing and the shortness of time taken up in playing it, we very much question if the Dominion can furnish a better record this season. Mr J. Kelly of the Maple Leaf, Guelph, very kindly and efficiently discharged the duties of umpire, and gave every satisfaction by his impartial decision. After the game the Pastimes regaled their friends the Sycamores and Mechanics by a dinner got up by mine Host of the Exchange. Mr I. Ahern, in a creditable manner. The best of feeling prevailed during the matches and the Acton boys wished their friends better success in the future. The following are the scores:—

SYCAMORES.			PASTIMES.		
		O	R		O R
S Cook	b	1	1 J Cameron,		0 0
W Paulton		3	3 A Hogg		0 0
S Wallace		3	3 J Nesbitt		2 2
Sycamore		2	2 E Nesbitt		4 4
Wilmot		3	2 W Lawrence		4 4
Moat		1	1 D Lockhart		1 1
Christie		1	2 C Hynes		2 0
Gibbs		4	3 J Kennedy		4 4
Kelling		3	3 J J Hutchison		2 2
Total		21		Total	19

BRAMPTON.			PASTIMES.		
		O	R		O R
A Hill		2	2 W Elwell		1 5
J Wilson		2	3 J Nesbitt		3 3
J Miller		0	0 T Kennedy		3 0
H Wood		3	0 H Elwell		3 2
H Anderson		2	2 D Patterson		1 1
J Gray		2	0 D Lockhart		2 1
W Hill		4	1 D Lockhart		4 1
J Hill		4	1 J D Hutchison		2 1
L Sargent		3	1 M Speight		2 2
Total				Total	19

ARRIVAL OF ORANGE DELEGATES.—In twenty minutes past two on Saturday the Orange Delegates from England, Scotland and Ireland, arrived in Hamilton. The delegation consisted of Mr. Watt, Sovereign, Provincial Grand Master, Liverpool; Professor Macklin, Grand Secretary, Glasgow, Scotland; Stewart Blacker of Carrickblacker, Portadown, Deputy Grand Master for Ireland. At the station they were met by Mr. John McKenzie, District Master for this district and others, and were escorted to the Royal Hotel, where they were entertained by the brethren of Hamilton.

MAN BURNED TO DEATH.—OTTAWA, July 16. A fire took place here early this morning, in which a man named Duggan was burned to death. There is suspicion of foul play. He was known to have had a large sum of money, and intended leaving the city to-day. A man who was working with him did not say he was in the building till the house was in ashes.

The Last of Scott.

The uncertainty as to the disposition of poor Scott's remains after the murder at Fort Garry, in March last, is now at an end. It will be remembered that the Sepoy organ, (the *Anti Nation*) announced that the body had been buried inside the Fort. This statement turns out to be false—started apparently for the purpose of putting an end to all enquiries, and hiding the real truth. A gentleman who has been a resident of the Territory for some time, and who returned to Canada lately, informed us a few days ago that when the ice broke up in the spring Scott's remains were found floating in the river about four miles below the scene of the murder, and were quietly taken out and buried near the Kildonan Church by some of the loyalists. Not content with torturing the poor victim when alive, and subjecting him to a lingering and horrible death, the fiends carried their revenge so far as to refuse the body the burial of a dog. Yet these monsters are to be accorded an amnesty of their crimes on the representation of the Government of Free Canada! The fate thought of it is sickening. How long will the Canadian people submit to be ruled by such men?—*Chatham Banner.*

Terrible Explosion.

A terrible calamity occurred on the Grand River at Port Maitland on Sunday morning. About six o'clock the large propellor *Guiding Star* was leaving Port Maitland, on the Grand River, after having taken in a load of cord wood, and when just swinging round from the wharf her boiler burst with a terrific explosion. Four men were instantly killed and nine or ten others more or less seriously injured. The vessel was split in twain and now lies a perfect wreck. Her life boats were thrown about fifty feet, and the general merchandize on board, consistine of sugar, turpentine, whiskey, 25 cords of wood, &c., were scattered to a distance of a thousand feet or more. The "Guiding Star" was owned by C. C. Bludgett, of Detroit, and was valued at $45,000. She was insured in Detroit companies but to what amount is not known. She was built three years ago and was one of the large steamers left on the lakes. The engine was made by Bell of Buffalo, but her boiler was an old one, and according to rumor accounts for the explosion.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

Stephen Cambridge was charged with stealing 500 iron Shingled Burns, the property of Messrs. Sinclair, Gilmour & Co., near Fergus. He is the man whom Chief Constable Reilly arrested last week near Hamilton, for going away with Burns' money, the position of which is a case which is now before the Police Magistrate at the Fergus [illegible] indicated that the [illegible] afterwards changed the mind, and appropriated it on his own use. The Magistrate committed him for trial. See McMillan, Q.C., appeared for the defence.

[illegible] against the motion, Mr. Pelman. Moved by Mr. Hughes and seconded by Mr. Lemon, that the Clerk do notify parties interested in the changes to be made in the school sections by resolution 169, that the same will be carried into effect by by-law at next Council meeting and the Clerk do prepare such by-law.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Hughes and seconded by Mr. Lemon, that this Council do now adjourn to Monday the 8th day of August next.

HENRY C. KAYE, Clerk.

Base Ball.

GRAND MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Dominion Championship and Silver Ball now held by the Guelph Maple Leaf B. B. Club, is to be contested for in a match between the Independents, of Dundas, and the same champions, on Friday next, the 22nd inst, on the new ground of the Maple Leaf Club, near the Great Western Station, when a splendid display of skill may be expected. The Champions have been in steady and persevering practice for some weeks past, and have won golden opinions by their excellent form; while, doubtless the Independents have also suitably prepared themselves for the struggle. The ground is in excellent condition, and additional charm will be given to the occasion by the presence on the ground of the Battalion Band to contribute suitable music. The play is to commence at one o'clock p.m., and we recommend all who desire to see this noble game dexterously played to avail themselves of the opportunity for doing so. Refreshments will be provided on the ground. Admission 10 cents. Ladies free.

GRAND TRUNK CAR WORKS AT BRANTFORD. As the G. T. R. locomotive workshops are to be moved from Brantford to Stratford, the people of the former place are taking steps to get the car workshops there, which are to be moved from Montreal. Mr. Brydges wants a bonus of $40,000 from Brantford as a condition of moving the works there. The Town Council have made an informal offer of $20,000, and as soon as a formal offer is made, Mr. Brydges will give his decision whether he will accept that sum.

☞ The greatest gift we can bestow on others is a good example.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

PARIS, July 16.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, M. Thiers, in a long speech, pronounced against the declaration of the Government. He found after all was said, that France had received satisfaction from Prussia, and war should not be made on her for a mere formality.

The majority interrupted the speaker, but he continued amidst the greatest agitation. When silence was restored, M. Gambetta demanded that all correspondence had with Prussia should be laid before the Corps legislatif.

The Emperor is expected to head the army in person, and by a series of rapid movements to arrive at the Rhine before Prussia has completed her defences.

BERLIN, July 16. The King arrived here late last evening from Ems. His journey was a complete ovation from the start. Passing at Coblentz, he was surrounded by an immense throng of his countrymen, who greeted him with cheers. The King said: "I am pleased with this surprise; see to it that you behave as bravely elsewhere."

LONDON, July 16.—The absolute withdrawal of Prince Leopold is generally credited.

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The steamers of the *Messageries Imperiales* have been despatched to Algeria to bring home the troops now operating against the rebels in that country.

The journals assert that the French Government, as soon as the result of the vote on the infallibility dogma was known here, signed an order for the recall of troops from Rome.

Nothing positive has been ascertained yet concerning an alliance between France and Austria. It is reported again to-day that Austria will remain neutral.

The French squadron in the Mediterranean has been doubled. Vice-Admiral De la Gravière is in command.

Lord Lyons, the English Minister, is still endeavoring to get his colleagues here to present a collective request for a Congress of European Powers to settle the question between France and Prussia.

The following projects of Law were carried in the Corps Legislatif, by a vote of 240 to 10:—First, to call the Garde Mobile into active service; second, to authorize the enlistment of Volunteers for the term of the war, and third, to issue a demand loan of fifty millions of francs in aid of the army, and sixteen millions in aid of the navy.

The Emperor will leave Paris to-day for the seat of war. The Prince Imperial will accompany him to the field.

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The journals regret from this that Prussia meant war from the beginning and sought only to gain time.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, as soon as he arrives from Norway will be charged with an important mission to Italy.

BERLIN, July 17.—The Government is in hourly receipts of despatches from all parts of Germany, offering men, money, arms, horses, &c., in support of the national cause, and a spirit that no sacrifice that can be made will be considered too great for the cause of Germany.

PARIS, July 17, a.m. There is no news other than an encounter has taken place near Forbach, resulting in a loss to the Prussians of 3,000 killed. The French loss is placed at 2,000 killed. As yet the report can be traced to no reliable source.

The Governments of Holland and Italy will maintain an absolute neutrality as between France and Prussia.

The *Moniteur* to-night officially says that England is much concerned for the welfare of Belgium. France desires that the neutrality of Belgium be maintained, but will require that Prussia is liable to an equal responsibility. The *Moniteur* [illegible] for scientific medicine, and to assuage the sufferings of the human race," nothing was done.

CAPTURE OF THE PENITENTIARY MURDERERS.—The Penitentiary murderers were captured on Monday, July 18th, by some farmers at Graham's Lake, near Lyn, at the back of Brockville. They were to be brought to Kingston on Monday afternoon.

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According to the statement in *Le Liberté* this morning, neither France nor Prussia have yet issued a formal proclamation or committed a technical act of war. Each power hesitates to be the aggressor. *Le Soir* shows that both Benedetti and Count Werther withdrew of their own accord; contradicting the report that their passports had been sent to the Count de Salms, the Chargé D'Affaires in the Prussian legation, who up to last night remained at the Embassy in Paris. *Le Liberté* looks upon the facts as of no the utmost significance, and explains it thus:—Count De Salms declares that the Government does not desire to begin war; that it does not wish to assume the responsibility, and still relies on the wisdom and conciliatory spirit of the Emperor. In accordance with this view the Prussian Chargé admits that he has been instructed to ask for his passports; but if the Count to the Emperor chooses to take the initiative and send him passports, he will consider it an act of expulsion, and will withdraw with the entire legation. This situation, however, cannot last long. The Chamberlain expect to receive to-morrow a proclamation, by the Emperor, declaring war, which will put an end to all diplomacy.

The Ministry have submitted to the Corps Legislatif a project to prohibit the publication of information regarding the movements of troops, the violation thereof to be punishable by fines of from 5,000 to 10,000 francs. A second offence will render the journal liable to suspension.

It is asserted that as soon as the Corps Legislatif has disposed of the budget and other matters, it will adjourn for the municipal elections, after which the session will be resumed, to legislate on any additional measures necessary in the present emergency. Large sums of money have already been received through patriotic subscriptions.

PARIS, July 17, evening. A Council of Ministers and a Council of War was held at the Tuileries at both of which the Emperor presided.

BERLIN, July 18. The *Official Press* asserts that Count Benedetti courted insult by repeatedly waylaying and addressing the King, after he had received the Prussian ultimatum, and knowing its inconsiderate demands. It is said that Count Benedetti was not recalled by the French Government, but had leave of absence granted on a matter foreign to the question at issue.

MUNICH, July 18.—It is untrue that any intention exists here, either on the part of the Government or any political party, of conferring royal attributes on the Regent Serrano for a limited period.

BERLIN, July 18.—The Precincts, of the departments on the Spanish border have been ordered to watch the frontiers, and allow no exists to pass. The best feeling exists between the French and Spanish authorities along the line. The Queen's agent, Olozaga, has received a deposit of arms intended for the Carlists. The arms were seized and several men supposed to be Carlists, were arrested.

WASHINGTON, July 18. All the North German steamship lines having ceased running, the United States foreign mails are shipped on Bell'more and New York. The Post master General is now engaged in effecting a temporary arrangement with the Cunard and Inman lines.

The Secretary of State has received advices from our Minister at Madrid, Gen. Sickles, that the Spanish army is under marching orders, and ready for any emergency, while the Spanish fleet officers are receiving instructions under seal, &c. It is not known what is to be the position assumed by the Spanish government, but among diplomatic circles here it is generally believed Spain will unite with France. The Spanish Minister, however, is silent on the subject. He has not been to the State Department for several days, nor has he called upon the President.

The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from London that the telegraphic accounts of Friday's debate in the Corps Legislatif were no better than caricatures.

After Grammont's declaration a demand was made for the despatches.

Ollivier, after refusing to give them up, was compelled to admit that France had finally declared war on account of a Prussian despatch communicated to European Courts of the King's refusal to receive the French Ambassador, and that this dispatch thus made the basis of war had not been seen by any French Minister." The Government had in fact declared war on what purported to be an abstract of that despatch supplied by two French spies whose names were withheld.

When war was announced the Left refused to join in the shouts of the majority. When the majority voted an extra war credit of five million francs, the Left again sat silent. The Majority thereupon began a vehement altercation.

Thiers, after declaring his love for his country, said if ever there was a solemn day it is this when war should be declared. Nobody would grant to the Government more readily than he the means of conquering. "But" The continue "our duty is to resist. The coalition have adopted as their motto that the [illegible] Prussia propose to invade France with an immense force.

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