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W. M. JOHNSTON, President.

Guelph, Aug. 12th, 1879. 336-7

THE WEEKLY MAIL is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

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The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VIII. NO. 392. TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1879. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SPECIAL CABLE NEWS.

Russia's Bid for an Austrian Alliance.

THE WEALTH OF THE CLAIMANT.

The Duke of Edinburgh Appointed Superintendent of Naval Reserves.

TENANT RIGHT AGITATION IN IRELAND.

Trouble of a Serious Character Apprehended.

Affairs in Afghanistan—Distress in the Northern Counties—Discovery of the Remains of Pompeii—English Farmers for Canada.

A ROYAL APPOINTMENT.

London, Sept. 25.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will be appointed Superintendent of Naval Reserves in November next.

BISMARCK DISOWNS A GOOD SUGGESTION.

A despatch from Berlin says the report that Bismarck, at his late conference with Andrassy, proposed the general disarmament of Europe, is unfounded. No such plan has been submitted to the Emperor or Count Andrassy as reported by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*.

A CUNARD CAPTAIN SUSPENDED.

The Board of Trade has suspended for six months the certificate of the captain of the Cunard steamer Breslau, which recently ran ashore.

RUSSIA BIDS FOR AN AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

The *Golos*, of St. Petersburg, offers Austria an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia, on condition that she shall entirely give up the policy hitherto pursued by Count Andrassy, retain the Taaffe Ministry in office, and satisfy the demands of the Slavonic populations. "If" continues the *Golos*, "Austria-Hungary should persist in her former policy and pursue her coquetting with England, Russia will have to look to France and Italy to form a combination with her for protecting the peace of Europe against Anglo-Austro-Hungarian designs."

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The Mansion House and other funds collected for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in Zululand, has been ordered by her Majesty to be handed over to the Patriotic Fund for distribution, as in the case with the Crimean War Fund.

THE CLAIMANT.

The claimant, Sir Roger Tichborne, who has been for some time sick in the convict prison at Portsmouth, is now convalescing and will shortly be put upon out-door labour, which is now pronounced to his constitution than that of in-door.

CETYWAYO'S ARCTIC BALLOON SCHEME.

Captain Cheyne's proposed Arctic expedition to reach the pole by means of balloons meets with considerable discouragement from members of his own profession; and it is likely to fall through if substantial assistance is not offered him by the public, notwithstanding the very feasible and reasonable argumentative proofs he gives that he is likely to accomplish his purpose.

TENANT RIGHT IN IRELAND.

A great tenants' right meeting was held in Uswell to-day, at which 15,000 persons were present. It was addressed by many prominent men.

REBELLIOUS TENANTS.

Some three hundred of the tenants on Lord Normandy's estates have refused to pay rent. They threatened the agent, who had offered to make a fair reduction. The excitement in Tipperary over the affair is intense.

VISITING THE BATTLEFIELDS.

The Emperor William has started for Baden-Baden. Previous to his departure for Metz, he visited Gravelotte and other battlefields of the Franco-Prussian war.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

The differences between Egypt and Abyssinia have been amicably arranged.

FRANCE'S TRUE POLICY.

London, Sept. 26.—M. Lepere made an important speech yesterday at St. Lamont respecting the rumored alliance between Austria and Germany. He took the ground that the true policy of France was to maintain a pacific attitude and carefully watch the progress of events, reserving to herself full freedom to take such action as might be demanded for the protection, preservation, and furtherance of her interests.

FIXING THE ZULU BOUNDARIES.

A despatch from Cape Colony states that Sir Bartle Frere, in connection with Sir Garnet Wolseley, has appointed a commission to fix the boundaries of thirteen territories in Zululand, assigning each of these Provinces to the hereditary chieftain of the tribe which occupies them. All the hostile tribes have now thoroughly submitted and no apprehension of war is entertained.

CETEWAYO'S DEMEANOUR.

King Cetewayo impresses all who come into his presence with his kingly and dignified behaviour. He discusses admirable qualities of mind, a keen appreciation of the condition of his own people, and the many in which this disastrous war was forced upon him. He is without much education, although he is by no means ignorant. He shows the qualities of an excellent statesman. He is a keen reader of human nature and skilful tactician and warrior. At the moment of his capture, when his pursuers attempted to seize him, Cetewayo stretched forth his hands, saying in a composed and tranquil voice, "kill me; you lies, but do not touch me. The person of a Zulu King is sacred." This appeal was respected by his captures, and since then, restraint other than his own parole has been placed upon him.

THE RIGHT SORT OF EMIGRANTS.

Another party of tenant farmers from Scotland and England sailed in the Sarmatian yesterday for Canada. Seventy Swedish farmers also sailed for Manitoba, to be followed by 600 more if they receive favourable reports.

THE MAHOMMEDANS OF BULGARIA.

Great alarm has recently been caused at Philippopolis by the news of a Mahommedan conspiracy having been discovered in the district of Tatar-Bazardjik, Kazanlik Eski, and Haskioi. Copies of an appeal to the Mahommedan population to take arms against the Bulgarians have been found by the police. This document declares that the Mahommedans of Bulgaria will keep out of their property by force, if necessary, that many of them have been murdered, and the remainder of them will be treated as aliens, and have no rights whatever for life or property, unless they will strong enough to ally themselves with those from whom their magnanimity has

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A Berlin despatch says that all accounts prove that Prince Bismarck's recent interview with the French ambassador at Vienna was most cordial.

THE WAGES OF SPINNERS.

The Preston and District Spinners' Association have issued a circular complaining that the wages of spinners are 25 per cent. less than in 1866, and stating that there is great distress among the working classes.

THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII,

eighteen centuries ago, was commemorated on Friday at the site of the ruins, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators mainly from Italy, and of scientific men from every country in the world. The weather was beautiful, and the guests had a delightful day to wander among the ruins and examine the relics which have been removed from the ancient city. From a pavilion erected in the Ancient Basilica, Professor Ruggieri, director of the excavations, delivered an address explaining the newest mode of prosecuting discoveries and giving an account of some more important discoveries that have been made since the last excavations were commenced. He attempted to describe to those present the city as it was in the year 1,800 years ago, and referred to the account of the destruction of the city and Herculaneum as recounted by the younger Pliny in his famous letter to Tacitus, giving an account of the death of his uncle. Count Guanciali, and Manager Mirabelli then declaimed Latin verses commemorative of the event. After a visit to the ruins, excavations were begun under Signor Ruggieri's superintendence. The spectators eagerly watched the progress of Stratum after stratum was removed. In the first layer vases were discovered, in the second a mass of cinders, which gradually revealed several bronze vases of various sizes, two of them having perfectly exquisite silver handles, and also many bracelets, broaches, rings, coins, kitchen utensils and earthen vases. Under them were found wooden beams and sacks of partially calcined corn. The objects that were discovered will enrich the museums of Naples and Pompeii. A spacious refreshment tent was erected on an eminence commanding a lovely panorama. Music was furnished by orchestras from various Italian cities. Vesuvius looked more threatening than usual, and all day long vomited continuous streams of lava and smoke.

DISTRESS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON DISTRICTS.

The *Times'* correspondent writes from West Hartlepool:—"The occurrence so early in the autumn of intense distress on no small scale, in and on the border of Cleveland, is one of the fullest proofs that could be given of the deep depression in the manufacturing trades of the North. One by one, the chief trades of the district have been severely smitten since the year 1873. The dullness has mostly affected the iron rail trade, but in turn it has extended to the pig iron industry, to the iron shipbuilding, to coal mining, and naturally to the smaller but important subsidiary industries dependent upon these. At the present time, so far as careful enquiry can elicit the facts, there are 86 blast furnaces idle out of 165 in the north-eastern district. Out of 2,140 puddling furnaces attached to the rolling mills and forges in the district 1,090 are now entirely idle, while a portion of the remainder are working irregularly. It is computed that during the last three years the number of persons employed in the mines, in iron smelting and manufacturing, and in carriage of products, has been reduced by 29,000 persons. The earnings of iron mines fell from 7s per day in 1873, on an average, to under 4s at the present time. The wages of coal miners have fallen 68 cent in Durham in the last five years, and in manufactured iron, the puddler who had 13s. 3d. per ton has now only 7s. per ton, while other branches of labour have known a corresponding reduction. The pauper roll has been greatly swollen by those who could find no work, and whose savings and possessions have kept the wolf from the door up to the present time. In all the towns in West Hartlepool, and in several of the mining villages in Cleveland and South Durham, there are cases of extreme poverty, and semi-starvation.

THE GLASGOW BANK DIRECTORS.

London, Oct. 1.—Five of the Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, who at the conclusion of their trial for misappropriation of the funds of the institution and for publishing false reports of its condition, were sentenced to imprisonment eight months ago, were to-day released. The news of the approaching release had circulated through the city, and a considerable crowd had assembled in front of the prison doors. When released, the prisoners appeared on the street, and were greeted with groans and exclamations of contempt and hatred, and it was with some difficulty that a large force of police, who had been ordered to the place in anticipation of a disturbance, protected them from personal violence. The released prisoners were conducted to carriages, which were in waiting for them, and driven to the railway station, when they immediately took departure from the city.

REPORTED MUTINY ON H. M. S. BACCHANTE.

Sensational rumours of disturbances and mutiny among the crew of H. M. ship Bacchante are in circulation. On the 17th September the Prince of Wales with his two sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, went to Portsmouth where the Bacchante was lying ready for her departure. The two young Princes are naval cadets upon this ship, which was preparing for a cruise around the world. On the arrival of the Prince of Wales with his two sons, there was a fine parade of military on South Sea Common, a torchlight procession and a serenade. The next morning the two Princes, accompanied by their father and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince and Princess Herman of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Louis of Battenburg, went on board the Bacchante, and were there received with the usual honours. Leaving the two young Princes on board, the Royal party left the ship, and next day she started on her cruise. At this time reports among the populace of Portsmouth and Southampton were in circulation concerning ill-feeling which existed among the crew of the vessel, and the reports received to-day may, perhaps, be only exaggerations of these rumours.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN SCOTLAND.

Severe and continuous rains in the north of Scotland have completed the destruction of the crops in that region, and farmers are in great distress.

IRONCLADS IN COLLISION.

A despatch from Constantinople says that during some manœuvres by the British fleet near the island of Rhodes, the first-class ironclads Achilles and Alexander collided, and the latter was badly injured.

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. John Bright have refused invitations to attend a great land meeting to be held at Cork on Sunday next.

ROYAL VISITORS.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany will shortly visit the King and Queen of Italy at Monza.

UNSATISFACTORY REVENUE RETURNS.

The revenue returns for the first six months of 1879 show a deficit of four hundred and eighty five thousand pounds sterling, and are in every respect most unsatisfactory.

THE ADVANCE ON CABUL.

A Manifesto to the People of Afghanistan.

THE AMEER IN THE BRITISH CAMP

Engagement Between Native Regiments—Proof of Yakoob Khan's Insincerity—The Prevalence of Cholera.

Simla, Sept. 27.—Six fatal cases of cholera have occurred in the 9th Regiment of Royal Artillery. The 81st Regiment is also affected.

Simla, Sept. 28.—The Viceroy sent the following despatch to London to-day:—Gen. Baker received a letter from the Afghan commander-in-chief yesterday at Kushi, asking whether he would receive him and the Ameer's heir-apparent in camp. The General replied in the affirmative. An hour later a message came from the Ameer, Yakoob Khan, himself, asking General Baker to receive him. The General responded, saying he would meet the Ameer a mile from camp. The Ameer, his son and father-in-law and General Daoud Shah, who was reported killed during the Cabul outbreak, with a suite of forty-five persons and an escort of 200 men, arrived at Suski on the same day.

London, Sept. 29.—An Ali Kehyl correspondent reports that Gen. Baker's forces will shortly be concentrated in the Lirgar Valley for a rapid advance on Cabul.

The *Times* points out that Daoud Shah being alive and at the British camp, confirms the suspicions of the Ameer's insincerity, as he reported Daoud had been killed while endeavouring to quiet the rebels.

An Allahabad special says it is expected that Cabul will be entered on 5th October. Resistance is doubtful, as the rebels lack leaders. Gen. Roberts and party have been fired on, and a doctor was severely wounded. A force sent to assist lost five men.

Simla, Sept. 29.—A force under Gen. Hughes has arrived at Shakir Kafu, half way to Khelat i Ghilzai. The Governor of the latter place has written expressing joy at the approach of the British, but is reported stirring up the tribes to go to Cabul and join in the war. It is reported there has been a fight at Maemana between the Ameer's Cabul and Herat regiments. The former were beaten and have gone back.

Many persons regard the Ameer's arrival in the British camp as an astute move to foster the belief that he is innocent of complicity of the murder of the British envoy. On the other hand, high officials express confidence in his entire innocence. The advance of the British force continues. The Ameer accompanies the troops. It is expected the column will arrive before Cabul on Wednesday. Resistance is unlikely.

Sir Frederick Roberts has received instructions to issue a manifesto to the Afghan people that the British army advances on Cabul to avenge the treachery to the British envoy; that peaceable inhabitants will not be molested, but if opposition is offered, the persons with whom there are 86 blank forts will be treated as enemies. Non-combatants, women and children, are advised to withdraw.

London, Sept. 29.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that cholera is prevalent only on the route from Rowul Pindee to Jamrood. There has been a few cases of cholera amongst the mules in camp at Lundi Khotal are now quite free from the disease. As the troops advance beyond Jamrood they lose the cholera influence.

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION

What Might Follow a General Refusal to Pay Rent.

Symptoms of Unrest in Ireland.

London, Sept. 30.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* concedes that the complaints of the Irish tenant farmers are neglect justified, that they are for the moment unable to pay rent, and that they believe in their right to remain on the land in every event. If a general refusal to pay rent is followed by wholesale eviction, this will almost certainly be followed by a series of agrarian murders, and unless the Irish Government is prepared to support the landlords by measures amounting to little less than military occupation of a large part of the country, the landlords will have to choose between virtually conceding the claim, and giving the signal for an outbreak of something hardly distinguishable from a war. The anti-rent agitation is only one among other symptoms of the general unrest of Ireland. It should be noted that the old statute which prohibited conventions in Ireland has been repealed.

The *Times* says the disorganizing effects of Mr. Parnell's policy would become a really formidable one if it should extend all over Ireland. The *Times* does not believe it will. "Nothing," it says, "will tend to paralyze the anti-rents projects more effectually than the improvement in the harvest prospects, which is reported from the greater part of Ireland."

CAPTURED AT LAST.

Extraordinary Career of an Ex-Officer of the U. S. Navy.

THE MOST DARING FORGER ON RECORD

London, Sept. 30.—A man arrested last week for forgery at Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., bankers, Lombard street, has been identified as Wm. Ringrold Cooper, formerly of the United States navy, afterwards a daring and expert forger. In Washington, he passed the name of several paymasters, and by representing himself as the paymaster drew large sums of money. He was arrested, and it was reported he died in prison, but, in reality, he went to San Francisco, became a stock broker, committed

TREMENDOUS FORGERIES

and fled. His forgery on Glyn, Mills & Co., was for $20,000, and he would have escaped, but for his foolhardiness in returning to their bank and demanding to know what all the talk about a forged cheque meant. He was promptly arrested, and it then leaked out that he had presented a forged cheque for £400 on the Bank of England on June 28th. He drove up in a carriage and sent a boy in with the cheque. When the boy was questioned, the forger ordered the carriage to drive on, and disappeared. With brazen audacity, Cooper soon afterwards opened an account at the Bank of England, but was not recognized. The detectives found he had been residing at a beautiful country seat called East Lodge, at Hemel Heumstead, Hertfordshire. Here he lived in sumptuous fashion, and hunted and shot with the neighbouring gentry, attended church regularly, gave grand dinners, and helped the poor liberally. He was

HIGHLY RESPECTED.

He paid frequent visits to London in disguise and forged the name of his neighbours in Hertfordshire. He stoutly maintains his innocence. Cooper was born in Smyrna, Delaware. He enlisted in the navy in 1861, and after the war secured an appointment in the Navy Department. He there forged a requisition purporting to come from Paymaster Spalding for $175,000. He married the daughter of the Government printer Defrees, and was arrested the day after the ceremony, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. In 1870, he went to New Orleans, married an estimable widow, squandered her fortune, was arrested for forgery, escaped punishment, fled to San Francisco, robbed his business partner of nearly $60,000 and disappeared. Forgeries amounting to from £10,000 to £15,000 on American letters of credit were recently committed, Smith, Payne & Co., being the victims. The forgers got thousand pound Bank of England notes from Smiths, then went to the Bank of England represented they were going to South America and wanted gold. The Bank people gave them gold and small notes. No clue was discovered.

The strike of cotton operatives at Wigan continues. About 4,500 are now out. The striking cotton operatives at Moseley have accepted the master's terms.

AGRARIANISM IN IRELAND.

Two Agents Fired at Near Castlebar.

The Fire Returned and One of the Assailants Killed.

London, Oct. 1.—It is reported that in an affray near Castlebar, Ireland, to-day one person was killed on each side.

Second despatch.—The affray near Castlebar, in which two men were reported killed, is believed to be an Agrarian outrage. It is reported four men fired on the Marquis of Sligo's agent. The fire was returned. Accounts are very conflicting. The Marquis of Headfort and his agent have received letters threatening death unless rents are reduced.

Dublin, Oct. 1.—Only one man was killed in the affray near Castlebar. The agents, Smith & Son, driving near Mulranney, were fired on. The younger Smith returned the fire, killing one of the assailants. All the assailants were disguised. A fierce struggle ensued. The Smiths, escaping went for the police. When they returned the body of the killed man had been removed.

Dispatches from the scene of the affray say the killed man was found in the bog. It is that of a militiaman.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

Two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven fires occurred in Russia during August. The damage was 20,000,000 roubles.

The hop crop in England is the smallest since that of 1860. A considerable importation is probable. The continental crops are good.

The *Debats* asserts that Queen Victoria wrote to the Emperor of Austria, expressing her gratification at the consolidation of good relations between Austria and Germany.

Two distinguished German geographers, Doctors Graefe and Gasser, have arrived at Lisbon on their way to Africa. They are sent by the German Government on a scientific mission.

In consequence of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease among 1,300 sheep recently arrived in England, the Privy Council is about to issue an order placing American sheep in the same category with cattle.

A Paris correspondent reports that Prince Jerome Napoleon has gone to Italy, and will afterwards visit the ex-Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst prior to her visit to Scotland, whither she goes at the Queen's invitation.

The last caution has been given to the Russian newspaper the *Russkais Pravda*. Several Russian journals have made a bold attack upon the Russian Government, respecting the Turcoman expedition, the cession of Kuldja to China, and the disregard of all economy in the public service.

The German quarrel with Japan is getting more serious. A German steamer was recently authorized by the German envoy to break the cholera blockade. Japan is now changing the cholera regulations concerted between Japan and the Christ...

...America sides with Japan, but England supports Germany.

Count Schouvaloff will quit the Russian embassy in London at the end of October.

It is reported the Emperor of Russia is suffering from mental fatigue, and daily getting worse.

The rinderpest is ravaging in Russian Poland. Further precautions have been taken to prevent its introduction into Germany.

The professor sent by the Privy Council to inspect the live stock brought to Liverpool by the steamer Quebec, found no trace of the foot and mouth disease.

It is stated at Paris that the expediency of creating French Chambers of Commerce abroad and giving the most important French Consulates the assistance of commercial agents, is being considered.

The ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople and at Athens have been instructed to make joint identical representations with a view of bringing about an understanding between Turkey and Greece.

The South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire miners have decided to resist the reduction of wages. The iron masters of Middlesbro and Stockton have resumed work under protest against the arbitrator's award.

A Madrid despatch says that in consequence of political intelligence from the provinces affirming the formal coalition of the Democrats and Radical Reformers, with Zorilla, many retired officers and field officers, as well as civilians, have been arrested at Barcelona, Seville, Saragossa, Valladolid and Ferrol. Their cases will be referred to a court martial. Arms and a clandestine printing establishment have been seized at Madrid by the police.

UNITED STATES.

During August 12,881 emigrants arrived at New York.

Dennis Kearney again sent up his card to Gen. Grant yesterday, who, as before, declined to see him.

President McCosh, of Princeton, has disappeared from the College in New Jersey for ungentlemanly conduct at Trenton lately.

Mr. George J. Senney, President of the Metropolitan National Bank of New York, has presented half a million dollars to the Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn.

Ann Ryan gave birth to a female child at early mass in St. Bernard's church, West Fourteenth street, New York, on Sunday. She was taken to the hospital.

A Silver Reef special reports that 28 prospectors who started on an expedition two months ago, have been massacred by Indians near the western boundary of Utah.

The Brooklyn, N.Y., *Eagle's* London correspondent reports that Victoria Woodhull and Jennie C. Claflin are shortly to be married to members of the English aristocracy.

A Chinese deputation presented an address of welcome to Grant on Wednesday, in San Francisco, to which a brief reply was made. Mrs. Grant was presented with a small ivory casket.

The argument in the case of the late Dennis Coppers against the officers of Calvary cemetery, New York, to compel them to permit the interment of the body of Coppers in the cemetery was concluded on Monday afternoon. Decision was reserved.

September reports to Washington indicate an increase of the wheat yield over last year. Potatoes show a great improvement from last year. The condition of the buckwheat crop is somewhat better than last year. The sorghum crop shows considerable improvement over last year.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Lounsbury, who shot and killed her husband, was arraigned on Monday at Stratford, Conn., on a new complaint. She pleaded "not guilty." She was ordered to be committed for trial in October. She will be removed to gaol on Tuesday if the weather is favourable. The prisoner's physicians thought she could not be moved without endangering her health. The prisoner grew hysterical at the sight of her little daughter, who has been adopted by an intimate friend of the deceased.

A Washington special says Secretary Evarts may take the English Mission, and Fenton the Secretaryship of State.

It is reported that the United States steamer Tuscarora has been ordered to leave for Massilan to look into the arrest of Capt. Metzler, of the steamer Newbern.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ABORTION

Excitement at the Village of Springhill.

A MINISTER ACCUSED OF THE CRIME.

One of those melancholy and deplorable events that occasionally throw usually quiet and peaceful localities into the greatest possible ferment of excitement, happened in the pretty little village of Springhill, in the township of King, a few days ago. The lamentable nature of the circumstance is greatly increased when the respectability of the persons directly involved in it is considered, as well as that of their friends, who undoubtedly feel most deeply the disgrace thus brought upon them. It will also be noticed that the accused person has not the extenuating circumstance of a desire to extricate himself from a difficulty in which he had involved himself. On the contrary, it will be seen that he reduced his nefarious practice to a regular system, and there is no reason to believe that he had any intention of abandoning it, had not circumstances conspired to expose what his unfortunate victim was constrained by threats to keep secret.

UNDER THE GARB OF RELIGION.

It is regretted that during the whole time that the wretch was carrying on his disgraceful practices he was a professed religious character. He was a leader in prayer meetings, and his ready utterance and fervid language were frequently cited by those who are prone to point to his downfall as an unanswerable argument against religious professions; but because there is one black sheep in the flock, it cannot be said that the others partake of his blackness. Because a minister wanders away from the path of rectitude, it is foolish to argue that religion is wrong, as many unthinking talkers would have us believe. The one under notice appears to have been a practised hand at this kind of crime. His accomplice is a woman' long past the prime of life, and who is said to be the mother of a large and respectable family. It is surprising that she should have forgotten her motherly instincts so far as to lend herself to a scheme which might have resulted disastrously to a young woman's life.

THE UNFORTUNATE GIRL

In the case is about eighteen years of age, is a native of England, and is rather prepossessing in appearance and modest in demeanour. She is an orphan, without any relatives in this country, and was regarded as an honest, industrious girl. About two years and a half ago she engaged as a domestic in her betrayer's house, he being a married man. From his first acquaintance with her he treated her with the greatest familiarity, and after a time succeeded in accomplishing her ruin. Fearing that her disgrace would become known to her friends, she threatened to destroy herself. He, however, assured her that she need fear nothing, and so leave the matter in his hands. On the same evening he gave her a bottle of medicine, which he told her to take according to the directions. She refused to accede to his request, and he left her. He returned shortly afterwards in company with the elderly woman alluded to, to whom he introduced her with the remark, "She'll convince you little girl." After some conversation with the woman, the girl was persuaded to swallow the medicine. The medicine had the effect intended, but, at the same time, nearly produced death. A year afterwards the same woman was the sad, the girl being terrified into submission by the threats of her rascally master. The girl used the drugs until they seriously affected her health, and then refused altogether to conform to the wishes of the man.

THE SHOCKING STORY

was told by the girl herself to Dr. Langstaff, of Springhill, when he was attending her in her confinement. She informed the doctor that she still had a bottle of the medicine in her trunk. The doctor secured the concoction and sent it to Toronto to be analyzed. The matter was reported to Mr. Wood, J.P., and he held an investigation at the village on Saturday, but other than deciding that it was a most serious case, no decision was come to. The case was referred to the County Crown Attorney, Mr. Fenton, who, on Saturday, instructed Mr. D. J. T. Jones, the High Constable of York, to proceed to Springhill and make enquiries. Mr. Jones attributes the whole story to village gossip. But there was one important point that Mr. Jones neglected, and that was to interview the girl who makes these startling accusations against her employer. The accused was in town on Saturday, and Dr. Langstaff telegraphed him about the impending investigation. So far as he is concerned, the matter has been hushed up since the enquiry. An analytical chemist in the city has the bottle in his possession, and will report the result of his analysis of its contents at an early day.

MANITOBA.

Arrival and Cool Reception of the British Commissioners.

ATTENTION OF THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 30.—Forty books, which were donated by the United States Government to the public library at Emerson, have been seized by the Canadian Customs authorities at the boundary.

Charles Bates, the postmaster at Portage La Prairie, has absconded. His defalcation will amount to eight hundred dollars.

About one hundred and fifty men arrived from contract 15 of the Canada Pacific railway yesterday. The County Clerk's office was to-day besieged by applicants for summonses for wages due them by contractors.

The North-West Council at Battleford has been prorogued. Ten ordinances have been passed.

There is great excitement at present on the Red River bridge question, owing to doubts arising as to whether the bonus of two hundred thousand dollars, which was voted by the City of Winnipeg, can be legally applied according to the terms of the law.

Messrs. Read & Pell, the British Imperial Commissioners, and party arrived here on Saturday night, accompanied by the Secretary of the Emigration Board of Minnesota, the reporter of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, the Assistant Manager of the St. Paul and Sioux City railway, and other American travelling in the directors' car. The above-named road was decorated with English and American flags, which had been placed at their disposal. The commissioners received every honour, courtesy and attention while passing through the United States, being in the hands of Americans during the whole time. There were no preparations made here to receive them by either the Provincial Government or the city corporation. On their arrival at St. Boniface no conveyance met them, so they walked over to Winnipeg. No members of the Government or the City Council called on them yesterday. The officers of the St. George's Society were the only public body who paid them any attention. Great indignation is freely expressed by the citizens against the authorities, Mr. Hespeler, the immigration agent, alone being excepted. He, in the absence of Messrs. Brydges and McTavish, of the Hudson Bay Company, provided them with saddle horses, and the Commissioners started this morning to Portage La Prairie. The American railroad officials accompanied the Commissioners to Emerson with them in their special car, which went back this morning. All the rest of the party went, but the Commissioners declined. They will return here on Wednesday. The St. George's Society is anxious to give them a dinner, if the Commissioners will stay. They will probably leave on Thursday by team for the Rat River Mennonite settlement, and will be taken from Niverville station by the directors of the St. Paul and Sioux City railway to the new lands in the United States.

A SAD CASE.

The Head of a Starving Family Sent to Prison for Stealing Food.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 29.—On the 20th inst., John Gannevan was sentenced to three months in the penitentiary for stealing a quarter of mutton from Mr. Northrup, in the county market. Gannevan stated that he was forced to steal through destitution. To-day officer Tracy heard that the family were in destitute circumstances, and visited Mr. Gannevan's home, in John Daley's house, Pond street. He states he looked through the apartments, and a hard crust of bread was all the food in the place, and that was to be divided between four children and the mother.

PROBABLE PARRICIDE.

Brutal Assault of a Drunken Son on his Aged Father.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 30.—A man named Wm. Dugan committed a serious assault on his father, John Dugan, at St. Stephen, on Wednesday last. One of the chief causes of the outrage was the old one, rum. The injured man is not expected to recover. He is said to be nearly ninety years of age. He lives a few miles out of the town. The son, who lives in St. James, was on his way home at the time. He was under the influence of liquor, and called at his father's house, where the affray took place. He broke two of his father's ribs, and struck him about the head with a rolling pin. He was arrested.

HALIFAX SUGAR REFINERY.

Meeting of Shareholders.

Halifax Sept. 30.—A meeting of shareholders in the Halifax Sugar Refinery was held to-day, when the company was organized by the election of the following directors:—F. A. Rhodes, W. Dwyer, Robert Boak, Jas. Butler, and E. P. Archibald. Mr. Drummond, of Montreal, attended the meeting.

News from Mandalay, Burmah, to the 22nd inst. reports all quiet.

THE GRIFFINTOWN HORROR.

Trial of Susan Kennedy for Hacking Mary Gallagher to Death.

Evidence for the Crown—The Defence Resting on a Plea of Insanity.

Montreal, Sept. 30.—In the Court of Queen's Bench this morning was begun the trial of Susan Kennedy, accused of murdering Mary Gallagher in June last and then chopping off her head. The court room was densely crowded. B. Devlin, Q C., represented the Crown. S. McMaster and J. Greenshields defended the prisoner.

Mr. Joseph Jones, Coroner, took the stand. He said that he had held an inquest, commencing on the 28th of June, upon the body of one Mary Gallagher, wife of Jas. Connolly. A verdict of wilful murder was rendered on the 7th of July against Susan Kennedy, Jacob Meyers and Michael Flanagan. He saw the body of Mary Gallagher in a house on William street. The head and hand were in a 4th alongside of the body, which was lying with its back upwards. He first saw the body on the morning of the 28th of June.

James Connolly, a maltster, sworn—I was married a little over two years ago to the murdered woman. I saw her two years ago last June, the time I left her. I never saw her again until I saw her lying dead in a house on William street. I am positive my wife ——

At this point the prisoner said out loud—"Her husband's name was McCormack."

Cross-examined—I heard she was an abandoned woman. That was the reason that I kept from her.

Dr. James J. E. Guerin was called to make the *post mortem* examination on the body of the deceased in a house in William street, about 10.30 on the morning of the 29th. The tub contained the head, hand, and some blood and water. The body was that of a well developed, stout woman. On the head there were three wounds about three inches in length, almost half inch apart. There were two wounds on the forehead, a little to one side. On the left side of the head was a wound about five inches long, which had cut through bone, and laid the bone, fracturing the temple. The witness then described the other wounds on the head and body. There was also a wound near the abdomen about two inches long. The lungs were apparently healthy. They, as well as the heart, were entirely empty of blood. The stomach contained some partly digested food. The whole body was perfectly free from blood. There could be no blood found. One of the wounds on the forehead, I found, had penetrated