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THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office corner of King and Bay streets in the City of Toronto.

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. IX. NO. 421. TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1880. PRICE THREE CENTS.

Farms for Sale.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted in this column, 50 words for 50c.; each additional word, 1c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail.

A NUMBER OF FARMS IN Townships of Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Mulmur, Flos; send for list. E. LAKE & CO., Stayner.

A CHOICE FARM AND cheese factory for sale or to let; 265 acres; 100 meadow, near station and village. BLAKE & LEITH, Solicitors, 56 Church street, Toronto. 419-tf

$1,600 WILL BUY 100 acres, 30 cleared, loam soil, good settlement, near Shelburne. Apply WM. BAILEY, Orangeville, or ADAMSON & CO., Hamilton.

SPLENDID FARM—TWO hundred acres—Guelph township; two miles from City Hall; buildings and fences good; land clean; present crop, ALEX. LUTTRELL, on premises, or WM. HAST, Land Agent, Guelph. 421-6

CHOICE FARM IN DUNWICH County Elgin, one mile from Lake Erie, 100 acres, 85 clear of stumps; no gullys, stones or swamp; 35½ acres fall wheat; immediate possession. Apply JOHN SUTHERLAND, Wallacetown. 419-3

FARM FOR SALE IN THE Township of Gretham, County of Lincoln, 4 miles east of the City of St. Catharines; 150 acres; good land; good buildings, on the stone road leading to Hamilton. Apply to JAMES DURHAM, Homer.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—W. ½ Lot 10, Con. 5, R. H. St. Caledon; 100 acres; 30 acres cleared and nearly clear of stumps; comfortable dwelling and log barn; immediate possession. J. CRUSTIN, Dominion Bank, Toronto.

$5,500 FARM FOR SALE—Lot 9, 7th Con. Yarmouth, 100 acres; within a few rods of corporation limits of the flourishing town of St. Thomas. Land selling close to it for $200 per acre. TURVILL BROS. 421-4

FARMS FOR SALE—A FULL description of over 200 improved farms, also wild lands, throughout the whole of Western Ontario, sent to any address upon application to GEO. S. HARRIS & CO., Real Estate Agents, London, Ont., or to our Branch Office, Temple Chambers, Toronto street, Toronto. 391-52

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Farms Wanted.

Advertisements of Farms Wanted, inserted in this column, 50 words for 50c.; each additional word, 1c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail.

IMPROVED FARMS WANTED for insertion in third catalogue for distribution amongst British emigrants. Free supply of on application to WM. J. FENTON, Hamilton, Ont.

FARMS PURCHASED — PERSONS having improved farms for sale throughout Ontario will find purchasers by sending particulars, stating acreage, improvements, locality and price to W. G. MURDOCK, Solicitor, Toronto. 390-5 2

Live Stock for Sale

Advertisements of Live Stock for Sale or Wanted, inserted in this column, 50 words for 50c.; each additional word, 1c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail.

A FIRST-RATE HAMBLETONIAN stallion for sale. For further particulars address WM. R. MURDOCK, North Pembroke, Genesee County, New York. 415-4

Farmers' Seed for Sale.

Advertisements of Seed for Sale or Wanted, inserted in this column, 50 words for 50c.; each additional word, 1c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail.

SEED POTATOES—EARLY Ohio, Burbank's seedling, and Triumph Potatoes; $1 per bushel. FRANCIS PECK, Albury P.O., Prince Edward Co., Ont. 421-2

LATEST HOME NEWS.

Cornwall has voted a bonus of $8,000 to the Canada Cotton Company.

The Quebec Legislature will be called together in May or the early part of June.

The farmers in the vicinity of Ottawa are making preparations to plough at the latter end of this week.

The weather is cold and backward, and very little ploughing has been done so far in the county of Lennox.

A further sum of £2,100 stg. was remitted from Halifax, N.S., by the last mail for the Irish relief fund.

A number of wealthy capitalists are said to contemplate the erection of a capacious new summer hotel in Quebec city.

Mr. Turner, representative of an English company, is at Halifax, N.S., forwarding a project for the construction of a dry dock at that port.

In the case of the Molsons Bank v. the town of Brockville, the plaintiffs have recovered a verdict for $1,700, with right reserved for the defendant to move in term.

The weather in Nova Scotia continues backward for the season, and the farmers feel the want of fodder for cattle severly. Hay commands, in sections where it can be had, from $18 to $22 a ton.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The New York Democratic State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 20.—At the Democratic State convention to-day, it was

Resolved, in view of the importance of selecting candidates for President and Vice President, who are best fitted for the highest offices in the nation, and can best unite the Democratic party and secure victory in the coming campaign, the delegation of New York to the National Convention shall be unpledged.

Resolved—In view of the powerful opposition to Samuel J. Tilden in this and other States, his nomination to the Presidency would be fatal to the Democratic party, and an act of treason to the Democratic cause.

Resolved—The Democracy of New York having been forced into their present attitude through their fidelity to the fundamental principles of their party and devotion to the democracy of the nation, pledge themselves to stand by and work with their brethren everywhere in hearty, enthusiastic support of any worthy representatives of the Democrats they may nominate for President and Vice-President, in the firm belief that union under such leaders will result in a victory which the nation will be gratified for, and of which we shall have reason to be proud.

PRAISING MAHOMET.

Seven Escaped Algerian Convicts in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 18.—The six Algerian convicts who escaped from Cayenne, a penal settlement in French Guiana, and arrived at Lockport, via Boston, in the schooner N. W. White, are on their way to Halifax. At Liverpool, N.S., they were entertained by one of their fellow countrymen, John Arabian, otherwise known as Abdon Kaier, also a refugee from justice, who has lived in Liverpool some years. Their meeting was a very touching one, the seven uniting in prayer to Mahomet for his goodness and mercy to them.

CHATEAUGUAY ELECTION.

Return of the Reform Candidate.

MONTREAL, April 18.—Mr. Edward Holton has been returned member for Chateauguay, by a majority of 125 over Dr. Labergé. The election passed over very quietly.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth Use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Arrival of the Relief Ship Constellation.

THE LOSS OF THE ATALANTA.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

[BY CABLE TO THE MAIL.]

LONDON, April 21.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says:—"*Le Figaro* publishes a letter this morning from M. de Lesseps, in which the writer says that all obstacles to the construction of the Panama Canal have been sweptaway. The feasibility of its execution had been demonstrated theoretically and practically. All obstacles have been removed by the will of the American people as unanimously expressed in public meetings, and also to the United States Government. He can follow no other policy than that which is dictated by public opinion. This is also the general tenor of aspects delivered by M. de Lesseps at the Sorbonne last night. He there affirmed that he had 300 millions of francs awaiting him at New York for the prosecution of his enterprise."

The *Herald's* correspondent at Colon telegraphs:—Callao advices of the 7th inst. report as follows:—"The blockade of this port was begun to-day by six Chilian ships. The Peruvians disembarked a cargo of arms at Chira, near Mallendo, capturing the Chilian steam launch Duende at Tucopoli. The Kearsage is still at Chiuque. Commander Picking says that his mission is not secret, but he refuses to define his objects. He is examining the harbours around the lagoon, not surveying. Commander Howell, of the steamer Adams, expects to ship early next month from Golfo Dulce. Admiral Cervera to-day attributed the presence of the American man-of-war ships to an effort made by the Washington Government to divert attention from M. de Lesseps' scheme and to defeat it. He does not believe that America wants Colombian territory. He thinks that the canal scheme is opposed to American policy. Cervera sent communications to the American Consuls at Aspinwall and Panama, requesting information about the mysterious movements of the Kearsage and Adams, and also to the Colombian Minister at Washington, reporting that yellow fever is increasing here.

The *Herald* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs:—"Prince Gortschakoff is not so ill that he would fey to make his appear. The other day he asked to see the bulletin of his doctors and effaced everything in it that was a little tranquillizing. He likes to draw to his bed side as many high personages and to command as much sympathy as possible in Government circles.

"The trial of the Nihilists will begin in about two weeks. Fifteen accused persons will be tried, which General Leicht presides. Among them are Michaelo, the coachman of Metzendorff's murderer, and Dr. Weisar, who owned the horse and furnished the pistol used by Soloveff in the attempted assassination of the Emperor last year. Several of these men will probably be sentenced to death.

"Stress is laid on the presence of the Nihilist Lavroff in Paris. It is asserted that this man, who writes for *La Justice*, the Radical organ of M. Clemenceau, is in constant relations, if not with the political prisoners, at least with their families, in that he makes common cause with the French Communists. The Russian Government is said to be growing daily more offended at the protection extended in France to the Nihilists. Paris is generally regarded in St. Petersburg as the centre of their operations. On the demand of the Russian Government, Switzerland has just adopted a measure to prevent the Nihilists from extending their operations in that direction by a new regulation providing that every person who takes a passport in any of the twenty-two cantons shall be required to sign it. Should he sign a false name, he shall be regarded as having committed a forgery, and will be sent before the courts for trial."

The *Times* this morning discusses the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. It says:—

"The entire civilized world is interested in the construction of the Isthmus canal. The interest of England in the matter is real and considerable. The canal would give her a shorter and better passage to the western coast of America, and it would do this no less for the United States. It would afford, at the same time, a water way to the far East, lessening by some thousands of miles the distance which American shipping has to traverse; but we can hardly find in this, or any other circumstance a justification for the exclusive right of control which America seems inclined to assert. The general scope of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is generous and just. It deals with the canal as a common benefit, and aimed at securing equal rights for all nations who might choose to submit to its provisions. This is what Americans are not willing to permit. They are clearly of opinion that the canal will be made and will be made soon, only their aim seems to be to get such control over it as may enable them in time of peace to use it exclusively as they may wish. They would rather that the thing should be delayed than that it should be done on terms which they disapprove. We can quite understand the dislike which they have to the intrusion of foreign influence into any part of their hemisphere. The establishment there of any fresh European power might be a cause of danger and difficulty to them, but the jealousy they feel in the matter of the canal is not thus to be explained and excused. The Treaty they dislike and are on the point of abrogating forbids in express words everything they fairly seek to guard against. It forbids, too, any selfish and unequal use by one nation of the projected new way, and it is this we fear which is the real cause of the disfavour which has been bestowed on it lately."

A Constantinople despatch says the greatest anxiety prevails respecting the future policy of England towards Turkey. Khreddin Pasha and Mahmoud Pasha have been frequently summoned to the Palace lately. There are rumours of impending changes in the Cabinet. The Turks are almost at the end of their resources. There is little money coming in from the impoverished Provinces, and the Custom House receipts are inadequate for the requirements of the Departments. Rations were heretofore supplied to the army officers and their families, but are now furnished to the officers only. Their families consequently are suffering great deprivation. The Porte is showing itself more and more incapable of governing the Empire. The general feeling even amongst a large section of the Turks is the sooner the great Powers take the power out of the present hands the better for every one.

A tolerably certain evidence that the missing training ship Atalanta has been lost with all on board has now been furnished. The steamer Tylgia has arrived at Lisbon, and has brought intelligence that the steamer Para, on the 3rd of this month, passed a large amount of wreckage belonging to a sailing ship—spars, masts, deck houses, rigging, and so on. The captain of the Para believes that his vessel broke her shaft in consequence of her screw coming in contact and being entangled in some of this wreckage, which is probably all that is left of the ill-fated Atalanta. There is now scarcely a shadow of hope left for the safety of the ship, and her sad fate has carried desolation into hundreds of English homes.

The Constellation has arrived. She experienced fearful weather on her voyage across the Atlantic. Her chain plates on the port and starboard sides were started and her masts slightly sprung. The captain says that he must lay up for a few days for repairs. The Duke of Edinburgh has ordered Admiral Hamilton at Queenstown to furnish a tug to tow the ship around to Galway if the captain wishes. The weather is stormy from the west. A small part of the cargo must be unloaded at Queenstown, as there is danger that it will be spoiled. The Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mr. D. Lane Joyce, ex-Lord Mayor, have been appointed as a committee by the Mansion House Committee to welcome the Constellation. The Constellation was twenty days on her voyage, which is a very smart run for a sailing ship.

DEATH OF DR. KENEALY.

MORTIFICATION OF THE RIGHT FOOT THE CAUSE — SKETCH OF THE NOTORIOUS COUNSEL'S CAREER.

LONDON, April 16.

Dr. Kenealy, member of the last House of Commons for Stoke-upon-Trent, the well-known counsel for the Tichborne claimant, is dead, aged 61. He died of mortification of the right foot. Most strenuous efforts were made by eminent medical men to arrest the progress of the disease, and hopes of success were entertained until within a short time before his death, which was something of a surprise to his physicians, who had not suspected it would reach a vital part for some days to come. [Edward Vaughan Hyde Kenealy, D.C.L., was born at Cork, Ireland, in 1819. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became early celebrated for his knowledge in foreign languages, having published a translation of songs and ballads from and into no less than thirteen languages. He was a contributor to Dr. McMann's Homerio ballads, to the *Dublin University Magazine*, and to *Fraser's Magazine*. Coming to London, he obtained admission to the Bar. Shortly after his arrival in London he was arrested for inhumanly beating a lad, his illegitimate son, and after a trial and conviction was sent to Newgate for several months. Surviving this disgrace, he resumed his practice at the Bar, and by the force of his talents won a very prominent place in his profession. He became a bencher in Gray's Inn, and a Queen's Counsel, and he was in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice when he became the defender of the notorious Arthur Orton, the claimant to the title and estate of Sir Roger Tichborne. Dr. Kenealy conducted the defence with much ability, but he committed the mistake during its long progress of attacking, in the most virulent manner, the presiding judge, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, and doing other things equally unwise. His conduct finally became unbearable, and he was disbarred and expelled from Gray's Inn. Thus deprived of his professional means of livelihood, he established a weekly journal called the *Englishman*, and instituted a series of meetings all over the kingdom, at which he puffed his journal, declared that his client was Sir Roger, and asked for liberal subscriptions to aid him in exposing the conspiracy which had sent this unhappy Baronet to languish in Dartmouth prison. He succeeded tolerably well, and for a while the *Englishman* and its founder prospered. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Stoke-on-Trent, but his Parliamentary career was not a brilliant success. He was a candidate for re-election in the late contest, but was defeated.]

BUTCHERED BY PATHANS.

A BRITISH GARRISON OVERPOWERED AND MASSACRED NEAR CANDAHAR.

LONDON, April 19.

A Bombay despatch says an officer and party of the 19th regiment are reported massacred beyond the Quettall, by a band of Pathans and others.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs on the night of the 16th inst., a large body of Pathans overpowered, after a gallant resistance, Dubrai, a post between Chaman and Candahar, held by local levies. Almost all the defenders were killed, including Major Wandby, read commandant, who had halted there. A number of Pathans have collected in the Pashan border. Other gatherings have been dispersed.

A later dispatch from Quetta *via* Calcutta states that 1,500 Pathans attacked a small post beyond Chaman and an officer and six men were brutally massacred. General Phayre with five detachments of cavalry had left Quetta to strengthen Chaman. Two thousand Afghans are threatening General Burrow at Sabi, a small post on the Quetta road.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE OUTLOOK STILL STORMY—CHUNG HOW'S FATE—WARLIKE FEELING UPPERMOST IN THE CITIES OF THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

LONDON, April 20.

A special despatch from Shanghai today states that the situation looks very stormy. The case of Chung How, whose failure to satisfy his Government in the Russia-China treaty negotiations came so near to losing him his head, remains undisposed of, but it is understood that the Board of Princes have advised that he be imprisoned until next autumn, and then executed unless a satisfactory adjustment of the questions arising from the Kuldja convention is sooner obtained, by which China will regain what she claims to have lost through her ambassador's alleged corruption. There are rumours at Pekin that Prince Kunge has tendered his resignation. It is not believed in well informed political and Government circles in China that the Prince really contemplates this action. The warlike feeling, nevertheless, is uppermost in the large cities of the Empire, and it is thought that the persistent refusal of Russia to make any concession on the subject of the ratification of the convention may result in a declaration of hostilities on the part of the Chinese Government.

THE REICHSTAG.

OPERATIONS OF THE ANTI-SOCIALIST LAW EXTENDED FOR FOUR YEARS.

BERLIN, April 19.—The Reichstag adopted the proposal to prolong the operation of the Socialist law until Sept. 30th, 1884, and rejected all the suggestions of a further extension of time. It was also resolved that the provision of the law empowering the local authorities to refuse the right of residence to persons alread expelled by them should not apply to members of the Reichstag or other Legislatures, who should remain at the seats of their respective Legislatures during the several sessions. The Minister of Justice defended the prolongation of the state of siege in Berlin. He said the terrorism exercised by the Socialist agitation endangered public order, and rendered the maintenance of martial law indispensible. The agitation still existed secretly, and it was impossible to lay down the keen-edged sword, which the state of siege had placed in the hand of the Government. It was conceivable that affairs might come to such a pass in other towns besides Berlin, that it would be necessary to establish a state of siege there also. Such a step would not be taken with a light heart. The sharp weapons of the Government were always used very reluctantly, but the Government must not dispense with them altogether. The Minister then proceeded to show the groundlessness of many charges of improper administration brought against the authorities of the law by several Deputies.

MINISTERS AT WINDSOR.

THEY FORMALLY TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS TO THE QUEEN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BEACONSFIELD ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, April 20.

A large concourse of people assembled at the Windsor railway station this morning to see the members of the Cabinet arrive from London to formally tender to the Queen their resignations. The Ministers on alighting from the train were greeted with many expressions of sympathy, and some of them were loudly cheered. The Queen's carriages were in waiting at the station, and entering these the Ministers were driven through the grand entrance to the Castle yard, and to the Castle, where they were received by the Lord Chamberlain and conducted to the white drawing-room, where the Queen received them. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice. The Ministers placed their respective resignations at the disposal of her Majesty, and she intimated that her pleasure concerning them should be made known. A number of gentlemen were then presented to the Queen. At the close of these ceremonies, the Ministers returned to London by a special train. No definite information is yet made public concerning the formation of the incoming Cabinet.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

The Chambers and the Government's Decrees.

Attitude of the Clerical Party.

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU, PARIS, April 17.

The re-assembling of the Chambers on Tuesday next is looked forward to with much interest. We shall then see whether the furious denunciations of the Government by the clerical party will find their logical expression in the form of an impeachment and a vote. It is probable that nothing serious of the kind will be attempted without the co-operation of the Centre group. In the Senate the Right would be sure to be beaten on any question regarding the legality of the decrees of March, and however much opposed to these decrees the leaders of the Centre may be, the rank and file will not vote with them on an issue so manifestly contrary to law and fact. Therefore it is probable that during the interval that is to elapse before the decrees are to be enforced, we shall have nothing but skirmishing on the subject in the Chambers, from which the clerical party can only come out spent and weakened. This is made clear by the little effect produced upon the country by the protestation of the Bishops and the furious efforts of the reactionist organs to get up a religious agitation. They not merely fail to make any impression on the public mind, but are actually strengthening the hands of the Ministry.

The greatest triumph of M. Jules Ferry since his appointment to the Ministry of Public Instruction has undoubtedly been the passage of a law for the election of a new higher Council on Education. It excluded the clerical and non-professional element from the Council, and vested the control of the University of France in the hands of its own teachers and professors. In other words, it gave the University something akin to self-government. Each member of the Council is elected by the collective votes of the doctors of the various faculties and licentiates of communal colleges. Provincial doctors, for instance, have a voice in the election. Members representing the College de France and professors of Paris help to elect the members for the schools of Montpellier or Havre. This gives the Provinces theoretic control over the University. In practice, however, the opinions and examples of Paris will always be weighty electoral factors.

The first election under the new law last Thursday resulted in the return of a large number of delegates pledged to reform of the French educational system. There are difficulties innumerable, however, to be met and grappled with. The spirit of routine is now here stronger and more bigoted than in the University. The professors have made a fetich of Greek and Latin verse, and it will take much persuasion to make them burn it. I question whether any University reforms will be really effected till the present cumbrous and mischievous system of cent-ralisation is swept away. It is significant that Mr. J. J. Weiss, lately so hostile to the Government, in yesterday's *Gaulois* admits that the Council must be beneficial to education, and cannot be worse than that which preceded it.

A correspondent writes from Colorado to the Chicago *Tribune* warning people not to emigrate in that direction. Thousands, he says, are flocking thither from the East, expecting to coin gold and silver, who will have to walk back; numerous deaths taking place among those not acclimatized. The exodus, he says, is the most insane that ever afflicted the East. The grossest exaggeration and lying are characteristic of the reports concerning the mineral wealth of the country. Experts sent to report on mines see "millions in sight" when the mine is exhausted. The Eastern capitalist believes the expert, invests, gets bitten, and then stocks his mine at $10,000,000 and swindles somebody else. "Here are the biggest mountains, the greatest bonanzas, the most extensive speculation, and the most enormous falsehoods that ever escaped the lips of man. Downright lying has become a fine art and a profession. All the papers published in the mining camp lie from the word 'go.'" In short, the alternative which presents itself to the Colorado editor is "lie or die." "We must be cracked up, sir, cracked up," said Mr. Chollop to Martin Chuzzlewit, and this eminently American failing appears to have attained its climax in the mining regions of the Far West. Many Canadians have been deluded into emigrating thither by the roseate statements issued by mining speculators and railroad companies, and doubtless bitterly regret the day when they left the Dominion for this barren and inhospitable region.

A CITY IN RUINS.

HULL ALMOST ENTIRELY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Thousands of People Homeless — Many Poor Creatures Injured and Some Killed.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 21.—About two o'clock this afternoon, the fire alarm was sounded in Hull, and upon the brigade going to the spot, it was discovered that a wooden house, the property of a livery stable keeper in Bridge street, had taken fire. Owing to the inadequacy of the water supply, the fire soon spread to the adjoining houses, and speedily the whole street was in flames. The Ottawa Fire Department was requested to send assistance, and the steam engine Conqueror with all the men of No. 4 station, under charge of Guardian Walsh, was sent over. By this time the fire had spread to the adjoining streets. The engines then working were Eddy's and a small hand engine, for which the water supply was inadequate, and for some time water could not be made available for the Conqueror, and so two-thirds of the city were soon in flames. The poor people, for it was in the quarter in which their residences were situated that the fire took place, meanwhile rushed up and down, frantically looking for father, mother, husband, wife, child or relation. Others were making attempts to save their furniture or a part thereof from the devouring element. At the time of writing (6.15) the fire is under control. The reports in circulation are of a diverse kinds. There are several people said to be missing,

ONE POOR BLIND MAN,

who his friends tried to rescue, and was at one time, it was thought, put out of danger by some friends, who placed him in a house, which later took fire, is now missing. A poor, half-demented mother is on the look out for her three little children, who, it is feared, are burned to death, and one poor little fellow of seven years crossed over to your correspondent and pitifully asked where his mother was. The scene throughout is one of the most agonizing description. Some

FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE ARE LEFT HOUSELESS

and homeless, whilst some 4,000 houses are burned to the ground. The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise and suite as soon as they heard of the fire ordered out their carriage and proceeded to the scene of the conflagration. His Excellency has promised to send over assistance in the shape of provisions, clothes, &c. The Mayor, Mr. Leduc, has used every effort, and has summoned the Council to meet in order to devise means for the assistance of the people. The town hall has been thrown open to the use of the poor people, and the principal of the Christian Brothers' school has made an offer of a similar description. Very little furniture has been saved, and that in the shape of chests of drawers and such like. The clothing in the large majority of cases that is saved is on the backs of the people. Guardian Walsh, whilst in the execution of his duty, received a severe cut on his right hand, cutting it a third way across in the fleshy part. A man named Wm. Panet fell off the roof of a house, broke his arm, and injured himself across the loins. Several other minor accidents have happened, but in the present excitement the true extent of the injury done cannot be estimated.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

It appears that the fire originated in the back yard of Mr. Sabourin, a livery stable keeper, in Bridge street. Mr. Sabourin, who had swept together a quantity of rubbish in his back yard, setting fire to it, the wind blowing from the north-west pretty strongly at that time, conveyed the flames to his dwelling-house, which was of wood, and took fire, spreading so rapidly as to cause a large portion of the city to be speedily in flames. The damage done is estimated roughly at $200,000, but this it is thought, by some will hardly cover the injury.

AN INDIAN WIFE MURDER.

A Tuscarora Red Man Chops His Squaw's Head to Pieces.

BRANTFORD, Ont., April 19.—The township of Tuscarora was last week the scene of a most brutal murder. On Thursday morning Benjamin Carrier, a farmer living in the Indian woods ten miles south-east of this city, and about six or seven from Onondaga, told his wife, Nancy, to get out the oxen as he wished to draw wood. When his request had been complied with he informed her that he had changed his mind, and that he intended to go for basket material instead. She acquiesced in the change and drove off with him to her death. What happened exactly between them while on their errand will, perhaps, never be known. Not long after Carrier and his wife set out for the woods, the latter returned alone and told his children, six in number, that their mother was in the water, but that she would soon come back, and they were to tell her to get dinner while he was away for turnips. Some neighbours, observing that Carrier returned unaccompanied by his wife, had their suspicions aroused. Instituting inquiries, they proceeded to the locality visited by the pair, which is a short distance from their house, and were horrified to find Mrs. Carrier dead in a pool of water with her head chopped to pieces. Her arms were black and blue and the upper portions of her body were covered with many bruises, showing that here had been a vigorous fight for life. The victim is a stout woman, and there must have been a terrible struggle, to all appearances, before she went down before the terrible blows from the hands of her assailant. While the crowd which had gathered around the body were talking and gesticulating, the brutal and callous husband stood off on a knoll taking in the scene, which he appeared to regard with great indifference. He was then and there arrested, notwithstanding his assertions of innocence, which have since his incarceration been reiterated. An inquest was held upon the body on Friday by Dr. Dee, Coroner, who felt warranted in sending Carrier up for trial. The prisoner was brought to Brantford on Saturday, since which time he has taken things very coolly. The prisoner is about twenty-eight years of age and is on the whole a rather good-looking Indian. His height is in the neighbourhood of five feet eight inches.

It is supposed that Carrier has been keeping company with another squaw, and Mrs. Carrier remonstrating with him about his actions, caused the quarrel which led to Mrs. Carrier's death.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Returns of April 1st to the Department of Agriculture show the increased area sown in wheat last fall was thirteen per cent. more than the fall previous, and a decline of six per cent. in rye. The condition is precisely the same this April as last. There is a large increase in fall sown wheat in States that heretofore have exclusively sown in spring. The experiment was unfortunate, however, in some instances, particularly Iowa and Nebraska, report great disaster from the winter. On the whole, the wheat crop thus far looks as favourable as last spring.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

An obelisk, as ordered by the Queen, has been erected on the spot where the Prince Imperial fell in Zululand.

The Queen has conferred the decoration of the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on Right Hon. Richard Assheton Cross, Home Secretary.

A Dundee correspondent says the recovered lattice work of the Tay bridge bears marks sustaining the theory that the train went off the track before the bridge fell.

During the late British elections a pamphlet was largely circulated in Midlothian entitled "Political Achievements of the Earl of Dalkeith." It was neatly got up, and when opened was found to contain some thirty blank pages.

In the past week thirteen large steamships left the Mersey for North American ports with a large number of passengers and considerable general cargoes, most of them bound for the United States. This is believed to be unprecedented.

The young English princes, Albert Victor and George, sons of the Prince of Wales, have been advanced a grade in the naval service. They are now promoted to the rank of midshipmen, with a consequent increase of pay from one shilling to one and ninepence per day.

A Constantinople telegram says several army and navy contractors recently demanded an interview with the Sultan, stating that they were ruined by the Porte and were unable to provide further provisions. As there is no money in the Treasury it is greatly feared provisions to the army will be stopped. The sum due the contractors is more than a million pounds. The resolution of the contractors has caused a great sensation.

Another set of St. Helena willow slips is going out to Zululand in addition to that taken by Sir Evelyn Wood. The Empress herself has some which did not come direct from St. Helena, but from a tree in the deanery garden at Windsor, which has a curious history. It is an off-shoot from the celebrated tree at St. Helena, and, like the weird elm in "Rookwood," has a grim legend attached to it. At the time of the fall of the Empire at Sedan, one great limb of this tree came crashing to the ground; and, more strange yet, last June another bough fell off.

AMERICAN.

Over 52,000 emigrants have been landed at the port of New York since January, against 16,000 in the same period last year.

About three hundred new money order offices will be established in various parts of the United States at the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1st.

The United States Consul-General at Berlin reports that the total number of emigrants leaving Germany last year was 33,008. Of these 30,000 went to the United States.

The exports of domestic provisions and tallow from the United States for March amounted to $32,500,000; March, 1879, $11,000,000; for the nine months ended March 31st, $32,750,000; same period of 1879, $85,500,000.

A Washington special says a stock company has been organized in New York to purchase large tracts of land in New Mexico to sell again in small parcels to negroes from the South. Ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, is President of the Company, which proposes to make the terms of sale such that coloured people with very little capital will be able to make a start.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

An Extensive Railway to be Built by the Government—Seals in Abundance Along the Coast.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 18.—A Newfoundland correspondent says a joint committee of the Legislature have decided that the Terra Nova Railway shall be built. Starting from the capital, it will run towards the peninsula dividing Placentia and Trinity Bays, connecting *en route* by branch lines the important settlements of Brigus, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear. It will be carried through the peninsula districts of Trinity and Bonavista to the north and that of Placentia to the south will in due time be tapped, thence on to the fertile French shore. The railway touches the heads of the bays as it passes.

At the present writing large numbers of seals are being taken all along the northern coast, even up to St. John's. Six hundred were brought in here yesterday and eight hundred to-day. The seals are in abundance all along the coast from St. Johns north. Our "starving" people are taking—men, women and grown children—from five to fifty seals a day, worth at the lowest $1.50 each. The north-east winds have driven the seals in on shore, and as a consequence our sealing steamers, which always keep outside, are likely to miss them. For steamers the prospects look bad, but for shore people they are most favourable, and one seal caught by a man from shore is better than three brought by steamer. The seals have actually been taken in our Narrows, and while writing, there are hundreds of men outside our harbour killing and bringing them in. In the flurry there is some loss of life, but this does not affect the general desire to stay and kill. A young man named Enoch Shearing, of Canwall, had secured a tow of seals and was returning towards shore when he fell through the ice and was drowned. Job Steeds, one of the punt crew, when coming in with his load of seals, also went down.

Suggested Transfer of the Montreal Harbour Debt.

MONTREAL, April 18.—The business men of Montreal view with feelings of the profoundest satisfaction the decision of the Vessel Owners' Association of St. Catharines to send a delegation to assist the delegation of Montreal to urge upon the Government the great importance of the assumption by the Government of the debt incurred in deepening the channal of Lake St. Peter. The importance of making Montreal as cheap a port as is possible, considering our national disadvantages, is now conceded by all who are interested in obtaining for the St. Lawrence route that prominence as an outlet for the produce of the West which Nature seems to have assigned it. It is calculated that if the Montreal Harbour Board is freed from the debt, that it will be possible at once to reduce the har