

The Time and Witness

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THE BATOCHÉ FIGHT.

GEN. MIDDLETON HAS ANOTHER SHARP SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS.

THE LATTER DRIVEN FROM THEIR POSITION—THE GATLING MOWS DOWN THE REBELS—THE NORTHCOTE'S SMOKE STACK GONE IN THE ENGAGEMENT—MIDDLETON FORTIFYING HIS POSITION—THE VOLUNTEERS LOSE ONE KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED.

CLARK'S CROSSING, May 9.—A courier who left Gen. Middleton's camp at Gabriel's Crossing at 7 o'clock on Friday night has arrived and reports that orders had been issued for a march upon Batoché at 5 a.m. Gabriel Damont's house near the camp was burned on Friday by order of Gen. Middleton. A French half-breed named Lette, who escaped from Riel's camp, camp into our lines on Friday. He stated that there were only forty-five half-breeds in the fight at Fish Creek, with a number of Indians. The loss of the rebels is put down at six killed and three wounded, and the names are given. He gave the strength of Riel's forces entrenched at Batoché as five hundred armed men and said they had resolved to fight to the bitter end. Riel has proclaimed himself a prophet. The half-breeds should Riel attempt to desert them, would shoot him. The country between the camp and Batoché is pretty well timbered and would afford excellent shelter to our troops as well as to the rebels. General Middleton's delay, if it accomplished nothing else, enabled him to get a true topographical sketch of the place and of the nature of the defences of the rebels around Batoché.

THE BATTLE COMMENCED. BATOCHÉ'S CROSSING, VIA CLARK'S CROSSING, May 9.—The troops left two camp at Gabriel's Crossing at 8 this morning, leaving all supplies behind, the steamer Northcote advancing down the river ahead of the column. They marched seven miles without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy. The morning was bright and warm. Suddenly they heard the steamer Northcote's whistle blowing continuously. Further on the sound of heavy firing in the direction of the river was heard. The line of march was as follows:—First, Boulton's scouts, accompanied by the Gatling gun; the Royal Grenadiers formed the advance guard with a Battery. The 90th Battalion supported them with the Winnipeg Field Battery and the detachment of the Midland Battalion in the reserve. Directly heavy firing was heard the volunteers fired a signal that had been agreed upon. The guns on the steamer replied. The rebels and the Gatling were then pushed rapidly ahead, and came in sight of two houses near the bank of the river, which here is very precipitous.

THE ADVANCE PARTY OF REBELS were met here. They fired and retreated behind a house towards a hollow. The Gatling was brought to bear on them, when they ran into the house near the church at St. Laurent, which was also fired on by the Gatling, when the rebels ran out into the bush. A Battery's two guns by this time came up with a rush and got into position, sending several shells after the rebels. Then the Royal Grenadiers dashed into action and deployed into line, continuing to advance in skirmishing order till the church was reached, when a priest came out of the house, waving a white flag. General Middleton and staff advanced and shook hands when three other priests and five Sisters of Charity also came out. A number of half-breed children were also inside in charge of the Sisters.

THE NORTHCOTE IN ACTION. Father Moulin said that the steamer arrived at a point a little above Batoché at 5 30 a.m., and the rebels immediately commenced firing on it from both banks. It shortly after stuck on a mud bank, but swung clear again, and just before the arrival of the volunteers passed the crossing. He also said that the rebels had six killed and twelve wounded at Fish Creek. The steamer was seen for a moment down the river with her smoke stack gone. The Grenadiers were still advancing in skirmishing order through the bush on the right of the trail. The Gatling meanwhile had been pushed forward down the declivity towards Batoché, now faintly visible in the valley below. Here a Battery again numbered on the top of the ridge, sending shells into the houses, and what doing so were almost surprised by a number of the rebels who crept up in the bush and were not discovered until scarcely more than twenty yards distant from the guns, for which they made a rush, firing and yelling as they ran. Capt. Howard, of the U. S. army, who has charge of the Gatling, saw the danger, and with cool daring ran his gun a couple yards in front of the battery, and opening fire, literally

MOWED THE REBELS DOWN. Those remaining turned and ran for it, reaching the shelter of the bush, from which they opened fire again, but Captain Howard got off without injury. His escape was something marvellous. With the bullets flying around him, he gallantly maintained his position, and the rebels, unable to stand before the terrible fire, returned to their pit, which was constructed in a ravine running from the river. The position of the troops was now as follows:—Two companies of the Midland, with the Winnipeg Battery, supported by B and C companies of the 90th in the centre, and extending across to the right where the Grenadiers, who were supported on the left by B Company of the 90th, on the extreme right by E and A companies. A Battery occupied the left centre, afterwards returning to the right rear. Col. Stranbenitz, who commands the entire infantry force, was in the rear.

At 11 a.m.—Capt. French, with his scouts and part of the dismounted men of A Battery were down in the ravine firing, continuing

on the left and centre, but scattered on the right. They made a gallant effort to draw the rebels from the rifle pits French's scouts and the battery men retired. The wounded are now coming in.

KILLED AND WOUNDED. The list of the killed and wounded volunteers is as follows:—A Battery—Gunnec Phillips, shot through the stomach while in the ravine, died while being carried in; Thomas Stout, ran over by a carriage, not fatal; Chas. Patiser, shot through both legs; one fractured; Gunnec Fairbank, Gunnec Thoboy, both shot in the leg. Royal Grenadiers—Captain Mason, No. 2 Company, slightly wounded in the thigh. French's scouts—R. Cook, slightly wounded in the leg; Curley Allen, shot in the shoulder. None of the Winnipeg boys were struck up at this time. At 2 p.m. the rebels' fire gradually ceased, the troops, however, still keeping up a scattered fire along the line gradually slackening until four o'clock, when only a few dropping shots were heard.

THE REBELS STRENGTH. Wm. Bruce, a prisoner of Riel, but who escaped on Tuesday, was brought in by the scouts. Riel's force, he says, was a little over four hundred in number, half of whom were on the other side of the river when he left. He also says that when ammunition was served to the rebels only one keg of powder remained. Bullets were also scarce. The women and children had been sent to the other side of the river. The prisoners are safe so far as he knew. Beardsy is not with Riel, but has been sent for. Riel, Damont and other leaders are in Riel's camp.

At 6 o'clock p.m. Boulton's Horse started back to our corral to bring up all the wagons and supplies. We camp here to-night, Gen. Middleton having determined to hold the position. Captain Young climbed on the roof of the church and fired a body of Indians on the level near the river bank, about a mile away. The Winnipeg Battery was at once ordered up, and sent several well directed shells, scattering them immediately. The firing has now entirely ceased, but may be resumed at any moment. No news has been received from the steamer Northcote, but she keeps blowing her whistle, hence it is concluded that she is safe. The sound comes from two or three miles down the river. During the day the Grenadiers, A Battery men and Boulton's scouts, who constitute the advance line, behaved admirably. The Winnipeg Battalion, occupying the trying position of supports, were only able to get in an occasional shot much to their disgust. Early in the morning crowds of women and children and mounted men were seen hurrying into the bush on the other side of the river.

6.30 a.m.—A body of rebels have just opened fire from the bluff near the ravine on the volunteers' left front, evidently as skirmishers. They fired three volleys, but are shooting too high. The Winnipeg Battery, resuming, are shelling the houses in the distance where a large number of rebels are gathered. A second shell crashed through the first house and the rebels ran out. Another tore the roof off the house beyond. As the despatches leave scattered firing is going on. It is expected the rebels will be cleared out to-morrow and communication be effected with the boat.

Later. The troops are now constructing earthworks around the camp. The general is determined to hold this position. This despatch is carried by Armstrong, a bold scout. As he leaves the rebels have repudied fire on our front.

THE WOUNDED. Capt. Mason, of the Grenadiers, reported wounded, was manager of the Home Savings and Loan company, of Toronto, and is a member of the free library board, representing the Roman Catholics.

Gunner Phillips, of A Battery, who was shot through the stomach, was a native of Ottawa. He is thought to be a printer.

THE EDMONTON HALF-BREEDS. The half-breeds around Edmonton resent strongly the report that they are disloyal or actively allying themselves with those whose conduct at Duck Lake they condemn and deplore, or with the bloodthirsty Indians. Instead of siding with the Indians they are ready to take up arms against any who split the blood of defenceless people and murdered their priests.

THE HALF-BREED SCIP. It is generally conceded here that the system of issuing scrip to half-breeds is a mistake, for two reasons. First, it is parted with for a merely nominal sum to crafty speculators, who are following right along in the wake of the commissioners, and secondly, it places means in the hands of doubtful people to assist the rebels, which they could not under other circumstances obtain.

DE. DEBLOIS WELL. QUEBEC, May 9.—Lieut.-Col. Amyot, of the 9th Battalion, sent the following telegram to Mr. James Carroll, president of the Quebec Press Association, to-day:—"Dr. Deblois, reported as dangerously ill, is riding a pony and looking after the men of my regiment. All are well. We have your old president and four of the members of your press association as officers in my regiment, and our respects to old Quebec and the press. Signed, G. Amyot, Lieut.-Col. 9th Battalion, at the front."

THE LONGEST SEA WAVE. WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Hydrographic office of the navy department, which has been securing data on the subject, reports that the longest recorded deep sea wave measured half a mile from crest to crest within a period of 23 seconds; waves 500 or 600 feet long within a period of 11 seconds are ordinary. In the storm waves of the North Atlantic from 44 to 48 feet is considered a remarkable height. Waves having a greater height than 30 feet are not commonly encountered.

THE LORD CHANCELLORSHIP. It is understood Baron Fitzgerald will be appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

IRELAND

AND THE HOLY FATHER

THE ENEMIES OF IRELAND

AND THE NATIONAL PARTY.

The Irish Bishops sent for by the Pope.

THE NATIONS APOSTATIZING, BUT ERIN EVER TRUE TO THE FAITH.

Important Letter of the Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath.

The following pastoral letter from his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty was read at all the Masses in all the chapels throughout the diocese of Meath on Sunday:

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF MEATH.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN.—Before this letter reaches you, or can be read to you, I will be far away on my journey to Rome. Indeed it was only at the last moment that it occurred to me to write it at all. I think I see the strongest reasons for anticipating from the conferences of the Irish bishops with the authorities at Rome large and exceptionally beneficial results for our country as well as for our religion. The obligations and duties which Irishmen owe to the Holy See have of late been a little unsettled and thrown into a state of painful uncertainty, in which they would seem apparently to clash with the fulfilment of the duties we owe to our country. One of the results of these Roman conferences will be to ascertain, to define and settle with clearness, precision and certainty all that the Holy See expects from us; and to prove that it demands nothing which is not well calculated to foster and promote the growth and development of loyalty and love to our country. No nation on this earth ever yielded to the Holy See a larger, a more generous, or a more self-sacrificing obedience, and in terribly trying ordeals in which our loyalty was severely tested. Our allegiance to the Chair of Peter has for more than three centuries been written, and is still recorded in letters of blood, and has won for us the admiration and esteem of the whole Christian world. Foreign ecclesiastical writers during those centuries of persecution used to occupy themselves in making subtle and impossible hypotheses over which they wasted a deal of idle and useless speculation. They used to ask

COULD THE POPE TAKE ONE SIDE

on any important question, whilst the Church actually took the other? Could the Church act independently of the Pope? Did treachery and disloyalty to the Pope and the Holy See imply apostasy from the Church and forfeiture of her communion? But the actual behavior of the Catholic Church, in the death-struggle in which she was then engaged in on this island, could have easily enlightened these theorists. The Irish Catholic nation and the heretical nation that oppressed and persecuted it never thought of such subtleties; neither of them ever doubted that wherever the Pope was, there of necessity should the Church be along with him. It seemed self-evident to both that treachery to the Pope and apostasy from the Church meant one and the same thing. To adhere, therefore, the authority of the Pope was practically an act of open revolt and rebellion against the Church, and of complete and final separation from her. The simple, the practical, and the fundamental issue that divided them, and on which the heretical nation insisted, was to renounce the authority of the Pope, and to acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of the Queen or King of England. It required no more. This was the issue submitted 300 years ago to Dr. Walsh, who, like myself, was a parish priest of Trim before he became Bishop of Meath. And we see the answer he gave to it in the eighteen years he spent immured in a dungeon in Dublin Castle: in the wounds worn into the very bone in his hands and feet by the manacles that bound him; in the adventures of his subsequent escape, and finally, in his death as an exile in a foreign land.

WHEN O'CONNELL PRESENTED HIMSELF at the bar of the House of Commons as the first elected Catholic representative of Clare, the same issue exactly was again submitted to him. As a preliminary condition for taking his seat he was required to swear that "the Pope had not, nor ought to have any jurisdiction or authority in the realm of England." His answer was that the first of these statements as a matter of fact he knew to be false; and that as a Catholic he believed, and was bound to believe, that the second of these statements was false also. In the long and mournful interval from Dr. Walsh to O'Connell, in defence of this great issue and in testimony of the divine authority of Peter, deaths of frightful nature were fathomed in this country suffering as had never before been witnessed on any land under heaven. Fines, imprisonments and tortures were inflicted upon thousands and thousands of agonizing victims of our race and nation, which had no parallel or precedent in the annals of human suffering. They robbed us of our reputation, they plundered us of our property, they confiscated our estates, they demolished our homes, extinguished our hearths, and drove us mercilessly as helpless impoverished exiles into every land under heaven.

WE LOVE EVERYTHING WE POSSESSED on this earth save the precious jewel of the faith, exactly the very thing which above all

others they longed and labored most to wrest from us. And yet all the time we never once wavered or vacillated in our loyalty or allegiance to the See of Peter. Our sufferings only served to invigorate and to confirm our faith; and, what was, if possible, more important still to elevate, to strengthen and consolidate the religious feelings, sympathies and affections in which faith itself is ultimately rooted, and from which it derives all its merit and value. The larger, the severer, the more painful the sacrifices exacted from us for our faith in the prerogatives and supremacy of Peter, the dearer, the tenderer, and the better beloved by us became the divine doctrinal truths for which we bled and suffered. The perfection of a nation's faith and its preservation, too, are influenced immensely by the religious feelings, sympathies and affectionate leanings which it cherishes for the Holy See. A nation's faith, like the faith of the individual, is fostered, nourished, and maintained into the fabric of maturity and perfection principally by the feelings and sympathies from which it first springs, and for which it must always grow. To extinguish therefore the faith of a nation you must first extirpate and

TEAR OUT OF THE NATION'S HEART ALL THE RELIGIOUS SYMPATHIES

and feelings that nourish and preserve it. In the fierce and terribly persistent effort made to wrest its faith from the Irish nation by brute force and bloodshed, it must be admitted that the energy assailed us exactly on the side on which the national character was strongest, in fact, on which our faith was inviolable. But though ignominiously vanquished, he has managed to acquire from his very defeats and failure dangerous and formidable experience. For if there be an undoubtedly strong side to our national character, there is an undoubtedly weak side of it too, and it is against this he now threatens to direct his vast and terrible energies. Let us consider the situation carefully, especially its most disagreeable features. It would be nothing less than dangerous self-deception to question the fact that we Irishmen are naturally haughty and excessively sensitive. We are awfully impressionable to insult, contempt and scorn. A sneer, an affront, a well-barbed sarcasm sinks into the very depths of our souls, and at once begins to fester and ferment there. We fret, we nurse it, and brood over it till it has not only soured and spoiled our feelings, but until it has to some extent infuriated them. Smarting and writhing under the anguish of wounded or lacerated feelings, we surrender ourselves up to feelings of aversion, of abhorrence and hatred; and we look out impatiently for opportunities for retaliation and vengeance. It is very hard for the Christian feelings of charity, mercy, and forgiveness of injuries, to make head against proximate passions which sometimes deprive us of the full use of reason, and which render us partially delirious and demented. Except under the influence of such violent bursts of malignant feeling

AN IRISHMAN NEVER HAS AND NEVER CAN RENOUNCE HIS FAITH;

whilst the number of those who, to avenge an affront or to retaliate on an enemy, have basely apostatized from their religion, is painfully large. The ancient and noble family of — in this diocese, after heroically clinging to the faith through centuries of persecution, and of forfeiture of their estates and property, have deplorably apostatized from it in the memory of man still living, simply because they believed that an ordinary country priest had wilfully and perhaps ignorantly affronted and wronged them, and publicly apologized before the Grand Jury at Trim for the scandal he had given, and did all in his power ever after to atone for it. In spite, however, of all his efforts his descendants followed him in his apostasy, but not in his repentance, and the family continues ligotically anti-Catholic to the present day. Bearing in mind, then, how vastly and vially the faith of a nation is influenced and affected by its religious feeling and sympathies on the one hand, and the excessive and dangerous sensitiveness of our national character on the other, I confess that, for some time past, I could not help feeling uncomfortable and uneasy at the council of clergy to be convened in Dublin the decision of its policy towards the English government.

Mullingar, April 6, 1885.

THE IRISH BISHOPS.

LONDON, May 9.—The Vatican opposes the introduction of the question of relations of the Irish episcopacy with the English government into the programme of the bishops' reunion in Rome. The Pope prefers to leave to the council of clergy to be convened in Dublin the decision of its policy towards the English government.

A JUROR IN TROUBLE.

New York, May 8.—Harvey Munnell, an insurance broker, and a juror in the Short-Phelan trial, was arrested this afternoon charged with misdemeanor and contempt of court as a juror. It has been discovered that several days before the trial Munnell was in consultation with Short in the Tombs, and that during a recess of the court on Wednesday when the trial was pending, he visited O'Donovan Rossa's office and had a consultation with Pat Joyce.

THE AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

LONDON, May 9.—Acute differences are known to exist in the cabinet on the advisability of a renewal of the Irish Crimes Act. Earl Spencer maintains that it is necessary that the leading provisions of the act should be retained. Mr. Gladstone throws the weight of his influence on the side of modified action. The resignation of Earl Spencer is expected before the general elections. The report that the government were preparing a wide measure for local government in Ireland, which would include the abolition of the vicerealty, is untrue.

THE MAHDI AGAIN DEFEATED.

SUALEM, May 11.—An alarming amount of sickness prevails among the troops here. The Anti-Mahdi at Obeid has again encountered and defeated the followers of the original Mahdi.

CABLES CONDENSED.

The last of the Canadian Nile voyagers left for home on Saturday. Lady Panker, wife of Viscount Panker, who was temporarily deranged, jumped overboard from a steamer in the Red Sea and was drowned.

allegiance to the Church in a paroxysm of passion, either in retaliation for some imaginary interference with their political freedom, or to avenge an insult or an affront which they had rashly assumed had been offered to them by the Holy See. But to go further or deeper into these delicate and dangerous matters is now, fortunately, wholly unnecessary. The enlightened, the experienced and far-seeing wisdom of

LEO XIII. IN SUMMONING THE IRISH BISHOPS TO ROME

has reeased the nation's faith from the grave and serious dangers that constantly threatened it, and has relieved ourselves even from the apprehension of these dangers ever again recurring. By citing "the representatives of the various shades of opinion in the Irish episcopate," he has shown his determination to ascertain the dubious, the suspicious, the prejudiced and misleading channels through which information on Irish public questions may hitherto have possibly reached him. Henceforth he is determined to believe nothing of us except what we will tell him ourselves through the bishops that will represent us. Of his own proper accord, and without a suggestion from any quarter, he has chosen the readiest and the most effective method possible for ascertaining the whole truth on every Irish question with clearness, precision and infallible certainty. The

IRISH BISHOPS WILL NOT AND CANNOT EVER CONSPIRE TO DEFEAT THE HOLY FATHER

or to misrepresent their countrymen. They will tell him the whole truth, even when it may be disagreeable to themselves or distasteful to the feelings of their countrymen. They go before him, this time at any rate, substantially united and agreed on every question, even in the slippery and dangerous region of politics. The fact of having unanimously entrusted the educational interests of the nation to the advocacy and protection of the Irish parliamentary party, proves that no essential difference of opinion divides them on any question. To rescue the nation's faith, then, from the grave and serious dangers that threatened it is the first public benefit here conferred on us by Leo XIII. To introduce and establish a new principle of ecclesiastical policy which surrounds that faith with impregnable bulwarks that guarantee its immunity from all possible dangers in the future, is the second; to lift up a mountain-weight of anxiety and apprehension from the heart of the nation is the third. These, then, are some of the grounds on which I respectfully appeal to the faithful of this diocese, to give practical proof of their gratitude and affection to our noble Pontiff, by contributing generously, according to their means, to the quincentennial collection now announced to him. If I am not grievously deceived in you—and I am sure I am not—I need not add another word to secure a brilliant success for this collection. I shall feel great pleasure in presenting personally your combined offering to the Holy Father, and in bringing back to you his Apostolic Benediction. The contributions from each parish and the principal subscribers in each will be publicly acknowledged in the metropolitan and provincial Catholic newspapers. In conclusion, I fondly indulge the hope that the faithful throughout the diocese will occasionally offer up a fervent prayer for my spiritual welfare and success during my absence. The peace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

THOMAS NULTY.

THE AMERICAN REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The revenue from the Customs during the first nine months of the current fiscal year was \$133,593,000, \$12,500,000 less than for the corresponding period last year. Internal revenue receipts for the first nine months of the current fiscal year were \$31,595,000, \$15,930,000 less than for the same period last year. The total falling off of the revenue from these two sources from last year is therefore over \$28,500,000. The falling off compared with the nine months of 1882 is over \$54,000,000. It is probable there will be a surplus of only \$15,000,000 at the end of the present fiscal year.

QUEEN VICTORIA BACKS UP SPENCER.

LONDON, May 6.—It is expected that the Cabinet will to-morrow decide whether the Crimes in Ireland act shall be renewed or the milder Peace Preservation act be revived. Earl Spencer, the Vicar of Ireland, dined with Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle last evening, and was assured of the royal support against his radical colleagues. Earl Spencer is known to be opposed to any softening of the Crimes act, and with the royal influence at his back, may defeat the more lenient designs of Messrs. Chamberlain and Dilke.

PLANNING A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, May 5.—The Standard says that a new bill dealing with local government in Ireland has been drafted, containing the following points:—The establishment of a council elected by popular vote in the place of Grand Jurors; the creation of a central council at Dublin, replacing the present Boards of works, education, &c., and perhaps the abolition of Earl Spencer's office, the duties now performed by the Lord Lieutenant being transferred to the Secretary of State for Ireland.

A HUMILIATING PEACE.

CALCUTTA, May 8.—The news of peace arrangements has created dismay here. Peace so obtained is considered dangerous and humiliating. The reports from North-West Province and Afghanistan agree in representing the vacillation of the ministry as rumors to the British prestige.

A ROYAL EVENT.

LONDON, May 7.—Lady Londale was married to-day to Earl DeGrey. Lady Londale has figured conspicuously in a number of scandals. DeGrey is the only son of Lord Ripon, late Viceroy of India. The service was read by Rev. G. Humphrey, in presence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, and a few immediate friends. Lady Londale looked charming in a light brown homespun dress.

AN INFORMER'S DEATH.

Joseph Smith, the informer who testified against the men who were hanged for the assassination of Cavendish and Burke, has died here of alcoholism.

GEN. GRAHAM'S VICTORY.

SUALEM, May 7.—A large force of British and Indian troops and friendly natives, under General Graham, marched out at midnight to attack the Mahdi's camp. After burning twelve and taking killing 30 and capturing twelve and 150 head of cattle. After burning the village they retired to Suakin; fighting continuing until they passed Hasheen. The British loss was five wounded, including one officer, and the correspondent of a colonial newspaper.

LOSS OF THE HELVETIA.

AFTER BEING INJURED BY THE ICE SHE GOES DOWN IN THE GULF—CREW SAVED.

HALIFAX, May 10.—The Belgian steamer Helvetia, 1161 tons, Capt. Schoonhoven, from Antwerp to Montreal, with passengers and general cargo, sunk off Scatarie on Saturday. She had been in the ice around Cape Ray, Nfld., for over a week, was badly damaged by ice and leaked considerably. She was headed for Sydney, but, being in distress, hailed the Allan steamer Acadia, which was going from Halifax to Sydney. The Acadia took the Helvetian in tow with the intention of making Louisburg, but had not gone far before Capt. Schoonhoven became convinced that it was only a question of minutes when the Helvetia would sink. The Helvetian's crew were taken on board the Acadia and the Helvetia went down before the last of her crew had got off. The Acadia then put back to the Straits of Canso and landed the survivors at Port Hawkesbury. This is the fourth vessel this line has lost within as many years, the last previous one being the ill-fated Daniel Steinmann, wrecked off Sambro, only thirteen months ago, when one hundred and twenty-four lives were lost. Capt. Schoonhoven, who has just lost the Helvetia, was also captain of the Daniel Steinmann, and this was his first trip across the Atlantic since that fatal voyage.

DENONCING THE FRANCHISE BILL.

TORONTO, May 8.—A meeting was held in Shaftesbury hall this evening to protest against the franchise bill now before parliament. Speeches were delivered by Hon. T. Anglin, Hon. G. W. Ross, W. Lount, Q. C., Capt. McMaster, Robt. Jeffrey and by a number of members of the Young Men's Liberal club. Resolutions were passed denouncing the proposal to establish a separate franchise for elections to the House of Commons; protesting against the enfranchising of the sacred right to vote upon unfranchised tribal Indians; protesting against the proposal to take the protection of the voters' list away from the regular municipal authorities and to confer it upon certain members of the legal profession to be appointed by the government of the day for that purpose and possessing extraordinary and arbitrary powers, and extending cordial sympathy and the support of the meeting to the reform party struggling against the bill in parliament.

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