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The Weekly Mail.

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FOREIGNNE WS.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

AUSTRIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

Congress to Meet in June at Berlin.

FURTHER CONCESSIONS BY RUSSIA.

English Fleet Ordered to Halifax

[FURNISHED BY MAIL TELEGRAPH.]

FRIDAY, May 24.

LONDON, May 23.—Schouvaloff attended a State ball at Buckingham Palace last night. He hinted at the prospect of a Peace Congress being most excellent.

A Constantinople despatch says the Mohammedans in Lazistan are preaching in favour of a Holy war. A committee is forming in Constantinople for the purpose of supplying them with arms, and encouraging resistence to the surrender of Batoum.

Count Schouvaloff had an interview with Lord Salisbury to-day.

Mr. Gladstone was waited upon yesterday by a deputation of his constituents. In reply to their address he advocated a European conference settling the differences between Russia and England. Matters, he said, were now more peaceful.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says:—"As we are still far from a certainty of peace, though the general conviction is in favour thereof, powerful military preparations are being pushed forward energetically. Even if war is avoided, it is thought these will be useful as a make weight for Russian influence at the Congress."

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs the result of Count Schouvaloff's efforts will probably turn out to be that he has secured a basis for further negotiations. Meantime preparations before Constantinople by both the Russians and Turks continue energetically.

The Russians at Erzeroum have received a reinforcement of 10,000 men. Putrid fever is ravaging the garrison. The insurrection in Lazistan against the Russians is spreading. It is estimated between 12,000 and 15,000 Lazis are prosecuting a guerilla warfare against the Russians about Artoin and Batoum.

The supplementary army estimate for the expenses of the Indian expeditionary force is $1,750,000. The navy estimate for transportation of the Indian troops is $1,900,000.

The *Times* says:—"It becomes every day a matter of more and more importance that we should urge Russia to obtain recognition by the other powers of some modified arrangement under which she will be relieved from what is practically a state of war. This can only be done by a full discussion of the San Stefano Treaty in European Congress. Russia already knows the simple condition on which alone England can enter such Congress. It may be modified possibly in form, but in substance, it must be conceded."

The *Agence Russe* advises caution in accepting the news from foreign journals and telegrams concerning Count Schouvaloff's mission, and says the period of suspense is only a question of a few days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 23.—A Virginia City despatch says two secret agents of the Russian Government are here to furnish letters of marque to a privateer crew to be raised there for a vessel to sail from San Francisco.

SATURDAY, May 25.

The *Post*, after stating that Count Schouvaloff brings assurance that the disposition in St. Petersburg for peace quite equals that in London, and that he is also the bearer of certain expressions of willingness to meet English views, though Russia declines to pass the sponge over the San Stefano Treaty, adds this appears to amount to a reiteration of Prince Gortschakoff's circular. On the strength of this hopeful view British Cabinet will stand firmly by Sir Stafford Northcote's proposals.

Notwithstanding the confident expectation of an early meeting of Congress, Austria's military preparations are unabated.

The Russo-Turkish Commission has failed to agree on a line of demarcation, the Russians claiming several points, which the Turks refuse to concede.

The Austrian opposition to the aggrandizement of Montenegro towards the Adriatic becomes more pronounced. There is some talk of an Austrian occupation of Antivari and Spitza. A Vienna correspondent says Russia was long ago informed of Austria's determination in this respect.

A German newspaper states that Great Britain has ordered at Berlin, immediately, two hundred electric lights for the British fleet. These illuminate the darkness to a distance of two hundred and fifty yards.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A steamer from Bermuda reports that an English corvette sailed from Bermuda on May 16th for the coast of Maine, to watch the Cimbria. The English fleet at Bermuda is ordered to Halifax.

BERLIN, May 24.—In Thursday's debate in the German Parliament on the Anti-Socialist Bill, Herr Bennigsen charged the Federal Council with introducing the bill, which they knew would be overwhelmingly rejected, in order to have a pretext for a dissolution of Parliament. He warned the Council that that was a dangerous experiment, and said the National Liberals do not believe the general condition of German society requires the establishment of a dictatorship. Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, said his party refuse to participate in a debate based on the assumption that the Socialists encourage murder. Herr Richter, for the advanced Liberals, and Herr Joerg, for the Ultramontanes, declared the Government had wished at Socialism in order to discredit the political influence of the middle classes.

The Government has caused it to be stated that a dissolution of Parliament is not contemplated in the event of a failure of the Anti-Socialist bill.

The first clause of the Anti-Socialist Bill was defeated in the German Parliament yesterday by 251 to 57. Herr Hoffman (on behalf of the Government) withdrew the bill. The session closed last night.

LONDON, May 24.—A Berlin correspondent says the Emperor and Bismarck both oppose Dr. Falk's retirement from the Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and Dr. Falk himself seems to have repented of his request for permission to go.

MONDAY, May 27.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Everything points to an early meeting of Congress, and June 11th at Berlin is mentioned as the date and place. This, however, appears somewhat premature, but it seems settled that Germany is to issue the invitations, and *pour parlers* are passing respecting the date of meeting. According to a Vienna correspondent, the difficulty regarding the submission of the whole treaty before Congress has been surmounted by wording the invitations so as to contain a guarantee for the free discussion of the whole treaty. Germany giving the guarantee instead of Russia. To this plan Austria and France are reported to have already agreed. A Paris correspondent states that a private telegram from London says the detailed concessions offered by Count Schouvaloff were accepted by the British Cabinet, and that he thereupon declared Russia's readiness to submit all the questions raised in the San Stefano Treaty to Congress. Another report is, however, that he telegraphed to St. Petersburg for fuller powers. Germany, it is said, was informed that a solution had been reached on Saturday; and Mr. Layard on the same day received a telegram supposed to contain favourable information, which he at once submitted to the Sultan. The *Times* says invitations to the Congress will not be issued until the explanations between England and Russia are further advanced, but that there is no reason to apprehend any failure on the points yet to be settled.

TUESDAY, May 28.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Once more the probable representatives of the different Powers at Congress are mentioned. Lord Salisbury, according to the *Post*, will represent Great Britain, and Count Schouvaloff, Russia. The *Daily Telegraph*, however, says Lord Lyons will be Britain's representative, but the *Post* is likely to be the best informed. It seems almost certain that the invitations have been issued for Berlin on June 11th, it being further stated that Count Andrassy has accepted for Austria, the probable date of his departure for the German capital even being given. That a settlement of the Anglo-Russian difficulties has either been reached, or is near at hand, was confirmed yesterday by Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons and the Marquis of Salisbury in the Lords, both of whom declared that, while unable to give detailed information, the prospects of Congress meeting had materially increased during the past few days. The next question to be considered is what course Congress will pursue when it does assemble, and already the despatches contain speculations on this point. Russia compelled by her financial necessities, appears to have agreed to the submission of the whole Treaty of San Stefano, which with the Treaty of Paris, will be laid on the table for discussion. A Paris correspondent declares Congress will come to an agreement on the chief points, and leave details for the resident ambassadors to settle, Congress being meeting to ratify. A St. Petersburg despatch says Congress at Berlin will establish the general principles of a Conference of Ambassadors, and then meet at Constantinople. It is thought the understanding arrived at with Count Schouvaloff is only regarding British interests, and that the Bessarabian and indemnity questions will be left entirely with Congress. Austria is said to have made advances to England for her co-operation at Berlin. The occupation of Ada Kaleh is said to have been sanctioned by the Powers as likely to obviate the difficulties touching the Danube. Austria is also said to have notified Russia that if the island ceases to be Turkish it can only become Austrian, and to have occupied a Carpathian pass. Prince Charles has returned to Bucharest.

A report is being circulated in Opposition Parliamentary circles that Count Schouvaloff outwitted Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury, and that Congress will result either in giving Russia all she would have gained under the San Stefano Treaty, or in war. It is believed a perfect understanding exists between the three Emperors, that Italy will not take England's side, and that France will positively remain neutral. Only England and Turkey will stand together. It is doubted even if the firmness of Turkey can be counted on. The result of the Congress will be the humiliation of England by the acceptance of all Russia asks, or plunging into war without a single ally.

WEDNESDAY, May 29.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The reports that invitations to the Congress had been issued appear to have been somewhat premature. Only preliminary notification has been given, mentioning June 11th as the probable date of meeting. To Prince Bismarck is attributed the present peaceful aspect of affairs, he, it is said, suggesting the proposed form of invitation. But for him, a Vienna correspondent states, Congress might have been convened at one time without England. At to-day's Cabinet Council at London the instructions, so the *Daily Telegraph* says, to be given to the British representative at Congress will be decided upon. According to the understanding with Count Schouvaloff, Bulgaria has been reduced to less limitations have been admitted in Asia. Arrangements are also in view for getting rid of the indemnity altogether. A Berlin despatch states that in the recent negotiations Austria's interests have been practically ignored. Count Andrassy yesterday explained to the Austro-Hungarian delegations the uses to which it was proposed to put the sixty million florin credit vote. If Congress were successful he declared great frontier changes would have to be made, and fresh complications might arise. It was, therefore, necessary to take precautionary measures. The *Times* argues in favour of a British protectorate over Asiatic Turkey.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

THE EASTERN QUERTION.—While England and Russia are coming to an amicable understanding, Austria is showing signs of uneasiness. If the reports of hand to hand fighting at Batoum that is said to be imminent, be true, it would seem that Russia is determined to consult her own interests before all others and to take measures to meet any emergency that may arise. In consequence of Count Andrassy's declaration on the subject, Austrian considerations might result from the proceedings of Congress, the feeling yesterday was not so buoyant. There is no doubt it felt that Congress would meet, and the attitude is creating considerable uneasiness at St. Petersburg, her military preparations being considered in the light of a threatening demonstration. Her fourth army corps is concentrating in Galicia, Eastern Transylvania, and Dalmatia. Ironclad gunboats have been ordered to the Coast of Albania and Macedonia; the military occupation of the line of the Orsova railway is complete; the occupation and fortification of the Carpathian passes are accomplished facts; other extensive precautions are being taken. What is likely to cause additional irritation at Vienna, apart from the dissatisfaction felt at the Anglo-Russian negotiations, is the fact that the German journals are sarcastic at Austria's expense, declaring that the occupation of Ada Kaleh was the only step she could take to remind Russia of her claims while arrangements were perfecting for the protection of Muscovite and British interests. They further hint that she has proved unequal to the task of her own and German interests in the East. The semi-official papers of Vienna are also sarcastic upon the phase the situation has assumed. Count Andrassy yesterday recapitulated to the Delegations the points affecting Austrian interests. He declared respecting Bulgaria that the establishment of a State looking towards the development of the Christians, was one thing, but the creation of a State without the elements of stability, composed of the most opposite nationalities, was another. The occupation of Bulgaria for two years was too much. Turkey should be preserved, the Turks, he said, in the territory remaining to her after the settlement, and the extension of Servia and Montenegro should be so arranged as not to interfere with Austria's natural communications with the East. In spite of it, however, hopes of peace are said to be strengthening and the meeting of Congress is looked upon as beyond all doubt. In fact, Prince Badziwill passed to Berlin is reported to be preparing for the meeting. All the Powers have answered the invitation, Russia conditionally, Turkey and other particulars, but the *Times* says some not unimportant points yet remain to be settled. Russia, according to a Vienna correspondent, will only consent to the Congress on the invitation sending for the discussion of the Treaty of San Stefano, and on the condition that she will not be asked to quarrel with England as to the modifications that will be proposed. The Cretan insurgents have refused the amnesty proposed by the British Consul, but express their willingness to accept a regular armistice. The *North German Gazette* proposes, and from its known relations with Bismarck the proposition causes considerable remark, an Austrian protectorate over the Turkish principalities. The Porte is preparing a circular to the Powers giving a history of the Stan Stefano Treaty and promising reform.

The Montreal Review.

MONTREAL, May 24.—To-day has been celebrated as our Queen's Birthday has been celebrated since the departure of the regulars in 1869. The origin of the movement to bring together in Montreal the principal volunteer corps in Canada is well known. The idea was certainly a happy one, and the greatest success has attended its fulfilment.

Early in the morning the city began assembling at the City Hall, and Champs de Mars, where after having fallen into line, they marched through St. James Street and up Bleury to the Exercise ground in Fletcher's field. As the different corps marched through the city to the field, they were subjected to close scrutiny, and a good deal of criticism. The 25 Battery and Garrison Gunners of Quebec easily carried off the palm, as headed by their magnificent band, they paraded through St. James' Street, but among the other corps it was a hard matter to select the one that presented the best appearance.

The different corps remained in line until about 12 o'clock, when Lord Dufferin arrived on the ground, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, Col. Littleton and Capt. Hamilton.

After the marching past in review order, the sham fight began. It was almost unintelligable to an onlooker, and proved to be a rather tame affair. On the brow of the mountain were posted the dismount battery of Quebec, two guns, the Garrison Artillery of Montreal, and the St. Jean Baptist Infantry company, representing the defenders, and commanded by a detachment of Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., Deputy-Adjutant General. The rest of the force constituted the attacking party.

After the sham fight, the troops were re-formed on the original ground in their first order. The officers and colours were stationed in front, and the troops advancing in "order arms" made the royal salute. They then returned to the city and broke up at their different quarters.

The attendance of spectators was exceedingly large, about 30,000 being present on the ground, including a very large number of spectators from different parts of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.

Lady Dufferin arrived early on the field, and occupied a seat on the grand stand opposite the saluting point.

The military display is acknowledged to have been the finest in the Dominion since the departure of the regulars. Nearly all the crack corps of the country were present, and had an all every endeavour to appear to the very best advantage.

The dinner given by the officers of the Montreal Brigade at the Windsor Hotel was a magnificent affair. About 300, including a number of leading citizens, were present. The chair was occupied by Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson, of the Field Battery. Lord Dufferin in responding to a toast proposing his health said that everything passed off to his entire satisfaction.

Extensive Conflagration at Aylmer.

OTTAWA, May 27.—This morning at half-past two o'clock fire was discovered in the cellar of Lanson's store, in a central part of Aylmer. The fire quickly spread east and west, destroying the following buildings:—Alfred Driscoll, Prothonotary; Emery Lanzon, general store; James Davis, butcher; U. Mallette, barber; F. W. Allam's block, occupied by McLeod & Wright, advocates, no insurance; shop of W. Goldstein, tailor, and Wallace Palmer, house, no insurance; sheds and stables of Moses Holt, with eight tons of hay, a lot of grain, and six cutters, no insurance; dwelling of Thomas Fitzsimmons, no insurance; house of Raymond Bourke, no insurance. The fire was stopped at Riley's hotel by great exertion. Riley's stables and sheds were burned, insured. The furniture in the private houses was partly saved, but in a damaged condition. The total loss is about $25,000. The buildings on the opposite side of the street, including the Post Office, the Dominion Telegraph Company's office, and Kenny's offices, are damaged considerably. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

Grain from the Great Lone Land.

COLDSTREAMWOOD, May 24.—The Canadian steamer City of Winnipeg arrived here from Lake Superior ports to-day at 6 a.m., with eighty passengers and a cargo of Manitoba wheat, comprising 32,000 bushels, destined for the English markets. This is said to be the finest shipment of grain that has yet passed through the Duluth elevators. It is the product of the Great Lone Land of the North, bordering upon the Peace river, and sent to England as a fair sample of what the North-West Territories can and will do when fully supply in the future. Duluth is kept quite busy through the number of people from Canadian counties reaching there by lake transports with companies. Numerous American agents are there striving to induce Canadians not to go to Manitoba, but to settle in Minnesota, telling immigrants everything that is bad of Manitoba, while their Minnesota State is to be the Paradise of the world. The Dominion should have a good live agent stationed at Duluth to warn Canadian people of these land sharks.

On Monday last there were no less than seven large steamers at Prince Arthur's Landing docks at one boats are on the

The Vosburgh Case.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Rev. Mr. Vosburgh, charged with wife-poisoning, testified yesterday at Jersey City, denying emphatically the charges against him.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectured at Montreal this week before a large audience.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge will shortly go to Malta to review the Indian troops.

The Bombay *Courier* states that a suspension of diplomatic relations between Germany and China is imminent.

Mr. Matthew Mirefield, woollen manufacturer, Bradford, has failed, with liabilities amounting to a million dollars.

The supplementary estimates for the Indian expedition amount to $3,740,000, $1,990,000 of which is for transportation.

Francisco Peralto, the Mexican rider, at Fleetwood Park last week, rode 305 miles in fourteen hours and thirty-one minutes.

A Berlin despatch says the Emperor has refused to accept Dr. Falk's resignation. It is said, however, Dr. Falk persists in resigning.

Dr. Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew and Oxford Church Commission chairman, has met with a most unfortunate accident, having lost two fingers off his left hand.

John Bright, in his recent speech at Manchester, reproached Lord Beaconsfield with "not having a single drop of English blood in his veins."

A fire, which is believed to have been accidental, on Wednesday night destroyed the greater portion of the Government offices at Constantinople.

Voting has taken place at St. Catharines on a by-law abolishing the Water Works Commission. Only a small vote was polled and the result was a tie.

A motion has been made in the Legislature of New South Wales for the release of the lunatic confined in Parramatta gaol supposed to be Arthur Orton.

A Perpignan telegram says it is reported there is great popular agitation in Barcelona, and that the military and the populace have exchanged shots.

Messrs. Leather & Co., proprietors of large chemical works at London, Eng., have failed, with liabilities amounting to three and a half million dollars.

Bishop Whittle, Episcopalian, of Virginia, is out with a vigorous condemnation of round dancing, which he says is an abomination that he is ashamed to participate in.

Quebec estimates her revenue for the current fiscal year at $366,000. After the sinking fund and interest have been provided for, only $31,000 will remain to meet all other expenses.

The wife of a distinguished United States Senator a few evenings since delivered the following criticism of Hayes: "He's a square peg in a round hole, and feels uncomfortable at all corners."

The sentence of death passed recently at the Ontario Assizes on the men Burke and McPherson, for outraging and causing the death of a woman in the Township of Pickering, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Alderman Pickup's proposal for the acceptance of the ten per cent. reduction for three months has, on ballot, been overwhelmingly rejected by most of the strike districts in Lancashire. Oldham alone decided to accept the reduction.

The popular vote in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, has rejected the scheme for a supplementary grant to the St. Gothard railway by a large majority, and the other cantons will probably do likewise; so the railway must be completed by Germany and Italy, or remain unfinished.

In the Imperial Parliament the debate on Lord Hartington's army employment resolution was brought to a close, the Government being sustained by 347 to 226. The feature of the discussion was a violent attack by Mr. Disraeli, the venerable member for Sheffield, on the Opposition's factious conduct.

The young Princess whom Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, is going to marry, is the youngest of the three daughters of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. Her name is Louise Margarethe Alexandra Victoria Agnes; she is pretty, very charming, and amiable; and is seventeen years old. The Duke now receives from the British nation an annual income of $75,000; upon his marriage it will be raised to $125,000.

Capt. Frederick G. Burnaby, who is the son of a Leicester parson, devoted the first years of his discretion to feats of activity and endurance with so much success that he soon won the repute of being the strongest man in the British army. He went to Khiva, by way of spending the leave which the Household Cavalry commonly give to shooting in England or to amusement on the Continent. His "Ride to Khiva" brought grist to the mill.

M. Edmond About has conceived the idea of offering a monster fraternal banquet to the artisans and workmen who put up the Exhibition building inaugurated on the 1st of May. The festival is to take place in some vast hall, such as the Palais de l'Industrie, or even in the open air in the Boisde Boulogne, and is to be offered to the artisans by the admirers of the Exhibition. Measures are at once to be taken for organizing a committee of management.

The betrothal of Prince Henry of Luxembourg, the King of the Netherlands' brother, to the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, says the London *World*, is an undoubted step toward the absorption, if not of Holland, at least of Luxembourg, into the German Confederation. The bridegroom expectant will be fifty-eight in June; the bride is twenty-eight. Prince Henry only decided on his marriage when the Prince of Orange, his nephew, repeatedly refused every marriage that was offered him, including the very bride the uncle is now going to wed. The Prince of Orange has been talked to, preached at, entreated, but he will not give up his riotous Parisian life, and refuses point blank to marry; while his younger brother cannot obtain a wife, all proposals made on his behalf having been negatived on account of his ill health.

Mahmoud Damad Pasha has been appointed Turkish Minister of War.

Four hundred Mormons left Liverpool for Utah on Saturday by the steamer Nevada.

Mr. Provencher has been dismissed from the Indian Superintendency in Manitoba.

The Postal Congress at Paris has voted the convention, and it will probably be signed at once.

A movement is on foot at Washington for the purpose of securing a retiring allowance to Gen. Grant.

The *Athenaeum* announces that Lord Dufferin has accepted the presidency of the Royal Geographical Society.

The British Indian Government has decided to reduce the excessive armaments of the feudatory princes.

The English papers emphatically deny there are divisions in the Cabinet, or that any Ministers contemplate resigning.

Over seven hundred and fifty thousand people paid for admission into the Paris Exhibition during the first three weeks it was open.

Stewart's women's hotel at New York is pronounced by Judge Hilton a failure, and it is to be opened as a general hotel on 5th prox.

Sadyk Pasha has been dismissed from the Ottoman Partnership, and Rushi Pasha, who will take the title of Grand Vizier, appointed in his place.

President Hayes is said to contemplate giving up his Southern policy, and Messrs. Key and Schurz are said to be about retiring from the Administration.

American cotton is to be shipped from Liverpool to Bombay, where the manufacture of shirting and other medium classes of cloth is to be commenced.

The death of the Duchess of Argyll is announced. Her Grace was the eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland, and was married 21st July, 1844.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs that virulent cholera has appeared at Mazar. Of forty-one Europeans attacked, thirty died.

The Russian Government has decided to abolish jury trials in cases of attempted assassination for political motives and acts of violence against officials.

Thirty persons were poisoned at Augusta, Ga., from eating lobster salad or canned fruits while on an excursion. Many were seriously ill, but none fatally.

The bill repealing the bankrupt law has passed the United States Senate, and only remains for the President to sign. The measure takes effect September 1st, 1878.

Lord John Russell died at Richmond, Surrey, after several months' illness. He was in his eighty-sixth year, having been born in Hertford street, Mayfair, on Aug. 18th, 1792.

Fifty people are believed to have been killed and over two hundred seriously injured by the recent tornado in Wisconsin. It is thought the destruction of property will reach millions.

If an appropriation to pay the Fisheries award is not made by Congress at its present session, which terminates on 10th June, it is thought President Hayes will call an extra session.

Saturday's *Gazette* contained a proclamation declaring the Act for the Better Prevention of Outrage and Violence in force in the City of Montreal and the County of Hochelaga from June 1st.

The Vatican has written to Count Jacobini, most ad[illegible] to the Vienna Nuncio, offering the position of [illegible] to the Roman Catholic press. In the [illegible] will appoint no cardinals, but [illegible]

Mr. Gladstone has accepted the dedication of a "anti-war song," "Jingo," the words whereof, he is pleased to say, "have real merit, both in sound and sense, and strike the nail on the head."

Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key left Halifax on the 19th on Friday evening, to take the English mail steamer at Rimouski, having been summoned with all haste to take command, it is said, of a Baltic fleet.

M. Louis Roederer, the great wine-dealer, has lost his seat—for Reims—in the French Assembly. The Republicans had agreed not to oppose his return, if elected, to buy up all the champagne in his district.

It is announced from Belgrade that Col. Markovitz, a Greek officer, who was some days ago published to be shot on Sunday at Anjelovatz. There was a horrible scene, some of the prisoners desperately resisting the executioners.

Notice has been given by the Dominion Government that in consequence of the approximating value of gold, silver, and paper currency, no discount will, for the future, be made on American invoices.

The Democrats are said to be disappointed at the character of the evidence placed in the hands of the Potter Investigating Committee. The Republicans expect to prove that ex-Governor Tilden is at the bottom of the whole movement.

At a meeting of Home Rulers on Saturday a letter from Dr. Butt was received, in which he agrees to retain the position of the day amidst the storm, and without holding himself responsible for the action of the party in his absence.

A compromise is arranged between Lord George Campbell, R.N., who recently published a clever account of the voyage of the Challenger, and who is a son of the Duke of Argyll, and Miss Alexander, daughter of a well-known merchant.

Some German emigrants who recently landed at New York had with them forty thousand dollars' worth of counterfeit National Bank notes, having exchanged all their money for bogus notes before leaving Germany. One man had six thousand dollars' worth.

A count of the ballots cast in the recent election in Perth West, for the Ontario Legislature, shows that Mr. Belleau, the Conservative candidate, had a majority of five votes, whereas the Returning Officer declared Mr. Lanseller, Commissioner of Crown Lands, duly elected.

John Francis Smith *alias* John Whitby, accused of murdering a shoemaker named Thomas Allen in Seneca for over six weeks ago, having been brought over from Buffalo, was yesterday committed for trial. During his examination he confessed his guilt, and also acknowledged having committed a similar murder last fall near Cobourg.

Father Curci has made a clean retraction of all the passages in his book about the temporal power which were obnoxious to the Church. His declaration was submitted to the Pope, who made some changes in it. Being returned to Father Curci, he signed it without reading it, with the words, "The Pope has written; it is for me to mine to consider, or even to read, but only to sign.

Postmaster-General Key has addressed an open letter to the people of the South, in which he denies circumstances put forth to the effect that the Democrats, if they can get a majority in the 46th Congress, to oust Hayes from the White House and put Tilden in his place. He says they have no power to do, the question having since settled by the passage of the Act of the 44th Congress creating the Electoral Commission.

The new Lord Leitrim has not benefited from a pecuniary point of view by his accession to his uncle's title, for the whole of the late peer's estates have been left to a second cousin, Col. Theophilus Clements, of Ballyconnell. The property is said to be pitied, since an unsigned will in his favour has been found among the murdered man's papers. It is likely that the case will be brought before the law courts, but still more likely that some compromise will be made. Lord Leitrim has now only some few hundred pounds a year, the rent collections from other quarters. He will shortly take his seat in the House of Lords. The Leitrim estates are estimated at £40,000 a year, so the matter is worth contesting.

Senator Hamlin, of Maine, has introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate providing for the payment of the Fishery award. At the same time he presented the report on the award of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which gives a brief history of the Halifax Commission, and states that the only question to be determined was the value of the inshore fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to American fishermen over and above the value of the American market, and of the British fishing in United States waters to Canadians. The report declares the award exorbitant, and suggests that, in the event of its payment, care should be taken to let it be known that the United States does not, and never will, accept the award as the just value of the inshore fisheries.

AN EXTENSIVE FIRE.

Large Quantity of Deals Destroyed at Levis.

The Loss Estimated at Fifty Thousand Dollars.

QUEBEC, May 29.—A large fire occurred this afternoon at St. Lawrence docks on the south side of the river, making a very bright glare. The fire started in a very long wharf covered with deals, and is supposed to have originated from a spark from a passing steamboat. The deals were dry, having been lying four years upon the wharf. The Levis and Quebec fire engines were quickly upon the scene, and by throwing piles of the deals into the water, the flames were prevented from spreading. The deals burned are estimated worth $25,000 and belonged to Mr. Peter McLaren, of Perth. They were uninsured. The wharf was also very much damaged, a large portion being burned to high water mark. This loss will probably exceed $15,000. The wharf belongs to the St. Lawrence Dock Co., and is partly insured.

Hon. Mr. Skead's Creditors.

The following appears in the list of the creditors of Hon. James Skead filed with the official assignee:—Merchants' Bank, $208,960.08; Quebec Bank, $171,715.40; Ontario Bank, $1,020.50; Banque Nationale, $82,967.25; Union Bank, $8,983.15; A. Fleck, $181.12; Mitchell Steamboat Company, Montreal, $1,483.64; Ontario Government, $8,274.43; Dominion Government, $15,435.99; total indebtedness, $622,538.60. The following are the principal claims:—Taxes and water rates, $1,006.61; wages due men, $8,546.49; total, $8,450.10. The following are mortgages debts on real estate:—Canada Permanent Loan Company on hotel, $17,000; on farm, $11,500; John Mather on mill, $9,916.01; Bank Nova Scotia on dwelling, $2,264.17; J. G. Gemmill, $2,400; John Heney, $3,400; Thomas Birch, $1,821.64; Richard Birch, $2,039.38; total, $57,942.68. The Quebec and the Merchants' Banks hold security, the Quebec Bank on timber limits, and the Merchants' Bank hold a mortgage on the mill not included in the above schedule of mortgage debts, and other securities.

The Sardinian Disaster.

A young lady, Miss Catherine Flood, who has just reached Hamilton, being a passenger on board the Sardinian up to the time the accident occurred, states that after the ship arrived at Moville, at between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, she saw a sailor take a light and lift the oilcloth and boards which covered the hatchway of the coal bunks. She heard one of the officers say to the sailor there was no harm in going down; when immediately after a terrible explosion took place. She rushed to the entrance to the upper deck, and was dragged up by a rope ladder. Great confusion ensued among the passengers, but Captain Dutton did all in his power to keep them quiet. The tug bearing the mails was just at hand, and a large number of passengers were transferred to her. In a second tug, which came soon after, the young lady who relates these facts was taken off. While making the trip from Moville to Derry, explosions could be frequently heard from the Sardinian. The passengers were well treated at Derry while waiting for the Peruvian.

Looking Out for Fenians.

CLEVELAND, O., May 25.—The United States revenue cutter Commodore Perry has left for a cruise along the Canadian shore. This, with the fact that the steamer Michigan received on board at Erie a Gatling gun and ammunition, has caused the belief that the boats are on the lookout for Fenians.

Communists Drilling.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Sixty Communists, armed with muskets and bayonets of the old pattern, were drilling at Silver Leaf Grove this afternoon.

MESSRS. Mackenzie, Cartwright, and Laurier at Lindsay.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LINDSAY, May 28.—The Reformers of South Victoria held a demonstration here to-day, the occasion being a visit from Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie, Cartwright, and Laurier, who came to speak in the interest of Messrs. MacLellan and Connolly, the Reform candidates for the two ridings of Victoria.

The attendance was large, and the decorations showed that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to rival in magnificence the reception which Lindsay gave to Sir John Macdonald and Dr. Tupper last year. There were two large arches in the town, and, in front of some of the houses, flags and streamers. One of the arches bore mottoes, indicating that "South Victoria Welcomes Mackenzie, Cartwright, Laurier and Hardy," and that "Ontario Reformers are equally with Quebec Liberals." One motto on the other arch attributed "Reform, Economy, and Retrenchment" to "Mowat" and "Joly," while in another motto on the same arch the decorators entered on the field of prophecy, and announced that "Connolly will redeem South Victoria."

Mr. Mackenzie who was accompanied by Messrs. Cartwright, Laurier, Hardy, Lewis Ross, M.P., and Connolly, M.P., arrived in town about twelve o'clock, and was at once taken in charge by a procession headed by a band of the 46th Battalion, in military uniform, the carriages of the visitors and about forty young men on horseback—an imitation of Sir John Macdonald's mode of honour at Newmarket—having been provided, the party moved towards the drill shed, the band playing several, not strikingly appropriate Reform tunes. In the ground adjoining the drill shed Mr. Mackenzie was made the recipient of several addresses, and Mr. Hardy received one on behalf of the Local Government, to all of which appropriate replies were made, the Premier, in particular urging his hearers to walk in the footsteps of his colleagues, Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, who, as leader of the Reform party, was the successor. This over, many satisfactorily concluded, the party adjourned for lunch, and to dine on Sunday at Anjelovatz. There was a horrible scene, some of the prisoners desperately resisting the executioners.

When he came into office he found province set against Province, the fair fields of the West were without population, an engagement had been entered into to build a railway across the continent in ten years, while after the lapse of two years the surveys had hardly been begun. Regarding the railway he might say that without any noise or extraordinary effort this Government had nearly completed one-half of the road from Thunder Bay to Red River. The road was a good one, and it was completed at nearly half the cost of the historic railway. A Government had much to do by its legislation in harmonizing the various elements in the country. We had a mixed element, the French, in Lower Canada, the English, Scotch, and Irish elsewhere, and the Government rejoiced in the knowledge that they had contributed to the peace of those people. Regarding the finances he could say that this Government had to pay $1,073,791, as the interest on the national debt, more than the late Government did; large sums for the North-West Mounted Police, a large sum for the foreign exhibitions, larger expenditure for the Courts by $106,500, and the sum voted for the veterans of 1812. The Government