le.

...e or to Rent ...ds for 50c; ...e replying to ...at they saw

BEST ... in Wisconsin ...ve list.—E. A. ... 318-4

RCHASE ...00 acres, six ...w: fifty acres ...arn and shed ...balance to suit ...know. 319-3

OR SALE ...operty, in the ...ilway station; ...l watered, and ..., Land Agent, 319-1

...ACRES; ...n, and stable; ...e quarters of ...ailway station, ...nc. Apply to ...ECALL. 318-2

ALF LOT ...ty, County of ...arter of a mile ...containing 100 ...der cultivation. ...ruit trees. Good ...ever failing well ...stream running ...Village of Dart-...se, blacksmith's ...iculars apply to ..., Ont. 311-13

...GROUND ...rd; lot 4 Gore ...east of Thames-...35 x 50; stable, ...18 x 24; work-...without crop; ...out 2 years; 50 ...trees; 35 ever-...needed for farm ...in grapes; $3 in ...rs from JAMES ...sville, Ont. 319-2

SALE ...E

M ...URORA, ...EL, on

AY 25th, ...17, Con. 2, ...NSHIP,

...E. CULHAM, 100 ...eared; remainder ...through the land; ...ne-sixth of pur-...and on the 1st of ...ne-quarter of pur-...seven years, with ...res of lot 15, and ...be rented to the ...further particu-...P. O., or ...OR, Auctioneer.

...ances.

...ARTNER ...n interest in one of ...nitoba; a practi-...CHAEL BLAKE, ...toba, or JOSEPH 316-4

...ASH, DOOR, ..., the only one in ...rold. Any person ...ill find this an op-... Amount of cash ...e above will be to ...particulars apply ..., Ont. 319-1

...AM FLOUR, ...; flour mill, three ...r; machinery the ...st improvements; ...country; siding of ...y into mill door; ...use till 1st Septem-...ULE will be ...NNOR & O'CON-318-3

...eous.

...MMER RE-...new house to let ...OOT, Southampton, 319-2

...AWS, FAR-...and butchers' tools, ...77 King street east, 310-52.

...ALE, MANU-...Pipe, Drain Tile, and 316-13

— PLASTER ... Water Lime, Fire ...ERRY, Plaster and 311-26

POTATOES

...ll's Beauty, $4.50; ...; Snowflake, $3 per ...see our seed cata-...application. ...E & CO., ..., Hamilton, Ont.

PS. ...E BONE DUST, ...to 100 per cent. ...R. LAMB & CO., Toronto.

...tions.

...D, POST FREE ...forms of Indigestion; ...distressing complaints ...Richard King, Esq., ..., England. Apply to ..., Ont, General Agent ...tates. 296-26

...TIONAL SERIES ...ERATURE. ...E ADY, ...ADISE LOST, ...& II. ...le of Milton, and Notes, ...TORE, B. A. ...of Education for the ...Examinations, 1878-9. ...le by all booksellers.

...LL & SON, ...TORONTO. 318-2

...CE OF LIFE ...ERVATION. ...ised and enlarged, just ...medical work, the best in ...on by a physician of great ...arded a gold and jewelled ...cal Association. It con-...any expensive steel plate ...50 valuable prescriptions ...diseases, the result of ...successful practice. 300 ...n: price only $1, sent by ...t says:—"No person ...able book. The author ...illustrated sample sent ...or postage. Address DR. ...ch street, Boston. The ...on all diseases requiring 307-12

Machinery.

MAXWELL REAPER.—BEST single reaper made. Every farmer should see it before ordering. Send for pamphlets. DAVID MAXWELL, Paris, Ont. 314-26

STUMP MACHINE.

The cheapest and most easily worked machine made; superior to any other in the market. Send to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front street, Toronto, for particulars. 314-26

GRANT'S EXCELSIOR HAY FORK

RIVALS THE WORLD

for unloading hay, straw, &c., in completeness of design, simplicity of construction, ease of operation, strength, and durability. It was awarded the only MEDAL given at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, together with a highly complimentary report by the judges, over 36 competitors. Previous to being exhibited at the Centennial it had obtained six first prizes at Provincial Exhibitions. Price of single fork $12. Address PETER GRANT, Clinton, Ont. 319-4

HALLIDAY'S STANDARD WINDMILL $3,000,000 worth now in use.

The first SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL offered the markets of the world, and when material used, workmanship, power, and durability are considered, It is acknowledged to be the

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Proved to be the best made, the most perfect self-regulator, and the most durable windmill known, by receiving two medals and two diplomas at the Centennial.

EVERY MILL GUARANTEED.

The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century. **Farmers this is your Cheapest Investment.** The cheapest power for watering stock, irrigating, grinding, and shelling corn, cutting feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORKS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c., apply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church st., Toronto. 308-52

The Press.

A WHOLE LIBRARY FREE,

FOR A CLUB OF FIVE SUBSCRIBERS FOR

THE WEEKLY MAIL

We will send to any address in Canada, the

12 BOOKS

mentioned below, the value of which is $6.55, for club of five subscribers to the WEEKLY MAIL:—

	Worth
1. **The Hillyars & Burtons, 430 pp. by Henry Kingsley**	$
2. **Austin Elliot, 356 pp. by Henry Kingsley**	
3. **Ravenshoe, 438 pp. by Henry Kingsley**	
4. **Leighton Court, 198 pp. by Henry Kingsley**	
5. **Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn, 536 pp. by Henry Kingsley**	
6. **Ready Money Mortiboy, by Besant & Rice**	
7. **Love and Valour, by Tom Hood**	
8. **The Story of Sibylle**	
9. **The Avenger and other Tales.** (Illustrated)	
10. **Stories for the Holidays.** (Illustrated)	
11. **Metempsychosis and other Tales.** (Illustrated)	
12. **Hand to Mouth.** (Illustrated)	
TOTAL VALUE	$6

We pay all postage, and deliver this library FREE for a club of five subscribers.

THIS IS FOR YOU.

You can readily, with a few hours' exertion, secure a valuable present, and at the same time do good to your neighbours by inducing them to subscribe.

THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER OF CANADA

The price of the WEEKLY MAIL, notwithstanding the great improvements made this year, remains as before, $1.50 per annum.

THE MAIL, TORONTO.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

By sending 35c. with age, hair, colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, box 44, Fulton-ville, N. Y. 315

INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT WILLIAM HILL, the Elder, Son of WILLIAM HILL, the Elder, late of the Township of Brant, the County of Brant, if alive, will be about 45 years of age, and six or three inches in height. Hill was a cooper, and lived in Brant 22 years ago; was last seen at Guelph, Ont., whence he is reported to have gone to the neighbourhood of Madoc. The above William Hill, or any one else who may be able to give any information of something to his advantage by applying to SHAW & ROBERTSON, Solicitors for Administratrix of Mary Ann Hill, deceased. Walkerton, April 12th, 1878.

SMOKERS

We have again to call your attention to the numerous IMITATIONS of the

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

THE STAMP

T. & B.

IN GILT LETTERS,

is on each plug of the GENUINE.

Hamilton, 13th Jan., 1878. 315

THE WEEKLY MAIL

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

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line for each insertion; by the year made known on application. Contract advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per inch, nonpareil measure, for twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, containing, as it does, the results of the week's proceedings, and being the only Canadian journal issued between the Saturdays of departure and arrival of the English mails, it is specially adapted for the transmission of news to our friends in the Old Country.

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

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VII. NO. 320. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

Plans of General Todleben.

A NEW LOAN BY RUSSIA.

Turkey Refuses to Evacuate.

BATOUM AND VARNA

Spread of the Mussulman Insurrection.

FRESH COMPLICATIONS IN ROUMANIA.

The Cotton Strike in England.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT BLACKBURN.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, May 10.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—After the almost extreme feeling of confidence that has been experienced during the past few days, it is not surprising to find in the despatches an opinion expressed that a too sanguine view of the situation has been taken. An apparently well informed Vienna correspondent points out that the present is probably a final effort to find a solution of the difficulties, and that after an agreement has been arrived at on the subjects now under discussion, the question of guarantees will arise. England will certainly require some pledge that Russia will be true to the arrangement, and that pledge the correspondent in question thinks will take the form of a demand for the withdrawal of the Russians beyond the Balkans, in which case the British fleet would leave the Sea of Marmora. It is thought the Czar would not object to the withdrawal of his troops for Roumania providing he secured Batoum, and the question arises would England withdraw her objection to his retaining it. From the request of Sir Stafford Northcote to Mr. Chamberlain, the Radical member for Birmingham, to postpone his motion concerning the Government's foreign policy, it is inferred that the Government hope to be able speedily to make an announcement which will render the motion unnecessary. The partial evacuation of Shumla has been ordered by the Porte in consideration of the Russians withdrawing to St. George. A more conciliatory feeling is reported to prevail between the Turks and Russians. The Rhodopes insurrection continues to spread, and the Insurgents have issued an appeal to the Christians of Thrace, Macedonia, and Epirus to join them against their common enemy. A rising is feared in Old Servia.

SATURDAY, May 11.

LONDON, May 10.—The statement that the Blackburn Cotton Manufacturers' Association had authorized the members to make any arrangement they pleased with their hands is not confirmed. Boothman's mill opened on the men's terms, ten per cent reduction and four days' time. The Macclesfield weavers have struck against a five per cent. reduction. The mill of Adam Hindley, who recently received notice of a five per cent. reduction, at Bolton, where the operatives last October submitted to a five per cent. reduction after two months' strike, a further reduction of five per cent. is imminent. The lock-out at Preston is complete. Five thousand operatives willing to work are kept in enforced idleness.

The dispute in the Macclesfield cotton trade has ended by the hands agreeing to accept the five per cent. reduction, working four days a week.

BLACKBURN, May 10.—The rioting which began at Darwen on Thursday was renewed this evening. A hundred and seventy policemen, armed with cutlasses, were engaged several hours in quelling the disturbances. Several constables and rioters were injured and considerable damage done.

LONDON, May 10.—A Liverpool correspondent referring to the failures of Raffles, cotton-broker, Dunkerley, Carter & Co., provision merchants, and Wm. Walker, also a provision merchant, with liabilities of £60,000, says it is feared these are only the forerunners of many more unless the present trade depression is shortly overcome, of which there is no symptom. Raffles had future contracts for 30,000 bales of cotton. Its liabilities are £15,000 to £20,000. Thomas Grundy, builder, Southport, Liverpool, and Wolverhampton, has failed; liabilities $500,000.

The Prince of Wales has assured the French Government that England will not take any measures respecting the Suez Canal, without first consulting France.

The *Temps*, of Paris, commenting on an urgent summons to St. Petersburg of M. Connany, the Russian Consul at Paris, says:—"M. Connany is regarded as one of the Russian statesmen most acquainted with the Eastern question. He is on excellent terms with Count Schouvaloff, whose views on the present phase of the political situation he approves. We are assured he was always opposed to those clauses of the San Stefano Treaty, which raised the strongest objections, and, with Prince Lobanoff, Baron Jomini, Count Schouvaloff will represent at the Russian Court, the civilization party in opposition to General Ignatieff, whose influence seems to have materially diminished."

The *Daily News* Constantinople special says:—"In case of war, General Todleben intends to make Adrianople the base of operations and to attack the Turkish army south of the Balkans. It will be defended by 500 guns and so fortified that General Todleben says it will be impregnable."

A Berlin special says the semi-official *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* far from believing that the sixty million florins about to be raised by Austria will be employed in Anti-Russian armaments, is of opinion that the money will be quietly put by to serve as a permanent mobilization fund. Similar views are very general in Berlin where Anti-Russian articles, cropping up in the Austrian inspired press, are regarded as so many attempts to allay Hungarian feeling, and to make Europe believe in the independent policy which has long ceased to exist.

A Vienna correspondent says:—Lord Beaconsfield in the last interview with Count Schouvaloff explained with great precision the interests which England would in all circumstances protect. England lays great stress on the European settlement of the question. The fact that England is entering into *pourparlers* cannot be interpreted as showing a disposition to swerve from the line at first adopted. Schouvaloff is thought to be too English in his views, and on his arrival at St. Petersburg will find a strong counter current set in against his person as well as his mission.

A Berlin special says the tone of the press is not altogether confident. The news from Vienna is generally warlike, and seems to indicate that Austria does not regard her prospects improved by the peaceful turn of the negotiations between England and Russia.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 10.—It is rumoured several of the best steamers of the North-German Lloyd's line have been sold to the Russian Government. The Baltimore agents know nothing of the sale, but it is known the best ships have been replaced by others and applications for first-class passage could not be accommodated.

LONDON, May 10.—Advices from Cape Town, April 16th, say it has been officially announced that the Griquos are disaffected. Engagements have occurred, in which some parties of Griquos have been defeated. A general rising of Kaffirs is reported from the Pirie bush district.

MONDAY, May 13.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—This morning's news decidedly points to the near approach of a solution of the difficulties which have so long been the subject of negotiations between England and Russia. All seems, however, to depend on the mission of Count Schouvaloff and the proposals he bears from the English Government. Should he be able to show that the differences between the two countries are not irreconcileable, it is thought Russia will yield to the British demand for the submission of the whole Treaty to the Congress, but the feeling at St. Petersburg is that unless there is a reasonable chance of war being averted there is no use making any concession. Russia is further said to have informed the Powers of her intention to solicit them with her definite resolutions resulting from the negotiations with England, and to request their services to remove the existing difficulties. The *Agence Russe* declares there are only two solutions possible of the question, namely, the dismemberment or partition of the Ottoman Empire, or a combination assuring the vitality of Turkey and the complete independence of the Christian populations, from Turkish administration, while leaving them tributary to the Porte. The *Agence* denies that the Russian troops have commenced to withdraw from Constantinople, and says they will only retire after Shumla, Varna, and Batoum have been evacuated and the British fleet left the Sea of Marmora. The first provision has been, or is about to be accomplished, General Todleben's threat to occupy Constantinople having proved effectual. The Porte, acting on the counsel of Osman Pasha that the army was not in a fit condition to resist an attack on the capital, has ordered the evacuation of the fortresses, and General Todleben has promised, under reservation it must be premised, to withdraw to Adrianople and Dedeagatch, and quit Erzeroum as soon as the order has been carried out. The Sultan has ordered four commissions to be issued, and steps to be taken towards carrying out sweeping administrative reforms. The peasants in Roumania Bessarabia have ceased to pay taxes to Roumania, and the district is now declared practically in the hands of Russia.

TUESDAY, May 14.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Regarding definite news, the situation continues to remain entirely unchanged, but another breeze seems about to rise, caused principally by the advance of fifty million roubles to Russia by the Berlin bankers, and uncertainty as to the real nature of the mission of Count Schouvaloff, who arrived at St. Petersburg on Sunday. Yesterday he visited Prince Gortschakoff and had an audience of the Czar. The struggle at St. Petersburg over the points at issue is expected to be a hard one. Certain military movements are believed to be imminent in Austria, tending towards the organization, on the German plan, of an Austro-Hungarian confederation, including Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Macedonia. An Austrian occupation of Bosnia appears certain, the Austrian Ambassador, it is said, having informed the Porte that the occupation is only temporary. The haste with which the Porte acceded to General Todleben's demand for the evacuation of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum has created great dissatisfaction at Constantinople and has weakened the position of Sadyk Pasha, President of the Council. The Palace party throw the blame entirely on the Cabinet. The trouble seems to be caused by a fear that the action will offend England.

WEDNESDAY, May 15.

A Constantinople despatch reports an outbreak of hostilities between the Russians and Turks at Batoum.

Thirty-two battalions of Russian reinforcements have arrived at San Stefano.

The news from the Mussulman insurrection states that the disturbances are spreading.

Constantinople advices indicate that, despite General Todleben's efforts, the Porte will not evacuate Varna and Batoum. Shumla will probably be surrendered, partly as satisfaction to the Russians and partly because it has ceased to be of great importance since the Russians established themselves on the line commanded by Shumla with Varna. Moreover, thirty battalions of regulars, now in Shumla, are believed to be more useful at Constantinople. Military critics assert that in case of war, if the British and Turks hold Varna and Batoum, the Russians must withdraw from the Thracian peninsula and from the Erzerroum and Trebizonde line, and that this accounts for General Todleben's insistance even at the risk of prejudicing the peace negotiations. The conviction is general that the object of appointing General Todleben commander-in-chief, was, that he might rescue the army from the unsafe position into which the political motive of approaching Constantinople had drawn it.

Fresh complications are reported in Roumania. It is stated that the Russian Eleventh Army Corps pressed forward during the past week entirely violating neutrality. Little Wallachia is occupied by Roumanian army is concentrated. The Russian representative used every effort to prevent Prince Charles going to the army, but the latter's position had been rendered intolerable by the military and political control assumed by the Russians. It is asserted that the Russians urge the Roumanians to refuse to pay taxes, and declare that they will treat those who refuse as a German and a Catholic; but the popular feeling is entirely in sympathy with the Prince. The Roumanians look anxiously to Austria, who does not seem disposed for the present to go beyond the concentration of troops and strengthening the fortresses on the Transylvanian frontier.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A Boston special says Mr. C. Thompson, eastern agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, has made arrangements for the transfer of the Cimbria's passengers to the Pacific coast. He has left for Troy, N.Y., charged with an important secret mission.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—All seems depending on the success of Count Schouvaloff's mission to St. Petersburg, news of which is awaited with the gravest anxiety. There are certain indications which do not augur well for peace, one being the erection of strong entrenchments by the Russians at San Stefano, and continued warlike preparations in Roumania, Bulgaria and Servia. But, after all, these may be, like the measures taken by England, merely precautionary, Count Schouvaloff is having frequent interviews with the directors of foreign affairs at St. Petersburg, and is expected back in London on Tuesday, in which case it is just possible sufficient information may be dropped officially in the discussion on the Marquis of Hartington's resolution in Parliament, to enable the public to form some sort of idea of the present aspect of affairs. The Ministerial explanations in the Austrian Reichsrath and Hungarian Diet on Tuesday have created a favourable impression at London, as indicating the intention of the Empire beyond doubt to oppose Russia.

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

FURTHER SERIOUS RIOTING

Intense Excitement Among the Operatives.

INCENDIARISM AT BURNLEY.

LONDON, May 15.—A special says the agitation among the strikers at Blackburn is unabated. The mob assembled to-day in front of the Town Hall and demanded the surrender of Col. Jackson, Chairman of the Masters' Committee, threatening his life. The mob was terribly excited and ready for any violence. Col. Jackson escaped with fully 10,000 rioters in pursuit, followed by the military and police.

The cotton operatives on strike in Lancashire are greatly exasperated at the refusal of the masters to compromise. When the representatives of the operatives left the meeting at Manchester yesterday where no compromise was arrived at, they indicated that the leaders would not be able to longer restrain the men, and disclaim all responsibility for what might happen in the strike district. When the news of the decision reached Burnley thousands assembled in the streets hooting, shouting and smashing windows. A mass meeting will be held there to-day, and serious trouble is feared. The riot in Blackburn last evening was a direct result of the announcement of the failure of the negotiations. There were also riotous demonstrations at Accrington and a serious breach of the peace is still apprehended there.

There was more rioting in Burnley to-night. A warehouse was burned. The military checked the disturbance. Most of the manufacturers with their households have quitted Blackburn. The soldiers keep comparative peace. At Preston there is great excitement and fear of rioting. The militia are under arms.

THE BERTIE MURDER

Jack Smith Discovered in an American Penitentiary.

Associated Press Telegram.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15.—Jack Smith, the Indian, supposed murderer of Thomas Allen, at Bertie, Ont., on April 12th, is an inmate of the Erie County penitentiary. He was arrested last month for vagrancy, and has been fully identified, and will be sent to Bertie for trial.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

Earl Russell is seriously ill.

Archbishop Tache left Winnipeg on Saturday for the East.

The Japanese Minister of the Interior has been assassinated.

Considerable damage to garden crops is reported from the recent frosts.

The wife of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., has died of apoplexy at Rochdale.

Notices of a reduction of wages have been given in a number of mills in Massachusetts.

The Chinese *Official Gazette* published at Pekin announces the complete re-conquest of Kashgar.

Information has reached Havana that six hundred persons have been killed by an earthquake in Venezuela.

Prince Louis Napoleon was drawn for service in the French army. He obtained exemption as the son of a widow.

The United States army estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1879, are close on twenty-seven million dollars.

In Italy, as in Germany, there is much alarm at the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

Dr. Conroy, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, has been visiting California and the West. He is now on his way East.

Mr. R. Alleyn, Q.C., ex-M.P.P. for Quebec West, has been elected Batonnier of the bar of the district of Quebec.

Mrs. Eugene Tache, wife of the Deputy Minister of the Crown Lands, Quebec, died suddenly of apoplexy late on Sunday night.

Henry A. Bowen, son of the well-known broker, has been arrested in Brooklyn on a charge of abandoning his wife and family.

The Montreal City Council have resolved to petition the Provincial Legislature to pass a law prohibiting all party processions.

Advices from Cape Town, April 25th, say the Kaffirs are in great force near Debenek. It is thought they will attack the troops immediately.

A coasting steamer laden with railway plant is ashore in the River Avon, completely blocking the port of Bristol. She must be broken up to open the port.

Orders have been issued by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the seizure of every distillery and rectifying establishment in the Cincinnati district.

A telegram from President MacMahon congratulating the German Emperor on his escape from the assassin's bullet, has created a very favourable impression at the Berlin Court.

A terrible explosion is reported at an ammunition factory in Paris. A number of lives are believed to have been lost, but particulars are wanting. The fire caused by the explosion was still raging at latest accounts.

The United States of Colombia have entered into the arrangement proposed by the French promoters for constructing a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Precautions have been taken to make the canal a neutral channel.

Owing to the obstructionist tactics of a number of the Irish members in Committee on the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, the Imperial Parliament sat from four o'clock on Monday afternoon till half-past nine yesterday morning.

A remarkable case of reanscitation is reported from London. A child had been pronounced dead by two physicians and placed in a coffin. While the funeral arrangements were in progress the child revived and spoke, and is now in a fair way to recovery.

Pope Leo is suffering from inflammation of the liver.

Negotiations between the Vatican and Russia have completely failed.

Prince Bismarck has been promised a commercial agency at Crefelt, Germany.

Prince Golitzyne has succeeded Gen. Trepoff as prefect of the St. Petersburg police.

The Russian Minister intends removing his headquarters from Washington to New York.

The Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia railway was formally opened on Saturday last.

The Turkish Parliament will shortly be convoked to deliberate upon new electoral arrangements.

English agents are said to be competing with Russian agents for the purchase of Turkish bonds.

France is said to be in treaty with the Bey of Tunis, for the cession of that regency to Algeria.

The recent wholesale dismissal of New York Central conductors was due to suspected dishonesty.

Over one hundred cattle and eighty-six horses have been shipped to England from Montreal this week.

Viscount Sandon, President of the Board of Trade, is to be admitted to a seat in the Imperial Cabinet.

Miss Catherine E. Beecher, sister of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, died this week, aged 78, at Elmira, N.Y.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's sister Catharine is dying. She is the author of a number of books on female education.

The negotiations with the Powers having generally come to nought, the Vatican has resolved upon a policy of resistance.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, this week, in uniform, preached his first sermon as chaplain to the 13th Regiment, Brooklyn.

The German Government has decided to decline the invitation of the United States to an international coinage conference.

Fifty men are to be added to the Montreal police force. The patrolling van and mounted police scheme has been abandoned.

At Evansville, Ind., this week, a performer attempting to shoot an apple off a woman's head missed his aim and killed a boy.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the police have discovered an existing revolutionary Government that is spreading its ramifications.

The customs officers at Havre have refused permission to land munitions of war intended for transportation through France for Russia.

The Reformed Episcopal Coundil in session at Newark, N.J., have adopted a report denouncing public balls, theatres, and horse races.

A nugget of gold valued at a hundred and eighty dollars, from the Gladstone mine, in the county of Hastings, was shown at Belleville this week.

At Augusta, Me., yesterday a man, supposed to be insane, rifled his house, murder his whole family, and succeeded in killing three of his children.

The bill repealing the Bankrupt Act in the United States has passed the Senate with an amendment providing that it take effect on 1st September.

A meeting of Catholics and Protestants is to be called by the Mayor of Montreal for an early day to consider the existing state of affairs in the city.

The Griqua revolt in South Africa has been suppressed, but the Gaikas still hold out, and the war with them is expected to be indefinitely prolonged.

Nearly one hundred and fifty persons have been arrested at Warsaw as accomplices of the Nihilist Secret National Russian Government recently discovered.

The Halifax Grand Jury has returned true bills on four indictments against the Halifax city railway company as a nuisance for obstructing the streets with their rails.

Dr. Brown Sequard, an Englishman, has been nominated for the chair of Physiology in the College of France at Paris. He is ineligible for the position unless naturalized.

In consequence of the representations of foreign diplomatic agents, Prince Milan, of Servia, has refused to sign the death warrants of the condemned Tapola revolutionists.

The imports of merchandise at New York last month were three millions and a half below those for April, 1877, while the exports showed an increase of six millions and a half.

Several of the men who recently left Ottawa for Manitoba with the hopes of obtaining employment have written to their friends, advising none but agriculturalists to migrate to that Province.

Most of the Governments to whom invitations were forwarded by Sweden to send representatives to the International Prison Congress, to be held at Stockholm, on August 20th, have responded favourably.

The cold weather of the past few days appears to have been general throughout Canada and the Northern States. Snow has fallen at several points, and frost is reported, but no serious damage to the growing crops is noted.

Important despatches were, it is understood, received by the Militia Department on Saturday, in consequence of which a consultation was held by the Premier, the Minister of Militia, Gen. Smyth, and Adjutant-General Powell.

The *Times*, criticizing a speech made by Mr. Gladstone, on Wednesday, at Havarden, says that his language was so reckless as to entirely overshoot the mark, and that it reads like a speech prompted by desperation.

Jean Sprungli, the steamship thief, has been found guilty of the robbery of three bank notes from Mr. Oliver, of Ingersoll, a passenger on board the Circassian last November. He is yet to be tried on several other indictments.

The Hamburg line steamships Hammonia, Westphalia, Thuringia, Franconia, and Rhenia are reported to have been chartered for the Russian transport service. The Hammonia has already sailed for America with a number of Russian sailors.

The Democrats are unanimous in the desire for a Congressional investigation of the alleged electoral frauds in Florida and Louisiana, not with a view of invalidating President Hayes' title, but for the sole purpose of exposing all the facts to the people.

It is reported that Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, while acting as umpire on the Mexican Commission received a letter informing him that the parties on whom he relied as counsel had been bribed by the agents of the claimants.

The Montreal *True Witness* calls for the abolition of all party processions, Protestant and Catholic, and the Orange and Catholic Union processions in particular. It also has an article condemning the reported Fenian invasion, and characterizing it as insane in the extreme.

Pope Leo has instructed the French bishops to support the Republic as the only form of government, looking towards the amelioration of the condition of the inferior clergy.

The Cuban insurgent chief Maceo has surrendered, and with three other chiefs, gone to Jamaica. The Spanish Government has indicted General Martinez Campos to remain in the Island and prosecute the campaign against the outstanding insurgents, for which purpose an additional grant of money and men has been made him. He has also been given power to carry out the promised reforms.

An attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Germany was made at Berlin on Saturday afternoon, a man firing a revolver at him as he was returning from a drive. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested, as was a man who attempted to rescue him from the hands of the crowd. At the examination of the prisoners, the man who fired the shot was proved to be a socialistic leader, but he denied any attempt to shoot the Emperor, declaring he intended in consequence of his poverty to shoot himself publicly to show the rich the present condition of the people. The other prisoner, who was at first supposed to have been an accomplice, was proved innocent and liberated. The Emperor has received congratulatory telegrams on his escape from all the European Sovereigns, and the populace have made the occasion one for the display of enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty.

Burning of the Allan Steamer Sardinian.

LONDON, May 10.—The Allan Line steamship Sardinian, for Quebec, is on fire at the entrance of Lough Foyle, harbour of Londonderry. It is reported an explosion of generated gas occurred, and that every effort to save the vessel proved ineffectual. Some of the crew were injured, and three were injured, one fatally. The captain telegraphed to Londonderry for accommodation for 400 passengers, and two tenders were sent to assist in removing them. The Sardinian put into Lough Foyle to receive Irish passengers.

LONDONDERRY, May 10.—Many of the injured by the explosion on the Sardinian have died since the recover. The vessel is on fire amidships. Half of the watch in the forecastle, and a number of steerage passengers in the fore part of the vessel, are cut off from all help.

It is believed more of the passengers of the Sardinian were killed than at first stated. Her passengers were chiefly Germans and Italians, but there were also some English and Scotch emigrants.

MOVILLE, May 10.—The explosion on the steamship Sardinian occurred in the hold. Forty persons were injured, and three killed. Some of of the injured were dangerously hurt, and taken to the Derry Hospital. A report gives to-night the ship at the latest reports were unsuccessful. Some steerage passengers are reported cut off from help, but possibly they will be saved. Four hundred passengers have been taken to Londonderry.

MONTREAL, May 11.—The Messrs. Allan have received the following cable:—

"Sardinian spare shaft exploded in Moville harbour. The ship took fire and was run ashore, scuttled and sunk in thirty feet of water. Several steerage passengers were injured, one fatally. Cabin passengers are safe. Two of the crew were killed. An attempt will be made to float the ship next week. The Peruvian sails from Liverpool on Sunday to mark the Sardinian's mail and passengers."

LONDON, May 11.—Several of the steerage passengers on the Sardinian were burned about the head and face, and some of them had legs broken. The agents of the line have no particulars. Three of the injured are reported hopeless. Two boilers of the crew have been recovered. Some passengers are reported missing. Among the passengers are forty orphan children destined for domestic service in America. The fire brigade from Derry went to the vessel but their efforts were unavailing. An attempt was made to beach her on McKinney's bank, but she was finally scuttled, and filled and sank in five fathoms of water.

All the saloon passengers are safe. Four persons, steerage passengers or members of the crew, are missing.

Fenian Stories.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Herald* Syracuse special says: At a Fenian meeting last night, which was largely attended, letters were received from General O'Neil, stating he was on the line of the Red River trail with a thousand men and four guns. A despatch from Buffalo stated that there were 3,000 men in that city under arms, and that five steam tugs and a number of lake vessels had been secured in Buffalo to transport the Fenians to Canada. Robert McCarthy and John Moore, two of the Police Commissioners, arrived in the town of Senator McCarthy, were appointed treasurers.

MONTREAL, May 9.—At a meeting of the Police Committee this afternoon, the Mayor stated that he had received a letter from a resident of Haverhill, Mass., declaring that the Fenians in that neighbourhood were preparing for an attack on Canada, and that the Fenians had made arrangements with parties in Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John. The Mayor said he had forwarded the letter to Ottawa. He added that he was informed by responsible Fenians in this city give no sort of credence to the sensational reports of 3,000 men under arms, securing of steam tugs and transports to transport Fenians to Canada, &c. The police authorities generally pronounce the report a *canard*. The city is, as usual, very quiet. No unusual number of strangers are noticeable.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., May 9.—There is some basis for the report of Fenian movement in this locality. Probably not more than a dozen men are engaged in it, in connection with a general movement along the frontier. Some money has been raised, and the men armed with pistols. They say they await orders from O'Neil. The better class of Irish citizens give no sympathy to the movement.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The *Sun* says local Fenian leader, Commissioner Mulligan, who has been working in Syracuse.

The *Herald* is informed by a prominent Fenian of the arrival of a number of English spies to watch the Irish Societies. It is stated that these spies originate the talk about Canada raids.

Communism in America.

LONDON, May 11.—Despatches from America reporting anything like a Communistic outbreak are attracting universal attention. The general opinion is that it will be the worse for the Communists. The *Times* says:—

"If, as we will not anticipate, the United States is destined to go through a social crisis of this kind, we shall doubtless hear again, as we used to hear fifteen years ago, a good deal about the evil effects of Democratic institutions. If, however, it is the weakness of institutions like those of America to give tolerant encouragement to all sorts of experiments in social and political organizations, it is their strength to be able to survive them, to profit by their success, and to be little worse for their failure. The fabric of American society is so strong that it can sustain, with little or no injury, the shock which would be fatal to weaker and more effective Constitutions. In the United States freedom of discussion is the safety valve through which a great deal of superfluous political steam escapes. The Americans have political sagacity enough to distinguish sharply between intemperate or even revolutionary speech, and rebellious action. They have unbounded toleration for the one, but have never shown any great patience of the other. We do not doubt it they have to deal with any dangerous form of Communism, they will deal with it effectively. The social fabric of the United States is as capable of successfully resisting such an attack as that of any State in the world."

The Cimbria.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The *Tribune* says the captain of the Cimbria, now in New York, willingly gave information concerning the Cimbria's mission, and said the Russians are simply making arrangements to attack the British on the seas in case of war. He intended to purchase fast sailing vessels and supplies, but no privateering would be carried on. The Russian squadron would soon leave the Baltic for these waters, and the moment war was declared they would go away. Russian vessels would be cruisers. A Russian squadron has already been stationed in the Pacific to watch the British there. No attempt has been made to draft any Irish in this country.

LONDON, May 10.—The *Standard* understands that the Russian Ambassador at Rome said the Cimbria was engaged to transport men and officers to America, where they will cross the continent, and other vessels take them to the mouth of the Amoor, this being twenty-one days shorter than the route across Siberia. The object is merely better protection of Russia's possessions on the lower Amoor.

DO NOT live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what ought to be done. If you have a cold, cure it; if you are hoarse, seek relief; if you are troubled with a cough, apply the proper remedy Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. This pleasant and powerful remedy is the finest curative agent known for all colds and those bronchial and pulmonary complaints arising from a cold. For sale by all dealers.

THE MONTREAL RIOTS.

Continuance of the Colligan Inquest.

Some Important Evidence.

MONTREAL, May 8.—The following additional evidence has been given at the Colligan inquest:—

WALTER JAMES PAGE, brakeman on the Grand Trunk, sworn—I did not know the deceased, John Colligan; was at a concert held in the Mechanics' Hall, on the 29th of April last; went home alone by St. James, McGill, Grey Nun, and Wellington streets; saw two or three young men in front of me singing and whistling a tune called "The day we celebrate," and talking about Orangemen. They stopped on the right hand side of the street, a little farther than the fire station, near Dalhousie street, where they met another party of two or three, forming a band of about six or seven. I passed them, and they said nothing to me. On coming near Colborne street, I kept the centre of the street, thinking a crowd might be at the corner of the "Clipper Shades." When I came within twenty or twenty-five yards of the bridge, I saw a crowd of about two dozen men coming from the bridge; about half of them passed me, and one of them caught me by my right shoulder, and said, "Hold on a minute." I turned and asked, "What is the matter now?" He said, "Where are you going?" I told him I was going to Point St. Charles. He asked me who I was, and I said, "Can't you see who I am?" He then said, "I want to see what you are." I asked him what who I was, or what I was. All this time I was watching him to see if he was going to strike me, as he made motions as if to strike. When I made the last remark, he struck at me and I stepped forward and threw up my arm to guard myself, knocking up his arm, but something sharp like a knife touched my eye-brow. The mark is there yet. The wound bled, and my eye was blocked up with blood, until I wiped it with my handkerchief. When I was down they all struck me in the ribs with their fists. I asked them for God's sake to let me go home, for I was interfering with no one, and I asked them, "Are you men, or what are you? Is there a man about me?" They asked one another, "Do you know him?" They told me to pick up my hat and go home. I told them I could not find the hat. They pointed it out to me, and I picked it up and started to go across the bridge. As I got to the Point St. Charles side of the b