SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STRAMER.

From Liverpool, May 3rd.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held on April 30th at the City Terminus Hotel, Captain Tyler in the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the shareholders would be aware generally from the half-yearly report and accounts what was the position of the Company during the half-year ending last December, and those who had followed closely the history and circumstances of that period would hardly be disappointed at the result. Considering the very serious difficulties with which the Company had to be contended, their feelings ought, he thought, to be those, if not of gratitude, at least of relief that the balance sheet was not worse than it was. The more they (the directors) studied the conditions of the half-year and the effects upon some of their neighbours, the more they must be surprised that their Company, which had seen perpetually prosperous, had been able to pass through such times and bear so unprecedented adversity with little injury. But that result had not been achieved without very great care and great anxiety and heavy responsibility, and the hearty thanks of shareholders had been earned by his brother directors, their resident secretary, and their executive officers in Canada. The total receipts were, after deducting loss by American currency, not far short of £200,000, of which about three-eights were from passenger traffic and about five-eights were from freight trains. The quantity of freight traffic carried had been greater than that of the corresponding half-year by 58,000 tons. They carried altogether 1,125,108 tons more, and 1,070,990 tons, but received £118,288 less money for doing it. The number of tons carried one mile in 1876 amounted to 277 millions, and in 1875 to 342 millions, showing an increase of 10 per cent. But the receipts per ton per mile fell from a halfpenny in 1875 to three-eighths of a penny in 1876, representing a decrease of £180,000. Their local traffic had been in a most depressed state, and owing to competition and depression they lost in receipts at what might be considered local points, no less a sum than £36,000. The earnings for passengers per mile were in 1876 a little in excess of one penny against one-sixth more in 1875, and that decrease represented a sum of £50,000. They carried 1,102,242 passengers in the 1876 half-year, against 1,102,966 passengers in the 1875 half-year, there being thus an increase of 59,256. The lower rate charged for passenger traffic was entirely due to competition. While other companies, more or less directly connected with Philadelphia, were reaping a rich harvest from the Centennial Exhibition, which tended to draw passengers away from their system, their company made up to some extent for the loss which otherwise would have been sustained, by an attention of the excursion traffic during the summer months. At the same time there was a decrease in the receipts from Portland sailing ships for the redemption of the bonds issued in aid of the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway, the chairman proceeded to allude to the competition which was carried on between the American trunk lines and the depressed state of trade in the United States and Canada. During the half-year the rates had fluctuated and injurious "railway war" that ever discredited a body of railway managers had raged, and the loss to their company alone must been for the year 1876, at a moderate estimate, not less than £100,000. The total loss to the different companies directly or indirectly affected could not have been less than £5,000,000. The Commodore Vanderbilt, one of the most determined leaders of the fight, was now dead, and he had done that had been gone through the directors did not yet despair of ultimately achieving "peace and profit," the end (and consummation of their labours.

The Chairman concluded a long address by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. John Proctor moved as an amendment, "That the report be received but not adopted; and that in view of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs and the management of the revenue, a receiver be at once appointed, with all powers necessary to administrate the affairs of the Company."

Mr. J. Nelson seconded the amendment, which was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Robert Gillespie and Mr. William Newmarch having been re-elected Directors,

The Chairman said the meeting would be adjourned till the 18th of June, when the Directors hoped to be able to tell the shareholders the result of the negotiations with the Great Western railway of Canada.

DEATH OF A PEER.

Lord Sudeley's death is announced at his seat in Gloucestershire. He was only forty years of age, and a bachelor, succeeding the title devolve upon his elder brother, the Hon. Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury-Tracy, M. P. for Montgomery district, for which a vacancy occurs in the House of Commons by his succession to the peerage. The present peer is in his thirty-seventh year.

MUSEUMS ON SUNDAY.

A meeting of clergymen and others has been held in London, with the object of considering what action should be taken with reference to the question of the opening of museums, picture galleries, and such like places, on Sunday. An amendment moved to a resolution in favour of the opening of these institutions at least for the effect that it would be prejudicial to religion to adopt such a course, was carried.

WORDS OF SOBRIETY.

Mr. G. A. Sala writes to the *Illustrated London News*, from Constantinople:—"The bodies of some 8,000 Englishmen lie in the Sultan's graveyard. I fancy that the remembrance of their deaths might moderate the frenzy of the politicians who seem bent on hounding England on to a fresh war with Russia. Surely those politicians must be nearly young men, or they must have very short memories. "I remember the episodes of the Crimean war, as the events which had happened yesterday, for then, as now, I was earning my daily bread by literature and journalism, and the war brought me every day fresh materials for my pen. I was within an ace in 1856 of going to Sebastopol, but I went to Russia instead. Can you not recall, you who are middle-aged and whose memories are good, those two memorable years intween the fight at the Alma and the fall of the Malakoff? Do you remember the Ghost's Derby Day 1855? Do you remember when on the cliff at Brighton and the Marina at St. Leonard's, you could scarcely walk ten paces without meeting groups of ladies and children clad in deepest mourning for their fathers, husbands, brothers, sweethearts, slain in that wretched Cheronese, or who had sickened and died in the pestiferous wards of the Scutari Hospital? Are we to have those years of private agony and bereavement, of public blundering and mismanagement, over again? I suppose so; glory is a very fine thing. I am only a poor, a civilian, and I have no military glory; but I confess that my blood grows cold at the thought that we should be contributing perhaps to the misery and the 'abirtrament of the sword,' and 'war clearing the atmosphere,' and so forth. Lord Beaconsfield and I don't know what he or she is like; but I have met War face to face half a dozen times in as many countries. I have looked into the whites, or rather the crimsons, of his eyes, and I have gazed upon the Sisters who follow him wheresoever he goes. They are three Sisters, and their names are 'Rapine,' and 'Disease,' and 'Death.' This is, of course, a miserably craven and spiritless way of looking at the War. I cannot help it. I have seen only War's madness and wickedness, its foulness and squalor. To me it has represented nothing but robbery and prodigacy, but famine and slaughter; and I can but think that if the warlike politicians were to witness just half an hour of actual warfare as I have witnessed it in America, in Italy, in Mexico, in France, in Spain, their martial ardour would cool down a little, and they would not be quite so prompt to blow the bellicose trumpet."

THE SEA SERPENT NO. CAPTURED.

This is a wicked world. Mr. Wybrow Robertson, of the Westminster Aquarium, with a sharp eye to business, telegraphed to Oban, says the *Echo*, offering to purchase the prodigious sea serpent, and received this prompt and decisive reply:—"The whole thing is a shameful hoax, deserving no attention, except to punish the author."

THE CLAIMANT AND THE BIRMINGHAM M.P'S.

The friends of the Claimant have not met with a favourable reception from the three members for Birmingham. The secretary of a branch of the "Magna Charta" Association recently sent to each of them a summary of the evidence produced in favour of the Claimant, and asked them to assist in obtaining a relearing of the case. In reply Mr. John Bright wrote to Mr. Charles Wilkins:—"Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the paper which you have sent me on the Claimant. I thank you for the courtesy of your letter. I must, however, ask you to excuse me if I decline to enter into the question. I have so often expressed my settled opinion upon it that I have nothing further to say." In his reply to the application, Mr. Chamberlain said he had no doubt that those on whose behalf the letter was written "honestly believed that an innocent man had been unjustly treated, and under these circumstances they were right in seeking a revision of his sentence." Mr. Chamberlain proceeds:—"On the other hand, I claim equal credit for many conscientious opinion when I say that, having studied the reports of the case at the time, I have no doubt the Claimant is an imposter, and one of a very bad kind, since he did not scruple to slander innocent persons in order to promote his ends. But, even supposing that he was what he represents himself to be, I cannot see that I should still be at a loss to understand the sympathy which he has excited, for, by his own account, he must have been a bad son, a most determined liar, an ungrateful friend, and a seducer of women. Again, if your view is correct, it would necessarily follow that the judges who tried the case on two successive occasions, the jurymen, twenty-four in number, the counsel employed, and a whole cloud of witnesses, in every class of life, should all be dishonest, corrupt, or imbecile, which is an assumption so monstrous that the guilt of the Claimant appears to be a much more reasonable hypothesis. Under these circumstances, and as I do not believe there is the least doubt as to the justice of the verdict, I am unable to assist you in obtaining a relearing of the case." Mr. Mundella, the member for Birmingham, has taken no notice of the letter addressed to him.

WAR AND THE PRICE OF BREAD.

The *Standard* calls attention to the rise in the price of wheat. The war is not yet a week old, and already we are beginning to feel its disagreeable consequences in an unprecedented rise in the price of bread. The upward movement in London since the beginning of April is nearly thirty per cent, and in the United States it is still higher, being over thirty-three per cent. To put the matter in a still clearer light, we may say that, if the enhancement is maintained, it would add, even at the present rate, between two and three pence to the quartern loaf; and if there are solid grounds for the rise that has taken place, the ultimate addition to the price of bread will be still greater. The proportion stated above applies to grain and flour only, but every process of manufacture which the wheat goes through will give occasion for further augmentation. The miller who buys his corn dearer will have to make his profit on the whole amount he pays, and, therefore, will add to the price of his flour in a higher proportion than the increased cost to himself of his grain. The baker, in his turn, will do the same; and the result will thus be that the rise to the consumer will be considerably more than one-third of the present price. If this should prove to be the case, we shall probably remark how injuriously it will affect the comfort and well-being of the working classes, nor how seriously it will diminish their power of purchasing other articles. One-third added to the present outlay of a working family upon bread is greatly stint its means of dealing with the butcher and the grocer, and still more with the draper and the bootmaker; and in the present depression of trade would seriously stand in the way of the much wished for revival of business. There is another mode in which it may injuriously affect us. It may cause such a drain of gold to the continent from which we shall have to draw our supply of wheat as may seriously embarrass our money market. We may hope, however, that the present excitement in the corn market is largely artificial, and that the rise in prices is to a large extent speculative.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that the increased cost to consumers by the speculative rise in bread in that city, got up by a "ring" of bakers and flour dealers is about £1,600 a week.

TIPPERARY ELECTION.

The two candidates for County Tipperary who have a serious intention of going to the poll are Mr. Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and Alderman M'Swiney. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel is using his influence to induce the latter to retire in favour of Mr. Gray. Their politics are identical, John Sarsfield Casey, who has undergone five years' penal servitude for Fenianism, has issued an address to the electors of Tipperary, in which he says, under the name of "The Galloe Boy," certain letters which have led to legal proceedings being taken against the editor, Mr. Bridge, agent to Mr. Nathaniel Buckley.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

Many of the Presbyterian ministers in Scotland are fretting under what they consider the bondage of the Confession of Faith. The other day, on the occasion of the induction of the Rev. Mr. Davidson as minister of the Barony and Park United Presbyterian Church, Greenock, the new minister was asked the usual questions as to "continue to be a sound and faithful to the standards of the Church. He replied as follows:—"I accept the Confession of Faith in the sense in which it is accepted by the Presbytery and the Church, but not necessarily as a slave to every jot and title it contains."

THE TURKISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

A Berlinish correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* gives the following account of Ekrem Abdul Kerim Pasha, the Turkish sirdar, or commander in chief:—"Ekrem Pasha is a Turk of the old school, one of those who are seldom met with nowadays. He was born at Constantinople, then he adds, but rather has the straightforwardness and probity of his character to betray it. He spent his youth in Vienna, under the guidance of an Austrian officer, Herr von Haiab, and there learned, not only the rudiments of military science, but a knowledge of the German language and German manners, and took away with him the stamp of German solidity. In the course of time he has, indeed, lost his knowledge of German; but nevertheless he can still express himself in that language, and he is fond of reading the German newspapers. In him are to be found no trace of the levities of youthful character, no distinguish the Turks brought up in Paris and who speak French with more or less fluency. He must be somewhere about sixty years of age, for during the Crimean War it was he who commanded, for the second time, about Erzerroum and Kars. He was not fortunate in that command, for his hands were tied by the diplomatists and by the numerous means were refused him. This time he has nothing of the kind to fear. He is a man of His bronzed visage, framed in a white beard that goes all round it, bids defiance, not only to the storms of time, but to the numerous cares of his responsible position in an ever changing expression of calmness and silence. He is no Hotspur, no youthful Bonaparte burning with a desire to get at the throat of his enemies, falling upon them having worn him out and misled him by numberless marches and counternarches. He is rather the incarnation of the old waiting game, a Fabius Cunctator, who is able to keep even a Hannibal in check."

NEW LONDON DAILY PAPER.

The *Express*, which appeared on Tuesday, May 1st, will be edited by Mr. Blyth, formerly editor of the Morning Star, and one his principal colleagues will be Mr. J. F. Hitchman, lately sub-editor of the *Morning Courier*. The politics of the paper will, however, not be distinctively Conservative. It is understood that about £70,000 has been raised to start the paper.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST MR. BRADLAUGH.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, the Lord Chief Justice granted the application of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh for a writ of *certiorari* to remove the indictment against him and Mrs. Besant, for publishing an alleged obscene libel, from the Central Criminal Court to the Queen's Bench Division. The Lord Chief Justice, in announcing this decision, said their Lordships had not decided on the ground which was the subject matter of the indictment, and they thought it raised the question whether it was a scientific production for a legitimate purpose or whether it was what the indictment charged it to be, an obscene publication. Their Lordships thought that was a question to be tried by a jury and a special jury, and therefore the *certiorari* would be granted.

MONTMORENCY ELECTION.

A vacancy has been caused in the representation of the Montgomery district by the succession of the Hon. Charles Hanbury-Tracy to the peerage, in consequence of the death of Lord Sudeley. The Hon. Frederick Tracy will be the Liberal candidate, and Lord Castlereagh the Conservative.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

The various benefical organizations have been stirred to their watery depths by the news that the Prince of Wales has promised to take the chair at the annual festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum. They saw however the Prince's graciously consented and appeared. Among others the "Executive of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association" thought that if the Prince insisting that he shall not take the chair in the Victuallers' Asylum the forthcoming dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum and Schools in London on the 7th inst., and threatening that if the priests in his resolution, they will set a pack of "Sessions, Missions, other Church Societies, Associations for the Promotion of Social Reform, and Temperance Organizations" at him. The committee of the Bristol auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance, have passed a resolution regarding the patronage of the Licensed Victuallers by the Prince of Wales, as a national calamity, and expressing the hope that his Royal Highness will be advised not to place himself in a position "alike discreditable to himself, and to the Prince and to the interests of mankind."

The Scotsman remarks:—"This is but like the impudence of the Permissive Bill and Temperance Associations. Why should not the Prince of Wales lend his countenance to an important charity? Even were the Licensed Victuallers no better than they should be, surely it is no proof of advice to encourage them in any undoubtedly good thing they may be trying to do. Besides, the Prince of Wales is a public man, and it is not his duty to set himself, either in presence or in practice, above the law, as if he were a privileged being like a member of the Executive of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association. The Licensed Victuallers are a body of men recognized, privileged, and protected by the law in their calling, as long as they practise it lawfully. The Prince of Wales is the prospective representative of the law. Why should he be requested to insult in his person those whom he will probably require to protect in his office? The Executive of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association say it ought to do for Nonconformists and Dissenting is condemned by 'ministers of the Gospel of all denominations, eminent physicians, &c., &c. This is not true. In the first place. There are a great many ministers of the Gospel and eminent physicians who do nothing of the kind; and even if they did, there is no reason why the Prince of Wales should take his orders from the ministers of the Gospel, of however many denominations, or from physicians, however eminent they happen to talk nonsense, which they must have done to a considerable extent if they are correctly reported by the Executive of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association. The Executive affirms that these ministers of the Gospel have declared that the 'drink traffic is the source of most of the social disorder, pauperism, and misery in the country.' How often must these miserable and manichean fatalism be exposed? How long are bad or foolish people to be flattered into the disastrous belief that it is not they who are to blame for the consequence of their own folly, but that something outside of them, which nobody can force them to take either to excess at all, and which it powerless to harm them unless they deliberately choose to do what they know to be wrong? * * * * The notions as well as the manners of the Executive of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association suggest the reflection that while it may be true that when the wine is in the wit is out, the converse by no means holds that the wit is in when the wine is out."

The Glasgow *Herald* says:—"The Premissive Bilites and the Gothenburgian mingle their tears in the Pingrass Robes, and with the fragments of Good Templarism pledge each other at the fountain. All who belong to the Temperance cause, in the step-ladder of the Royal Family and a patron saint of the root of all evil. It is not quite clear whether it is deprecated most because it is an undue elevation of the publicans to be allied in the cause of temperance to a Prince, or because the Prince unduly demeans himself by dining amongst the publicans. The scoffer, indeed, professes to recognize in the indignation of the teetotallers something of the spirit of the old Adam in the manger. It is true that they have, not been very successful in obtaining the countenance and fellowship of the great ones of the earth. They have a considerable Baronet all to themselves, and he, we fear, is not much in the sunshine of a Bishop. Members of Parliament they have, and even Bailies have been known to unbend in the midst of their 'virtuous jollity.' But the Prince of Wales is the highest, the most illustrious, the most popular, the most influential of all the names of subscribers have been enrolled. Premises have been secured, and will be ready for occupation in July.

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The correspondent of the *Dorset Chronicle* hears from Crewkerne that for several days after the town clock has failed to keep time, A jackdaw selected the interior of the clock for its nest, which blocked up the cogwheels so as to stop the clock. Although the nest has been destroyed several times the jackdaw immediately rebuilds it. Efforts have been made to shoot the bird, but without success.

At a meeting of the Glasgow U. P. Presbytery last week it was agreed, on the motion of Dr. Logan Aikman, to transmit to the Synod a memorial to the effect that it is the sense of this Presbytery that the time has arrived for reducing the time worked per week by 54 hours. The men desire to begin at 6 o'clock of six, and to leave off at 4 on Saturdays at noon, or half an hour earlier than now. The men have been asked, assisted in the rate of wages, now 30s. per week, but the employers have not conceded the demand. The operations of the Scottish coal field masons, and Scotton miners are all on strike. The operative stonemasons of Hull, Aberdeen and Leith are on strike for 54s. per week in summer and 33s. in winter. A million of people in Scotland will be affected by one or two masters have, however, agreed to give the advance, and in those cases work is proceeding.

MR. FORSTER, M.P., ON CANADA.

At a banner held to raise funds for the Liberal Association, Mr. Forster, M.P., presided, and, in the course of a very exhaustive speech, said he witnessed with great pleasure the efforts of the Dominion in rescuing the orphan and destitute children of the Old Country. He was glad to see what prizes industrious, well-trained children may earn in Canada, though he must whether he accepted it or not, felt that he was over there a little while ago he came to the conviction that it was very unadvisable for persons of the poorer class of English life to come there, unless they were agricultural labourers or skilled mechanics, especially as at present Canada was then, and still is, but may soon cease to be, full for every other employment. In the cities and towns there is plenty of labourer, but they are exposed to very great temptation and have to pay as high rent for great hardships, and unless a boy has some one to look after him he is pretty sure to fall down and be lost. The struggle that goes on in Canada is a very hard one indeed. The prize is great. Success means independence, but there are most things in this world it has to be very heartily worked for, and the difficulties are great in arriving at this result.

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That the directors in London be requested to adopt measures whereby they can, either by agreement with the Great Western Canada, or by the appointment of a small committee of independent shareholders, to enquire and to obtain more regular, intimate, and direct knowledge of the real affairs affecting the management and working of the railway, and whereby the shareholders may be represented in the conference of the general manager with the staff of directors or others in all matters of importance relating to rates, employment of rolling stock, and other matters affecting the Great Western or other railway companies, whereby the interests of the shareholders, the stockholders more intimately and accurately be kept in view, and guaranteed, and whereby a probability of this squadron being speedily augmented by several corvettes at San Francisco.

THE IRISH SUNDAY CLOSING COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed on Professor Smyth's Irish Day Closing bill have determined to recommend to the House that the cities of Dublin and Cork be excluded from the bill. The claims made on behalf of Belfast and Tenterfield will be further considered. A minority of the committee will make a separate report, recommending the exemption of such other areas, objecting to the resolution come to by the majority not to take evidence as regards any but the four chief towns.

MR. GRANT'S PICTURES.

The sale of Mr. Albert Grant's pictures has concluded, and the second day was as remarkable as the first for the reduced prices fetched upon those that had previously been given for pictures by leading artists. Only a few of a great artist was sold at an enhanced price, and that was by W. Muller. The total amount realized by the sale is £20,000, and it is said to be about £50,000 less than the collection cost.

THE NEW BISHOP.

The *Times* understands that the Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorald, vicar of St. Paul, Covent and Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral, will succeed to the vacancy in the See of Rochester, caused by the translation of Bishop Claughton to the newly constituted Bishopric of St. Albans.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

A service of prayer for the success of the Russian army was held on April 29th at the Russian church in Kensington, and was attended by the Duchess of Edinburgh, who travelled from Windsor for that purpose.

DEATH OF MRS. BRAVO.

Mrs. Bravo, whose case was so notorious some time ago in connection with the mysterious death of her husband, died at Cannoe a few days since.

ITEMS.

The Lord Mayor of London has received £2,200 for the imprisoned Welsh miners and their rescuers.

A Belfast journal estimates that there are at present 70,000 spindles "idle" in the Irish linen trade district.

Mr. Bigger, M.P., has been formally received into the Roman Catholic Church at St. Matthew's, Belfast, by the Rev. Patrick Dorsey, and the rumours confirmed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The activity now noticeable in the Government dockyards and offices is nothing more, the *Standard* says, than an indication of England's intention to secure a state of preparedness for any contingency.

A "walking match" was commenced by a Mr. Richards, of Chesterton, who under took to walk a thousand miles in a thousand hours, but he has been stopped by the parish authorities applying to the county magistrates.

The Emperor of Russia, within the last three months, said to one of his Ministers: "My navy is very much like the army of Napoleon III. at the commencement of the German war—very large on paper, but very little in reality."

Conservatism in Edinburgh is looking up. It has been resolved to found a Scottish Conservative Club, and already the number of names of subscribers have been enrolled. Premises have been secured, and will be ready for occupation in July.

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THE FIRE RECORD.

The Great Fire in St. Stephen, N. B.—Ten Houses Destroyed—Loss $250,000.

SAINT STEPHEN, May 14.—A fire broke out at half-past two o'clock to-day in Gannon's stable in the rear of his store on Water street. The wind was blowing heavily from the north-east, and the fire spread quickly and caught Marks' building, going from there down to the Watson House corner up King street and down Water street. About seventy buildings were destroyed and about forty-seven families burned out. Besides the Watson House Hotel, Brown's boarding house and Tool's are gone. We cannot estimate the loss at present. Three steam engines and two hand engines were quickly at work. Scarcely any thing was saved from the stores on Water street as the goods were burned after removal from the buildings. Three men from Calais, Cerry, Buckley and Jackson, were hurt by the falling of a chimney, the two latter badly. The chief losers are nearly as follows:—

Water street, Ross Rose,' building, occupied by themselves as jewellers, and Baste confectioners; below by G. W. Ganong, the dwelling above G. W. Waterbury's occupied by Mrs. Chandler; the house next below; the St. Croix Courier; Mr. M. Marks's building, Mr. Marks, clothing, confectionery, and Gregory Bros.' grocery below; the hall above Marks' building; J. F. Bixby's grocery; Mrs. Ryan's millinery; J. Cummins and W. P. Westcott, meat market; Mrs. Kelly's dwelling; Mrs. R. Watson's brick block; G. S. Wall's bookstore, Crook & Maxwell's restaurant room; Smith & Hanson's grocery; Mrs. Hanson's house; the railway offices and the telegraph offices; C. Eaton's and J. M. Bigelow's grocery; Alex. McCulloch's; Brook's tinshop; N. Carter's meat shop; F. H. Todd's large building, Todd's grocery, large quantity of molasses; Chapman's two large brick buildings; Huntley & Baker's candy manufactory; J. E. Barnard's grocery; W. B. Westmore's wholesale grocery; his Connell room, and nail-loft above, and two uncoupled buildings; Lovejoy & Sons' ironclad mills; Burns' large building, Kelly's; Mrs. Kelly's house; R. Campbell's liquor stores; F. M. Murray's grocery; Masonic Hall, Temperance and Reform Club; Knights of Pythias' hall; Young Brothers' furniture shop; Dr. Lindsay's; J. McWhirty's blacksmith shop; three buildings owned by M. Mrachie, with one or two family in each; the Porter House, with several families; McWhirty's two houses with known and two other families; J. Vaniden's three houses; Lyons' dwelling; W. Groom's dwelling and an uncoupled shop; James Murchie & Sons' office; Mrs. L. Spillane's dwelling and three tenement houses; F. Daniel's dwelling and several tenement houses; R. Owen's dwelling; Wm. Evan's dwelling.

Water Street—R. Kelly's dwelling; H. Aymen's grocery; W. T. Rose's office; L. Carter's grocery; Fortunat furniture store; J. Johnson's uncoupled dwelling; Mrs. Quinn's dwelling; O. Kane's stable in the rear; the Royal Hotel; Mrs. Brown and D. Cleland's stores; Ganong Bros.' bakery, and R. Shank's dwelling.

Back Street—Mrs. Kelly's, the corner are burned with quantities of lumber. One small house in the rear of Mrs. Kelly's and heavy showers are helping to dampen the fire. A large number of special constables are on the ground. Distinguished firemen have been the work of an incendiary.

Other telegrams say that, including the stores, tenements, wharves, stables, and out premises, at least 150 buildings have been burned, and the loss will be in favour of the portion of the town is in ashes. The Public Buildings, the Custom House, Bank of Montreal, St. Stephen Bank, and railway depot are all gone. The following are the principal losers: Ross Rose, railway wharf, Grimmer's, Fraser's, Hill & Todd's, Chipman's, Murchie's, Smart's, Spurgeon's, Bailey and McAdam's; Lovejoy & Smith's grist mill and several small shops on Water street. Many families are left in houses, fifteen in number, was destroyed. The insurance losses are very heavy. The city is at present in a great state of excitement. The Royal Canadian, National, Stadacona, Carleton, British American, Canada Bank and Mercantile, and Queen offices, had much at stake. No very definite amount can be stated.

THE INSURANCE IN DETAIL.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 15.—The St. John insurance agents will at 10 o'clock St. Stephen's time this morning. The following are the losses sustained in the fire by Canadian companies:

The Stadacona has cover $11,000 insurance in the burnt district, including $1,500 on Ross's building, $1,000 on G. Chipman's, $700 on G. W. Waterbury's building, $5,000 on F. Todd & Sons' stock, $1,000 on P. Breen's hotel, $1,000 on E. P. Barnard's store, $1,000 on G. S. Wall's stock, $1,000 on Gregory's stock. Then comes the Queen with $1,000 on Ross's building; the Phoenix, $1,000 on Ross's building; the Royal, $1,000 on Ross's building; the Canada Mercantile, $1,000 on Ross's building; the Royal Canadian, $1,000 on Ross's building; the Queen,