RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENT ASKED TO PASS A BILL HOLDING THE SECESSIONITES IN CHECK —THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S PLEA.

[FROM A ROMAN CATHOLIC CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 21.—The bishops of the established Church has long been blamed for the apathy with which they seemed to regard not only the parodies of Roman Catholic rites introduced by the ritualists into the churches under their charge, but the wholly Roman Catholic doctrines which these gentlemen teach and of which their ceremonies are only the outer symbol. But these lords spiritual have now resolved to vindicate their Protestantism and to put an end to those "Romish mummeries." They do not deny that present constitution of their Church was the result of an illogical attempt to reconcile two irreconcilable principles, but they insist that at the bottom there was the principle that the Church must be subservient to the State, and therefore they now come to the State, and ask it to give them the power to do by force what they cannot accomplish by persuasion. Your ritualist clergyman in England, you must understand, is a very curious person. In theory, he regards his bishop as his Father in God, and as the superior whom he is bound to obey; but in practice, he is much less respectful to his bishop, and to the whole Episcopal bench, than Mr. Beecher and his flock were to that extraordinary council of whose doings I have just been reading. He declares that the vital principle of his faith is submission to "authority," but when his lawful superior commands him to do anything which he does not like, he not only flatly refuses to obey, but abuses his superior for venturing to command. To-day all over England, clergymen of the established church every day of their lives perform acts which their bishops have forbidden, and which the courts have pronounced illegal; and every day they grow bolder in their deeds and words. It is no doubt true that they have with them a very large class of the people. Many of these clergymen—they call themselves "priests," by the way and some of them have taken vows of celibacy and live in communities like monks—are most exemplary men; many of them are admirable preachers; nearly all of them are unwearied in good works. But they will not obey their bishops—they laugh their bishops to scorn. They will not obey the law of the land—they say that the civil power has no right to prescribe how they shall worship God. If one replies that as long as they should obey the dictum of the State, they answer that the State is a robber, and that it only gives them a miserable pittance out of the ample revenues which it has stolen from the Church. They add, "By what rule or right can it be said that a branch of the Church shall be made subservient to a Parliament in which sit Jews Infidels, Nonconformists?" If one urges that they should at least remember their ordination oaths by which they swore obedience to their bishops, they reply that they only promised canonical obedience, and that they are bound to obey only when they believe that the command is just.

Well, as I have said, the bishops, with the two archbishops at their head have resolved to stand this state of things no longer; and they have asked Parliament to give them authority to crush the ritualists. Not all of the bishops are in favor of this demand, but two or three of them are. They do not ask that ritualist practices and teaching be declared to be unlawful—the existing laws declare that. But they say that the method of proceeding against the offender under these is so slow, costly, and cumbersome that the culprit may for a long time defy the bishops and the courts, and they ask that a new law may be passed whereby the bishop of each diocese may exercise summary control over his clergymen. The Archbishop of Canterbury presented to the House of Lords last night a bill which he had drawn up for this purpose, and in a remarkable speech he asked for its passage. He begged the Roman Catholic Lords not to be offended at a bill which was designed to suppress practices which they look upon as sacred —it would not interfere with them or their Church; would only prevent the parody of Roman Catholic rites in Protestant churches. And then he gave a long account of what the ritualist practices were. They imitated the Roman Catholics in everything; they were even now building confessionals in their churches. They used incense and lights they worshipped the elements in the eucharis after consecration, they used holy water, they used blessed palms and candles, they prayed to the blessed Virgin, the apostles, and the saints for their intercession, they prayed for the repose of the souls of the dead. What the bill provides is that in every diocese the bishop and three assessors shall form a court of summary jurisdiction. To this court "any parisioner" who does not like what goes on in his church may carry his complaint. If the practice complained of be illegal the court will issue a monition forbidding it The monition will take instant effect, and there will be no more appeal except to the Archbishop. Now, as there is certain to be at least one zealous Protestant in every parish, as all the bishops except two or three are zealous Protestants, and as both of the archbishops are especially Protestants, one may imagine what short work would be made of the ritualists if this law comes into force. The bishop of Lincoln, who is one of the bishops who is not a zealous Protestant warned the House of Lords that if they passed the bill it would create a revolution and schism. I think he is quite correct in that opinion. The Archbishop of York made the characteristic remark that he thought "it was the greatest good that there is such a variety of opinions in the Church of England," but that nevertheless the time had come to draw the line and "to determine who and what the Church of England is." It is rather difficult to reconcile prayer of the founder of the Church that his disciples might be one with this delight of the Archbishop of York over the fact that in his branch of the Church there is "a variety of opinions;" but it is still more difficult to see why he now wishes to abolish that variety. It is tolerably evident when the line is drawn it will cut the Establishment in two halves, and that after the disintegration of both factions will probably be a speedy process.

The action for damages brought against the Great Western Railway by the executors of the late John McArthur, who was killed on the Port Stanley branch in July last, while getting off the train at White's station, was brought on at the Assizes and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff with $3,000 damages.

MANUFACTURES OF BROCKVILLE.

BROCKVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

COSSITT & BROTHERS.

The firm of Cossitt & Brother carrying on the above named extensive works, is one comparatively new to Brockville. The men are not new to the country, however, as they conducted a large business at Smith's Falls, of a similar description, for a period of 14 years.—Having had sufficient inducements held out to them to transfer their business to this town, they at once began—in May, 1872—the erection of the present commodious buildings, and completed and got them into running order in the short space of ten months. This was pretty sharp work, and good proof of the go-ahead character of the men who compose the firm. The main building, substantially built of brick, is 260 x 50 feet, and has three floors, all alive with the separate portions of their machines, &c, and turning out an immense quantity of work of the best description and finish, of its various kinds. Besides these three floors, which are in a ceaseless state of activity, there is a large basement in the main building used for storing. In the rear is the Foundry, 50 x 80 ft. Also a capacious moulding shop. In addition to these, a warehouse has been erected, 26 ft. from the main building, 30 x 150 ft., and also having a three-floor capacity. All the buildings except this latter are built of brick.—Their leading articles of manufacture are Mowing, Reaping, and 8 to 10 horse power Threshing Machines; circular cross-cut Sawing Machines, for two or more horses; the celebrated "Ithaca Steel-tooth Horse Rake, with new attachment for dumping; Shingle Machines; the famous Buckeye Mower and Reaper first made in 1868, and which they were the first to introduce into Canada. They have purchased the right for the Dominion of the manufacture of the Ithaca Rake, which has been still further improved up to a very recent date. This rake is a special affair with the firm, a very handsome model of which can bee seen at their office. It has given general satisfaction and increased yearly in demand since its first introduction to the farming community five years ago, and is said to be the most profitable article of the kind ever invented, as a saving both of funds and labor to the farmer; the correctness with which it does its work greatly lessening the labor and expense of harvesting. The teeth are made of spring-steel, oil-tempered, and is worked by a lever, leaving both hands free for driving. It has this peculiar quality in its construction that each one of the twenty teeth of which it is composed is altogether independent of the others; and the Rake having a moveable head, can accommodate itself to any surface, rough, smooth or stony. The teeth therefore are always ready for any kind of raking; and it is warranted to pay for itself in raking thirty acres of stubble. With the improvements made to it now and then the rake is being put to new uses every year, and its entire working is extremely simple. A proof of what was thought of this Rake in Europe is that at the Grand World's Fair at Vienna last year, it was awarded the Medal of Merit, after having been put to a thorough test. The firm turns out about a thousand of this particular rake per annum; besides a thousand mowers and reapers, a year, in addition to wood sawing machines, shingle machines, circular sawing machines, grist and saw mill castings, &c. They employ about 130 men on an average, use up about 400 tons of pig iron, and 290 tons of bar iron in a year, and about 50 tons of spring and cast steel. The raw material—iron and wood—used is entirely Canadian, and some thirty tons of malleable iron a year is imported and used up in their manufactures; besides an average of 200,000 feet of Canadian woods—iron-wood, maple, ash and pine. The amount invested by this establishment in buildings and machinery is set down at $100,000. The machines at work are those for planing wood and iron, shearing and punching machines, and a variety of others, They have in use a very complete hoisting elevator, of a capacity of five tons, built from their own designs at a cost of $2000. Altogether the establishment would be a credit to any city, and no trifling addition to its wealth, and it speaks well for Brockville in that it has secured to itself the good will of this long established and persevering firm.

☞See advertisement.

Few of our young farmers, who leave this happy country with the object of improving their lot and settling down in the Western States are satisfied with the result. As a rule their experience is a bitter one, and they either come back to Ontario or long for means to bring them home again. We receive numerous letters telling us of this fact, and one received recently concluded with these impressive words:—"I wish I could sell out; money is mighty hard to get in the west. Emigration to this section (Missouri) is a *grand humbug.*" We sincerely trust that should the emigration fever seize upon any of our farmers this spring they will well consider the step before taking it, and remember that the Canadian Government offers advantages to the young farmer in the great North west equal to any to be obtained across the border. —*London Advertiser.*

Bishop Lewis preached an eloquent discourse in his chapel, in the course of which he referred to the decease of the late lamented Archdeacon of this Diocese, after referring to death, its surroundings, and the anticipations its approach produce on the mind, he gave a short biographical sketch of the late Archdeacon, in which he stated that he had been a faithful and devoted missionary in the cause of Christ for forty-five years, and a confidential and esteemed friend of his own for twenty-five years. He characterized the deceased gentleman as being a wonderfully earnest worker, a zealous Christian minister whom it would be difficult to replace, and paid a tribute to the charitable spirit which was displayed through his whole career.

CENTREVILLE, May 11.—Yesterday the congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of Camden presented their pastor, the Rev. Father Twooney, with an address, together with a purse of nearly four hundred dollars, on the eve of his departure for Rome. In his reply he gave his parishioners great praise for the kind treatment and success he has had since he has been their priest

GODERICH, May 11.—The steamer Manitoba, Capt. Symes, called here yesterday morning on her way from Sarnia to Fort William and Duluth. She was heavily laden, having on board a large quantity of freight destined for Lake Superior, and also a large number of passengers *en route* for Manitoba.

THE RUSSIAN SENSATION.

It is not often that such a startling piece of intelligence, as the arrest of the Czar's brother, comes to us over the wires. Certain it is we should not be easily shocked now-a-days, or thrilled by sensational news, for we live in an age of wonders of every description, and, when the genuine marvel is not at hand, are familiarised with the fictitious article, thanks to the ingenious and irrepressible army of foreign correspondents at work in every capital but the one they claim to represent. This report from St. Petersburg, however, may be well founded, since it has been repeated in successive despatches. The time chosen for such an astounding exercise of police authority renders it the more remarkable. The Emperor is just reaching England, a visit to that Royal Family, with which he has just became so closely connected, and to the nation in whose society his daughter is henceforth to play, no doubt a prominent part. If the Grand Duke was engaged in any treasonable enterprise, and it is difficult to conceive of such a course of folly, he no doubt deemed the present a good opportunity of carrying it out, the Sovereign seldom goes so far from his capital, and there may exist, in some influential quarters, anything but a friendly feeling towards England, or a possible alliance between her and Russia. No doubt the Crimean war is not forgotten at St. Petersburg, while jealousy of Britain particularly in regard to her eastern Empire, continues a powerful passion with that section of the Russian ruling class which cherishes the policy of Peter the Great, and believes in the practicability, no less than in the patriotic character of his well known aims. We often notice indications of variance and ill-feeling between the two great parties in Russia, known as the Old and the New—the former adhering to ancient institutions and prejudices, even, and the latter striving after reforms similar to those long adopted in the leading nations of Europe. The present Emperor in his emancipation of the slaves encouragement of railways, and other productive works, as well as in his efforts to extend the trade of the Empire through Asia and South eastern Europe, has identified himself with this party, though at the cost of not a small body of his subjects It has long been alleged that for the above and other reasons, the Royal family has been a happy one in the score of ninety; and in Russia, family divisisions of this kind have sometimes taken a more serious turn than in countries supposed to be more civilized. It is hard to think of the Grand Duke's arrest for any offence short of treason to the head of his family, an offence which could not be lightly regarded in countries enjoying a liberal constitutional system. We shall probably learn the particulars of the scandal shortly, and the peculiar circumstances under which it presents itself, will immensely heighten the interest with which they will be looked for. This trouble is calculated to seriously mar the pleasure of the Emperor's visit to England, to evoke from its loyal and hospitable people a more enthusiastic welcome than would otherwise have been accorded. The drama in St. Petersburg however, with its attendant sensation and excitement, will produce reflection in the minds of those accustomed to associate with the thought of the Emperor of Russia, the idea of almost superhuman strength and security, while recalling to the historian, scenes of the last century, of the time of Paul and Catherine, with their dark plots and mysterious tragedies. —*Times.*

PAKENHAM COUNCIL.

Pakenham, April 28, 1874.—The Council met as a Court of Revision. Present, the Reeve and councillors Lowe and McKibbon.

After some time spent in examining the assessment roll, the Court adjourned for an hour.

Court resumed; present, the Reeve and councillors Lowe, McKibbon, O'Neil and Green There being no appeals against the assessment, Mr. O'Neil moved, seconded by Mr. Green, That the assessment roll be now passed as finally revised. Carried.

The council then met for distribution of statute labor and general business.

The minutes of the last session were read and sustained.

Petition of H. L. Slack, Esq., County Inspector of schools, requesting the grant of a sum of money to procure prizes for a competitive examination in this Township was read.

Petition of William Sadler and others, praying the council to have Nicholas O'Neil appointed as inspector of Pork in this Township was read.

Petition of Charles Dunlop and others, respecting a water course on the 11th concession line was read.

Petition of John Lindsay and others requesting the council to grant a sum of money to assist in opening the 12th concession line opposite the 25 and 26 lots was read.

Mr Green gave notice that he would at the present session of council introduce a by-law apportioning the statute labour of the township for the present year.

On motion of Messrs. Green and Lowe the by-law was read a second and then a third time short and was passed, the 23rd rule of council having been suspended for that purpose.

Mr. Lowe moved, seconded by Mr. Green, and ordered, the Clerk do grant an order on the Treasurer for the sum of $75 in favour of Robert Dickson Esq., being his salary as assessor. Carried.

Mr. Lowe moved seconded by Mr. O'Neil, and ordered the sum of $3 be paid to Thomas Ellis to reimburse him in expenses in going to Perth with the county rate, and that the Clerk do grant an order on the Treasurer for the same. Carried.

Mr. Lowe moved seconded by Mr. McKibbon, That the name of John Dickson be substitued for that of Thomas Ellis, Jr., in the list of Overseers of Highways. Carried.

The council then adjourned until Saturday, June next, at ten oclock, a. m.

JAMES CONNERY, Township Clerk.

Kemptville, Ont., May 13.—Owing to the prevalence of scarletfever and measels among the children, the public schools of this place were closed for a short time.

Pembroke, May 13.—A fire was discovered about two o'clock this morning in a bakery belonging to Mr. George Sayers of this place, and before help could get to the spot almost everything was destroyed. The loss is estimatrd at $1,800, partly covered by insurance.

An account comes from Guatemala, of an outrage perpetrated upon the person of Mr. Magee, the British Consul, who was sentenced to receive 400 lashes, 200 of which were actually inflicted. Gonsales, who ordered the infliction of the punishment, was shot in trying to escape.

EMIGRANTS TO CANADA.

(*From the Dublin Weekly Freeman's Journal.*)

TO THE EDITOR—SIR,—In your issue of the 8th of May of last year you kindly allowed me to publish a letter from the Rev. Mr. Stafford, P. P., of Lindsay, addressed to me on the advantages of Canada, and that section of it particularly for the future home of our emigrating classes, and which naturally attracted their attention and gained for it many choice good settlers; whose friends and neighbours here will be much interested in hearing of their welfare and success; and I know of no vehicle of communication so sure and convenient by which to reach them as your columns, which will be my apology for again troubling you to grant me a similar favour for the information of your readers who are interested in this matter, and much oblige,

H. J. LARKIN, Emigrant Agent for the Dominion Government of Canada, to Ireland.

Lindsay, Victoria County, Ont., Canada, 26th March, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. LARKIN,—I wish to remind you that we are again preparing for spring work here, and now comes the anxious inquiry for more help, and we naturally turn to the prolific soil of old Ireland for fresh recruits. We were well pleased with those you sent us last year and could have provided well for ten times their number. They are all doing well, and are perfectly contented with their condition here. I wish you could get a few lines in some of your Liberal Irish newspapers, informing their friends of their success and welfare in order that many more may be induced to follow this season, and to assure them of a hearty, warm welcome. I may mention that Mr. R. is teaching our separate school at $450 for eleven months to begin, which is much better than he could do in Ireland for years to come. We want any number of girls to do house work; the more you can send the better, even from the country parts of Ireland, and don't fear to over-stock us. I myself can place well forty or fifty in Lindsay, at good wages, and with good families, and at least as many farm labourers and mechanics. I can procure good comfortable homes for any number of little girls from eight to twelve and fourteen years of age, where they will be treated by our people as their own children, sent to school, well provided for in all respects, and get a good start in life. There are a few good farms for sale in this neighbourhood, two quite near the town, and others from one to six miles, price from thirty-five to sixty dollars per acre, on long terms of payment. Not better land in all America. This was a most prosperous year for farmers here, the best in the memory of man. One farmer, James Gillogly, with 150 acres, and two sons to help him, who were all good workers, and don't idle their time and spend their earnings in the drinking shops, told me he had saved seventeen hundred and thirty-seven dollars on his farm last year. The fields under barley netted forty dollars per acre, and same amount for wheat, of which were great crops, and the prices were high also. Barley $1.20 to $1.40 per bushel. Hay $18 to $20 per ton weight of 20 cwt. Straw, $16 per ton. Oats, 50 to 60 cents per bushel, and everything else in this proportion. Now, you must tell the people in Ireland, that this is only one instance out of hundreds, and a general thing throughout all Canada. This amount is not to be reduced by landlord's rent and high taxes, but is all to be carried to the credit side of the account. I want a good middle-aged man to take care of a horse or two, do the house and gardening work, and all around the church, &c., such as a sober, honest, industrious pensioner, or boy of eighteen or twenty years of age. How is it we rarely see any good country girls amongst the immigrants who reach us? Make an effort for those good honest virtuous, industrious, girls. I am sure they can better their condition much here, but send us from all parts boys and girls who are industrious and ambitious they are sure to do well. Remember to tell them all that the cold water system is in full vogue here. One of your emigrants broke his pledge last year, and we started him off for Peterboro' (lest one infected sheep might poison the whole flock). Hoping you will have a good years emigration; and that we here may get our share of them (and never were they more wanted), with best regards and esteem. &c.,

(Signed)

M. STAFFORD, P. P., Lindsay, County Victoria, Ont., Canada.

To H. J. Larkin, Esq., Emigrant Agent, for the Dominion Government of Canada, to Ireland, 13 Eden-quay, Dublin.

Kingston, May 11.

The body of a man named John Marshall, who formerly kept a saloon here, was found in Cataraqui Creek yesterday afternoon. Deceased had failed in business here and gave way to despondency, and is supposed to have committed suicide while in this state. A coronor's jury having been empannelled, returned a verdict of found drowned.

A Chicago despatch says the Yellowstone expedition is returning. The force was harassed continually by Indians, and four pitched battles are reported, in which it is said one hundred Indians were killed. The members of the expedition say there are rich mines in Big-horn Mountains, but on account of the Indians, prospecting is out of the question.

GANANOQUE, May 11.—This morning the body of an unknown woman was found on the shore of Squaw Island, three miles below here. An inquest was held here this afternoon by Dr. Atkinson. The jury returned the following verdict: —"Found dead; supposed to have been drowned." From appearances, the body must have been in the water for months. She is of medium size, has two upper front teeth out, dark dress and waterproof, plain gold ring on left hand; supposed to be about 40 years of age.

No intelligent man doubts that Stanley met Livingstone at Ujiji, and it was therefore unnecessary for the former to endeavor to induce Dr. Livingstone's servant, now in London, to recognize him. In order to stimulate that colored person's memory, Stanley asked him if he remembered who once stole something in Zanzibar. Of course the man remembered any quantity of men who stole all sorts of things in Zanzibar. Next we shall hear that Stanley has asked some Albany man if he ever knew of a legislator who was dishonest.

Mr. Vanderbilt has given $100,000 more to the Vanderbilt University at Nashville. We have not learned that he has done anything for the families of the poor men who have been murdered on his railroad, nor that he consulted the people of Westchester as to the disposition he should make of the money he squeezed out of their pockets.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR,—At a special meeting of L. O. L. No. [illegible] held in their Lodge Room, [illegible] Village, Fitzroy, on Friday evening, the 1st inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. Moved by Bro. John Lowry, seconded by Bro. Thos. Wilson and resolved—that we desire to record our approbation of the stand taken by G. W. Monck, Esq., M. P. P. for the County of Carleton, in defence of the Bill for the Incorporation of the Orange Society, in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

2nd. Moved by Bro. David Wilson, seconded by Bro. Hugh Moore, and resolved, that we as loyal Orangemen and loving subjects of our Most Gracious Queen, do hereby express our disapprobation of the action of the Government Officials at Ottawa, on whose heads rests the responsibility in allowing Louis Riel, member for the constituency of Provencher, Manitoba, a murderer and a renegade to desecrate our legislative halls so much as to be allowed the privilege of signing his name and taking the oath.

And be it also resolved—That we with one accord repudiate the unwarrantable action of Sir John McDonald, a member of the loyal Orange Institution, and the Minister of Justice, in not using more strenuous efforts to bring the murderer of Bro. Thomas Scott to justice, instead of furnishing him with $1,000 of public money to aid him in his escape from the rewards of his great crime; thereby prostituting their public position and the public money to aid him in his flight, in defiance of the law, and to the disgrace of the Orange Institution, whose solemn obligation they have thus trampled under foot.

3rd. Moved by Bro. J. A. Owens, seconded by Bro. James Armstrong, and resolved—That copies of these resolutions be furnished the Toronto *Patriot*, Carleton Place *Herald*, and the *Free Press* and *Citizen* of Ottawa for publication in their weekly issue.

R. J. JOHNSTON, Sec'y of L. O. L. No. 476.

Marathon, May 7th, 1874.

A writer in *The London Field* relates his experience in reclaiming wet pastures. He has found shallow draining the most advantageous, and that the title may be safely laid either nearer the surface or further apart than in draining arable land. Having tried lime and barn-yard manure as top dressings after drainage, he was led to substitute bone-dust and found it much more beneficial than either or both of the formor. On a thin, light soil 1,000 pounds of bones produced a fine, rich, thick herbage, in place of the coarse grasses and sedges that grew previous to the draining. On heavier clays the quantity of bones was increased with good effect. An outlay of $20 per acre in bones he found was returned in a very short period, while the benefit was still apparent after the expiration of 20 years.

By a recent act of the English Parliament, which goes into operation in 1875, what are called "agricultural children" are very tenderly cared for! These poor waifs, it seems, after the date named, can no longer be employed in field work until they are eight years old, "except by their parents," nor, if over eight and under ten, without a certificate that they have attended school 250 times. The latter class are excluded from the protection of the act in case of hay, corn, or hop harvest, or if there is no school within a distance of two miles. Certainly it is a matter for congratulation that we have no "agricultural children" that need such legislation, and one for pity that tender infants should actually exist under conditions which make such laws necessary.

MORE IRON DISCOVERIES IN BATHURST.—An extensive deposit of hematite iron ore has been discovered on the banks of Bolton's Creek, Bathurst by Mr. Geo. Mitchell, of Perth, who in prospecting for minerals came across this treasure, hidden up to this from the prying eyes of mankind. The deposit is apparently inexhaustible, and the ore contains a very large percentage of pure iron. Mr. Mitchell, having at once opened up successful negociations for the lease of the property, has now several men employed in getting out ore, which will be shipped to the American market.—*Courier.*

The *Diario de Manila* tells of a terrible disaster which occurred on the 28th of January in the town of Laoag (Liocos Norte), Philippine Islands. Two children left to themselves set a house on fire. The conflagration extended so rapidly that, in the course of four hours, half of the houses in the town—nearly 2,000—were destroyed. Not a fruit tree remained; thousands of weaving frames were destroyed, and multitudes of cattle perished. What is still worse, fifteen persons, including six children, were burned to death.

A Washington despatch says the negotiations respecting a new Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States are likely to terminate successfully. A rough outline of the bill has been already drafted.

St. Paul, Minn., May 13.—Reports from Bismarck state that on Wednesday last a battle took place between the Sioux and Wonsventres at Knife River, lasting half a day. One party retreated, hotly pursued by the other. Christopher Reaver, owner of a wood yard, was murdered by Sioux Indians last Monday, and four or five Arickanees in the same vicinity were killed. Preparations are being made to follow the Indians.

Halifax, N. S., May 13.

Henry G. Pineo, M.P.P., for Cumberland County, died, at Pugwash yesterday afternoon.

The farmers in the country round here are suffering much for want of rain, which causes a scarcity of pasturage. Cattle are dying for want of food, and many farmers have used their seed oats and potatoes to save the life of their cattle. Hay commands $40 per ton, and oats 70 cents per bushel.

Bowmanville, Ont, May 13.—The sad news was learned here to-day by telegraph that Mr. Thomas McCulloch Fairburn, M.P.P., for West Peterboro, died this morning at Jacksonville, Florida. Deceased was a native of this town and brother of the present Postmaster at this place. For the past nine months he has been striving against that insidious disease consumption, and at the time of his death was at Rinsonville, whither he went shortly after the opening of the last session of the Ontario Parliament, with the hope of receiving renewed strength in the sunny South. His body will leave Savannah on Saturday first for Peterboro, where the interment will take place. For 3 years Mr. Fairburn represented West Peterboro in the Ontario Legislature; for several years he enjoyed a large practice as a lawyer in that town, and was widely known and respected. He was 34 years of age, and leaves a widow and four children to mourn their sad bereavement.

SUITS AGAINST THE G. W. RAILWAY.

London, Ont., May [illegible]—At the Assizes to day an action [illegible] W. Dunn, of Lobo, [illegible] to recover damages from [illegible] Railway Company for the [illegible] daughter Harriet, who was burned in the ill fated passenger car on the 28th of February last. The deceased was 17 years of age, and damages were claimed for the loss of her services in the sum of $1,000. Mr. Beecher, for the defendants showed that no present loss had been proven, and no claim could be set up for prospective loss. Verdict for the defendants.

Hugh Munroe, of London, also brought an action against the G. W. R. for damages for severe injuries sustained by him at the same accident, and which laid him up for a long time, asking for $10,000. The Company admitted that the accident occurred through the negligence of their employees as alleged in the declaration, demurred to the amount paying 850 into Court as compensation to the plaintiff. The plaintiff was engaged as a dry goods clerk in Brantford at a salary of $600 per annum. The injuries complained of were in the leg and spine which it was claimed would harm him for life. Verdict for plaintiff and $1,250 damages.

The Herald,

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THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The summary of the resolutions to be proposed by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie providing for the construction of the Pacific Railway, which we printed last week, contain a fair statement of the manner in which the Government propose to carry out that important enterprise. We congratulate Mr. Mackenzie upon having boldly dealt with the whole scheme. If these resolutions are introduced in good faith, and it is intended honestly to carry them out, and we have no reason to doubt that this is the case, then the Premier is entitled to the credit of having abandoned the crude scheme foreshadowed by him in his address to the electors of Lambton, and which utterly failed to obtain any sympathy or support. These resolutions in their general intent, relieve us from the charge of bad faith, because they provide for the construction of the entire railway across the continent. And although it will probably not be possible to complete the railway within the time fixed in the British Columbia Act, the earnest prosecution, without delay, of the work of construction, will at least satisfy the intention of that Act, and thus relieve the Dominion from the charge of bad faith to which there seemed too much reason to fear it was about to subject itself.

We shall not say much about the general description of the Pacific Railway. It is understood, of course, that it is to extend from Lake Nipissing to the Pacific, and what is of more interest, is to describe the alternate methods by one of which it is proposed to carry out the design. One of these is to make it a public work, built in the same manner as the Intercolonial; but that we judge to be the last resort, if the other, and what the authors of the plan regard as the preferable method, shall fail. Mr. Mackenzie appears to contemplate the construction and working for a limited time of the Railway by corporations of capitalists; and with that view he divides the whole length into four sections, which may be again subdivided as may be judged desirable, in order that the contractors may tender for building such sections as they may choose to undertake. They are to build and work these portions of road in the ordinary way in which railways are built and worked, only with certain inducements in addition to the ordinary inducement of profit on the carriage of passengers and freight. These additional inducements are: first, a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile; second, a guarantee of four per cent. interest for twenty-five years for such sums per mile as may be agreed upon by contract; and the third, a sum of $10,000 per mile. In case this method is adopted, however, the Government will not place a minimum price on the lands as was done under the old scheme; but will sell them themselves to the extent of two-thirds of the quantity, and will hand the amount received therefor over to the contractors, the remaining one-third will be at the disposal of the contractors to deal with in their own fashion. The road when thus constructed, if it shall thus be constructed, may be purchased at any time by the Government at a price which is to be calculated at the rate of ten per cent over the actual cost; less the subsidies received by the Company in money or land. On the other hand, if it be found necessary to construct the road as a public work, the contracts are to be let out in the sections, or sub-sections as above.

THE SESSION.—The fine weather makes members of Parliament think of home, and already we hear of several gentlemen who are abandoning the legislative capital. This is much more easily done during the present session than it has been during many which have preceded it. The majority for the Ministry is so great that on the one hand its friends do not feel an absolute necessity to remain from the apprehension of danger, and on the other its opponents are so few that it is an *hors d'œuvre* to stay in Ottawa in the hope of doing any thing in a partizan sense. Thus the Liberal members feel that they may go because the party is strong enough to do without them, and the Conservatives that they may go because even with every man present they are too weak for any political action. The same feeling does something to keep down the talk, for why debate when you can not obtain any other results than a defeat, which must be as humiliating as it is decisive? The business of Parliament, therefore, advances rapidly, and is likely to do so. Every one desires it; and no one has any object in doing anything to obstruct it. Mr. Mackenzie, too, has said, within a few days, that he still expects to be able to prorogue by the 24th or the 25th. This will probably be extended to the 1st of June. But in the present temper of both Houses the latter date seems likely to afford sufficient time to complete the business.

The outbreak of civil war in Arkansas, and the miserable condition into which several other Southern States have sunk in consequence of the misrule of ignorant negroes and unprincipled white demagogues, will lead to a general demand for the interference of the Federal Government. It may yet come to pass that, almost before the echoes of the eulogies on Mr. Sumner have died away, the principle for which he had so unwaveringly contended—the right of the people to govern themselves —may be practically cast aside by the Government, and the people of Arkansas and other anarchical States may be placed under the rule of military dictators. The example of Jamaica is close at hand. After universal suffrage and free institutions had ruined the island England restored it to peace and prosperity by appointing a Governor with almost unlimited powers, whose personal government has already in a great measure repaired the injuries wrought by years of ignorant mis-rule. Theories of government are all very well, but there is no one who will deny that Arkansas or Louisiana or South Carolina would be infinitely better off than they now are were they to be placed under the control of honest and intelligent army officers. Sherman, Sheridan, or Hancock would put an end to anarchy, and no one would suspect them of corruption or theft.

The new Insolvency Act has been printed and laid on the table of the House at this late period of the session, as if it were not the wish or the intention of the Government to have it passed this year. It is even already hinted that it will be held over until next session, and a short bill passed to continue the present iniquitous Act until next year. The following is a synopsis of the new bill:

The official assignees will be appointed officers of the Court. So far as it may be found practicable the Sheriff will be appointed official assignee.

There will be one official assignee for every County Court District, but in places where the business is too large to be discharged by one assignee, a larger number will be appointed to act as joint assignees.

If at the first meeting the creditors do not elect an assignee, the official assignee will become the assignee of the estate.—The commission chargeable by the assignee is to be fixed by law, the fees being the same as those paid to Sheriff's in Upper Canada, and in addition, a small fee will be allowed for attendance at creditors' meetings, such meetings not to exceed six in number. No official assignee is to hold a proxy for any creditor.

Large powers are granted under the Act to the inspectors, who will be appointed by the judge of the County Court if the creditors fail to appoint them. They may also be removed by the creditors at any meeting, and others appointed in their places.

No assignee is to be allowed to hold over one hundred dollars at a time in his hands. All moneys are to be paid into a bank in the name of the estate, and no cheque is to be drawn unless signed by the assignee and one inspector, except under a judge's order.

In future the claims of creditors, if contested, are not to be determined by the assignee, but by the Judge summarily. Real estate is to bear only the expenses of its own sale, the mortgage creditor paying only the costs incidental to the sale. The proceeds will then be distributed among all who are mortgagees or assigns in law, and not go to the general estate.

A new feature of the law is that it will take cognizance of the insolvency of incorporated Companies. In case of a judgment being obtained against a Company, if the claim is not satisfied the official assignee is to have full surveillance over its estate. From the time the assignee assumes this duty, the Company can give no mortgage and make no preferential arrangement, or payments. If the Company attempts to do so the assignee can apply at once to a Judge for an order, or injunction to restrain any such proceedings. All receipts are to be deposited by the President or Manager in safe keeping, and under the inspection of the assignee. If at the end of six months the Company cannot show to the satisfaction of the Court that it is solvent, it is liable, like private traders, to the operation of the Insolvency Law. The Judge, however, may prolong the term at his discretion.

It is reported that the health of Mr. Caron, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, is not good, and that his retirement from his present position is not improbable.

LIVINGSTONE IN AFRICA.

At the lecture theatre of the London University, extracts from some of Dr. Livingstone's latest letters were read lately by Sir Bartle Frere. The letters were addressed to Sir Henry Rawlinson, and the portions read were of interest chiefly with regard to the great geographical problem of Africa, and to the treacherous and unreliable people with whom the writer had to deal. His difficulties, it appears, were not so much with the blacks, or original natives of Africa, as with the Arabs, whom he found to be up to all kinds of dishonesty. Judging by his accounts, the Arabs doing business in Eastern and Central Africa must have reached a high standard of civilization, for he finds "rings" and such like combinations among them just as exist in Albany, New York and Washington. A certain slaving coterie or ring, he says, intercepted important letters of his, with astronomical observations and sketch maps, which letters were never allowed to reach their destination. A money leader at Zanzibar, on the coast, and the Governor of Unyanyembe, inland, were the chiefs of the organization that, being interested in the slave trade, did not wish success to Livingstone's explorations. Why they did not take a ready method of putting him out of the way seems wonderful, but perhaps they feared another expedition like that to Abyssinia, and they seem to have been civilized enough to practise stealing in preference to murder. Out of one lot of goods, valued at from £500 to £600, sent to him under supposed safe convoy, Livingstone received about £4 worth, the rest having been "appropriated" by treacherous carrying companies. Of a number of letters despatched, one only escaped being intercepted, as he had reason to believe, and that from its having been secreted about his person by a simple buffalo driver, who we may suppose had not attained to that degree of civilization necessary for taking other people's letters. Relative to the villany of the Arabs, we quote the following passage:

"I wish it to be especially understood that I twice sent copies of all my astronomical observations, with sketch-maps, and, as opportunities presented themselves, pretty full consecutive accounts of all my work for the Foreign Office and you; but not a letter was suffered to pass the members of a slaving coterie or ring, of which Ludha Damji was the head and chief money lender at Zanzibar, and Syde bin Salem, the Governor of Unyanyembe, was the chief inland. One letter alone escaped. It went off in company with a large packet of observations, despatches and letters, but in the hands of a buffalo-driver, who wisely secreted it on his person, in the belief that on its production his wages depended. All else were destroyed, though I explained to Governor that the packet contained despatches which his Sultan desired to be sent on with great care. Evidence that Syde bin Salem had, by his slave Salem, plundered my caravan, was not to be allowed to go to the coast, and so of the plundering by Thani bin Abdullah, and Shereef, and they were successful; and because these wretches destroyed my correspondence, Mr. Murray, of the Foreign Office, stopped my salary—a very un-English deed, to be laid at the door of the English Government. The slavers did their utmost to prevent Stanley going to aid me; and when he went with their army, to try and get past the rebel Mirambo, Governor cut and ran. This was promptly enough reported as 'Stanley in a difficulty,' in hopes of getting him recalled, and it led to the Search and Relief Expedition. No prompt report was made of my presence at Ujiji, though Governor acknowledged that he had received two despatches from me there, written immediately after my arrival. Stanley learned of my presence only at the Malagarassi, close to Ujiji: Not only was information burked on its way to you, by notes put into Arab packets being extracted, but they gave only what was convenient to her Majesty's Vice-Consul; and when the two heads of the ring were entrusted with stores and men for me, the result might have been anticipated. I think that the plunderers, or their estates, ought to refund, as was done in the case of Baron van der Decken; but this may not be agreeable to their friends."

He further says that rich men—the Arab speculators of Zanzibar and their allies—have profited by his losses, and complains that such payments as one of £800 a year have been given by the British Government to officials, living in safe quarters with nothing to do, while his salary was stopped by an under-secretary in the Foreign Office. From a good deal that Livingstone has written we get the impression that a few hundred pounds per annum, as a sure dependence, would have enabled him to accomplish much more than he did, though that is not to be lightly spoken of. It will probably yet be shown that the British Government has, with regard to Dr. Livingstone, been penurious to a degree that the British nation will everlastingly regret.

Relative to the geographical question, he says that the great water-shed of the African continent runs east and west, having a width of about four degrees of latitude. Central Africa is, in fact, an elevated region of vast extent, with many lakes and rivers, and having, as this latter fact must imply, an enormous annual rainfall. The high elevation of the interior mitigates the tropical heat, and makes a temperate climate for a great portion of the country. There need be no doubt of the fact that in Central Africa there exists an opening for a large European trade; but the Arabs, whose trade is in slaves chiefly, must be displaced ere any other trade can be done. And the day is probably not far distant when enterprising British merchants will make their thousands out of a trade, the way for which was prepared by Dr. Livingstone, in privation, in suffering, and unto death. Whatever the value of his life and labours as a Christian missionary may be estimated at, it seems probable that, as the pioneer of the British Empire that is yet to be in Africa, his fame will be immortal. That there will be an extensive British Africa, as well as a British India and a British America, is to be looked for, and it will perhaps have to be written that towards this David Livingstone did more than any other man.

Mr. Owen Murphy has been elected Mayor of Quebec.