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MONTREAL

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By order of the Board,
F. ROPER, Secretary.
Toronto, 19th Dec., 1878. 355-tf.

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Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.
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VOL. VIII. NO. 374. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

Sir Garnet Wolseley Ordered to the Cape.

ANOTHER ADVANCE ANTICIPATED.

The War Likely to be a Protracted One.

LONDON, May 22.—On the transport steamer China in Simon's Bay on the 20th of April, in heaving up the anchor, two men were accidentally killed and nineteen injured.

LONDON, May 23.—The *Daily Telegraph* of the 22nd says:—The Colonial Office issues the following despatch, dated Cape Town, April 20th:—A telegram received for the Colonial Secretary from the commandant at Taggart's camp, opposite Cabus on the Orange river, *via* Victoria West, reports an attack upon an island upon which the enemy were in full force. Among the wounded are Lieut. Kohnelan Williams, Light Infantry, dangerously; private White, Sourtbey's Rangers, dangerously; private Makie, Sourthey's Rangers, slightly; trooper Thorpe, Northern Border Horse, severely; corporal Piet, Zulu Contingent, severely; private Leon, Zulu Contingent, slightly."

Later advices from Cape Town state that the war in Zululand will last over two campaigns.

CAPETOWN, May 6.—The great Caffre mountain stronghold of Zlobani, confronting Wood's camp, has been abandoned.

Sir Bartle Frere has announced that he has no intention of resignation.

LONDON, May 24.—A despatch, dated Maritzburg, May 9th, says Sir Bartle Frere has telegraphed asking that a battery be despatched to the Transvaal to overawe the Boers.

Fever and dysentery prevail in Col. Crealock's division. Col. Pearson is sick.

CAPE TOWN, May 8, *via* St. Vincent, May 24.—The advance on Zululand will commence in a few days. Col. Wood will take the offensive directly Lord Chelmsford reaches the Ambula hill, where he is daily expected.

LONDON, May 26.—A despatch from Cape Town says the Dragoon Guards go to the Transvaal, not to Zululand. The scheme for the invasion will undergo important modifications. The Zulus will make a strong stand to cover Alundi. The system of cutting adrift from the base when an advance commences will be abandoned and a chain of fortified posts will be constructed as the invasion proceeds. The conviction is general that the war will be prolonged over two campaigns.

Gen. Wolseley has been appointed supreme military and civil commander of Natal, the Transvaal and certain other districts that adjoin and are included in the seat of war, it having been deemed wise in the present emergency to divide the Cape of Good Hope governments into four districts. Sir Bartle Frere remains Governor of Cape Colony.

Earl Beaconsfield announced in the House of Lords this evening the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley. He stated General Wolseley the desire to place the command over Lord Chelmsford, but the country would not be immediately deprived of Lord Chelmsford's services.

In the House of Commons to-night Sir Michael Hicks-Beach stated that the instructions given General Wolseley would be consistent with the desire repeatedly expressed by the Government to arrive at a speedy and honourable peace. He would be told it was not the Government's object to extend its territory but to take care of its present possessions. He would be instructed to receive and entertain any *bonâ fide* overtures for peace. Lord Hartington said the statement was satisfactory. General Wolseley will probably sail on Friday

LONDON, May 27.—A despatch from Cape Town, *via* Cape Vincent, says the Zulus had fired the grass between Ingenia and Black Umvalookie, thus destroying the forage and immensely increasing the difficulties of advance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Debate on the Indian Budget—A Paper Currency for India Suggested.

LONDON, May 23.—In the House of Commons debate on the Indian budget Mr. Lowe advocated a paper currency for India.

Lord Hamilton said paper would tend to further depreciate silver. He anticipated a substantial rise in exchanges in consequence of the failure of the French and Italian silk crops, and hoped it would only be necessary to raise £2,000,000 of the five million loan.

Nearly every well-educated Englishman who comes to America feels it his bounden duty, when he returns to England, to lecture or write a book on what he has seen here. In accordance with the general rule, the Reverend Arthur Mursell, who was recently in Toronto, has been giving a lecture in Northampton on his travels in America. The picture he draws is not a flattering one to our neighbours. The chronicler does not tell us whether he had anything to say of Canada. New York, he declared, was a centre of plunder and spoliation, and a cesspool of festering smells. It was one of the most neglected of modern civilized cities, although morally on the surface it was one of the cleanest, behind the scenes it was one of the wickedest cities of the new world. No city was more largely taxed than New York for such trifling accommodation as paving and sewers, and yet the streets were like a ploughed field after a frost, and the only drain worth speaking of was the continual drain upon the pockets of the ratepayers. Mr. Mursell further remarked that he would rather walk like Weston, and give a lecture at the end of every hundred miles, than ride in an American railway carriage with the average American. The stations, or depots, were miserably poor, the refreshments were abominable, and the "pocket pistol" of the American consisted, not of the friendly flask, but of a six-shooter revolver. American travelling was a little cheaper, a great deal nastier, and much slower than travelling in England. Speaking of the American female medical students and practitioners, he said he would not trust himself to make one word of comment upon them. Nothing less than a good big swear would at all relieve his mind on the subject. Mr. Mursell's experience of travelling on this continent has been somewhat different to that of most people coming this way, but his other remarks about hit the nail on the head, and the description of New York would apply to more cities than one.

Mr. A. F. Wood has retired from the contest in North Hastings, and the fight is now practically limited to Dr. Boulter, the Opposition, and Mr. Vankleek, the Ministerial candidate. Dr. Boulter has served in the Legislature since 1867, with the utmost credit to himself; and deserves the hearty support of every Conservative elector in the riding.

A Yokahama despatch says the imperial residences in the various cities are undergoing preparation for occupation by General Grant.]

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

A Treaty of Peace Agreed Upon and Signed.

ENGLAND'S OBJECT GAINED.

SIMLA, May 21.—Among the stipulations of the treaty between India and Afghanistan is the cession of Ali Kheyh, the Peiwar Pass, Lundi Khoti, the Khyber Pass and the Pisheen valley beyond Quetta. The British will restore Candahar and Jellalabad and ultimately Dakka.

LONDON, May 26.—The Secretary of State for India this afternoon received a telegram from Major Cavagnari stating that he had signed a treaty with the Ameer of Afghanistan.

A Simla despatch states that the British will remain at Candahar until the autumn. It is probable Yakoob will request them to stay longer, as his brother Ayoub is at Herat preparing to seize Candahar when ever it is evacuated. The treaty with Yakoob is most satisfactory. Every political and commercial advantage the British hoped for has been gained.

SIMLA, May 27.—The principal points of the Anglo-Afghan treaty have already been made known. In addition to these the treaty provides that henceforth there shall be peace and friendship between the contracting parties; British sympathisers in Afghanistan shall be amnestied; the Ameer shall be supported against foreign aggression; the British resident at Cabul shall be provided with a proper escort and shall have the power to depute British agents to the Afghan frontier on special occasions; the Ameer shall be permitted to send agents to India; a telegraph line to Cabul will be established. Commercial affairs will form the subject of a separate convention to be concluded for one year.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

A despatch from Naples states that Mount Etna is in a grand state of eruption.

BERLIN, May 26.—It is reported that several female Nihilists will soon be executed at Kieff.

The Duke of Edinburgh will not assume command of the British North, American and West Indian stations this year.

It is reported that Prince Alexander, the new sovereign of Bulgaria, will visit Balmoral next week, by Queen Victoria's invitation.

A despatch from Berlin states that negotiations are proceeding there for a commercial treaty with Japan on the model of the Japanese treaty with the United States.

The Reichstag have ratified the Government proposition relative to Customs duties on grain and agricultural produce and have declared that hides and skins shall be free.

It is understood that the royal speech at the opening of the Spanish Cortes will express the Government's desire to render the position of the colonies similar to that of the provinces of the mother country.

LONDON, May 27.—The arbitrators to whom was referred the question of reduction of wages in the Staffordshire iron and coal owners and the miners, have decided against any reduction. The decision affects 50,000 men and boys.

LONDON, May 26.—Intelligence of a terrible disaster off the coast has just reached here from Calcutta. The steamer Ava, for London, has been sunk in collision with the steamer Brenhilda, off the Sand Head, and sixty-six of her crew and four passengers drowned.

The *North German Gazette* says Germany by the recent treaty is enabled to make all changes in the affairs of Samoa dependent upon her consent, and has by it and other treaties with South Sea groups secured a wide field where German enterprise can flourish unfettered by the competition of other nations.

PHILIPOPOLIS, May 27.—Governor Aleko Pasha is expected to arrive to-day. He had announced his intention to discard the fez and wear the Bulgarian hat, but Gen. Stolypine yesterday received a despatch saying that the Sultan insists that the governor should wear the fez. It is regarded as the emblem of the old Turkish *régime*. The decision has created much excitement here. If persisted in it will make a great difference in the character of Aleko Pasha's reception.

A Berlin despatch says the agicultural interest on the Tariff Committee excluded unwrought iron from the operation of the tariff bill in revenge for the manufacturing interest refusing to grant an increased duty on rye. It is believed the Government will insist upon a provisional duty on unwrought iron, as this is a vital point of its programme. It is also believed the matter will be compromised by raising the rye duty to three-quarters of a mark. There is even a possibility of another dissolution of the Reichstag.

On June 9th a Congress on authors' rights is to be held in London. Upwards of two hundred men of letters are to be present from France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Austria, Spain, Belgium, and even from the Brazils and San Salvador, including Victor Hugo, Edmond About, Alexander Dumas, Ivan Tourgueneff, Castelar, Belot Zola, and Mendes Leal. Singularly enough the only civilized country that will not be represented is the United States. Can it be that foreign authors consider our neighbours such incorrigible pirates that to talk of rights to them would be simple mockery? If that is so, it is fortunate for Canada that she is not a nation, for she would certainly be placed in the same dishonourable category.

On Monday, at eight o'clock, Catharine Churchill was executed in the gaol at Taunton, Somersetshire. She had been convicted for the murder of her husband at Chard at the Spring Assizes at Taunton. The executioner was Marwood, who came down from London on the requisition of the sheriff. The execution was conducted with even more than the usual degree of privacy. No one was present save the officers of the gaol, the chaplain and the executioner. No reporters were permitted to enter, and the officials of the gaol even refused to give any information respecting the execution to the press save that the woman had been hung and her body buried with quicklime within the precincts of the prison. A large crowd of persons had assembled in front of the prison. At the moment of the execution the black flag was displayed above the roof.

UNITED STATES.

Locusts have appeared in Missouri in myriads within the last three days.

Despatches from Norfolk, Neb., states grasshoppers have cleaned out the grain fields in that neighbourhood.

John Vincent and four other men, while travelling from Fort Keogh to Fort Assiniboine, were attacked by fifty Yanktonnais Indians. After fighting twenty hours and killing eleven of the redskins, they succeeded in effecting their escape, but were obliged to abandon their horses and waggons. The Indians near Fort Macleod are killing the white men's cattle to avoid starvation.

The affidavit of an inmate of a house on East 122nd street, New York, was presented to the Board of Health on Tuesday showing that the newly born child of another inmate was cremated in August last. It is alleged that cremation was ordered by a doctor. The matter will be investigated.

The 13th Regiment, of Brooklyn, returned to New York from Montreal Monday night. The march down Broadway was a continuous ovation. Beecher was cheered enthusiastically. The English flag presented to the regiment in Canada was borne besides the colours of the regiment. In Brooklyn flags were displayed on the public buildings and houses. The 9th and 23rd Regiments acted as escorts to the 13th.

Advices from the silver mining region in Montgomery County, Arkansas, near the Hot Springs, are that rich ore near the surface has been discovered in many places covering an area of several miles. Experienced miners say the prospect is very good. As yet there is no satisfactory evidence of the discovery of a true fissure. A stamping mill has been ordered. Some specimens from several mines are very rich. The question is as to the quantity to be found. A great many claims have been staked off, and there is a heavy rush to the region.

A year ago Miss Marian Hovey, trustee for her father, proposed to give $10,000 to the Harvard Medical School if its advantages could be offered to women on equal terms with men. The overseers to-day voted that it is inexpedient to recommend that the proposal be accepted. It was further voted it is expedient, under suitable restrictions, that women be instructed in medicine at Harvard. The restrictions are understood to be that women be instructed separate from men in laboratory work and recitations, and in lectures on women's diseases, anatomy and the like.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States consul at Tangier reports fearful ravages of typhus fever in Morocco. The deaths in the city of Morocco numbered 300 per day. Europeans suffer alike with natives. A number of consuls and vice-consuls have died. In former epidemics foreigners escaped attack.

HELENA, Mont., May 21.—The vicinity of Fort Belknap swarms with Sioux. A man named Lloyd, while camped twenty miles from the post, was attacked by fifteen warriors. He scooped out a rifle pit with his hands, and after a desperate fight of two hours' duration, in which three Indians were killed, the intrepid white man succeeded in driving off his assailants. Lloyd had but three cartridges left when the savages abandoned their attack.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

OTTAWA, May 22.—The project of subsidizing a line of steamers to carry mails and freight between Canada and the West Indies and Brazil, was one of the most important measures of a very important session. The decay of our trade with South America and the West Indies had, during the past five years, been witnessed with dismay and concern by all who were interested in the trade and commerce of Canada. Various propositions were made during the past five years, and, as was pointed out in *The Mail* several times, the late Government confessed the importance of the question at issue, promised to take into consideration the suggestions of members, and did indeed at one time call for tenders for the conveyance of mails to the West Indies. But this was in the flush of virtue which followed the success of the elections in 1874. Nothing but "evasive answers" was heard of it after. When Mr. Micawber gave his note of hand to Traddles he exclaimed, "There now, thank God that's paid!" and Mr. Mackenzie was apparently of opinion that the revival of the West India trade ought to have been accomplished by an advertisement in the Reform papers. The trade continued to slip away with rapidity. In 1875 Canada imported of the article of raw sugar the value of $278,311; in 1876 it was $286,284; in 1877 it was nothing; in 1878 it was nothing also. Now that Canada is able to import raw sugar at a profit there ought to be a finer chance to export in return something besides fish and lumber, and the present Government have their eyes open to that fact. The negotiations for concluding an arrangement with Brazil have not concluded with the session, and it is understood that there is every prospect that Brazil will readily consent to appropriate its half of the subsidy required. The accomplishment of this very important project will be an immense boon to Canadian manufacturers, and will also materially aid the business of Halifax and St. John.

A CANDID CONFESSION.

That the consumer always paid the duty was the prime postulate of Reform belief. The free traders could not be got to admit that there were any exceptions to this stern economical rule. But the Ottawa *Free Press* has the following paragraph:—

One curious result of a retaliatory policy against the United States can hardly have been anticipated by the Manufacturers' Association which had so much to do with guiding the steps of Mr. Tilley when he formulated his wonderful tariff. Will it be believed that certain lines of American manufactures are coming into Canada at the old rates, the producers on the other side paying the duty. This is especially the case, we believe, with hardware and iron products generally, and this may be the main reason why the iron works in the Dominion, those of Londonderry in Nova Scotia, have been closed down during the past month. One thing is certain, if this goes on Mr. Tilley will derive a far greater revenue from United States imports than he was led to expect. Our manufacturers will have to agitate for still higher duties before they can hope to shut out foreign competition.

The paragraph is a very suggestive one. It knocks one prop completely from under the free trade platform by showing that the producer does sometimes pay the duty. It gives another and quite new view of the reason for the trouble with regard to the Londonderry iron works. It will surprise Mr. Cartwright, who thought that Mr. Tilley was not going to get any revenue at all from almost any source. It will surprise Mr. Mackenzie to think that after all the manufacturers, the bloated money aristocrats, are not going to "fatten very fearfully on the life-blood of the people." Of course, it is a question how long "the producer" will continue to pay, or be able to pay, the duty. And no doubt if it is found necessary in the interests of the country to give more protection, more protection will probably be given.

A SAD COMPLAINT.

It is complained that all the inspectors of weights and measures who are to be dismissed are "Reformers." It is difficult to see how this, of course, very deplorable result can be averted, inasmuch as the late Government appointed none but Reformers. There are therefore none but Reformers to dismiss. If the late Government now had had the wisdom to appoint a few Conservatives for the fun of the thing, just to see how their party would have liked it, the present Government would of course be fully expected to dismiss these objects of Reform comiocality, and keep in all the good Reformers. For sublimity of what may be called "cheek," these Reform newspapers are unrivalled.

TRADE PROSPECTS IN THE STATES

Evidences of Prosperity From Nearly all Quarters.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The *Times* to-day publishes reports in regard to the condition of industry and trade in the various sections of the Union. The reports are from about seventy-five different points in thirty-one States, nearly all the important centres of trade and manufacturing industries being represented, and give evidence of prosperity on every hand. Manufactories are working full time, trade is increasing slowly and shows no need for idleness.

In New England manufacturers of all kinds appear to have felt the revival of business most strongly, except in one or two cases in Rhode Island and Connecticut where recent financial embarrassments temporarily interfere. The factories are running on full time, with a brisk demand for their productions. The lumber mills are busy, but the prices are low. Jobbers report a good spring trade, sales are rapid, but on a small margin of profit. Retailers alone complain, being the last to feel the evidences of returning prosperity. Business is transacted on a sounder basis, fewer credits given and less asked, and collections are easy. Less idle men are to be seen on the streets owing to factery resumption and emigration, and skilled labour is in demand. Wages are lower.

What has been said of New England is true of the Middle States.

Baltimore has lost considerable of the Southern trade but is happy over an increased export business. In the other Southern States and South-Western States the general expression is very cheerful, South Carolina only reporting trade dull. The cotton states report reviving business based on the promise of the crops. Other States generally report a good feeling.

Throughout the West there are evidences of prosperity. There are no failures or rumours of failures in trade; collections are easy, long credits neither offered nor asked. These are the chief financial indications. All the manufacturers are busy. Jobbers report that trade has been in some places 15 per cent. better than last year. The retail trade again is least affected by the returning good times, but the farmers are now hard at work and have little time to spend in shopping. Building is going on rapidly everywhere, and emigration is very large.

IN CETEWAYO'S COUNTRY.

The Attack on Colonel Wood's Camp.

DESCRIPTION BY A CANADIAN OFFICER.

Following is an extract, describing the attack of the Zulus on Colonel Wood's camp at Luneburg on the 29th March, from a letter written by Lieutenant Ross, 98th Regiment, L.L., to his brother in this city:—

"KAMSULLA, ZULULAND, March 31st, 1879.

"Since I last wrote you we have tried to annoy the enemy as much as possible by sending out strong mounted patrols to scour the country, sometimes travelling as much as 80 miles into the enemy's territory, capturing cattle, burning kraals, &c. We sent out on the 28th March, was nearly surrounded. It fell in with the Zulus and had to retire, losing a number of officers and men, about 130 altogether. We were consequently on the look out all night. Our patrols

SIGHTED THE ENEMY

early in the morning, so you may be certain we were all busy preparing for them. About 10 a.m. Captain Lee's camp came into the tent and said the Zulu army was in sight. I went on to some rising ground close by, and there I could discern in the distance long black columns winding over the ground like serpents. We set to work striking tents, recalling wood parties, etc., and driving all our oxen into the cattle laager. These laagers are made of waggons, a bank of sods built between the wheels as high as the axle, leaving just sufficient room for the men to fire, and giving good cover. On the top of each waggon we had men with bayonets fixed to repel an assault. The Zulu columns on arriving within a mile of the camp halted and formed up in crescent shape, the horns moving round to our right and left to surround us. During this manœuvre most of our sable allies bolted. All our mounted men, about 400, moved out to attack and skirmish with the enemy. The Zulus then rose in a solid mass and moved forward at a run, opening out in a kind of loose order. Our mounted men had to retire rapidly to get into the laager, covered by six guns, which opened a rapid fire of shell, making splendid practice, and then the infantry in the fort and laager opened with the Martini-Henry breech-loader, the enemy tumbling in every direction. At each discharge we cheered. Our orders were

"TO DIE AT OUR POSTS."

It was a grand and imposing sight to see this army of about 26,000 rushing towards us from every direction. I think we were almost panic-stricken. But we soon damped their energy, for the loss they sustained began to tell, and they tailed off and took shelter where the inequalities of the ground afforded protection. From these rocks and hollows they kept up a galling fire, and our men began to fall on all sides, hasty to the Martini-Henry rifles they had captured at Isandhlwana, and fire volleys at them against us. But we got our men as well under cover as possible. They tried to come in again and again, but were compelled to fall back under the withering fire we brought to bear on them. Most of the Dutch and native contingent left us early, thinking we were to be "mashed up" by Ketchewayo. During the progress of the battle our brave commander, Colonel Wood, went his rounds, and by his confident bearing and fearless exposure to danger inspired fresh confidence in all. The scene was beyond description—the firing of cannon, bursting of shells, screaming of rockets, our fire and that of the enemy, who yelled and shouted. We replied with cheers, while

DESTRUCTION AND DEATH

met us on every side. This lasted on and off for about four hours. Then the Zulus could be seen carrying off their wounded, and then they began to waver and retire slowly. The order was then given for our horsemen to get ready and pursue. The Zulus broke into a run. We redoubled our fire, tumbling them over like nine-pins. Our cavalry moved out, and the infantry gave such a cheer as they passed that it was more like the hoarse roar of the sea. The Zulus thinking we were all after them, ran terror-struck, throwing down their shields, guns, &c., to help their flight. Our horsemen keeping up with the tail end did not even waste their ammunition on the wretches, but killed them with their own assegais as they ran. But the hour of retribution had arrived, and they received the mercy they gave our poor comrades at Isandhlwana. This continued till night drew a veil over the scene and put a stop to further pursuit. I went round the camp the following morning to view the effect of our fire. The dead lay in heaps and lines as they fell. For two days we were busily employed burying the dead. We dug great pits, and waggon loads were brought and emptied into them. The number killed will never be known, for bodies have been found over the whole country, miles away from the camp."

TERRORISM IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Lawless Proceedings of the "Red Men."

WHEELING, W. Va., May 26.—An account is published of the recent doings of the so-called Vigilants of Wetzel county, who style themselves "Red Men." They attacked the house of a man named Husenbough, breaking the windows, and by throwing stones injuring his wife and children severely, and served a notice on the man to leave the county within a certain time, or they would hang him. Husenbough's crime is not stated. Ellen Kendall was notified to leave the county within three days, or she would be hung to the same tree as John Wallace was suspended from. Her crime consisted of refusing to keep company with one of the gang. The town of Littleleon has been served with a notice that summary vengeance awaits it on account of the sympathy of the people manifested to those aggrieved by the visits of the "red men." A justice of the peace was warned to leave the State within three days, which order he hastily obeyed. Threats and warnings against other parties have been made, and general fear and lawlessness pervades the country.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

KENTVILLE, N.S., May 22.—Simon Low, aged 22, belonging to Northfield, Lunenburg county, was drowned on Sunday, the 11th inst., while driving logs on the Forty-seven river. The crew were all set to work again except one young man, who refused to work on the Sabbath, and was discharged.

INGERSOLL, May 23.—Last night about nine o'clock a coloured woman named Owens, who lives on the north side of the river, died very suddenly. It seems she had been working all day for Mr. Thompson and left his house about 7.30. She then went to her daughter's place and returned home about 9 o'clock. After being at home a short while she asked for a drink of water, at the same time tearing the front of her clothes, saying "she was all burning up inside." After taking the water she commenced vomiting and foaming at the mouth, and died in a short time. A *post mortem* examination was made this morning and an inquest held this afternoon, which resulted in the jury returning a verdict of "Died from heart disease produced by over-eating."

NIAGARA, Ont., May 26.—While two farmers named King and Swain, living about two miles from here on the river road, were bringing a stove across the river to-day from Youngstown, N.Y., in a skiff, and when about half way across, the boat upset, and both men were drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

NEWBURGH, May 26.—A man, supposed to be insane, attempted to commit suicide here on Saturday by cutting himself about the neck and plunging a knife into his body. He was tied by some parties for safety, but was afterwards released, and escaped to the woods. He is unknown here.

BRANTFORD, May 26.—Mrs. E. Brockington, of this city, died at an early hour on Saturday morning under peculiarly painful circumstances. For some months past the deceased lady has been in ill-health and under medical treatment. Her aunt occupied a room with her, and acted as nurse; but, being wearied by constant watching, she did not notice that her charge arose between two and three o'clock on the morning in question, and passed into the yard to the rear. Some neighbours saw Mrs. Brockington in her night clothes walking in the yard. They saw her re-enter the door, and heard a sound as of the splashing of water, but paid no attention to it. At 5.30 a.m. the family were horrified to find the body of the unfortunate woman in the cistern, the lid of which had been removed. There was about 18 inches of water, but it proved sufficient to drown her. A jury was empanelled, evidence taken, and an adjournment made till the 28th inst.

NEWMARKET, May 26.—While some children were amusing themselves on Saturday at the dangerous practice of playing with fire-crackers, one of them threw a fire-cracker at a little girl of eight years old, daughter of Wm. Minogue, it set fire to her light clothing, and before it was extinguished the lower part of her body was dreadfully burned. It is almost certain that her injuries will prove fatal.

NIAGARA, Ont., May 25.—Last night, about twelve o'clock, two American soldiers stationed at Fort Niagara, N.Y., opposite here, named Edward Murphy and Coin, left for the fort in a row-boat, both being very much under the influence of liquor. Murphy was pulling, and when about half way across they got into a dispute, when Murphy threw both oars out of the boat, and then attempted to throw Coin overboard, but in the struggle that ensued, Coin struck Murphy, and he fell out, and of course was drowned. By this time the boat had drifted quite a distance into the lake. Coin then tore a seat out of the boat and paddled ashore to the American side, about two miles below Lewiston, and at once came back, reaching the fort about 1 p.m. to-day, and gave himself, up to the officer in command, relating the facts as above stated.

ST. CATHARINES, May 26.—A lamentable accident heralded in the celebration of the Queen's birthday in this city to-day. Early in the morning George Albert Barnes, aged 13, was accidentally shot in the breast and instantly killed by his brother Samuel while the latter was handling a revolver. The weapon was out of order and would not stay at full cock. While the elder boy was in the act of cocking the weapon the hammer slipped from his thumb and the pistol was discharged, the bullet penetrating his brother's breast in the region of the heart. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts, the jury exonerating Samuel Barnes from all blame as the casualty was purely accidental. But they strongly urged parents to be particularly careful in looking after their children on all holiday occasions.

KINGSTON, May 26.—A shocking case of cruelty, which may perhaps prove to amount to murder, has come to light. A family named Boulton for two years past have occupied a small house on King street. The family was composed of the father, mother and one daughter. The mother and daughter were very dissipated. On Friday afternoon a city clergyman was requested by the neighbours to call and see the girl who was very ill. She was found in a terrible condition, covered with bruises and apparently very low. On Saturday it was determined to remove her to the hospital, but on visiting the wretched house it was found locked, and a policeman's aid had to be called in to force open the door and overcome the resistance offered by the girl's mother. The unfortunate girl was found lying on a filthy bed with her face and hands covered with blood as if she had just been severely beaten. She was removed to the general hospital where she died on Sunday morning. An inquest is being held, and in the meantime Mrs. Boulton is under arrest.

HALIBURTON, May 27.—On Sunday, the 25th inst., Robert Jackson, aged twenty years, and his two sisters, aged fifteen and twelve, came to their death by drowning in Third Lake in the township of Stanhope, about twelve miles from Haliburton. It appears that the three of them were in a small birch bark canoe and had with them a dog which is supposed to have been the cause of the boat upsetting. The bodies were found on Monday.

U. S. INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Cheyennes Objecting to go to Indian Territory—Indian Outrages in Idaho.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Little Chief and other Cheyenne Indians had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior last evening when that officer plainly told them they could not be allowed to go back to Dakota. He urged the necessity of their living by work and of educating their children. Little Chief replied that they would live like white men if allowed to go to their own country, but in the Indian Territory the sun and drouth dried up the corn. The Indians to-day seemed more reconciled and consented to accept and wear white men's clothing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 28.—A Walla-Walla despatch says some Indians belonging to the Sheep-eaters tribe raided the south fork of the Salmon River, Idaho, fourteen miles from Warrens. Two white-men, Hugh Johnson and Pascal Dawson, were killed.

A man has just been paid the bounty for 1,061 crow-scalps in Dorchester county, Maryland.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE DERBY.

Result of the Race for the Blue Riband of the Turf.

LONDON, May 28.—To-day the one hundredth Derby was run, and resulted in a jockey winning whose great desire for upwards of a score of years has been to capture the Blue Riband. George Fordham had won at different times nearly every race of any moment on the English turf, except the St. Leger and the Derby, and to-day he succeeded in riding the winner in the latter. His victory was intensely popular, and when he returned to weigh in he was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the multitude present. He has been placed several times, and on two or three occasions has ridden the favourite, but his ill-luck in the great Epsom race had become proverbial. The Leger he has yet to win. The weather in the morning was dull, the sky being overcast and the wind variable. Towards noon the clouds lifted, and when the race was run the day was bright and warm, but still the weather had the appearance of being unsettled. Rain fell yesterday and last night, and the track was rather heavy. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh went down by train. The attendance was of course immense, but not so large as it has been in former years. It scarcely seemed as if the whole of London turned out for one great holiday as it used to do. There were all the old features that characterized the day, but somehow they seemed dull and lacking in life. Twenty-three of the two hundred and seventy-nine horses nominated put in an appearance. The result was a very great surprise, but the bookmakers were jubilant, the discomfiture of the favourites having enabled them to win back a pile of the money dropped on Parole's victories. Uncas, as a despatch sent yesterday announced, was scratched, and the American division consequently showed but little interest. Following is

THE SUMMARY.

Epsom, May 28.—Ninety-ninth renewal of the Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each, h. ft., 1 year-olds; colts 8 st. 10 lb.; fillies 8 st. 5lb.; about a mile and a half; 279 subs.; 23 starters.

Lord Norreys' br. c. Sir Bevys, by Favonius out of Lady Langden .....(Fordham) 1
Mr. John Trotter's ch. c. Palmbearer, by Palmer out of Schechallion.....(Osborne) 2
Lord Rosebery's br. c. Visconti, by Parmesan out of Lady Audley .....(Constable) 3
Lord Gordon's br. c. Cadogan, by Cremorne out of Chance .....(Custance) 0
Duke of Westminster's ch. c. Victor Chief, by Albert Victor out of Chieftain's Daughter.....(Chaloner) 0
Lord Falmouth's ch. c. Charlbert, by Thormanby out of Gertrude.....(Archer) 0
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's ch. c. Ruperra, by Adventurer out of Lady Morgan .....(Snowden) 0
Count de Lagrange's ch. c. Zut, by Flageolet out of Regalia .....(Morris) 0
John Dawson's b. c. Falmouth, by Glenlyon out of Dewdrop .....(Cannon) 0
Lord Anglesey's b. c. Caxtonian, by Sterling out of Countess Agnes.....(Morbey) 0
Count de Lagrange's ch. c. Rayon d'Or, by Flageolet out of Araucaria.....(Goater) 0
Sir Geo. Chetwynd's b. c. Abbot of St. Mary's, by Blinkhoolie out of Miss Hawthorne....(Jeffery) 0
Mr. W. S. Cartwright's ch. c. George Albert, by Maryas out of Princess of Wales.....(Wood) 0
Mr. Acton's ch. c. Squirrel, by Favonius out of Elegance .....(McDonald) 0
Mr. F. Davis' b.c. Whackum, by Mogador.(Glover) 0
Lord Dupplin's b. c. Marshal Scott, by Ethus out of Baroness .....(Luke) 0
Lord Bateman's ch. c. Protectionist, by Palmer out of Delilah .....(Wyatt) 0
Mr. C. Blanton's ch. c. Exeter, by Cathedral out of Lady Sophie .....(Rossiter) 0
Lord Falmouth's ch. c. Muley Edris, by Wild Moor out of Retty.....(Morgan) 0
Mr. R. Shiers' b. c. Nutbush, by Kildare out of Nutgirl .....(Platt) 0
Sir T. Sykes' ch. c. Blue Blood, by King Tom out of Marigold.....(Webb) 0
Mr. S. F. Petrie's b.c. Alpha, by The Arrow out of Rattlecap .....(Huxtable) 0
Count F. de Lagrange's ch. c. Fridegus, by Dollar out of Planete .....(Wyatt) 0

Time—3 mins. 2 secs.

Betting at starting—9 to 2 agst Cadogan; 11 to 2 agst Charlbert; 6 to 1 agst Victor Chief; 100 to 9 agst each Ruperra and Zut; 100 to 8 agst Falmouth; 20 to 1 agst each Sir Bevys and Caxtonian; 25 to 1 agst each Rayon d'Or and Abbot of St. Mary's; 55 to 1 agst George Albert; 100 to 1 agst Whackum; 125 to 1 agst Squirrel; 1,000 to 1 agst Nutbush.

THE RACE.

The start was effected at 3.17 p.m., after three false bridls, and was a fine one, all the horses getting away together in handsome style. Charlbert, who was at one time favourite, took the lead immediately and held it for a few strides, when Protectionist, a dark horse, overtook him and gallantly held the lead for a while. Blue Blood, Exeter, Nutbush, Abbot