

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Withdrawal of the French fleet.—Doubtful mission of the Turkish expedition.—The Russian press hostile to England.—War taxes—Departure of the Grenadier Guards for the seat of war.

ALEXANDRIA, July 31.—The commander of the German gunboat "Meow," at Port Said, has been instructed on no account to land troops, but if necessary to take German subjects aboard. Detachments were landed at Ismailia from the English and French men-of-war. The German Consul-General departs on leave of absence to-morrow. There now only remain here the French, Italian and English diplomatic agents.

There are troops enough here to hold Alexandria against any attack by Arabi, though scarcely enough to drive the enemy back to Cairo. Arabi has organized a committee of five officers in Cairo, to prepare for national defence. A large number of the worst class of Bedouins are marching from Mariout towards Alexandria.

The Khedive has telegraphed for 200 Italian and 40 Swiss policemen to protect the city.

A correspondent says:—"Captain Fisher has constructed a sea-going ironclad on rails similar to those used during the American civil war. It consists of six trucks protected with iron shields with an engine in the centre. A Nordenfildt gun looks over the bows on the leading trucks. It is also equipped with three Gatling guns and two field guns, and will be manned by three companies of blue jackets. A train provided with mines, electric gear, and all appliances for laying down or destroying rails will proceed to the railway junction, within two miles of Arabi's lines and will seize, occupy and fortify that important point. I have just returned from a reconnaissance on an armor-clad train. Very useful information has been obtained, but the expedition failed to obtain the large results expected owing to the train being stopped by a break in the line."

A reconnaissance is about to be effected to ascertain the meaning of the white flags flying on the Aboukir forts. One of these flags is said to be the strongest of its kind in existence. It is understood that Admiral Seymour has been instructed to demand the surrender of the Aboukir forts, and in the event of refusal, bombard them.

Midshipman Dechar was taken prisoner to Arabi's camp by treacherous natives, furnished him as an escort by the Khedive. He carried important despatches containing Seymour's directions regarding the proposed reduction of the Aboukir forts, all endorsed by the Khedive. The natives are becoming very insolent towards the British, and whenever they meet small bodies of English troops, taunt them to fight.

Arabi is still parleying with the Khedive. The latter has intimated that no terms will be acceptable except unconditional surrender.

The French gunboats sailed to-day, the French Consul-General being ordered to withdraw the entire fleet from Egypt.

PORT SAID, July 31.—The English Vice-Consul has received a letter declaring that as he aided a Governor of Port Said to escape Arabi Pasha's vengeance, he has been condemned to death.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—The British Ambassador stated that the Porte by its inactivity had compelled England to assume alone the task of restoring order in Egypt, but England would accept Turkish co-operation provided the Porte made an unambiguous declaration of its intentions.

EL JAWAB, an inspired journal, publishes an article severely blaming Arabi as the cause of the present complications in Egypt, and declaring if he does not submit it will be necessary to proclaim him a rebel.

The Russian representative has informed the conference that Russia considered the Egyptian question divided into two distinct parts. He was instructed to participate in the deliberations only when the question of the Suez canal was under discussion. In consequence of this declaration the conference is considered terminated.

The Porte has received a petition signed by 2,000 Egyptian notables, requesting the Sultan not to ratify the dismissal of Arabi by the Khedive.

It is now announced the Turkish fleet is not going to Egypt.

The Admiralty is preparing nine transports. Four have already started for Egypt. The Turkish troops will act conjointly with Egypt.

Russia has sent a circular to the Powers embodying the substance of Onori's declaration to the conference. The Sultan sent word to-day to Sandison, Secretary of the British legation, declaring that Dufferin's demand for the proclamation of Arabi Pasha as a rebel concerns the conference, and advising him to confer with the Ottoman delegates on the subject.

The Porte is negotiating a loan of £100,000 and contracting for equipments of 6,000 troops about to proceed to Egypt. A small contingent of troops will start for Alexandria shortly, to be employed as a guard to the Khedive.

ISMAILIA, July 31.—The Khedive has authorized the English to occupy as much of the Suez canal as they think necessary for the expulsion of the rebels. Arabi has instructed the Bedouins on the canal to obey De Lesseps. All persons furnished with permits from De Lesseps are allowed to go to Cairo.

RAMSES, July 31.—A detachment searching for midshipman Dechar was fired upon by Arabi outside of Ramleh. The Arabs fled on the approach of the cavalry patrol.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—The Russian press continues hostile to England, and is persuaded that England will now have to settle accounts with Turkey as well as with Arabi Pasha.

MADRID, July 31.—At a meeting of 2,000 persons at the Alhambra Theatre to-day, it was decided to appoint a committee to urge on the Government to increase and strengthen the naval forces of the country.

PARIS, July 31.—French residents at Port Said have protested against the withdrawal of the French squadron from those waters, and announced their intention of placing themselves under the protection of the United States.

QUEENSTOWN, July 31.—The Second Battalion Grenadiers sailed for Egypt to-day. Letters were read from the Queen and Prince of Wales expressing regret at the inability to witness the departure, and their belief that the men would do their duty gallantly. The letters were received with great cheers and enthusiasm.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—A squadron of the First Life Guards, with horses, embarked on the steamer "Holland" to-day.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone said all statements concerning the question of Turkish troops for service in Egypt were premature. The matter cannot yet form the subject of question in the House of Commons, as none of the absolutely essential preliminary conditions have yet been fulfilled.

A motion of Marquis of Hartington approving of the despatch to Egypt of 5,000 Indian troops, with a reserve of 15,000 troops, was agreed to by a vote of 140 to 23.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Marcellus reports that the French Government has ordered that the Infantry Marine Brigade, preparing to start for Egypt, be disbanded, and that the transports be withdrawn. Mr. Gladstone's motion that there should be added to the income tax of the Egyptian expedition was agreed to.

The following regulations have been adopted for the government of war correspondents in Egypt.—All correspondents are under provision of the Mutiny Act, are required to have licenses from the Duke of Cambridge, and are not allowed to go to outposts without permission. Cipher despatches are forbidden. The staff officer supervising the telegrams may stop or alter them.

An Alexandria correspondent of the London Times says:—"I have just returned from the town, having landed with the second detachment of marines. We had to make our way through heaps of rubbish, from which the marines picked up the most miscellaneous assortment of odds and ends, consisting of buttons, stays, playing cards, files and boxes of matches. At several points we had to go in single file, at others to wait to allow a wall to fall, at others to leave the streets and adopt a more passable side-way. No one was to be seen. It was a march over the ruins of what had been a city. At last we reached what had been the square. What it was is too well known to need description; what it is is quite beyond all my powers. There in the centre, lighted up by a lurid mass of smoke, stood the large equestrian statue of Mehmet Ali; behind it I could see the Palais de Justice. Of the rest, I can only say that I distinguished nothing. On either side of me was one long line of fire. At every moment a house fell that made a sound which recalled the cannonade. As I walked on, I tried, but failed, to distinguish one house from another. In a place which I have seen almost daily for seventeen years, I could not even find out the openings of the familiar streets leading to the markets. I could only guess where certain familiar houses had been from the proximity to the statue, which stood alone in the centre. As I walked, bounding from side to side to avoid the falls of masonry, an offensive odor would cause me to look through the smoke. At last we distinguished two moving figures. We went to them and I acted as interpreter while they told us a history which reminded me of Dante's Inferno. The perfect calmness, the utter absence of excitement with which they told the tale of horrors, the business-like accuracy with which they showed us where we were to go to find persons in distress, and the quiet manner in which, after giving us all the information we required, they left to return to their work of danger and charity as quietly as if there were nothing extraordinary in their position, was proof of a sort of heroism which won the admiration of all and compels me to give their names. They were Pierre Guillaume, a Belgian Franciscan, and Frere Miville, a French Lazarist.

At last we made our way to the other end of the square. Through the trees of the garden and the smoke we could see the English church still standing, though, I think, slightly injured, and perhaps looted. As we passed a window in a house at the back of the church we were greeted with cheers, "Bravo, English!" and so forth. The next building was that of Dahab, where I found a trembling porter displaying a conspicuous sheet of white paper as a peace signal. I found all well. To the left, on the opposite side, is the large unfurnished building of Zuro, and a watchman with tears in his eyes begged me to assure his master that all was safe, and he had even kept the papers on his person. As we approached the street leading to the Coptic Church, a crowd came toward us carrying the flag of truce. They were chiefly Copts, but some were Arabs, who came to say they had 1,300 refugees in the Coptic Church; also one prisoner, a Barber, whom they had arrested while he was assisting to burn down houses. This man was brought out, accompanied by his master, a respectable Italian named Testi, who stated that his servant had forced him to leave his house and had set fire to it. The man was handed over to the guard, and after ample evidence had been adduced in support of the statements against him he was shot.

RICHMOND, P.Q.

The ladies of Richmond intend having a concert and bazaar in aid of the new convent.

Hay is progressing favorably and a much better crop will be harvested than was at first anticipated.

Work has been commenced on the rebuilding of the St. Francis College, which was destroyed by fire last March. The new building will stand a few yards distant from the old site.

The new R. C. school building on Main street is almost finished on the outside and will be all complete at the time for opening school on the 1st of September. The teachers engaged for the coming session are: Miss Whelan, Richmond; Miss Carle, Roxton Falls; and Miss Leese, of LaBelle.

About three hundred persons left Richmond to take part in the pilgrimage to St. Anne's, on Sunday, the 23rd inst. The pilgrims left Richmond by special train at 10.50 p.m. Sunday night. Their numbers were largely increased at Danville and Warwick, and when the train left Arthabaska there were not less than seven hundred people on board, among whom were several invalids. The return train reached Richmond at 12 p.m. on Monday night.

In accordance with an invitation from the St. Patrick's Society of Sherbrooke, the St. Patrick's Society Football team of Richmond accompanied by a number of their friends proceeded to Brompton Falls yesterday to attend a picnic given by the Sherbrooke Society, and also to play them a friendly match at football.

Everything went on lovely until 5 p.m., the hour appointed for the match, when a fierce storm set in which continued without abatement during the remainder of the evening. Everybody sought shelter as best they could until the arrival of the train for Sherbrooke, when all hands proceeded thither. The Richmondites were entertained by their Sherbrooke friends at the Albion Hotel, where supper was served. Addresses were made by Messrs. Stinson, Broderick and Mulvena, of Sherbrooke, and J. J. Kane and A. W. Connelly, of Richmond. An understanding was had that the match thus unavoidably postponed would be played at no distant day. Music and singing made up the latter part of the evening's entertainment. Among the prize winners in the athletic sports at the picnic were Messrs. DeLoche, W. A. McGovern and A. W. Donnelly, of Richmond.

Archbishop Tachereau and Rev. Mr. Methot have left Quebec for Lake St. John, to be present at the dedication of the new Ursuline convent.

JOHN BRIGHT'S REASONS FOR WITHDRAWING FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Bright, who rose from the second bench below the gangway in reply to loud cries of "Bright," and who was received with considerable cheering, said—Mr. Speaker, I have only to offer a very few observations to the House on this to me unusual and peculiar occasion. I suppose that hon. gentlemen wish to know perhaps more than they do know as to the reason why I am not found on my accustomed seat on the Treasury Bench, but to say the truth I have no explanation to make. There is nothing to explain and I have nothing to defend. The simple fact is that I could not concur with my late colleagues in the Government in the policy they think right to pursue with regard to the Egyptian question. It has been asked by some public writers and in conversation why I did not sooner withdraw from the Government instead of postponing my withdrawal up to this time. Well, I might answer that by saying that my profound regard for my right hon. friend at the head of the Government, and my regard also for those who now sit with him, prompted me to remain with them up to the very last moment, when I found it no longer possible to retain my position in the Cabinet. The fact is that the disagreement between us was to a large extent fundamental, and now I may say that if I had retired earlier it must have been under these circumstances that I must have submitted silently to many measures which I must altogether condemn, or I must have remained in office in constant conflict with my colleagues. It was therefore better for them and for me, and in this house will unanimously agree with me, that I should ask my right hon. friend to let me retire and place my resignation in the hands of the Queen. The House knows, at all events those who have had an opportunity of observing my past life know, that for forty years at least I have endeavored from time to time to teach my countrymen the opinions and doctrines that I hold which is, that moral law is not only intended for individual life, but for the life and practice of the State. I think that in the present case there is a manifest violation, both of international and moral law, and therefore it is impossible for me to give any support to a policy which seems to me to bear that character. I cannot repudiate what I have preached and taught during a rather prolonged period. I cannot turn my back on myself, and deny what I have taught to many thousands during forty years, and all that I have been permitted in public meetings and in this house to address to my fellow-countrymen. One word more. I asked my own judgment and conscience what was the part I should take. They pointed out to me with clearness, and I am humbly endeavouring to follow their dictates (loud cheers).

Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered on rising, said—It is only by the indulgence of the house that I rise to say a single word, which my own feelings tell me, and I think the feeling of the house, will tell them, that it would be culpable in me to omit. This is not the occasion to argue questions of difference that have arisen between my right hon. friend and those who rejoice to be his colleagues. But I would venture to assure him that we agree with him in thinking that the moral law is as applicable to the conduct of States as to that of individuals. The difference between us, and a most painful difference, it is true, is a difference upon a particular application of the law. Agreeing with him as to the principle, we disagree with him as to its application. It is to us, as to him, an occasion of pain; but I must be allowed to say that he carries with him the unbroken esteem, and upon every other question, the unbroken confidence of his late colleagues. Their best and warmest wishes for his happiness will follow him into the independent position to which he has found it necessary to retire.

The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat, amidst loud and general cheers from the Liberal benches, both above and below the gangway.

THE "JEANNETTE" EXPEDITION.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE VESSEL—DELONG'S BODY TO BE BROUGHT HOME.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Representative Washburn has received a letter from a gentleman in Minneapolis, who lost a brother in the "Jeannette" expedition. The letter makes serious charges against several officers of the expedition.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 26.—Dr. D. F. Collins of this city, brother of Jerome Collins, is the person who asked for an investigation into the loss of the "Jeannette." Dr. Collins has several interviews with Danenhower and Newcomb, and his charges are based on them. Collins charges that after the Melville-Danenhower party reached a place of safety, Danenhower asked permission to search for the DeLong party. Melville refused, and ordered Danenhower south, saying he would make the search himself, making a thorough search, and would remain until receiving instructions from Washington to return north. Collins alleges that all the circumstances show that had Melville made an energetic search at the beginning or permitted Danenhower to do so, DeLong and party would have been saved; jealousy existed among the officers of the expedition such as to make failure a certainty from the start; that entering the ice pack was an inexcusable blunder, and that the Jeannette's provisions were inferior and insufficient. Collins says Danenhower is anxious for an investigation and will present strong evidence. Newcomb is also ready for it.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Senate Naval Committee to-day agreed to report favorably the amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$25,000 for removing the bodies of DeLong and companions from Siberia to this country.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—It is alleged that when the Arctic steamer "Jeannette" entered the ice, DeLong demanded the notes prepared by Collins, the Herald correspondent. The journalist refused to surrender them. A scene followed. Collins was placed under arrest and his shotgun taken from him. From that time Collins was not allowed to carry a gun, and was subjected to all the humiliations and indignities of a regular prisoner. His offers to render assistance were refused. When the retreat began he was forced to walk behind the sleds instead of aiding the others in the arduous work. It is not expected that the investigation into the loss of the "Jeannette" will begin until Melville returns.

EUROPEAN AND SHORT LINE RAILWAY.

THE CONTRACT SIGNED BY SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

The Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals, Sir Charles Tupper, arrived in New York yesterday morning. The object of his visit to the American metropolis was to close a contract with the European and Short Line Railway, recently formed for the construction of the first section of the line through Nova Scotia, viz., from Oxford to New Glasgow via

Point St. Charles, having made a thorough inquiry and satisfied himself as to the ability of the Company to successfully prosecute the work, executed the work in the presence of Mr. Schreiber, an officer of the Department of Railways. The Short Line Railway was represented by Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and among the members of the Board are General Vasquez, A. L. Blackman and Ernest Wiman. Mr. Blackman intends to start next week to commence construction as soon as possible.

THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

Far away in the North-West, as far beyond St. Paul as St. Paul is beyond Chicago, stands Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, and the gateway of a new realm about to jump from its present state of trackless prairies, as yet almost devoid of settlement, to the condition of our most prosperous Western States. Here, bounded on the south by Dakota and Montana, west by the Rocky Mountains, north and east by the great Peace River and the chain of lakes and rivers that stretch from Lake Athabasca to Winnipeg, lies a vast extent of country, estimated to contain 300,000,000 acres, or enough to make eight such States as Iowa or Illinois. Not all of it is fertile, it is true, yet it may be safely said that two-thirds of it are available for settlement and cultivation.

In fact, the extent of available land in these new countries is apt to be underestimated, for if the traveller does not see prairies waist-deep in the richest grass, he is apt to set them down as barren lands; and if he crosses a marsh he at once stamps it as land too wet for cultivation. Those, however, who remember the early days of Illinois and Iowa have seen the lands then passed by as worthless swamps now held at high prices as the best of meadow-land. This is a land of rolling prairies and table-lands, watered by navigable rivers, and not devoid of timber.

Its climate is hardly such as one would select for a lazy man's paradise, for the winters are long and cold, and the summers short and fiercely hot, though their shortness is in some measure compensated for by the great length of the midsummer days. Nevertheless, it is a land where wheat and many other grains and root crops attain their fullest perfection, and is well fitted to be the home of a vigorous and healthy race. Manitoba, of which we hear so much now, is but the merest fraction of this territory, and, lying in the southeast corner, is not yet the only part accessible by rail.

Over this vast region, and indeed all that lies between it and the Arctic Ocean, for two hundred years the Hudson Bay Company exercised territorial rights. Till within a few years it was practically unknown except as a preserve of fur-bearing animals; and prior to 1870 it was hard to find any information as to its material resources or its value. The Company discouraged every attempt that threatened to interfere with the fur-bearing animals or the Indians who trapped them; still it became known that some of this vast region was not utterly worthless for other purposes; the soil looked deep and rich in many places, and in the western part the buffalo found a winter subsistence, for the snows were seldom deep, and in the pure dry air and hot autumnal sun the grasses, instead of withering, dried into natural hay. The early explorers too, had brought back reports of noble rivers, of fertile prairies, of great beds of coal, of belts of fine timber. But what cared the Company for these? The rivers, it is true, were valuable as being the homes of the otter, the mink, and other fur-bearing animals, and furnished fish for their employees, and highways for their canoes. For the rest they had no use. At last, in 1870, seeing that they could no longer exclude the world from these fertile regions, the Hudson Bay Company sold their territorial rights to Canada, which now began to see its way to a railroad across the continent, to link the colonies from Nova Scotia to British Columbia.

Now it is evident that the growth of this region will be rapid, probably more rapid, indeed, than that of our own Western States that lie beyond the lakes; for in them there had been a slow but steady increase of population from a comparatively early day, and when the railroads began to gridiron the country from the great lakes to the Rocky Mountains, the States east of the Mississippi already possessed a considerable population.

In the Northwest, however, we see a land that has remained isolated from the rest of the world, untrodden except by the Indian, or the trapper, suddenly thrown open for settlement, and on terms as liberal as those offered by our government or land-grant railroads.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is already completed 150 miles west of Winnipeg, which is already connected with our Northwestern railroads, and it is hoped, not without reason, that another 500 miles will be completed toward the mountain the present year. To build two, or even three, miles a day across such a country as this division traverses would be no extraordinary feat in modern railroad-building. Branches, too, north and south, will be rapidly constructed, not to accommodate existing traffic, but to create it. Now it seems as if nothing short of some financial panic, some gross blundering or stupidity, could delay the construction of the railroad, or check the flood of immigration that must surely pour in.

Can it be that, with the government Canada enjoys, one as free and fully as democratic as our own, the shadow of monarchy will delay the occupation of this land by other races than that of the Briton?

Here we shall have a chance to see how Canadian enterprise compares with our own. The Northern Pacific Railway has its agents far and wide trying to induce settlers to purchase its lands and furnish traffic for its lines. The two railroads are not far apart, and the Canadians have quite as good, if not better lands to offer. Will they be as energetic, as successful, as their cousins across the line?

The climate of this region is far from what one would expect from its northern latitude. While it can not be said to be entirely safe from early frosts as far north as Dunvegan, in latitude 56°, there is seldom any frost from the middle of May till September, and even the tender cucumber attains maturity. Wheat, barley and vegetable ripen every season at the various posts along the Peace River. Wheat ripens even as far north as Fort Simpson, in latitude 62°, while wheat and barley from the Lake Athabasca district took a medal at the Centennial. These crops, it is true, have been raised on the bottom lands along the river; and though the table lands on each side are several hundred feet higher, they are protected by that very elevation from those late and early frosts everywhere prevalent on low lying bottom lands.—F. E. PRINCE, in Harper's Magazine for August.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The thirteenth annual picnic and games of the Clan-na-Gael were held yesterday at Jones' Wood. A large number of persons were present, conspicuous among them being Danahy, of the Scotch athletic club, putting the 50 lb weight Duncan C. Ross, the Caledonian athlete, was beaten nearly 10 inches by O. McConnor, who threw the missile 21 ft 8 in. Ross having no competitor with the 17 lb hammer, gave an exhibition, and threw 130 ft 3 in. H. Alshelmer won the standing high jump, with 4 ft 6 in. The 100 yard run for amateurs, was won by J. Hard (scratch), J. Johnston (3 yds) 2nd; time, 11 sec. In the second heat W. Mead (3 yds) was 1st, and F. Mead (1 yd) 2nd; time, 11 sec. In the third heat Mead was 1st, Mead 2nd, and Johnston 3rd. Mead, however, was disqualified as being a professional, and first prize went to W. Mead. In the Scotch athletic club, the sack race S. Tiers won very easily. In the five mile gas-as-you-please, for members only, P. J. McCarthy was 1st, his time being 22 min 55 sec. J. Ross was second and J. McKenna third. The hop, step and jump was won by S. Tiers, C. O'Connor second and H. Alshelmer third. The winner cleared 40 feet 7 inches. In the two mile run (open) Kaine started with the lead, and although Price pushed him hard, Kaine kept to the fore, and finally won by three yards. Time, 10 min 58 sec. In the 100 yard race for club members, in the mile walk for club members, the quarter-mile hurdle race was won by S. Tiers after a hard struggle with Guy Verd, Time, 1 min 7 sec. The 200 yard run for members' sons, was won by P. Hinchey (50 yards), J. Reilly (60 yards) second. Time, 32 seconds. In the potato race S. Tiers defeated the favorite, Price. Murphy and O'Brien won the three-legged race, beating Johnston and Maus. The tug-of-war ended disastrously for four hundred men who tugged vigorously at either end of the rope, the rope parted in the centre, giving all beds a fall. The rifle shooting match for teams was won by the Hamilton Rowan Lodge, who got a handsome stand of arms and a silver-mounted rifle. Frederick, the amateur champion mile runner, was yesterday matched to give Thomas J. Delaney, the amateur five-mile, 25 yards start in a mile race, and a silver-mounted rifle. The place on the grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club on Saturday, August 5.

YOUNG MAN SHOT AND KILLED BY A CONSTABLE NEAR TORONTO.

Toronto, July 23.—Andrew Young, aged 17 years, was this afternoon shot and killed by County Constable John Albert. The affair took place at the Grenadier Pond, distant from Toronto about three miles. The facts gleaned from an eye-witness are as follows: Young, with two companions were paddling

around the pond on a rudely constructed raft. Their presence seemed to annoy Mr. Ellis, the owner of the place, and it is said they made use of insulting remarks to that person. He despatched a messenger for County Constable Albert, who lives close by. On Albert's arrival the young men endeavored to elude capture by running through a building used for storing ice. The officer, however, managed to seize hold of Young, who struggled violently, when Albert, who, during the pursuit, had his revolver in his hand, shot him. The ball entered below the left eye, and Young expired in a few minutes. It is said that Albert was exasperated with the chase the boys gave him and fired the shot with out having any occasion to do so. On the other hand, the constable makes two statements as to the cause of the shooting. First, that the revolver was a self-cocking one, and was discharged without his knowledge. Second, that the boy attempted to assault him with a piece of wood, and he fired at him to protect himself. As the news of the shooting spread, large crowds visited the scene, and great indignation was expressed at the action of the constable. The body was not removed until three hours after the shooting, when it was taken in charge by a coroner, who will open an enquiry to-morrow. Albert, who did not appear greatly concerned over the affair, walked into the city and surrendered himself to the authorities, and he was removed to the gaol. The parents of the boy live in Parkdale.

NEW CURRICULUM FOR THE BAR EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the new curriculum for the examinations in the future, which was decided upon by the Council of the Bar at their recent meeting at Sherbrooke, and which we publish for the benefit of those interested:—

Written examinations for admission to study will be held on the following subjects:—Latin, French, English, history, literature, belles lettres, rhetoric, mental philosophy, algebra, arithmetic, geometry, chemistry and natural philosophy.

The examinee may select from amongst the following books for examination on the above subjects:—

LATIN.—Cicero's Commentaries, Virgil's "Aeneid," Cicero's "Oratio pro Milone," Horace's Odes, and Book, and, in addition, parsing of Latin words.

HISTORY.—Gibbon's or Christy's History of Rome, general history of France and England, ancient Greek, Roman and modern history.

LOGIC.—Locke or Whately's or Blair's lectures, or any other author followed in the classical colleges of this Province. History of literature, composition in French and English on a given subject, translation of French and English.

PHILOSOPHY.—Logic, morals and ethics, Tennant, Bouvier or Guy.

ALGEBRA.—As far as quotations of the second degree exclusive.

ARITHMETIC.—As far as vulgar fractions inclusive.

GEOMETRY.—Plain.

CHEMISTRY.—Elementary and general.

FOR PRACTICE.

1st. Statutes relative to the constitution of Canada, and to the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

2nd. Leverage, Ortolan, Sanders or Many on Roman law.

3d. Mynon on ancient law.

4th. Civil code and its commentaries.

5th. Pothier and Planiol on civil procedure.

6th. Pothier on obligations, sale, community of property and other prescription, succession, donations, lease, partnership, etc.

7th. Troplong on security, Mandate on deposit.

8th. Toullier on succession and obligations.

9th. History and origin of Canadian law.

10. Byles or Grouard on bills of exchange and promissory notes.

11th. Pardessus or Masse and Smith on commercial law.

12th. Phelip on international law, ontology.

13th. Harris Clark or Tuschereau on criminal law and pleading.

14th. Canada Dominion statutes on criminal law and procedure.

The following members of the Council were present:—Mr W. White, Q. C. (in the chair), Mr W. Robertson, Q. C., Hon. Rudolph Lamme, Q. C., D. N. Deloucourt, Q. C., and S. Papineau, Q. C.

DEATH OF MISS FANNY PARNELL.

At a special meeting of the Ladies' Land League, held last evening, the following resolutions were passed:—

That the Montreal Branch of the Ladies' Land League express their deep regret of the sad death of Miss Fanny Parnell, and that they feel they have lost one of the ablest and sincerest workers in the cause, and that Ireland has sustained the greatest loss of the present century.

That the ladies tender their heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family and especially to the sorrowing mother who has lost a talented daughter and companion.

That these resolutions be published in THE POST, Boston Pilot and Irish World.

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL GAMES.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The thirteenth annual picnic and games of the Clan-na-Gael were held yesterday at Jones' Wood. A large number of persons were present, conspicuous among them being Danahy, of the Scotch athletic club, putting the 50 lb weight Duncan C. Ross, the Caledonian athlete, was beaten nearly 10 inches by O. McConnor, who threw the missile 21 ft 8 in. Ross having no competitor with the 17 lb hammer, gave an exhibition, and threw 130 ft 3 in. H. Alshelmer won the standing high jump, with 4 ft 6 in. The 100 yard run for amateurs, was won by J. Hard (scratch), J. Johnston (3 yds) 2nd; time, 11 sec. In the second heat W. Mead (3 yds) was 1st, and F. Mead (1 yd) 2nd; time, 11 sec. In the third heat Mead was 1st, Mead 2nd, and Johnston 3rd. Mead, however, was disqualified as being a professional, and first prize went to W. Mead. In the Scotch athletic club, the sack race S. Tiers won very easily. In the five mile gas-as-you-please, for members only, P. J. McCarthy was 1st, his time being 22 min 55 sec. J. Ross was second and J. McKenna third. The hop, step and jump was won by S. Tiers, C. O'Connor second and H. Alshelmer third. The winner cleared 40 feet 7 inches. In the two mile run (open) Kaine started with the lead, and although Price pushed him hard, Kaine kept to the fore, and finally won by three yards. Time, 10 min 58 sec. In the 100 yard race for club members, in the mile walk for club members, the quarter-mile hurdle race was won by S. Tiers after a hard struggle with Guy Verd, Time, 1 min 7 sec. The 200 yard run for members' sons, was won by P. Hinchey (50 yards), J. Reilly (60 yards) second. Time, 32 seconds. In the potato race S. Tiers defeated the favorite, Price. Murphy and O'Brien won the three-legged race, beating Johnston and Maus. The tug-of-war ended disastrously for four hundred men who tugged vigorously at either end of the rope, the rope parted in the centre, giving all beds a fall. The rifle shooting match for teams was won by the Hamilton Rowan Lodge, who got a handsome stand of arms and a silver-mounted rifle. Frederick, the amateur champion mile runner, was yesterday matched to give Thomas J. Delaney, the amateur five-mile, 25 yards start in a mile race, and a silver-mounted rifle. The place on the grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club on Saturday, August 5.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Cardinal Manning is 74 years of age. Riots accompany the Salvation Army in England.

Arabi Pasha is interfering in the internal affairs of Ireland. The New York Mail's Washington special says the President has signed the River and Harbor bill.

Reports from Niagara, C. B., state that salmon fishery this month has been the best known for years.

Ten thousand acres of land are being surveyed for stock-raising purposes by the Shell-burne, N.S., Stock-raising Company.

A treaty has been concluded between Spain and Chile. A Spanish frigate will proceed to Valparaiso and exchange salutes with the Chilean forts.

It is stated on good authority that the Canadian Pacific Railway will not build the branch line to Salskirk, west of the Red River, this season.

In 1831 an appraisal was made of the late Duke of Devonshire's furniture, books, plate, jewels, and marbles. The total valuation was \$6,000,000.

The tolls collected on the New York canal, for the third week in July, reached \$15,387, and for the same week last year \$20,772. Tonnage cleared 191,750, against 218,960 last year.

Arlyard, who figured in the uprising of the Boers against the British, was given a reception in New York last night by members of the Land League and others. He delivered a lecture on the Transvaal.

The annual sale of Meadow Brook yearlings, bred by Charles Reed, took place yesterday afternoon at Saratoga. Eight hundred realized