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The Weekly Mail.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Obstinate Resistance of the Bosnians to Austrian Occupation.

SEVERAL HEAVY BATTLES.

AUSTRIA CALLS OUT FRESH TROOPS

DEPRESSION IN VIENNA.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17.

A convention between Austria and Turkey, relative to the Austrian occupation of the Turkish Provinces was signed yesterday by Count Andrassy, the Austrian Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Caratheodori Pasha, the Turkish under plenipotentiary.

A Vienna despatch says it is now recognized that the arrangements for the Austrian occupation of the Turkish Provinces were inadequate. New plans have been resolved upon, the effect of which will be visible in a week or ten days. The same correspondent says the Servian Government regards with anxiety the menacing attitude of the Albanian chiefs at Prizerend.

Thirty Turkish battalions stationed in Bosnia, including five battalions of regular troops have joined the insurgents.

A convention with Austria relative to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been concluded. The duration of the occupation has not been fixed, but several articles of the convention recognise the sovereignty of the Sultan, and it is provided that in churches and mosques, public prayers for him shall continue to be offered.

Advices from insurgent sources represent General Szapary's defeat on 10th inst. as disastrous. It is reported he abandoned a battery, a quantity of arms and ammunition, and many horses. The insurgents also claim that General Szapary's command was defeated in a second battle and that General Philipovitch's army is falling back towards the River Save.

The chief corps of the Austrian army of occupation, under General Philipovich, numbered 30,000 on the 14th, after deducting all the garrisons on the route. Gen. Szapary has received reinforcements, it is said, of a whole brigade, to enable him to force his way to Zwornick. Serious difficulty is apprehended in advancing beyond Serajevo. The insurgents in Northern Bosnia are still active. On the 14th they attacked the Austrian garrison at Banja-luka, but were unsuccessful. They have taken up a position near Buzovaca, where an engagement is expected.

The *Political Correspondence* says the insurgents in Eastern Bosnia number 16,000. The Servian Government has removed from the frontier the sympathizers with the insurrection, and made a declaration that Servia would not engage in anything contrary to her international duties.

A Vienna despatch says it is considered likely the insurgents will attack only the line of communication with Doboj.

A Vienna correspondent states that Austria has decided upon immediate further mobilization of troops. It is feared the pacification of Bosnia will take six weeks or two months.

A Vienna despatch says the Porte's underhand support of the Bosnians has caused a change of relations with Austria, which a short time ago was deemed impossible.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Parliament was prorogued today till 2nd November. Her Majesty's speech attributes the pacific solution of the difficulties in the East largely to the support of Parliament, and believes the peace concluded by Congress will be satisfactory and durable. The independence of Roumelia, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia, and the integrity of the Sultan's dominions in Asia are secured. Her Majesty and the Sultan, in accordance with which Cyprus is occupied by British forces. Her Majesty praises the spirit and alacrity of the land and naval forces, and refers with especial gratification to the conduct of the Indian army, and the loyal attitude of the Indian Provinces. The Queen declares her relations with all foreign Powers continue friendly. The speech concludes with reference to the supplies and internal legislation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—The Porte's note relative to the demand's of Greece maintains that the insurrection in Thessaly was solely kept up by bands from Greece; that Greece has no claim to a cession of territory on the score of moderation during the war, as she was only restrained by fear, and that Turkey never accepted the principle of the ratification of the frontier. The concluding sentence in the note which gives any hope of an understanding is one stating that the Porte leaves to the Powers the task of judging its arguments. It says no really national insurrection has broken out in Thessaly and Epirus since 1829. Armed bands have passed the frontier, but have not been able to draw the population into insurrection.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—The difficulties between Turkey and England relative to the introduction of reforms in Asia Minor are almost entirely removed. Sir Austin Layard has abandoned some of the demands made by England, which the Porte considered trenched upon its independence. The treaty respecting Cyprus did not imply renunciation by Turkey of her independence. Turkey would listen to the counsels of England, but would introduce reforms herself without any necessity for the installation in Asia of British Residents, who would seek to introduce reforms, instead of merely watching over their execution.

MONDAY, Aug. 19.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A despatch dated Vienna says the monetary revenue which have befallen a few detachments of the Austrian army in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially the forced retreat to Bobej of Gen. Szapary's division, has produced a depressing effect among the people, and their apprehensions are echoed in the newspapers, but a much calmer view is taken of the situation in competent military circles, where such checks are recognized as necessary incidents of even the most successful warfare. Hafiz Pasha's confession that thirty battalions of regular Turkish troops fought in the ranks of the insurgents has created a great sensation here, and greatly embitters the minds of the people against the Porte. It is understood all the opposition on the part of Bosnia, from the insurrection of Hadji Lego down to the most recent conflicts, have been contrived at Stamboul, and hypocritically imputed to the refractory spirit of the Bosnians. Whatever may transpire regarding the Austro-Turkish Convention, it is certain the underhand dealings of the Porte have brought about a change in the relation of this Government with Turkey, which a short time ago would have been deemed impossible.

The Christians in Bosnia are flocking to arms in consequence of heavy fines imposed on them by Austrians.

A Magial telegram says the Mahomedan insurgents receive ammunition from ports on the *Zqeuna* and through private hands. The Arnauts and Albanians continue to muster in great force in the direction of Mitrohitza.

A telegram from the headquarters of General Phillipovich at Foinitza Cupri, Aug. 16th, announces that the Austrian army on that day advanced in three columns against the insurgents, who had fortified themselves in a strong position near Buzovoca. A column forming the right wing of the Austrian army took the insurgents on the flank and rear and captured their entire camp with a large number of waggons, ammunition, and other property. Other columns were somewhat delayed by the ruggedness of the ground so the insurgents had time to withdraw with their artillery. They fled in masse to Kiseljak, near to which place the Austrians are now posted. The insurgents also occupy Visoka. Gen. Tegethoff was marching thither and expected to arrive on 17th. The Austrian losses in these movements are inconsiderable. Gen. Szapary is still confronting the insurgents at Doboj on the 7th inst.

A Vienna despatch says at least four more divisions of the Austrian army will go immediately to Bosnia.

A Vienna despatch says the negotiations between Austria and Turkey are on the verge of failure as a rupture is imminent. The last propositions of the Porte have been rejected. Caratheodori Pasha is awaiting instructions as to whether he shall quit Vienna.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A Vienna telegram says troops, ammunition, and material are constantly leaving for the South. Great depression prevails here. People do not believe the official assurances that the Porte, Servia and Montenegro do not support the insurrection.

A Pesth despatch says the opposition journals and leaders are taking advantage of the popular excitement about the occurrences in Bosnia to denounce the Imperial Cabinet with unmeasured violence, and charge them with sending Magyars to slaughter with the object of securing their extermination. The Hungarian troops have been the principal sufferers at Maglaj, Tuzla and Stolatz.

A Vienna despatch says the Porte's attitude towards Greece, its delay in evacuating Batoum, the resistance in Bosnia to Austria's occupation, the refusal to surrender the territory assigned by Congress to Montenegro, and the organized movement of the Albanians in Old Servia, threatening the Servians in their newly acquired lands, are here regarded as so many evidences of a deliberate policy which aims at stultifying the Berlin Congress and its results. It is the general opinion that by such policy the Porte is playing a dangerous game. The Austrian press and people are extremely bitter against Turkey. Nobody now countenances the idea of eventual restoration of the occupied Provinces to the Porte, and public opinion is unanimous against the conclusion of a convention.

A Vienna despatch says Count Zichy has informed the Porte that in the event of more bloodshed in those Provinces, Austria will definitely annex Bosnia and Herzegovina.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21.

After a severe engagement the Austrians occupied Serajevo yesterday.

Gen. Philipovitche's forces are steadily advancing. It is expected they will arrive at Serajevo today, Tuesday.

A Constantinople telegram says a Grand Council of the Porte will be held to-day to consider Austria's latest objection to the Turkish proposals for a convention.

The official report of General Phillipovich shows the capture of Serajevo was the result of the combined operations of his own force and that of General Tegethoff. Tegethoff occupied Visoka on 17th inst., capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition after an engagement in which he had eighty-two men wounded and four killed. He immediately advanced a considerable distance in the direction of Serajevo on Monday. Tegethoff's force formed in attacking column against the northern side of Serajevo, and opened a canonade against the castle at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, the insurgent artillery replying. Meanwhile, the force of Phillipovich, divided in two columns, was favoured by a thick fog in effecting a turning movement. The column directed against the insurgent position on the westward of Serajevo commenced the attack at 7:30 a.m., but the main column, driving the insurgents with difficulty from their strong positions, only reached its appointed post on the heights south of the city at 10:30, when the insurgents' cannon were silenced and the Austrian infantry advanced in swarms.

A despatch from Constantinople says the Bosnian insurrectionary Chief Hadji Loga, accidentally wounded himself. He has ordered that every Austrian commander who may be captured shall be hanged. The same despatch says the Porte has reiterated its orders in regard to non-resistance to the Austrian advance, but Turkish authority is, however, powerless in Bosnia.

Belgrade advices are to the effect that the preparations for resistance at Sienitza are gradually advancing. Several thousand Turkish regular troops passed through there, homeward for Bosnia.

General Phillipovich says the fighting of the most horrible kind ensued, which lasted until 1.30 p.m. The troops were fired upon from every point and window. Even the women and sick and wounded insurgents in the military hospitals participated in the incredible scenes of the wildest fanaticism. It was only owing to the good discipline of the troops that the town was not more seriously damaged. As it was many houses were plundered and burned. Our losses, unfortunately were not inconsiderable. The insurgents fled in all directions, especially towards Gorazda and Rogatica. At the close of the fighting the imperial flag was hoisted and saluted amidst the cheers of the Christian population.

A Vienna correspondent says a Council of Ministers yesterday decided upon extensive military measures so as to complete the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina within two months, and obviate the necessity of a winter campaign. No fresh loan is needed at present.

A Vienna despatch says it is reported that some Austrian companies have been reduced from 240 to 80 men.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Intelligence has been received from Constantinople to the effect that the Russian, French, and German Ambassadors yesterday urged upon the Porte in a decisive manner the strict and unreserved execution of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin.

A Pera correspondent says the Porte has received an official telegram stating that the Russians had summoned the Lazis to immediately evacuate Batoum, but the Lazis refused to do so.

A Vienna despatch says Prince Bismarck has given it to be distinctly understood that any attempt to shirk the obligations taken respectively by the contracting Powers of the Treaty of Berlin, would be immediately followed by such measures as circumstances may suggest.

A Berlin despatch says the Russian General Stoletoff has organized an army of 75,000 Bulgarian volunteers, to which the Czar has furnished arms and officers.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

A Vienna correspondent says he knows as a fact that Count Andrassy does not credit the report that the Porte connived at the resistance of the Bosnians, and he also adds that Austria contemplates no *rapprochement* with Servia or Montenegro.

A Berlin despatch says the Porte intimates that Russia has finally determined to retain her positions before Constantinople until the evacuation of Batoum is completed.

Cattaro despatches state that hostilities broke out on Tuesday between the Turks and Montenegrins near Podgritza.

A Pesth telegram says 5,000 insurgents are in the inhabitants that the Russians will enter the city on August 27, and the municipal government announced that vessels will arrive to embark any inhabitants who don't wish to stay.

A Vienna despatch says the negotiations for a convention between Austria and Turkey are still proceeding, but the Turkish demands are exorbitant and unacceptable.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—At to-day's sitting of the International Monetary Conference Messrs. Fenton and Groesbeck explained the position of the United States Treasury, showing its advance towards resumption of specie payment. All the delegates then explained the monetary condition of their respective countries. Mr. Goschen, of the British delegation, said that although England has a gold standard, she is greatly interested in the matter of silver retaining its monetary rendition. He believed the world would remain divided into two parts, one having a gold, and the other a double standard. He maintained there was no harm in this being the case. The Swiss representative, M. Kern, explained views of M. Mess, representative of Holland, thought the United States would only be supported by nations labouring under forced paper currency. M. Leon Say, the French Minister of Finance, said the monetary question would remain too obscure for France to take sides as Germany had a considerable stock of silver, which she could throw upon the market of France. He, however, approved of the initiative having been taken by the United States in this matter. The Conference adjourned till Thursday.

In his address to the Monetary Conference, M. Say stated that the policy of France was to wait the moment when she could revert to free mintage of silver. The Swiss representative said while agreeing with the present expectant attitude of the Latin union as directed by M. Say, Switzerland looked forward to a gold standard as the ultimate solution of the question of coinage. Mr. Goschen argued that free mintage of silver will be a disastrous one. The formal rejection of that proposal, however, is to be regretted, as the public would consider it as a condemnation of the monetary use of silver as the companion of gold wherever possible, as the universal disuse of silver would provoke a terrible crisis. He added that an agreement for a universal gold standard might force England to reconsider her policy of maintaining the silver coinage of India intact.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The following are the propositions submitted to the Monetary Conference by the United States delegates, and which are now under consideration and discussion:—

1st. It is the opinion of this assembly that it is not desirable that silver be excluded from free coinage in Europe and the United States. On the contrary this assembly believes it to be desirable that unrestricted coinage of silver, and its uses as money of unlimited legal tender, should be retained where they exist and as far as practicable restored where they have ceased to exist.

2nd. The use of both gold and silver as unlimited legal tender money may be safely adopted, and by equalizing their relative value be fixed by international agreement, and second by granting to each metal at a relation fixed on equal terms of coinage, making no discrimination between them.

Execution of Hoedel.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Emil Hoedel, who attempted the assassination of the Emperor William in May, was beheaded this morning early in the court-yard of the new prison at Berlin. The Imperial warrant, directing that justice should take its course, was signed on the 8th of the present month. Hoedel's age was twenty-one.

Hoedel, when informed that his execution was fixed upon, became deathly pale. He wished to plead for pardon, but soon recovered his composure when told this was useless. He asked for wine for supper, and drank to the Commune and the leader of the Social Democracy. When his sentence was read on the scaffold he spat disdainfully, and cried "Bravo." He refused the ministrations of a chaplain, declaring them useless, as it would take years to convert him. Fifty persons, including officials, judges, police, and twelve citizens, attended the execution, which is generally approved. Official notice of the execution had been posted throughout the city as a warning. It required but a single stroke of the axe to decapitate Hoedel. The remains were immediately buried.

Chief of the Czar's Police Fatally Stabbed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—Ais Gen. Mezentzow, Chief of the Emperor's Private Police, was leaving a shop at the corner of the Place Michel, he was fired upon by two persons with revolvers and fell wounded. The assassins jumped into a droschky and drove off. They have not been arrested. Mezentzow was carried home. The sale of the newspaper *Golos* on the streets is prohibited.

LATER—Gen. Mezentzow, Chief the Emperor's private police, died of the wounds received from the two assassins. He was stabbed above the heart, not shot.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The attempted assassination of the Russian Chief of Police is the subject of comment here. The theory is advanced that it was the work of secret societies, and was in retaliation for the execution of Hoedel at Berlin. A bond of sympathy is said to exist between the secret societies of Russia, Germany, and France, and the fact that Hoedel's sentence was to be carried out was known in St. Petersburg on Friday morning. It is said that both Hoedel and Dr. Noebling, who is soon to meet Hoedel's fate, were in association with the Russian societies.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

Mr. Marsan, law clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, is dead.

The Earl of Fife carries two and a half millions insurance on his life.

Pope Leo is said to be an enthusiastic amateur of music, and is able to sing mass with fine effect.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise have gone to Kissingen, where they will spend some time.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone will contribute a paper to the next *North American Review* on "Kin beyond Sea."

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* says her Majesty has invited Lord Beaconsfield to visit her at Osborne.

It is reported that Mr. Archibald Forbes, special correspondent of the *Daily News*, has quitted Cyprus ill of the prevailing fever.

A despatch from Bucharest says the Russians occupied Varna, Bulgaria, on the 11th. The garrison is to consist of 11,000 men with 100 guns.

Lady Lisgar, widow of the late Lord Lisgar, Governor-General of Canada, has been married at Paris to her late husband's private secretary, Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, who is considerably her junior.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to an inquiry in the House of Commons, said that no communications had been exchanged with the Vatican regarding the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Holy See.

O'Donovan Rossa is in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, slowly recovering from paralysis of the legs, the result, it is said, of his leap from a train in this city on 17th March last. He has resigned the Presidency of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Mrs. Miller, who succored and befriended hundreds of Union prisoners, in Libby Prison, has been ejected from her home in Mulberry street, New York, and all her household goods are on the sidewalk. She is old and unable, by feebleness, to earn her support.

Colonel Shaw, who arrived at Manchester after a very pleasant journey, has quite settled down. He has taken a handsome cottage at Sale, six miles from his consulate, and is now calmly awaiting the time when Hanlan shall arrive in England to gather additional laurels.

It has been announced that Prince Bismarck has addressed an official warning to the Austrian government, that the effect of any further delay on the part of the Porte in executing the provisions of the Berlin Treaty would endanger the prolongation or the existence of the Turkish Government.

President MacMahon has pardoned twenty-five Communists.

A scheme is on foot for the erection of a vice-regal residence at Ottawa.

The annual congress of microscopists will be held at Buffalo on Aug. 18th.

Col. Gilmore's band was exceedingly popular and successful in Germany, and has been invited to go to Russia.

The prohibition of the export of torpedoes and other war material from Great Britain has been rescinded.

The *Post*, the Irish Catholic daily of Montreal, has come out strongly in favour of Protection to manufactures.

It is reported the Fenian O'Hearn, under sentence of imprisonment for life at Dartmoor prison, will be released early next year.

The Italian Government, in response to overtures from the Papal Nuncio, reiterate its determination to maintain the Royal prerogatives.

The following are the shipments of live stock from Montreal to Great Britain this week:—1,038 head of cattle, 3,039 sheep, and 400 hogs, valued at $110,000.

A despatch from Constantinople reports that after the review on Saturday Gen. Todleben was fired at by a young Greek without effect and the assassin was arrested.

A special from San Antonio says General Mackenzie and his troops have crossed into Mexico, at Fort Duncan. There is great activity among the Mexicans on the other side.

The contract for the stone cutting and mason work at the new Custom House at St. John, N.B., has been awarded to Richard J. Foxwell, St. John, the figures being about $17,000.

A Rome despatch says the Papal Secretary of State has decided to drop, for the present, negotiations for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and England.

The Berlin *Post* announces that the European Commission to reorganize Eastern Roumelia will meet at Constantinople on September 13th. The Commission for the reorganization of Bulgaria meets immediately.

A correspondent at Larnaca continues to assert that fever rages in Cyprus. He says one-fourth of the white troops and two-thirds of the doctors are stricken with fever. The disease, however, is not of a fatal type.

The World's Convention of Young Men's Christian Association is in session at Geneva. A thousand delegates are present from America, Belgium, England, France, Holland, Spain, and the Protestant cantons of Switzerland.

During the progress of a second balloting for a member of Parliament for Hainau, Belgium, the Socialists and Guelphists created a riot, which the troops were called upon to quell. One of the rioters was killed and several wounded.

Senator Zamacona, the Mexican Minister at Washington, having been asked whether he anticipated war between the United States and Mexico, replied: "By no means. President Diaz is very anxious to preserve friendly relations with the United States."

The United States Secretary of State has addressed a letter to the British Government, setting forth the reasons why the Canadian fisheries award, $5,500,000, is considered excessive, and asking for a review of the case in order that the sum may be reduced. No reply has yet been received.

A committee, consisting of D. C. McDonald, J. B. Schram, W. Bailey, and John Law, has been appointed at London as representatives of the city to employ to frame a suitable scheme of colonization, whereby the surplus labour of that city may be drafted off upon the public land under special assistance from the Government.

The Vatican has sent to Mgr. Mazella, Papal nuncio, proposals to be submitted to Prince Bismarck regarding the return of the expelled bishops to their dioceses. The Vatican would accept a simple promise of non-interference, and thinks the German Government might regard this as a much less difficult concession than formal sanction.

A letter from Reading, Pa., says that that city is the headquarters of the Knights of Labour, that the Order is secret, and now numbers over 200,000 members, oath bound, and that their objects are to secure work for members, assist them when out of work, organize strikes, and make themselves felt in politics. In order to include Catholics, the latter are given to understand that the oath is not binding at the confessional.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Collector Merrill, of New York, to enforce the Customs law against European tourists. Custom House Auctioneer Draper is to be sued to the full extent of the law for attempting to smuggle fourteen umbrellas, several sets of decorated china, twenty-two dozen of kid gloves, and other dutiable articles, in his trunks. He will have to pay $1,600 duties and a penalty three times the value of the goods.

The German Ultramontane and Progressist journals bitterly oppose the new anti-Socialist bill now pending before the Federal Council. The National Liberals are undecided about the policy they should pursue. They say the present bill is an improvement upon the former measure, and they think it possible their party may compromise and support the bill with some modifications. The support of the National Liberals would secure the adoption of the bill.

Friday's session of the International Monetary Conference was almost entirely taken up by Mr. Groebeck's orator. He laid much stress on the popularity always enjoyed in America by silver metal, described the inadvertent manner in which the law of 1873 demonetizing silver was passed, vindicated Congress from any suspicion of selfish motive in restoring silver to its former status. It is said that nearly half of the silver purchased by the Treasury in the United States had been bought in London, and that according to the best authorities, the silver production of Nevada had diminished instead of increased.

A recent interviewer of President Diaz, of Mexico, ascertained the fact that the Government of Mexico had officially protested against the invasion of Mexican soil by United States troops. The former has responded, saying that the Government of the United States, feeling convinced that Mexico is unable to prevent raids into Texas, would pursue and punish invaders itself. It is also stated that no new treaty of commerce between the two countries has been entered into until the orders to General Ord to invade Mexico are withdrawn. Orders have been given the regular Mexican troops to resist any further invasions by Mackenzie or other American officers.

MINISTERS ON THE STUMP

The Premier and the Finance Minister in Prince Edward Island.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., Aug. 19.—Messrs. Mackenzie and Cartwright were met at the station here by the railway officials and three Conservatives. Not a cheer was raised. The Ministers passed in funeral silence to their carriages, and were driven to the Rankin House. This afternoon there was a large meeting at the Drill Shed. Fully two-thirds of those present were Liberal-Conservatives. At the commencement of the meeting, Mr. Brecken asked if, according to the custom of the Province, both sides would be heard. The Chairman answered "No." He then asked permission to address the electors for five minutes, and was refused. Mr. Cartwright then obtained an attentive hearing for about two hours, but made no impression. When Mr. Mackenzie rose to speak, an overwhelming majority called for Mr. Brecken, but the Grits would not allow him to speak even for a moment. On the other hand the Conservatives would not hear Mr. Mackenzie. Neither party would give way, the Grits claiming that it was their meeting, and the party. After some time Mr. Brecken yielded the point, and announced a meeting in the skating rink in the evening, and invited Messrs. Mackenzie and Cartwright to attend. Mr. Mackenzie then spoke. He was stopped twice for using insulting language, but obtained a fair hearing on general politics. In the evening a very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the skating rink. The Ministers failed to appear.

THE ORANGE TRIAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—The Orange case was continued to-day by the examination of

CHAS. CONTANT, Deputy High Constable, who deposed as follows:—I was on duty at the police office on the 12th July, when the defendants in this case, Fred. Hamilton, Gilbert McMicken, and others were brought in in charge of four policemen. I asked them what they had been arrested for. They told me they had been arrested on a warrant by the Police Magistrate, and that I was to take charge of them. I took the names of the defendants and searched the prisoners, when I put them in the cells. A few hours afterwards the prisoners from the Central Station brought me Thos. Ingram. Mr. Hamilton had a regalia with 9 King William III., Loyal Order of Orangemen," in gilt; a white felt hat, a band of subscriptions for the Orange banner fund. Alex. Gibson had a regalia with "Loyal Orange Lodge—Derry, Enniskillen, Aughrim, Boyne, No Surrender." He had a yellow silk handkerchief, afterwards found in the cell, was stated by Gibson to be his property. Wm. Gavin had a whistle and an Orange ribbon. John Lilburn had an Orange badge, on which was "No Surrender, R. A., Star of the East No. 70 O.R., organized Aug. 27th, 1875, Montreal;" also a breast pin with an emblem, one Orange lily, natural, one pistol cartridge, also a necktie in his pocket. I supposed them all to be Orange emblems. I also have in my possession a list of articles which I found on the prisoners, were found in the possession of Mr. Ingram by the police, and were by them delivered to me. In regard to the yellow handkerchief, I was on duty that evening after that the prisoners in the cell were waving a yellow handkerchief from the windows facing the Champ de Mars. I went into the cell and searched, but could not find the handkerchief. Alex. Gibson finally told me it was his property, and was in his coats, where I found it. This was in the afternoon, maybe three o'clock.

Mr. CONTANT was then cross-examined by Mr. Jos. Doutre, Q.C.:

Q. Look at the regalia in the parcel marked "Thomas Ingram" and say if you see any difference between it and the one worn by Pope Leo, as shown in Sadlier's window, Notre Dame street? A. I have not seen that worn by Pope Leo and, therefore, cannot say.

Q. Were those emblems worn at the time you took possession of them? A. Some of them. Mr. Hamilton wore a sash about his shoulders. It was red with yellow borders. I cannot remember if any of the others wore anything of the kind.

The next witness was FRANCOIS FORTIER.—On 12th July last, between two and three o'clock, and knowing that the Orangemen had been arrested, I was passing on the Champ de Mars, when I saw someone waving a yellow handkerchief through the bars of the window of the cell. He informed Mr. Contant of the fact.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doutre:—

Q. Did the waving of that handkerchief in any way excite a great deal of excitement, consequently I notified the police. All that were there were excited, and applauded the Queen, signifying their determination to maintain the Royal prerogatives.

The following are the shipments of live stock from Montreal to Great Britain this week:—1,038 head of cattle, 3,039 sheep, and 400 hogs, valued at $110,000.

A despatch from Constantinople reports that after the review on Saturday Gen. Todleben was fired at by a young Greek without effect and the assassin was arrested.

A special from San Antonio says General Mackenzie and his troops have crossed into Mexico, at Fort Duncan. There is great activity among the Mexicans on the other side.

The contract for the stone cutting and mason work at the new Custom House at St. John, N.B., has been awarded to Richard J. Foxwell, St. John, the figures being about $17,000.

A Rome despatch says the Papal Secretary of State has decided to drop, for the present, negotiations for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and England.

The Berlin *Post* announces that the European Commission to reorganize Eastern Roumelia will meet at Constantinople on September 13th. The Commission for the reorganization of Bulgaria meets immediately.

A correspondent at Larnaca continues to assert that fever rages in Cyprus. He says one-fourth of the white troops and two-thirds of the doctors are stricken with fever. The disease, however, is not of a fatal type.

The World's Convention of Young Men's Christian Association is in session at Geneva. A thousand delegates are present from America, Belgium, England, France, Holland, Spain, and the Protestant cantons of Switzerland.

During the progress of a second balloting for a member of Parliament for Hainau, Belgium, the Socialists and Guelphists created a riot, which the troops were called upon to quell. One of the rioters was killed and several wounded.

Senator Zamacona, the Mexican Minister at Washington, having been asked whether he anticipated war between the United States and Mexico, replied: "By no means. President Diaz is very anxious to preserve friendly relations with the United States."

The United States Secretary of State has addressed a letter to the British Government, setting forth the reasons why the Canadian fisheries award, $5,500,000, is considered excessive, and asking for a review of the case in order that the sum may be reduced. No reply has yet been received.

A committee, consisting of D. C. McDonald, J. B. Schram, W. Bailey, and John Law, has been appointed at London as representatives of the city to employ to frame a suitable scheme of colonization, whereby the surplus labour of that city may be drafted off upon the public land under special assistance from the Government.

The Vatican has sent to Mgr. Mazella, Papal nuncio, proposals to be submitted to Prince Bismarck regarding the return of the expelled bishops to their dioceses. The Vatican would accept a simple promise of non-interference, and thinks the German Government might regard this as a much less difficult concession than formal sanction.

A letter from Reading, Pa., says that that city is the headquarters of the Knights of Labour, that the Order is secret, and now numbers over 200,000 members, oath bound, and that their objects are to secure work for members, assist them when out of work, organize strikes, and make themselves felt in politics. In order to include Catholics, the latter are given to understand that the oath is not binding at the confessional.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Collector Merrill, of New York, to enforce the Customs law against European tourists. Custom House Auctioneer Draper is to be sued to the full extent of the law for attempting to smuggle fourteen umbrellas, several sets of decorated china, twenty-two dozen of kid gloves, and other dutiable articles, in his trunks. He will have to pay $1,600 duties and a penalty three times the value of the goods.

The German Ultramontane and Progressist journals are bitterly opposed the new anti-Socialist bill now pending before the Federal Council. The National Liberals are undecided about the policy they should pursue. They say the present bill is an improvement upon the former measure, and they think it possible their party may compromise and support the bill with some modifications. The support of the National Liberals would secure the adoption of the bill.

Friday's session of the International Monetary Conference was almost entirely taken up by Mr. Groebeck's orator. He laid much stress on the popularity always enjoyed in America by silver metal, described the inadvertent manner in which the law of 1873 demonetizing silver was passed, vindicated Congress from any suspicion of selfish motive in restoring silver to its former status. It is said that nearly half of the silver purchased by the Treasury in the United States had been bought in London, and that according to the best authorities, the silver production of Nevada had diminished instead of increased.

A recent interviewer of President Diaz, of Mexico, ascertained the fact that the Government of Mexico had officially protested against the invasion of Mexican soil by United States troops. The former has responded, saying that the Government of the United States, feeling convinced that Mexico is unable to prevent raids into Texas, would pursue and punish invaders itself. It is also stated that no new treaty of commerce between the two countries has been entered into until the orders to General Ord to invade Mexico are withdrawn. Orders have been given the regular Mexican troops to resist any further invasions by Mackenzie or other American officers.

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dependency in Church and State. Without that principle it has no *raison de etre*.

It being after 4 o'clock the further examination of Sir Francis Hincks was adjourned until Monday next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—The Orange case was continued to-day, the cross-examination of Sir Francis Hincks being again taken up by Mr. Jos. Doutre, Q.C., as follows:—

Q. According to the constitution of the British Empire, is not the Sovereign the head fountain of the Church and State? The Sovereign cannot belong to any other Church but the Protestant Church? A. The Sovereign must belong to the Protestant Church as by an established law, but if the meaning of the question is to ask my opinion as to the Sovereign maintaining Protestant ascendancy, I refer to the resolution of the House of Commons on the 23rd of February, 1836, in the following words:—"Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to take such measures as to his Majesty may seem advisable for the effectual discouragement of Orange lodges and generally of all political societies excluding persons of a different religious faith using secret symbols and signs and acting by means of associated branches," and to the reply of King William IV. to said addresses as follows:—"I willingly assent to the prayer of my faithful Commons that I will be pleased to take such measures as may seem to me advisable for the effectual discouragement of Orange lodges and generally of all political societies exclud-

branches. It is my intention to discourage all such societies in my dominions, and I rely with confidence on the fidelity of my loyal subjects to support me in this determination."

Q. Has this been followed by any legislation on the subject? A. I cannot say positively whether the Party Procession Act was enacted before or after the address of the House of Commons, but there was a Party Processions Act in force in former years.

Q. Is it your knowledge that no such legislation has been in existence for several years before? A. I am aware that the Party Processions Act, which was specifically directed against Orange processions, was repealed several years ago, but it seems to be the opinion of the authorities in Ireland that the common law affords ample means to the authorities to prevent processions calculated to endanger the public peace. I think that it many be well with reference to Hamilton, my question to you I give more precisely the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General of Upper Canada in accordance with an address from the Commons of Upper Canada asking for such an opinion, and which was dated 6th April, 1836, in the following words:—"Opinion of her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General on the subjects of Orange processions. We are of op