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CANADIAN ITEMS.

A two-headed calf has been sold in New Brunswick to a side-showman for $5.

The 22nd of January next has been fixed for the Oka Indians' trial at Aylmer, Que.

Nineteen cars are being loaded at the Grand Trunk station at Belleville with cheese for Europe.

Several attempts have of late been made by burglars to enter houses in the vicinity of Albert College, Belleville, but without success.

At a conference of temperance men held at St. John, N. B., yesterday, it was decided to demand a vote in St. John on the Canada Temperance act.

The Rev. E. W. Sewell, who was for fifty years in charge of Trinity church, Quebec, has returned to the country after an absence of nine years.

Extensive cattle sheds are being erected at Richmond station, Intercolonial railway. Large shipments of cattle for England are expected to be at Halifax shortly.

An excursionist from Coboconk to Toronto got off the train at Uxbridge to get a drink. As a result he lost the train and was fined $16 for assaulting a villager.

Messrs. J. C. Burpee and Wm. Stephenson are negotiating for the purchase of a tract of land in Albert county, N.B., for carrying on stock-raising on large scale.

It has been finally decided to submit the Scott Act to the people of Waterloo, and the total abstainers intend at once to enter upon a vigorous campaign in its interests.

The crops in southern Manitoba are looking well and farmers anticipate not less than 35 bushels of wheat per acre. There is a total absence of the "hopper" throughout the North-West.

The Hudon cotton mill is running all night to fill orders. New mills will be running by August the 1st. The new Cornwall cotton factory owned by capitalists here will be running by the middle of October.

The Quebec police are on the *qui vive* with regard to a man respectably attired and with plenty of funds who engaged a passage to Liverpool on a sailing vessel from Sillery Cove. It is thought that he was an absconder.

A petition to the Governor-General is in circulation at Halifax, praying for the admission into the country of American illuminating oil of the same grade as to explosive power is allowed in the case of Canadian oil, viz., 105 degrees.

The bridge near Highgate, known as Long's bridge, on the county line between Kent and Elgin, collapsed on Wednesday. Mr. Richard Smale, of Orford, had just passed over and was not ten feet from it when it fell. The loss will be about $1,000.

A destructive bush fire occurred on Tuesday to the north-west of Barrie, which burned with great fury, doing considerable damage to crops of potatoes. Only the constant application of water prevented the flames spreading to adjoining houses.

Mr. Idington, of Stratford, has been appointed County Attorney of Perth in the room of the late Mr. Hayes. Mr. Idington, who, it is needless to say, is a sound Reformer, was opposed by Mr. Harding, who was supported by the Reformers of St. Mary's.

The cod fishery along the New Brunswick shore, from Shippegan to Caraquet, has been unexceptionally good this year, the boats averaging 2,000 or 2,500, and some even taking as high as 4,000 fish per trip. Such luck has not been known for some years past.

The London Colonization Society have appointed three of their members, Messrs. Hill, Clarke and Sleightholm, to proceed to Rainy River and select land for the society. The members of the deputation are paid one dollar a day and expenses, the Ontario Government providing passes to Thunder Bay.

The second wife of Harry Lindley, the actor, died a month or two ago, and the other day, at Penetanguishene, he was married to a third in the person of Miss Louise Foster, a variety actress. The Reeve of the township was best man, the warden of the county gave the bride away, and the population, we are told, turned out *en masse*.

The vagrant Morris, who died on Tuesday in the gaol at Ottawa, was possessed of considerable means. By the death of his father he was left a sum of ...000, which was invested in property in New Brunswick. Mr. Snowball, M. P., was telegraphed to at Bathurst, N. B., requesting him to institute enquiries concerning the family of the deceased.

The export of oats from St. John, N.B., for the six months ending June 30, amounted to 81,433,502 superficial feet, against 78,137,301 feet in the same period last year. During the first half of this year we exported 6,417 tons of birch timber and 2,616 tons of pine, against 4,050 tons of birch and 1,924 tons of pine in 1878. The vessels engaged in the trade numbered 119, of 95,790 tons; compared with 138, of 88,963 tons in 1878.

A queer goat story is reported from Yarmouth, N.S. A Mr. Peterkins owned a pair of goats. He left his pocket-book containing three $10 bills, one $5, and $1.50 in silver near where the goats were confined. During the night the female goat eat the $35 in bills and the silver. Next morning, Mr. Peterkins killed her, hoping to regain the bills, but the remnants were mangled to such an extent as to be useless. The silver was recovered intact.

At the Town Hall, Fergus, on the 5th inst., Charles Allan, a volunteer, was tried for maliciously firing his rifle, charged with powder, full in the face of John Ewan, a farmer of Nichol. The complainant alleged that the act was intentional, while the defendant averred that the farmer hit him over the shoulder with his whip, and in trying to ward off the blow with his gun, the weapon went off. Further, he stated that he did not know it was charged. The jury disagreed, and the case was allowed to drop.

A letter signed "Ajax," written by a person named Michael Collins, appeared two weeks ago in the columns of the Buffalo *Sunday Herald*, attacking the character of Mr. Colcock, editor and proprietor of the Welland *Telegraph*. Mr. Colcock at once had Collins arrested on a criminal charge of libel. Collins, seeing that he was in a tight box, wrote an abject apology, which appeared in the *Herald* of Sunday last, together with an editorial apology from the paper itself for giving insertion to the calumny.

H. P. Peer, the jumper, writes to say that he was not drunk, as alleged, when he refused to perform the feat of jumping from the Suspension Bridge into the Niagara river. He says:—"My reason for not jumping was that someone abstracted from my chest on the bridge, while I was dressing, the wire which passes from my shoulders to the equilibrium wire, which I use to keep my body in a perpendicular position during my descent. Had I used the halter strap someone in the crowd was kind (?) enough to offer me as a substitute. I would not have troubled you to insert this statement."

The mining of precious metals is being more vigorously prosecuted in Canada than for some time previously, and gold and silver are being found in new localities. The Nova Scotia and British Columbia gold mines are being more fully worked, while additional energy is being infused into the silver mining industry along the shores of Lake Superior. Silver has recently been discovered on the line of the Canada Southern railway. Gold has been taken in paying quantities from the bed of the north branch of the Saskatchewan river. It comes down from the mountains with high water, and lodges on the bars or any rock, point where the main current strikes. When the water falls so that the bars and points are nearly dry, the miners get the gold. Some of them take out as high as $15 per day, but the average is about $4 per day; less than that will not pay, as provisions are very high in that remote section of country.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Interesting Summary of News.

POSSIBLE MODIFICATION OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.

The London correspondent of the Birmingham *Gazette* writes:—"What is going on between the Governments of London and of Washington in regard to questions of fiscal policy is a mystery to every one with whom I am acquainted. That something is going on all are agreed, and that it is possible that that something will lead to a revision of the American tariff is also a question on which there is little difference of opinion. We have heard much of late from political sages as to the unwisdom of a war of tariffs; but in this instance the new Canadian retaliation tariff, which was so triumphantly carried at the last elections, appears already to have had its effect on the Government of the United States, and they are anxious to come to some sort of terms in regard to their own duties. The violently protectionist theories recently advanced in the United States are being very much toned down, and we now apparently have their Government pleading with ours to use their influence with the Canadians to induce them to modify their tariff. A new phase of the reciprocity agitation would thus seem to have arisen. Lord Beaconsfield in the House of Lords said we had nothing to offer. The Yankees have, however, quickly given their answer to this statement by offering in return for certain concessions which they ask us to make an alteration of their own tariff. Not only are there certain diplomatic negotiations in progress between Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State at Washington, and Lord Salisbury, but I have reason to believe there have been certain unofficial negotiations entered into between the wire-pullers of the political parties of the States and our own political leaders. A distinguished American recently paid us a visit in a very quiet way, but he stayed less than the usual time with us. He was indeed away out of London before many who are always accustomed to see him were even aware that he was here. He has probably by this time landed at New York and reported to the United States Government, as well as to the leaders of the Republican party, the chances which are before them of coming to a better understanding with England, while I happen to know that some prominent free-traders have a very openly-expressed hope of securing a large acquisition of support in the United States before long. At all events, you may expect to hear shortly of an alteration in regard to the protectionist tariffs of America, and the policy of some of the countries with whom we have influence in regard to the United States."

THE VICTORIAN DIFFICULTY.

Sir Michael-Hicks Beach has sent a despatch to the Marquis of Normanby, Governor of Victoria, substantially declining to interfere in the conflict between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council at Melbourne, on the ground that "no sufficient cause had been shown" for such intervention. The Colonial Secretary sees no reason to disturb the settlement made by the Constitution Act of Victoria, by which self-government in the form desired by the colony was conceded to her. By this Act "the power of amending the constitution was expressly, and as an essential incident of self-government, vested in the Colonial Legislature, with the consent of the Crown." Sir Michael, in fact, reminds the colonists that they have the power of amending the constitution if desirable, and that they must settle their quarrel without the interposition of the Imperial Government. The difficulty which has arisen would not, he thinks, have occurred if the practice of the Imperial Parliament had been followed, and he is reluctant to admit that the Council of Victoria will not, like similar bodies, recognize its constitutional position, and so transact its business that the wishes of the people, clearly and repeatedly expressed, may ultimately prevail.

THE BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM.

Canon Tristram having declined the Premier's offer of the See of Jerusalem, Lord Beaconsfield has, on the recommendation of Lord Shaftesbury, offered the appointment to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Barclay, rector of Stapleford, Herts, and it has been accepted by him. Dr. Barclay is a well-known author, skilled in Hebrew, Arabic, and German, and the translator of and commentator on parts of the Talmud. He spent four years in close intimacy with the English Embassy at Constantinople before he went to Jerusalem, where he remained ten years as incumbent of Christ Church and examining chaplain to Bishop Gobat.

STORMY SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Owing to the obstructionist tactics of a section of the Irish members of Parliament many stormy scenes have occurred during the present session, but none have equalled those that happened on the 26th inst. It all arose out of a question put to Mr. James Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, by Mr. O'Connor Power, regarding an anti-meat meeting. Mr. Lowther's answer so wounded the susceptibilities of Mr. Power that he moved the adjournment of the house in order that he might reply. The result was that for nearly two hours there was nothing but a confused tumult and disorder of hooting and yelling, of groans and cheers and counter-cheers, of strong language, of insults to the chair and to the leader of the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer vainly tried to allay the excitement, but the unruly brigade would not be silenced. Mr. Sullivan, who is of a excitable temperament and is greatly fond of ballast, delivered quite a violent speech, declaring that the only men who had disregarded the rules of the House were the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Newdegate. When Mr. Bright rose to speak, he was received with a tremendous volume of cheers from the Irish members. He, fell foul of Mr. Lowther, who, he said, ought to have answered the question civilly, and he expressed sympathy with Mr. O'Connor Power for the way he had been treated. A cheer of delight rose from the Irish benches at this expression of opinion, which did not by any means terminate the episode in the proceedings of the evening. The *Daily Telegraph* in commenting on the scene says, that "for a parallel to it we must either go back to the wild day of the old Irish Parliament, when Flood and Grattan used to fly at each other's throats in the presence of frenzied legislators, maniacally cheering them on to the fray; or we must look across the Channel to Republican France where the Bonapartist group habitually delight in turning the chamber of Deputies into a bear garden, and where M. de Cassagnac periodically staggers about, the chartered libertine of debate."

On the day following the scene, Mr. O'Connor Power gave notice that on an early day he would call attention to the practice of appointing to the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, raw inexperienced English politicians who were entirely unacquainted with the condition of Ireland and the wants and wishes of the Irish people.

ASSASSINATION OF A FENIAN INFORMER.

Some time ago, says the Armagh *Guardian*, active enquires were made in Kingstown, Dalkey and the neighbourhood for traces of Pierce Nagle, who had been missing from his residence in Kingstown. After the Fenian outbreak this man attained unenviable notoriety as an informer, and on his evidence many of those who took part in the conspiracy were condemned. Nagle was sacristan of the Catholic church of St. Laurence O'Toole, North Strand. He allied himself with the Fenian movement, and affected to be one of its most active organisers, while at the same time he was in active communication with the police, giving information on his associates. As a reward for his services an annuity was settled on him by the Government of nearly £200 a year. The money was regularly paid to him up to the last quarter, but the Castle authorities were rather surprised at his not applying in his usual way for his money. Enquiries were set on foot, and a strange revelation was made. It appeared that, some time before, a man was found dead under an obscure railway arch at the eastern end of London, and at the inquest which was held on the remains, it was proved that death was caused by violent means, a sharp iron bar being found fixed in the body. A verdict was returned to the effect that the deceased (name unknown) had been murdered by some person or persons unknown. It is now believed by the police that the murdered man was no other than the informer Nagle. Indeed this fact is all but placed beyond doubt by enquiries instituted by the police in London.

THE WREATH REFUSED.

Following is the letter of the Secretary of Lord Beaconsfield declining to receive the wreath which Mr. Tracy Turnerelli had purchased with 52,800 penny subscriptions:—

"10 DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL, June 16th, 1879.

"SIR,—Lord Beaconsfield desires me to inform you that he has received and carefully considered your letter of the 9th inst., in which you ask him to name a day for the presentation of a laurel wreath procured by the contributions of upwards of 50,000 of the people, which have been collected, according to your statement, with 'immense labour and never-yet-exampled efforts.' His lordship has, moreover, had before him the correspondence which during the last five years you have addressed to him, and he notices especially your complaints that your services have received no recognition at the hands of the leaders of the Conservative party, and the expression of your hope that 'sooner or later they will meet with reward.' Although Lord Beaconsfield would fully appreciate and value a spontaneous gift from his fellow-subjects belonging to a class in which he has ever taken the warmest interest, he cannot but feel that, being himself intimately connected with honours and rewards, he is precluded by the spirit in which you have previously addressed him from accepting a gift thus originated, and proffered in a manner which he cannot deem satisfactory.

"I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"ALGERNON TURNOR.

"Tracey Turnerelli, Esq."

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Lord Chancellor rose early on the afternoon of the 30th ult., to expound the Irish University scheme of the Government, and his rising caused much interest. He gave a reasonable and candid explanation of the position of the Government with reference to the question, and condemned The O'Conor Don's bill as one for denominational endowment not in consonance with the compact of 1869—that is, the Irish Church act—not only that its object was contrary to the policy of parliamentary legislation with regards to grants of public money for collegiate education in this country. Enlarging upon the few sentences which Mr. Cross delivered on Wednesday last, the Lord Chancellor explained that the reason why the Government proposed now to deal with the question was, while opposing The O'Conor Don's bill, they thought it fairer to Parliament and the country to place in the form of a bill what they thought would be a remedy for the deficiency they recognized. In England we had four universities—Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London, but only in the last could degrees be conferred without residence. In Ireland there were two universities, but from neither could a degree be obtained without residence. Those two universities were the University of Dublin and the Queen's University. It was to remedy that state of things that the Government proposal would be directed. There was what the French call a "movement" amongst the crowded mass at the bar, for it is not equality that the Irish members want, but something more consonant with the notions of the priests who patronise them. There is to be a university in Ireland to consist of a chancellor, and a senate not to exceed 66 in number. There were to be no professors as in the University of London, as the new university would perform the same functions as those fulfilled by the Queen's College. It was proposed to dissolve the Queen's University, the members and graduates to be attached to the new university.

These are the simple outlines of the bill, and they amount to the foundation of an Irish University on the principles of the London University. Nothing was said about money, and here will lie the "grievance," for there must always be a grievance where Irishmen are concerned. In Ireland there are five and a half millions of people, and in London there are four and a half millions. Ireland will have two universities, one which will be maintained entirely at the public expense. London has one university, which does not cost the public anything worth mentioning. This is the "equality" which even a Tory Government dealt out to Ireland, and tonight Irish members are breathing an avenging fire which is to consume us all. Lord Granville indulged in a taunt as to the sincerity of the Government in the matter, and Lord Beaconsfield—gout notwithstanding—promptly assured him that the Government intended to make a *bona fide* attempt to pass the bill this session.

LIEUT. CAREY'S REPORT ON THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The *Times'* correspondent at Itelezi Hill telegraphs:—Shortly given, the report of Lieutenant Carey, who accompanied the Prince Imperial on the reconnaissance which led to his melancholy death, is as follows:—

"Having learned that his Imperial Highness would proceed on June 1 to reconnoitre the country in advance of his column and choose a site for the camp of the following day, I suggested that as I had already ridden over the same ground I should accompany him. My request was granted; but at the same time Colonel Harrison, Acting Quartermaster-General, stated that I was not in any way to interfere with the Prince, as he wished him to have the entire credit of choosing the camp. Shortly before starting, I found that no escort was prepared, and replied to the Brigade-Major of Cavalry. I received the necessary orders, and at 9.15 six men of Captain Bettington's Horse paraded before headquarters. With these and a friendly Zulu, provided by the Honourable Mr. Drummond, we started. Six Basutos of Captain Shepstone's Corps were also under orders to proceed with us, and before crossing the Blood River I sent on to him to ask for them. The messenger returned to say that they would meet us on the ridge between the Incenzi and Itelezi Hills. I again sent the man with orders to bring the escort back with him. On our right and left flanks I saw large bodies of Basutos scouting. Arrived upon the ride we dismounted, wishing to fix the position of some hills with our compasses. Colonel Harrison then rode up and told us that General Marshall's Cavalry was coming up. When he had left I suggested to the Prince to wait for the remainder of the escort. 'Oh, no; we are quite strong enough.' At a mile and a half we ascended a commanding and rocky range of hills beyond Hyotozi River. I proposed that we should here off-saddle, but the Prince said that he preferred to off-saddle near the river. We remained for half an hour sketching and surveying the country with our telescopes. Seeing no one, we descended to a kraal in a valley below and off- saddled. No precautions were taken, as no Zulus were expected to be in the neighbourhood. The Prince was tired, and lay down beside a hut. The men made coffee, and I reconnoitred with my telescope. At 3.35 I suggested saddling up. His Imperial Highness said, 'Wait another ten minutes'; but in five minutes gave me the necessary order. I repeated it, and then went to fetch my horse from the mealie fields. I had saddled and mounted on the home side of the kraal when I heard his Imperial Highness give the order 'Prepare to mount.' I looked round and saw his foot in the stirrup. At the same time I said, 'Mount,' and as the men vaulted into the saddles I saw the black faces of Zulus about twenty yards off, rushing towards us through the mealie fields. They shouted and fired upon us as we rode off. I thought that all were mounted, and, knowing that the men's carbines were unloaded, I judged it better to clear the long grass before making a stand. Knowing from experience the bad shooting of the Zulus, I did not expect that any one was injured. I therefore shouted, as we neared the donga, 'We must form up on the other side. See to the retreat of every one.' On looking back I saw one party following us, while another on our left was attempting to cut off our retreat across the ridge. Meanwhile we were under a heavy fire, and after we had crossed the donga a man said to me, 'I fear the Prince is killed, sir.' I paused, looked back, and, seeing the Prince's horse galloping on the other side of the donga, asked if it was any use returning. The Zulus had already passed over the ground where he must have fallen, and he pointed out the men creeping round our left. I paused for our men to come up, and then galloped on to find a drift over the Tombocto River."

The above, though not a copy of the report, is framed from notes taken from it. To avoid repetition, I append only such points of the evidence of the surviving members of the escort as differ from the report of Lieutenant Carey or throw fresh light on the subject. The names of the men were Sergeant Willis, Corporal Grubb, and Troopers Letoga, Cochrane, Able, and Rogers. Able and Rogers were killed. Willis mentions that when the native who accompanied them returned to the kraal with the horses, which he had been sent to bring out of the mealie field whither they had strayed, he told them he had seen a Zulu. He continues:—

"We saddled as quickly as possible. All mounted and left the kraal except Rogers, who was trying to catch a spare horse he was leading. I heard a volley fired, and saw Rogers fall against a hut. I saw two men fall from their horses. The Zulus followed us for about 200 yards from the spot. I should say they numbered about 50. Grubb states that the kraal was 100 yards from the Imbezane river, and that when they entered it they saw some dogs and signs of Zulus having lately been there. The native told them that he saw a Zulu go over the hill on the other side of the river. He further says, 'I heard a volley, and the Zulus rushing forward shouting, "Usux nanka umagroara abalmga." ("Here are the English cowards.") As I rode off I saw Rogers, who was dismounted behind a hut, level his carbine. On nearing the donga I saw Able, who was just before him, struck below the bandolier by a bullet. From its whiz I could tell that it was a Martini. Letoga now passed me, crying, 'Put spurs to your horse, boy. The Prince is down.' I looked and saw the Prince clinging to the stirrup and underneath his horse. The horse galloped a few lengths, and then the Prince fell and was trampled upon. I turned and tried to fire, but my horse tumbled into the donga, and in striving to keep my seat I dropped my carbine. I saw Lieutenant Carey put spurs to his horse. We all did the same, and followed him.'

Cochrane in his statement says:—

"I was next to the Prince. He did not mount. At the shots of the Zulus our horses were frightened, and we could not hold them. After I crossed the donga I looked back and saw the Prince running. About a dozen Zulus, all armed with guns and assegais, were following and within three yards of him. His horse was galloping away, no order was given to rally, fire, or help the Prince. We galloped for two miles without stopping. Nothing was said about the Prince."

Letoga says:—

"The Prince asked the question, 'Are you all ready?' We answered, 'Yes, sir.' He then said, 'Mount.' When the volley was fired I dropped my carbine, and dismounted to pick it up. I could not again get into the saddle, for my horse was frightened and galloped away with me, my left foot being in the stirrup, my stomach across the saddle. My horse followed the others. I was unable to stop him as I passed the Prince, who had hold of the stirrup leather, and was attempting to mount. I said, 'Dépêchez-vous, s'il vous plaît, Monsieur, de monter. He did not answer. He had not hold of the reins. I saw him fall down; his horse trampled on him. Carey was leading, and we galloped two or three miles. Noticing that Grubb and Willis could not catch us up, I advised Carey to wait for them. He said, 'We will cross the spruit, and then go on to the high ground and wait.' No order was given to rally, halt, fire, or try to save the Prince. All Lieutenant Carey said was, 'Let us go quick; let us make haste.'"

RECOVERY OF THE BODY.

Describing the finding of the body the correspondent says:—

Men speedily gathered round a spot near the crossing; their uncovered heads told that one of the dead had been found. All my apprehensions were confirmed, for there the young Prince lay dead. Surgeon-Majors Scott and Robinson were soon present, but their skill was of no avail. Life had been extinct for hours. All they could do was to examine the wounds and find that two, at least, of them would have proved instantaneously fatal. It is probable that one of them was the first that he received, for the face wore a calm and pleasant expression, not as of one who had died in pain. No bullet had touched him. The wounds, 19 in number, were all caused by assegais. Beside the Prince was found his spurs, and round his neck a small chain with a locket and charms. These were given into the charge of Captain Molyneux, by him to be handed over to Lord Chelmsford. It was a mournful sight, and no one regarded it with unconcern. At the Prince's head his old soldier-servant knelt and wept; and grief like his, exhibited by one who had served him only a short time, spoke well for the private character of his master. Strange fatality! Only a few days before, in conversation with Captain Lane, he had said, "It is no fun to be fired at; I want a trial with the assegai. I should like a slight assegai wound." By General Marshall's orders a stretcher was formed of lances and a blanket; and, wrapped in another blanket, the corpse was borne to meet the ambulance by the General himself, Colonel Drury Lowe, Major Stewart, Captain Molyneux, and officers of the 17th Lancers. The kraal where the party had been surprised consisted of six huts, collected round a circular store cattle fence. Gardens of mealies and Caffre corn surrounded it on three sides, the fourth being open and facing towards the donga.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

The funeral service is thus described:—The ambulance returned to Itelezi Camp at about two o'clock. A funeral parade was ordered to take place within a few hours, and on the morrow it has been decided to send the body under escort to Landman's Drift. M. Deleage will accompany it to England. As the afternoon drew to a close, and early evening approached, the troops marched silently away to an open space without the camp. The 21st, 58th, 91st, the Artillerymen dismounted, Dragoons and Lancers carrying their lances, wheeled regiment after regiment into line until three sides of a great oblong square were formed; and as the gun-carriage bringing the covered body of Prince Louis Napoleon, preceded by Artillerymen with reversed carbines, moved slowly into the centre, the gloom that had pervaded the camp since the mournful news was received grew deeper and sterner. The dull murmur of voices was hushed. Amid us, simply wrapped and stretched upon a gun-carriage, was the Prince's dead body, pierced by 19 assegai wounds. The Catholic priest read out the funeral service, and his words increased the universal gloom. Beyond the ranked soldiers and bareheaded multitude was a strange sky; dull, leaden clouds hung about, and the near mountains seemed dark and distant in mist. Just about them, in a small space, lingered the intense after-gloom of setting sun, drawing slowly down cloud-curtains in the west.

ITEMS.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons has re-appeared in London.

The London School Board institutions up to the present time have cost about £27 per scholar.

Generals Stewart, Biddulph, and Roberts are to be knighted, in recognition of services with the Afghan expedition.

The Italian Government has ordered the expulsion of several foreign Internationalists, who have recently arrived in Italy.

Marwood, the executioner, who lives at Horncastle, writes to the papers complaining of the great annoyance he is subjected to by interviewers.

In the event of a vacant Garter happening during the reign of the present Ministry, it will be conferred upon his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

The *Saturday Musical Review* understands that the acting right of the opera "H. M. S. Pinafore," for Australia and New Zealand, has been sold for the sum of 600 guineas.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the musical author of "Pinafore," was taken suddenly ill on the 26th while directing a combined musical and dramatic performance at the Lyceum theatre, London.

It is stated that Messrs. Baring Brothers have accepted from the City of Glasgow Bank Aid Association a composition of their claim upon the bank estate at the rate of 18s. in the pound.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, at a banquet to the Judges at the Mansion House, said there was one court of justice from which there was no appeal, and that was the great institution of the newspaper press.

The Liverpool *Courier* of the 1st inst. announces the arrival of Sir Leonard Tilley and Lieut.-Col. Blanchet, who is in command of the Wimbledon team. The *Courier* gives a flattering notice of Sir Leonard.

The Rev. W. Clavell Ingram, vicar of St. Matthew, Leicester, and formerly vicar of Kirkmichael, in the Isle of Man, has been offered and has declined the colonial bishopric of New Westminster, in British Columbia.

The Lords of the Treasury have directed the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs to allow all seized tobacco now available, except cigars, to be sent to Natal for the use of the soldiers, marines and sailors engaged in the Zulu war.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. W. Ridley, vicar of St. Paul's, Huddersfield, the Queen having granted licence for his consecration as Bishop of Caledonia, in British Columbia.

Under a Royal salute, the equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, presented to the city of Bombay by Sir Albert Sassoon, was on the 26th unveiled by the Governor of Bombay, who came specially from Poonah to be present on the occasion.

It is stated that there is a probability of Parliament being adjourned instead of prorogued should the public business not make greater and quicker progress. Government will simply dismiss the House, and call it together again in October.

Twelve hundred waterproof sheets of a superior kind are being prepared at the Woolwich Arsenal for transmission to the Cape, for the use of the army in Zululand. Heavy cargoes of stores and war material continue to be sent out by the weekly mail steamers.

The last survivor of the nieces of Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, has just passed away at the age of 68. The lady was Mrs. Elizabeth Charlotte Peat, widow of Major Alexander Cumine Peat, C.B., of the Bombay Engineers, whom she had survived about twenty years.

A deputation from the London School Board has had an interview with the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Lord George Hamilton, at the Privy Council office, to urge the expediency of including the elements of Natural Science among the recognized subjects of class examination.

While the Cabinet Council was sitting in Downing street, on the 30th ult., a crowd, headed by a band of music, entered the street, and demanding to present a petition for the release of the claimant. The sentry on duty in Downing street refused to permit the crowd to advance further than half-way down.

The action for libel brought by Colonel Dawkins, late Coldstream Guards, against the *Examiner*, in consequence of a criticism upon a pamphlet which he published respecting his treatment by the military authorities, has resulted, after a three days' trial, in a verdict for the defendant, who pleaded that the comments were fair and legitimate.

Colonel Colthurst, M. P., has given notice that he would ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether any representations had been, or would be, made by him to the authorities of the Irish Church Mission Society to cease the circulation of placards and tracts that were offensive to the religious belief of the great majority of the Irish people.

From the Lords' and Commons' list, it appears that the Irish members rose on the 26th as follows:—O'Connor Power's motion: Power 10 times, Parnell 5, Henry 5, Sullivan 4, Shaw 1. Callan 1. Army Discipline Bill: O'Donnell 22 times, Parnell 33, Nolan 18, Biggar 8, Power 9, O'Sierne 4; or 120 times between 4.30 and 1.20 on Friday morning.

Another disclosure has been made in connection with the Gourlay frauds on the local board of Oswaldtwistle. Mr. Gourlay, in addition to being clerk to the local board, held the office of borough auditor of Blackburn. After his committal for trial, an examination of the books of the Blackburn Corporation was made, with the result that some serious defalcations were found in the accounts of the borough treasurer, Mr. William Counsell, who has also been arrested.

Mr. P. J. Smyth, the Home Rule member for Westmeath, has given notice of a bill proposing the establishment of an Irish tribunal with functions similar to those now exercised by Committees of Parliament with reference to Irish undertakings of a purely industrial and domestic character, with powers to take evidence in the localities affected by such undertakings and to pronounce authoritatively upon their merits.

The project of the Anglo-Universal Bank, the latest attempt of a secular kind to link together the Catholic world by bonds other than spiritual, has been received with much favour at the Vatican. In acknowledgement of this favour, which has been certified to the representatives of the bank in Rome, it is proposed to present to the Pope an acknowledgement of his kindness in the shape of a document to be contained in a gold casket, which, it is understood, his Holiness is prepared graciously to receive.

The Bishop of Manchester presided on the 26th ult. at the distribution of prizes in Owens College, Manchester. After presenting the prizes, the Bishop addressed the students at considerable length. Whilst retaining his own opinion as to whether or not the present was the most eligible opportunity for seeking a university charter on behalf of Owens College, he earnestly hoped that the application so strongly urged by those who bore the burden and heat of the day at that College would be acceded to.

A despatch is published from General Roberts, the commander of the Koorum column, vindicating himself against the criticisms of newspaper correspondents. It was alleged that he had caused villages to be plundered and burnt, had directed a cavalry force, when charging the enemy, to "make no prisoners," and it was also alleged that prisoners in his camp had been shot down while fettered. General Roberts' explanation is regarded as satisfactory both by the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Viceroy.

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IRRELIGIOUS LONDON.

A Million People who have no Church and Want None.

(From the London Spectator.)

The working classes of East London do not go to church or care about religion in any way. But no one explains, or even mentions, the most striking fact of all, that no movement, or cry, or prayer comes from the other side; that these vast masses of English folk, male and female, no more ask for clergymen, or churches, or religious teaching of any kind than fishes ask for fishermen. We should all hear it fast enough if they did; indeed, it is difficult to imagine, if all these myriads wanted the tuition they are so eagerly asked to want, what the volume of the consequent roar would be. Suppose they only resented the absence of religious teaching as they would the absence of work, or called for clergymen as they would call, if they were inadequately supplied, for publicans. The sound would never cease from the ears of West London until the demand were granted and Government would be distracted by its own eagerness to comply with the request. The multitudes, however, remain quiescent. No crowds march through Pall Mall demanding ministers of religion and carrying banners with "Pity the Churchless;" no meetings are held in Victoria Park to denounce the "villainous monopolists of the means of grace," nor are public meetings held to see if the want cannot be supplied by an infinite collection of pence. You never even meet men calling in the street, "We've got no clergy to teach us!" Here are more than a million of people, upon whom circumstances have laid what used to be called in Catholic countries an Interdict, silencing all bells, withdrawing all priests, shutting all sacred buildings, and not one in a hundred cares, nor is one in ten so much as fully aware of the difference between the region he lives in and the rest of the world. It is this which strikes us as so wonderful and so little noticed. How does it happen that here in London, in the richest and most civilized of capitals, peopled by a race perhaps as good and certainly as respectable as any other, the want which sociologists say is the most instinctive of humanity is so little felt—or, for we must not forget that conceivable reply, appears to be so little felt. Here are a million of people, fairly fed, fairly intelligent, fairly orderly, who seem to care as little about the great problem of the "whence and whither" as the animals do, or the fishes, to have no feeling at all about it, no desire for any special form of worship or mode of expressing religious feeling, no fear that if they neglect it utterly anything will happen to them. No other people except the Chinese seem to be in that frame of mind. If East London were addicted to odd heresies or to strange forms of worship, or were sceptical or superstitious, or given to indoor religion or to the worship of goodness which prevails in some parts of Germany, it would be intelligible; but the continual apathy of millions on the subject, lasting for generations, and never disturbed except by efforts from [without, is surely very strange. There are sceptics in East London, and fierce sceptics, but the body of the people are not sceptics, have none of the sort of irritable dislike of religion and the clerical order shown in Paris and Berlin. A very small proportion would declare themselves infidels, perhaps as small as the proportion among the private soldiers, among whom such an announcement is the rarest of events. They have to declare their faith on joining, and in the great garrison of Malta a chaplain who cared about the matter found that in four years only one man had asked to be recorded as an infidel. The officer presiding, greatly surprised, asked the man twice, and twice received the same reply, entered him as "Member of the Church of England." "What else could I do?" he asked, in answer to a subsequent remonstrance; "there's no congregation of them."

Five-sixths of all people in the East End, if forced to listen to ordinary religious or moral teaching, raise no objection, feel no objection and go away neither assenting nor dissenting nor moved—entirely without irritation, but wanting no more of it, and not disposed to give even pence for its purchase. They do not care. Nor do we hear of much superstition. There is often a good deal of downright superstition among the "Pagans" of country places, a great deal of fear of the unknown, a great reliance on old practices in defence against evil powers, but in East London superstition seems as dead almost as religion. You would no more see a horseshoe on a door than an oratory in a house.

Famous Freemasons.

(From the London Times.)

That Freemasonry, substantially the same in kind as that which now exists, was practised in this country as far back as the time of Henry VI. is by no means improbable. It has been surmised that the King himself was a member of the order, but nothing more is proved in support of this than that he left behind him a manuscript containing certain parts of Masonic ritual. In his reign the operative Masons were very unpopular, and an Act was passed forbidding them to hold their "chapiters and congregations." It is possible that, about this time, the change may have begun which eventually transformed the operative into speculative Masons, substituting for the forms and rules under which buildings were actually constructed the mere theoretic Masonry of the present day, in which a peculiar system of morality is veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols. The several