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The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The reduction of the Governor General's salary meets with an almost universal acquiescence from the press of Canada. The idea was generally entertained indeed, prior to the sweeping vote, that the salary was much more than the country could afford, and it was to be expected that this practical retrenchment by the House would be welcomed by the press and the people. The action of the House of Commons and the government on this question is significant of the appreciation of public feeling on this point. The ministry resisted the motion for a reduction as by their relations to the British North America Act they were constrained to do, but they resisted mildly. They did not declare they would accept the amendment as a vote of want of confidence, as they have since declared with respect to similar amendments aiming at the reduction of the salaries of public servants. There was a conviction on both sides that it had become necessary to meet the views of the public by effecting a reduction of this the highest and by far the most extravagant salary that the country disburses. It cannot accordingly be viewed as a ministerial defeat. The ministry has shown the strength of its position by since challenging the opposition to tests in which the latter have been severely beaten. The vote is to be viewed simply as a reflection of the feelings of the country on a matter which has been often canvassed since the promulgation of the British North America Act. Whether the reduction will apply to the present Governor General, or not until the next appointment, will be determined by the bill to be passed by Parliament before the reduction can take effect. The desire of those who carried the resolution apparently was to have it go into immediate effect, and this in all probability will be the case.

The *Glasgow Herald* publishes extracts from a letter received by Mr Young, of Kelly, from Dr. Livingstone. The dates of the letter, which was written in the country of the Chipeta, extend from the 10th Nov., 1866, to the 1st of Feb., 1867. It appears to be one of the batch of documents delivered to the Arab trader so often mentioned, and who, after a lapse of twelve months, arrived at Zanzibar a short time ago. The Doctor states that he has become a perfect bugbear to the Arab slave traders, and that after eight different parties had skedaddled on his approach, his Johanna men, now notorious for their fabrication of his murder, were frightened out of their wits by a ninth party, and walked off, leaving him to face the terrible Mazitu with nine Nassick boys. He continued his journey, however, and notwithstanding unusually heavy rains, and the physical difficulties which presented themselves, he made satisfactory, though slow, progress, the rate of marching being about eight miles a day. On the 31st of January he reached Bemba, or Lobemba and was at the chief man's place, where a cow had been slaughtered to celebrate his arrival. He writes very cheerfully, and in concluding his letter says, "We have not had a single difficulty with the people, but we have been very slow."

AUCTION SALE.—Remember the sale of real estate to-morrow, opposite the residence of the late James Morton, King street, by J. J. Linton.

THE COURT OF REVISION.—The consideration of the assessment of St. Lawrence Ward will come before the Court of Revision on Tuesday next, 12th instant. Cataraqui, Frontenac, Rideau, and Ontario have already been disposed of. There will be no session of the Court to-morrow

RIFLE MATCH.—The return match between No. 1 Company, Princess of Wales Own Rifles, and No. 6 Company, Grand Trunk Rifles, will come off at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at the ranges of the latter company, G. T. Depot. Other matches are in contemplation.

THE PROPELLER BRUNO.—The M. T. Company's propeller Bruno arrived to-day from Chicago, with 3500 barrels of flour, and 1000 barrels of meal. She lightens 1200 barrels here, and then proceeds to her destination, Montreal. This is her first trip hence and return.

WHARF ACCOMMODATION.—Mr Kingborn is building an accommodation wharf adjoining his wharf for the especial benefit of the residents of Wolfe Island. This will compel the removal of the wood at present stored there.

The propeller Dominion, of the Merchants line, from St. Catherines yesterday, touched here to-day en route to Montreal, and landed 15 tons wrapping paper, and some other merchandise. She had on board 2,700 barrels of flour, 200 barrels of potash, and 20 tons of wrapping paper for Montreal.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 8.—The next detachment of Pontifical Zouaves is to leave on May 16th. Detachments in future will number twelve or twenty-four, and none will be permitted to go unless in good health, and after depositing $100 each with the Treasurer.

Robert Notman, convicted last month of procuring abortion and sentenced to an imprisonment of ten years in the Penitentiary, has not yet been removed to the Penitentiary, for some unknown reason.

Sub-Chief of Police Flynn, as health officer, has issued a manifesto on the subject of visitation of yards and premises, inviting the co-operation of citizens generally to the subject.

Weather cool with prospect of more rain.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, the item of appropriation for fortifications, a sum not exceeding £1,000,000 sterling, was again debated, and carried. An amendment, proposed by Mr Mackenzie, to first inquire into the necessity and utility of fortifying, and asking for particulars connected with the plans, was defeated by a vote of 102 nays, to 51 yeas. During the debate, in answer to a question respecting the amount to be expended in Ontario, at Toronto, Hamilton, and other parts farther west, the Minister of Militia declined saying more than that the greater portion of the money would be expended at Kingston. The sum named for Montreal is £400,000 sterling.

CRICKET.—The challenge of the Kingston Cricket Club has been accepted by the Ottawa club, and arrangements are being made as to the time of the meeting.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The right wing of the 17th regiment now in Toronto with the band and married men, will leave for England in the Nova Scotian. The married men of the same regiment here will depart hence in the Corinthian on Thursday next. The remainder of the regiment are expected to leave in a fortnight.

WESLEYAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to announcement, the regular public meeting of this society was held last evening in the Queen street Church. Shortly after the appointed hour the proceedings were commenced by Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A., who, after conducting the usual opening exercise, in a short address opened the programme, and, in his capacity as President, ably occupied the chair throughout the meeting. A paper from Mr J. Holmes on "The Creator manifest in the works of Nature," was the first read, and proved a valuable contribution. Mr Robert Crawford then presented an intelligent and carefully prepared essay on "The Uses and Abuses and the Pleasure and Pains of the Sense of Taste." Mr John McIntyre was then introduced and read an elaborate and highly finished paper on "Nebuchadnezzar in Babylon," tracing the earlier history and the growth in greatness of that ancient city, and the rapid descent from the proud summit to which her greatest king had raised her to her fall at the Medo-Persian conquest. B. M. Britton, M.A., being called upon by the chairman, gave the audience a racy and extremely interesting description of the recent celebration of the Alumni Association of the Victoria University at Cobourg, including, of course, the part taken in all these by Rev. J. Morley Punshon, M.A., and especially explaining what steps it was intended to take by the authorities and friends of Victoria College to sustain it in what may be deemed the most critical juncture in the history of denominational institutions of learning. After the announcement from the chair of the next meeting of the Association on Monday evening 18th inst., the audience joined in the doxology and were dismissed with the benediction by Rev. E. B. Ryckman.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—There was little of interest at the court this morning. John McIlroy, from Brewer's Mills, got into a wrangle with his son last night, having partaken too freely of strong beer, when the police interfered, and this morning he appeared to answer the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The charge being proved the prisoner was fined $2. John Doyle appeared at the dock to answer to the charge of assault preferred against him by his father. It appeared that the accused is in the habit of getting drunk, at which times his conduct is most violent, and his behaviour anything but filial. Last night, his father complained, he used the most improper language to his mother, slapped her face and pushed her violently down, and the police had to be called to arrest him. The father did not appear, but the mother, with true maternal love, was present to shield her erring boy, and emphatically denied that she had been struck, but averred that she accidentally fell down. The accused was a violent talker when drunk, she said, but never proceeded to any violent action. The Magistrate, from the frequent evidences of the police, well knew the prisoner's character, and therefore remanded him till to-morrow morning, to give the father an opportunity to be present.

On Wednesday night all the floating lights in Lake St. Louis were blown ashore from the violence of the wind.

THE NOTMAN SENTENCE IN ABEYANCE.—The question is frequently asked whether Notman has yet been removed to the penitentiary in pursuance of his sentence. He has not; nor, we have been given to understand, will he be before the end of next week. What may transpire in the meantime, and why the sentence was not immediately carried out, we have not been informed. The other prisoners, who were condemned to the penitentiary, were removed thither almost immediately.—*Witness.*

Whalen's health is beginning to fail, and, by orders from the jail physician, his diet has been improved. His spirit is very much broken since he was told by one of the constables about the jail that his conversation with Doyle, admitting the murder, had been overheard. He no longer sings or wears a defiant air.

The sloop Maple Leaf, of Quebec, which sailed from Rimouski wharf on the night of the 2nd April, bound for the St. John River, and having on board Mr J. A. Bradley, land surveyor, Mr Alphonse Miller, advocate, and two sailors, is supposed to have been lost in a hurricane off the Moisic, on the 5th April. Great fears are entertained that the four persons have perished.

THE STEAMSHIP GASPE.—The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company despatched the S. S. Gaspe, Capt. Thos. Connell, on the first trip for the season, to Picton, N. S., at 4 p.m. yesterday, from St. Andrew's wharf. She took the mails, 20 cabin, 25 steerage passengers, and a large freight. The S. S. Secret will leave next Tuesday, at 4 p.m., for the same destination.—*Quebec Chronicle, 6th.*

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Wednesday, May 6.—In the Senate, Senator Letellier de St. Just moved to resolve that it is desirable that the Senate should have the selection of its own Speaker at the opening of each Parliament, and whenever a vacancy occurs. He supported his motion in a long speech, in the course of which he said that this had been the practice in the old Legislative Council; that the principle had received the approval of the Imperial Government and the sanction of the last Canadian Parliament, and that under that system not a single voice had ever been raised against the Speaker so appointed.

Senator Sanborn seconded the motion, taking strong ground against the present system, as calculated to cast an imputation on the Senators. He also argued that the contrary practice prevailed in every deliberative body known, with the exception of the House of Lords, between which body and the Senate there was and could be no analogy under the various circumstances of the case.

Senator Campbell replied that the practice now in vogue had received the sanction of the Quebec Conference, and had been approved of by the Legislative Council when the deliberations of the Conference came up for consideration; that it would be impolitic and belittling it, at this early stage, were we to request the Imperial Parliament to undo its recent legislation, and that it would be only fair to give the new practice a trial, especially as the Government might yet revert to the old practice of making the President of the House a Cabinet officer.

A long discussion ensued, and as the sense of the House seemed to be against Senator Lefellier de St. Just's motion, he finally consented to withdraw it, with the understanding that he would have leave to renew it whenever he thought proper.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the second report of the Joint Committee on the Library, which was referred back, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Hon. Mr Johnson moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the Departmental Offices.

Sir John A. Macdonald asked the mover to withdraw the motion, as it could not have any practical effect this session. It was taking the matter out of the hands of the Government, against whom it was a direct censure. Besides, it was obstructing the business of the House to no purpose.

Hon. Mr Holton deprecated the idea of calling such motions want of confidence motions, and was prepared to take the vote at once.

The motion, on being put, was lost—Yeas, 45; nays, 99.

Mr Masson (Soulanges) moved for copies of the contracts for the conveyance of mails from this House and the Senate to the Ottawa Post Office.

Sir John A. Macdonald said there were no contracts made with the Post Office Department. The matter was entirely in the hands of the House. He understood from the Clerk that the previous Speaker had made an arrangement with Patrick Buckley to perform the service at $4 a day. He also understood that the Senate paid the same person $3 a day for similar service to that body.

Mr Burton, who seconded the motion, censured the retention of Buckley in that service after his arrest for implication in the assassination of Mr McGee, which he characterised as a dishonour to the House and an insult to the loyal men of the country, and proceeded, at some length, in denunciation of Fenianism.

Mr Ferguson said this was a matter for the Contingent Committee to deal with. He repudiated the idea that any man should be subjected to injury on mere suspicion of his guilt.

Motion withdrawn.

Hon. Mr Irvine moved for correspondence respecting complaints against the Corporation of Pilots for and below the harbour of Quebec, &c. Carried.

Mr Bolton moved for copies of petitions sent to the Privy Council, in reference to the Select Committee to appoint a route for the Intercolonial Railway. Carried.

Hon. Mr Chauveau moved to refer papers and correspondence respecting marks of Royal favour conferred upon members of this House, to a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs Campbell, Dunkin, Gray, Casault, Parker, and the mover.

Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a bill respecting fishing by foreign vessels, which, he explained, merely extended the present laws to the Maritime Provinces, respecting light houses, buoys, and beacons, and relating to sick and distressed mariners.

The bill securing an indemnity to certain persons sitting and voting in the House, while holding office under the Crown, on motion of Mr Mills, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr Oliver, the report of the Committee of the Whole, recommending the reduction of the Governor General's salary to $32,000, was concurred in on a division.

Mr Dufresne begged leave to introduce a bill fixing his Excellency's salary.

Hon. Mr Dorion considered the responsibility of introducing such a bill should be left to the Government, who were not justified in ignoring the overwhelming vote of the House.

Mr Dufresne was willing to leave the matter with the Government, if they would undertake to deal with it.

Sir John A. Macdonald did not think the Government were constitutionally bound to introduce a measure to which they were opposed; but they had a respect for the opinions of the House, and would, therefore, offer every facility for the passage of any bill any member might introduce.

Mr Morris withdrew his bill for carrying into effect capital punishment within prisons, stating that he would renew it next session, by which time the House would be in possession of the debate on a similar bill before the Imperial Parliament.

The bill to amend chapter 63 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, in so far as the same relates to the measurement and discharge of coal, was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr Morrison presented the petition of G. T. Denison, of Toronto, praying for an investigation into the circumstances of the seizure of the propeller Georgian, in 1865, and on motion of the same gentleman the petition was referred to a Special Committee to report thereon.

Mr Chamberlin introduced a bill to incorporate the Richelieu and Passumpsic Railway Company, which was read a first time and referred to the Railway Committee.

On motion of Mr Thos. Workman the bill from the Senate for the relief (divorce) of Joseph Frederick Whiteaves, was read a first time. He then moved to refer the bill to a Special Committee. Several Catholic member expressed opposition to the principle of the bill.

Hon. Mr Holton expressed himself opposed to dealing with such legislatively, instead of judicially. A division being taken after a discussion, the motion was carried—yeas 78, nays 57.

Mr Godin moved the second reading of the Act to limit the rate of interest.

Hon. Mr Rose asked that the bill be deferred, as the Government had given notice of bringing the subject before the House.

Mr Masson (Soulanges) opposed. The Government had often promised such a bill, but never brought it in.

Hon. Mr Dunkin said this was not correct. In 1860 a bill was brought in, and it went to shipwreck, and since then the Government could never be brought to take up the subject. The present law was a disgrace to the country, and he hoped the House would wait for the bill promised by the Finance Minister.

The debate was then adjourned to Friday next.

On motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, the House again went into Committee on the Act for the Better Security of the Crown and Government, which was reported with some amendments, and ordered for a second reading.

On the motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, the following bills were read a second time, passed through committee and reported, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow:

Act relating to the Coinage.

Act respecting Forgery.

Act respecting Offences against the Person.

Act respecting Malicious Injuries to Property.

Act respecting Larceny and other similar Offences.

Act respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases.

Act respecting the Duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to Summary Convictions.

Act respecting the Duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in regard to Persons charged with Indictable Offences.

Act respecting Riots and Riotous Assemblies.

Hon. Mr Rose's Bill, respecting the Geological Survey, was read a second and third time and passed.

The following additional bills were read a second time, passed through committee, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow:

Act respecting navigation in Canadian waters. From Senate.

Act respecting Aliens and Naturalization. From Senate.

Act to impose a duty on British copyright works for the benefit of the authors.

Act for more prompt and summary administration of justice in certain criminal cases.

Act for more speedy trial and punishment of juvenile offenders.

Act respecting the removal of persons in custody, charged with treason or felony, in certain cases.

Act respecting the Department of Justice.

Act to provide for oaths to witnesses being administered in certain cases for the purpose of either House of Parliament, the debate on the last-named being adjourned.

The House adjourned at midnight.

TERRIBLE TORNADO AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF STANLEY AND GODERICH.

Goderich, May 5.—On Wednesday last, about half-past 5 o'clock, p.m., the townships of Stanley and Goderich were visited by a most terrific tornado, damaging and destroying an immense amount of property. It had been raining considerably during the day, and about 5 o'clock a violent hail storm commenced, which continued for some time, during which hail stones, or rather icicles fell, measuring one and a half inches in diameter, and two and three inches long, and tapering to a point. It was during this hail storm that a mighty rushing sound was heard, in a southwest direction across the lake, and turning the eyes in this direction, a spectacle awfully grand and sublime presented itself. Around what looked like a dense, black, spiral column of smoke, balloon-shaped, being larger at the top than the bottom, the clouds were whirling and clashing with a fury and violence utterly indescribable, the tail of which would ever and anon lash and writhe, like a monstrous serpent, its force being irresistible. Accompanying this, but a considerable distance above it, was a large dense black cloud, but which did not appear to be in such violent commotion, although it too would frequently part asunder, and then immediately clash together again in awful grandeur. Its first approach to land was about three miles below Bayfield, sweeping and carrying everything before it. Although a great amount of damage was done by the devastation of woods and fences, the buildings on the Sable or Lake Shore Road fortunately escaped uninjured. It swept its road through the woods, between the Sable and the Brownson lines. The first buildings that opposed its fury were Mr D. Gorman's, Brownson line; these it utterly demolished, carrying huge fragments of them (timbers, roof, &c.) with it, like thistle down. Passing through the corner of Mr Brown's woods, it ruthlessly and unceremoniously trespassed upon the estate of David Hood Ritchie, Esq., where, after passing through that gentleman's splendid orchard, uprooting and breaking every tree in its course, it encountered his barn and sheds; the barn it completely razed, the roof of the sheds was taken off, and also a part of the verandah of the house. In crossing the Bayfield gravel road, it took the roof off the toll house, occupied by Mr Campbell. Mrs Campbell, in her anxiety to save her children, was seriously and dangerously hurt by the falling of the chimney. It struck and completely carried away a cowshed of Mr Campbell's. The roof of Mr Erratt's barn and stable were next carried away, and it then passed over the farm of Mr Callaway, levelling fences and carrying the rails away, across the Bayfield River, and into the township of Goderich, where I hear it did a great amount of damage, but cannot give particulars. I have been at great pains to get a description of it from all whom I have seen who witnessed it, and also to ascertain their impressions and feelings at the time. All agree in describing it as I have done, but their impressions concerning it were varied, some thinking it was the Judgment Day at hand, some that it was a volcanic eruption, and others, who had more presence of mind and coolness, and had no doubt heard and read of tornadoes and waterspouts in tropical climates, rightly conjectured what it was, and wisely tried to avoid it. It could be heard at a distance of eight or ten miles distinctly, roaring like a chimney on fire, but so much louder. Its power seems to have been greatest, vertically, statements about which appear incredible. I will relate a few, and for the veracity of which I will vouch. After it had struck Mr Ritchie's buildings, the long vertical column seemed to be a wild vortex of debris, whirling and flying in the wildest confusion and with inconceivable velocity, hundreds of feet in the air; large timbers and whole trees were whirling and flying in the air; board fences, by the rod, were torn up and carried away like chaff, the posts being drawn up like hand stakes. When it crossed the Bayfield river the water was sucked out of the bed of the river in torrents, and carried off. Large rails, as thick as a man's thigh, were carried high in the air, and twisted into two pieces as you would twist a hay rope in two. Ploughs and other farming implements were carried high into the air, and came to the earth again dashed in pieces. Part of Mr Ritchie's shed roof was found in the Goderich township, some two and a half miles distant; a cushion of a buggy which was at Mr Ritchie's, was carried to the river, a distance of a mile and a half. But the most singular circumstance connected with it that has yet been made known to me is that of Mr Campbell's clock, which was carried out of the house and deposited in Mr Bates' field, and when found the clock was going all right, although I think it must have experienced pretty hard wind. A strong sulphurous smell was perceived at the time it was passing, and for some time after. Its velocity in a horizontal direction was not very great—not more, I should think, than 10 or 12 miles an hour. All who saw it concur in saying it was an awfully grand and sublime spectacle beyond description, and although quite satisfied at having once seen it, never wish to see a return of such an impressive an awe-inspiring visitor.—*Globe.*

A curious case came before Vice-Chancellor Giffard on Monday. The plaintiff was an aged widow lady named Lyon, who seeks to recover money and securities to the value of £60,000, which she alleges were improperly obtained from her by the defendent, Douglas Home, the well-known spiritualist and table-rapper. The declarations reveal a series of table-rapping tricks, which, although no doubt laughable enough, must excite indignation when it is remembered that their object is alleged to have been to play upon the feelings of an old woman, and to obtain control over her property. The hearing at the close of the sitting was adjourned.

The *Court Journal* says the recently appointed Bishop of Lichfield, imported from New Zealand, has been winning golden opinions by his apostolic zeal and activity. He was asked the other day to open a new church in Staffordshire. The church had been erected for the spiritual benefit of the poor colliers; on entering the church the Bishop found that the admission was by ticket. The new structure was crowded with the well-dressed people, the poor colliers being left outside. What did the good Bishop do? When he had finished the prayers he walked out of the church and preached to the colliers in the open air. It would be well for the Established Church in these times if there were more Bishops like Dr. Selwyn.

Early in February last, a private belonging to the 14th Regiment of Foot, stationed at Tilbury Fort, having gone to his quarters the worse for drink, was ordered to bed by Sergeant Gibson. He appeared to be aggrieved by this, and as soon as the lights were put out he seized his rifle, called out "Gibson, look out; I'm going to shoot you," and fired. He did not hit Gibson, but a soldier named Barrett, who was in bed, was struck by the ball, which passed through the right thigh and wounded also the left leg. Barrett's wounds healed, but he has since died from their effects. The prisoner has been committed for trial on the charge of attempted murder.

LETTERS FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

We (*Glasgow Herald*) have been politely favoured by Mr Young, of Kelly, with the following extracts of letters addressed to him by his friend Dr. Livingstone:—

Country of the Chipeta, 10th Nov., 1866.

My dear——,—It has been quite impossible to send a letter coastwise ever since we left the Rovuma. The Arab slave traders take to their heels as soon as they hear that the English are on the road. I am a perfect bugbear to them. Eight parties thus skedaddled; and, last of all, my Johanna men, frightened out of their wits by stories told them by a member of a ninth party who had been plundered of his slaves, walked off and left me to face the terrible Mazitu with nine Nassick boys. The fear which the English name has struck into the souls of the slave traders has thus been an inconvenience. I could not go round the north end of the lake for fear that my Johanna men, at sight of danger, would do there what they actually did at the southern end, and the owners of two dhows now on the lake kept them out of sight lest I should burn them as slavers, and I could not cross in the middle. Rounding the southern end, we got up Kirk's Range, and among Mangauja, not yet made slave sellers. This was a great treat; for like all who have not been contaminated by that blight, they were very kind; and having been worried enough by unwilling sepoys and cowardly Johanna men, I followed my bent by easy marches among friendly, generous people, to whom I tried to impart some new ideas in return for their hospitality. The country is elevated and the climate cool. One of the wonders told of us in successive villages was that we slept without fires. The boys having blankets did not need fires; while the inhabitants, being scantily clad, have their huts plastered inside and out, even the roofs, to make themselves comfortable. Our progress since has been slow, from other and less agreeable causes. Some parts have been denuded of food by marauding Mazitu or Zulus. We have been fain to avoid these, and gone zigzag. Once we nearly walked into the hands of a party, and several times we have been detained by rumours of the enemy in front.

January, 1867.

I mention several causes of delay. I must mention the rainy season, as more patent than all, except hunger. In passing through the Babisa country we found that food was not to be had. The Babisa are great slave-traders, and have in consequence but little industry. This seems to be the chief cause of their having no food to spare. The rains, too, are more copious than I ever saw them anywhere in Africa. But we shall get on in time.

February 1.

I am in Bemba, or Lobemba, and at the chief man's place, which has three stockades around it and a deep, dry ditch round the inner one. He seems a fine fellow, and gave us a cow to slaughter on our arrival yesterday. We are going to hold a Christmas feast off it to-morrow, as I promised the boys a blow-out when we came to a place of plenty. We have had precious hard times, and I would not complain if it had not been gnawing hunger for many a day, and our bones sticking through as if they would burst the skin. When we were in a part where game abounded I filled the pot with a first-rate rifle given me by Captain Fraser, but elsewhere we had but very short rations, of a species of millet called "macre," which passes the stomach almost unchanged. The sorest grief of all was the loss of the medicine box which your friend at Apothecaries hall so kindly fitted up. All other things I divided among the bundles, so that if one or two were lost we should not be rendered destitute of such articles; but this I gave to a steady boy, and trusted him. He exchanged for a march with two volunteers, who behaved remarkably well, till at last hungry marches through dripping forests, cold hungry nights, and fatiguing days overcame their virtue, and they made off with "Steady's" load—all his clothes, our plates, dishes, much of our powder, and two guns, and it was impossible to trace them after the first drenching shower which fell immediately after they left us. The forests are so dense and leafy one cannot see fifty yards in any side. This loss, with all our medicine, fell on my heart like a sentence of death by fever, as was the case with poor Bishop Mackenzie; but I shall try native remedies, and trust in Him who has led me hitherto to help me still. We have been mostly on elevated land, between 3,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea. I think we are now on the watershed for which I was to seek. We are 4,500 feet above the sea-level, and will begin to descend when we go. This may be put down as 10° 10 south lat., and long. 31° 50 2. We found a party of black half-caste Arab slavers here, and one promises to take letters to Zanzibar, but they give me only half a day to write; but I shall send what I can, and hope that they will be as good as their word. We have not had a single difficulty with the people, but we have been very slow. Eight miles a day is a good march for us, loaded as the boys are; and we have often been obliged to go zig-zag, as I mentioned. Blessings on you all. Love to Mrs ——. Hearty salaam to Bartholomew. Boxes first-rate; locks bad.* From yours, ever affectionately,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE

* The articles referred to were tin boxes, made under the care of Mr Bartholomew, manager of the Glasgow City and Suburban Gaswork, for the reception of light goods, and peculiarly constructed, to be carried by the negro porters during Livingston's passage through the interior.

At Glasgow Agnes M'Tagart, aged eighteen, charged with vitriol throwing at a man who had seduced her, was sentenced by Lord Deas to five years' penal servitude.

Advices from Cannes, state that Lord Brougham, now in his 90th year, is in the enjoyment of as good health as can be expected from his advanced age. He is still able to take his usual walking and carriage exercise.

The foreign Consuls at Bucharest have declared that the statements with reference to the persecution of Jewish families in the Bakou district, were authentic, and that the reports made by the authorities of Moldavia are not correct.

The *London and China Telegraph* has received a despatch, dated Shanghai, April 2nd. It announces that the French Minister in Japan had obtained satisfaction for the late attack on foreigners at Kobe, in the execution of twenty Japanese, and an indemnity of $150,000.

The *Moniteur* says:—"Telegraphic despatches, simultaneously sent from both Florence and Naples to-day, the 19th of April, contradict in the most formal manner the report which had been circulated of the departure of Garibaldi for Naples. Garibaldi has not quitted the island of Caprera."

Two privates of the 70th Regiment, at present quartered in Carlisle Castle, have been tried by a court-martial, one on a charge of threatening to shoot Sergeant Maxwell, and the other with rendering assistance. The soldiers stationed in the Castle were mustered in the Castle-square, and the charges were read to the two men, whose names are Pettit and Morris. The former was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and Morris to one year.

It is said that some important experiments in sending military telegrams will be made this year for the first time at the Camp at Chalons. With that view several clerks acquainted with the mode of proceeding, and probably selected from among those who have formerly been in the army, will be detached and placed under the orders of the officers of the staff.

In the suit of the Erie and Niagara Railroad vs. the Great Western Railroad, which has excited a good deal of attention in Hamilton, Buffalo and other places, Mr Vice Chancellor Mowat has decided that the Great Western are bound to run the Erie and Niagara road all the year round, and to make proper business connexions for it; and that the Great Western Railway are liable for damages for not running the road according to agreement. He also opened up a judgment that the Great Western Railroad had recovered against the Erie and Niagara, and held that a railway could not be sold under execution as the Great Western had attempted. The immediate result of this decision will be the opening of the Erie and Niagara road again between Buffalo and Niagara, greatly to the convenience of the public.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST LOWER CANADA JUDGES.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr Chamberlin presented the petition of Mr T. K. Ramsay, accusing and impeaching Justice Drummond on the following charges—of malicious and infamous proceedings against petitioner in the Lamirande affair, of being a notorious drunkard, of being an insolvent, and a fraudulent debtor, and abusing his position as a Judge to prevent the seizure of his effects; of using his position when Minister in 1864 to secure by bargain, and money consideration, the resignation of Justice Brown, and taking his seat.

A petition from lawyers, and other citizens of Aylmer, was presented yesterday against Justice Lafontaine, on charges of forgery, incapacity, falsified records of Court, and defalcation of Government money. It is understood articles of impeachment grounded on these charges will be framed, and laid before the House.

FENIAN DESIGNS ON BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

London, April 23.—Last night there were rumours that an attempt had been made to fire Buckingham Palace. The report was not entirely destitute of foundation. Between eight and nine o'clock the attention of a constable in plain clothes was drawn to two suspicious-looking men proceeding in the direction of the Palace. They carried a large bamper, and on nearing the Palace, they halted for a time, and after looking about, turned off in the direction of Buckingham gate. He then questioned them, but could elicit no satisfactory reply. Ultimately, both men were taken to King street station. Neither of them would give his name nor any account of himself. They were dressed in the garb of labourers. The hamper on being opened was found to contain several tin cases of what is known as Greek fire. The men were detained in custody. The *Post* says, they are known to be Fenians.

Two ragged dissipated men—named Edward Barry, labourer, and Michael O'Keefe, basket-maker—were brought up before Mr Vaughan at Bow street to-day, charged with having in their possession a quantity of explosive matter, with intent to commit a felony. Evidence was given as to the apprehension of the prisoners near Buckingham Palace with a quantity of fluid, supposed to be Greek fire, in their possession, and they were remanded, to give time for the completion of the analysis of the fluid.

Six murders were recently committed in one county in Texas in a single day. Such a deplorable condition of society is equalled only in Mexico, or in some of the South American Republics.

A Detroit man thought he did a shrewd thing when he put all his property in his wife's name. But he is of a different opinion since his wife died, leaving a will which makes him penniless unless he marries his servant girl.

Buffalo, May 5.—The United States authorities seized 117 head of fat cattle yesterday at the International ferry, which had been imported by a Philadelphia dealer and invoiced at one-half of their real value. The owner has gone to Washington to compromise with the Treasury Department. The cattle, being considered perishable property, are to be sold in the next six days.

The barque Maitland, grain loaded from Chicago, which passed Detroit on Saturday noon, was followed by a revenue officer with a tug, which overtook her some miles down the river, seized and brought her back to Detroit. Up to a late hour on Saturday evening she was not yet liberated, and is doubtless awaiting the arrival of her owners. She is charged with sailing under United States colours while being a British vessel. As to the real merits of the case we are unadvised, says the "Advertiser."

Sorel, May 5.—The steamer Relief, from Lake Champlain, with seven barges in tow, wooded at Sorel, and left at 9 a.m. for Montreal. There was a heavy east wind blowing. She headed to the wind to turn opposite the church, and, in turning, got into a trough of the sea. She listed sufficiently to half fill with water; let go the barges; and, in trying to turn, she took a list to starboard, and completely capsized. She now lies with her stern-post and part of her keel out of the water. Eight of the crew were saved (seven men and one woman) by steamers Berthier and Lincoln. Capt. Brunet and Lepine, fireman, were drowned. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

The *Franco-Canadien* relates that two women, of that town, were passing through a neighbouring bush, when they perceived a white living body suspended to the branches of a tree, and agitating as if in the convulsions of agony. Thinking that a crime had been committed, and themselves almost frightened to death, they ran in all possible haste to inform the authorities. Their husbands and a crowd of neighbours went, out of breath, to the spot, and found—a hare caught in a net.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

CROP 1867.

IMPORTATION 1868.

McRAE & CO.

ARE now opening a large assortment of choice and select Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Twankays, Japans, Souchongs, and Congous of this year's importation, and the freshest now in this market, which will be sold at a great reduction in price to cash customers. Families and others purchasing ten and twenty pounds will be furnished at the lowest wholesale prices. W. R. McRAE & Co.

100 half chests Twankay, only 40 cents per lb.
50 half chests Gunpowder, „ 50 „ „
50 half chests Congou, „ 50 „ „
50 Catties fine English Breakfast Souchong, suitable for Families,

At W. R. McRAE & Co.

CHOICE TART FRUITS

From Crosse & Blackwell, London.

BOTTLES Red and Black Currants,
„ Cherries, Gooseberries,
„ Damsons, Cranberries,
3 lb. Cans choice Peaches, only 30 cents.
Cans Green Peas, Green Corn.
☞ Cases Keiller's Scotch Marmalade, Jams, and Jellies just received

At W. R. McRAE & Co.'s.

FRESH PRUNES & DRIED APPLES

12 lbs Fresh Prunes for One Dollar.
Prime Dried Apples, only 10 cents per lb.

At W. R. McRAE & Co's.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAMPAGNE, half Pints, Pints, and Quarts
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Maraschino Curacoa.
Fine French Liqueurs—Claret, Sherry, Port, Burgundy, and Masdu.
Brandy, Gin, Rum.
Scotch and Irish Whisky.
Of our own importations, and warranted to give every satisfaction as to quality and price.

At W. R. McRAE & Co.'s.

ALE AND PORTER.

ENGLISH, Irish, Scotch, and Canadian Ale and Porter, at

W. R. McRAE & Co.'s.

BROCK AND PRINCESS STREET

April 30.

THE CHEAP SALE WILL BE CONTINUED FOR ONE WEEK LONGER AT THE OLD GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

Corner Princess & Wellington streets.

R. WADDELL & Co.

PRINTED Cottons from 5c. per yard.
Grey Cottons from 4c. per yard.
Do Do yard wide from 6½c.
White do do from 6½c.
Striped do do from 6½c.
Feather Ticking from 22c.
French & Scotch Ginghams from 12½c. per yard.
Cotton Tweeds for Boys' Wear from 12½c. per yard.
Drab Mantle Cloth from 2c. per yard.
Ladies' Cotton Hose from 4½c. per pair.
Black & Coloured Silk Velvets from 25c.
Black Chenille Hair Nets from 10c.
Black Silk Hair Nets from 5c.
1,000 Cotton Hair Nets at 5c.
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts from 75c.
Ladies' French Kid Gloves 5s. per pair.
Ladies' French Kid Gloves Dollar 6d. per pair.
Ladies' French Kid Gloves (glazed) at 2s. 6d.
1,500 Yards Canadian Tweed at reduced from 6s. 3d.
Men's Paper Collars at 3d. per box for 7½d.
Muslin Dresses of 8 yards for 2s. 6d.
Fancy Challie Dresses of 10 yards each.
Black and Fancy Shawls from 5s.
Black Velveteen (Splendid Quality)
Ladies' White Handkerchiefs 4 for 5c.
☞ Special Notice to the Trade.
Black Silks, the Full Dress of 15 yards.

R. WADDELL & Co.

May 5.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS! CLOTHS!

FERGUSON BROS.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS

SUPERFINE BLACK BROADCLOTHS

Black Doeskins and Cassimeres

Fancy Tweeds & Silk Mixtures

Suitable for Spring & Summer

Bedford Cords and Moleskins

ALSO

Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers

Merino and Cotton ½ Hose

Braces, Paper and Linen Collars

Best Quality Gentlemen's Kid Gloves 4s. 6d. per pair.

Gentlemen should see these Goods before purchasing, as they are offered

EXTREMELY LOW IN PRICE

FERGUSON BROS.

April 29.

R. & J. GARDINER

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION

Specially selected by one of the firm during his recent visit to the Old Land, in the MANCHESTER, GLASGOW, LONDON, and BRADFORD MARKETS.

NEW SHADES IN

COLOURED GLACES AND P