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COLONNE FRANCAISE.

L'ELECTION CONTESTEE DE BONAVENTURE.

CANADA: Province de Québec, District de Gaspé, Comté de Bonaventure. } DANS LA COUR SUPERIEURE.

1876. No. 1. Le troisième jour d'Août.

Présent: L'Honorable Juge McCord; J. R. Hamilton, Pétitionnaire; P. E. Beauchesne, Intimé.

PREUVE DE LA PART DU PETITIONNAIRE EN CETTE CAUSE.

William Cyr, du Township de New Richmond, cultivateur, âgé de trente-quatre ans, étant dûment assermenté sur les Saints Evangiles, dépose et dit:—Je connais les parties en cette cause. Je suis ni parent, ni allié, ni serviteur, ni domestique d'aucune d'elles. Je ne suis point intéressé dans l'événement de ce procès. Je suis maire du Township de New Richmond. Je me souviens de l'élection, l'année passée, pour le comté de Bonaventure, en question en cette cause. Je pense que M. Hamilton était candidat libéral, M. Beauchesne s'est déclaré conservateur. Notre curé, c'est le Révérend M. Gagné. J'ai entendu parler le curé Gagné avant l'élection; il parlait de l'élection. C'était à l'église, le même dimanche qu'ont parlé M. Beauchesne et M. Hamilton. En parlant, M. le curé se tenait sur les marches de l'autel. M. Beauchesne, le Défendeur en cette cause, était présent dans l'église ce jour-là. Il y avait aussi un grand nombre d'électeurs.

Question.—Rapportez ce que le Rév. M. Gagné a alors dit, par rapport à l'élection aux candidats?

Objectée pour les mêmes raisons que les objections No. 1 et 2. Même règlement.

Réponse.—Je ne me rappelle pas mot pour mot ce qu'il a dit; les choses qu'il a dites, ni qu'il voulait dire; c'était qu'il fallait supporter sa patrie, sa religion, et ne point voter pour des protestants dans aucun cas, jamais. Il y en a bien plus que cela, mais je sais toujours où ça portait. Il a fait des menaces à ceux qui ne voteraient pas comme il l'a dit. Il a dit qu'il leur refuserait les sacrements. Il a aussi parlé de la confession; il a dit qu'il tâcherait d'avoir la permission de l'évêque pour savoir à confesse pour qui l'on avait voté. Je ne me rappelle pas de tout ce qu'il a dit, car il a parlé longtemps. Il a nommé dans son discours, M. Beauchesne, comme étant une bonne occasion, en votant pour lui, de supporter nos principes religieux. Il a dit: "Voilà M. Beauchesne qui se présente, c'est une bonne occasion, supportez-le. Je suis sûr que vous le supporterez, et je prierai pour que vous m'écoutiez." Tout ceci a été dit de haute voix. Quand M. Beauchesne est sorti de l'église, après la messe, il est allé parler sur le hustings. Le discours du curé a eu lieu à la grand'messe du jour. Après la messe ce jour-là, les candidats ont adressé les électeurs. Je me rappelle que M. Beauchesne a dit qu'il était demandé par le clergé, et qu'il venait au nom du clergé, et qu'il avait confiance dans le clergé, et que sans le clergé, il ne serait jamais venu de l'avant. Je ne sais pas dans quels termes il a parlé, mais c'est en ce sens-là. Je ne me rappelle pas, et je ne pense pas que M. Beauchesne ait fait allusion à ce que le curé a dit dans l'église. C'est la seule fois que j'ai entendu M. Beauchesne parler en public. Je ne connais rien de ce que le curé ait fait, après l'élection, en rapport avec ce qu'il avait dit avant.

Question.—Est-il à votre connaissance que le Révérend curé Gagné ait jamais posé des questions, dans la confession, ayant rapport à ce qu'il a dit contre l'élection dans l'occasion mentionnée par vous plus haut?

Objecté—objection réservée.

Réponse.—Je n'ai pas aucune connaissance personnellement. Il n'est pas à ma connaissance qu'il ait demandé dans la confession, avant cette élection, pour qui on avait voté dans d'autres élections. Quand je dis d'autres élections, je veux dire d'autres élections parlementaires.

Question.—Avez vous connaissance qu'avant l'élection dont il s'agit maintenant, M. le curé Gagné a fait des questions, à la confession, ayant rapport à la manière que quelqu'un aurait pu voter à aucune élection autre que parlementaire, qui a eu lieu avant qu'il eut fait le discours?

Objecté par le Défendeur, comme impertinent à l'issu. — Objection réservée par la Cour.

Réponse. — Non, Monsieur. La question n'étant lue de nouveau par la Cour, je réponds maintenant que oui, pour d'autres élections, autres que parlementaires. Je ne suis pas certain quel effet les remarques de M. le curé Gagné ont eu sur l'élection. Nous avions dans notre idée que M. le curé Gagné n'avait pas le droit de nous parler comme il nous a parlé. J'ai pu voir moi-même que plusieurs personnes n'allaient pas voter, s'en allaient à leur ouvrage, ou à la pêche, au lieu d'aller voter. Je pense que ces gens-là étaient pour M. Hamilton, auparavant. Je veux dire avant les remarques du curé et puis après aussi.

Objecté.—Je pense que plusieurs n'ont point voté pour ne pas déplaire au curé.

Transquestionné par l'Intimé.—J'ai voté, à la dernière élection, pour M. Hamilton. Je n'ai pas cru que M. le curé avait le droit de dire tout ce qu'il a dit, ni que je me rendais passible d'aucunes peines spirituelles.

Question.—Un homme d'une intelligence ordinaire et d'une instruction ordinaire, pouvait-il croire, après les paroles de M. Gagné, au sujet de l'élection, qu'il se rendait passible de peines spirituelles, en votant pour M. Hamilton?

Réponse.—Il y en a plusieurs qui l'ont cru. Je ne pense pas que des personnes éclairées pourraient le croire. Par peines spirituelles, je comprends que c'est les sacrements qu'on nous refuserait. Je dis qu'il y en a plusieurs qui l'ont cru, mais je ne connais pas les noms d'aucun de ceux qui l'ont cru. Ce sont des personnes de ma place que je connais. Aux élections précédentes, il y a eu plusieurs personnes qui n'ont point voté, pour une raison ou pour une autre. Je ne puis pas dire que les personnes que j'ai dit avoir été à leur ouvrage, ou à la pêche, au lieu de voter, auraient voté, sans le discours de M. Gagné. M. Gagné a commencé par dire dans ses remarques par rapport à l'élection, qu'il les refuserait les sacrements, mais longtemps après, sans son discours, il a dit qu'il écrirait à Monseigneur, pour tâcher d'obtenir la permission de leur refuser les sacrements. Les élections autres que parlementaires, dont le curé a parlé en confession, à ma connaissance, ce sont des élections municipales, et c'est à moi qu'il en a parlé. Tout ce qu'il disait renfermait toute élection, en général. Je dis qu'il y en a qui n'ont point voté, pour ne pas déplaire au curé, parce que quelques-uns me l'ont dit. Je veux dire deux ou trois, parmi eux.

Ré-examiné.—Je ne pense pas que tous les gens, dans la paroisse de New Richmond, soient des gens éclairés. Il y en a plusieurs qui ne sont pas d'une intelligence, ni d'une éducation ordinaire. Ces gens-là ont égard à faire le mieux qu'ils peuvent, ce que leur curé leur dit. Quand j'ai dit, plus haut, dans mes transquestions, comme suit: "Je dis qu'ils l'ont cru, mais je ne connais pas les noms d'aucuns qui l'ont cru," je voulais dire que je ne connaissais pas tous leurs noms, mais j'en connaissais deux ou trois. Ces deux ou trois étaient: Raymond Bourdages, Xavier Bourdages, et Cajetan Leblanc.

Ré-transquestionné par l'Intimé.—Je dis que ces personnes que je viens de nommer n'ont pas voté, parce qu'ils me l'ont dit eux-mêmes.

La présente déposition étant lue au témoin, il y persiste, déclarant qu'elle contient la vérité et a signé.

(Signé) WILLIAM CYR.

Prise et assermenté à New-Carlisle, ce troisième jour d'août 1876.

(Signé) S. McCORD, J.

(Certifié vraie copie) G. H. MAGUIRE, P. S. C.

New Carlisle, 30 août 1876.

LES FRANÇAIS AU DAHOMEY.

Le roi du Dahomey nous intéresse fort peu, mais ce que nous prenons à cœur, ce sont les intérêts, c'est l'existence même de nos compatriotes menacés par ce barbare, à la suite des difficultés survenues entre l'Angleterre et lui. Le commodore Hewett a bloqué les côtes du Dahomey pour arriver à faire payer une amende justement imposée.

Aussitôt, 1,500 hommes sont envoyés à Kotoun, par le noir monarque, et on défend à tout homme blanc ou à ses serviteurs de quitter la place; les factoreries sont cernées par la troupe et on ne laisse même pas passer de nourriture aux pauvres reclus. Il y avait bien en vue un vaisseau de guerre français, mais toute communication étant interdite, il ignorait complètement ce qui se passait à l'intérieur, où on était allé jusqu'à prêter le serment solennel sur les fétiches que, si le blocus n'était pas levé, on ferait un sacrifice de tous les blancs.

Les blancs, tous prisonniers, comprennent quelques Portugais, mais sont Français, pour le plus grand nombre. C'est contre les Français que le roi est surtout exaspéré; ils avaient été ses meilleurs amis et avaient appuyé toutes ses réclamations auprès des autorités anglaises, déclarant qu'il n'y aurait pas de blocus, que la France avait trop d'intérêts sur la côte pour le permettre, et que Kotoun appartenait, dans un certain sens, à la France. L'apparition d'un amiral français et de trois bâtiments fut regardée comme une confirmation de ce dire; mais au jour fixé par l'amiral anglais, le blocus eut lieu. Les maisons de commerce françaises envoyèrent les plus violentes protestations; un vaisseau français resta là, en surveillance, et les négociants demandèrent que des hommes de l'équipage descendissent à terre pour garder leurs établissements. On n'accéda pas à cette demande: les négociants français préférèrent néanmoins rester et se trouvèrent bloqués sans espoir.

C'est maintenant sur eux que retombe toute la fureur du roi; il leur reproche de lui avoir promis l'assistance de la France; il déclare que jamais il ne paiera l'amende, mais qu'il se battra jusqu'à la mort du dernier de ses hommes et qu'il périra, lui et son royaume, plutôt que de céder. Quant aux malheureux blancs en son pouvoir, il déclare qu'eux et quiconque aura une goutte de sang blanc périront jusqu'au dernier, et que leurs serviteurs seront tous immolés dans un sacrifice solennel. C'est de quelques indigènes de la Côte-d'Or et du pays de Kroo au service des blancs, et qui sont parvenus à s'échapper, que le correspondant du *Manchester Guardian* tient ces nouvelles.

Espérons que, sans amener de conflit avec les autorités anglaises, le gouvernement français saura prendre les mesures que commande la situation.—*Courrier des Etats-Unis.*

Bienheureux sont les misericordieux; car misericorde leur sera faite.

MATT. 5: 7.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

"That's our church," said Bro. Boundary, pointing to a neat frame building on the main street of the still little village.

"Does the sexton live near?"

"He's the blacksmith over yonder. Would you like to go in?"

"Yes, if you please. I have a fancy for examining churches"—which was true.

But at sight of the house waiting for worshippers, a new hope had risen in my mind. As I glanced at the thrifty village, and off over the surrounding hills, rich with grass, and corn, and wheat, and grazing herds, I thought this was just the place for a young man to make a grand beginning to the ministry, and I believed I knew the man. Ranking high at college and ambitious for splendid distinction in law and politics, a spirit of self-devotion had swept in upon his soul, and he had laid down his bright hopes to take up what for him was the cross, in the ministry of Christ. He had now just graduated from——Theological Seminary, and desired only a field of usefulness, keeping the scorn of money and fame with which he had come out of the great struggle of his life. Worn in health from too close study, he was holding in abeyance the call of a city church, where he doubted his ability to hold out, preferring to begin his work where he might breathe the air of fields and woods. A beautiful, refined Christian girl, with an education to match his own was waiting to go with him "wherever we can do good."

A kind of fairy vision began to shape itself out. These two, bringing their youth, energy and hopefulness, their culture and piety here, perfectly happy only to do good without any worldly gain; giving a new inspiration to the young men and women who were to inherit the gathering wealth of these broad lands; comforting those whom sorrow might find even amid beauty and plenty; cheering the declining years of the aged, and staying the march of sin. Swift fancy had sketched her fair picture before the pattering hoofs of the two splendid bays halted before the wide, black doorway. The smith, big, burly and honest-looking, but with a face a little too red for really good health, came quickly out, but his cheery good-nature turned to discomfort and awkwardness when he was introduced to the "minister from town."

"A fine fellow," said Brother Boundary, as we drove back. "Used to come regularly to church. His wife's a member. But latterly he's taken to drinking, and I'm afraid he is going down."

Very pretty was the interior of the little church. Seats for perhaps two hundred people, black-walnut mouldings along the tops of the pews, pulpit finished in walnut and oak, walls of a neutral tint, relieved by simple fresco.

"Somebody had taste here," said I.

"Yes. It was pretty much the work of old deacon Gaius. About the last thing he did was to oversee the building of his church. He was a great loss to us. The church is running down. All our best members are either dying or moving away."

A studious man sometimes has to turn a thought over as many times as a hen does an egg before she can hatch it, so I got into the buggy without reply.

As we handed back the key, I noticed the shop where the blacksmith got his liquor. Several half-grown boys were playing with jack-knives on the porch, and a number of slouchy men of various ages hanging around the door, though it was not yet noon.

"There's another worse than that," said my guide, as I referred to it, "down the back street."

"Do they keep open Sundays?"

"Sunday's about the worst day—so many men idle. We've tried to enforce the law, but nobody wants to go forward in it. No man that has anything to lose wants to make enemies of that kind of people. They generally keep the front door shut when there's preaching."

"How often is that?"

"Generally once a month. Lately, since Elder Cartorse got sick, we havn't had service, going on now four months."

"Ratio of dram-shop to church as three to one," thought I, "with occasional heavy gain under the law of accidents—cobwebs in the pews of the pretty church, dust thick on the pulpit—missionary ground." Then the long-incubated thought burst out:

"Why don't you have a regular pastor?"

"Can't afford it. There are only a few members, and most of them are poor. Three or four of us have to bear all the burden. I give fifty dollars a year myself."

"How much do you raise altogether?"

"About a hundred. We always give the minister more or less little things, and he has his board and horse-keeping free when he's over here."

"Where else does he preach?"

"He lives at Straitville, about eight miles from here, and preaches there and at Economy and Holdfast, some miles beyond. He must get nearly five hundred from all of them, and has a little farm. His expenses are small, and I guess he makes a good thing of it. Did—that is—while he was well. I shouldn't wonder if he laid up something."

"He's sick now, you say."

"Yes. He was imprudent. Came right out of the field when he was all heated, and jumped into the carriage to attend a funeral. He got cold and has been crippled with rheumatism most of the time since. Well, on a small place so, he can't afford to hire much help, and I suppose he was in a hurry to get his crops in."

Again Fancy pictured my young friend, scraping away with one horse at a little hill-side farm to eke out a subsistence; the sweet young wife growing wan with hard work, scanty fare and anxious calculation, forgetting her music for want of anything to play on, and her knowledge for want of time to read, except at the fag-end of weariness; his scholarly instincts chafed into bitterness, or worn into dulness with the grinding of petty cares; the mental soil continually cropped and never enriched, yielding a more and more scanty harvest, till he should lose the health which was his only capital—and a cloud—was it of worldliness?—dismissed the bright vision of a little while before.

"Is the elder a good preacher," I enquired.

"Middling—as good as we can expect here. He's an excellent man."

Then, turning the conversation, "There is the beginning of my farm. There," pointing far onward, "is my house."

Pasture, grain-field, orchard, woodland—a baronial domain. We were passing a couple of log-buildings, one of which had a ruined porch and some marks of a garden discernible in front.

"I'm expecting to buy that lot in," was the remark. "The owner never had any faculty. At last he wandered off West. He was in town lately, and I made him an offer that he'll probably be glad to take. That will just fill out my corner. All this was in small farms once, but my father and I have bought them in, one after another."

The horses drew up before a roomy house, flanked by great barns, one, two, three, and down in the meadow another and another. My host took me through the nearer ones in the interval before dinner, showing me machines and tools of the latest invention and best make, horses and cattle so sleek and comfortable as to make one contented by sympathy. These all had their special excellences. They were costly at first, the owner explained to me, but paid for themselves over and over.

"A good machine, well cared for, won't get out of order when you need it most. A good animal, well fed, will be serviceable on to old age," said he.

"So with men," I ventured.

He did not catch my meaning, and answered:

"Just so. I hire none but trained, good hands, and pay them their price. They save it for me in crops and stock."

After dinner, where I learned that the older members of the family were going to the Centennial, we started out on the sad errand which had been the object of my visit, to attend the funeral of a young lady whose parents had once been members of my congregation.

"I don't know that she ever had any special religious interest," said Brother B., in answer to my question. "I'd advise you not to make any personal reference. Talk to the living. That's the main thing."

Memory flashed back to a time when mine had been a house of mourning, and I thought what it would have been then to have the minister of the Gospel afraid to utter a word of hope for the departed, and I determined to advise my young Luther to settle there a while if it killed him. As we left the throng, many of whom might not hear the Gospel again till some other should die without hope, I began again:

"You ought to have a pastor here to visit all these scattered people, gather them to regular Sabbath services, preach in the school-houses, and hold neighborhood prayer-meetings. It needs all the time and strength of a good man."

"That's a fact," was the subdued reply, "we need it."

Then I went on hopefully to unfold my plan, but met an increasing coldness, and the decided answer, "We couldn't support him."

"But," I urged, "he will be satisfied with the very least he can live on and work—say $500 and house-rent."

"But I should have to pay four-fifths of that myself."

"Very well, my dear brother," I went on, "our religion is one of sacrifices. Suppose you take half what your last clip of wool brought in, and stay at home from the Centennial, to spread the gospel over all these hills, and save your boys and men from the dram-shop. The minister will make a sacrifice to come here, and you will make a sacrifice to maintain him. It will be a blessed partnership of Christian endeavor."

Bro. Boundary reached for his whip, touched up the horses, looked far over the landscape, and then said:

"It's impossible for city people to understand about country churches. Ah! we are just in sight of the station," and a moment after he left me, with a very polite good-bye, on the platform.

Now the question came, Is there any power on earth that can give the gospel to that population?—*Standard.*

DYING INTOXICATED.—The *Temperance Advocate* says:—The too common practice of administering brandy and other alcoholic preparations in the sick-room, it is greatly to be feared, often sends patients thus treated into the next life in a condition of intoxication, if it does not hasten their departure. It is a marked incident of the prolonged illness of Commodore Vanderbilt, as given to the public through one of our daily journals, that he is said to have declined all alcoholic prescriptions from his physicians, on the ground that he did not want to die with his mind clouded. His example in this respect embodies an important lesson, by which both alcoholic physicians and their patients should profit.

THE OLDEST ORANGEMAN.—Mr. Robert Loughead, of Kerwood, writes as follows to a contemporary:—"I always thought I was the oldest Orangeman in Canada, but by last week's *Herald* I see that Bros. Elliott and Colson (living in the eastern part of the Province) come up to me. I was initiated into the Order June, 1810, in Lodge No. 464. Dr. Loughead, master.—*Orange Sentinel, 6th inst.*

THE LATE REV. DR. TAYLOR.

The late Rev. Dr. Taylor was a native of Scotland, and was licensed to preach in 1831, being ordained at Peebles four years afterward. He subsequently accepted a call to Montreal, and for forty-three years he labored zealously in the vineyard here, building up one of the most influential congregations in the city, and exerting a great influence in aid of the total abstinence movement, and of evangelizing the French-Canadians. He was a remarkably handsome man, tall and portly, with a good voice and great readiness in speech. His sermons were always instructive and often eloquent, and he, as a result, was honored by being called to fill the highest offices the Presbyterian Church had to bestow. He was chosen Moderator of the United Church, and a late sermon of his on the Pope attracted widespread attention. His death occurred at a sea-side watering place, and though he passed away suddenly on the 4th, yet his end was peace, and he leaves behind many fruits of the good seed he had so diligently sown. He leaves a wife and three sons, one of whom is a physician in Peterborough, Ont.

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES DESCRIBED.

The Constantinople correspondent of *The London Daily News* has sent to that journal the preliminary report of Mr. Schuyler, the American Consul-General, to the Hon. Horace Maynard, the American Minister, resident in Constantinople.

Mr. Schuyler's report is a long document, recounting the circumstances attending the Bulgarian massacres. He shows that a large of number villages were burned and their people massacred. The following are some of the atrocities he describes:

Panagurishta (Otluk-kui) was attacked by a force of regular troops, together with Bashi-Bazouks, on the 11th of May. Apparently no message to surrender was sent. After a slight opposition on the part of the insurgents the town was taken. Many of the inhabitants, fled but about 3,000 were massacred, the most of them being women and children. Of these about 400 belonged to the town of Panagurishta, and the others to nine neighboring villages, the inhabitants of which had taken refuge there. Four hundred buildings, including the bazaar and the largest and best houses, were burned. Both churches were completely destroyed and almost leveled to the ground. In one an old man was violated on the altar, and afterward burned alive. Two of the schools were burned, the third—looking like a private house—escaped. From the numerous statements made to me, hardly a woman in the town escaped violation and brutal treatment. The ruffians attacked children of 8 and old women of 80, sparing neither age nor sex. Old men had their eyes torn out and their limbs cut off, and were then left to die, unless some more charitably disposed man gave them the final thrust. * * * This scene of rapine, lust and murder was continued for three days, when the survivors were made to bury the bodies of the dead. The perpetrators of these atrocities were chiefly regular troops, commanded by Hafiz Pasha. The Turks claim and the villagers admit the death of fourteen Mussulmans, two of whom were women, who were killed with arms in their hands during a conflict with a party that refused to surrender to the insurgents.

While pillage reigned supreme at Koprisutitsa and lust at Panagurishta, at Batak, the Turks seemed to have no stronger passion than the thirst for blood. This village surrendered without firing a shot, after a promise of safety, to the Bashi-Bazouks, under the command of Ahmed Aga of Burutina, a chief of the rural police. Despite his promise, the few arms once surrendered, Ahmed Aga ordered the destruction of the village, and the indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants, about 100 young girls being reserved to satisfy the lust of the conqueror before they too should be killed. I saw their bones, some with the flesh still clinging to them, in the hollow on the hillside, where the dogs were gnawing them. Not a house is now standing in the midst of this lovely valley. The saw mills—for the town had a large trade in timber and sawn boards—which lined the rapid little river, are all burned, and of the 8,000 inhabitants not 2,000 are known to survive. Fully 5,000 persons, a very large proportion of them women and children, perished here, and their bones whiten the ruins, or their putrid bodies infect the air. The sight of Batak is enough to verify all that has been said about the acts of the Turks in repressing the Bulgarian insurrection. And yet I saw it three months after the massacre. On every side were human bones, skulls, ribs, and even complete skeletons, heads of girls still adorned with braids of long hair, bones of children, skeletons still incased in clothing. Here was a house the floor of which was white with the ashes and charred bones of 30 persons burned alive there. Here was the spot where the village notable, Trandafil, was spitted on a pike and then roasted, and where he is now buried; there was a foul hole full of decomposing bodies, here a mill-dam filled with swollen corpses; here the school-house, where 200 women and children who had taken refuge there were burned alive, and here the church and churchyard, where fully a thousand half-decayed forms were still to be seen, filling the inclosure in a heap several feet high, arms, feet, and heads protruding from the stones which had vainly been thrown there to hide them, and poisoning all the air.

Since my visit, by orders of the Mutessarif the Kaimakam of Tatar Bazardjik was sent to Batak with some lime to aid in the decomposition of the bodies and to prevent a pestilence.

Ahmed Aga, who commanded at the massacre, has been decorated and promoted to the rank of Yuz-bashi.

Regarding the defence set up by the Turks, Mr. Schuyler says:

These atrocities were clearly unnecessary for the suppression of the insurrection, for it was an insignificant rebellion at the best, and the villagers generally surrendered at the first summons. Nor can they be justified by the state of panic, which was over before the troops set out on the campaign. An attempt, however, has been made—and not by Turks alone—to defend and palliate them on the ground of the previous atrocities which, it is alleged, were committed by the Bulgarians. I have carefully investigated this point, and am unable to find that the Bulgarians committed any outrages or atrocities, or any acts which deserve that name. I have vainly tried to obtain from the Turkish officials a list of such outrages, but have heard nothing but vague statements. I was told by Kiani Pasha that the insurgents killed the wife and daughter of the Mudir of Koprishtitsa; but this Mudir had recently gone there, and had left his wife at Eski Saara, where she still resides, and had no daughter. I was also told of the slaughter of the wife of the Mudir of Panagurishta, but at the time mentioned that village had no Mudir. I was referred for information to Hatiz Nuri Effendi, a leading Turk of Philippopolis. In a very careful statement made by him, he sets the number of Mussulmans (including gipsies) killed during the troubles at 155, of whom 12 are women and children—the word children taken to mean any one under 20 years of age. I have been able to obtain proof of the death of only two of these women at Panagurishta, who certainly were not intentionally killed. No Turkish women or children were killed in cold blood. No Mussulman women were violated. No Musselmans were tortured. No purely Turkish village was attacked or burned. No Mussulman house was pillaged. No mosque was desecrated or destroyed. The report of the special Turkish Commissioner, Edib Effendi, contains statements on this point, as on every other, which are utterly unfounded in fact, and the whole report may be characterized as a tissue of falsehoods.

CORRESPONDENCE

QUEBEC COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

QUEBEC, September, 1876.

The volume of the trade and commerce of the port of Quebec, city and vicinity generally, although limited in extent as compared with former years, nevertheless shows an increase in many branches over last year's business up to this period. The excess in the number of arrivals of vessels from sea as compared with last season, and the increase of shipments of timber, together with a larger amount of disbursements, and consequent circulation of money, has conduced to benefit the laboring as well as many other classes of the community. The fall fleet arriving in the course of next month will impart further activity, and the recent favorable reports regarding the timber trade in Great Britain, showing a gradual improvement, will tend materially to benefit all parties connected with this great staple.

The purchases of visitors from the marine watering places, and of travellers to and from the Centennial exhibition visiting Quebec, will give an impetus to the retail trade, so that upon the whole, a good fall business may be reasonably anticipated.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of arrivals and tonnage at this port, from sea, in 1875 and 1876, up to 24th Aug., inclusive:—

1875—555 vessels	......	379,301 tons	
1876—640 "	......	461,488 "	
More 85 "		82,187	more this year.

NUMBER of ocean steamers* which arrived here up to this date, and to the corresponding date last year:—

1875—74 steamers	......	103,520 tons.	
1876—84 "	......	120,862 "	
More 10 "		17,342	more this year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of arrivals and tonnage from the Lower Provinces up to date, and to corresponding date last year:—

1875—155 vessels	......	32,469 tons.	
1876—113 "	......	22,704 "	
Less 42 "		9,765	tons less this year.

*The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company's steamers are included in the above.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

This great staple product, which is subject to many vicissitudes, now bids fair to partake of the beneficial effects of a partial revival of trade in Britain. The large spring fleet removed a great portion of the timber wintered over in the coves from last year's stock, especially as the new made timber has been very late in reaching Quebec this season, a good deal of it being yet on the way. The sales that have been effected were at fair remunerative prices, especially for first-class timber, which is always in good demand. Should the accounts from Europe continue favorable, a brisk and lively trade in this important branch of our commerce will take place as the fall advances.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLER'S OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, staves, &c., measured and culled to date:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Waney White Pine	845,548	1,333,386	1,639,549
White Pine	4,333,806	7,394,382	8,432,554
Red Pine	2,283,699	1,072,640	1,038,072
Oak	3,367,694	1,680,905	1,448,551
Elm	1,304,162	511,828	225,203
Ash	682,753	236,171	263,842
Basswood	41,259	15,953	12,373
Butternut	2,329	956	1,008
Tamarac	173,120	181,322	156,255
Birch and Maple	845,410	119,202	514,426
Masts and Bowsprits	158 pcs	70 pcs	17 pcs
Spars	41 pcs	273 pcs	104 pcs
Std. Staves	1453.7.2.10	613.6.0.26	487.0.1.11
W. I. Staves	1057.7.1.28	368.8.3.10	278.3.1.0
Brl. Staves	0.2.2.2	2.7.3.28	....

WILLIAM QUINN, Supervisor.

Quebec, 25th Aug., 1876.

THE GENERAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

has been on a much smaller scale in every department than in former years, as might be expected after so long a period of depression. Purchasers have bought very sparingly, only taking a moderate supply to meet immediate wants. Importers had curtailed their orders from abroad in anticipation of this, and have kept their stocks as low as possible. They have not been pressing sales or giving credit to such an unlimited extent as formerly, which, in the end, will prove more advantageous to all parties concerned. A good deal of activity has begun in several departments, and town and country dealers now feel warranted in purchasing more freely in anticipation of a brisk fall trade, consequent in a great measure upon realizing an abundant harvest.

THE MARITIME TRADE

is now extending by railway to one of the remotest seaboards of Canada, to and from the port of Halifax, &c., goods, wares, and merchandise of every description passing by water and railway routes from the far western to the eastern terminus of ocean navigation, and *vice versa.* Already a large amount of traffic has passed over the Intercolonial Railroad, which is proving a formidable competitor to vessels engaged on the river route, of which the Gulf Port SS. Co. loudly complain,—whether quietly or not remains to be seen. At all events the Maritime Provinces are reaping at present the benefit of reduced freight transit. As a passenger route, the Gulf Port steamers will be generally preferred, and as the trade increases, a fair amount of freight traffic will proceed by both river and railway conveyance.

SHIPBUILDING.

The vessels recently constructed at Quebec for Bremen owners have given great satisfaction, and are likely to lead to further orders for the ensuing winter. The wood and all materials are of the best description, and the owners speak of them in the highest terms of approbation. The last of these vessels launched here are understood to be for the East India and China trade.

RAILWAYS.

The North Shore Railroad, projected some twenty-five years ago, is at last in commendable progress, and will now be completed without further delay; a large number of workmen are employed on the route under the supervision of the contractor (the Hon. Thos. McGreevey); rails and other equipments are daily arriving, and it is expected that by this time next year, this road will be ready for general traffic. A fair amount of business is doing on the Levis and Kennebec road as far as completed.

CIVIC AFFAIRS

are rather mixed up at present, but with an energetic, clear-headed Mayor and a wise Council, the present difficulties will be overcome. Further, taxation must be submitted to with as good grace as possible; but, after all, the rate is much lower here than in other cities. Public improvements are slowly progressing; the new market hall and place on John street (without) will be ready for occupation early next season. The burnt district is being rebuilt with a much better class of houses.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The weather has been favorable for vegetation throughout the season, notwithstanding the long period of excessive heat, this being one of the hottest summers on record. Hay is abundant, and saved in good condition; of cereal and root crops there is a prospect of a heavy yield, which calls for a general thanksgiving.

SILLERY.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

"THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S MANAGEMENT."

SIR,—Permit me to briefly reply to a letter with the above title, in your issue of the 11th inst.

The writer thereof appears to have been informed that the Society's cabinet of insects has been "tampered with," and that "rare specimens" have been "removed or given away." The facts of the case are that the collections in the said cabinet are being re-classified, and that the classification is not yet completed. The vacant spaces are not caused by the removal of insects that once filled them, but are purposely left for the reception of species which the Society hopes yet to acquire, to complete its local series. Some of the drawers which used to contain a very old and faded out collection of English beetles and lepidoptera, are now temporarily empty. The specimens were found to be badly injured by the larvæ of dermestes, and prompt measures were at once taken to check the damage inflicted and prevent its spreading.

Donations are first entered in a book and then acknowledged either by circulars, through the press, in the *Canadian Naturalist*, or in the annual report. If the albino specimen of the rice bunting presented by Mr. Keutning was not acknowledged by circular, the reason was that that gentleman's address was unknown to me. The bird is, and always has been, in its proper place in the museum, as are also the Anticosti butterflies given by Mr. Couper, to whom I mailed a circular thanking him for his donation.

With regard to the deep sea invertebrates, the Society has thousands of specimens that it cannot afford to provide cases for, and these are among them. The law directs that every officer of the Society shall be elected annually by ballot, and it is not strange, if the "accusations against the management" are so "manifold," that the writer of the present letter should have been elected for fourteen successive years not only the Recording Secretary, but also

THE CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM!

Montreal, Sept. 12th.

THE REV. D. J. MACDONNELL.

SIR,—In your issue of the DAILY WITNESS of the 22nd inst., I find a paragraph in the editorial column in which it is stated that "the Macdonnell difficulty in the Presbyterian Church in Canada may possibly be disposed of in an entirely unexpected manner." After announcing that the Rev. Dr. Wallace has descended from the dignity of an Edinburgh pulpit of the Church of Scotland, in order to assume the editorship of the *Scotsman*, (a very unlikely event by the way,) it is added that in consequence of the large debt incurred by Mr. Macdonnell's congregation by the erection of a costly church, "it may be somewhat difficult for him to leave them." Do I take liberty with the status of the able editor of the WITNESS, by respectfully requesting him to point his clerical readers more especially to the source of his information on this not unimportant subject? Was it by the clipping process from the columns of a Scottish contemporary, or was he inspired by some one nearer home who might be interested in the creditable solution of a difficulty? As a constant reader of the WITNESS, and one who has succeeded in advancing its interests, I am ever ready to lift up my voice in the way of remonstrance when I think I see the introduction of statements vague and intangible, demanding satisfactory evidence previous to their insertion. Moreover, the present instance is not a solitary one. It is a curious fact that in connection with Mr. Macdonnell, there appeared in the WITNESS several years ago statements which ultimately turned out to be utterly groundless. At the period referred to the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church, at Ottawa, became vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Spence. To the credit of the congregation, no time was lost in securing the services of a successor to Dr. Spence. One of the candidates was the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, then of Peterborough, who happened to be the first on the list of aspirants to the vacancy. On the week following the Sabbath on which he preached the columns of the WITNESS informed its readers that Mr. Macdonnell had made such a favorable impression that there was no doubt of his election—especially the prospects of the other candidates were blighted, and that no ray of hope might remain, they might have read in the WITNESS a few weeks afterwards that Mr. Macdonnell had been unanimously elected minister of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa. It is unnecessary to add that some one congregation or another in the Maritime Provinces parted with their minister in order to fill up the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Spence.

Now, sir, is it not possible that the party who furnished you with news anent the election of Mr. Macdonnell, at Ottawa, may be recognized as the same who now supplies you with the information that he is likely to become the successor of Dr. Wallace in Greyfriars, Edinburgh?

In the paragraph under review, there is yet more demanding comment. It is there stated that in the Church of Scotland there is "much greater freedom in pulpit teaching," and that, therefore, Mr. Macdonnell would be at liberty there to entertain doubts regarding eternal punishment without exciting "a murmur, either in congregation, presbytery, Synod or Assembly." I ask, can the author of the above clause point to one case within the pale of the Church of Scotland where a minister entertaining doubts and difficulties regarding any one fundamental doctrine has been permitted to continue to occupy his pulpit for something like an indefinite period, in the hope that he will ultimately return to his allegiance? But even if he could illustrate his position by a single case, this would not pave the way for Mr. Macdonnell's elevation to the dignity and responsibility of an Edinburgh pulpit. For upwards of fourteen months he has been beyond the pale of the Church of Scotland—hence his ineligibility to an Edinburgh pulpit, or to any other within the domain of the Church of Scotland.

HUGH NIVEN.

REMARKS.

Our authority for the statement, and we did not make it our own, about Mr. Macdonnell, was a telegram from Toronto, which we copied from the morning papers, and which was in the same number as that in which the editorial paragraphs complained of appeared. The paragraphs in reference to the call to St. Andrew's Church, in Ottawa, several years ago, were furnished by a correspondent who was as likely to be as well informed in regard to matters in that church, as any other person. As to the freedom of teaching allowed in the Church of Scotland, there can be no reasonable doubt; and the very fact of Dr. Wallace leaving one of its churches, to take the editorship of such a journal as the *Scotsman*, is sufficient proof of it.

"NOW AND THEN."

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—We find the following in the WITNESS of last night:—

"NOW AND THEN.—The *Citizen*, the Local Opposition organ here, has lately been devoting itself to denouncing the impropriety of the printing patronage being given to the newspapers, in which members of Parliament are interested. The public accounts of 1870 show that the *Citizen*, whose owner is Currier, the Tory member for Ottawa, received a considerable amount for confidential printing by the late Government."

Now, sir, the above statement is utterly without foundation, and your correspondent knows that fact as well as we do. In 1870 the *Citizen* was owned exclusively by Mr. I. B. Taylor. It was not until January 1st, 1873, that Mr. Currier purchased a fourth interest in it, most of which still retains. Between 1870 and 1873 your Ottawa correspondent was in the employ of Mr. I. B. Taylor, and it was only a short time before the *Citizen* was purchased by its present proprietors that his connection with the staff was severed. Mr. Currier, as we have said, still retains an interest in the *Citizen*, but is not by any means its exclusive owner, as your correspondent would lead you to believe. The only Government money we have ever received for printing has been paid to us by the present Administration; and, we need hardly assure you, the amount was very small indeed. We are indebted as little to the old Government as to the present one for any favors.

We have the honor, &c.,

A. & G. C. HOLLAND.

Montreal, Sept. 14, 1876.

— Frances Deak, the Hungarian statesman, left a will, that did not contain legacies of money, but counsel that would result in general prosperity, if intelligently followed. He earnestly commended the establishment in schools of small savings banks, such as have been so successful in France. In these, the pupils deposit not only prize monies but anything they choose to spare from their spending money. It is said that the use of their deposit books is very beneficial not only to the children but to the parents.

STRANGE INCIDENT.—A very strange incident in the lives of George Sand and Frederick Chopin is told in the *Music Trade Review*, on the authority of Louis Blanc. A man of singular accomplishments was near his death, and had a longing he could not quell to hear Chopin. The nervous invalid composer could not be persuaded to visit him. Mme. Sand was then watching Chopin's life with motherly tenderness, and she at last, prevailed with him to grant his eager dying request. The sick man was rolled near the piano, and Chopin began his fantasia on the "Krakowiak and Kujawiak" the part in F sharp minor, certainly the greatest part of this sweet and melancholy kind of composition where, after the most tearful, heart-rending accounts, suddenly a series of broken chords, FF, rapidly roll from the highest octave down, and in so eloquent a manner described the despair and the cries of Chopin's victimized countrymen. Chopin played with wondrous inspiration and tragic passion. Suddenly the dying man arose in bed, his eyes protruding, his whole body stiff, and leaped upon Chopin, caught hold of both his shoulders, and fell back—dead. Chopin fainted, and the fearful success of his talent made Mme. Dudevant long regret to have been too obliging. Louis Blanc said that he was himself more dead than alive, and should never forget the horrid impression which the scene left on his mind.

CHARLEVOIX ELECTION CASE.

THE DEFENCE.

PIERRE TREMBLAY, of St. Hilarion, the first witness, testified with regard to the celebrated sermon of the curé of St. Hilarion on the 16th January. He said there were some crooked heads in the parish who believed that the *mandement* he was reading did not come from the bishop. Had heard it said that there were those in the parish who said this *mandement* was a letter which the priests had got up among themselves. The curé did not say that the electors ought to vote for the Conservative party, rather than the Liberal party. Swore that the curé did not say that to vote for the Liberal party, was to go against the curé, against the bishops and against the Pope. At the end of the sermon the curé spoke of two banners by comparison, with reference to Catholic liberalism, and Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi. He did not speak of a red banner nor a blue banner, and did not make a comparison between the banners and the political parties. He did not say that we ought to follow our ecclesiastical superiors even in elections, except we knew that it was a question of liberalism against the Church, against the *mandement.* As far as witness could see, all the curé said in the pulpit during the election did not change a single vote; the people were decided before the sermons. Before the arrival of the defendant, the people had declared themselves against Mr. Tremblay, for Mr. Gauthier's party. It was said that Mr. Tremblay had given bad votes. Witness was *marguillier* in charge, but ceased to be such the first of January last, when the curé gave up the books of the Fabrique to Asselin, the new *marguillier* in charge. There had already been some difficulties between the curé and Asselin. The curé gave the following reasons for giving up the books to Asselin: the latter was always against him in the affairs of the Church, in all affairs; he talked ill against him; again, that week, he had conspired to elect as *marguillier* a young man of 25 years, in opposition to a man of 51 years, and that because that young man was of his party. He (Asselin) had thus diverted from the custom of electing the eldest; it was an insult to the latter; he (Asselin) never did anything else,—he was a blackguard. Witness knew that Asselin spoke ill of the curé. The curé made no allusion to a parliamentary election. The curé made a difference between Catholic liberalism and political liberalism; said little about the latter; always came back to the liberalism which he compared to the serpent in the terrestrial paradise. Understood the difference to be that he forbade voting for a Catholic Liberal, while he did not forbid voting for a political Liberal, and the *mandement* did not speak of it. The curé spoke of those who in preceding elections sold their votes as scandalous persons. It was not said that the Liberals were scandalous persons, nor that they were crooked heads.

Cross-examined—Had signed, by request of Mr. Langlais, curé of his parish, a declaration to contradict other declarations given by Risule Asselin, Joseph Baudreault and some others.

The following declaration was read to the witness, upon which *L'Evénement* remarks that all Mr. Langevin's witnesses from St. Hilarion admitted the declaration, signed by a large number of parishioners at the request of Mr. Langlais, the curé, and which this gentleman sent to the Archbishop in April last to justify himself.

DECLARATION.

"We, the undersigned, parishioners of St. Hilarion, solemnly declare that our curé did not say on the 16th January last:

"1st. That the parishioners of St. Hilarion were crooked heads, but that there are among us some crooked heads, who instead of submitting themselves to the decisions of the Church and obeying the letter of our bishops, make a light thing of maintaining and increasing discord in the parish.

"2nd. He did not speak of the Conservative party, that one could not conscientiously vote for a Liberal candidate when one knew him to be such.

"3rd. He did not say in a general manner that those who voted for a Liberal candidate in contempt of the decisions of the Church, committed a grave fault.

"4th. It is absolutely false that he said that there were in the parish people who called themselves Catholics, and who are Garibaldians and make war against the Pope. This is, as well as we can recollect, what he said to us:

"You will be called upon this week to choose a man to represent your interests in Parliament. I will tell you to vote according to your conscience, enlightened by your superiors. Do not forget that the bishops of the Province assure you that liberalism is similar to the serpent which glided in the terrestrial paradise to tempt and seduce the human race. According to your bishops, Liberals are deceivers; therefore, you must not follow them if you do not wish to be deceived. Liberalism is condemned by our Holy Father the Pope. The Church only condemns evil, and liberalism is condemned, therefore liberalism is bad, and you ought not to give your suffrages to a Liberal. The bishops declare it openly. Moreover, your early pastors tell you that 'the priest and the bishop may in all justice, and ought in all conscience, to raise the voice, signal the danger, and declare with authority that to vote in a certain sense is a sin.' And if there is at times sin in voting in one sense more than in another, it cannot assuredly be when you vote according to the wise counsels of all the bishops of the Province; and if it is not in that sense, it must be in the opposite sense. Nevertheless, I ought to tell you that if you vote for a Liberal candidate not believing him to be such, and because your conscience tells you that that one will best represent your spiritual and temporal interests in the House, in that case you do not sin. But if you know him to be a Liberal, you cannot in conscience give him your suffrages; you sin in favoring this man, since you give your support to a man who holds principles condemned by the Church, and you assume the responsibility of the evil which that candidate may do by the application of the dangerous principles he professes. Observe, my brethren, that it is not enough that a candidate should be a Catholic; for, do you see, it is not exactly the man you should consider, but his political principles as well as the principles of the Government which he supports. Victor Emmanuel is a Catholic; Garibaldi is a Catholic; nevertheless, that does not prevent them revolting against the Church, and making war against our Holy Father the Pope, holding him prisoner in his castle. In the same manner the Liberals make war against the Church; for, says Jesus Christ: 'He who is not for Me is against Me.' And these Liberals are against the Church, since it condemns them; they, therefore, make war against it since they do not submit themselves to its teaching. Remember, my dear children, that you shall render account to God for the vote you will give this week. Tell me, at the hour of death, on which side would you wish to find yourselves? on the side of the Church and of the Sovereign Pontiff and of the bishops, or on the side of Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi? Reflect and decide as men, and not as children; for the act you are going to perform has, perhaps, more importance than you can imagine. It is important, then, that you enlighten your conscience by those whom you consider capable of advising you, and follow that conscience, thus enlightened, the best you can. By doing this, God will not reproach you, and consequently, I should not know how to do anything to you.

"We make this declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and in virtue of the act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.'"

This document is attested to by F. Savard, Mayor, and J. J. Langlais, priest, and is addressed to the Archbishop of Quebec.

Witness said this was the declaration he signed, and to the best of his knowledge, this declaration, when he signed it in April last, gave the sense of the curé's sermon.

Did not understand that the curé of the parish by his sermon meant to speak against one of the candidates. The only two candidates in the ranks were the defendant and Mr. Tremblay. Mr. Langevin was the Conservative candidate; did not know Mr. Tremblay's politics. Knew he was not Conservative, but did not know what politics he belonged to. But knew well that he was the Candidate of the *Rouge* party. There were only two parties in this country, the Conservative party and the Rouge party. Thought the latter was the same as the Liberal party. Knew that the curé was against Mr. Tremblay. Did not understand from what the curé said that there were Liberals in the country. Swore that he (witness) understood from the sermon that one could vote for Mr. Tremblay, and be just as good a Catholic as by voting for Mr. Langevin. A large number of electors went out of the church during the sermon. Asselin told the curé that if affairs went badly in the parish it was his fault; that he was a fool, who knew nothing, a crooked head, an apostate. Could swear a hundred times that the sermons of the curé did not prevent a single voter from voting for Mr. Tremblay, and did not change the opinion of a

single one. Swore that Jules Tremblay declared in favor of the defendant before the curé's sermon.

THE DEFENCE.

ADAM SIMARD, of St. Urbain, ex-School Commissioner, was closely examined, and he contradicted the literality of several expressions declared by witnesses for the prosecution to have been used by the curé of the parish in his sermon. He also denied that Mr. Gautuier, in his speech at St. Urbain, when speaking of the mines and the two public bridges previously spoken of, connected them with the election, or gave to understand that the election of the defendant would have any effect towards advancing those works by securing the aid of the Local Government. The sermons of the curé did not change the inclinations of the electors of St. Urbain. This parish was decided to vote against Mr. Trembly before the arrival of Mr. Langevin in the county, and from the time we signed a petition asking for the amnesty of Riel and Lepine, which Mr. Tremblay voted against.

In witness's cross-examination it was shown that a declaration was made and signed by witness and others at the request of the curé, denying the truth of statements in an affidavit made by Pitre Gilbert and Xavier Girard. The latter affidavit alleges certain things to have been said by the curé in his election sermon, and the affidavit of denial contradicts these statements, referring particularly to Pitre Gilbert, whom it was the object of the defence to discredit by the present witness. However, a copy of the declaration of denial being produced, witness could not say that was what he signed.

In the course of a very diligent cross-examination, witness was made to contradict statements made in his examination in chief, and he said he could neither read nor write.

CLEOPHAS THIBAULT, farmer, of St. Urbain, supported the evidence of the former witness, denying the particular expressions alleged to have been used in the curé's sermon, and discrediting the witness for the prosecution, Pitre Gilbert. By the cross-questioning of this and the previous witness, it was shown that the defendant and others had met with his witnesses to talk of the evidence they should give in the case.

DENIS GAUTHIER, merchant, of St. Fidele, made a straightforward refutation of the allegation that he had used undue influence upon the vote of Charles Bouchard, who had been in his employ, and of his cousin, Thomas Tremblay. Witness' evidence with regard to the sermon of the curé of his parish substantiated that of witnesses for the prosecution.

Montreal Witness

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1876.

— Subscribers will please not pay any money to those not known to them as properly authorized agents.

NEWS SUMMARY.

YELLOW JACK is spreading in Baltimore, fifteen cases of the fever having been discovered in one day.

A SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS occurred at the Warren Powder Mills, Maine, blowing up a number of buildings and causing a loss of $15,000.

THE SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY, Principal of the primary department of Whitehall (U.S.) Union Free School, by jumping into the canal is reported.

MANY SAVINGS BANKS in the United States have suspended lately. The directors of the Pottsville (Pa.) Trust Co. Bank have assigned, with liabilities amounting to $1,500,000.

A RAID ON A POLISH CHURCH, New York, by the police, resulted in the bagging of forty young girls, sixty young men and the indignant pastor, who were all placed in durance vile. Complaint had been made to the police of the riotous character of the place.

BRITISH COLUMBIA has now a Ministerial crisis, one of the ministry led by Mr. Elliot, who succeeded to office after the defeat of the Walkem Administration, having resigned, as he was opposed to the demand of the Carnarvon terms. Mr. Brown, the Minister in question, is probably one of the Mainland representatives, who do not care for the Island railway, and would much prefer a bonus in lieu of it, for the Mainland would share in the advantage of that. It was the speech and vote of Mr. Carrol, the Mainland Senator, which defeated the railway bill in the Senate.

THE NEW INSOLVENT ACT has, according to a prominent Quebec lawyer, decreased the business and fees of lawyers one half, and resulted in dull times for them. If the profits of official assignees have not been advanced in corresponding proportion, this will be clear gain, for it will permit some lawyers to turn their attention to some calling in which they will be producers, and not merely distributers and recipients of what other people have produced. At any rate the statement, if correct, is good proof that the amended law is more satisfactory than the previous one, for fewer people have been so dissatisfied with its workings as to appeal to Courts, and this has certainly not been because of any decrease in the number of insolvencies.

A FINE OLD MEDIEVAL KING the Count De Chambord would have made for France, if he had gained the throne as he was so nearly doing, not so very long ago. It is rumored in Paris that he is dangerously ill in consequence of the penitential rigors to which he had subjected himself during a retreat of nine days. Such an occurrence would be quite in keeping with his character, and it is therefore very probably true. He lost the throne because he would not consent to give up the white flag of the Bourbons for the tricolor of the revolution. Of course much more than a change of flag was involved, although that of itself was important enough. The Count's action meant that he would rule as one of the real old absolute kings or not all, and so it had to be not at all.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH at Creedmoor has been won by the Americans, by twenty-two points over the Irish, who were second, the Scots coming next, forty-one points behind the Irish, the Australians one point behind them, and the Canadians last far in the rear. There were two days' shooting. On the first both the Scots and the Irish were ahead of the Americans, but on the second day the shooting of all the teams was much worse than on the first, but the Americans kept well ahead, and won a decisive victory. The principal individual feat in the contest was the scoring of fifteen bull's-eyes in succession by Milner, of the Irish team, at the thousand yards range, this being the highest score which could possibly be made.

MR. CHAMBERLIN, the present Reform Governor, has been renominated by the Republican party in South Carolina. He was at first chosen through the influence of the Moses-Whipper gang, who so mismanaged the State Government; but he devoted himself to bringing about a better condition of affairs, and so roused the enmity of this section of his party on which he had been dependent. It was supposed that his renomination by the Republicans was doubtful in consequence; but he has been successful, and with him the better element of the party in the State. He is the strongest candidate whom the Republicans could have, as he has a personal following. As the negroes are in a clear majority in the State he will be elected, unless they are intimidated, or vote in numbers for the Democratic ticket.

SPANISH RELIGIOUS TOLERATION does not seem to mean very much. The clause of the constitution granting it seemed definite enough, but those acquainted with Spanish affairs said, at the time at which it was passed, that it might be construed to mean much or little, according as the authorities saw fit. The strenuous resistance which was made to its passage by the Moderados, or clerical party, however, seemed to indicate that it was likely to be more real than was feared. From some proceeding in reference to a Protestant Church and school some time ago, it appeared as if the clause was being construed to mean that those who were already Protestants should be allowed to worship according to their own form, but that they would not be permitted in any way to influence others who were not already Protestants. The recent telegrams, or at least the first of them, were a little mixed, but they apparently confirmed this, as what was complained of was not the closing of the churches and schools, but the enforced removal of signs and placards denoting what the buildings were used for. Whatever the action was, it does not appear likely to pass unchallenged, for according to a despatch from Berlin, the German and British Governments have been conferring in reference to the matter, and will remonstrate with Spain and call upon her to act in conformity with her engagements. On a previous occasion, it will be remembered that Germany made strong and for the time effective representations in regard to religious tolerance.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MIXED COMMUNITIES can be carried on in two ways, either by a federal system or by one of centralization. The first is in force in Canada, where each Province has a district Administration for matters peculiar to it, and where the French Province of Quebec retains its language and code of civil law. The advantages of this system are that it is calculated to render the people in each province more contented with their form of government, and it is more consistent with perfect freedom and equality of rights. Russia pursues the other system, that of centralization, and it is certainly more in accordance with the spirit of an autocratic form of Government. The official use of the Polish language in Poland was done away with not long ago, and now a further step has been taken. The independence of the Polish administrative authorities has been entirely abolished, and even the office of Secretary of State for Poland is to be suppressed. The result of such a policy may be to make a nation more homogeneous in the end; but if the population affected is important in point of number, it may be dangerous for a long time on account of the dissatisfaction which it will cause. It was the disaffection of Hungary, deprived of her local rights, which crippled Austria in the war with Prussia, and led to her granting a seperate administration immediately afterwards. The Roman Empire was a federal one, each country being allowed to retain its own language and its own laws, almost the only limitation being that no one could be put to death without the consent of the Roman authorities.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

It is pretty evident that there is not going to be any change in the general policy of Britain towards Turkey, as long as the present ministry is in power, and there is no probability of any change for some years. The utterances of Lord Derby in answer to two deputations who waited on him a few days ago, do not show any indecision. Turkey must be maintained in its territorial integrity, because of its value to Britain, and because of the European war which any attempt at its partition would lead to. It must be confessed that there is a great deal of force in the arguments by which Lord Derby supports the ministerial policy. The Turks have shown in the present war that they are brave, and have lost none of their fighting qualities. They have arms in their hands, while the Christians have none, and if it was attempted to drive them back to Asia they would no doubt commit atrocities more appalling, as to the number of victims, than those already committed in Bulgaria; it would be difficult to exceed them in any other way. However large might be the armies sent against them, they would have quite time enough to do this before they could be overcome, and when in Asia they would be alongside large numbers of Christians, the murder of whom would be quite as atrocious as of those in Europe, although it might not force itself so much on the public eye. As to what can be done to bring about a better state of things within the Turkish Empire, the British Government is apparently quite ready to bring strong pressure to bear in favor of it. In fact they have already taken very decided action, now that the first journalistic news of the Bulgarian atrocities has been fully confirmed by official reports. The representations made by the European ambassadors in consequence of England's action must have been very decided in their tone, or they would not have resulted in the Sultan taking such a firm stand in opposition to his Ministers, and, what is more, to the feelings amongst the fanatical Mahometan people, who have no doubt had both their fanaticism and their confidence in themselves increased by their success in the war with Servia, as witness the different tone of the communications to the European powers for some little time past. What the result of the pressure which has been brought to bear will be, it is not easy to forecast. One thing seems pretty certain, and it is that Servia and Montenegro will be allowed to make peace on reasonable terms. In Herzegovina and Bosnia, almost entirely separated as they are from other parts of Turkey proper by the two principalities, it may be quite possible to arrange some form of government which shall give substantial justice to the Christian population. In Bulgaria will be the greatest problem. There is now a good prospect that the officials, who are chiefly responsible for the late atrocious outrages, will pay the penalty with their lives. The second Turkish report, in regard to what took place in that province, so different from the first one, which was a tissue of falsehoods, and the arrest of the leaders incriminated in it, are pretty strong indications that the Turkish authorities understand the necessities of the position. It is possible that when they promoted some of these officials, who have now been arrested, they were not well informed as to the means by which they suppressed the insurrection—if insurrection it can be called—and were only rewarding them for their success in the task which had been given them. It is highly probable, however, that if they had known, it would not have made any difference, unless in view of the results of such action on the European powers. It is in some degree satisfactory that punishment is likely to overtake some of the guiltiest, although there is perhaps not much reason to believe that such a course now, would act very strongly as a deterrent of fanatical Moslems on some similar occasion, if it should recur in the future. The solution of the Turkish problem for the present is apparently becoming plainer. Peace will be made on fair terms, and the position of the Christians in the Turkish Empire somewhat alleviated. Leaders in the Bulgarian atrocities will be executed, and some reparation made for burned villages, but otherwise matters there will be left pretty much as they are. There will be no final solution of the problem, simply because it is insoluble with anything like the present order of things. Fanatical Moslems, whose whole religion teaches them that no infidels have any right which they are bound to respect, cannot live on terms of peace and equity with Greek Christians as long as they are the rulers, which they will be while they remain where they are. That the rule of the Christians would be any more desirable, even if it could be attained, is doubted by Protestants living amongst them and knowing them well. Moslem Turks are more tolerant of other religions than Sclavic Greek Christians, either in Russia or Roumania, and this more liberal policy has served them well in the present contest. A mixed representative Government amongst an ignorant people entirely unused to it, and where there are such fanatical conflicting elements, does not hold out the slightest prospect of success. No fears of Russia's designs in regard to Constantinople or the British Indian Empire, should stand in the way of an improvement of the position of the Christians in Turkey; but the chances of a religious war between Moslems and Christians—which would be almost certain to extend all over Asia, if begun in earnest—may well cause the British Government and other governments to pause before taking such action as might result in precipitating it.

FIJIAN AFFAIRS.

It is only a year or two since the present Conservative Government in Britain, with the natural Imperialist tendencies of a Conservative administration in Britain, annexed the Fiji Islands to the British Empire. Since then, through the carelessness of some officials, the measles were introduced into the Islands, and out of a population of from 130,000 to 150,000, about 40,000 died. The natives had been Christianized by the efforts of zealous Wesleyan missionaries, within the last forty years or so; but this calamity caused a large number of the newly converted tribes in the interior to relapse into heathenism,—if indeed the conversion of the mountain tribes had been much more than in name, and from some hints that appear in the letters from the Islands, perhaps not even in name. At any rate there has always been a danger, since the destructive results of the measles, of some collision between the devil-worshipping tribes in the mountains and the civilized Christians in the plains. To avert this, Sir Arthur Gordon, the Governor, met as many of the chiefs of the mountain tribes as possible, in order to assure them of the good-will of the Government. The restrictions placed on them were that they must acknowledge the authority of the Government, and abstain from abduction, murder and cannibalism. These last three things were just what they liked to do, however, and their natural inclinations in this direction were reinforced by their hatred of the tribes which adhered to Christianity. So, in the month of April last, they descended from the hills and managed to get round a force of native police, who had been assembled to guard against them. They then attacked some Christian villages, and murdered and ate some eighteen women and children. An attack in another direction was less successful, although a number of villages were burnt. These outrages had, of course, to be met with severe punishment, and their repetition in the future prevented. For this purpose the Governor—who it seems has been ruling the natives successfully, almost entirely by means of their own chiefs, who are in receipt of Government pay—called on these chiefs to furnish the force to do it. He also procured one hundred Snyder rifles from New Zealand. The chiefs loyally responded to the call, men coming by sea from all the Islands: and two little armies were formed, one of twelve hundred under Arthur Gordon, the Governor's private secretary, to operate in the southern part of the Island, and another of five hundred, including all the half-drilled native police force to co-operate with the first in the north, where the cannibal tribes, although not actually concerned in the first outbreak, had assisted it afterwards, and become fairly implicated in it. Both these little armies were entirely successful, the twelve hundred especially so. The quick shooting of the Snyder rifles was very effective, the best weapons of the rebels being old muskets. A number of villages were taken and some burnt, but there was no massacring of the prisoners taken, and no violence to women or children. Thirty-five of the prisoners, who were actually proved guilty of murder and cannibalism, were condemned to death. Twenty of them were pardoned, and one escaped, but the remaining fourteen were executed, four being hanged and ten shot. The mountain tribes were thoroughly dispirited, and the war was virtually over when the letters were written early in July. It is hardly probable that after such severe and speedy punishment, there will be any further trouble with the devil-worshippers. There were some very interesting incidents in the campaign. The most peculiar one was when the Christian army were attacking a village, built upon a rock above the river and plain, which had never been taken, and was regarded as impregnable by the cannibals. The devil worshippers were accustomed to have the oracles of their god shouted to them by their priests speaking in their god's name. In the still moonlit night previous to the attack, an oracle was announced, a priest shouting from the very top of the rock in a voice which could be heard a mile off, "Fire is unknown to my house in Bukatia." The Christians below shouted back, "Wait till to-morrow," but the cannibals, probably alarmed at this unexpected reply, did not wait. Next day the town was taken, they having evacuated, and the devil temple was burnt. The most satisfactory features in connection with this little war, are that it was carried to success by the natives themselves, the only assistance from whites being the leadership of two of the Governor's staff, and the control which the tractability of the natives permitted to be exercised over them, preventing all excesses, and carrying on the military operations according to the rules of civilized warfare on their side, Christianity and civilization must have a pretty firm hold on the natives who have come under their influence. Between twenty and thirty were killed and wounded on the Government side in the operations of the larger force, and one of the killed was one of the most important chiefs. The losses of the cannibals were of course much greater. Pecuniarily war in Fiji is not costly. The main force of twelve hundred only cost £32 10s during two months' service, the pay of the body-guard of Mr. Gordon. The chiefs were already under pay, which was not increased, and their tribes gave their services under some sort of feudal system. The next trouble in Fiji will probably be to arrange differences between the whites and the natives. The former are said to demand crown titles for their land, and facilities for obtaining "labor," which in Fiji means the persons who do the labor. It is not probable, however, that the natives will be treated with injustice in the matter of land, or that any system of serfdom, however moderated, will be permitted, for Sir Arthur Gordon has the reputation of being a brave, just, and God-fearing man, and what is mentioned as his chief fault—that of a domineering temper, which has rendered him disagreeable to many—will render him less likely to in any way allow injustice on the part of the whites.

ANOTHER SLANDER ON THE MAINE LAW.

The famous Maine Liquor Law has always been the *bête noire* of liquor-sellers and their friends the world over. Consequently, like the boy that whistled to keep his courage up, they seek consolation in endeavoring to persuade themselves that the Maine Law is a failure after all, and does not materially affect the sale of liquor, while some go so far as to maintain that it actually augments the consumption of alcoholic drinks.

The London *Free Press*, a Conservative paper opposed to the present Ontario Government, that passed the recent stringent license law, has published an attack upon the Maine Law, containing an array of statistics so presented as to mislead persons uninformed of the real state of the case. The figures and arguments of the *Free Press* are simply a rehash of a letter that appeared in the Boston *Post*, a Democratic paper, two years ago, meant to affect a pending election in Massachusetts. The *Post's* letter was reproduced in some of our Canadian anti-prohibition papers and was fully refuted at the time; but as often as the attack is made it is well to repel it. The Montreal *Gazette* published the *Free Press* article a few days ago, and sent it to Neal Dow for his answer. The veteran prohibitionist, for some reason or other, saw fit to ignore the figures that told against the law, and gave no satisfactory answer at all to the plausible arguments of the *Free Press*. The *Gazette* straightway and readily jumps to the conclusion that the law is a failure, and that "the temperance movement has lost in "influence upon society by the abandonment of "the idea of moral suasion, and the constant "pressing of this question of general legal prohibition."

It is to be remarked in the first place, that prohibition has been the settled policy of Maine ever since 1855, and most subsequent legislation on the subject has been in the direction of greater stringency. No political party dares now to propose its abolition. The people of Maine themselves, who certainly ought to know better than any one else, are almost universally satisfied with it, and it is only people outside of the State, who know but little about it, who complain that it is a failure. Governors, senators, representatives, mayors and town councillors, police officers, ministers and doctors of the very highest credibility, have time and again affirmed when appealed to, that the law has been a most gratifying success in diminishing the evils of intemperance, and they generally concur in stating that the quantity of liquor now sold and consumed in the State is not more than one-tenth of what it formerly was. It does seem as though people in other countries ought to be satisfied with such testimony as this. But the opponents of prohibition are so eager to make out a case against the law that they seize upon every possible unfavorable circumstance and magnify it to an absurd extent.

We are told that Mr. Commissioner Nye's report for 1867 stated that $1,500,000 were paid for liquors brought into the State, and that more than 3,000 persons were engaged in the illegal sale. It is to be remembered that this is for the year immediately following the close of the war, during which, owing to the general confusion, very little attention was paid to the enforcement of the law. A letter in the Boston *Journal*, from Bangor, states that these 3,000 liquor sellers included nearly every apothecary in the State, and others who sold only occasionally and in very small quantities. When the State Constabulary was created the following year, two thousand of these liquor sellers were compelled to abandon the business. It is also to be borne in mind that the State has no power to prevent the importation of liquor, and the $1,500,000 included both that which was sold illegally and that which was sold in the State agencies.

In 1873 the Inspector of State Prisons reported 17,808 arrests for drunkenness. It must be confessed that, judging from our own experience, this is a very large number for a Maine Law State. There is no doubt, however, that in Maine a far less degree of inebriation constitutes drunkenness in the estimation of courts and of public opinion, than is the case in the city of Montreal, for example. In Maine the police are lynx-eyed for offenders of this class, while the reverse is the case in our own city. Were the same rule to prevail here as in Maine, the arrests for drunkenness in Montreal, instead of being 10,000 per year, would probably be 20,000 or 30,000. Montreal has a population of 150,000, while Maine has a population of 625,000.

In 1862 the amount of liquor sold by 100 state agencies amounted to $24,607, while in 1873 it had risen to $106,306. It is claimed that these figures indicate a consumption of liquors by the people for other purposes than medical, mechanical and sacramental. But out of the 550 towns in the State not more than 125 maintain any state agency, and this would give not an unduly large sale for each one.

In Bangor, the arrests for drunkenness in 1874 were 850, and in Portland, 2,011; and it is claimed that these figures show that the Maine law cannot be enforced in these cities. Bangor has a population of 20,000, and Portland one of 35,000, while the latter is a seaport during the whole year. Doubtless the law is not so well enforced in those cities as it is in the smaller towns and the villages, but even in those cities the traffic is driven into secrecy and so hampered and pressed that it is, according to residents, at least one-fourth less than it would be under license.

The efficacy of the law may be seen by comparing Maine with some of the license States. In 1873, the revenue on spirits in Maine was $81,000, while in Maryland with a population of 687,000 it was $1,084,396, and in New Jersey with a population of 692,000, it was $773,188, even under a beer license only. The United States census shows that in 1870 the paupers in Maine were only 7½ per 10,000. In England they are one in twenty-five. The following statement of the Board of Overseers of the Poor in Portland, made in 872, may be taken as a fair example of opinion throughout the State:—"If liquor shops "exist at all in this city, it is with secrecy and "great caution, and the same is true generally "throughout the State. The favorable effect "of this (prohibitory) policy is very evident, "particularly in the department of pauperism "and crime. While the population of the city "increases, pauperism and crime diminish."

Men must indeed be blinded by prejudice who, living outside of Maine, and perhaps never having visited it, will accept the flimsy arguments advanced by the London *Free Press*, as outweighing the great facts which have scores of times been published to the world, and above all the enthusiastic and almost universal testimony of the people of Maine themselves, as to the efficacy of their prohibitory law in diminishing the evils flowing from the liquor traffic.

ARCHBISHOP TASCHEREAU AND THE *REVEIL.*

The Institut Canadien was excommunicated because it taught liberty of conscience; the WITNESS, because it upheld free speech and free enquiry, the *Réveil*, because it advocated popular education in free schools. These three facts show conclusively the kind of principles that animate the Roman hierarchy of Quebec.

Last Saturday the entire Ultramontane press published Archbishop Taschereau's circular denouncing the *Réveil* and prohibiting its reading by the people. His Grace commences by "Warning the faithful "against the doctrines of this sheet, which, he "is assured, is supported by Protestants and "men who still call themselves Catholics, but "who, in reality, are altogether outside the "Church."

The *Réveil's* programme, "excluding everything that touches on religious matters," is condemned as an apostasy already in a man calling himself religious, and indicates an anti-religious tendency. And then:—"It has "emphatic eulogies for statesmen, for poets, "for novelists, for orators, whose doctrines "and morals are condemned by the Catholic "Church. In regard to education, there are "interminable pleas in favor of those schools "that have so justly been called atheistic, "godless, because in the teaching there given "everything which touches upon religion is "rigorously excluded. According to this sheet, "to whom this exclusion is so dear, these atheistic schools are the remedy for every evil, "even for mendicity. . . . . In the last "number (No. 14.) the discourse of a Spanish "statesman is reproduced who says, 'I am "'neither Catholic nor Protestant, but I am re"'ligious.' These words are impious in the "eyes of a Cathalic, but the *Réveil* implicitly "adopts them in eulogizing the orator."

In conclusion, the Archbishop quotes from the *mandement* of the Council of Bishops of 1868, in which the Liberal papers of that day were denounced and their reading prohibited.

In vain are all these childish objurgations of the hierarchy to suppress the growing manhood of French-Canadians. The great wave of enfranchisement from Romish tyranny which has swept over Europe has even now reached our shores and produced an audible murmur among the dry bones.

THE HON. JUDGE RAMSAY.

It will be seen by the *verbatim* report of the Queen's Bench decision, which will be found in this issue, that the sentence of His Honor Judge Ramsay remains undisturbed,—because the notes of evidence and the rulings of His Honor have been kept out of the record by the Judge himself. Of course we cannot question the soundness of the Queen's Bench decision, but every one will recollect some of the incidents of the trial, which when put in contrast with this decision assume a very extraordinary complexion. For instance, time and time again during the trial, Judge Ramsay requested the defendants' counsel to write their questions themselves, in order that there should be no misconception in regard to facts if the case should go to the Queen's Bench on a writ of error. Then the Honorable Judge was writing down in his book the text of the questions, which he almost uniformly overruled. By these means the defendants were deprived of almost all defence, and when the case comes up for the consideration of the Court of Appeals, there is no trace to be found in the record of these questions and rulings. In fact the record contained nothing to base a case of error. This is law, we are bound to believe, but it recalls the dictum, *suprema lex, sed summa injuria.*

QUEBEC AT THE CENTENNIAL.—The Abbé Chandonnet, of Quebec, is writing a series of letters to the *Evenement* on the Centennial Exposition. He says naively that in approaching the Canadian section the first thing that strikes the eye are the plans of various convents and religious institutions of Quebec, to the number of about twenty. Five or six institutions have furnished sacerdotal vestments, artificial flowers, paintings, &c. Among the eight other names belonging to the Province of Quebec the Abbé perceived but one French-Canadian. Strangers, then, in inspecting the Quebec section, must have the idea that this is a Province inhabited solely by priests and nuns. The French papers of New York, in describing the Quebec section, though anxious to award all possible praise to their co-descendants in the north, could scarcely conceal a sentiment of humiliation that over one million descendants of Frenchmen in Quebec could display but little else than plans of convents and priestly vestments. The picture would have been still more complete with copies of the Quebec statutes, containing Hon. Mr. Anger's Education Bill and Hon. Mr. Ouimet's Burial Bill, and, high above all, the recommendation of the Quebec Government by the Ultramontanes: "At present, and more than "ever before, our Provincial Government is "better disposed towards the Catholic religion "and to all Roman doctrines, than any other 'Government in the entire world"

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The great International Rifle Match is concluded, the American team winning by 22 points; Irish team second, 42 points ahead of the Scotch, who were third; Australians next in order, one point less than the Scotch, the Canadians being last. The following are the scores of the individual members of the teams, at the different ranges:—

AMERICAN TEAM.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1000 Yds.
Dakin	66	68	54
Farwell	68	59	68
Weber	67	61	65
Gildersleeve	68	61	71
Fulton	66	62	58
Bodine	65	69	62
Rathbone	65	72	66
Allen	60	63	65
	525	515	509
Grand total		1 549	

IRISH TEAM.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1000 Yds.
Fenton	68	62	69
J. Russell Joint	64	62	62
W. Rigby	62	62	67
A. Ward	66	54	65
W. G. D. Goff	56	60	59
J. K. Milner	62	61	75
Ed. Johnson	61	62	67
Henry Dyas	63	62	71
	502	485	531
Grand total		1,522	

AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1000 Yds.
Smith	59	67	63
Sleep	64	60	61
Lynch	61	62	64
Draper	61	60	67
Wardill	67	56	54
Gee	72	62	62
King	68	61	61
Slade	70	66	69
	522	494	501
Grand total		1,517	

SCOTTISH TEAM.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1000 Yds.
Boyd	66	59	71
Whitelaw	65	57	60
Thornham	73	57	64
Clark	67	61	61
McVittie	60	61	62
Fraser	70	59	53
Rae	61	61	60
Mitchell	63	47	57
	525	462	488
Grand total		1,475	

CANADIAN TEAM.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1000 Yds.
Gibson	69	54	60
Cotton	66	60	60
Adams	66	60	64
Cruit	55	57	54
Bell	63	57	63
Disher	55	53	55
Mason	60	59	61
Murison	58	65	59
	492	465	476
Grand total		1,433	

For the two days' shooting the scores are as follows:

Americans	3,126
Irish	3,104
Scotch	3,068
Australians	3,062
Canadians	2,923

At the 1,000 yards range, Milner, of the Irish team, made a perfect score, 15 bull's eyes, aggregating 75 points, which is the highest that can be made at any range. After shooting had ended and its result been announced, deafening cheers rent the air. The best shots of both teams were cheered individually. Addresses congratulatory of the result of the shooting were made by Major Fulton of the American, Major Leach, of the Irish, Capt. McDonald, of the Scotch, Capt. Morris, of the Australian, and Major O'Reilly, of the Canadian teams. Milner of the Irish, Bodine of the American, and Dyas of the Irish teams also delivered addresses, and the great crowd separated with uproarious cheers for all the teams.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Judgments were rendered in this Court on Friday, there being present:—Dorion, C. J., Monk, Ramsay, Sanborn, Tessier, J.J.

In the case of Dorion and the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St Sulpice, the *délibéré* was discharged and the court ordered a new hearing of the case.

In the case of Beauchemin and Trudeau, the judgment of the lower court was confirmed. This was a case of alleged perjury against Beauchemin, in which two bills were returned against him by the Grand Jury, but the Court below held that as the alleged false evidence was not given by Beauchemin personally, but by proxy, he was not guilty. Archambault and the Corporation of the City of Montreal: This was a case of a claim of damages for personal injuries received by Madame Archambault, by falling and breaking her arm on an icy sidewalk. The original suit, taken in the Superior Court, was for the recovery of $400, and was lost. The Court held to day that as the Corporation made especial laws for the express purpose of having the sidewalks cleared of snow in the winter, it is responsible for the carrying out of those laws; while, however, proprietors are liable for keeping the sidewalks in order. Judgment was given for $200 in favor of appellant.

JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF THE WRIT OF ERROR AND APPEAL, DOUGALL VS. THE QUEEN.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16.

Present: DORION, C. J., MONK, SANBORN, BELANGER, TESSIER, JJ.

This forenoon the following judgment was rendered in the writ of error applied for by Messrs. J. R. and J. D. Dougall in appeal from the judgment of Hon. Justice Ramsay in the Mousseau-WITNESS libel case:—

SANBORN, J.—This is a writ of error, and the plaintiffs in error have assigned nine reasons why they should obtain relief from the judgment rendered on the 28th day of September, 1874, condemning the said plaintiffs in error, John Redpath Dougall and James Dougall, to pay severally, to wit, John Redpath Dougall sixty dollars, and the said James Dougall forty dollars, to Her Majesty upon a verdict rendered against them for libel.

The first reason assigned is because their motion for a new trial was rejected. Without deciding whether under the existing law and the Constitution of the Queen's Bench, Crown side, the Court could under any circumstances entertain such motion, it is sufficient to say that all the grounds urged in support of the motion, except one, are alleged illegal rulings of the presiding judge upon matters of evidence. Section 80 of our Criminal Procedure Act expressly declares that no writ of error shall be allowed in any criminal case, unless it be founded on some question of law which could not have been reserved, or which the judge presiding at the trial refused to reserve. It is not stated in the motion for a new trial that the judge refused to reserve any of these questions, and we cannot take cognizance of them. Further, the notes of evidence are not before us, and we have no means of judging upon the rulings. As to the other ground of motion, that the verdict was not one of "guilty," but "not guilty," it is not proved by the record before us.

The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th reasons assigned have reference to alleged illegal rulings of the presiding judge on questions of evidence. In fact, they are a repetition of the reasons given for the motion for a new trial. It is simply impossible for this Court to give any opinion upon these rulings, as we are not in possession of the notes of evidence taken at the trial, and there is nothing in the record to show that such rulings were made. The eighth reason assigned is that the verdict was not that of "guilty," but "not guilty." The record shows nothing but a verdict of "guilty." We cannot look at the affidavits of persons as to what took place at the trial. The record is the only authentic account of it, and the only thing by which we can be guided.

The ninth ground is that the honorable judge presiding refused to reserve any of these questions raised as to evidence, although requested in writing to do so. This is a matter that might be considered under writ of error, as is implied by the 80th section of the Criminal Procedure Act, to which reference has been made. This Court, however, can only ascertain that such request was made by reference to the record sent up, and can only determine upon the reasonableness of the refusal, by proof of tender of such evidence as was alleged to have been ruled out. The record, as sent up to us, does not establish these facts. It is plain, then, as the Court upon writ of error can only consider what appears upon the face of the record, it has nothing to act upon. The allegations contained in the several reasons assigned for reversal of the judgment, so far as the record proves them, are unfounded.

It is first to be observed that this Court, in adjudicating upon a writ of error, has no appellate jurisdiction, and it is a well settled doctrine that in error, the Court only takes cognizance of what appears on the face of the record.

Rex. *vs.* Faderman, 4 New Sess. R. 161 Archbold, p. 186.

Mellith *vs.* Richardson, Q M. and Scott, 191.

Babenas *vs.* Reginam, 14 L. C. R. 71.

Wheelan *vs.* Reginam, 28 U. C., Q. B. 139.

As to what should constitute a record, there is great uncertainty.

Bishop says (1 Procedure 1153): "There is no subject relating to the law of criminal procedure upon which it is so difficult to set down anything as positive law, as the subject of the record."

Chitty sums up the contents of a record in a case of felony as follows: "It states the session of Oyer and Terminer, the commission of the judges, the presentment by the oath of the grand jurymen by name, the indictment, the award of capias or process to bring the offender, the delivery of the indictment into courts, the arrangement, the plea, the issue, the award of jury process, the verdict, the asking of the prisoner why sentence should not be passed upon him, and the judgment." 1 Chitty Crim. Law 720.

This subject was fully discussed in the case of Babenas *vs.* the Queen, decided by this court in 1863, and four out of the five judges appear to have been of opinion that the notes of evidence of the presiding judge form no part of the record. This dictum is in accordance with Chitty. Speaking of judges' notes, he says: "In order to enable the presiding judge to sum up the evidence with accuracy to the jury, he ought to take notes of the proofs adduced in every part of the proceedings; and this is the more necessary as these minutes frequently become important documents in a remoter stage of the prosecution, as where the cause is removed by *certiorari* before sentence, where a special case is carried up to the Court above, or where an application is made for a pardon. In these and many other cases these notes are examined to show the circumstances of the prisoner's guilt, and how far the aggravations or excuses of the case ought to operate in dispensation of justice or extension of mercy." 1 Chitty Crim. Law, 633.

The judge's notes remain with him. The procedure that forms part of the record is what is entered by the clerk.

According to Bishop, it is greatly in the power of the presiding judge to control the record; and it would seem, by the terms of the 80th section of the Crim. Pro. Act, if any question is sought to be reserved and the judge declines to reserve it, that it may be put off record, and form part of the record to be taken cognizance of under writ of error. It was held in Rex *vs.* Carlisle, 2 B. and Ad. 362, that matter of record must be proved by the record itself, not by any thing *aliunde*. It is not necessary or pertinent for the Court to pronounce any opinion upon the questions presented by the reasons assigned by the plaintiffs in error. It would be adjudicating upon abstract questions so far as the record gives us any information, for the Court can only determine this demand in error upon what appears upon the face of the record. The record, as certified by the clerk, shows no defect in substance or irregularity of procedure in the trial and judgments to warrant a reversal of the judgment complained of, and the reasons assigned generally appear not to be founded upon facts of record. Consequently the judgment must be affirmed.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

At the close of the ring exercises Thursday the members of Council and their hosts adjourned to Joyce's booth, where Mr. J. M. Browning, the President, occupied the chair, and Mr. Beaubien the vice chair. The President, after the usual loyal toasts, gave, "The Agricultural interests of Quebec," responded to by Hon. Dr. Rose. The President next proposed the Mayor and City Council, saying the members could judge what progress had been made toward the erection of permanent exhibition buildings. They were absolutely needed in regard to cattle and horses, for otherwise owners would not send choice stock to run the risk of injury in temporary sheds. He thanked the Council for the grant they had passed. Mr. Ogilvie, M.P.P., "For they are jolly good fellows." Ald. Wilson—"Yes, when they're near a bottle of champagne." Ald. Nelson replied and referred to his having lately seen Canada compared with other countries at the Centennial, and could assure them that in looking at agricultural implements and horses, he felt proud of Canada. Although the display of agricultural implements was nearly all from Ontario, yet it was a part of the Dominion. The best horses exhibited at the Centennial were from Canada, and he was surprised to visit the Provincial Exhibition, and see such a display of horses after the country had been drained to a certain extent for Philadelphia. He subsequently referred to the grant of $11,500 made by the City Council to the Council of Agriculture, and remarked that he would advise them to go to the Council again and state what their object was, as he (Ald. Nelson) in moving the grant had informed the Council that an ornamental entrance would be constructed. That purpose, he was now informed, was abandoned. Ald. Rivard did not think the Council of Agriculture had asked the City Council for a sufficiently large grant. The President said instead of spending money on an ornamental entrance, it had been decided to put up substantial cattle sheds. Their application to the City Council had been for $25,000, but rather than wait two or three years for it, they had consented to take half. Mr. Ashworth, of Ottawa, Mr. Lamouette and Mr. Rees responded to the toast of "The judges." Ald. Campbell, of Ottawa, responded on behalf of "The guests," and before the proceedings closed, Mr. Ogilvie proposed the health of the Managing Committee, responded to by Messrs. Browning and Beaubien, M.P.P.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the implement department, among articles not previously noticed, is the "Walter A. Wood Mower," a high prize winner at Vienna and the late Provincial Exhibition; also a patent hay tedder (first prize), exhibited by M. B. & H. Jewell, of East Farnham. A light and handy (telescope) extension ladder, from the Dominion Ladder Co. of this city. J. A. McMartin's Force Pump, to be used jointly as a common and fire protection pump. The Dederick hay press was in operation.

CORRECTIONS TO PRIZE LIST.

In section one of the prize list for Leicester sheep, the name of Mr. Hugh Simons, of St. Louis de Gonzague, should appear as having won first prize in place of Mr. David Benning, who received "honorable mention."

Mr. William Wall, of Point St. Charles, should be credited with first prize for Bremen and Rouen ducks, instead of Mr. Hall, and first for Toulouse geese, instead of Mr. Alex. Fraser, jr., Quebec.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

While a groom named Charles Burns, employed by Mr. Patterson, of Cote street, was riding "Young Niagara," in the horse ring, he attempted to make the five foot leap, and in doing so, took his feet out of the stirrups and was thrown by the horse. He at first thought he had escaped injury, and continued riding round the course, but subsequently complained of pain in the shoulder, and on being taken to the General Hospital by Mr. Watkins, Drs. Cameron and Finnie announced that he had sustained a compound fracture of the collar bone; he will be laid up several weeks, and has a wife and five children. Burns himself is only to blame, as before mounting the horse, Mr. Watkins warned him not to attempt the high leap.

CLOSING DAY.

The attendance on Friday was not large, owing to the most of people having been up previously. The tickets issued had not yet been all counted, but the estimate of Mr. Leclere is that over 21,000 people visited it, which is considered very fair. From an early hour the articles on exhibition were being removed, and the grounds were shorn of their glory.

As a rule great quietness and order reigned during the fair, but Thursday night and Friday

CONSIDERABLE ROWDYISM

was manifest. Detective Cinq-Mars, who is indefatigable, arrested three card monte men on a charge of swindling a couple of strangers out of $14. On being brought before the Magistrate they disgorged and then were liberated, only to be "wanted," however, on a charge of aggravated assault, their unfortunate victim lying in bed to-day. Mr. Cinq-Mars succeeded in arresting Napoleon Latour, one of them, but the other dodged away. Soon after two p. m. to-day a row took place on a street car; the conductor called in Mr. Chaplin, the foreman, stating that a crowd of young men, apparently Americans, were acting in a disorderly manner. One them knocked Mr. Chaplin down, and another was pushed through one of the car windows; the party of youths, who were inebriated left and going up to the restaurant on the fair grounds were taken in charge by Mr. Cinq-Mars and a posse of police, while enjoying beer and sandwich. They were taken before Mr. Justice Tessier, protesting their innocence all the while, and eventually the case was settled. A man giving his name as Charles M. Johnson, of Coaticook, agreeing to pay 85 cents for broken glass and a *quid pro quo* to Mr. Chaplin for the assault. They were then liberated, and went on their way rejoicing, piloted by two fast men well known in the city. With these exceptions order was well maintained, and it is due Detective Cinq-Mars to say that the arrests were made and justice was done quite as expeditiously as the most critical could wish for.

Take it all in all, the Exhibition of 1876 has been quite as much of a success as its predecessor, though the show was slightly inferior in several classes.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

EFFECTS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

When the New York express train, which left this city Thursday at 3 p.m., was about a mile south of Lacolle, the engineer on board saw what he supposed to be a dog lying on the track. On nearing the object it turned out to be more like the form of a man, which it unfortunately proved to be, and as soon as the engineer discovered the fact he whistled "on brakes." Before the train could be stopped the cars, including the locomotive, passed over the man, who, while in a state of intoxication, lay down upon the track with

TWO BOTTLES OF WHISKEY

on his person. On examining the body it presented an awful sight, being mangled almost out of the shape of a human being. One of the bottles of whiskey was picked up unbroken, while the other, which he is supposed to have partaken rather freely of, was crushed to atoms along with portions of his bones, flesh and clothing. The contents of the broken bottle left a mark like coal oil, and was quite noticeable alongside the life blood of the unfortunate victim of the liquor traffic. The remains were gathered up and taken to Lacolle, where they were identified as being all that was left of a

WELL-KNOWN INEBRIATE

named James Paliser, of Odelltown. It is said he was a man of considerable means at one time, but his love of drink brought both himself and family into reduced circumstances. The Coroner at St. Johns was notified, and an inquest is being held. It is to be hoped the jury will take the opportunity of calling attention to the ruin that is being wrought throughout the country not only to property, but to what is infinitely of more importance—the bodies and souls of the inhabitants.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

INVESTIGATION INTO CHARGES AGAINST SERGTS. HILTON AND MILLER.

As previously announced, the enquiry by the Police Committee into charges against Sergeants Hilton and Miller commenced at half-past three p.m. Friday. Present, Ald. Grenier, chairman, Alds. Hood, Foster, McCambridge, Chapeleau and Arnton.

Mr. Barry, advocate, was present to represent Sergeant Miller.

After routine,

The CHAIRMAN said he had called them in regard to the misconduct of some of their officers. First, in regard to the death of the poor man Taylor in a cell, which was most extraordinary, and the cause should be got at. A similar case—the death of a French-Canadian—occurred about three years ago, but the press did not notice it. Such a state of things should be remedied as soon as possible. He had ordered the suspension of the officer in charge, Sergt. Miller, at the station, where Taylor died. The second case was one showing gross ignorance of duty, and in it he had also thought proper to suspend Sergt. Hilton. He saw that the Oddfellows had taken the first matter in hand, and as yet no charge had been lodged with the Committee, but in the second case, however, a written statement had been made by the gentlemen who had been arrested, and it would be taken into consideration.

Mr. GLACKMEYER thereupon read the statement of Messrs. Holland, Symonds and Sutherland, giving an account of their arrest by the police patrol, as referred to already in the columns of the WITNESS, and their subsequent incarceration in the cells, bail being refused.

Ald. HOOD said before they could take any steps they would have to take the evidence of Sergts. Kehoe and Hilton. He believed that the young men had been on the spree, and having been in such a state at the time, he considered that the Sergeants' testimony should first be taken. Also he thought Sergeant Kehoe should have been suspended as well as Sergeant Hilton, as the former was in charge of the station. He thought Hilton should not have been suspended until he was proven guilty. He referred to the late or early hour the young men were out, not finding fault with this, but in order to get at the bottom of the dispute and see that every man gets fair play. He had no desire to screen the officers, hardly knowing them.

Ald. GRENIER was anxious to have justice done, but when the conduct of the officers was so unfortunate, he felt it his duty to suspend the officers. He could not suspend Sergt. Kehoe, as he had only done his duty.

Ald. HOOD referred to the insulting nature of the words used by the young gentlemen to the police; they had their dignity to maintain. Kehoe had refused bail, and sent them to the cell, and he thought no one should be exonerated.

Ald. GRENIER said he had no desire to do so.

Ald. MCCAMBRIDGE asked if the cell they were put into was in a filthy state.

Sub Chief NAEGLE—There was no one in the cell but them. The cell was clean.

Ald. HOOD always found the cells clean.

Ald. MCCAMBRIDGE said the sergeants should be reinstated.

Ald. HOOD moved that Sergt. Hilton be reinstated until such time as the charge against him is proved.

Alderman Hood's motion was carried unanimously, but he felt that Sergt. Kehoe should have been treated as Hilton was.

The case of Miller then came up, and Ald. Hood asked that the Chairman issue stricter instructions as regards attention on prisoners in cells.

MONTREAL NEWS.

—Mr. John Dougall, of the New York *Witness*, is in town for a day or two.

—Mr. Hart, of Three Rivers, and Hon. Mr. Malhiot, Railway Commissioner for the Province of Quebec, had a dispute in the St. Lawrence Hall Thursday evening, which terminated in something very like a row. No one hurt.

—The "Retailers' Commercial Agency" has gone into successful operation. It is stated, with over 100 subscribers. The contract exacts that all enquiries by subscribers shall be exclusively confined to the legitimate business of their establishments, and "the information, reports, or ratings and markings," are to be strictly confidential.

—The ceremony of blessing the bell to be erected in the building known as the Servant Girls' Home, corner of St. Urbain and Lagauchetiere streets was performed Thursday morning in St. James R. C. Church by Bishop Pinsonneault, assisted by several gentlemen of the Seminary. The sponsors were His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Hingston, the Sheriff and Mdme. Leblanc, Mons. Rodier, and Mlle. Rodier, Mons. and Mdme. Larocque and Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Devlin.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—On Wednesday morning, the down express train due here about 9 a.m., ran into a freight train at Lansdowne station, both engines being badly damaged.

THE TAYLOR HOMICIDE.—It is learned that at a meeting of the Oddfellows held Friday night, it was unanimously resolved that Messrs. F. J. Keller, D. Macmaster, and C. H. Stephens be retained as counsel, their first action being to formally lodge a charge with the Police Committee against Sergeant Miller and Constables LaLiberté and Martel in neglecting to attend to the late Wm. Taylor.

MARRIED.—A large number of the friends of Alderman Hood collected Thursday evening at his residence in University street to witness the marriage of Miss Hood, the worthy Alderman's only daughter, to Mr. Ward of Chicago, Rev. Mr. Gaetz officiating. The ceremony being concluded and supper partaken of, the happy couple left for the train, followed by the best wishes of all. A large number of beautiful and costly wedding gifts were presented.

CARS OFF THE TRACK.—On Thursday about 10.30 a.m., the down express train, when near West Milan ran into a drove of cattle, throwing the passenger, baggage and express cars off the track. The express car was completely overturned and was left in a ditch. No passengers were hurt, but the baggage man had his leg badly jammed. Owing to this the Portland train due here last evening at 9 o'clock did not get here until 7.30 this morning.

ACCIDENT.—While Julien Doucet, of No. 324 Logan street, Baptiste Larivière, No. 378 Panet street, and George Lacourse, No. 297 Durham street, were working on a scaffold twenty-five feet from the ground at the church which is being erected at the corner of Ontario and Durham streets, the platform gave way, and the men fell to the earth. Doucet received a cut upon the head two inches long; he is not dangerously hurt, however. The other two were not injured.

RELIGIOUS INSANITY.—A man named Thomas Downey was placed in the dock at the Recorder's Court Thursday on a charge of knocking people off the sidewalk. The man said that he had been coachman to the late Mr. George Ferrier, and that he had not taken liquor for four years. Upon being asked why he had shoved people off the sidewalk, he replied that he had been ordered to do so by our Saviour, and that he was Sir Francis Thomas Downey, King of Ireland. The man was sent to jail as insane.

CROWDED TRAINS.—At about 10 p.m. Thursday evening Bonaventure station was crowded to a suffocating extent with passengers departing both east and west. The Quebec train long before her usual hour of leaving had every seat filled, and it was found necessary to attach two more cars to the already long train to accommodate all with seats, thus making a train of fourteen cars. The Western train was also crowded. Many of the passengers before leaving expressed their surprise at a large city like Montreal having such a narrow, crowded station, where they are jostled about in a painful manner.

LOST AND FOUND.—Thursday, while Mr. Dwyer, of the Medical Hall, was at the Horticultural Exhibition with his little daughter, the child stopped before the dog cages, and exclaimed: "That's Toby," (the name of a black and tan dog, which the family had lost two months before.) The animal, which had won the first prize, appeared by its gestures, to recognize the child. Mr. Dwyer noticed that the dog's ears were cropped, and did not think that it was "Toby." As the little girl was positive, he examined the Corporation medal, and was surprised to see that it was the same that he himself had procured. It was afterwards found out that a blacksmith named Grant, of Little St. Antoine street, had entered the animal under the name of Mr. Cowie. At the Police Court this morning, Grant was brought up, but discharged, the Magistrate giving him a severe reprimand.

A NEW PROCEEDING—SUING ELECTORAL AGENTS FOR THE PENALTY IMPOSED BY THE ACT.—Quite a novel case was heard before Hon. Justice Papineau in the Superior Court on Saturday. By the new Election Act it is provided that any agent convicted of bribing electors can be fined $200. The first suits of this nature ever brought were lately instituted by Mr. Trempe, of Laprairie County, against Messrs. Noel Boudreau and C. Duquette, who are accused of bribing electors to vote for Mr. Esinhart, Liberal candidate, during the last local election, and when Mr. Charlebois was returned. Mr. Mousseau, Q.C., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Robidoux, of Doutre & Co., for the defence. The latter, in his remarks, took exception to the declaration on the ground that there was no place or offence specified or person singled out on whom corrupt influence had been exerted, and that as there were 2,000 electors in the county this was a very necessary thing to do before the prosecution went farther. Taken *en délibéré*.

THE GRAND MILITARY FIFE AND DRUM BAND CONCERT.—Friday evening the Victoria Skating Rink presented an animated and martial appearance on the occasion of the concert of the combined Fife and Drum Bands, composed of the Sixth Fusileers, the Prince of Wales Rifles and the Montreal Garrison Artillery banks. The attendance was good, among others present in uniform being Col. Dyde, Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, D.A.G., Lieut.-Colonel Martin, Lieut.-Colonel Frank Bond, Lieut.-Colonel McKay, Major Gardner, Major Edward Bond, Major Linton, and a good representation of the rank and file, among whom could be seen several of the 5th in their new and attractive uniforms. The combined efforts of the bands in "Bonnie Dundee" and other pieces produced a stirring effect, and were executed in good time. Several songs and choruses were contributed by individual bands as well as by members, but the acoustic qualities of the building are hardly what singers would desire. Among others who favored the audience in this way were Mr. Whiffin of the M. G. A., drum major Young, Prince of Wales Rifles, and Mr. Tom Hurst, who of course struck out in the comic line. Mr. Hurst acted as instructor and has certainly good reason to congratulate himself on the result. The reference of the *Herald* to the audience applauding Messrs. Hamilton and Chase "lustily at the close" of the "Larboard Watch," will no doubt be read with satisfaction by these gentlemen, more particularly as this alleged tribute of admiration was bestowed although they were not present in the Rink during the evening.

FRENCH PROTESTANT REUNION.—The annual convention of the various churches belonging to the Grand Ligne Mission was held on Wednesday, in the Rev. Mr. Lafleur's Church, corner of Dorchester and Hanover streets. The attendance was not large, but it is hoped that good will result from the meeting. A business meeting was held in the forenoon, a conference meeting in the afternoon, and in the evening there was a public service, when the Rev. Mr. Riendeau, of Ste. Marie de Monnoir, preached the annual sermon. The discourse was interesting and instructive; it was founded on the words of the Apostle Peter: "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I thee; in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk." Acts iii., 6. The reverend gentleman traced the manner in which God deals with His people, showing that their actual circumstances at the present time are not different from what they were in the apostles' day. His Spirit was manifestly with them still, and although, now as then, many had none of this world's goods, all, if they are true children of God, possess great gifts. No Christian was so poor that he could not do anything, and none ought to cover up his talent. There were very many encouragements, the happiness of seeing the result of even feeble efforts being an inducement to work in the cause of God, especially in endeavoring to save souls. In closing, an earnest exhortation was made to those who did not profess faith in Christ, to come to Him and to look about to find out the work God has for them to do.

—The Provincial Press Association held its first meeting at Sherbrooke on the 12th and subsequently adjourned, a committee being appointed to call a meeting at Montreal for the purpose of further organization.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Sept. 18.

Greenbacks bought at 9½ @ 00 dis. American Silver bought at 12½ @ 00 dis; British do at 12½ @ 00 dis; Small do at 12½ @ 00 dis.

P. D. BROWNE & CO. Brokers,
124 St. James street.

—The Royal Insurance Company of England commenced paying their losses by the St. Hyacinthe fire Friday.

—A writ of attachment has been issued against Mr. P. E. Labelle, dry goods merchant, St. Catherine street. Messrs. Doutre & Ferguson, assignees.

—Saturday at the instance of A. F. Gault & Co., a writ of attachment issued against James McClure & Co., retail dry-goods dealers, formerly of Notre Dame street, now doing business in the Cathedral Block, St. Catherine street.

CHEESE in Liverpool has advanced 2s 6d, so that a further advance here is probable. Dealers who hold pretty large stocks will now make their "little pile," having bought from manufacturers at a loss during the two previous seasons. The brisk demand for butter for export should prove of advantage to our Quebec farmers at the present very good prices.

A HARDWARE MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Walter W. Sargent, the well-known stove and hardware dealer, formerly of Craig street, then in Bleury street, and again in Craig street, has got into serious trouble with his creditors. On Friday Mr. Theodore Hart deposed that he believed Mr. Sargent was going to clear out of the city and province, with intent to defraud his creditors; hereupon a writ of attachment was taken out against him, but additional information coming to the ears of the assignees in the case, Messrs. Doutre & Ferguson, Mr. Ferguson applied on behalf of the firm to the Police Magistrate on Saturday for a criminal warrant of arrest to issue against Mr. Sargent, on the ground that he had fraudulently removed his assets without the knowledge of his creditors.

A gentleman states that on Friday night the goods in Mr. Sargent's store were removed, but where to he does not know.

Search was made for Sargent Saturday afternoon by the High Constable and the Assignee, but they were unable to find the absconder. He was seen on Craig street on Saturday morning, but "made tracks," since then.

STATE OF TRADE IN GENERAL.

The impression is gaining ground that the firmness, and in some cases, the advance in prices in the United States and European markets, is gradually strengthening the position of manufacturers and dealers in Canada; and leading journals outside of Montreal which devote attention to commercial matters, record and comment on the change. The volume of trade is perhaps not much, if any greater, but stocks in the country are low, and stocks of Canadian manufactured goods held in commercial centres are small, and as a result, our mills and manufactories are somewhat busier. During the past week also, an advance has taken place in flour, cheese and wheat, which will help our country people and holders; and this fact, combined with the unanticipated revival of the petroleum export trade, and the prospect of a revival in the timber trade, makes the outlook more satisfactory than it was a month or two ago.

Trade in Montreal has been fairly active during the past week, but it has been stimulated by the presence of country dealers, attracted by the exhibitions and cheap fares.

In groceries an improvement is noticed in the city jobbing trade, while the country business has also been much better, induced by cheap travelling rates. The principal activity is in teas.

The dry goods trade has also manifested greater animation, and the prospect is that the advance in prices already referred to will be maintained, while the rise in European markets in some lines of fancy dry goods has had a stiffening effect upon prices here. A fair business is also being done in Canadian woollen goods. A good trade continues in leather. Boot and shoe manufacturers will have all they can do conveniently, for some time to come, to replenish stocks. The iron and hardware trade has had a little spirit of activity during the past two weeks; but it is generally thought that the improvement is only a temporary one. A quiet business is, however, anticipated for the future, while an advance in outside markets would put matters in a better shape.

The improvement in the price of wheat, flour and provisions, with the exception of pork, is reassuring. Cheese has taken rapid strides upwards, and is now quoted at from 11c to 12c, as compared with 9½c to 10c a week ago with large shipments reported to England. Butter is now quoted at from 18c to 24c. Fall wheat flour has advanced from 10c to 20c per bbl. during the week, and Canada Spring Extra is also firm at an advance of from 10c to 15c. Wheat is stronger in sympathy with the advance in outside markets. Coarse grains are quiet with few transactions reported.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE REVIEWED.

The harvest prospects, which were bright in June, have not been realized, and the effect has been felt in largely diminishing the volume of trade, since it became known that the fall wheat crop was not much over half the usual average. From the end of July up to the end of August, in general dry goods a fair amount of trade was done; but since September set in, there has been an evident falling off in the amount of sales. Buyers of dry goods are acting with great caution and appear resolved to buy only what they actually need for the requirements of their trade, although the great advance lately in the price of both raw and manufactured silks must have offered temptations to deviate from this wise course. The recent advance in the price of print and white cottons has been fully maintained, and the signs of revival of business in the manufacturing district of the United States will doubtless soon be felt in Canada and bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs. From the fact that both distributers and consumers have for the last two years been acting with great care in the purchase and sale of dry goods, and that stocks are not heavy, a fair amount of business in the months of October and November is anticipated, and it will be stimulated, no doubt, by the actual needs of the country and the prospect of further advances.

In reference to the large and sudden rise in the values of silk, we quote the following from Aries, Dufour & Co., Lyons, France, dated August 1876: "Since the month of May the advance reaches 30 to 50 per cent. on European silk; 50 to 55 per cent. on China silk; 50 to 80 per cent. on Japans and Bengals; in fact prices have recovered in two months nearly the whole ground lost in four years' decline. This extraordinary advance is based upon the failure of the European crop, the probable deficit in the Shanghai export, and the speculative trading carried on by outside capital. In the wool market there are some indications in favor of advance in the price of the raw material, and in consequence prices in manufactured goods will likely be firm.

In Fancy Dry Goods business has been very good on the whole since the opening of the Fall season, attributable partly to the fact that stocks were very low, the purchases made at the corresponding period last year having been light. The more cautious dealers do not expect, however, that the present activity will be sustained, as of late trade has been stimulated by cheap trips, cheap freight, and the holding of the Exhibition. An unusually large demand has been experienced in silk velvets, both black and colored, and in fancy millinery, silks, ribbons, flowers and feathers. In most of these articles there has been an advance in price in Europe, but as merchants here were generally supplied with their stocks, they have been selling in most cases at old prices. If this advance is sustained, however, prices here will probably rise.

In clothing during the past week a marked improvement has taken place, a large number of buyers having been in town, and purchased a fair amount of goods. They hope also to be able to send repeat orders later in the season. In this line, business as a whole shows an improvement over that of last fall, the tone being decidedly better.

Altogether, we regard the prospects of the dry goods trade as reassuring, and think that if our manufacturers and importers continue to display the cautious policy they have been lately acting upon, the trade of the country will soon be re-established upon a sound and satisfactory basis. Goods will have a real value. Credit will only be given to men of character and of ability to conduct business upon sound business principles, and as the necessary result, the wonted prosperity will return to our mercantile classes.

Remittances are fairly satisfactory.

PETROLEUM is fairly active at the advance. Wholesale dealers here are buying simply to supply present wants. Prices; carloads, 27½c; part cars, 28½c; single bbls., 30c.

WOOL, HIDES, &c.—A slightly better demand has sprung up for Canadian wools from manufacturers, who are now running off spring goods. Prices super, 27½c to 28½c; unassorted, 26c to 27c. No movement of any kind has been reported this week in foreign wools. Hides are without change. No. 1, $6; No. 2, $5; No. 3, $4; lambskins, 55c to 60c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—At the corresponding season last year, anticipation of a poor trade caused many dealers to manufacture carefully so that now although sales are not much, if any larger, than they were then, manufacturers are more busily employed turning out goods. Business at the present time is fair, although there are fewer buyers than is usual, at this stage of the season. Manufacturers are still busy on back orders. Prices are without change.

LEATHER.—A fair amount of business is being done in a quiet way. Spanish Sole is in good request; Waxed Upper is quiet, and only the finest lots find buyers. Prime heavy medium Pebble is scarce, and wanted. Prime Buff meets ready sale at quotations.

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1	per lb	.21	@	22
do do do No. 2		.18	@	19
No. 1 Ordinary		.20	@	21
No. 2 do		.17½	@	18
Zanzibar Sole, No. 1		.19	@	20
do do do No. 2		.16	@	17
Buffalo Sole, No. 1		.17½	@	18
do do No. 2		.16	@	17
Hemlock Slaughter, No 1		.22	@	23
Waxed Upper, light and medium		.28	@	32
do do heavy		.25	@	28
Grained do		.30	@	43
Splits large		.22	@	29
do small		.12½	@	20
Calf-skin (33 to 36 lbs)	per lb	.55	@	70
do (20 to 30 lbs)		.50	@	65
Sheep-skin Linings		.20	@	30
Harness		.21	@	25
Buffed Cow	per foot	13	@	16
Enamelled Cow	"	17	@	19
Patent Cow	"	16	@	18
Pebbled Cow	"	12	@	15
Rough	"	20	@	22

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Prices in iron and hardware have been remarkably steady during the past five or six weeks, and the impression has gained ground that prices are as low as they can be and that any change will be towards an advance. During the past two weeks trade has brightened up a little, more particularly this week; a large number of buyers having been in town. Bars, tin plates, Canada plates and shelf goods are in good demand. Pig iron is firm.

	$ c		$ c
Eglinton and Clyde	18 00	@	19 00
Carnbroe	19 00	@	20 00
American	21 00	@	23 00
Summerlee and Calder	19 00	@	20 00
Langloan and Gartsherrie	20 00	@	21 00
Coltness	20 50	@	21 00
Hematite	26 00	@	27 00
BAR, per 100 lbs:—			
Scotch and Staffordshire	2 00	@	2 10
Best do	2 25	@	2 35
Swedes and Norway	4 75	@	5 50
Lowmoor and Bowling	6 00	@	7 00
CANADA PLATES per box:			
Glamorgan and Budd	3 75	@	4 00
Garth and Penn	4 00	@	4 00
F. W. and Arrow	4 00	@	4 25
Hatton	3 75	@	4 00
TIN PLATES per box:—			
Charcoal, I. C.	7 00	@	7 50
do I. X.	9 00	@	9 50
do D. C.	6 00	@	6 50
Coke, I C.	6 00	@	6 50
14 x 20, 25c Extra.			
Tinned Sheets Charcoal Best No. 26, 13.			
Galvanized Sheets Best Brands No. 28, 9½c to 10½c.			
Hoops and Bands per 100 lb	2 60	@	2 70
Sheets, best brands	3 00	@	3 25
Boiler Plate, ordinary brands	3 00	@	3 25
" " best do	3 25	@	3 50
Russia Sheet Iron, per lb	0 13	@	0 14
Nut Nails, 2 D Lath	4 60	@	0 00
do 2½ to 4 Shingle	3 80	@	0 00
do 5 D to 10	3 30	@	0 00
do 12 D and larger	3 00	@	0 00
100 keg lots, 5 per cent. discount.			
Cut Nails, Patent Chisel Pointed, 25c extra.			
Pressed Spikes	4 25	@	5 00
Shot, Canadian do	7 00	@	7 25
LEAD:—			
Pig, per 100 lbs	6 50	@	7 00
Sheet do	6 50	@	7 00
Bar do	6 50	@	7 00
STEEL:—			
Cast, per lb	0 12	@	0 14
Spring, per 100 lbs	4 25	@	4 50
Sleighshoe Steel	3 50	@	3 70
Tire do	3 75	@	4 00
Ingot Tin	0 22	@	0 23
Ingot Copper	0 21	@	0 22
Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs	4 50	@	4 75
Proved Coil Chain, ⅜ in	5 50	@	6 00
Anchors	0 07	@	0 08
Anvils	0 10	@	0 12
Wire, per bdl of 63 lbs	2 30	@	2 40

GROCERIES.—There has been a marked improvement in the city jobbing trade. Country business has also been much better, induced to some extent by visitors to the exhibition. Teas have been active. There has been nothing noteworthy in other goods.

TEA.—Sales principally of Japan to country dealers have been numerous, and indicate that stocks at those minor distributing points must be small. We have also heard of larger transactions between the wholesale trade. This kind shows such a remarkably good value, that it appears to some extent to be superceding Greens. Choice to choicest are scarce and readily command recent quotations. There is also a fair demand for all kinds of Japan, especially so for common to medium, say from 25c to 32c. There has been some movement in Twankays, with considerable sales at 22½c to 28c; they are scarce. The demand for this tea is surprising, seeing that Japans of about the same price are sweeter and much better value. Other Greens and Blacks are in very limited request.

COFFEE.—The New York market is decidedly stronger, with a further advance on the week. In consequence prices here are firmer, although the movement is comparatively small. Old Government Java, 29c to 32c; Maracaibo, 21c to 23c. No stocks of other kinds here.

SUGAR.—The tone of this market for most of the week has lacked strength, and it has been difficult to sell large parcels. Owing to cable advices yesterday of an advance in Britain, there is now a much better feeling for Yellows, which are selling from 8¼c to 9¼c, according to sample. Whites have not recovered from the recent depression. Granulated in a small way at from 10c to 10½c. There are different qualities of this sugar, the standard hard kind commanding the best prices. The recent advance, along with the closing of the fruit season, has greatly diminished consumption.

FRUIT.—The movement has been very small. Purchases of old fruit have been of a hand-to-mouth character; 1875 layers, $2; loose muscatels, $2.25. New Malaga fruit *via* Liverpool is expected by next steamer. Some small first importations of new Valencias are offering at 10c, which is, however, exceptional, as with large arrivals prices are as likely to be as low as last year. At date of latest Denia advices the price there was $4 50 per qtl. Currants 6c to 6½c; some new of fair quality are offering at 7c. There is a fair jobbing demand for Almonds and all kinds of nuts. The prices for them are unchanged. There has been a large movement in sardines in New York where prices are hardening. Quarters have been selling here at 10½c for lots. Holders are now firm as they think that prices are sure to advance. No halves on spot, offered to arrive at 16½c to 17½c.

CHEMICALS, &C.—Sal-soda, $1.15 to $1.25; Bi-carb, $3.40 to $3.60; Cream of Tartar Crystals, 26c—scarce. Other goods as before quoted, with only a limited demand.

FISH.—Very large arrivals of new Salmon, which, being pressed on the market, are perhaps one dollar per barrel lower than recent quotations. Split Herrings selling in a small way at $5 for Canso. The first arrival of new Labradors is expected to-day, but we have not learned the price. Sealed Herrings, 23c to 27c per box. There has been a better enquiry for canned fish. One pound tins, Lobsters, $1.50; salmon, $2.

MOLASSES.—Stock limited, prices of all kinds remain firm, except Barbadoes, which being offered by several holders, has been sold at some concession. No change in previous quotations for small lots.

SYRUPS have been in good demand, and at recent advanced price have been readily obtained. Stocks of Redpath's are about exhausted. The prices for Decastro's are: Amber, 65c to 70c; honey, 52c to 55c; golden, &c., 45c to 50c.

OILS.—Cod, 65c for good quality: Seal, 50c to 65c for the different kinds.

RICE has been selling in lots at $3.85 to $4. Market well supplied.

SALT.—As supply of Coarse is in excessive demand, prices have given way, and lots ex-wharf are offered at 54c, which is said to be less than cost.

SPICES.—There has been a better enquiry for Pepper and Pimento; stocks of these are small. Last week's quotations for all kinds may be repeated.

COAL.—The fall in the prices of American coal continues to exercise the minds of both buyers and sellers some people who have bought their coal before the fall in prices, but had not paid for it, are wanting to be allowed a considerable discount, now that the price of coal has fallen, although the dealers' profit was not by any means large. The cost of stove coal, bought in quantities, in New York, before the fall in prices, was about $5.50 American currency, per gross ton of 2,240 lbs; the freight was $1.75 in gold, which, added to the original cost, makes $6.75 Canadian currency; as the difference between the gross and the net ton would do little more than pay for cartage, the dealer who sold at $6.75 on credit, had very small profits from which to make a discount to slow payers. The captains of American coal barges now say that stove coal can be delivered at the Canal Basin in barge loads of over 100 tons for $6 to $6.15 American currency for gross ton, or about $4.92 to $5.06 in gold per net ton; if fifty cents more be added for cartage, the price to such persons as would club together to get their winter supply would be $5.42 to $5.56 for stove coal, or about a dollar less than the prices charged by dealers last week. Coal dealers, anticipating a considerable diminution in their business should they continue to charge so much, have this week made a further decline of fifty cents per ton in the price of American coal, and are now delivering it for less than this same coal originally cost at the barges, and have to pay for double cartage besides. The following are the prices per net ton of 2,000 lbs. delivered:—

Pittston and Lackawanna, stove size	$6 00	to	$0 00
" " nut	5 50	to	0 00
" " egg	5 50	to	6 00
Newcastle Smith's	6 50	to	7 00
Inferior Smith's	5 50	to	6 00
Scotch Grate	5 50	to	6 00
Scotch Steam	4 75	to	5 00
Lower Ports Steam	4 50	to	4 75
" " Grate	5 00	to	5 50
Coke, per chaldron	3 50	to	0 00
Welsh Anthracite	6 00	to	6 50
St. Bridget Peat	0 00	to	0 00
St. Hubert Peat	0 00	to	0 00

Charcoal, 10c to 00c per bushel.

FIREWOOD.

Business has been pretty brisk of late, the quantity of wood arriving being large, and the demand good, owing to the very low prices at which it is sold. A good many persons have concluded to use wood instead of coal next winter, as the coal dealers are rather slow in reducing their prices in proportion to the reduction of prices in New York. The present prices of wood are as low as they have probably been for the past twenty-five years.

The following are the prices of firewood per cord, at the wharves:

LONG.—Maple, $5.25 to $6.50; Birch, $4.75 to $5.50; Beech, $4 50 to $5.00; Tamarac. $4.50 to $5.00.

SHORT.—Maple, $4.25 to $5; Birch, $3.50 to $4.50; Beech, $4 to $4 50; Tamarac, $3 to $4; Hemlock, Spruce, Balsam, &c., $2.50 to $3.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The attendance on 'Change this forenoon was not large, and as is not unusual on Saturdays business was quiet. The transactions in flour indicated that the advance will be at any rate sustained; in fact all the sales to-day were at outside figures of present quotation. A lot of Welland Canal Spring Extra, 1,300 bbls., changed hands at $4 90, and several small sales of Canada Spring Extra are reported at the same figure, and one of new wheat flour occurred at $5.10. We quote Superior Extra at from $5.55 to $5.65 and Strong Bakers' at $5.10 to $5.25. In other things scarcely any movement was reported. Steam freights have advanced 5s 6d for heavy grain to Liverpool, London and Glasgow.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 2,100 bbls. Market steady at the advance. Sales—200 Double Extra, $5 65; 160 do (choice), $5 75; 250 Strong Bakers', $5.25; 200 Spring Extra, $4.90; 1300 do (Welland Canal), $4.90; 50 do (City Brand), $4.90; 100 do (new wheat), $5 10; 100 Extra, $5.42½.

WHEAT recets. 16,529 bush; Spring nominally $1.12 to $1 15; Fall, $1.15 to $1.18.

COARSE GRAINS.—Corn, receipts 16,800 bushels; Oats, rets. 16,788 bush; 35c to 37c; Barley, recets. 5,600 bush.

PROVISIONS.—Butter, rets., 1,257 kegs; 18c to 24c; Cheese, receipts, 4,925 pkgs., 11c to 12c, steady.

ASHES—Receipts, 51 bbls, firm; Pots, $4.75; Pearls, $4.95.

FREIGHTS firm. Rates steamer per qr, 480 lbs. heavy grain to Liverpool, London and Glasgow, 5s to 5s 6d; Flour, 3s to 3s 3d; Butter and Cheese to Liverpool and London, 35s to 40s.

MONTREAL KITCHEN MARKET.—SEPT. 15.

The markets were well attended by farmers and market gardeners to-day, and prices of nearly all kinds of produce are without change. Oats plentiful at 75c to 90c per bag; peas, 90c per bushel; buckwheat, 60c do.; potatoes, 40c to 50c per bag; Swedish turnips from Quebec, $1 do.; carrots, 40c per bushel; beets 35c do.; onions, 60c to 70c do; Western apples, $1.50 to $2.50 per barrel; pears are scarce; large Bartlett pears retail at 50c per dozen; peaches, $2.50 to $3 per box; blueberries, 60c do. Tomatoes advancing in price; large red tomatoes are from 40c to 60c per bushel; small yellow tomatoes are 80c per bushel; cabbages plentiful at 20c to 40c per dozen heads; celery 20c to 40c do; cauliflowers 80c to $1.50 the dozen heads. Dressed hogs were sold to-day at $8.50 per 100 lbs., being a slight advance since the beginning of the week; the retail prices' of butchers meat is unchanged, pork and lard being from 11c to 13c per lb.; hams 16c to 17c per lb. There is a very large range in the retail prices of beef, as many interior cattle are being slaughtered in the city at present; good corned beef is scarce and slightly dearer, being 11c per lb.; steaks and roasts are from 10c to 15c per lb.; other pieces are from 6c to 10c do.; mutton is from 7c to 12c, and veal from 6c to 12c per lb.; but there is not much veal sold in the market at present.

In fish the prices are, for mackerel, halibut, and swordfish, 12½c to 15c per lb; doree, whitefish, and salmon trout are 12½c per lb; haddock, codfish, and pike are 7c to 7c per lb; fresh herrings are 40c to 50c per dozen, or 5c per lb; salted herrings are 20c to 25c per dozen.

Poultry, especially spring chickens, were exceedingly numerous on the market to-day; there are very few old birds of any description sold, and the following prices are for young birds: Turkeys $1.20 to $1.30 per pair; ducks, 50c to 60c do; chickens, 35c to 60c do; partridges, 40c to 60c do; woodcock, 60c to 90c do; snipe, 60c do; black ducks, 60c to 70c do; teal, 35c to 40c do; pigeons, $1.20 to $1.30 per dozen. Butter in tubs is well supplied, with a good demand for it and firmer prices, being from 18c to 22c per lb; good butter in pails and small crocks is from 23c to 25c per lb; common print butter is from 28c to 30c per lb; superior print butter is 35c, and in a few cases 40c per lb. Old eggs are 15c to 20c per dozen; fresh laid eggs are 25c to 30c per dozen; honey in the comb is 15c per lb; strained honey is 12c to 15c per do; maple sugar is from 7c to 10c do.

VIGER CATTLE MARKET—Sept. 15.

This market has for the last two or three days been glutted with third class and grasshopper cattle; from the north, south, east and west, and even from across the border of Uncle Sam's territory, they come; and although prices of this kind of stock are very low, yet Montreal seems to be the best market for them, in North America. A drover named Bradley, from Hogansburg, New York, had a number of beef 'critters" on the market, which he sold at from $16 to $28 each; he says that he recently took a carload of the same kind of cattle to the Boston market and lost $87 by the transaction. There were only a few milch cows on the market, none of them being of extra quality; the best of them were sold from $30 to $36. Sheep and lambs were numerous with prices about the same as last week; a lot of twelve very good lambs were bought by Wm. Wiseman at $3.25 each; the others were sold off at from $1.50 to $3.00 each; old sheep were from $3 to $5 each. R. Nicholson bought 30 head of sheep and lambs, at $3.75 each, with $2 over; he also bought at the exhibition grounds, yesterday afternoon, a number of fat sheep—some of them had taken first prizes—at from $7 to $8 each. He also bought the first prize pair of fat oxen, weighing 3,910 lbs., from M. H. Cochrane. There were about half a dozen hogs on the market to-day; three of them were sold in one lot for $28; Messrs. Brady and Lampin, of Hogansburg, N.Y., bought 60 fat hogs, averaging 375 lbs. each, on the steamer "Bohemian," yesterday; they sold them at $6.50 per 100 lbs.

WINDSOR MARKETS.

(Specially Reported for "Witness" by P. Beausteau, Produce Commission Merchant.)

WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 14.—Wheat, No. 1 White, $1; No. 2, Red, 90c to 95c; Barley, No. 1, $1; lower grades according to quality; Oats, old, 28c, new, 23c to 25c. Peas, 75c; Corn, 50c. Baled Hay on board vessel here, $12 to $13; Potatoes, 40c; Wood, soft, $1.75 to $2; hard, $3 to $3.50. Crops as a rule are a failure in this county.

News by Telegraph.

THE RIFLE TEAMS.

There never was witnessed in New York such a large, enthusiastic and good-humored gathering as was assembled Friday night in Gilmore's Gardens. Nearly 8,000 people crowded the immense hall. The audience heartily cheered the Irish and Scotch airs. Arbuckle's cornet had to repeat the old country music, and, finally, amidst a hurricane of applause, and to the tune of "See the Conquering Hero Comes," Judge Gildersleeve, of the American team, followed by the Irish, Scotch and other riflemen, mounted the stage. The trophy of the marksmen, the champions of the world, was moved to the front of the stage after Gilmore and his band had vacated, and the ceremonies had commenced. The noticeable feature of the evening was the enthusiasm with which every mention of the Irish team, and its success as next to the Americans, was received. The same crowds cheered for the Irish success, and still more heartily for the American victory. Mayor Wickham came forward amidst cheers, and introduced General Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, who, in the name of the people of the United States, would present the trophy so gallantly won in the rifle contest. The trophy was then placed in the centre of the platform, and the audience sent up a roar of applause. General Hawley, who was received with cheers, said that as an appropriate part of the work of the International Exhibition of 1876, the United States Centennial Commission arranged for an International Rifle Match. The event justified the confidence of the people in their management, and he was authorized by the Commission to give to the 20 leading marksmen the medal of the United States Centennial. Gen. Hawley continued: Every man and woman in America knows that this match has been conducted with discipline, and has not been marred with any ill feeling. (Cheers.) It has been, he continued, your duty, as part of the American people, and your pleasure to welcome these, our friends, with every possible demonstration of good-will. We thank them for coming here to add to the pleasure of our Centennial year, and as far as may be consistent with loyalty to our own friends, I wish success to every one of them in future contests. (Cheers.) Indeed, none of them are without a share of glory. The speaker then enumerated the scores of the various teams and said on behalf of the National Rifle Association he committed that splendid trophy to the American team to defend it against all comers. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Capt. Henry Fulton of the American team then received the trophy and in a brief speech said all the time and exertions of the team were in requisition and constant practice to prepare for the match; he thought that ten years hence the work of to-day would seem as child's play, but the American team would do their best to defend that trophy in every field. (Cheers.) He hoped every country would send representatives to contest for it, and that the Americans would always win. (Cheers.) Judge Gildersleeve came forward, in response to repeated calls, and said if he was not familiar with the facts he should believe, from the loud cheering and great enthusiasm, that all of the teams had been successful, whereas there were but 8 victorious men and 32 defeated. (Cheers.) He spoke of those who, by their presence, so handsomely contributed to the success of the Centennial, and said the Irish, not satisfied with two defeats, came boldly forward to the front again and the victory was almost theirs. (Cheers.) The next best thing in a rifle match to being victorious is to be second, and that honor belonged to the Irish.

OTTAWA.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.—Mr. Sproat, formerly Agent-General in London of the British Columbian Government, has been appointed Chief Commissioner for the settlement of Indian lands and other claims in British Columbia; the other two Commissioners are A. Enderon and Col. Powell.

A STABBING CASE.—Wm. Graham has been arrested for stabbing Robert Moxley in Gloucester, reference to which was made in yesterday's despatch. Thursday some of Moxley's friends called upon the Chief of Police and tried to have the matter hushed up; Mr. Langrell refused, and the case will accordingly be tried as soon as possible. The particulars of the case are as follows:—Graham and Moxley met on Tuesday, the former being slightly under the influence of liquor, and got into a dispute about some business transaction; finally they came to blows, when Graham drew a knife and stabbed Moxley twice; the wounds are not of a serious character.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT occurred in the second concession of Winchester on Sunday last; Donald Miles McDonald and wife started for church during the forenoon of Sunday, leaving, as they supposed, everything safe. Not long after the house was discovered to be on fire, and his mother, Mrs. John McDonald, aged some eighty years, who was at a neighboring house, started for the burning building to get, as she supposed, some money she had in a trunk in her chamber; she was prevented twice from going up stairs, but while attention was turned to getting water, she slipped up into the chamber, and while there the roof fell in, burying her in the burning *debris*, from which the body was not recovered till burned to a cinder.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie and Geoffrion have arrived in this city. Hon. Messrs. Cartwright and Burpee are expected to return to-morrow. Hon. Mr. Huntington will act as Minister of Militia during the absence of Hon. Mr. Vail.

INDIAN TREATIES.—Intelligence was received on Friday from Lieut.-Governor Morris, of the completion of the second treaty with the Indian tribes occupying the country of which Fort Pitt may be described as the centre. The treaty concluded three weeks ago with the Indians near Prince Albert settlement included all the tribes east of the boundaries of the treaty just made. The treaty now concluded embraces the whole of the North Saskatchewan country to the Rocky Mountains, and leaves only the Blackfeet Indians in the south-west portion of the locality to be treated with next season.

CLEARED OUT.—Jas. Chambers, boot and shoe dealer of this city, cleared out Friday night, after removing nearly all his stock. He purchased the business, about four months since, from W. A. Lamb, who holds his note for the greater part of the purchase money. About $300 worth of stock was left in the store, which will be seized by the landlord for rent. During Friday afternoon, it is said, Chambers visited some friends, and told them he was going to Ireland, and that he was taking with him $1,300. He obtained a supply from the Ottawa Boot and Shoe Company yesterday, and purchased several articles on credit. The goods were not shipped by rail, and the detectives are looking up the case.

(Special to the Witness, Sept. 15.)

—A district meeting of the delegates from the Methodist bodies was held yesterday in the Dominion Church. The business discharged related to the missionary funds.

—The Oddfellows of Ottawa are arranging an excursion on their own account to Philadelphia. It is expected to come off next week.

—Hon. Mr. Geoffrion is expected to arrive to-day.

LUMBER SALES.—The following sales of Ottawa timber are reported:—R. Nagle, raft 58 feet, average 17 c., diameter at 27½ ft.; R. Nagle, raft 47 feet, average 17c.; J. R. Booth, two rafts, 18 and 19c.; J. and G. Bryson, 40 feet, average 14½c.

(Special to the Witness, Sept. 16.)

AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS.—Within the past ten days thirteen families from the States have passed their goods and chattels through the Customs and given notice of their intention to become permanent residents of Canada. They are loud in their praises of the urbanity and kindness of the Custom House officials.

RAILWAY MEETING.—The adjourned annual meeting of shareholders in the Canada Central Railway was held yesterday in this city. The old directors were re-elected, namely, H. L. Redhead, Hon. J. Skead, H. V. Noel, E. McGillivray, Jno. Ashworth, Wm. Moffat, Jno. Smith, Jas. O'Halloran, N. Peters, and D. McIntyre.

THE RIGHT OF WAY WANTED.—Mr. DeBellefeuille is here paying for right of way on the Northern Colonization Railway. He has come to terms with all in the township of Hull with the exception of three parties whose claims will be left to arbitration. The cash is being paid to the others as soon as deeds have been drawn. Owing to the facility given by the Registrar in the examination of titles things have been greatly forwarded, and work will be commenced forthwith.

MOVEMENTS OF MINISTERS.—The Premier arrived from Toronto yesterday. The Minister of Customs arrived from the West last evening. The Minister of Finance will be here to-day. The Minister of Internal Revenue did not return yesterday as expected but may arrive this morning. Hon. Mr. Scott is expected to return from Philadelphia to-day.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—Word has been received that His Excellency the Governor-General arrived down from Kamloops on the night of the 13th inst., and leaves for San Francisco on the 21st inst.

AN ABSCONDER.—Chambers, a boot and shoe dealer, has absconded. About three months ago Chambers purchased the business from W. A. Lamb for $1,600, of which he paid $300 in cash, and for the balance gave his note at three months, and as these notes are upon the point of maturing, he obtained a supply of boots and shoes on Thursday from Thurston, proprietor of the Ottawa boot and shoe factory. An account was found in his desk from the St. John boot and shoe manufactory of Quebec for $173 for goods lately furnished, and for which he had given his note at four months. Detective McVeitty was given the case to hunt up. On enquiry he traced some of the goods to the store of W. E. Brown, where they were found yesterday afternoon packed in fourteen boxes on the top flat of the store apart from any of the other stock. Brown was arrested at once for receiving stolen property, but gave bail for his appearance at the Police Court this morning. Brown stated that it was well known that for the past few months Chambers had been selling boots and shoes at fabulously low prices, and in order to regulate the market a little and prevent himself and others from being undersold, he accepted an offer made to him on Wednesday by the fugitive, and gave him $1,000 cash for fourteen boxes of boots and shoes in his possession. Chambers has left a very large number of creditors behind him, though most of the accounts are, comparatively speaking, small. For the past few months he has tried hard to rush business, but has been, it seems, eminently unsuccessful. He scarcely made an effort to conceal his departure, as he is known to have gone round and bade several parties good-bye, stating he and his wife, to whom he is not long married, were going to Ireland. It is most probable that he will try to pass through the States, though it is hoped that a free use of the wires will aid in effecting his capture. It is said that notes given by Chambers to Lamb in payment for the $130 were endorsed by J. Moore, bookkeeper of Harris & Campbell, furniture dealers.

BURIAL LOT FOR FEVER PATIENTS.—Mr. Devlin, M.P. for Montreal, had an interview with the Premier to-day, relative to the burial of the remains of Irish immigrants exhumed recently in progress of the Lachine Canal enlargement. Mr. Mackenzie ordered the purchase of a lot in the Catholic Cemetery, and will pay all expenses connected with the removal and re-burial.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.—The *Canada Gazette* contains the following:—Henry Deschambeault, of Chambly, Q. to be preventive officer in the Customs.——Parliament is prorogued to the 27th of October, not then to meet for business.

THE FIRE at Almonte entirely destroyed the furniture factory, machinery and stock. The fire spread and consumed five large brick buildings, one owned by West, and the others by Forgie, Scott and Johnston. The loss is very extensive, but the insurances are considerable. The companies losing are the Royal Canadian, Merchants' and Manufacturers,' and Mutual and others. Particulars of losses and insurance not yet received.

TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, Sept. 11.)

THE QUEBEC LOAN.—A special cablegram to the *Telegram* to-day in reference to the Quebec loan, says the matter is still under discussion by the Committee of the Stock Exchange. A settlement for the loan has been strongly opposed by Mr. Jas. Nelson, stock-broker, and the Committee have agreed to postpone the settlement, and granting of the quotation. There is a strong feeling in many quarters against the loan. The meeting held yesterday was adjourned *sine die*. The Committee have resolved to have allotment lists produced and the fullest particulars as to the subscription for the loan, and have required from the representative of the Province of Quebec copies of all acts of Parliament affecting the loan. It is believed if the explanations are not of the most satisfactory character settlement will be refused. Mr. Nelson, who opposed the settlement, is said to be interested in Canadian stock.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A special despatch from Victoria, B.C., dated the 13th, says a Ministerial crisis is impending. The Hon. Mr. Brown, President of the Executive Council, has resigned. He was opposed to the demand for the Carnarvon terms to which the Elliot Government are committed whilst awaiting new proposals.

THE GRACE CHURCH DIFFICULTY has at last been settled. The congregation of the Rev. Mr. Jones, on his resigning, presented him with $700, and now the opposing parties in the congregation have rescinded their resolution to join the Reformed body, and have decided to continue as the regular Episcopal Church. The Rev. Mr. Matthews, of St. James' Cathedral, will probably be the rector of the parish.

COAL.—Many of the coal dealers have suffered considerably by the recent fall of prices, and those who before the New York collapse had their fall stock, have been unable to compete with the more lucky dealers, and one of their number has failed. Prices are very irregular with upward tendency, and it is probable that within a couple of weeks they will have reached former rates.

(Special to the Witness, Sept. 16.)

LECTURER APPOINTED.—Mr. T. W. Hanford, a talented English lecturer and earnest temperance advocate, has been appointed to the lecturership under the auspices of the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League. The Society is determined to carry on a vigorous crusade this winter against the liquor traffic.

LIQUOR SELLERS CONVICTED.—During this week there have been eight convictions for illegal liquor-selling, and $290 in fines were paid into the Police Court.

—The Reform Association here intend next week establishing week meetings for young men to discuss the political questions of the day.

CUSTOMS SEIZURE.—The Customs authorities this morning seized two carloads of pails and other American woodenware from Bay City, Mich., which were entered 25 per cent. below their value.

INGERSOLL.

PROVINCIAL CHEESE EXHIBITION.—The annual cheese exhibition held here on Thursday and Friday under the auspices of the Dairymen's Association of Ontario was in every respect a grand success; the number of cheeses shown and the people in attendance by far exceeded those of any former year. The deep interest manifested showed the marked attention shown throughout the country. A number of distinguished visitors from a distance were present, including the Hon. A. Crooks, Hon. S. C. Wood, Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P., L. B. Arnold, Secretary of the American Dairymen's Association, Rochester, J. G. Cohoe, Fredonia, N.Y., Geo. A. Cochrane, Montreal, and W. Fearman, Hamilton, the four latter being special judges appointed by the Association.

Class A.—1st prize, Peter Dunn, Ingersoll; 2nd, Jas. Elliott, Brownsville; 3rd, J. A. James, Nilestown; Messrs. Foulds and Colhoon, makers; 4th, H. Farrington, Norwich; 5th, J. Anderson, Wyoming; 6th, J. A. Herrick, Acacia; 7th, C. E. Harris, Newry; 8th, E. Hunter, Mount Elgin; 9th, J. E. Hopkins, Lyons; 10th, Wm. Anger, jr., Thorndale; 11th, Adam Bell, Innerkip; 12, Wm. Waddell, Tilsonburg; 13th, R. Facey, Harrietsville; 14th, E. N. Hopkins, Tilsonburg.

Class B—1st, A. J. Herrick, Acacia; 2nd, James Elliott, Brownsville; 3rd, Peter Dunn, Ingersoll.

Class C—1st, Mr. Wilkinson, Verschoyl; 2nd, Peter Dunn, Ingersoll; 3rd, E. N. Hopkins, Tilsonburg.

Class D—1st, A. J. Herrick, Acacia; 2nd, Peter Dunn, Ingersoll; 3rd, A. Bell, Innerkip.

Class E—1st, E. Harris, Newry; 2nd, Jno. Rowatt, Nilestown.

Class F—1st, C. B. Lambert, St. Thomas; 2nd, P. Ancrews, Cromarty.

Class G—1st, Margaret Morrison, Newry; 2nd, Jno. Rowatt, Nilestown.

Class H—1st, M. Ballantyne St. Mary's; 2nd, Robt. Tracey, Harrietsville; 3rd, Thomas Hawkins, Holbrook.

Class I—1st, William Dunn, Ingersoll; 2nd, James Lund, Oxford Centre; 3rd Valentine Ficht.

Class K—1st, Robert Nichol, Nilestown; 2nd, Benj. Thompson, Florence; 3rd, Wm. Harris, Mount Elgin.

Class L—1st, Robert Nichol, Nilestown; 2nd, D. Hayes, Tilsonburg; 3rd, Benj. Thompson, Florence.

HAMILTON.

CENTENNIAL CATTLE.—Thursday morning several head of short-horn cattle destined for the Centennial exhibition arrived here to be ready for transhipment to-day, Friday.

THE AUTUMN SHOW of the Hamilton Horticultural Society took place on Thursday. The collection of apples is excellent; also foliage plants, plums, cabbage, corn and potatoes; peaches are very scarce.

CENTENARIAN.—Thursday morning, at 9.30, there passed from this earth Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Yalden, of the City Arms Hotel, MacNab street the deceased had reached the extraordinary age of one hundred and eight years and five months, and enjoyed remarkably good health and activity up to a week or so prior to her decease.

(Press Despatch, Sept. 15.)

FATAL FALL.—At 11.45 last night, an unknown man was seen falling from the verandah in front of the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, or from a pile of cases underneath the verandah. A man who was passing by at the time, notified the police of what he had seen. The victim was unconscious and speechless, and was taken to the hospital, where he expired at three o'clock this morning. The body has not yet been identified, neither paper nor money being found upon him. Dr. White, the coroner, will hold an inquest on the body at 4 o'clock. There is an air of mystery over the whole affair. Deceased was respectably dressed, and appeared to be twenty-six years of age; had light-colored moustach and no side whiskers.

OWEN SOUND.

(Press Despatch, Sept. 15.)

SAD ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock this morning, as the steamer "Cumberland," of Collingwood and Lake Superior line, was approaching the mouth of the river she grounded, and in attempting to get her off they had a line round a shaft, when it suddenly broke, the end striking Capt. Orr, and breaking both his legs near the thighs. He is seriously injured, and will remain here until able to be removed to Collingwood. The "Cumberland" will proceed on her trip under the charge of the first mate.

ALMONTE, ONT.

(Press Despatch, Sept. 16.)

A GREAT FIRE is raging here. It commenced in the furniture factory. At six o'clock, the watchman went to ring the bell, and two minutes after could not get down, the flames burst so suddenly upon him. The origin of the fire is not known. The Railway bridge is burning, and the tank house gone. Forgie's block is in flames. The fire still spreading.

NORWOOD.

(Press Despatch, Sept. 16.)

DISASTROUS FIRE.—About one o'clock this morning the cry of fire disturbed our usually quiet village. On getting into the street found John Finlay's steam bending works, spoke and hub factory and saw mill in flames. There was a large stock of carriage makers' bent goods, hubs and spokes on hand. The whole, with the machines for carrying on the business, are totally destroyed. Loss about $20,000; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated about the engine, or from sparks in the sawdust.

GUELPH.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT happened at the Grand Trunk station Friday morning. A young man named Charles Denning, of Toronto, a brakesman, was killed while coupling cars, his foot having caught in one of the railway frogs. No less than three persons have lost their lives at the Guelph station in the same manner.

COBOCONK.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A woman named Richardson, from Fenlon Falls, while standing in a door in this place, was accidentally shot on Friday evening. No one appears to know anything of the affair. She was the mother of five children, the youngest only ten months old. An inquest is being held, when it is expected particulars will be learned.

BELLEVILLE.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.—There are now 181 pupils in the institution for the deaf and dumb, being 43 more than at the same time last year.

—The bush fires are again reported to be spreading, and great damage is resulting. A deer and bear were found roasted to death in a tract which had been burned over near Madoc.

DROWNED.—Nelson Deline, a farmer living in the township of Seymour, was drowned while fishing in Crow Lake, near here, Friday. The body has not yet been recovered.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The West Hastings Agricultural and Belleville Horticultural Societies show opened here Thursday evening. The number of entries exceeds that of last year, and there is likely to be a good show in all departments. There was lively competition this afternoon for the special prizes for horses, many splendid animals being shown.

CHURCH NEWS.—The Kingston Presbytery met here Tuesday, and arranged for the induction of Rev. J. L. Smart, B.A., to the charge of St. Andrew's Church, Trenton, on the 16th inst., and Rev. D. Kelso, to the congregation of Roln and Thurlow, on October 2nd. The congregation of St. John's Episcopal Church, West Belleville, now supplied from Christ's Church, are endeavoring to secure the services of a clergyman for themselves.

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. James Malloch, a well known resident of this town, was found dead in his bed at his hotel Thursday morning; a bottle which had contained laudanum, was found in his room, and it is supposed that his death was caused by an overdose of that drug, taken to induce sleep, from want of which deceased had suffered of late.

NAPANEE.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The daughter of a highly respectable farmer, living in the township of Richmond, came near being badly victimized by forming the acquaintance of an American apple tree agent, named J. C. Wells, of Troy, O. when canvassing for trees last fall. They were engaged to be married this week. He arrived in town on Wednesday, and also by the same train came a letter to a gentleman in Napanee, from his wife in Troy, O., asking as a friend to her to inform the young lady without delay that J. C. Wells was her husband, who had spent her means, and he was the father of seven children and had two grandchildren. She had accidentally found some letters of his which made her aware of the whole affair.

OWEN SOUND.

CENTENNIAL CATTLE BURNED.—The pair of fat cattle selected by the Commissioners, as the animals from this county to compete at the Centennial, the property of W. J. Paterson, were shipped from here Wednesday morning on the passenger train of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway. When the train had proceeded about eight miles it was discovered that sparks from the engine had set fire to the straw in the car in which the cattle were confined. Before the flames were extinguished one animal was burned to death, and the other so badly burned that it had to be killed. The animals were insured in the Canada Live Stock Company for $250.

QUEBEC.

DROWNED.—A one-year old daughter of Pierre Dory, of Cap Sante, was accidentally drowned in a bucket of water on Sunday last.

POOR SHELTER.—One of the families recently so summarily bundled out of the Queen's Store, have taken up their quarters under a big cannon on the Esplanade, with the sky for a tent.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE.—A private investigation into the recent brutal outrage on Miss Bilodeau is still going on, and Mr. Marmette, an employee of the Treasury Department, who was in the lady's company at the time, has been examined. The supposed principal actor in the outrage, a brother of Buckley's, was arrested Thursday.

CHARLEVOIX ELECTION CASE.—Pleading in the Charlevoix contested election case commenced Thursday.

PRIZE AWARDED.—At the Laval University last night, the Prince of Wales prize for Philosophy was awarded to F. Landry, and that for rhetoric to A. Routhier.

TO BE SOLD.—The timber limits and steam saw mills appertaining to the insolvent estate of Lowndes Brothers, of Gaspé are announced to be sold at auction.

CHARLEVOIX ELECTION CASE.—Judge Routhier, Hon. Mr. Langevin, and the advocates recently engaged in the Charlevoix election case arrived from Malbaie Friday morning. Judge Routhier goes to Caledonia Springs to recuperate.

MISSING.—Thomas Lavalle, who left alone in a small boat for below, about twelve days ago, on a fishing excursion, has not been heard of since. As he was only to be absent a couple of days, fears are entertained as to his fate.

JOURNALISTS FINED.—The *Canadien* editor has been fined $30 for publishing two articles attacking Mr. Tremblay, and the *L'Evenement* editor has been fined $60 for attacking Judge Routhier, all growing out of the celebrated trial of the Charlevoix election case.

(Press Despatch, Sept. 15.)

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a laborer named John Dermody, working on board the ship "Bruce," had his left leg broken below the knee and his right hand crushed.

FIRE.—This morning at 12.45 a fire was found to have taken in the soda factory of Messrs. Musson & Co., which spread rapidly, and the boarding house above, occupied by Mrs. W. J. MacAdam, and the residence of Mr. Z. E. Holliwell, stationer, were rapidly filled with smoke before the arrival of the brigade. Mr. Holliwell roused up his neighbors, Mrs. MacAdam and Mr. Lafereer, the proprietor of the Chien D'Or. The firemen worked with good will, and a good pressure of water being on, they soon obtained mastery over the flames, but not before a very large amount of damage was done, principally upon the stock of Musson & Co.

TENDER ACCEPTED.—The Fire Committee of the Corporation met on Wednesday night, and after the consideration of the various tenders received to supply 2,000 feet of carbolized rubber hose to the Department, decided to recommend for adoption that of the Montreal company at 96c per foot, with couplings complete, subject, however to a test equal to 400 pounds pressure to the square inch of each and every section of five feet, such test to be executed by a hydraulic pump, and to take place about the 21st inst.

ARRIVED.—Ship Portlaw, Greenock, coal; Dagny, Greenock, ballast; Constane, Glasgow; Sacramento, North Sydney, Montreal; Winifred, Sunderland, for Montreal; Maria Anna, Pictou, N.S.

COMMERCIAL.—The decline in the rate of freight advised last week, created an active demand for vessels at reduced rates. The market has therefore stiffened to some extent, transactions showing an improvement on last week's quotations. The great bulk of the fall fleet to arrive had been fixed before the decline in rates. The proportion of seeking tonnage will not be excessive, and any further decline in rates need hardly be looked for. Arrivals to date are 119 vessels, 114,727 tons in excess of last year at this date. Transactions have been:—Liverpool, 34s hardwood; do 28s 6d pine; do 78s deals; Greenock, 32s hardwood; do 27s 3d pine; do 28s 6d timber; Glasgow, 80s 6d deals; Dublin, 30s timber; do 77s 6d deals. River freights from Quebec to Toronto:—Salt, 15c per sack; coal, $1.75 per ton. To Kingston:—Salt, 12c per sack; coals, $1.50 per ton. To St. Johns, P.Q.—Salt, 13c per sack; coals, $1.50 per ton. To Montreal:—Salt, 7½c per sack; coals, 90c per ton. The coal market is firmer; sales have been at $4.15 per chaldron; Liverpool coarse salt, 10c to the ton. Last sale afloat, 45c per sack. Fire bricks, $28 to $30 per m. ex store.

(Special to the Witness, Sept. 16.)

—At the City Council meeting yesterday it was resolved to ask for amendments to city charter at the next session of the Legislature. A suggestion to ask for power to tax ecclesiastical property was opposed at once by Councillor Peachy and others.

—The number of new actions in the Superior Court is quite marvellous. Ninety have been entered since the first of the present month.

—Hon. Messrs. De Boucherville, Chapleau and Malhiot arrived in town to-day.

(Press Despatch, Sept. 16.)

—An application has been made to the City Council for permission to erect wires for a District Telegraph.

—Hon. Dr. Church has arrived in town from Ottawa.

A CENTENARIAN.—Mr. Lazare Royer died at St. Claire on Thursday aged 107 years and three months.

A DEFIANT EDITOR.—The editor of *Le Canadien* announces that in the Charlevoix election case Judge Routhier again found him guilty of contempt of court on Thursday in connection with two articles which assert his intention to republish this afternoon. He was fined $20 and $10.

THE INSURANCE on Musson's stock, destroyed by fire yesterday morning, is $3,700 in the Quebec, $3,700 in the Western, and $6,400 in the Royal. The building is insured for $4,000 in the London, Liverpool and Globe.

STABBING AFFRAY.—There was a row on board the ship "Kenilworth" last night, resulting in the stabbing of a man named O'Connor by one Evans. The wound is pronounced not dangerous.

—A large piece of rock fell into Sous-le-Cap street yesterday, breaking the roof of an outbuilding, which was fortunately unoccupied.

ANOTHER SNUBBING.—*Le Canadien* publishes two letters from the Archbishop of Quebec, in which His Grace condemns articles published in that paper, signed by "Luigi," and calls the attention of the editor to the fact that criticism in the newspapers of the acts of a pastor is forbidden, and in conclusion says: After having so often protested your respect and submission to ecclesiastical authority, you will not fail, I feel sure, to show the first example of obedience thereto.

LACHUTE, Q.

(Special to the Witness, Sept. 15.)

THE DUNKIN ACT SUSTAINED BY THE COURT.—The Hon. Judge Bourgeois delivered judgment at length this morning on the petition to quash the County Council prohibitory by-law. After complimenting in very high terms the ability and thoroughness of the learned counsel in their arguments, he proceeded to render judgment, maintaining the continued existence of the provisions of the Dunkin Act, both by the express terms of subsequent statutory enactments and as the evident intention of the Legislature in acts and clauses where such intention was not so explicitly stated. He proceeded to dismiss the petition with costs, giving the reasons of his judgment at very considerably length.

HALIFAX.

COMING ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the Commons for Victoria County came off Thursday; Mr. John Ross, brother of the ex-Minister of Militia, was nominated by the Government party, and Chas. G. Campbell, who was formerly member for a short time, was brought out by the Opposition; both parties are said to be sure of success.

ROBBERY.—The schooner "Lillian May," at a north end wharf, was robbed Thursday night of three hundred dollars during the absence of the captain.

HALIFAX UNIVERSITY.—The Senate of the University of Halifax adjourned on Thursday till December. Dr. Sawyer has resigned his seat at the Board owing to the action of the Baptist Convention.

Y.M.C.A.—The tenth convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Maritime Provinces, opened at Amherst on Thursday. There was a large attendance. Mr. Clarence Primrose, of Pictou, was elected President.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION.—The reception of the Halifax crew from the Philadelphia regatta Friday night, was, without doubt, the finest street display at night ever made here. The procession formed on the Kempt about seven o'clock, and soon afterwards the crew arrived in a coach drawn by four horses, when a start was made, the line of march being through North Brunswick, Jacob, Argyle, Buckingham, Granville, Hollis and Morris streets, to the North Common, where the procession broke up after some remarks from Mayor Richey and Attorney-General Weeks. Many of the buildings passed were brilliantly illuminated; flags and transparencies were plentiful. The latter, in some cases, not very complimentary to umpire Curtis. Coaches of all descriptions were in the line, some of our leading citizens taking an active part in the demonstration. The cricket and base ball clubs were there in force, while the firemen were torch bearers. Fire rockets and blue lights were continuously set off during the night; four bands of music were in the line, and notwithstanding it rained heavily, nearly all the time the streets were crowded with people, who cheered lustily.

103RD ANNIVERSARY.—Pictou held high holiday Friday, being the one hundred and third anniversary of its settlement. There was a regatta in the harbor in the morning, and Scottish games on shore in the afternoon.

GUILTY.—The steward of the American schooner "Lillian May" has been arrested for stealing upwards of $300 from his captain. He pleaded guilty.

BIRTHS.

CARSLEY.—On the 15th inst., the wife of S. Carsley, of a son.

McKEE.—On the 14th inst., at 510 Seigneurs st., city, the wife of A. Hugh McKee, of a son.

MACKAY.—In this city, on the 15th instant, at 70 Lusignan street, Mrs. J. A. Mackay, of a daughter.

SMITH.—On 15th instant, 16 Coursol street, the wife of Robert Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BAKER—FISCHER.—At 24 Scotland st., by the Rev. J. Stevenson, LL.D., Samuel James Baker, late of London, England, to Lillie, daughter of the late C. Fischer, Esq., of this city.

CORNER—WARREN.—On the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Hochelaga, by the Rev. R. Whiting, James S. Corner, to Agnes Marshall, daughter of D. H. Warren.

EVELEIGH—JOHNSON.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. Denovan, Joseph Eveleigh, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Mr. S. W. Johnson.

EDWARDS—MUIR.—On the 12th inst. Oliver C. Edwards, M.D., to Henrietta Muir, daughter of Wm. Muir.

HOPKINSON—HYATT.—In this city on the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. T. Pitcher, William Hopkinson, of Sherbrooke, to Ellen Maria Hyatt, of Windsor, Que.

MOUNTAIN—SAMSON.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. James McCaul, minister of St. Andrew's Church, Three Rivers, James Mountain, Windsor Powder Mills, to Jessie, second daughter of the late John Samson, farmer, Windsor.

McKINNON—ROBINSON.—At St. Luke's Church, Waterloo, Que., 13th Sept., by Rev. David Lindsay, M.A., incumbent, assisted by Rev. George Thornloe, B.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Stanstead, James McKinnon, Manager Eastern Townships Bank, Cowansville, to Emily S., eldest daughter of the late J. Robinson, Waterloo.

RIDDELL—MORRIS.—At St. Therese de Blainville, on the 14th instant by the Rev. James Hally, Alexander Fowler Riddell, only son of the late James Riddell, of Montreal, to Mary, second daughter of David Morris, Esq., of St. Therese de Blainville.

REID—RUSSEL.—In this city, on the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, 26 McTavish street, by the Rev. Gavin Lang, assisted by the Rev. John Fairlie, of L'Orignal, Ont., James Reid, late of Glasgow, Scotland, to Elizabeth Murdoch, eldest daughter of the late Colin Russel.

WIGHT—CARLISLE.—On the 14th instant, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, by the Rev. Edmund Wood, M.A., James Wight, to Matilda, third daughter of John Carlisle, all of this city.

DIED.

BURWASH.—At St. Andrews, P.Q., on the 13th instant, Matthew Burwash, aged eighty-seven years and two months.

EVANS.—At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, in her 17th year, Annie Isabella, eldest daughter of James S. Evans, Esq., of Montreal.

GAGE.—On the 14th inst. George F. Gage, furniture manufacturer of this city, aged 35 years.

HALL.—In this city, Lizzie Lavony, wife of David B. Hall, aged 26 years.

McCALLUM.—On the morning of the 14th inst., John McCallum, of Stranraer, Scotland, aged 70 years and 5 months.

RAINSFORD.—At Fredericton, N.B., on the 4th instant, in the 83rd year of her age, Mary Ann Clarke, relict of the late Captain A. W. Rainsford, of the late 104th Regiment.

STEWART.—In this city, on the 16th instant, Elias Mason, infant son of John Stewart, aged 5 weeks.

THOMPSON.—Of Asthma, on the 13th instant, at his residence, 32 Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., George A. Thompson, formerly of Montreal, brother of Job C. Thompson, and youngest son of the late Wm. Thompson, of this city, aged 38 years.

A GHOST STORY.

"Say, auntie, did you ever see a ghost? Johnny says so!"—and those were very enquiring, mystified eyes that looked up into Aunt Mary's face that bright winter's day.

"Yes, darling, I have!" said aunty, whose every word was law and gospel to Johnny and Susie.

"Oh! do tell us about it," clamored the little ones, willing to forego any amount of out-door fun, if only Aunt Mary would put them at her knee and tell them a story out of her precious hoard. But a ghost story was not of the common order of things, and the eyes were brighter, and the sweet mouths opened a shade wider, as the children sat down on their crickets and smoothed out the pinafores, glancing at auntie's face as they did so, unconsciously reading from its expression that they hadn't very much to fear.

"Now, my pets," said Aunt Mary, "this story I have to tell happened to myself when I was a little girl like Susie here, and I want you to listen very attentively, so as not to lose a bit of it. I don't like to call it a ghost story, but as a ghost figures in it I don't know but that is the best name for it."

Johnny drew a little nearer to his sister, and Susie's hand crept into auntie's, who leaned over and kissed her before she commenced.

"You see," said she, "I lived in the country then, with dear grandma and grandpa, and grandpa had a great deal to do with it. It was a very beautiful home, and we children had everything we needed, or could ask for; indeed, we were as happy as the days were long; no little birds were freer, and we laughed and played and sung the hours away, and when night came it seemed as if the day had been only too short, and we were ready to go to bed and to sleep so as to hurry in another day."

"That's the way we do, isn't it, Johnny?" said Susie; "mother lets us run and jump and play just as much as ever we've a mind to. Say!" she said, whisking round, "did you have an auntie to tell you stories when you were a little girl, and make you have such good times as we do?"

"Not just such an auntie, dear; but I always believe that children are not talked to enough," said Aunt Mary.

"I'll bet I am!" Johnny put in, who, as the little man of the house, felt his seven summers resting very dignifiedly on him. "I don't want to be talked to! You ought to go to my school, auntie, and hear the talkings to we get! Miss Jones gives us 'Hail Columbia' every day,"—and didn't the little fellow swell at the very thought of his aggravated grievances!

"But, dear, I mean the stories of our own, which go so far to interest and amuse such fellows as you are, Johnny. But don't you want to hear the ghost story?"

"Oh, yes! yes! but I couldn't help breaking in there, when you told about the 'talking to.' Do begin, now."

"Then don't interrupt me again," said auntie.

"As I said, I lived in the country, and every day took my little bag in my hand—the bag that none of us girls could do without—and started off for school."

Johnny forgot that he was not to interrupt again, and was very anxious and curious to know what was in the indispensable bag.

"Oh, lunch, and pencils, and jump-rope, and handkerchief, and—

"Ha! ha!" laughed Susie, "what funny girls you used to be! I mean to ask mamma to make me one; won't the girls stare! But what else, auntie?"

"Lots of us would go along together, some big, some little, and I was one of the very smallest. The big girls would make the little ones do just about as they wanted them to, and the little ones, finding a kind of charm in it, rather liked it. It is just so all the world over,"—and Aunt Mary's thoughts went travelling back, for a minute, to the time when she was one of the big ones, and, other little ones coming on to the stage of action, she took her turn at the petty despotism.

"On the way to and from school," she continued, "we had every day to go by a graveyard, and one day, coming home, I saw three or four of the big girls talking together very earnestly and looking slyly at me. I hadn't an idea of any mischief intended, but soon they came up and, taking hold of me by the arm, said there was a ghost in the graveyard and I must go and see it!"

"Oh, auntie!" said the children, underbreath, "did you go?"

The ghost story was beginning to be a reality to them, and they drew a little closer.

"I told them," said Aunt Mary, "that I didn't want to go, and held back all that my little strength would let me; but they, saying I must, dragged me on. I was dreadfully frightened, but they hurried me along, telling me about it as we went. They said it was on a little child's grave, and the child was coming up out of the grave! I trembled and cried, but they didn't mind that a bit. If I had been a little older, I might have judged from their looks that they were doing it on purpose to frighten me, but I was too young and small to read their faces, and it all had a terrible reality to me. It was of no use for me to struggle, for they held me very tight, and soon we came in sight of the graveyard. It was a beautiful spot, and oh, how cruel for them to impose on me so! They pulled me to the fence and in through it, up among the mounds to one little grave, which they pointed at without saying a word. My eyes no sooner fell upon something white than I fell down to the ground, unconscious. At this unexpected result of their mischief, they were so frightened that they picked me up and carried me home in their arms."

"What was it, auntie?" asked Johnny, breathless, his face all aglow with his interest.

"Yes! what was it?" chimed in Susie.

"Wait a minute," said Aunt Mary, "and I will tell you what grandpa did. When I waked up, which I did after some hours, I saw dear grandpa and grandma standing over me, with very sad faces, trying to find out what it all meant; for you see the girls carried me home, but never said a word of the way it came about, and then hurried away. When I could talk, I told them what I could remember; how they said there was a ghost in the graveyard, and how I had seen it myself. Father said there wasn't any such thing. 'Oh, yes,' I said, 'for I looked right at it, and saw it with my own eyes!' 'Well,' said grandpa, soothingly, 'I want you to go to sleep now; you have been very sick and need rest.' So he gave me some quieting medicine, and I turned my face to the wall for a nice, long, quiet sleep. When I awoke, grandpa said he wanted me to get up and be dressed, and then go with him to take a walk."

"Where did he want you to go, auntie?"

"Wait a moment, dear, and I will tell you. I always loved dearly to walk with my dear father, so I hurried as fast as I could, but was surprised to find how little I could hurry, my fright had made me so sick and weak. Oh, those girls had much to answer for! When I was ready, father took hold of my hand and we walked off together. For a little while I went on, happy enough, thinking how good he was to care for and love me so, when those girls had served me such a cruel trick, but, all of a sudden, it came into my mind that he was leading me right on to the very place where I had suffered so! 'Oh, father!' I cried, 'I can't go there!' 'Yes, my daughter,' said he, very gently, but firmly, 'yes, you must; you have nothing to be afraid of, and I am here!' Yes, he was there, and I loved him. 'I want you,' he said,' to go and show me what you saw!' How could I! Trembling in every limb, I clutched hold of his hand, and only for the idea that he was my dear father, and he to me was more powerful than anybody or any thing else in the wide world, I should certainly have gone through with the same thing all over again."

"I don't care," said Johnny, at this point, "he'd no business to make you go again! I don't love grandpa!"

"Hush, Johnny, and hear the rest," and Aunt Mary's tone grew very earnest. In the light of memory she was a little girl again, and could feel the loving pressure of her father's hand, leading her where she did not want to go! How often it is that the Dear Father's Hand leads us in paths from which we shrink, and yet it is in love! So he led me till we came to the old wooden fence, through the gap, in among the little, peaceful mounds, over the bright, green grass and amid the sweet flowers. There was the grave, and there was the ghost!"

"How could that be!" said Johnny; "I've read lots about ghosts, and they never stay!"

"My ghost stayed," said Aunt Mary, "for there it was, just where I saw it first, and just as terrible. 'Now,' said father, 'I want you to go and touch it'"

"Oh!" screamed both the children at once, "touch a ghost!"

"Yes," replied auntie, "touch it! I knew I must if father said so, for that was one of the rules of our life—implicit obedience. So, shaking, and shrinking, and clinging, I crawled up and put my hand on it."

"Did it run away," ventured Susie.

"No," said auntie, "it stayed, and let me take hold of it, and then father said, 'Now, let's carry it home to mother!'"

"Pooh! you couldn't!" said Johnny; "carry home a ghost!"

"Yes, I did," said Aunt Mary; "I carried my ghost home and gave it to mother!"

"What was it? what was it?" they both exclaimed.

Aunt Mary took a hand of each of the eager children in hers, and said; "I put out the hand that was free, for I was holding on to father's with the other, as tight as if I never was to let go, and took hold of the thing which had cost me so much. Trembling my fingers touched it, and tremblingly drew it forth. A chip! a flat, thin chip, bleached by the sun, and round whose edges the long grass was waving! There it lay, curled down into the soft earth, all innocent of the part it was to play in my life and memory; for to this day," continued Aunt Mary, "I can never look back to the days of my happy childhood without living over, in some degree, the astonished relief which came to me then."

Susie and Johnny drew a long breath, and Johnny said; "I do like grandpa, after all, auntie; and if I thought my father would take such care of me as that, I would just as lief see a ghost as not! Ha! ha! what a ghost! What did grandma say!"

"She told me, dear," said auntie, "that I must not be so foolish again, but she kissed me very tenderly, and held me very close to her, while she said how wicked it was for older children to play so heartlessly on the feelings and fancies of younger ones."

"That's so," said Johnny, bravely, "and I am real glad you told us, for now I won't believe anybody who tells me such things."

"I mustn't tell you any more now, my darlings, for we must get ready for our walk; little Susie, here, looks tired."

"No, auntie," said the wee girl, "I never should be tired of hearing you tell stories, for they are all about yourself. Will you tell us another to-morrow?"

"Perhaps so, but not another ghost story, for that was the only ghost I ever saw; my dear father had effectually cured me of being so silly again."

"I'll tell all the boys, and won't they laugh!" said Johnny.

And Susie said, "I guess mamma will make me a bag like yours, auntie; I mean to ask her."—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

Family Reading.

GOING! GOING! GONE!

BY H. H.

[Several prominent merchants have offered to buy from the custom-house authorities the lace dress made for the Empress Eugenie and smuggled into this city from Brussels some time ago by a dealer, from whom Special Treasury Agent Brackett seized it. The Government has decided to sell it by auction to the highest bidder.]

"Going!" A film of fine-wrought lace.
That is the way they entered it.
Look at its airy, gossamer grace,
And the pattern for an Empress fit!

"Going! Going!" The auctioneer
Laughs at prices the bidders think dear.
The bidders of other bidders know
They will buy dear if they cannot buy low
That dainty web of filmy lace.
It has come at last to its rightful place.
The Empress may sigh for another such.
The Republic has it in its clutch.
"Going! Going!" The auctioneer
Smiles as the bids come fast and dear.

"Going!" The film of fine-wrought lace,
And the pattern for an Empress fit.
Look at its airy, gossamer grace
And think what years it took for it.
"Going! Going!" The auctioneer
Sells more than he counts; and they buy dear
Who are buying the ghosts of nameless dead,
To fill their bosoms with fear and dread.
Some summer night, when in the lace
They flaunt about in a public place,
And the ghosts of a woman that went blind
And children that starved they sudden find
Lifting their lace with a ghastly clutch.
"Going! Going!" O auctioneer,
Run the bids up higher. No price for such
A lace as this can be reckoned dear.

"Gone!" The film of fine-wrought lace,
The pattern for an Empress fit;
Of such an airy, gossamer grace,
It melted away, bit by bit.
"Gone!" The empress, the auctioneer.
And the bidder that bought at price so dear.
"Gone!" say two hundred years or more,
They and their names and the clothes they wore.
"Gone!" like the web of filmy lace,
Gone! every one to his own place.
They took none of the things they loved so much.
Dying men's fingers vainly clutch.
"Gone! gone!" O auctioneer,
What prices things went at, when you were here!

—*N. Y. Independent.*

GAMBLING AND BETTING.

Some of our readers have doubtless in Germany witnessed the strange sad exhibition of human nature presented by a public gaming-table. The disgraceful traffic on which Homburg and Baden used to thrive is now monopolized by Monaco, on the sunny shores of the Mediterranean; in order, therefore, to see barefaced gaming among the upper classes, we should have a long journey to make; but there is in our own cities a vast deal of illicit gambling and betting, which the occasional raids on suspected houses by the police do but little to suppress. Recent catastrophes in our commercial world, too, have revealed a startling amount of mercantile gambling under another name; and the same is true of not a few transactions on the Stock Exchange. Then, what of our English race-course, and its results? It would amaze some unsuspecting parents of boys attending private as well as great public schools did they know that more youths possess hidden betting-books, are learned in the language of jockeys, and stake their pocket-money with avidity on the St. Leger and Derby; training thus, ere they are out of their teens, to keep up the boasted succession of "patrons of the turf."

Who has not noticed that group of half-a-dozen urchins, in some back street or village lane, shouting aloud as they play pitch and toss for a few coppers? Follow these same boys in their after career; in a year or two we shall recognize some of them in yonder knot of collier lads, squatted under a hedge on a summer evening. With a pack of well-thumbed cards they are playing for the half-crown, or half-sovereign, which is likely to find its way into the publican's till ere night-fall. These youths do not seem much like church-goers; but their present employment reminds us of the caustic rebuke which Dean Ramsay, in his "Scottish Reminiscences," tells that an old minister in the north gave to a lad who had spent his Saturday evening in a like unprofitable way. The young man sat next day in church right opposite the minister, in the front of the gallery. He had been up late the previous night, and had stuffed the cards with which he had been playing into his pocket. Forgetting this circumstance, he pulled out his handkerchief in church; when lo! the whole pack came along with it, and fluttered over the gallery on the scandalized audience below. On which (says the Dean) the minister stopped, and looked steadily at the youth, quietly remarking:—"Eh! man, but your *psalm-book* has been ill bound!"

It may surprise those who know so little of the "Devil's picture-books," that they could not distinguish "the knave" from "the king," to learn that in 1874 the duty on playing-cards (3*d.* on each pack) yielded Government over £13,000:—more than *one million* of packs having been made for sale in Britain that year. Probably he would be a rash moralist who should attempt to demonstrate the inherent criminality of a game of whist, for example; all we are concerned here to maintain is, that the use of playing-cards is, among the lower classes, almost invariably associated with an admitted evil—the practice of gambling. The presence of cards in a public-house is one of its dangerous attractions, and explains what otherwise might seem incredible—how a workman, on pay-night, enters that house with his whole week's earnings, and yet, on his return home, brings to his poor wife but a mere fraction of the sum, to support herself and the children. No wonder that the regulations of Workmen's Recreation Halls, and "Public-houses without the drink," strictly prohibit the use of cards or any game associated with gambling, on the premises.

The *Raffle* is another form of this social vice very prevalent. One may frequently observe, when passing along a country road, or in the windows of mean shops in town, printed handbills, or written announcements (noticeable from the execrable spelling), which intimate that "A Raffle" will take place on such an evening—the locality very generally a public-house. "So many throws of the dice at 6*d.*" The prizes, "a silver watch, value £2 10*s.*; a pig; a cheese;" or the like. Such gatherings attract the lowest characters of the neighborhood; and, apart from the drink accompaniment, are every way bad. And yet it is a fair question, whether we can, in strict consistency, denounce the ordinary low raffle now described, and at the same time countenance a device very general at bazaars for religious and benevolent purposes: we mean what are politely termed "subscription sales." The *principle* is unpleasantly similar in both, though the surroundings be so different.

Horse-racing—a more fruitful source of this vice than all the rest—depends for its support and encouragement chiefly, indeed, on the higher classes; none the less do its contaminating influences spread to a degree we cannot estimate among our humbler classes as well. Some years ago, at least twenty large public-houses in Liverpool were owned by men who were themselves "on the turf." In every one of these houses, betting, and in most, gambling, were known to the police to be constantly practised. Some of our readers may have recently noticed, and hailed as a healthful symptom, a truthful exposure of the modern race-course in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The Derby day was there described as an occasion when the "basest treachery, the meanest trickery, and the most reckless gambling prevail;" where "money is lost and won, and drunkenness and vice stalk abroad;" where "the masses are brought into close contact with the lowest and the vilest of the community." Yet to what an alarming extent must this passion for betting pervade society, when some of our most reputable newspapers, which daily enter Christian households, find it a necessity to devote at certain seasons a column and more to "Racing Notes!" Information this, to which young men turn as eagerly as the merchant to the state of the market, or the stockholder to the share-list.

Then, as to *pabulum* of this sort specially provided for another grade:—one has but to walk any Saturday afternoon through the meaner streets of our cities, to see exposed at the doors and in the windows of the shops, a low class of sporting papers which circulate by thousands and tens of thousands. "The proprietors of the sporting journals" (writes Greenwood, in his "Seven Curses of London") "are at the trouble and expense of securing the earliest possible telegram of the result of 'the Derby,' or other great race, and exhibit it enlarged on a broad sheet in their shop-windows. Let us take the *Sunday Times*, for instance. The office of this most respectable of sporting newspapers (*sic*) is situated near the corner of Fleet Street, at Ludgate Hill; and wonderful is the spectacle there to be seen on the afternoon of the great equine contest on Epsom Downs. Three o'clock is about the time the great race is run, and at that time the Fleet Street crowd begins to gather. It streams in from the north, from the east, from the south. At a glance it is evident that the members of it are not idly curious merely. Butcher lads, from the neighboring great meat market come, bare-headed and perspiring, down Ludgate Hill at a pace that tells how exclusively their eager minds are set on racing—all in blue working-smocks, and with the grease and blood of their trade adhering to their naked arms, and to their hob-nailed boots, and to their hair. I mention the butcher boys first, because they undoubtedly are foremost in the rank of juvenile bettors, but to bet on the Derby is a mania that afflicts all trades; and streaming up Farringdon Street may be seen representatives of almost every craft that practises within the City's limits. Take their ages as they congregate in a crowd of four hundred and more, and it will be found that more than half are under eighteen."

A significant scene assuredly; but neither this nor any of the other facts we have adduced convey more than a vague impression of the prevalence and ramifications of this form of social vice among our lower classes. Morbid craving for excitement, a desire to gain money without the exertion of honest industry, account but too satisfactorily for a state of things which every Christian philanthropist must deplore, and should anxiously inquire how to remedy.—*Rev. D. K. Guthrie, in Sunday Magazine.*

AN EMPEROR IN A BARREL.

Dom Pedro should be a good friend to all the descendants of the old Stonington sea-captain. The Norwich *Bulletin* tells this quite romantic story of the Emperor's father: "It will be remembered that in 1822, the Brazilians rebelled against Portugal, proclaimed their independence, and conferred the imperial crown on Dom Pedro, the son of John VI. of Portugal, then regent during his father's absence. This was the father of the present Dom Pedro. He ruled till 1831, when forced to do it by growing dissatisfaction, which culminated in a short but violent revolution, he abdicated in favor of his son. Popular feeling against him was very bitter, and his personal safety was threatened so that he was forced to conceal himself. It was at this juncture that a Stonington vessel put into Rio Janeiro with a cargo consigned to the British consul at that place. Her master was Captain Thomas Dunbar, of Stonington, Connecticut, an old sailor, with the courage of a lion and the heart of a child. He lay in port some days, discharging and receiving cargo, and was at length ready to sail. The night before his departure the British consul sent for him to come to the consulate, and, after a long preliminary conversation, told him that the Emperor was in hiding in his house, and asked Captain Dunbar to aid in his escape. This the latter at once consented to do. The question then arose how it should be effected. The wharves and water-fronts were lined with police and soldiers, watching for the royal fugitive, and escape seemed almost impossible. A plan was finally agreed upon, and in the end proved successful. The ship, which lay at one of the warves, was got ready for sea the next morning, and was on the point of getting under way, when the captain suddenly recollected that he had forgotten to take his ship-bread aboard. A messenger was accordingly despatched, and in some way it was procured at the consulate. A waggon-load of biscuit in barrels was sent down, and rolled across the wharf into the vessel's hold. In one of them was Pedro I. The ship got under way, and when safe from pursuit, the cask was opened and he was liberated, nearly exhausted by his position. The ship came to Stonington, where the Emperor was landed unrecognized, and whence he left for Europe. He made Captain Dunbar a present of $200 for his service, which at the time was considered a munificent reward. Captain Dunbar frequently related the story in later years, and in an exceedingly graphic manner. He lived to be over eighty, and died a few years ago at the residence of his son-in-law, Captain Hall, near Westerly, R.I. This looks like a story for the marines.

LIMITED COMPASS OF THE CHILD'S POWERS.

The child has active powers, and the effor of the teacher is to develop and discipline them. But there is another fact beyond this which should be kept in mind, through all that effort. That is, that the child's powers have their distinctive compass, and that it is always limited. This limitation cannot be overlooked or disregarded, without risk of doing the child a grievous wrong. Either things will lack a shrewd adaptation to his capacities and wants, or he will be overtasked, or he will be too harshly judged.

For example, how restricted, as the general rule, is the child's moral sense in its grasp or compass! Under his eager curiosity and acquisitiveness, how feeble is his sense of the right of property! With his impulsiveness and want of forecast as to consequences, how often is he naturally wanting in a feeling of the wrong he has committed! Hence, it is easy to see that, in the mind of the teacher, his wrong-doing should be regarded as an error, rather than a crime; it is a thing to be corrected, rather than punished; and under proper effort at amendment, to be forgiven and forgotten, rather than remembered.

So, too, his mental powers are restricted in their compass. He has great capacity for spontaneous and unregulated thought, but not for that which is controlled for a scholastic purpose. The close and sustained application of mind to a study which is within the power of the mature man, is wholly foreign to his nature. His observation is quick and sharp, but not broad and systematic. His judgments are quick, and sometimes curiously acute, but they are wanting in comprehensiveness and solidity. Hence the necessity for great care in the presentation of truth to his mind, and cool moderation in the demands made upon his power of attention and application.

A similar limitation marks the compass of his vocal power. This is so much more apparent, that it is wonderful that it should be so often overlooked. It is true the child has great power for making noise with his voice, but it is only for sudden and brief efforts. He has nothing like the same capacity for sustained and regulated vocal action. In singing, especially, the compass and power of his voice is limited. In the scale, he is rarely able to go outside of the lines of the staff,—or below E and above F,— without an unnatural strain of the voice; and of volume and force, they are not in the province of the child's voice. Hence, it is not only absurd, but cruel, to press as so many do the "sing louder, sing *louder*" mandate. The soft, the sweet, the flute-like quality, is the quality to be cultivated in the child's voice; for the first *lustrum*, solely; and for the next, only a fuller and rounder sweetness. Never, until the voice has changed and reached its full establishment, should sharp force or great power be insisted upon.

The same law of limitation holds good with regard to the general muscular or nervous power of children. For a certain brief period they can make sharp exertion. But it must after all be light, and be followed either by quick alternations or speedy reaction. The child is not adapted to a steady strain or a heavy effort; and it is painful to see how often this fact is overlooked, especially among the children of the laboring classes. Lasting infirmities are, more often than people think, induced by the inconsiderate overtasking of children, in the effort to make them helpful and industrious. Whoever has to deal with the instruction or employment of children, should understand well the compass of their powers.—*N. E. Educational Journal.*

AN EVIL OFFERING.—The N. Y. *Observer* says: We heartily endorse the remark which we see quoted from the *Christian Giver*, that "'the offering of swine's flesh' under the old dispensation would not have been more abominable than the practice of raising money at 'church fairs' by raffles, grab-bags, fish-pools, sham post-offices, ring-cakes, &c." Scarcely any greater abomination could be suggested to the mind of a Jew, in ancient times, than the mingling of "swines's blood" with the sacrifices of the altar; and it is a very fitting illustration of the mingling of money obtained by gambling and other disreputable practices, with that which is consecrated to the service of God.

AGRICULTURE.

THE PEACH SEASON.

Hardly has the raspberry begun to grow scarce when the peach-orchards reassert their claims, and notes of preparation begin to be sounded for the coming campaign. Temporary saw-mills spring up by the roadside, where the slatted boxes will be made, and various patterns of open baskets advance their respective claims of superiority. The agents of the canneries are found everywhere buying up such orchards as have not been "sold in the bud"—*i. e.*, those which have not been engaged at so much per box or at a round sum for the estimated yield. The latter method is a simple gambling speculation, generally resulting in heavy loss to one or other party. An individual appeared in Cambridge last season, and, taking a public position, announced his purpose of eating, then and there, three hundred dollars' worth of peaches. The feat was accomplished when he had swallowed three peaches, the entire yield of an orchard for which he had paid that sum "in the bud."

And now comes the "peach-pluck," almost the only species of the genus tramp known to the peninsula. Barefooted and unshaven, exhibiting unmistakable hydrophobic symptoms, suggesting by his attire the amative character in "The House that Jack Built," and happily independent as to couch or domicile, he scents afar the ripening fragrance, and hastens to offer his assistance in gathering for market such portion of the luscious crop as his surreptitious appetite may decline. The chaotic condition of society which the berry-season shadowed forth is now fully developed. Peaches! peaches! *semper et ubique!* The air is heavy with their odor; the sidewalks are slippery with their skins; the monotonous crunching of "pits" is heard ceaselessly from the pigpens which are characteristic of every peninsular town; the roads are cut into ruts and bog-holes by the heavy waggons which night and day are rumbling along toward wharf and station; the boats and cars are accessible only through narrow, tortuous passages between mountains and pyramids, and even obelisks, of peach-boxes, full or empty. Schedules of travel and time-tables are thrown into confusion utter and hopeless. No longer car-loads, but train-loads, of fruit, by twos, by tens, by twenties, pass over the groaning rails. The steamboats, sunk almost to the guards, creep wearily over the surface of the bay, the decks, the gangways, the saloons even, piled with boxes and baskets of mellowed sweetness. The earlier varieties are of little value, and many farmers have uprooted their trees. The canners, who are the chief consumers, do not enter the market until the larger and firmer sorts begin to appear. With the opening of the packing-houses all comfort disappears from the peninsular home. Cooks, laundresses, house-girls, seamstresses,—all drop work, abandon wages, scoff at contracts and rush off to peel peaches. Woe to the peace of mind of the lover of canned and dried fruit should his eye chance to fall, upon a stifling August evening, on the grand army of "peelers" returning from the day's work! The cherry may be stoned, and the apple be pared by mechanical devices, but the peach has resisted all ingenuity, and its tender skin must be separated from the yielding, juicy pulp by hands which it is not a joy to contemplate. A visit to one of these establishments, however, is full of interest, and we therefore disregard the "No Admittance" placard and pass in. A long, bare room, unceiled and unplastered, is provided with stools and benches so arranged as to leave an aisle between the rows. Seated here are crowds of women and children—sometimes a few men are found—each provided with a knife and two peach-baskets, one to hold the stones and parings and one for the fruit when peeled and halved. With few, if any exceptions the parers are all negroes, and the visitor must be prepared to meet with all and several the peculiarities of the race which has been "kissed by the sun." Shining ebony faces hang over the baskets, and bare, black arms are reeking with the sugary juice, while rough jests pass freely from bench to bench, and the work is relieved by the droning of those sad minor melodies which form the negro's idea of music. Should it be a canning-house, we pass next to the syrup-vat, where the sugared water is boiled by steam, its specific gravity being carefully taken from time to time by means of a test-tube. Large trays of open cans are rolled up to the vat, each tin filled with halved fruit. When the syrup is of the proper consistency, it is ladled into these steaming hot, and the trays are passed on to the solderer, who fastens on the tops. The cans are then set in pans of boiling water, and when thoroughly hot a drop of solder closes the little hole through which the heated air has escaped. Nothing remains but to paste on the labels and pack the cans for shipment. So simple is the process that canneries are everywhere erected, little or no capital being required. The "Alden" drying process, however, is encroaching rapidly upon the canners. Fruit of all kinds, as well as most vegetables, may be dried by this method in such a way that the characteristics of the fresh state may be almost perfectly restored by soaking. The principle is the subjection of the fruit to the action of very hot moist air, by which rapid evaporation is produced. After peeling and slicing it is placed on wire frames which fit exactly into a tall, square elevator, at the bottom of which the heating apparatus is placed. Large numbers of these frames are set one above the other, and the process is rapidly completed without discoloration. Fruit thus dried is incomparably superior to that prepared by the action of the sun or by kiln-drying. Indeed, the pies made from apples so treated are certainly superior to those made from fresh fruit, a result, as is claimed, of the change of starch to sugar effected by the action of the moist heated air.

Experiments are now making on a large scale, which have been so far successful as to awaken great hopes of an entire revolution in the business, to the immense advantage of the fruit-grower. The use of refrigerating cars, in which the temperature is kept below 40° Fahrenheit by means of ice and mechanical fans, already enables the farmer to put his ripe produce on the market in a fresh state after several days of transportation. If the preservative influence can be prolonged indefinitely, the markets of Europe may be supplied with ripe fruit, and the producer's chief difficulty will be removed. A cargo so shipped during the past season failed for reasons which seem easily remediable, and before another bearing year this important problem will probably be solved. A somewhat different application of the principle, however, offers even greater results. A large building has been erected in Delaware and fitted with refrigerating apparatus for the storing of ripe fruit, to be kept until winter and put on the market at a season when the highest prices might be obtained. As yet the results have not been sufficiently tested to ensure success, but enough has been proved to make ripe peaches at Christmas one of the probabilities of the near future.—*From Lippincott's Magazine.*

HARVEST HORRORS.

The old-time threshing-floors were scenes of feasting and rejoicing. The quiet cattle trod their harmless round; the pounding flail broke few heads but those of wheat. We live in other days and deal with other agencies and powers. Now and then there occurs a calamity which seems to indicate that men forget, and play with danger like children. There is a wholesome lesson to draw, and that is care—vigilant, unceasing care, for humanity's sake.

"Muzzle not the ox which treadeth out the corn" was a kind provision for the animal in the early days of agriculture. The powerful, soulless force which we employ to do the work which a billion of oxen could not accomplish between harvest and seed-time must be most carefully and strongly muzzled, or men must pay the penalty of neglect with their lives. The practice of agriculture to-day requires skill which the days of small things did not demand. We have entered the field of the machinist and have taken his most dangerous agencies to serve us. With the agency we should secure a machinist's knowledge of it. It cannot be denied that in some cases this knowledge is wanting, and thoughtless men brave dangers which the skilled machinist would fly from, if he could not remove. Our steam threshing-engines are drawn from place to place, and set up with as little care, sometimes, as a man would set up a cider-press; and yet every machinist knows that these small motors need greater proportionate care in handling and adjustment than the sturdy giants of the shop and factory. As they are quick to heat, so are they quick to superheat. As they are constantly subject to movement and disarrangement, the consequences of these conditions must be the more carefully looked for and remedied.

It cannot be doubted that some, at least of the fatal cases we describe this week were caused by something which might have been obviated. Even if the cause were thoughtless carelessness, it is hardly excusable, for there are many cases where thoughtlessness is almost a crime. We trust the lesson of these disasters may not be wholly lost. No man should fire an engine before he is sure that everything about it is ready for the heat and the pressure; and when the work is well begun there should be no relaxation of care and watchfulness. For humanity's sake, do not let homes be robbed and friends bereaved, so long as the utmost of care and watchfulness is not bestowed upon the dangers which beset the steam-power upon the farm.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

COST OF KEEPING IN ORDER.—The *Gardener's Monthly* says: "In all suggestions for the improvement of grounds, the subsequent cost of keeping in order should be studied well. This is the rock whereon so many strike. Walks and roads are particularly expensive to maintain, and should never be made without there is an evident necessity for them. Shady grass walks, with masses of flowering shrubs on each side, and kept mown a few times a year, are as pleasurable parts of a pleasure ground as can well be provided, yet we very seldom see them employed. The great fault with our gardening is, that we follow too much after foreign styles. In England, for instance, they have fine evergreens, but deciduous shrubs do not do well. They have, therefore, to make their places gay by bedding plants. Our country is the paradise of flowering shrubs, and foreigners, when they come here, are amazed at their beauty. Most beautiful effects can be produced by massing them, beautiful effects that can succeed each other from spring to fall, and, indeed, continue to give interest through all the year. But we blindly ignore our own advantages, and persist in following English styles of bedding. We cannot put out a flower till May. We have to water and water to make them grow. By August, when it is too hot to enjoy them, those which have fought their way through the summer heats are tolerable; and then the first September frost takes them off. We have their blackened leaves till Christmas, and bare ground the rest of the time. We are quite sure that much more satisfactory gardening than this can be made out of nice green grass and comfortable shade trees, clusters of clematises and other flowering vines that defy our heats, and masses and designs of shrubs, and dwarf, colored-leaved plants, with hardy herbaceous plants mixed. And then there is the great American idea underlying all this, most beautiful grounds maintained at little cost. It is a very good time to think of these things. Autumn will soon be here, when they can be put into shape for the next season."

BREAKING COLTS.—Colts are better taught to lead as soon as taken from the mare, and their legs and feet handled. If they happen to meet with any accident, unless they have been haltered and led, they are very bad to manage. Young horses, like children, require kindness and firmness. The more quietly you move about them the better. Numbers of horses are spoiled by ill-treatment. Horses know the person who behaves ill to them, and most of them when young will, after ill-treatment, give a parting salute when they have the opportunity. I always look straight at the eye of a horse when I go up to him. If he drop his ear back, I give a quick glance, I speak to him, which draws off his attention from kicking. If a man walks boldly up to a horse, he will seldom lash out. Rarey's success was due to his nerve, and knowing the proper tackle to put on a horse. At two years old a young horse had better be mouthed and carefully handled a few weeks before turning out to pasture. At three years he should be broken,—a most critical time. Much depends on the proper treatment, getting the horse with a good mouth and manner. Should the horse unfortunately throw the breaker and learn wicked ways, he will try to do ditto again if he has the least opportunity. A man who rides a young horse should always be on his guard. When the horse is first saddled run him up and down the yard till he gets used to the saddle. By adopting this method, and keeping your heels from touching him when first mounted till he settles down, many a fall and accident may be avoided.—*Bradley Nicholson, West Brighton, England.*

EXERCISE FOR ANIMALS—HENS.—An experienced farmer says that in all schemes for feeding animals in yards and stables, instead of allowing them to get their own food in woods or pastures, there is one thing lost sight of; namely, the necessity of physical exercise, in order to have the best of health. We know how it is with men and women who do not take exercise enough, and it is as true of animals. They need something to do as well as something to eat, and the wise man is he who finds his animals exercise as well as food. One of the best chicken "culturists" that we know acts always on this principle. They are usually so situated that the birds cannot have full range, but have to be kept confined in a rather small yard. They generally look pitiful when penned up in this way, but here they look as cheerful as if they were in the open air, because something is found for them to do. In the fall of the year leaves are thrown in about the yard, and the grain on which they are fed is thrown in about them, so that it takes considerable scratching about before they can find it. At other times, they are treated to a load of sand or earth thrown in the yard, in which they scratch and amuse themselves, and sometimes through the season the hired man forks up the ground. These and similar thoughtful plans for finding work for the feathered flock are practised, and our friend believes with much profit to the birds.—*Exchange.*

VENTILATION OF STABLES.—The lungs of a horse are just like those of a man, except in size; they have precisely the same office to perform, in precisely the same way, and need the same conditions to perform it effectually. Such ventilation of the houses where men live as will secure a supply of reasonably pure air, is recognized as an essential condition of human health, and the forms of disease which are caused by the want of it are as well known, as are the means of securing the requisite supply of air and the methods of avoiding dangerous impurities. Everybody who has had occasion to go into a large city stable in winter, or in summer either, for that matter, must remember the pungent, stifling odor of ammonia, which, if his lungs were at all sensitive, "took away his breath" for a moment or two. Other foul smells from the rotting straw and filth, would also have forced themselves upon his attention if the pungency of the one first mentioned had not overpowered them. Such an atmosphere, in which most horses spend the greater part of their lives, cannot be conducive to a healthy condition of their organs of respiration, and certainly not promotive of recovery when disease has once attacked those organs.—*Mass. Spy.*

HENS PLUCKING FEATHERS.—Hens want salt. Give them twice a day in four parts of wheat bran to one of corn meal, by measure, a tablespoonful of salt in every eight quarts of this mixture, scalded and cooled. The hens are after the salt contained in the minute globule of blood at the end of the quill. Hens fed in this way, or occasionally furnished salt, will never pull feathers. The salt should be dissolved in hot water before mixing with the feed. This is a certain antidote.—*Country Gentleman.*

—The "Panama Star" tells the following story of canine sagacity: "When the dog wishes to cross a river where alligators abound, he goes up the stream a great way and barks with all his might; the alligators go there and wait for him getting in to swim across. The dog knows what he is about; when he sees by the number of snouts above water that his enemies have all gathered to the feast, he runs down the bank as fast as he can, and swims across before the alligators are aware of the trick that has been played upon them."

—Various experiments made with fresh milk has demonstrated the fact that the nearer new milk is kept to the freezing point, in proper vessels, the more rapid is the collection of cream, the quantity is greater, and the butter and cheese are of richer quality.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

MATT. 5: 7.

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