

# DAILY EVENING MERCURY

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV 5.

SIX O'CLOCK EDITION

75TH YEAR.—NO. 248

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1879.

PRICE ONE CENT

## THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

### PROSECUTION OF THE DIRECTORS FOR FALSIFYING RETURNS.

Charge of the Judge to the Jury.—Sir Francis Hincks Found Guilty.

#### THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Mr. Justice Monk, at Montreal, in summing up, said: This case is to me a more painful and regrettable one than any of the painful cases which have been brought before me. It is to be regretted for a variety of reasons. You, gentlemen of the jury, must exclude from your minds all thought of the misery caused by the collapse of the Bank, and give your verdict strictly upon the evidence and the law in the case. You must also exclude any considerations arising from the various high positions which the defendant has filled, though you must give due weight to the character he has enjoyed as a man, against whom at least, to the best of my knowledge, nothing derogatory has ever been charged previous to this action. While excluding any influence which his high station might exercise on your minds, you must at the same time give due consideration to his general character. You are aware as well as I, that bank directors are selected not from their special knowledge of banking, but on account of their position, their high character, their wealth, or the confidence which the public has in their integrity. These gentlemen have other avocations to follow, and it is not to be expected that they should look into all the details of a bank.

What is required of them is to attend the regular meetings, and have a general view of the business of the bank. There is a staff of officers connected with the bank—the paid President, the General Manager, and various subordinate officers. The ordinary director must have confidence in his co-director, and, if he has a paid President, or a Vice-President, he must rely on the General Manager until he suspects that something wrong or dishonest is going on in the bank. While in some cases the President is elected upon precisely the same grounds, and for precisely the same motives, as the other Directors, in others he is selected for his special aptitude for the business of the bank, and is expected to devote his whole time, or the principal portion of it, to the bank's affairs. I have no doubt Sir Francis Hincks was selected in the first instance for his high character and eminent ability, and certainly the selection of such a man was calculated to inspire confidence in the public. The obligations resting upon Sir Francis Hincks were different from those of an ordinary Director. You will consider that point in connection with the case, and attach what importance you may think fit to his being a paid official. I would call your attention, in the first instance, to those loans from other banks. Now this statement is either true or false in fact. If true in fact, then the charge that the statement was false and deceptive falls in this particular to the ground. In regard to these loans, was the statement calculated to deceive the public? I think you have heard evidence enough to form your own opinion of that point. You have heard when these loans were made and their extent, also that for one of these loans a large amount of discounted notes as collateral security was given, the effect of which was that these were in reality loans to the Consolidated Bank. The fact of the bank having thought proper to give deposit receipts for them does not alter the fact of their being loans, as that was a matter of form optional with either bank. A good deal of stress was laid by the defence on the point that the amounts not being exigible immediately they should not have been entered as amounts due to other banks. If you are satisfied that these were loans, the fact of deposit receipts having been given does not alter the nature of the transaction. If you think they ought to be entered as a loan, you will see that in that particular this return is false. I do not desire to comment upon the consequences of such deception, to characterize it in the way which the evidence would perhaps justify, because that has nothing to do with your decision of the case. You will have little difficulty in coming to

the decision that these were not ordinary deposits, and are placed among ordinary deposits, where they ought not to be. The next point is "Notes discounted and current." It is contended that this item is false, that there was included in it a large amount of demand notes, and not only that but that at the same time this return was made, even these demand notes were not discounted. If you think from the evidence that these were regularly discounted notes, you will consider the return correct, but if it has been shown that they were only discounted between the 20th and 24th February, can you say they were properly entered? You have a perfect right to do so, but all I can tell you is, that it seems to me this is not a correct and faithful representation. It is an extraordinary position for overdue drafts to be found under heading No. 11. You will have no difficulty in forming your opinion as to the correctness of the return in this respect. Is the return wilfully deceptive? But when you have got this far, there is another point. Assuming for a moment that this return is false and deceptive, as alleged in the charge, we have to ascertain whether it was wilfully made, and if you are of the opinion that the accused was misled, that he signed it in good faith, and that he exercised the diligence a bank President ought to exercise in examining into the correctness of the return, all I can tell you is that, although the return may be false, you will have to acquit the accused. If, on the other hand, taking into consideration the position in which the President stood and his responsibility, you think that he knew this was a false statement, and in what particulars it was false, you must bring in a verdict against him. Did the accused know that the Bank had been borrowing money from October to December, for the purpose of keeping itself up? If he did, he ought not to have signed the returns, and has been guilty of making a deceptive statement. In regard to the other point, about the discounted notes, they bear dates in November. Do you think he as President of the bank was cognizant of the fact that they were discounted only the 21st February? Was this concealed from him all that time? I must tell you there seems to be a good deal of secrecy connected with this bank. It is difficult to suppose that a President of a bank in such a perilous position should not know what was going on. With regard to knowledge, I am bound to tell you that in law such a case of this description, as was held in the case of the Glasgow Bank, it may be very difficult to establish directly that a gentleman in the position of the accused knew of the irregularity. It is difficult to get witnessed. It is difficult to bring the precise acts to his knowledge, but from his position, and the nature of the transactions themselves, you have a right to infer that he was aware of these irregularities. It would be difficult to show that the accused had this statement prepared with the settled intention of deceiving the public. He did it with the intention of inspiring confidence in the public. He was desirous to do his utmost for his bank, but he may have been honest in his zeal. The difficulty is there is a third party in connection with the statement, the public as well as the shareholders. The latter have their money invested in the bank for better or worse, and for a number of months this bank has been going down. It has been proved a great many were deceived to a great extent by the return which was made to tide over the difficulties. If you find a false statement was made, your duty is a painful one, but it must be performed. Two gentlemen of great experience in banking gave evidence before you, Mr. Angus' evidence is not very precise. He said that he had examined professionally these returns, and they were generally made in the way in which this one was made. Mr. Ingram did not think they could be made in any other way. They are entitled to great consideration, but they have not established that they ever made a return under similar circumstances as this one. They have not, therefore, established general usage, and if general usage involved an evasion of the law, the general usage must be departed from. His honour concluded with a few words of caution to the jury, and

of confidence in their intelligence. The jury then retired and the Court adjourned until 2 p. m.

#### THE VERDICT.

The jury on the reassembling of the Court at half-past two, brought in a verdict of "guilty."

## CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

Lecture by Dr. Daniel Wilson.

At the opening meeting for this season of the Canadian Institute at Toronto on Saturday evening, the President, Dr. Daniel Wilson, delivered an address on "A Comparison of the Succession of Archaeological Periods in America with those of Europe." It was within the present century, he said, that archaeology had passed from mere antiquarianism into the rank of the science that it is. The history of the introduction of systematic method into the science was clearly traceable to the early years of this century, and to Copenhagen, where in the year 1815 C. J. Thomsen was appointed Secretary of the Royal Commission for preserving national antiquities. Thomsen, who had carried on extensive explorations in many parts of the Old World, at once organized a system which resulted in the collection within the museum set apart for the purpose in Copenhagen a very large number of different periods—flint, stone, and bronze—found in Scandinavian countries. We owed to Thomsen the idea of the Danish periods, which determined the classification of the archaeological periods into a stone, a bronze, and an iron age. This classification was speedily accepted as to Europe, and soon after applicable to the world at large. Yet the geological life of Denmark was not more ancient than that of Scotland and Ireland and not so ancient as that of England. Not only was there no trace of a palaeolithic period in Denmark, but it was not likely that such would ever be found and such specimens of flint instruments and animals found there all belonged to the neolithic period. Moreover the idea of a copper age developing itself into a bronze age, and that followed by an iron age was clearly inapplicable to the condition of all countries. This he proved by references to Africa, where iron must have preceded copper and bronze, and where the monuments of Egypt left no room for question that iron was used there many centuries before civilization dawned in Europe; to the Pacific and West Indian islands, where the implements were made of shells; and to Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at the site of ancient Troy. Dr. Schliemann's discoveries originally passed through three successive periods—first the historical period of Alexander of Macedon, as evidenced by the discovery of the Temple of Athens, built in his time; next a period of bronze implements, the time of which we have no means of gauging; and then a purely neolithic period. Not content, however, with fancying that he had arrived at a finality, the archaeologist pursued his excavations until at a depth of 33 feet he came upon remains of a much higher type than any of the above—fine pottery, exquisite gold ornaments, beautiful necklaces, earrings, &c., and these he regarded as the relics of the actual historic Troy of Homer. Although we might well be startled at the discovery of such remains as these, belonging to a period at least 1,200 years before Christ, yet there was no reason to set aside the general classification of Thomsen. Turning to the continent of America, it remained to be determined whether we had here a palaeolithic period, because we were living in it. The red Indian had still his rude implements of polished stone, and those of copper, which he regarded as stone rather than as metal. Americans had been stimulated in an undue degree to a sense that it was something discreditable to the continent not to have a palaeolithic period as well as Europe, and that therefore it was their duty to find one. After alluding to the discoveries of human skulls and implements by Prof. Whitney, Thomas Belt, Dr. Abbott, and others, which were supposed to be referable to a palaeolithic age, he concluded that we had as yet no satisfactory evidence of such an age, according with that known to

have existed in Europe. The discoveries were of that sporadic kind which without rejecting them, we must set aside while waiting for further evidence. In Europe there was a pretty constant progression of man from a palaeolithic period vastly more remote than anything we were accustomed to think of as applicable to human life on this earth, up through a period in which the rudest metallic art, the use of copper, was found, then through an age which something like the rudiments of chemistry in the mingling of copper and other metals to form brass prevailed, until we reached the period of historical data. The actual American succession, as demonstrated to us, bore no analogy to this. The farther south on this continent we went the more ancient were the remains of art and civilization which we found, and as we went northward the less perfect and less frequent these remains became. This was illustrated by a successive review of the archaeological specimens of Peru, Central America, Mexico, the valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio, the Lake Region and the Arctic Region. The Lake Region, which comprised Canada and the State of New York, was an area of the purely neolithic period. The copper, which was so abundantly wrought about Lake Superior, was employed by the tribes only as a sort of malleable stone. They had no idea of smelting or metallurgy. Their pottery was of the rudest and simplest kind, and they had a rude germ of picture writing, and that was all. All these evidences showed the reverse of Europe. Civilization receded, and the primitive savage survived. It appeared to him that the study of archaeology on this continent had to be carried on with great minuteness, care, and prudence, and in a fashion very different from that which American archaeologists were inclined to apply to it. No doubt there were other truths to be discovered of which they had as yet but glimpses. But they should not be hasty in their deductions, and instead of fancying that there was any credit in discovering palaeolithic man here if he was not here, they should, like scientific men, desire only to find the truth as it was. (Applause.)—Globe, October 20.

It is claimed that more than fifty per cent of this year's cotton crop in Mississippi was produced by white labor.

Russia has more sheep than any other country in Europe, but of late the number has declined, as more land is being put under grain crops, and hence a decline in wool export.

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May 31, 1879. 17-6047

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Sept. 16, 1879

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February 8, 1879. 17

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BETWEEN QUEBEC, MONTREAL, TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

Run Regularly as follows.—The "QUEBEC" on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and the "MONTREAL" on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at FIVE o'clock P.M. from Quebec, stopping at Batiscan, Three Rivers and Sorel.

Steamers from Montreal to Hamilton, connecting at Toronto with the steamers for Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and with Railways for all points West—will for the present leave as follows:—

The "CORNICAN," "SPARTAN," "CORINTHIAN," "PASSPORT," "ALGERIAN," "MAGNET," will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from the Canal Basin at NINE o'clock A.M. and Lachine on the arrival of the Train leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon.

TICKET OFFICE UPPER TOWN, where State Rooms can be secured at B. M. STOCKING'S, opposite St. Louis Hotel, and at the Company's Office, Napoleon Wharf.

A. DESFORGE, Agent.  
Sept 27, 1879.

## 1879. ROYAL MAIL LINE 1879.

STEAMERS TO THE SAGUENAY TADOUSSAC, CACOUNA, RIVIERE DU LOUP, MURRAY BAY.

BAIE ST. PAUL and LES EBOULEMENTS.

Until further notice the Steamer

ST. LAWRENCE

CAPT. LACOURS, Will leave the St. Andrew's Wharf on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 A.M., for Bicoutini and Hal Ha! Bay, calling at Baie St. Paul, Les Ebolements, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, and Tadoussac.

Connecting at Quebec with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's Boats; and at Riviere du Loup with the Intercolonial Railway for and from the Maritime Provinces and Atlantic States.

TICKETS for sale, and State-Rooms secured at the General Ticket Office, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, and at the Company's Office.

For further information enquire at the Office of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY, Secretary.  
Sept 15, 1879.

## St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company.

KAMOURASKA LINE.

Until further notice the Steamer

"CLYDE,"

Capt. AUG. BERNIER, will leave the St. Andrew's Wharf at 7 A.M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, for Perthier, Crap Island, L'Islet, St. Jean Port Joli, Rivier Ouelle and Kamouraska.

Returning, will leave Kamouraska as the tide may suit, and Rivier Ouelle at 6 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

For further information enquire at the Company's Office, St. Andrew's Wharf.  
A. GABOURY, Secretary.  
June 6, 1879.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY FERRY

On and after the 14th instant, the Ferry steamer will

LEAVE QUEBEC.	LEAVE LEVIS.
A.M.	A.M.
6.45 Express to Hal-5.30 Market Train	from B. du Loup
9.15 Mixed to Rich-7.15 Mail from the	West.
11.15 Mail to River du	P.M.
Loup.	
P.M.	
7.15 Market Train to 6.00 Mail from River	B. du Loup.
9.30 Mail to the West, 8.45 Mixed from	Richmond
On Saturdays only.	
12.30 P.M.—English 8.40 Express from	Mail to Rimouski.

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July 11, 1879 12m

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GEORGE DUBORGER, Proprietor.  
August 4, 1879



# The Quebec Mercury.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22, 1879.

Mr. Laugelvin, having regained his usual health, left town for Ottawa yesterday.

Messrs. Joly, Langelier and Mercier and other prominent orators left town by the North Shore Railway yesterday en route for Longueuil to attend a meeting of the Reform electors to discuss the political situation.

It is officially announced that the report received through the Governor of Jellalabad of the occupation of Merv by the Russians is untrue.

With bread raised two cents, flour raised a dollar a barrel, and laborers' wages still on the decline, the people fail to see the great advantages promised by the Conservatives under Protective policy.

While the reported treaty between Germany and Austria against Russia is denied, it is nevertheless pretty evidently established that those powers are acting in unison in the affairs of the East, and what is still more gratifying, that England is in thorough union with them. Lord Salisbury has spoken as the mouthpiece of what is virtually a triple alliance and one which will secure the world's peace, both in Europe and Asia. That Russia will be kept from European Turkey by the course, of which Lord Salisbury is evidently the originator and guiding spirit, is manifest, and probably the fate of Afghanistan is sealed, and England and Russia will arrange a partition more innocent than that of Poland and equally final in its effects.

Lord Dufferin, it is believed, has formally declined the duty of representing the British Government at Constantinople. The noble earl, his career shows, is not deficient in courage, but he is not a man to engage in a task foredoomed to failure. Lord Beaconsfield, who is now perfectly conscious that Sir H. Layard has lost all influence at Constantinople, desired Lord Dufferin to go there with the special object of securing the execution of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. The Ambassador wished to know with what degree of authority he would be authorized to speak to the Turkish Government, and especially whether his demands, if neglected, were to be enforced by something stronger than remonstrances. On this point the head of the Government spoke with uncertain sound; but it was clear enough that the English Ministry were not disposed to exert any effective pressure to secure the reforms required by the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Lord Dufferin is not the man to play the part of a sham. He would not undertake the function of addressing frequent but fruitless lectures to the Turkish Government, and so he goes back to St. Petersburg, where his duty is comparatively easy and simple.

**A CLERK ABSCONDED WITH \$1,014.**  
—A young lad named Lynch, in the employ of Mr. Champion, agent of the Royal Insurance Company, was entrusted by his employer on Saturday evening with a letter containing \$1,014 to post and register. Not turning up at the office on Monday morning, enquiries were made and it was ascertained that Lynch had failed to post the letter, but had taken the outward train per Grand Trunk Railway for Island Pond, where he lay over all day on Sunday, and left Portland yesterday for Boston. We fear the offence is only a breach of trust, and therefore the scoundrel is beyond the reach of the existing law.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—Mrs. Francois Barbeau, aged 43 years, died suddenly at her residence yesterday while preparing to go out.

**THE FALL RIVER DEFAULTER.**—Walter Paine, the Fall River defaulter, who was released from custody yesterday, was again arrested this morning on a capias issued at the instance of a Fall River banking institution, and is again in durance vile.

**CURRENT LITERATURE.**—The last number of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, that for October, contains its usual quota of admirable articles. "Syria" continues to be a model of a tourist's experience in point of style. His description of hospitality and business activity in a Christian Syrian village might be taken, if the Syrians were only clearly and in manner more reserved, for the exact counterpart in all respects of a traveller's reception in a Canadian temporary village, as any reader of *Blackwood* may learn not twenty miles from this city whenever he wishes to try it. The trouble to get what abounds in the place, what you pay for and what you are ultimately and evidently overcharged for, and the final and only mode of overcoming the first and seeming invincible repugnance to let you even rest for a space at any expense are all simply too common Canadian experiences in the present day however unlike they are to this country's more ancient hospitality. So the description of the Syrian interpreter, and the union of insolence with semi-education is the general effect of the modern common school system to a nicety as illustrated in this Province.

### This Afternoon's Cablegrams.

Dublin, Oct. 22.  
At a conference of tenant farmers to form an Irish land league yesterday, a letter was read from Major O'Gorman, M.P., in which the writer declared that the Irish had more cause for violence than the French in 1789. Resolutions were passed inviting Parnell to visit America and there win the sympathies of the Irish for their afflicted fellow-countrymen.

London, Oct. 22—11.30 a.m.  
Consols 97 13-16. U. S. bonds—4 1/2's, 109 1/2.

### THIS AFTERNOON'S TELEGRAMS.

Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, Oct. 22.  
Agent Russell says the recent foray of Victoria's band of Warm Spring Indians was probably due to the fact that, against their earnest objection, they had been shipped by the Government from reservation to reservation until about a year and a half ago they declined to submit to any more changes. Some leaders were imprisoned and finally Victoria agreed to settle on the Mescalero reservation. A Mescalero Indian who assaulted some Warm Spring Indians in the latter's camp, was killed, and the agent lectured both bands and declared disturbances must cease. After this Victoria's band left the reservation and commenced depredations. 700 soldiers are now hunting Victoria, whose warriors are estimated all the way from 140 to 900.

Washington, Oct. 22.  
Two colored men from North Carolina have arranged for the removal of twenty colored families from North Carolina to Indiana. Employment to adults has been guaranteed. It is stated 10,000 more can be there provided for.  
The *Herald's* correspondent says:—In regard to the facility with which the Indians supplied themselves with the latest improved rifles and ammunition, Schurz says the responsibility rests on the War Department, as they are purchased off the reservation and it is the duty of the military to see that the contraband trade in arms is suppressed.

Richmond, Ind., Oct. 22.  
The Hessian fly has greatly damaged the growing wheat in many localities of southern Indiana, and south-western Ohio.

Concordia, Miss., Oct. 22.  
Nine new cases of fever are reported here and three deaths, including the Rev. Dr. Perry.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.  
The horse and man match closed last night. The score of the horses was:—"Pinafore" 559 miles, "Nellie" 538, and "Dan McCarthy" 517. Men: Guerrero 375 miles, Brodie 262 1/2.

New York, Oct. 22.  
Porter, a noted burglar who escaped from Brooklyn jail, was arrested this morning.

Paul Sturges, a well-known criminal, attempted to walk out of Ludlow street jail yesterday in a disguise brought him by a woman, but was detected and the attempt frustrated.

Wm. Heath, a straw hat manufacturer, failed; liabilities, \$20,000.

Mrs. Mary Donahue died on Monday aged 112, leaving 25 grandchildren living.

Oliver Douglas, whose father is a wealthy builder in this city, attempted to poison herself yesterday because

of despondency. Her recovery is possible.

A Spanish newspaper in this city is receiving subscriptions for the sufferers by the floods in Spain. \$15,000 have already been subscribed.

John Scannell, the well-known sporting man, canon Jos. W. Bell, a prominent tailor, on Fourth Avenue, yesterday, for an alleged insult to Mrs. Scannell. Bell offered an apology and fled.

H. Solomon, the young man found dead in a room at Legget's Hotel yesterday, left a letter stating he was tired of life and had committed suicide.

Fourteen men participated in the forty mile running match yesterday, Houlihan won in 5h. 43m. Two competitors fainted twice upon the track.

Edward Masterson, aged 32, took poison yesterday on account of domestic troubles. His condition is critical.

Eugene Robinson, a wealthy banker was arrested last night while intoxicated at the Variety Theatre for displaying a sheath knife and defying the police, but was bailed at midnight by Judge Duffy.

### OUR WHEAT PRODUCT.

*The Duke of Beaufort Tells English Farmers They Cannot Compete With It.*

The Duke of Beaufort has, the *Western Mail* says, written the following letter to Mr. Daniel Owen, of Ash Hall, near Cowbridge, Glamorgan, who recently published a pamphlet, in which he sought to show that the English farmer would be able to compete in the English market with the American wheat producer, providing the soil in this country were properly tilled. In acknowledging the receipt of a copy of this pamphlet the Duke says:

Badminton, Sept. 23, 1879.

SIR: I have to thank you for the reprint of your paper, read at a meeting in June of the Cowbridge Farmers' Club. \* \* \* There are some parts of the paper partly opinions of your own, partly those of others, with which I do not agree, and which to my mind are not in accordance with the present state of things in America, and, as far as I can see, are still further from the probable future of the wheat-growing zone or district of the Continent, both in Canada and in the United States.

On page 12, in commenting upon the unprecedented crop of wheat grown there last year, you state that it is exceptional, and may not happen again for years to come. As a matter of fact, the crop is much larger this year than it was last, and, though the weather was unusually bad for America, the harvest was well got. As there are now railroads working, others making, and again more contemplated, I believe the surplus of wheat produced beyond the quantity wanted for home consumption in Canada and America will increase every year for some time to come. Also, as they get money from selling their wheat, they will invest some of it in manures, and instead of having 11 bushels per acre to sell, grown on their now unmanured land, they will very much raise the productive power of their land. Besides this, the wheat zone is enormous, and as the flood of emigration has again set in westward more acres will be cleared and cultivated. As to the expense, I think gentlemen quoted in your paper are in error, for I have no doubt that, though from the very furthest part of the wheat-producing districts it may be more, yet wheat can be landed at Liverpool from the average of the distance from the coast, at a cost of 4s. per bushel or 32s. per quarter. Can you compete with this in England? I say, certainly not. I put the expenses thus:

One Acre.			
Plowing .....	\$1 50	6	3
Drain and Sowing .....	1 00	4	2
Seed .....	1 50	6	3
Harvesting .....	2 50	10	5
Thrashing .....	52	2	2
Interest on treesh'd .....	48	2	0
Total .....	\$7 50	11	3
Mov'g to sea-board .....	33	1	4 1/2
Freight and landing, Insurance and commission on sale .....	1 98	8	3
Total .....	\$10 31	22	1 1/2

To produce 11 bushels. If the cost came to £2 4s. for 11 bushels, that would be exactly 4s. per bushel, and, allowing 1s. 0 1/2d. more than I have calculated, I will put it at that sum. I make this calculation taking the bushel to average 56 pounds weight, which brings five quarters to weigh one ton. You have had great experience, and have grown crops that sound almost fabulous in quantity, but I see that, with all that science and capital could do for three years, you can't crop far less to the acre than for the seven previous years. The fact is that in America the sun never fails them as it does in this climate. Their

crops ripen quickly, and it is almost a certainty that they have fine weather for harvesting. Bad weather beats even energy and good judgment. Mr. Osborne, I think, greatly over-rates the average wheat produced per acre in the United Kingdom even in the favorable seasons when he puts it at 30 bushels. I believe 20 bushels to be much nearer the mark. He is wrong also in saying that it costs 9d. per bushel railway freight to the coast, which would be £1 10s. per ton. I believe it to be an error also to say that the railways are carrying wheat at a loss. There is not sufficient competition to cause them to do that.

The result of my consideration of the subject is this, that climate, steam transport by sea and by land, together with the labor question on both sides of the ocean, has made it out of the power of our agriculturists to compete with the growers of wheat on the American continent, and that they must turn their attention to a cheaper mode of growing beef and mutton, so as not to be driven out of the market also by the Americans. The distance difficulty and expense of transport of live and dead meat give us an advantage we shall be wise to improve, instead of wasting time and capital in trying the impossible task of competing with them in growing wheat. Thanking you again for sending me the paper, I remain yours faithfully.

BEAUFORT.

To Daniel Owen, Esq., Ash Hall.

1878. This year Mr. F flows attains to fifty years of age; his weight is 200 pounds, and his health as perfect as when a boy of seventeen. The retrospect shows a life of exposure to hardship, often to privation, to confinement and sedentary pursuits, to great mental and physical wear and depression, culminating in Pulmonary Consumption in the year 1864, which illness brought about the discovery of *Fellows' Hypophosphites*. A full account of this case is published in *Fellows' "Medical Monthly"* to be had free of all Druggists.

*Fellows' Hypophosphites* is a certain remedy for Congestion of the Lungs, *the Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites* specifically and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action. It acquires vigor, gentleness and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant, and its effects permanent.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fall Importation—George Thompson.  
Carpets, Linoleum, Oil Cloths—Glover, Fry & Co  
A Good Plan—Lawrence & Co

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1812.  
**GEORGE THOMPSON.**  
TAILOR,  
NO. 31 BUADE STREET.  
(Late W. B. Vallean and George Thomson.)

FALL—1879.  
Received, ex SS. Circassian, our usual

**FALL IMPORTATION,**  
comprising the latest and most select goods in English, Scotch and Parisian manufacture.

OVERCOATINGS,  
FANCY SUITINGS,  
FANCY TROUSERINGS.

Broads, Doestings, Riding Tweeds, Oxford and Bedford Cord and Livery Cloths.  
All orders made up in the best style. Perfect fit guaranteed.

**CARPETS, LINOLEUM, OIL CLOTHS.**

We have now received a large assortment of Furnishing Goods of all kinds selected with great care. The best made goods and the choicest patterns, forming as a whole the largest stock to select from in the city. In consequence of the low prices of Carpets and other Furnishing Goods in Europe, we are enabled to put before our customers these goods at lower prices than last year's.

Brussels Carpets, Napi r Mattings, Tapestry Carpets, Bias Poles and Cor. Scotch Carpets, nice, Dutch Carpets, Stair Rugs and Brussels Borders, Flatings, Tapestry Mordings, Feather Beds, Pillows, Oil Cloths all widths, and Bolsters, Lace and M. sin Cur-Gilt Frame Mirrors, tains, Toilet Glasses all sizes, Cheap Printed Drug-Stair Linen and Hains, G. R., New Curtain Materials, Cloths.

### SPECIAL GOODS.

New Patterns in Linoleum for Floors, 20 pieces New Axminster Carpets at \$1.75 worth \$2.50, 50 New Patterns Tapestry Carpets 60c. worth 70c.

N.B.—All upholsters work made in the latest style and best workmanship.

**FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.**

**GLOVER, FRY & CO.**  
Oct. 13, 1879.



### Q. M. C. & O. RAILWAY.

Shortest and Quickest Route to Montreal,

And via South Eastern Railway, to BOSTON, NEW YORK, and ALL POINTS SOUTH and WEST.

Un'til further notice Trains will be run as follows, viz.:

Leave	Express Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	Mail, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.	Accommodation daily.
Quebec	11 30 a.m.	8 40 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Three Rivers	1 15 p.m.	6 25 p.m.	4.30 a.m.
Arrive			
Montreal	4 10 p.m.	9.35 p.m.	9.50 a.m.
Boston	8 25 a.m.		

RETURNING.

Leave	Express, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.	Mail, Daily.	Accommodation daily.
Boston	7.00 p.m.		
Montreal	12.20 p.m.	4 00 p.m.	6 00 p.m.
Three Rivers	3 35 p.m.	7 40 p.m.	4.45 a.m.
Arrive			
Quebec	6.00 p.m.	10 20 p.m.	9.00 a.m.

Passengers for the West can make close connection with Express Trains leaving Montreal at 10 p.m., by taking Mail Train at 3.40 p.m. from Quebec, saving twelve hours time.

Ticket Offices—Quebec opposite St. Louis Hotel (second door from corner) and in Montreal at 202 St. James street, and 153 Notre Dame street.

STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, Agents.  
J. T. PRINCE,  
General Passenger Agent.  
Quebec, Oct 2, 1879.

### SEWING MACHINES!

Encourage Home Manufacture.

THE GENUINE LAWLOR.

The Oldest House in the City.

J. D. LAWLOR.

Manufacturer and Dealer in all the leading Sewing Machines, Various Patterns and Styles. Prices from \$5.00 upwards.

Buy your Sewing Machines from the Manufacturer and save from 20 to 30 per cent.

Get your Sewing Machine repaired by the Manufacturer and save 50 per cent., besides having them properly fitted and adjusted.

The subscriber is also agent for the Celebrated Babur Glove Fitting Pattern, the most reliable for fit.

A call is respectfully solicited.  
J. D. LAWLOR,  
10 John Street.  
AGENTS WANTED.  
Oct 20, 1879. 3m

### TO LET.

Furnished Rooms, with or without board.  
22 ST. FAMILLE STREET.  
September 27, 1879. 1m



A Splendid Opportunity to win a fortune. Everth Grand Distribution, Class L, at New Orleans, Tuesday, November 11th, 1879—114th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.  
This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and charitable purposes, in 1868 for the term of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a Capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of \$350,000. Its grand Single Number Distribution will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

Capital Prize, \$30,000  
100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars each.  
Half-Tickets, one Dollar.

LIST OF PRIZES.	
1 Capital Prize .....	\$30,000
1 Capital Prize .....	10,000
1 Capital Prize .....	5,000
2 Prizes of \$2,500 .....	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000 .....	5,000
20 Prizes of 500 .....	10,000
100 Prizes of 100 .....	10,000
300 Prizes of 50 .....	15,000
800 Prizes of 20 .....	16,000
1000 Prizes of 10 .....	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation prizes of \$300 .....	2,700
9 do do 200 .....	1,800
9 do do 100 .....	900

1,857 Prizes, amounting to \$110,400  
Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal commission will be paid.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders by express or mail addressed only to  
M. A. BAUPHIN,  
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana.  
Or some person at

No. 319 Broadway, New York.  
The particular attention of the Public is called to the fact that the entire number of the Tickets for each Monthly Drawing is sold, and consequently all the prizes in each drawing are sold and drawn and paid. This is not the case with any other company.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of Generals G. T. BAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.  
October 18, 1879. 4w-601

PROBABILITIES.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, October 22. The depression which was over Minnesota yesterday morning has developed somewhat and is low central over Lake Superior. The weather is cloudy to partly cloudy and warm throughout Ontario and Eastern Canada. Probabilities for the next 24 hours:—Lower Lake region, southerly to westerly winds; cloudy to partly cloudy weather, with local showers. St. Lawrence, moderate to fresh winds; cloudy weather followed by local rains. Maritime Provinces, moderate winds; partly cloudy to partly cloudy weather; possibly light rain in some localities.

ENGLAND'S DANGER IN INDIA.

A Note of Warning from one Familiar with Indian Affairs.

An Anglo-Indian writes from Masoorie to the London News in regard to the feeling in India toward the home Government. He says: "I am persuaded that for 40 years past no Government has produced so much distrust in the native mind as the present. The entire machinery of the Administration is deteriorated, and its moral tone lowered to such an extent as to endanger its stability. Corrupt as is the state of your finances in England, ours are ten times worse. A 'license-tax' wrung from a starving population with incomes as low as 3d. per day, and then spent on an unjust war to obtain a scientific frontier belonging to a neighbor; the resources of the country eaten up by a large native army, necessitating the presence of a large European army to keep it in subjection; a semi-military Police, hated most intensely by the entire population, and beyond doubt one of the most terrible instruments of oppression ever brought into existence by any Government among civilized nations; a Public Works Department organized at the cost of millions, and then nearly destroyed by its organizers in a financial panic. I might go on to any extent pointing out the evils of our Administration without exhausting the subject; but enough for the present. My object is to warn England before it be too late. Send us men of common sense to govern us, and not dreamy novelists. The 'mild Hindu' is no longer what he was. We have educated him without the controlling and subduing influence of religion. He is much like a railway engine without brake or trunk-van, and we have only to supply him with steam in order to his becoming uncontrollable. I do not think there is a spirit of sedition among the people, but rather one of grief, at the reckless and useless expenditure and the infliction of taxes unsuited to their habits. The present fit of economy inspires no confidence. The chipping begins at the bottom instead of the top. The poor beer-taster is to be cut down or dismissed; but what about the Governor-General, who receives more than the highest-paid functionary in England? Engineers of different grades are dismissed or pensioned wholesale; but what about the Bishop of Calcutta, with his more than £10,000 per annum? The promise to introduce natives into the civil service inspires the people with no more confidence than does the promised scheme of economy. A few sycophants may be promoted—men whose only claim to distinction rests on the amount of flattery with which they supply their superiors. Honest men have no chance whatever and there is no hope of any movement in favor of the really deserving native, whatever his qualifications may be.

LATEST FROM RIVER PORTS.

Father Point, Oct. 22. Cloudy and threatening; light east wind. S.S. Scandinavia inward at 9 p.m. yesterday; ss. Miramichi outward at 6.45 a.m. L'Islet, Oct. 22. Clear and fine; S.W. wind. Two barks outward. River du Loup, Oct. 22. Clear and mild, north wind; smoky on river. One three-masted steamship inward. St. Felicite, Oct. 22. Cloudy and very mild; light S.W. wind. One ship outward this a.m.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—The alarm from box 45, at 9.45 last night, was for a fire in Mrs Lefrancois' grocery store, in Crown street, St. Roch. The building was owned by Mr. Baile and is gutted and the stock is nigh a total loss; the latter is covered by insurance in the Quebec office.

Change News.—Page's Cricket Balls, Balls, &c., Footballs and Lawn Tennis. Mass factory, Kensington, London. May 22, 1879. 186-law

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Quebec, Superior Court. Dame Marie Helmina Onésime Pilonnée Paré, of the City of Quebec, wife separated by contract of marriage as to property, from Charles Edouard Thimoléon Martineau, of the same place, clerk, and duly authorized to enter an affidavit. vs. Plaintiff. The said Charles Edouard Thimoléon Martineau, Defendant. An action in separation as to body, has been instituted in this cause. W. J. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff. October 9 1879. 1m

A GOOD PLAN. Containing and operating many orders in the most simple and advantageous manner, with full and complete instructions. Large profits divided proportionally to the investment of \$5 to \$10,000. Circular, with full instructions how all can succeed in stock dealings, mailed free. WATSON & CO., 55 Exchange Place, New York. Oct. 15, 1879. 3m

New Books.

MESSRS. DAWSON & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED: The Dominion Annual Register and Review for the Twelfth year of the Canadian Union, 1879. Edited by Henry J. Morgan, &c. Adventures of Reuben Davidger—a Story for Boys, by James Greenwood. The Life and Work of St. Paul, by F. W. Farrar, F.R.S. Gaspard de Coligny, Admiral of France, &c., &c. by Walter Besant, M.A. Judas Maccabees and the Jewish War of Independence, by C. B. Conder, B.E. DAWSON & CO., Foot of Montcalm Hill. October 4, 1879.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

On and after MONDAY, the 3rd of NOVEMBER next, this BANK will pay to its shareholders a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. for the six months ending the 31st October next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 18th October to the 2nd of November inclusively. By order, F. VEZINA, Cashier. Quebec, 27th September, 1879. td

MR. FREDERIC A. SELF.

(Organist of St. Matthew's) Is prepared to give Lessons on the Piano-forte, Organ, Harmonium, and in singing. Terms Moderate. Special arrangements for Schools and Classes. Apply at 415 St. John Street. (withover) August 12, 1879.

Just Received per Latest Steamers.

The First Houses in London and Paris, —A FULL ASSORTMENT OF— English and French Perfumery Soaps and Toilet Articles. As well as a full supply of medicines from the celebrated house of GRIMAULT & CIE., Paris, including Churchell's Syrup of the Hypophosphites, Lea's Solution of Iron, Tamar Indienne, Cigarettes Indienne (the only specific for asthma), Meynet's Dragee of Cod Liver Oil, Fil Rebellion on Iron and Quinine. A full line of seaside requisites. JOHN MUSSON & CO., DISPENSING CHEMISTS, Opposite Post Office.



Asthmatic Bronchitis of nine years standing cured by the Syrup. ST. JOHN, N.B., August 11th, 1869. MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS. DEAR SIR—I consider it my duty to inform you of the great benefit I have received from the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have been for the last nine years a great sufferer from Bronchitis and Asthma, at times so ill that for weeks I could neither lie down or take any nourishment of consequence and during the time suffering intensely. I have had, at different times, the advice of twenty-two physicians. The least exposure to either damp or draught was sure to result in a severe attack of the disease. Finding no relief from all the medicines I had taken, I concluded to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and had great reason to thank God for the result. I have, in all, taken twelve bottles, and now I feel as strong and well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have not had one moment's sickness, and neither does dampness or draught have the least effect upon me. Were I to write on the subject for hours, I could not say enough in praise of your invaluable Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, or give an adequate idea of my sufferings. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, because I hope its publicity may be the means of benefiting other sufferers as much as it has me. I remain yours respectfully, MRS. HIPWELL, Exmouth Street. Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N.B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light. Price \$1.50 per Bottle. Sold by all druggists. July 23 1879.

SIX O'CLOCK EDITION.

The Quebec Mercury.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1879.

From Montreal this Evening.

Montreal, Oct. 22. A barrel containing the corpse of an aged woman arrived here yesterday by the Quebec steamer. A medical student named Louis Belouinet claimed the barrel and was arrested. An inquest will be held. Two hundred and fifty persons from Vermont passed through by train last night for the Western States. A further lot numbering 300 from Maine and Quebec, left this morning for the same destination.

From Ottawa this Evening.

Ottawa Oct. 22. Recently a man named Macdonald entered Mr. J. Hammond's hotel at the Peché, Ottawa County, and asked for a drink. He got it and then refused to pay for it. Mr. Hammond insisted on collecting 6 cents, when Macdonald threatened to annihilate him if he did not leave him alone. Mr. Hammond said he could not allow "dead beats" to impose on him in that way, and a row ensued during which Macdonald drew a pocket knife and stabbed him once in the neck and twice in the stomach. Macdonald was arrested. The Supreme Court judgments will be rendered on the 28th. It is not generally known that attached to the train wrecked on the Michigan Central Railway recently were two cars of people from the Ottawa district for Manitoba. Fortunately they were at the end of the train and none of them injured, and a letter has been received from Emerson stating that the party arrived there safely. McKay and Robertson's timber limit on the Madawaska was sold by auction today for \$10,000, to Mr. Barnett, of Renfrew. J. D. Gould, of Boston, has purchased A. Nagle's Temiscamague limit for \$18,000. Mrs. Brooks, of Lowe Township, sat up all night lately waiting for her husband who was out driving. Towards the morning she grew tired and concluding to retire to bed, blew the lamp out, when an explosion followed immediately. The burning oil flew about her clothes, setting them on fire and burning her face and body so severely that the unfortunate woman died after several days of intense suffering.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING TO DAY.

A merry peal from the eight bells in the lofty spire of the English Cathedral, ringing out shortly before noon, attracted large crowds into the sacred edifice and adjacent grounds, to witness a very brilliant marriage between Miss Hylda Meredith, daughter of Chief Justice Meredith and Mr. George Thomson, son of Andrew Thomson, Esquire, President of the Union Bank. A very large congregation assembled within the sacred edifice to witness the solemn rite. Everything was conducted quietly and unostentatiously, without the least confusion or irreverent behaviour on the part of the many strangers present in the building. The beautiful service of the Church of England was read by the Rector, of the Rev. G. V. Housman, M.A., assisted by Rev. Chas. Hamilton, M.A., Rector of St. Matthew's. Mr. Bishop presided at the organ and played with great taste and execution, both before and after the ceremony. The bride, who looked exceedingly bright and pretty, was most becomingly dressed in white satin trimmed with very handsome lace; and the traditional bridal veil and orange flowers. The bridesmaids were, Misses Louisa Meredith (sister of the bride), Frances Hamilton and May Thomson, handsomely attired in pale blue satin with white lace and caps of the same material and made a very charming appearance. The groomsmen were Mr. E. Meredith, Mr. W. Holmes, and Mr. Stuart. Mrs. Monck Middleton, of Montreal, wore a ruby colored satin with bonnet to match; Mrs. Greenshields, white corded silk trimmed with ruby velvet; Mrs. John Thompson was attired in olive green silk; Mrs. Charles Hamilton also wore a dress of similar color. Miss Rae and Miss Boswell were tastefully dressed in white cashmere with caps to match. Though the least of the wedding party, yet decidedly not the last in attractiveness, were some little girls and a boy of the Middleton and Thompson family, whose costumes were perfectly beautiful. The bridegroom was remarked for his fine demeanor and the happy, exultant smile on his face as he led his bride from the altar, while the organ played forth in jubilant tones the ever popular "Wedding March."

BY CABLE THIS EVENING.

Two Thousand Lives Lost in Spain by the Floods.

Madrid, Oct. 22. The loss of life by the floods in the districts of Murcia, Alicante, Almeria, and Carthagena, exceed two thousand.

London, Oct. 22.

The Criticism Nursery Stakes today at Newmarket Houghton meeting was won by Lord Roseberry's filly "Cipolata." The head constable of Liverpool has issued a notice to the Mormon converts residing there that there is reason to believe the system of soliciting persons to join the faith and immigrate to America extensively prevails, and reminding such persons that by the American law, Polygamy is prohibited and those who practice it are liable to heavy fines and long imprisonment. A great Liberal demonstration will be held in Manchester at the end of the week. The following members of Parliament will be among the speakers:—Lord Hartington, John Bright, Anthony J. Mundella, Right Hon. Wm. P. Adam, and Peter Ryland. An accident to the hoisting apparatus in Alexandria colliery at St. Helens, County of Lancaster, resulted in the death of seven persons. Count Schouvaloff is reported seriously ill.

Berlin, Oct. 22.

Russian journals regard the conquest of Merv as improbable before 1880, owing to the dearth of camels and provisions. Paris, Oct. 22. The Gaulois publishes what purports to be an interview with Gladstone, in which he says in the event of the Liberal victory, Hartington and Granville would suffice for leaders; he himself would only resume office if forced to do so. Constantinople, Oct. 22. The Austrians have not yet suppressed the revolt in Nevsing. The insurgents are entrenched among the mountains. The Kurdish revolt has ceased to give signs of life. Vienna, Oct. 22. The state of affairs in Herzegovina are becoming serious. Christians refuse to pay rent to Turkish landlords and threaten to shoot them. It is believed the Christians are being supplied with money and arms from Montenegro.

THIS EVENING'S TELEGRAMS.

New York, Oct. 22. James Kelly, the turfman, says:—"I will match Courtney to row Hanlan a single-scull race, three or five miles, for \$10,000 and the championship." Hanlan's party claim that they will match him, and if they do not back down, there should be no difficulty in arranging a match. Hanlan is the champion and is bound to meet all comers. If Hanlan refuses to meet Courtney in a fair match, the public will then thoroughly understand the Mayville fizzle. Mr. Kelly is well known throughout the country. He owns a first class racing stable, and is acknowledged to be one of the heaviest betters on the turf. He made himself famous in the Presidential race between Hayes and Tilden by paying back \$100,000 in pools after they were declared off and not taking the pool sellers' percentage. Mr. Kelly's offer will be telegraphed to Hanlan's backers, and acceptance of the challenge will be eagerly looked for. Sag Harbor, L.I., Oct. 22. The Montauk steam cotton mills were burned this morning and 200 operatives thrown out of employment. Loss, \$200,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 22. About September 1st Green County Treasury was robbed of \$700. Yesterday W. E. Cockerell, of Eutam, was arrested and a large amount of the money recovered. Pittsburg, Oct. 22. An accident occurred at Pittsburg and Lake Erie R.R. last night near Bridgewater Station, in which a freight train was badly wrecked, 12 cars thrown from the track and G. C. Lemmon, brakeman, was instantly killed. Stella, Lillie and Mary Dunn, three little girls, attempted to set off a railway signal torpedo, by pounding with a boulder. The explosion fatally injured Stella, aged 3, a fragment destroyed Lillie's eyes, and Mary, aged 7, who handled the torpedo, escaped serious injury. Washington, Oct. 22. General Hammond, Indian Inspector just returned from an extended trip through Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico, says the outrages in Colorado are greatly exaggerated. A very small part of Indians are responsible for them. The Apaches making attacks in New Mexico are Mexico Indians. It will be difficult to punish them unless pursued into Mexico.

From Toronto this Evening.

Toronto, Oct. 22. The friends of a young man named Earnest, who joined the North-west Mounted Police last year, have received official notification that he has been shot dead by Indians near the Rocky Mountains. G. W. Rimer, the forger, was sentenced at the assizes this morning to terms of four years each on both indictments for forgery, on which he has been found guilty. The sentences are to run concurrently.

POLICE COURT.—Before Denis Murray, Esq., J.P.

—There were five cases called for selling liquor without license. One of the defendants was fined \$75 and costs and the others fixed for trial. John Johnson, the seaman charged with wounding, was discharged. Three other defendants this afternoon pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license, and were each fined \$75 and cost. CURRENT LITERATURE.—The North American Review for November opens with a series of replies, by Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Thos. Wentworth Higginson, Lucy Stone and Wendell Phillips, to Mr. Parkman's article on "The Woman Question," which appeared in the October number. They are united under the title, "The Other Side of the Woman Question," and give a very complete presentation of the arguments in favor of extending the right of suffrage to women. The second paper is an attack on Malthusianism, Darwinism and Pessimism, by Professor Francis Bowen, of Harvard College. The writer declares that Malthusianism has no advocates, that Darwinism stands completely refuted by the facts of nature, and that in the despair of Pessimism we witness the worst consequences of the Malthusian theory. This essay will be enjoyed by those who like discussion in which no quarter is given or taken. "A Page of Political Correspondence," which follows, is a collection of letters written by Mr. Stanton to ex-President Buchanan at the beginning of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and now for the first time given to the public. They gave in very plain terms the writer's opinion of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, and of the measures taken by the government to resist the secessionists. Part IV. of "The Diary of a Public Man" treats chiefly of the relinquishment of Fort Sumter, Mr. Seward's negotiations with Virginia, the progress of events at Richmond and Montgomery, and the plan of a peace convention. Another interview with Mr. Lincoln is described, in which the President made several of those characteristic remarks which caused him to be so much misunderstood by those about him when he first came into power, but are now quoted as proofs of his shrewdness and ability. Professor Arthur L. Perry contributes a clearly written essay on "Tariff Reactions," in which he insists that every form of protection must operate calamitously in time. The concluding article is a review of "Some Recent Works of Fiction," by Edward Eggleston. CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The amount of duties collected at the Custom House to-day was \$1505.37.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Quebec. ARRIVED. Oct. 22. Bark Lydia, Melmore, Dunkirk, W. B. deon, bal. Schr Emelie Adeline, Sire, Petty Harbour, Nfld, G. Paterson, Ash and oil. ENTERED FOR LOADING. Oct. 22. Koomar, Morris, Plymouth, J. Burstall & Co, Hall's booms. Mercator, Selliken, London, Mas er, Christie's wharf. Providence, Fournier, St Pierre-Miquelon, T Paradis' Levi. Cervantes, Lindle, London, G B Hall & Co, Lampton's cove. CLEARED. Oct. 22. Schr Georgiana, Fournier, St John, P.Q. Master.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Quebec, IN THE JUIE JUIE COURT. George Boissoneault, Plaintiff. vs. Joseph Archer, Jar, et al, Defendants. Notice is hereby given that in virtue of a writ of fieri facias de bonis, issued in this cause, the goods and chattels of Joseph Archer, Jr., one of the above named defendants, consisting of tables, floor carpet, chairs, sofa, &c. seized in this cause, will be sold on the 3rd day of October inst, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the residence of Joseph Archer, Jr., No. 56 St. Ursule street, city of Quebec. ISIDORE CAMBRAY, bailiff. October 22, 1879.

