ADVERTISING TERMS.
Daily Witness, 10c. per line first insertion, and all after insertions on inside pages.
5c. per line after insertions on outside pages.
Tri-Weekly and Weekly, 10c. first insertion; 5c. each subsequent insertion.

Montreal Witness,

TRI-WEEKLY EDITION, PUBLISHED TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
Daily Witness, Delivered in Montreal, $4.00
Mailed to Subscribers, $3.00.....
Tri-Weekly, $2.00; Weekly, $1.10.
New Dominion Monthly, $1.50.....
Canadian Messenger, 30c.....
Postage paid by publishers

VOL. XXX., NEW SERIES. MONTREAL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1875. No. 141.

MONTREAL TO SAN FRANCISCO.

DEAR EDITOR,—I take the liberty of sending you a few notes of an overland trip to San Francisco, according to promise, only remarking that the notes shall be short ones, and garnished only by one virtue, that of truth. We left Montreal on Wednesday, Sept. 15th, at about 10 30 p.m., being a little behind time. The night was dark and wet; nevertheless, we made very good time, so that when we arrived at Toronto we were not so much the losers on the time-table as we might reasonably have expected, it being not quite noon. The Union Station at Toronto is a very creditable building, and though comparisons, are odious, I could not help comparing it with the Bonaventure Station in Montreal, much to the discomfiture of the latter in my mind. We reached Sarnia, the last stopping-place in Canada, at about eight o'clock in the evening, or not twenty-two hours from Montreal, and were conveyed, cars and all aboard, across the river to Port Huron, by the railway steam ferry. Here our baggage was subjected to the severest examination by the United States Customs officers I ever saw inflicted upon unfortunate travellers. Everything, big and little, had to be unroped, unstrapped, and thrown open, and that within a very short space of time, very little politeness being shown, and no assistance rendered. After passing this fiery ordeal, we were hurried along by rail to Detroit, where we had to change cars and were kept waiting some time for the next train. Indeed, this was the only place where any serious discomfort was experienced in that bugbear to passengers—changing cars. There appeared to be no one to give any information as to when the train would arrive; and as the time was about eleven p.m., and there was a drizzling rain, and there were no lamps on the platform, and the train came in on the opposite side of the station to the one the waiting-room was on, it was not in very exhilarating spirits the passengers found themselves in whilst waiting, as all did outside for half an hour or more. This railroad was the Michigan Central, and it passes through a fine farming country, fully equal in appearance to the best parts of Ontario, though the barns are not so large as in some parts of Canada, as most of the grain is stocked out of doors. We reached Chicago about an hour behind time, or nine o'clock, and, as our tickets were *via* the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, were conveyed at once free of charge to the station, which is really a magnificent building. Speaking of connections, I will observe that all the railways appear to be anxious to make close connections, and the farther West we proceeded up to the Pacific Railway, the better time we made, and the better the state of the tracks seemed to be. The C., R. I. & P. Railway appeared to be the best road in all respects. Altogether we had to change cars six times, viz., at Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha and Ogden. As regards baggage, ours was checked through first to Port Huron, thence to Chicago, thence to Omaha, the checking in this case being done on the train before reaching Chicago, and lastly it was checked at Omaha for San Francisco. Baggage-smashing is practiced in the most scientific and thorough manner, and as there seems to be an immense amount of travel, the constant practice has brought the science to a great state of perfection. The appearance of the State of Illinois fully equalled my expectations. It is astonishing that a country so new and so vast has progressed so rapidly, and one requires to take into consideration the extraordinary agricultural advantages, the wonderful amount of enterprise and capital that have been adventured here, and the success attending them, being so great as to attract a constant tide of emigration, to realize that the country we are passing through has not been settled as long as the oldest provinces in the Dominion. The cornfields in some places appear boundless, and but little corn was pulled yet; so that apparently we in Quebec Province are not much behind this favored State. The staple crops raised seemed to be corn and grain, what hay is cut being wild hay, growing in wet places that could not be cultivated. One cannot help noticing the scarcity of running water; many are the gally-painted wind-mills employed in pumping water from wells. The immense extent of cornfields and large pastures are surprising to a stranger. Some of the country is very level and bare of trees, but a large portion is uneven enough to relieve it from such classification. After passing Genesee the country appears to be more broken and better wooded. In the west of Iowa the land is much more rolling. Altogether the scenery along the C., R. I. & P. railroad is much more varied and interesting than I expected to see. Besides the rural scenery there are many flourishing villages, and specially the beautiful surroundings at Rock Island, with the fine railway bridge spanning the noble Mississippi. On reaching the Missouri at Council Bluffs, one has to leave the cars for those of the Bridge Company, which is a considerable nuisance, as no sooner do you reach Omaha, on the opposite side of the river, than "change cars" is again the order of the day. Our train was a very heavy one and it was only with great difficulty and at a great loss of time we were drawn across. The river is very wide, a mile and a half, I should judge, very shallow, sluggish and muddy, and the bridge is very high. However, we got safely over at last and then came re checking of baggage. Everything was weighed, one hundred pounds being allowed to each ticket, and all over that amount being charged at the rate of fifteen dollars a hundred. I forgot to observe that Iowa did not appear to me to be equal to Illinois. Corn and grain are the staple crops, and no cultivated grass is grown. Farmers were cutting the second crop of hay. We left Omaha by the Union Pacific Railway at about noon on the third day after leaving Montreal, and here I must observe that, as all competition ends at Omaha, it is not surprising to find some inconveniences begin. We were fearfully crowded, more so on this railway than on any of the others. One lady with her family had to sit in the smoking compartment a great part of the way. One gentleman went to the superintendent at Omaha at once to make complaint, but was informed that it could not be helped, as there were no spare cars. Just fancy some eighty people being cooped up in car, and that a narrow one, for days and nights. If a person with a family has plenty of time and there is no fear of seasickness, I should say go by the steamships from New York rather than by rail. After leaving Omaha, which is a town of some twenty thousand inhabitants, we passed over a perfectly level country, covered with tall prairie grass, our course following the Platte river, which is unnavigable. Occasionally cornfields were passed, but at considerable intervals. We stopped for supper at Grand Island, where twenty minutes or so were granted for refreshment; price for meals here, and generally till we reached Nevada, being seventy-five cents. At this and most every stopping place refreshments could be procured as at a restaurant, a cup of tea or coffee being ten cents, a plut of milk ten or fifteen cents, and other things in proportion. During the ensuing night occurred the only unusual variation that happened us during the entire trip. It appeared that a vigilance committee had been formed for the purpose of ridding the country of a gang of murdering desperadoes, and the majority of this committee had just succeeded in securing two of the gang, and were taking them to Plum Creek. It was, of course, rather startling to have seventeen or eighteen men armed to the teeth, board the train in a body, conveying two murderers closely secured, especially when these vigilance men had made up their minds as soon as they left the train at Plum Creek, to despatch the two devils, as they were termed, by means of rope with a noose at one end, without any further ceremony. As our train was cram full already, the new accession was rather unpleasant as long as it lasted, and created no little commotion. The next day was Sunday and was a lovely day. Sidney was our breakfasting place. The prairie was eaten close down, and the soil appeared to have degenerated from a rich black to a poor gravelly one. We were now approaching Wyoming Territory, and the face of the country was more broken; boulder rocks appeared in groups here and there, and the scenery begins to vary considerably before reaching Cheyenne, our dining place. We passed the first of an immense number of snow sheds a little before reaching this place, where is the junction with the railroad to Denver in Colorado. I have mentioned the poverty of this country, but still I should observe that along the whole course of the railroad there were settlers scattered here and there, so that instead of the buffalo herds appear domestic cattle, and that in large numbers. There seems to be no reason why all this section of the Union should not ultimately be settled up, though the population must always be sparse on account of the scarcity of water for cattle. After passing Cheyenne, which is quite a town, with a gigantic brick hotel, we had to climb very steep grades, and the scenery becomes really worth looking at. Craggy rocks, ruddy in color, are piled up one on top of another in most weird, fantastic styles, and yet one still sees cattle grazing on the pasture between. After passing Sherman, we began descending and passed over Deal Valley or Canyon on one of the most remarkable pieces of trestle work on the whole road. The weather here was showery and cool. We stopped for supper at Laramie and breakfasted next morning at Green River I may observe here, though probably it is well-known to most of your readers, that coal is obtained in any quantity amongst these Rocky Mountains, which is, of course, taken advantage of by the railway. The scenery is not so pleasant here, having become merged into the Alkali County or desert. The weather was cold, and we had very heavy rain, and snow was abundant on the mountain tops around. The soil is the poorest yet seen, with little growing except wild sage; yet even here wherever a stream of running water is to be found, adventurous settlers' houses and cattle are to be seen. What do the cattle eat? perhaps some ask. The bunch grass, which flourishes even here in spots. The hills here are of clay and the water is of a whitish green color. I may here observe that on the Union Pacific we were very well supplied with good iced water, the water tanks being very capacious, a fresh supply being granted at most every meal time. The works, round houses, machine and car shops of this and the Central Pacific Railroad in every instance are splendid erections, mostly of capital building stone, and the track, rolling stock and equipments generally appear to be of the very best. Our train was a heavy one—ten or eleven cars all the way, with two engines to draw us, but every change of the locomotives was promptly made, and no hitch of any kind occurred. After dining at Evanston we passed over the prettiest section of the road yet, the train making a great descent, running by its own momentum, often with the brakes on, and passing through a pass in the mountains the scenery of which almost repaid us for our crowded condition. It would require a volume to describe this glorious passage with the rock in many places towering hundreds of feet above the cars, apparently hanging right over us; the train following the course of a little river, and winding and writhing almost like a snake in its death struggles. One moment you appear to be rushing headlong against the foot of an immense precipice, when you are whirled round like a spinning top, thunder through a covered bridge and find yourself on the opposite side of the purling stream; another minute, and you are dashing through a tunnel in the solid rock, and so pursue your way till reaching a pleasant valley, in which Ogden is situated, being now in much-noted Utah territory. Here we saw pleasant wheat fields, with the wheat in some cases still standing in sheaves; peach and apple trees loaded to the ground. We reached Ogden just at sunset, took tea, and changed cars for San Francisco, *via* Central Pacific Railway. We had plenty of accommodation here, though we missed our plentiful supply of ice water. We made excellent time the first part of the night, which was very cold, with sharp frost in the morning. The scenery next morning was very fine, but there were the fewest signs of civilization yet discovered. The telegraph poles, after passing Ogden, are no longer of cedar, but of some kind of sawn lumber, probably California redwood. We breakfasted at Elko, which is quite a town, probably containing a population of fifteen hundred. The rest of the day was the most disagreeable we had spent on account of the alkali dust, which penetrated everywhere, and we were much relieved on getting out of it at nightfall. To add to our trials, we found the price of provisions at our stopping places this day was fabulously high. Nothing at all could be procured for less than twenty-five cents,—not even a cup of tea. At midnight we reached Reno, where a junction is made with a railroad to Virginia City. After leaving this place, we began the ascent of the Nevada Mountains. The scenery is not so fine as some we had already passed till we reached Truckee; but unfortunately for sightseers, the *summum bonum* is concealed by a gigantic snowshed forty miles in length. Perhaps for persons of timorous feelings, this is a merciful consideration. Ten miles of this wearisome shed is on the east side of the summit, and thirty on the west. After all, there is enough of grandly sublime precipitous scenery after passing the sheds to satisfy any one. The train appears to run round and round the top-sides of the mountains, with yawning defiles at one's feet, hundreds of feet deep. I should judge that certainly nowhere in America could there be a finer display of railway engineering skill. We reached Colfax in California for breakfast, about half-past seven in the morning, and were soon gratified with the sight of regularly cultivated farms; but, oh, how dry and brown everything appeared, this being the latter part of the dry season. Nevertheless, one could not help seeing we had entered a thickly populated and flourishing country. Numerous towns and villages were stopped at, especially Sacramento, the capital of the State, and a very pretty place, though very hot in summer time. The population of this place is over twenty thousand. We stopped here for refreshments, and though outside of the station provisions are very cheap, yet inside a quarter dollar was charged for even a cup of tea. We stopped at Lathrop for dinner, and again at Niles for refreshments. We made very good time this day, and if it had not been for the dust and heat it would have been very pleasant. We reached Oaklands at dusk, and were hurried on board the steamboat which plies between here and the Golden City, where we arrived about seven o'clock on the seventh day after leaving Montreal. The bay here is about seven miles across, but as the steamers are fast, powerful boats, it does not take long to cross over; and now, Mr. Editor, I will close this rambling letter, only saying in conclusion that if travellers are in a hurry they should come *via* Overland Railway, but if they have plenty of time and no aversion in special to the sea, it is pleasanter to travel *via* Pacific Mail SS. Line from New York to San Francisco, *via* Aspinwall and Panama, at least, in my opinion, and I have experienced both.

W. R. G.

THE GUIBORD BURIAL.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The correspondence below begins on the 29th October last, the day following an interview, at the City Hall, between Mr. Doutre, representing the Institut Canadien, the Mayor, the Commanding Officer of the Militia, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Deputy-Adjutant-General of Militia, and the Chief of Police, Capt. Penton. The dates, although out of date, are preserved as genuine.

(1) MONTREAL, 29th Oct., 1875.

To W. H. Hingston, Esq., Mayor of Montreal and Justice of the Peace in and for the District of Montreal.

SIR,—After having taken the best advice at our disposal, we request you officially to take notice that the relations and friends of the late Joseph Guibord are ready to proceed to the burial of his remains in the Catholic Cemetery as soon as they will know, through us or otherwise, that life and property will be duly protected on such an occasion. The affidavit hereunto annexed discloses ample grounds for apprehending disturbance and riot, and that in all probability the civil power would be inadequate to preserve the peace, and the case has arisen for a call of the active Militia in aid of the civil power. We would have been wanting in respect to the Chief Magistrate of the city, if we had applied elsewhere, without laying before you the necessity of protective measures.

Begging an early answer, we remain, sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) DOUTRE, DOUTRE & HUTCHISON.

The draft of these letters bears in margin: "Delivered the original of this letter with my affidavit before Mr. Brehaut to the Mayor, on the 29th October, 1875."

(Signed) ALFRED BOISSEAU.

The affidavit referred to is in the following terms:

Province of Quebec, } IN THE GUIBORD BURIAL CASE.
District of Montreal, }

Alfred Boisseau, of the city of Montreal, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that on the second day of September last, 1875, the remains of the late Joseph Guibord, who died on the 18th November, 1869, were conveyed to the Catholic Cemetery of Cote des Neiges, for their burial therein in accordance with the Decree of Her Majesty's Privy Council, of the 28th November last, 1874, and that a crowd or mob of evil-disposed persons to the number of several hundreds prevented the said remains from entering the said cemetery; that the riotous proceedings of the said mob having prevented the execution of the said decree the said remains are still unburied; that the friends and relatives of the said deceased Guibord being about to proceed to the burial of the said remains, there is every reason to believe that a more violent disturbance of the peace and a riot must be anticipated to occur, and it will be beyond the powers of the civil authorities to suppress or prevent or deal with such disturbance and riot, and that the case has arisen when the active militia should be called in aid of the civil authorities and the deponent hath signed.

(Signed) A. BOISSEAU.

Sworn before me, at Montreal, on the twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

(Signed) W. H. BREHAUT, P.M.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall,
Montreal, Nov. 9th, 1875.

DEAR SIRS,—In reply to yours presented to me by your Mr. Joseph Doutre, who, I understand, has this day returned to the city, I beg to say that as the Protestant cemetery, where the remains of the late Joseph Guibord now are, the Catholic cemetery, whither it is intended to remove them, and the shortest and easiest public route from the one to the other, are all beyond the limits of the city, I presume that the funeral procession will proceed by that route.

It has indeed been intimated to me, informally, that there was some intention of causing it to pass through the city, but I am unable to believe that such an intention, if it really existed, will be persisted in.

The feeling which prevails among many persons with regard to this affair is matter of public notoriety, and, although to be lamented, cannot be ignored, and is sufficiently evidenced by the affidavit with which you yourselves have furnished me.

In view of this feeling, the choice of the city route for the passage of the funeral procession would be regarded as an unnecessary provocation to disturbance, and might result disastrously; and a grave responsibility would rest upon those who would deliberately select it. On the other hand I have the assurance of the Mayors of the rural municipalities, through which the remains should pass, that they anticipate no disturbance whatever from their own people; but they have requested the aid of the city police to guard against any which might be caused by persons from this city. I only await the assurance that the funeral procession will pass by the most direct route, as it did on a former occasion, without molestation of any kind, to comply with the wish of the mayors, and contribute a sufficient portion of our city force to assist them in their duties; and from the information received I have no doubt but that the precautions which might thus be taken would be successful. I expect, therefore, to receive such an assurance as would leave me at liberty to afford the local magistrates efficient aid.

I shall be glad to receive early intimation of the day selected for the funeral, as it is highly expedient that as little delay as possible should be incurred in carrying out the decree of Her Majesty's Privy Council, that the feelings which are agitating the public mind may be set at rest.

I have the honor to be,
Your obd't serv't,
WM. H. HINGSTON,
Mayor.

Messrs. Doutre, Doutre & Hutchison, Advocates, &c.

W. H. Hingston, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—We are this morning in receipt of your letter dated the 9th inst., in reply to our letter of the 29th October last, concerning the Guibord burial. The route which the funeral should take is, in our mind, of very slight consequence, as no demonstration of any kind has ever been thought of. We looked upon the route through Sherbrooke street as offering less fatigue to the escort which would protect the funeral. The protection of life and property is of greater account, and if it be considered by the authorities that the round route is open to less danger, it will be willingly adopted. We are awaiting to be informed what character and amount of protection can be depended upon to take the necessary steps for the burial. If this is done by correspondence, we are afraid much unnecessary delay will be incurred. We would in consequence suggest an immediate conference on the subject. We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

D., D. & H.,
Attorneys for l'Institut Canadien.

Montreal, Nov. 11, 1875.

November 11, 1875.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to yours just handed in, I avail myself of your messenger, Mr. Boisseau, to say I shall be glad to meet you at my office here at 3.45 or 5.15 this afternoon.

Yours obediently, &c.,
W. H. HINGSTON.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall,
Montreal, 10th Nov., 1875.

DEAR SIRS,—I am glad to find by your letter of yesterday that you agree with me in thinking that the first object to be considered in selecting the route to be followed by the funeral procession of the late Mr. Joseph Guibord is the avoidance of disturbance, and as you state that if the authorities think there would be less danger in the shorter route outside the city it things be willingly adopted; and as I have strongly expressed my opinion on that head, I shall consider that question disposed of in the sense in which I urged upon you in my letter of the 9th inst. I am therefore at liberty to act in conformity with the views expressed in that letter, and shall accede to the request of the local Magistracy to assist them as much as lies in my power to preserve the peace in their respective municipalities. If such aid as I can afford them, with a due regard to the welfare of the city, be not considered sufficient, you are doubtless well advised as to the modes provided by law for procuring assistance to the civil power.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient Servant,
WM. H. HINGSTON,
Mayor.

Messrs. Doutre, Doutre & Hutchison, Advocates, &c.

Canada, Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

To Charles J. Coursol, Esq., Judge of Sessions, acting as Chairman or Custos of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace:—

The petition of L'Institut Canadien, a body politic and corporate, doing business in the city and district of Montreal,

Respectfully represents,

That the petitioners are the universal legatees of the late Dame Henriette Brown, in her lifetime of the city of Montreal, widow of the late Joseph Guibord, in his lifetime of the said city, printer.

That the said Joseph Guibord died on the 18th November, 1869, leaving his said wife as the only person related to him to take charge of his funeral.

That on account of difficulties resulting from his alleged status as a Catholic the burial of the said Joseph Guibord in the Catholic Cemetery was refused and his said widow had recourse to the Courts of Justice to obtain his burial.

That while these proceedings were pending before the Court, the said Henriette Brown departed this life on the 24th day of March, 1873, after having made a will on the most day of October, 1870, devising to the petitioners all her movable and immovable goods, corporeal and incorporeal, rights, names, claims, rights of action, and other goods of whatever kind, appointing them her universal legatees.

That the petitioners accepted the said legacy under benefit of inventory.

That as such legatees they have continued proceedings then pending in the name of the said testatrix in regard to the burial of the said Joseph Guibord.

That on the 28th day of November, 1874, a decree was rendered by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council ordering the Curé and Marguilliers de l'Œuvre et Fabrique de Notre Dame de Montreal to prepare or permit to be prepared, a grave for the burial of the remains of the said late Joseph Guibord.

That on the second day of September last, after due notice to the said Fabrique, the remains of the said Joseph Guibord were conveyed to the cemetery for their burial in accordance with the said decree, but that an organized mob prevented the said remains from entering the said cemetery, and created a riot, during which the lives of the liege subjects of Her Majesty were in imminent danger.

That under the threats of violence and the terror consequent thereto, the funeral cortege had to withdraw, and that the said remains are still awaiting burial in the said cemetery.

That the petitioners being about to proceed to the said burial, they have every reason to believe that such burial would be the occasion of violence, riot and bloodshed, unless the most stringent measures are adopted for the preservation of order and of life and property.

That the parties who have participated in the said riot, through a miscarriage of justice, have remained unpunished, a bill of indictment submitted to the Grand Jury against thirteen of the rioters having been thrown out during the last term of the Court of Queen's Bench sitting in this District, notwithstanding the clearest evidence adduced against them.

That the participators and abettors in the said riot being for the most part uneducated, and all of them deluded and deceived about the nature of their breach of the peace, the throwing out of the said bill is calculated to encourage them in their violent and illegal course, and another and more violent disturbance and riot is anticipated to occur, and it will be beyond the powers of the civil authorities to suppress, or to prevent or deal with such disturbance and riot, and that it is imperiously necessary that the Active Militia or such corps thereof adequate for the circumstance, be called out in aid of the civil power.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that your Honor, as Chairman or Custos of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, do call out the Active Militia in aid of the civil authorities at the approaching burial of the said Joseph Guibord in the said cemetery of Cote des Neiges, so that the said Decree of Her Majesty's Privy Council be executed according to its tenor.

Montreal, 29th October, 1875.

(Signed.)
DOUTRE, DOUTRE & HUTCHISON,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

Alfred Boisseau, of the City of Montreal, gentleman, being sworn on the holy Evangelists, doth depose and say that the foregoing petition having been read to him, it contains the truth, and hath signed.

(Signed), A. BOISSEAU.

Sworn before me at Montreal on the twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

(Signed) WM. F. LIGHTHALL, J. P.

Province of Quebec, }
District of Montreal. }

The said Alfred Boisseau, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that since the foregoing petition and affidavit were made, the circumstances have continued in a condition to require the calling of the militia in aid of the civil power, that it is the general opinion, and especially that of the deponent, that the public peace would be seriously endangered if the funeral were not protected by a strong body of militia in aid to the whole available police force of the city and adjoining municipalities, and deponent hath signed

(Signed), A. BOISSEAU.

Sworn and acknowledged before me at Montreal, this 15th November, 1875. }
(Signed), CHAS. J. COURSOL, J.S.P. }

MONTREAL, 15th NOV., 1875.

DEAR SIR,—We have the honor of informing you that the funeral of the late Joseph Guibord will take place to-morrow morning, leaving the Mount Royal Cemetery at 9 o'clock.

The sense of security which the contemplated arrangements have created has induced the Institut Canadien to trust to public faith in regard to the remains of Guibord when interred, and they have in consequence given up the idea of using the stone sarcophagus prepared for enclosing the coffin.

Yours truly

(Signed,)
DOUTRE, DOUTRE & HUTCHISON.
Attorneys for I. C.

Chas. J. Coursol, Esq., Judge of Sessions, Montreal.

THE LATE HON. HENRY WILSON.

To day we present our readers with a portrait of the late Vice-President Wilson, a sketch of whose life we gave yesterday. Of this Natick Cobbler who by his own exertions raised himself to a position of such distinction in his native country, the New York *Witness* says: "He was through life one of the brav-"est of the brave in championing the cause "of the slave and the temperance cause, even "when so doing almost involved social and "political ostracism. Take him for all in all, "as a patriot and a politician, we cannot ex-"pect soon to look upon his like again. He "was one of the last of the noble band of "philanthropists who opposed slavery and pre-"pared the way for its abolition; and he was "one of the last members of the Govern-"ment which carried through the late war to "a successful termination and abolished "slavery. His dearest wish was to complete "the 'History of the Rise and Fall of the "Slave Power,' one of the most interesting "works ever published, so far as it has gone." It is a remarkable circumstance that Mr. Wilson is the first Vice-President who died in his office, and that his death should take place where he achieved his greatest triumphs. The Christian character of the man—his humble, trustful submission to the will of God—came out in a striking manner during his last illness. Perhaps his last public speech was an address to young men in Brooklyn Tabernacle, in which he dwelt upon the necessity of American citizens acquitting themselves in an eminent degree as thorough Christians in view of the unbounded facilities afforded by their republican institutions for the expansion of all that is good and noble in human nature.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

REV. D. J. MACDONNELL.

DEAR SIR,—As you have published a letter from a correspondent in St. John, N.B., containing some harsh animadversions on the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell in connection with a sermon of his recently published by you, you will kindly permit me, as a friend of Mr. Macdonnell, and an old reader of your paper, a few words in reply.

I do not know why your correspondent should have felt himself called upon to denounce in such unsparing terms a brother of whom he evidently knows so little, and whom he so little understands. Had he felt bound to testify against the sentiments of the sermon, he could easily have done so, as others as earnest but more charitable have done, without indulging in unwarrantable condemnation of the speaker. And let me remind him that the Word of God, which he comes forward to uphold, tells us that two out of three things which God requires of us are "to do justly and to love mercy." Had he wished to do either, would he have asserted, as he has done, that Mr. Macdonnell is not sympathise with the truths which are revealed in the Word of God" altogether ignoring the fact that all Mr. Macdonnell does is to state the teaching of that Word on both sides of the subject, and that he expressly declares that "if a certain view is the teaching of Scripture, he will accept it, little as he can understand it." And Mr. Macdonnell's willingness to be ruled by the words of Scripture, however they may run counter to the tendency of his own feeling, is traceable throughout the whole of a discourse in which he asserts nothing dogmatically, but simply tells his people to take home both sets of passages with them, and in their light to settle the question for themselves. If that is not appealing "to the law and to the testimony," I do not understand what is.

Furthermore, let me tell your correspondent what it may seem hard for him to believe, that not a few earnest and spiritually minded Christians, just as faithful in their allegiance to God's Word as he is, just as ready to say, "Let God be true though every man a liar," do yet most sincerely believe that the teachings of Scripture on this point may not yet be fully understood, that there may lie beyond much that is unquestionably dark and awful, some faint glimmer of hope that an ultimate restoration—how to be accomplished they know not—may be predicated in St. Paul's ecstatic vision of a time when "death," with all that the word implies in Scripture, shall indeed "be swallowed up in victory." I could readily mention half a dozen names,—honored by Christians of all denominations—of those who have spent their whole lives in devoted service to their Master, and untiring efforts to save souls, who could as easily have parted with life itself as with a hope founded on the infinite love, infinite power and infinite wisdom of Him whose compassions fail not—an hope which seemed to save them from being utterly overwhelmed when they looked around on their fellow-men, and tried to realize the meaning of the word "eternity." They who think and feel thus are just as sincere and honest as your correspondent doubtless is, and to try to browbeat them with opprobrious epithets, instead of seeking patiently to convince them, if they are in error, is as far from the spirit of our Master as any theoretical error could possibly be. For it is obvious that they who themselves look to Christ as revealed in Scripture as their only salvation from sin, could have no temptation to hold this view, except from a spirit of love and compassion for their fellow men, which, far from retarding, only intensifies their desire to save them from what they fully acknowledge to be the awfulness of the misery that must follow the obstinate rejection of man's only hope of salvation. No clergyman could warn his people more impressively or solemnly than Mr. Macdonnell habitually does of the terrible evil and misery of sin, and the awfulness of the wrath to come. And if, for once, and for the first time, he spoke too unguardedly in frankly confiding to his people the difficulties which he honestly felt on the point, he, at least, could do so from no other motive than from an excess of that love and charity which does not appear to trouble some of his critics. I humbly submit that the harsh personal opprobrium which has been in some quarters so indiscriminately thrown at my friend on account of a sermon spoken under the pressure of strong feeling, and never intended to go beyond those who, in his regular teaching, have sufficient safeguards against any evil results, is a species of persecution unworthy of Christians, though, alas! too often a chief weapon of theological combatants, and far more likely to give popularity to the suggestions of the sermon than any advocacy on the part of the opponent, who, I would far rather share the obloquy which my friend has encountered than the conscience of those who, forgetting the charity which "believeth all things," would make a man "an offender for a word," and allow to ten years of faithful and devoted labor for his Master and for souls, not a feather's weight, in comparison with a single sermon. And I do not envy the heart of the man who could read that sermon without feeling the fearful import of the single it indicated, and giving the preacher the tribute of a sorrowful sympathy; or who could read those words of Tennyson's without sympathising with a feeling which cannot be unpleasing to Him who loves His erring creatures far more tenderly than we do, who has made love to man a test of love to God, and who has told us that "He willeth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn from his wicked-ness and live."

I myself regret, as much as your correspondent does, the publication of that sermon, which should have been confined to those chiefly concerned, and should have never formed a subject for notice by the press in any respect, or been placed before so many readers who are so sure to misconceive it. But for this Mr. Macdonnell is not to blame, as he was not in any respect responsible for its publication. I cannot close without bearing my testimony to the Christian and ministerial character of one who is and has long been an esteemed and honored friend, a testimony not indeed needed by many of your readers. No one who knows Mr. Macdonnell will dispute the fact that there is not in the Canadian Church a more faithful, zealous, able and devoted minister than he who seems at present to be a mark for the bullets of those who are much more ready to condemn than to practice the grace of charity. Every intelligent Presbyterian in Ontario is aware that he is one of the first ministers in the Presbyterian Church, whether your correspondent "deprecates" it or not, though what this has to do with the matter I cannot see). I have known Mr. Macdonnell intimately from boyhood, and can bear the fullest testimony to the sincerity of his Christian character, and to the full proof he has made of his ministry, as a most faithful preacher, arousing the conscience, unfolding the fullness of salvation in Christ Jesus, arresting the indifferent, and having been made the honored instrument of leading sinners from death unto life. And his conscientiousness is so intense, that the keenest portion of his present suffering (which he is quite unnecessarily for his brethren to aggravate) must be his own doubts as to the wisdom of his course, and his fear of the harm which may possibly result from the wide diffusion of unguarded words, never intended for the public at large. But it is doubtless the Master's purpose to purify him for greater usefulness by means of the painful dispensation through which he is passing; and He who knows so well his "work and labor of love," and the single-hearted devotion with which he strives to serve and to do his Master's will, will not permit him to be really injured by those who forget that, even if he have spoken unadvisedly with his lips, still "much is forgiven to him who loveth much."

Yours, &c. ONTARIO.

THAT LYING TELEGRAPH.

SIR,—An old lady once said to her grandson, that he should not say "By anything," as that was swearing. "But, grand'ma" said he, "the papers often say 'By telegraph,'" "Oh," said she, "that is not swearing, it's only lying."

In the DAILY WITNESS of the 15th inst., is the following piece of intelligence. "Snow seems abundant in the lower parishes. Rimouski reports five feet; Little Metis eight feet; and Metapedia three feet." What is here said regarding Little Metis, is I know a gross falsehood. Instead of having eight *feet* of snow here, we have not as many *inches*. The drifts are not worth speaking of. Yesterday (16th) several carriages were in use. The sleighs rattled on the ground, owing to the thinness of the snow. If there had been five feet of snow in Rimouski, I think that I would have heard of it. Should such, however, be the case, the Premier may be glad that he left Rimouski when he did, as, thereby, the citizens were prevented from killing him with kindness. Five feet of snow would have made him their prisoner. What is said about Metapedia is very probably as false as the other reports.

The foregoing items appear to have been manufactured for the purpose of making a sensation, like those about the City Councillors of Montreal, on a certain occasion, hurling beer bottles and ink bottles at one another, and a meeting of a Presbyterian congregation in Hamilton which became so disorderly that the police had to go in and restore peace. The latter was the foundation of a disgraceful cartoon which appeared some time ago in the *Canadian Illustrated News*.

The conduct of sensation-item manufacturers is most contemptible. Yours truly, T. F.

Metis, Que., Nov. 17, 1875.

OUR INDIANS.

SIR,—You deserve the thanks of the whole community for your article of 22nd inst. on the treatment of the Indians, Protestant or Catholic, of the Lake of Two Mountains, by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal. "Gentleman of the Seminary" indeed, not only is this conduct unchristian, uncharitable and exacting, but, as you say, contrary to the stipulations in the original grant under the regime of the "Grand Monarque," Louis XIV. of blessed memory.

But, then, have we not an Indian Department in the Federal Government? and if not exactly under their control, is there no influence with the Government of this great Dominion that can be brought to bear against this persecution. It is much to be feared these gentlemen (the Government) are too much concerned in the cause of faction to pay much attention to matters of this kind.

Missionaries are required to go through the country the length and breadth of the land, to instruct the constituencies in their duties against the pretensions and practices of the Ultramontanse in this part of the British Empire; the threadbare cries of Grit and Conservative should be stamped out for a more healthy and vigorous state of things. The Toronto *Globe* has done and is doing immense evil to keep up the spirit of faction in this devoted country.

WAKE UP.

Ottawa, Nov. 24, 1875.

REMARKS.

We know that the Government has been very active in the interests of the Oka Indians, and has given them new lands. How far their circumstances are bettered, or their legal rights ignored, it is impossible to say. Their land titles at Oka, it would appear, could only be maintained, if at all, at the expense of endless and wearing litigation. Whether the persecutions so often occurring are proper subjects for direct Government interference we do not know.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

FIRST SESSION—THIRD PARLIAMENT

(From Morning Papers.)

QUEBEC, Nov. 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. GOUDIE presented the following petitions:—Of Marine Insurance Companies against the imposition of a tax of two per cent. on premiums by the Corporation of the City of Montreal; of Thomas Simpson, A. R. Bethune and others; also to incorporate the Patriotic Insurance Company of Canada; of the McGill Faculty of Medicine, and the University Lying-in-Hospital, asking for their annual grants.

THE LAND SWAP.

Hon. Mr. LAFRAMBOISE asked whether the Government has taken the opinion of its counsel, Messrs. Ritchie & Roy, as to the desirability of appealing from the judgment lately rendered by Mr. Justice Johnson in re Church, Attorney-General, ex. J. Rollo Middlemiss, concerning the exchange of the Tanneries, and what is the opinion of these gentlemen on the matter.

Hon. Mr. CHURCH said that soon after the judgment was had communicated with Messrs. Ritchie & Roy, and had received a reply that an appeal should be taken.

Mr. JOLY moved for an address to the Lieut.-Governor praying him to be pleased to cause to be laid before this House a copy of the declaration as prescribed by the attorneys employed by the Government in the case of the Attorney-General *vs.* Middlemiss before it was changed at the request of the Government. 2rd. A copy of such declaration as changed and modified as above, showing the changes made by the Government, or, at its request. 3rd. A copy of such declaration as annexed to the writ of summons afterwards issued in the said cause. 4th. A copy of the judgment rendered in the said cause. Mr. Joly said during the debate which had taken place upon the Address, the Attorney-General had stated voluntarily that there had been changes in the declaration; he had no desire that the Attorney-General should betray the secrets of his office but as he had volunteered to say that changes had been made, the object of his motion was to ascertain what those changes were. Indeed, the House had a right to know the particulars of those changes, and he could see no difficulty in the way of the Government making the explanations. The Attorney-General had said the changes were immaterial. Under these circumstances the Government could not refuse to give to a House which had so many legal gentlemen in it the information which he sought to obtain by his motion. He trusted the Attorney-General would not think that he (Mr. Joly) would expect him to do anything *infra dig.* Before sitting down he ought to explain that he had taken no accord under taken to make of the present motion.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS said he must admire the discretion in which the member for Lotbiniere had made his motion. The sympathetic tone in which he had spoken was intended to convey the impression that his motion meant nothing. He had alluded to the fact that the Attorney-General in a preceding debate had stated that he himself had made the declaration and had made no improvement. It was especially necessary to be remembered that the hon. member for Lotbiniere had commenced and opened the subject by attacking the Government, saying the declaration had not been sufficient, and that the case had been a pitiful farce. Honorable gentlemen would thus see the gravity of the position and would understand the disguise, the insult and contumely which it had been sought to fling upon the Attorney General, who, after the attack of the leader of the Opposition, had read a letter from the counsel who had conducted the case that nothing had been retrenched. He (Mr. Angers) must admit that when the declaration was submitted he thought certain other things should have been added which he thought essential; and these were the very things which had been left out. A declaration should not be made a filed, no matter by whom prepared. It had been established by the statement of the Attorney-General that nothing had been retrenched, and in his (Mr. Angers) opinion, nothing had been omitted that could benefit the case. Moreover, at the interview which took place between the counsel and the Attorney-General, the latter said, "Do your duty, care for no one; I am a man of honor." Did the House in any way doubt the word of the Attorney-General. The testimony of the House had been in favor of the Attorney-General, and it would be shown by the vote to be taken upon this question. He did not think that any one would be so mad as to vote for the motion of the member for Lotbiniere. According to authority, the authority of Tod

Mr. Joly said opposite members congratulated the Government on their judgments, which had been rendered in their favor. What were the judgments? The first was that of the Committee, which had refused to give a judgment as to the guilt or innocence of the Government, but had recommended that the case be taken to the Courts. The Committee, however, had said that Messrs. Ouimet and Archambault had greatly contributed to the success of the conspiracy. The second verdict was the elections, but the judgment would not be given until the twenty contested elections were decided. As to the judgment by the Court, he held that case had not been properly prosecuted, all the parts not yet having been *mise en cause*. He denied that there had been a persecution of the late Government. The member for Two Mountains had spoken of the bad results of Mr. Joly's visits to certain counties, which had been lost to the Liberal party. He (Mr. Joly) had been in Quebec East and Centre, in Levis and Temiscouata also.

Mr. Taillon said when the body of Guibord was examined after an interval of six years it was found to be much altered; the affair of the Tanneries, after two years, was also changed so much that to-day nobody would know it again. (Laughter.) He did not think that men should be slandered to make good the assertions made by Mr. Holton. He maintained that even if the motion passed it would be impossible to comply with its details.

Mr. Joly's motion was then put and lost; ayes, 10; nays, 47.

Yeas—Daigle, Joly, Laberge, Molleur, Paquet, Rinfret, Laframboise, De Muilleux, Marchand, Wurtele—10.

Nays.—Angers (Sol. Gen.), Baker, Beaubien, Bourbeau, Bisson, Cameron, Chapleau, Charlebois, Chauveau, Church (Attorney-General) DeBoucherville, Deschenes, Duhamel, Dulac, Fradette, Garneau, Gauthier, Gendron, Houde, Irvine, Lacerte, Lalonde, Landry, Larue, Lavallee, Lecavallier, Loranger, Lynch, Malhiot, Martin, Mathieu, McGauvran, Meikle, Ogilvie, Ouimet, Pelletier, Picard, Robert, Robertson, Roy, Shehyn, St. Cyr, Sylvestre, Taillon, Thornton, Verreault, Watts—47.

The House adjourned at 1:25.

Quebec, Nov. 26.

Hon. Mr. Garneau presented a petition asking for the incorporation of the Quebec and Cape Rouge Railway.

Mr. Ogilvie presented petitions from the Metropolitan of Montreal and ladies of the Church Home asking for an annual grant; also, a petition of Life Insurance agents of Montreal against the tax proposed in amendments to the Montreal City Charter; of all banks in Montreal, objecting to the tax proposed to be imposed by the same amendments.

Mr. McGauvran presented a petition for a bill to incorporate the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association of Montreal. Bills were also introduced to incorporate the village of Bagotsville, in Chicoutimi, into a separate municipality; to annex certain islands in the St. Lawrence to the County of Berthier; to amend the Act incorporating the City of Hull; to amend the Act incorporating the town of Joliette; to amend the Act of incorporation of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company.

RAILWAY PAPERS.

In reply to Mr. Joly,

Hon. Mr. Angers said all papers in connection with railways had been laid before the House; no other offers to build the road had been made than those presented. The member for Lotbinière had asked for the schedule of prices last night, but that had nothing to do with the contract, except in regard to the monthly payments, the whole contract prices having been fixed; he could not bring down the schedule because it would place contractors in an improper position with the sub-contractors, and render it impossible for the former to complete their work, inasmuch as sub-contractors might make extravagant demands for work done. Members could have access to them, but it was inadvisable to give the schedule to the press and the public.

Mr. Joly explained that all he wanted to get was the price per mile as compared with the old contract.

Hon. Mr. Church said the block sum was final, and the schedule prices were only a proportionate money-ing out.

Mr. Angers laid on the table the original contracts for the construction of the North Shore and Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railways entered into between the original shareholders and original contractors; also answers to the address and report of Beauport Asylum.

Hon. Mr. Malhiot laid on the table the report of the Crown Lands Department, which he said would be distributed in a few days.

EDUCATION.

Hon. Mr. Angers introduced a bill to amend the Act relating to public instruction. He explained that the change now proposed was to return to a system which had been abandoned, and to confide it to a superintendent whose sole duty would be to superintend public education. It would remove the Department away from politics. In this Province it was time education should receive a new impetus; it was freely stated, and he gave a number of figures to show that educationally Quebec was behind the United States and Ontario; but we were ahead of France, Prussia and England. In Ontario there was one pupil to every 3.51 of the population, or 28.41 per cent.; in the United States one to every 5, or 20 per cent.; Quebec, one to every 5.19, or 19.26 per cent.; in Prussia, one to every 6.6, or 16.43 per cent.; in France one to every 8.73, or 11.44 per cent.; in England, one to every 13, or 7.69 per cent. In this province the number of students in the universities was 323 Protestants and 287 Catholics; in classical colleges 3,647 Catholics and 823 Protestants; in Industrial colleges 2,584 Catholics and 26 Protestants; Academies, 7,614 boys, 15,249 girls; Model Schools, 18,003 boys and 16,874 girls; Elementary Schools, 80,709 boys and 80,986 girls; Normal Schools, 116 boys, and 159 girls; total, 114,513 boys, and 113,368 girls; and a grand total of 227,881 children in educational institutions of all kinds. By the proposed bill there would be two separate Educational Boards, Roman Catholic and Protestant; the Roman Catholic Board would consist of bishops and clergymen with an equal number of laymen; the Protestant Board would be equal in numbers and would be similarly found. The superintendent would preside over Catholic meetings and have a vote, but in the Protestant meetings would preside without a vote. The rights of both religious boards would be protected; as now the Councils would have full power over the respective boards. The question of schools was a burning one, yet the Government had had no difficulty on this point. He spoke of the small salaries at present accorded to teachers, many of whom did not receive more than $20 a year salary. He referred to the small cost generally at which education could be obtained, and paid tribute to the Roman Catholic Colleges and convents, at which the children of many Protestants received their education. This was a proof of the liberality of Protestants, and of the excellence of the education accorded by Roman Catholics, and was a pledge of friendship between the two classes for the future, for friendships acquired at school seldom were sundered.

Hon. Mr. Robertson said it would be recollected before Confederation that much fear was exhibited that the Protestants would be overshadowed in educational matters. Sir George Cartier pledged himself that the rights of Protestants would be protected. The bill as introduced in this matter was adopted almost unanimously, and now stands on the Statute Book. Nothing was more easy to get up, or more to be deprecated, than religious warfare. Protestants must acknowledge that Roman Catholic members of the House had exhibited a desire to do justice to Protestants. He trusted the bill would meet with the approbation of the House. On this occasion he could not let the opportunity pass without paying testimony to the generosity of Roman Catholics.

Mr. Lynch re-echoed the remarks of the member for Sherbrooke, and congratulated the Province on the freedom it had had from religious dissensions, and to continue which happy state of things was the object of the Solicitor-General. Protestants had endeavored to keep pace educationally with the Roman Catholics, and he could point with pride to McGill College as second to none on the Continent. He also mentioned Bishop's College, St. Francis and Sherbrooke Colleges, as well as different grades of schools which we had, and argued that on the whole we had reason to be proud of our position. He pointed out the necessity of so adjusting grants for elementary schools among districts, not according to the number of scholars, as otherwise small districts had to pay out of proportion to their means. He advised that in the new bill it be provided that the limits of educational districts be not capable of alteration without, as at present, the sanction of the districts themselves.

Hon. Mr. Church said the Government was prepared to meet members in the frankest manner, and take their suggestions. The desire was that the bill should go forth with the same charity and good-will as had always existed, and be at the same time as perfect as possible.

LICENSES.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, the House went into Committee on the resolutions regarding licenses to increase the sums accruing from them, and the particulars of which have been already reported by telegraph.

In regard to the license duty on auction sales, it is provided that such duty shall not be payable on such sales taking place in rural districts at church doors for the purpose of charity and benevolence, or by reason of poverty.

Mr. Robertson said the main object of this increase and readjustment of licenses was to raise revenue which was absolutely necessary to meet extra expenditures. Another way of meeting the case was to reduce expenditures where possible without deteriorating the service. Much agitation had taken place on the subject of prohibition, and many petitions had been sent to the Federal Legislature on the subject; but though a temperance man, he considered public sentiment was not yet propitious. If made, the law could not be but a dead letter; moreover this House could not prohibit the sale or manufacture of liquor, and so all it could do, no matter how strong the sentiment, was to make the provisions of law as stringent as possible. In regard to Montreal and Quebec, he thought there should be a separate bill regarding them instead of special provisions for their being mixed up in the general Act. If the provisions of the Provincial law were so strict as to diminish the sale of liquor, a saving would be found in expenditure under the head of Justice. As he read the resolutions the Treasurer showed the relative increases which would take place in revenue from these sources.

In answer to Mr. Joly,

Hon. Mr. Robertson said he had made a careful estimate and had ascertained that the additions to the revenue acquired from these sources would be as follows:—Hotels, about $51,661; wine and beer houses, about $1,100; shops, about $17,500; wholesale liquors, about $6,400; steamboats, about $2,775; auctioneers, about $1,500; circuses, $2,000; pedlars, $2,500; sundries, $1,000. He could not say what would be the receipts from the real estate sales, but placed them at about $10,000 to $15,000. The extra receipts in all he estimated at about $90,000 to 100,000. Money must be found to pay the interest and sinking fund on the public debt; if this could not be done it would be foolish to enter into other expenditure.

Mr. Marchand complimented the Treasurer on the temperance words which he had spoken. All members were anxious to suppress intemperance and to adopt the best means to do so; but that last did not lie with the legislation of this Province. He thought the proposed tax was extravagant; the House and public, would be thought, be of opinion that such excessive taxation tended to encourage sales without licenses, and to foster immorality without repressing offences against the law. There was another objection to this excessive taxation by the Government as being detrimental to the public interest, or preventing the municipal authorities benefiting by one great source of productive revenue. If this Government succeeded in forcing the excessiveness of taxation, municipalities would have some other way to provide for the amount which would be lost to them. He would not allude to the significance of this move; every hon. member would mark that; it was the means of inaugurating direct taxation which the Government was about to impose, to sustain its inconsiderate policy.

The resolutions then passed the various stages, and the bill founded upon them was introduced.

After remarks from Mr. Marchand the resolutions were adopted.

In answer to Mr. Paquet,

Hon. Mr. Garneau said the Government had under consideration the question of rebuilding the bridge over the river Chaudiere near its mouth, to connect the County of Levis and the Counties of Lotbiniere, Nicolet and Megantic.

Mr. Wurtele moved for all proclamations issued since 12th December, 1853, the erection respecting and subdivision of parishes.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Angers remarked that the proclamations prior to 1867 would be found at Ottawa.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

FIRST SESSION — THIRD PARLIAMENT.

(*From Morning Papers.*)

Toronto, Nov. 25.

After the Lieutenant-Governor had read his speech and departed, the House proceeded to business, the Speaker taking the chair at 4.15 p.m.

ELECTIONS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the clerk had received from the judges elected for the trial of election petitions, certificates and reports relating to the elections for the counties of Monck, Welland, Russell; the town of Cornwall, the counties of Dundas, Halton, the North Riding of Wellington; counties of Peel, Oxford, Essex, Peterboro', Wentworth, Victoria, Ontario, Grey, Peterboro, Northumberland. He also informed the House that the clerk had received from the judges certificates and reports relating to the elections for East Toronto, the East Riding of Simcoe, the West Riding of Simcoe, West Toronto, the West Riding of Hastings, the South Riding of Grey, the City of London, and the County of Cardwell. He also informed the House that since the general elections vacancies had occurred in the representation of South Simcoe, East Kent, and South Victoria, and that warrants had been issued to the clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out new writs for the election of members for the said Electoral Districts.

BILL INTRODUCED.

On the motion of Mr. Mowat, seconded by Mr. Pardee, a bill was introduced and read the first time, to provide for the administration of oaths of office to persons appointed as Justices of the Peace.

THE SPEECH.

Mr. Mowat moved that the speech of His Honor be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Cameron observed that it was usual to supply hon. members with printed copies of the speech of His Honor before asking the House to consider it, so that they might be able to judge whether they would be prepared to consider it to-morrow as proposed. He thought that this formality should have been observed, although it did not appear to him that there was very much in the speech that would require very close attention.

Mr. Mowat explained that there had been some delay in the printing of the speech, but reminded the House that its reading had been dispensed with at their desire.—The motion was carried.

Mr. Cameron asked whether the Public Accounts would be soon brought down.

Mr. Crooks said the Public Accounts for 1874 were printed, and would be in the hands of members on Monday. The statement for the five months ending the 30th September would be brought down at the same time.

Mr. Cameron thought that the Accounts should be ready up to a later date than the 30th September.

Mr. Crooks said the Government merely followed the example of the preceding Administration in this respect. He, however, hoped that before long the House would have a statement for the entire year. (Hear, hear.)

Toronto, Nov. 26.

Dr. Widdifield moved the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, in a speech which was very generally commended. He referred to the various clauses in the Address, approving especially of the proposed change in educational matters though paying a high tribute to Dr. Ryerson's management of them.

Mr. Ferris, in seconding, made a sensible and practical speech, in the course of which he said that the Government might go too far in aiding certain railways, thus locking up the funds of the Province without prospect of realization. He recommended liberal accommodation for lunatics and other unfortunates.

Mr. M. C. Cameron complained that the details of the Government policy were not supplied in the Speech, and thought the House should not, without such, be asked to commit itself.

Mr. Mowat replied, stating that it was not customary in the Address to give minute details of measures; they would be given at the proper time.

Mr. MacDougall made a brief speech, referring to the clauses of the speech, and stating that the Government had not much reason for congratulation in using the money of the sister Province realized from the sales of School lands; if they continued to use this money the settlement of the disputes between the Provinces would be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Mowat pointed out that Quebec had refused to accept the award by the arbitrators, so that the matter could not meanwhile be settled; he hoped that the difficulty would soon be removed.

Mr. Cameron condemned the policy of the Government in employing men to revise and to consolidate the Statutes, when the members of the Cabinet were not among the various constituencies. To secure efficiency in the preparation of vital statistics the work should be done by the Dominion Government. He objected to the Government styling the Lieut.-Governor His Honor, instead of His Excellency, when in a Democratic country like the United States the State Governors were styled His Excellency.

Mr. Mowat stated immigration expenses were decreasing, and further information would be given next week.

Mr. Macdougall addressed the House, complaining of the meagre character of the Government programme, and the absence of measures of real reform. He advocated the abolition of the Court of Chancery and the general simplification of the present tedious and expensive legal procedure. He declared himself in favor of a Bill to fix the exact date of the assembling of Parliament in each year, for the transaction of business. He entered into a long defence of his own political career in the past, especially in reference to Confederation, and declared himself an independent member, ready to support measures of reform, no matter who brought them in.

Mr. Fraser replied, attempting to prove past inconsistencies in Mr. Macdougall's career, his training, his conduct in the North-West and his political opinions subsequently. He referred to the clauses of the address, and said that as most of the matters referred to in it were of a municipal character, both sides could unite in supporting them.

OUR PRIZE LIST.

The following list of prizes is open for competition till the 7th of January.

1.	To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before January 7th, as payment in advance for our publications				$ 50
2	To the person sending the second largest amount				40
3.	do.	do.	third	do.	30
4.	do.	do.	fourth	do.	20
5.	do.	do.	fifth	do.	15
6.	do.	do.	sixth	do.	10
7.	do.	do.	seventh	do.	10
8.	do.	do.	eighth	do.	5
9.	do.	do.	ninth	do.	5
10.	do.	do.	tenth	do.	5
11.	do.	do.	eleventh	do.	5
12.	do.	do.	twelfth	do.	5

Those who wish to begin at once may take new subscriptions to the end of next year at the following rates:

Daily Witness	$3 00.
Tri-Weekly	2 00.
Weekly	1 10.
Messenger	30.
Dominion Monthly	1 50.

We shall give a splendid Christmas picture, which will go to all who subscribe for next year in time for it.

All persons are warned against paying subscriptions to the WITNESS, *or any other publication, to persons they do not know, unless such persons are able to show the clearest possible evidence of being authorized so to collect.*

ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Number copies of	Weekly Witness	21,506
" "	Tri-Weekly "	9,750
" "	Daily "	75,198
Total		106,454

Montreal Witness

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Several Small Banks have suspended in New York.

Wm. B. Astor, of New York, is dead. He was worth $100,000,000, principally in real estate.

Sixteen Fishermen were drowned in a heavy gale off the coast of Fifeshire in Scotland, and fourteen more are missing.

Forty Lives are supposed to be lost by the capsizing of a schooner at the mouth of the Columbia River, on the Pacific coast.

The Rev. H. W. Beecher has announced himself as opposed to the Bible in public schools and in favor of compulsory education.

Vice-President Wilson's funeral services took place in the Senate Chamber at Washington, and great honors were paid to his memory.

The Explosion of a Coal Oil Lamp at Camden, N. J., resulted in the death of two ladies, one by throwing herself out of the window and the other by being burned.

A Drunken Gambler shot one of the proprietors of a Chicago restaurant dead, and as the liquor there was probably the attraction to the gambler, a heavy price was paid for selling it.

Count Von Arnim is to be prosecuted for treason, in connection with the pamphlet recently issued, if the Senate of the State Tribunal will accede to the application of the public prosecutor.

Savoy, which was ceded to France along with Nice in 1859 as compensation for her military expenses in the war with Austria in that year, is stated to be moving through her people for re-annexation to Italy.

Canadian Representations seem to be procuring some effect at Washington, for it is stated that the President will call attention in his message to the violation of the Treaty of Washington by the imposition of a certain duty on fish.

The Ultramontane Riots in San Salvador have resulted in diplomatic difficulties between that Republic and Italy in reference to payment of damages for the losses of Italians, and the Italian Government intends to firmly maintain its rights.

M. Cassagnac's Bonapartist speech in Belleville must have been a pretty effective one, as journals have been threatened with prosecutions if they publish it, and proceedings have already been commenced against one. M. Cassagnac's own journal, *Le Pays*, which is the special Bonapartist organ, was seized at once.

The British Minister to Spain while passing through Bilbao refused to receive the Captain General of the Province, who was the general who ordered the execution of the prisoners of the "Virginius." This spirited act brought forth remonstrances from a Spanish Minister, but will delight the English people and may have a good effect in restraining outbursts of Spanish ferocity, at least where other nations are concerned.

Further Disasters are overtaking the Carlists, Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre, having been relieved by the Alfonist forces. All the Carlist positions in the neighborhood were taken, and twelve battalions of their troops routed with heavy loss. It is a pity that Don Carlos could not be captured, for there can hardly be another chief in his army who is so unwise as to wish to continue the struggle.

Rumors of Difficulties in connection with the carrying out of the Washington Treaty come from Ottawa, and the course of the United States authorities in reference to it has been so very petty, as in many other matters, that it reflects great discredit on a nation which claims a first class position. Canadians will rejoice that future treaties dealing with matters affecting them are likely, so far as they are concerned, to be dealt with by their own statesmen.

The Beauties of a Firm Policy when dealing with the United States are well shown in the negotiations between that country and Spain. The latter is a weak power, but she will rather fight than yield any point which can be made a fair matter of dispute, and the result is that the United States accepts whatever the Spanish grandees choose to think just, and all is peace and harmony. Statesmen of a greater country having closer interests with the United States, might take a lesson from Spain.

Western Manufacturers in conclave at Toronto seem to think that farmers are fools, and can be easily duped, as in order to obtain protection for themselves they propose an alliance, duties to be put on to keep American produce out of Canada, being the farmers' end of the bargain. The most extraordinary feature of this proposal is that men of some common sense, such as these manufacturers may be supposed to be, should have thought it worth their while to make it.

The Magdalen Islands are liable to too many casualties to be a desirable place of abode. This year their crops were good and their fisheries abundant, so that everything promised that there would be plenty this winter. These fair prospects, however, were suddenly blasted by a storm in the Gulf, which wrecked the vessels in which provisions, bought with their fish, were being brought from Halifax, and now they are dependent on the Provincial Government for relief. This is not the worst, however, for only seventeen men out of sixty on the wrecked vessels were saved.

The Provincial Exchequer will have such large calls made upon it by the new railway policy that Treasurer Robertson is heavily increasing licenses in order to add to the revenue. Tavern licenses in Montreal are to range from $200 to $400 and shop licenses from $40 to $100. Let the Treasurer pile on the agony on the rumseller, but he should be equally diligent in providing means to prevent any selling without license. A duty of one per cent. on all real estate sold by auction is not so clearly defensible, and will probably meet with a good deal of opposition.

The Suez Canal stock acquisition is stated to meet with general approval in England, and is regarded by the *Times* as a new phase of a new policy, which will lead the Government and people in Britain to concern themselves habitually with Egypt. It is not probable that there will be any movement or feeling in favor of Egypt being constituted a British dependency, but there may in time be a close alliance arranged by which Britain will be enabled to defend the country of the Nile at very brief notice. England has what Egypt wants, money; and Egypt has what England wants, the control of the shortest route to India; so that a close alliance will be to the mutual advantage of both countries.

The British Government is stated by the *Times* to have bought nearly one half of the stock of the Suez Canal Company for £4,000,000 from the Khedive of Egypt. If this is correct—and the *Times* rarely makes any mistakes in its announcements—it would seem to indicate a settled policy on the part of the Imperial Government to control this route to India at all costs, and will be accepted by European powers as such. It is not probable, however, that any of them have any great objection to such a policy on the part of Britain, and certainly there are none of them that could make any effective resistance to it, for naval forces would be of the first account in such a struggle and in that direction England is the undisputed master. The bargain is of course subject to approval by Parliament, and this gave rise to a rumor that it was to be summoned immediately, but no foundation for the report could be ascertained.

THE GUIBORD AFFAIR — OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

We publish to-day official documents and correspondence in reference to the arrangements for the Guibord burial. They do not add much to what is known already, but may throw some light on the course adopted by the Mayor and Judge Coursol in reference to the fulfilment of the Privy Council Decree. The Mayor is shown to have resolved not to go outside the strict limits of his civic Authority, and to have had a pervading sense of the hostile feeling entertained by a large number of citizens in regard to the Guibord burial. Consequently he referred Mr. Doutre elsewhere for the additional assistance of the militia, and strongly urged upon him a modification of the programme as regards the stone coffin and proposed route through a part of the city, going to the extent of communicating with mayors of adjoining municipalities and receiving assurances of their co-operation to preserve order. As to whether the Mayor's conduct in the matter was worthy of the Chief Magistrate of a great city, or whether he was mainly actuated by sectarian interests, there will probably be a difference of opinion, but at all events his conduct was perfectly consistent to the last, and before any can judge him they must put themselves in his place. He really desired to have the law carried out, but insisted on its being done with the utmost possible regard to the feelings of others whose teeth were set on edge by it. It is no discredit to the Institut Canadien that for the sake of peace they made concessions, but it is perhaps too hasty to assume that by these and the aid of the police alone the funeral could have been successfully consummated, without the turning out of the militia. It was quite possible that but for the presence of the latter there might have been a repetition on a larger scale of the riot of second of September last, when the police being overpowered by the rioters it would be pleaded on their behalf next day that the crowd was too strong for them, and took from them their rifles, so that they were unable to act with efficiency. Such a plea would be exactly similar to that offered judicially before Judge Johnson, and almost accepted as justification, that on the second September the cemetery authorities could not control the crowd. The cemetery guardian, Déroche, knew very well how to take down the gates himself on the sixteenth November, when one thousand men under arms were in view. Did he do as much or make any such attempt on the second September?

The refusal of Mayor Hingston to call out the militia was not altered even by the evidence that this could be done without him. We understand that he was made aware that while negotiating with him the representatives of the Institut informed him they had the order of three magistrates calling out the militia. The Mayor's chief anxiety seems to have been in regard to the route of the funeral, which he wanted to be by the back of the mountain, instead of round by Sherbrooke street, although by the former the police were taken altogether beyond the limits, and further away of course from the city than they would have been by the latter, which would have kept them within easy reach of the city in case they were wanted. In this case, however, it is to be supposed the Mayor was acting on the *Nouveau Monde's* maxim of choosing what he considered the least of two evils. The military display resulting from the calling out of the militia, judging from Bishop Bourget's pastoral, was a sore sight for ecclesiastics. First it took away all chance of the performance of a second noble deed, as the riot of the second September was qualified in several churches; next it proved to all classes of the community, and especially to the unreasoning class blindly controlled by the priests, that there was something in the world above the power of the Church. We do not suspect in any way Mayor Hingston of lending himself to a repetition of the cemetery riot, but if he had desired to save the Church from humiliation, while formally obeying the law, he could not have done better than he did. We have heard of correspondence passing between Mayor Hingston and the members of the clergy, and no doubt the public would like to see it, in order to understand what kind of negotiations His Worship was engaged in with the curés of the parishes adjacent to the cemeteries during the fourteen days it took him to answer the letter from the Institut Canadien.

The date of the petition to Judge Coursol shows what was thought of the Mayor on the 29th of October, when he was requested to afford protection to the funeral. On the same day the Institut Canadien applied to Judge Coursol to call out the militia. We are informed that Judge Coursol was not, until the fifteenth of November, requested to act on that petition, and on that very day he issued his order to the commanding officer. Judge Coursol, as good a Catholic as Mayor Hingston, and as sensitive as the Mayor in regard to popularity amongst his co-religionists, does not seem to have hesitated a moment in performing his duty. What is the use of having laws if the officers charged with their execution shirk or evade their duties? If our Mayor had consulted lawyers, as he wanted the public to understand he had done, he would have known that law was law, and the statute its prophet, unless, indeed, his adviser was more at home in ecclesiastical casuistry. He chose to leave to others the merit of saving the city from bloodshed—from his standpoint he left this business to the clergy. In the general opinion we owe this to the militia and those who called them out. The simple fact seems to be that on the second September the Church was too strong for the State, and on the sixteenth November the State was too strong for the Church.

TWO EVILS.

Two matters were taken up at the recent meeting of the Board of Health. It seems to be the general conclusion that the expediency of vaccination cannot in Montreal be assumed as a dogma, objections to it being sufficiently general to make it necessary to give evidence of its efficacy that will convince many who are now evidently honestly opposed to it. It is acknowledged, moreover, that there is reason in actual facts for much of the feeling which has been manifested the vaccination performed in Montreal having been so frequently imperfect as to create an impression in certain quarters that it is without efficacy, and even at times so badly administered as to warrant the opinion that diseases were communicated by it. These results of observation on the part of the common people have been fostered by the diligent propagation of views which seem to have their defenders in all countries, while on the other hand nothing has been done to educate the people in favor of the prophylactic. We have before us a specimen of the tracts which are being issued in immense numbers by a certain society in England, which we propose to publish in our next, and from which it will be seen that there are medical opinions of some little weight on the negative side of the question. The tract, which is the only one of many that we have received which appeals to the reason at all, will, it is hoped, call forth such a rebuttal as medical men ought to be able and ready to give if they do not wish the doctrine which they have maintained to go by the board. It is evident that what is necessary is to have an efficient administration of vaccination throughout the city, and if our East End doctors are not able to perform it without communicating vile diseases, the profession should in self-defence take proceedings against them for villanous malpractice.

Another and infinitely greater sore discussed was the social evil. Very calmly a speaker of distinguished station said the question was whether such houses as those under discussion were necessary or not, many European authorities holding that they were. In answer to this unblushing remark, which we may say is not that of one physician but of many philosophizing sanitarians, we need only ask the question, Is it vice or virtue that is practiced in these places of infamy? If it is vice then how can the defenders of our health and morals dare to suggest the question as to whether it is necessary? What is meant we presume, is whether it is possible or not to do away with the evil. Our opinion is that what is wanted is the will quite as much as the power. It is customary in most places for police forces to avoid interference unless in case of special complaint or where, as is too common, the officials derive gain from this tolerance, in which case they are interfered with only when failing to pay the requisite blackmail. The community as a whole seems to acquiesce, with a sort of suspicious willingness, in the theory that this infamous blot on Christianity is necessary, and while we are heedless the cancer is growing. Less prudery on the one hand, and a greater hatred of uncleanness on the other, would enable an honest community to drive out to a very large extent the practice as a trade of the vices in question—vices which do more than can be estimated to emasculate a community and bring about its sure decay. At a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee on mortuary statistics and hygiene at Quebec, on Friday, it was stated as being the opinion of Drs. Hingston, Rottot, Trudel, Coderre and others, that the physical pollution resulting from this immorality in Montreal was so fearfully prevalent that but for immigration and the accession of fresh blood from the country, the entire population would in fifteen years become extinct. Is our social morality going downward or upward, that what was once spoke of only with abhorrence is now to be tolerated as a necessity, and recognized as having the freedom of certain quarters of the suburbs and perhaps further by license, and only ejected from certain regions because it is damaging to property, or because it has forced its impudent presence into quarters which shock the grown up community? Let us appeal, then, to the men of Montreal that they value the morals of their boys if not their own; let us appeal to the women of Montreal, who have much more power than they exert, to see that this vice shall be socially and legally treated as a vice, intolerable in a Christian community.

AMENDMENTS TO THE QUEBEC ELECTION LAW.

A good deal of discussion has been excited in reference to that part of the amendments to the Quebec Electoral law that has been hurried through so quickly at the beginning of the present session, which besides enacting the immunity of ministers of religion from giving evidence, provides that members of the Government who may be called as witnesses in a contested election trial shall not be bound to answer any question or reveal anything in connection with the case when there are reasons of State against their doing so. This measure seems to be the only one the Government was ready with, and it looks as if Parliament was summoned to meet sooner than was necessary for the purpose of putting it through, especially as so many Ministerialist elections were contested and progressing rapidly to trial. By this bill the trials are now postponed till after the session, and an important source of evidence that might tell against members cut off. The French Liberal press look upon it as another step towards the realization of the idea of a theocratic government in this province, putting Cabinet Ministers upon the same footing as priests in regard to the revelation of anything they may choose to consider as secret. Under the British election law, the model of its kind, no one is allowed to withhold evidence on any plea whatever, be he priest or peer; but of course circumstances differ in Lower Canada—that is to say for the worse; and it is anticipated that under this immunity from judicial investigation we may expect to find at future elections superadded to the comminatory underground agency of the Church, a system of Government corruption as bad as, or even worse than, any that prevailed under the old regime. The *Gazette de Sorel* gives an example of how this ingenious amendment to the election law will work. It says that during the late contest for the Local Assembly in the County of Berthier a certain voter who had been promised the situation of coroner for his services on behalf of the Government a previous election, finding that the fulfilment of the promise was being delayed, made a feint of deserting the side of the Ministerial candidate. Consternation ensued in the Ministerial camp: recourse was had to Mr. DeBoucherville, and two days after a letter from the hon. Premier addressed to the would-be coroner had the wonderful effect of transforming him into a most zealous and active Ministerial partisan. Our Sorel contemporary states that in course of the trial following on this election being contested, Mr. DeBoucherville will certainly be assigned as a witness, but he may, if so inclined, plead State reasons, and be excused from giving evidence. It is a pity perhaps that the discussion on this measure did not fairly begin till it was passed, and when therefore further debate seemed useless. The Government, however, had the powerful support of their own twenty followers whose seats were in jeopardy, and probably also that of most of the Opposition members, about half the above number, who were similarly situated, and have been able to rush the measure before the people could get time enough to fully comprehend its scope. No doubt Mr. Joly and others on his side of the House did their best to expose the objectionable nature of the bill, but the majority in the Quebec Parliament at present seem to have a brave contempt for principle when certain interests have got to be served.

THE LAND-SWAP.

The statement based, it turns out, on the authority of the *Quebec Chronicle*, to the effect that Treasurer Robertson had given a cheque for $50,000 to Mr. J. R. Middlemiss in repayment of his deposit, is formally contradicted. Counsel for the Government advise an appeal from Mr. Justice Johnson's decision in the case, and of course the repayment of his deposit to Mr. Middlemiss would have implied that the Government did not intend appealing. It would appear from the debate in the Assembly last night that the declaration in this case as originally drawn contained something that it was feared would have led to an action for libel had it been allowed to stand, and the indications are that the parties to whom said libel pointed were members of the late Government prominently concerned in the Land-swap. The Ministry did not plead this as their chief reason for declining to produce said original declaration, in terms of Mr. Joly's motion taking their stand on the contention that it was a private document, and they were not bound to produce it. The debate on Mr. Joly's motion, which will be found in another part of this paper, was distinguished by an unusual amount of acrimoniousness and personality, showing apparently how little satisfaction has been given by the decision in the Land-swap case to the opponents of the late Government, and how little reassurance it has enough to members of the latter implicated. Everything points to an appeal to the highest tribunals of the land as necessary to have the matter set at rest. As for the question at issue between Mr. Holton and the Government, seeing that the latter have proved that it would be against rule and practice to produce the original declaration, and that so much authority has been brought forward in contradiction of Mr. Holton's statement that something material to the success of the case had been struck out for a certain reason, it seems as if the burden of proof now lay on him either to make good his assertion or retract it. Messrs. Ouimet and Chapleau, although they but ill-conceal a consciousness that their escape was narrow, are very magnanimous, and the latter says that though the Government has used him ill he forgives it and will remain faithful to the party. This seems to point to some reconcilation; indeed, so far as the *Gazette* wing of the Conservative party is concerned, the Land-swap question seems to be shelved, Mr. Chapleau having got an invitation to Mr. White's dinner. It is possible that if the Government's Railway Policy, the only other vital question likely to come up this session, should turn out such as to command a majority of the House, the Land-swap question will be allowed to drop clean out of sight.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Reference was made lately in our Ottawa despatches to some difficulty in interpreting certain clauses of the Washington Treaty which was causing a good deal of correspondence between Ottawa and Washington. It would seem from Saturday's news that the main if not the only trouble is in regard to the sharp practice of our neighbors in putting the duty on the tin cans in which so large an amount of the produce of our fisheries is packed for exportation. The trickery and bad faith evident in such a proceeding have already been fully commented on on this side, while a large and respectable section of the United States press admitted that the action was not creditable to their Government. It now seems that the President is to make reference to the matter in his forthcoming Message to Congress with the view doubtless of giving that body a chance to make provision for the honorable fulfilment of this part of the treaty by alteration of any law that may be inconsistent therewith or otherwise. While they are at it they might perhaps make a declaration that the people and Government of the United States repudiate such a style of carrying out solemn engagements with other countries as damaging to the national character and productive of a distrust in Republican good faith calculated to cast a slur on free institutions. We are glad to find that the Dominion Government is firm on this point, and trust their efforts to have the Treaty carried out in its true spirit will be successful.

It is probably in consequence of some rumor connected with the above difficulty that a sensational correspondence from Washington appeared in a Boston paper in the beginning of this week, referring to the mysterious activity in the United States Navy Department at this time, and expressing the belief that it was with a view to possible complications with Great Britain and Canada arising out of alleged exorbitant claims of the latter for compensation for the fishing privileges conceded to citizens of the United States by the Treaty of Washington, and which it is alleged the American Government will refuse to pay. The story goes that during the session of the Joint High Commission the United States offered one million dollars in full of the Canadian fishery claims. England, it is said, refused this offer, and a commission was proposed, one member to be appointed by the President of the United States, one member by Her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the representative of Austria and Hungary at the Court of London. Such a commission, it is alleged, was just what England wanted, as giving her a tribunal before which she could lay indirect claims to an enormous amount, thereby turning the tables on the United States for their course at Geneva. It is added that the Austrian representative on the Commission would naturally favor England at the expense of the States. It is therefore alleged that the latter will have nothing to do with the Commission on account of the exorbitant claims to be preferred by Canada, and will fight to the last in resistance thereof." The Washington despatch in Thursday's New York *Tribune* ridicules this report, and says "its absurdity is shown by a simple reading of the 22nd Article of the Treaty, which does not provide for the presentation of any claims to the United States Government, but to a Commission which has not yet been appointed. The most that the British Government could do would be to urge upon the President the speedy appointment of a Commissioner to represent the United States, and it is not at all likely that our Government would refuse to do this without good excuse. In fact, from an unofficial point of view, it is impossible to see why Canada should be any more anxious than the United States for the award of a commission, since all available statistics lead to the conclusion that Canadian fishermen have been much more benefited by having a free market in the United States for the sale of the produce of their fisheries than those of the United States by admission to the in-shore fisheries of the Dominion." This "free market" has, however, been a good deal spoiled by the chicanery in regard to canned fish previously alluded to, and probably the United States will find they have outreached themselves in the matter when it is brought before the Commission.

Bellechasse.—The return of Mr. Blanchet for Bellechasse, following on their victory in Toronto West, seems to have greatly inspirited the Conservative party. Mr. Blanchet's success was facilitated by the fact that the Independent and Liberal vote was split up between Messrs. Larue and Boutin, the former running on the Reform ticket, and the latter calling himself an Independent. Had there been only one candidate opposed to Mr. Blanchet and this Independent and Liberal vote been cast in his favor, the Conservative candidate would have been defeated by a majority of more than a hundred and thirty votes. The *Canadien* says all the curés but one, Rev. Mr. Gauthier, of St. Lazaire, were on Mr. Blanchet's side, and, no doubt, he owes much also to this puissant influence. It is also stated that much discontent has been excited in Bellechasse on account of the delay of the Government in filling up the vacancy in the Cabinet, caused by the elevation of Hon. Mr. Fournier, the former member for the County, to the Supreme Court Bench.

The Lachine Canal.—The *Gazette's* Ottawa telegram says:—

Mr. Lyons is here from Montreal, and there is trouble over No. 3 Section Lachine Canal contract. One thing is certain—McShane's $8,000 were not forfeited but were returned to him. An effort is being made to have McNamee's contract cancelled on the score of insufficient security. The publication of the figures showing that McNamee was $100,000 under the engineer's estimate was done to kill the chances of getting good security.

It will be noted that Mr. McNamee is a Conservative. Party politics seem in full ferment here, and there seems nothing for it but for the Government to exact every requisite guarantee and make it as clear as mud that no extras to the contract price need be expected. If Mr. McShane has been treated with undue favor as above alleged, the Government may depend upon it that the country will want to know the reason why. After the exposures of the Intercolonial contracts, mainly brought about by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's vigilance, better things are expected of him now that he is Boss of the Dominion.

— The peculiar legislation promoted at Quebec involves the use of the Queen's name in a way not very consistent with her coronation oath. We have already pointed out how in a statute passed last year Her Majesty is made to say that "the decrees of our holy father the Pope are binding," and we notice that in a bill now before the Assembly to incorporate "La Congregation des Religieuses Carmelites," or barefooted Carmelite nuns, at Rimouski, the preamble, after describing their establishment in the above locality and the necessity for incorporation to enable them to take and manage a donation of a convent and lands from the Bishop, proceeds as follows:—"And whereas *great advantages would arise from establishing this community on a sure basis*, it is expedient to grant the prayer of their petition. Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts," &c. This declaration about "great advantages" seems a piece of gratuitous and superfluous assumption slipped in with the sole object, apparently, of meeting Ultramontane ideas of the relations of Church and State, and forcing a recognition of them on the latter. The clause is as contrary to grammar as it is to principle.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

— Some time ago the French Conservative organs charged Dr. Rinfret *dit* Malouin, M. P. P. for Quebec Centre, a *Rouge*, with bribing an elector by treating him to a dose of salts and senna. The story has been travelling round and the last phase of it appeared in the Hamilton *Spectator*, which gravely informs its readers that Dr. de Malou, M. P. P. for Quebec Centre, is being charged by the *Rouge* organs with bribery and corruption for giving an elector the dose aforesaid.

— The Chinese Government seems in advance of some Western States with greater pretensions to modern civilization in the matter of lotteries. The Pekin *Gazette* of the 11th of August contains an edict severely reprimanding the Governor-General of Kwangtung for re-establishing the Wi-sing lotteries. These had been the subject of much local excitement, memorials had been sent to the central Government against them, and edicts were published ordering their discontinuance. In defiance, however, of these orders of superior authority the aforesaid Viceroy reinstituted these lotteries directly on his arrival in the spring, a bait of $800,000, which the managers were content to pay for the privilege, being altogether too tempting. Following on the edict the Viceroy has been handed him over to the proper Board for punishment, which has been assessed at a degradation four steps in rank. Does not the moral principle of these followers of Confucius put to shame that of some so-called Christians who see no harm even in making lottery gambling an adjunct to the machinery of their Churches?

— Separate schools seem to be very unpopular among Roman Catholics in the States. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, who made the biggest and boldest pretensions in their favor, utters the following complaint in a published letter:—"I have been in a quandary ever since the election, trying to find out why it is such an awful crime for me to meddle in politics—especially as I have not meddled—when it is entirely becoming and within the bounds of ministerial propriety for such dignified, learned, and saintly men as the Rev. Messrs. Robertson, Pick, and their associates to lend the full force of the clerical standing to serve the purposes of politicians. A whisper comes to me that I happen not to be swimming with the current. So popular consent makes that right in one which is wrong in another."

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, Nov. 25, 1875.

THE RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

The long debate that took place last night on this subject was so devoid of any apparent reasonable motive and so barren of results, that one may suppose the House to have engaged in it because there was nothing else for it to do. Mr. Joly's motion, which, as he told the House, was made entirely on his individual responsibility and without consultation with his colleagues, was simply a bit of sound advice to Government to exercise caution in stating what debts it was to assume in taking the railways off the hands of the contractors, so as not to be exposed to claims which might afterwards prove inconvenient. Hon. Mr. Angers read one or two clauses of the contract, wherein it was shown that the Government had taken all reasonable precautions, and meant to do justice to all concerned. He remarked that if Mr. Joly had waited until the documents were brought down he would not have made this motion. Hon. Mr. Chapleau then moved an amendment expressing satisfaction with the course of the Government as explained by the Solicitor General, and Mr. Mathieu moved another amendment declining to commit the House to any opinion on the matter until it had taken communication of all the documents which had just been submitted to the House. Messrs. Bachand and Hearn, both Liberals, urged Mr. Joly to withdraw his motion, and Mr. Hearn very plainly intimated to his chief that he should resolutely oppose him if he attempted any obstruction to the Government Railway policy. Finally the House negatived the two amendments and Mr. Joly withdrew his motion. The majority of the House seem to consider that the Government are acting wisely and justly in their arrangements with the contractors. As the documents are to be printed it will be some days yet before their contents can be known to the public.

THE MONTREAL CORPORATION BILL.

From present appearances it would seem that the House is to become the arena of a contest between the City Council and the citizens of Montreal. This will place the three Montreal members in a rather tight place, although Mr. McGauvran will undoubtedly espouse the cause of the City Council, Mr. Loranger also supports the Amendments Bill, as, although he represents a country constituency, he owes a strong allegiance to the City Council, of which he is an influential member. This afternoon Mr. Ogilvie presented a petition from a number of Marine Insurance Companies doing business in Montreal, against the clause in the bill imposing a two per cent. tax on their business. The petition is signed by Messrs. Popham, Whitney, T. Hart Hampson, Spratt, Gault, Perry, and Fortier. The petition sets forth that the dangers to navigation in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and the marine losses occurring therein, necessarily entail rates of insurance which place vessels sailing to or from the port of Montreal at a serious disadvantage, as compared with those voyaging to or from the ports of New York or Boston, and that the proposed tax in enhancing these high rates would drive trade away from the city, and divert shipping from Montreal to the United States.

THE LAND SWAP.

The unquiet ghost of the Tanneries Scandal will not down, but ever and anon it stalks into the House, causing uneasiness to the Government, and a sort of bewilderment to the Opposition, who cannot make up their minds how to treat it. The other day Hon. Mr. Ferrier, in the Council, questioned the Government about it, and received the same answer as was given in the House, namely, that the Government left it for the House to say whether an appeal should be taken from Judge Johnson's decision. To-day the Hon. Mr. Laframboise asked whether the Government had taken the opinion of its counsel, Messrs. Ritchie and Roy, as to the advisability of appealing from Judge Johnson's decision, and the Hon. Mr. Church replied that he had taken their opinion and they advised that an appeal should be taken. Mr. Joly then moved for a copy of the declaration as originally prepared by Mr. Ritchie, and a copy of the same after it had been changed at the request of the Government. Hon. Mr. Angers characterized the motion as an insult to the Hon. Mr. Church, who had formally stated in his place in the House that the declaration was changed at his request in the direction of making it still more complete in favor of the Government. He paid an eloquent tribute to the honesty of the Hon. Mr. Church, and spoke very forcibly in defence of the course of the Government in the Tanneries affair. He opposed Mr. Joly's motion as unconstitutional in that Government could not be called upon to produce any documents without a sufficient reason being given as to the opinion of Messrs. Ritchie and Roy in favor of an appeal; he could not concur in it, but he explained it by the well-known fact that it was one of the noble qualities of the legal profession for its members to become attached to their causes and to desire to exhaust all possible means of success.

A CENTENARIAN.

To-day an old veteran of the war of 1812, reached the age of 100 years. He is a French-Canadian named A. Doyer, and wears a silver medal given him by the British Government in commemoration of his part in the action at Chateauguay. He is still quite active for his age, and walks regularly two or three miles per day. To-day he had an interview with the Speaker, and it is said a proposition is on foot among the members to get up a subscription for him. The only bonus he has yet received was a sum of about $20 from the Federal Government. Longevity seems to be hereditary in his family, as his mother died at the age of 113 years.

Quebec, Nov. 26.

THE TANNERIES AFFAIR.

For five or six hours again last night the House debated this seemingly inexhaustible subject. Mr. Joly's motion to have laid before the House the declaration as prepared by the counsel of the Government in the legal suit before Judge Johnson, and the same declaration as it was afterwards modified at the advice of At-

torney-General Church, formed the occasion for a number of members to traverse the whole ground of the action of the Government in the case from the beginning. Some pretty sharp language passed between members on opposite sides of the House, and Messrs. Ouimet and Chapleau must have felt very uncomfortable at some of the allusions made to their connection with the case. Mr. Joly's motion did not meet with much sympathy. The Hon. Mr. Irvine, who is generally considered the best lawyer in the House, declared that the declaration it was sought to obtain was a privileged document, and the House had no right to ask for it. Both himself and Dr. Cameron told the Government that they ought to take the responsibility of stating whether they intended to appeal or not from Judge Johnson's decision. If the Government declined to take this responsibility it would be because they dared not. Mr. Irvine was of the opinion that an appeal ought to be taken. Hon. Mr. Ouimet, who speaks rarely now, on this occasion made a highflying speech and boldly resented the insinuations made against himself and his colleagues. "Now," he said, "I can speak freely, and I am happy to be able to say that the country, in the late elections, has vindicated my conduct and that of my colleagues, at the same time blaming that of our detractors and calumniators." It is believed that a very considerable number of the Ministerialists desire to see Messrs. Ouimet and Chapleau back again in the Government, and it is said that by another session they will have replaced Messrs. Malhiot and Garneau. Several times while Mr. Ouimet was speaking, and when he took his seat, he was warmly applauded by the majority of the Ministerialists, an honor which is scarcely ever accorded to any other member. Mr. Chapleau also made a long speech full of defiance towards those who had overturned the late Government, and claiming that the conduct of the old Ministers who effected the Tanneries exchange had now been vindicated by the House, by the people in the elections, and by Judge Johnson. Mr. Chapleau also was frequently and warmly applauded. The vote was taken at a quarter past one in the morning, and Mr. Joly's motion only received ten votes out of fifty-five. Although the Government refused to state whether it proposed to appeal or not, the result of the debate will probably be to determine them to take no further action in the matter.

HYGIENE—IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

This morning the Special Committee on Mortuary Statistics and Hygiene held their first meeting. Mr. A. Choquette, Secretary of the Fabrique of the Parish of Montreal, appeared before the Committee, and gave some important information. There were present on the Committee Dr. Larue, Chairman, Hon. Mr. Ouimet, and Doctors Rinfret, Laberge, Lafontaine, Lacerte, Duhamel and Lavallée. Mr. Choquette being asked to recommend some method by which reliable statistics could be obtained, laid before the Committee the system followed by the Fabrique of Montreal in keeping mortuary statistics. He recommended that one of the existing Departments of the Government take charge of the matter, and issue blank forms to all secretaries of fabriques, and to all guardians of cemeteries, of both religions, throughout the Province, these forms to be filled up with the births, deaths, ages at death and causes of death of all the population, so that Government might be able to tell at a glance what particular disease prevailed in any locality. It was suggested that in many cases there might be a repugnance to give the true cause of death, as in certain diseases contracted by immoral courses. Mr. Choquette thought that such diseases were so dreadfully common in the city, it was of the highest importance that correct statistics on these points should be obtained. He remarked on this subject that in the city of Montreal it was the opinion of Drs. Hingston, Rottot, Trudel, Coderre and others, that if no means were taken to arrest the progress of these diseases, and if there was no immigration and no accession of fresh blood from the country to the city population, in fifteen years the entire population would become extinct. Dr. Larue said it was surprising that Montreal had not adopted some such regulation as the Contagious Diseases Act in England. Mr. Choquette replied that if such an attempt were made it was feared that strong resistance would be offered by some of the citizens, but he believed that the Curé of Notre Dame had been in communication with Mayor Hingston in reference to this subject, representing the absolute necessity of some stringent measures being taken to remedy the existing alarming state of affairs. The conversation then turned upon the method of securing correct statistics. It was remarked that the registers now kept by the country curés might be made available, but Dr. Larue observed that these documents were private and privileged. A member suggested that some of the curés might not be willing to fill up the blank forms proposed to be sent to them, and to furnish all the necessary information in regard to the causes of death. Hon. Mr. Ouimet said this was a very essential point. It would be necessary to the success of the scheme to enact a special law to procure the necessary statistics, and of course if any of the curés refused to furnish the required information they would render themselves liable to a fine. This idea was fully concurred in by Drs. Laberge, Duhamel and Rinfret. Dr. Larue believed that no difficulty would be met with in that respect, as he had received a letter from his grace the Archbishop of Quebec favorable to some such scheme as that suggested by Mr. Choquette. Finally the Committee agreed to examine some of the officials of the Quebec cemeteries, and also to hold another meeting at which some of the Protestant members could present their views in regard to collecting statistics from the Protestant population. Dr. Laberge said he was sure the work of the Committee would meet with great favor from the English, as they had a special liking for statistics and took particular interest in sanitary matters. The Committee agreed to meet again on Tuesday, and in the meantime to give special consideration to the point of collecting information through the country curés in their quality of civil officers. This Hon. Mr. Ouimet characterized as *la grosse question*, and Dr. Laberge as *la question épineuse*. (Thorny.)

FORGING A BANK CHEQUE.

$2600 OBTAINED ON A FORGED NOTE—CLEVER ARREST—THE MONEY FOUND UNDER A SIDEWALK.

On Thursday, shortly after the opening of the Bank of Montreal, a young man named Goodwin entered the building and presented a cheque to the paying teller for $2,600 purporting to be signed by the Hon. Peter Mitchell. This cheque was also marked with an "A," the initial of the accepting clerk. The teller suspecting nothing irregular handed over to Goodwin the sum of $2,600 in Montreal Bank bills. A short time afterwards, it was discovered that the cheque was a forged one, and the person who presented it being recognized while in the Bank, by Mr. Meredith, that gentleman at once communicated with the Chief of Police. Detectives Murphy and Cullen suspecting that the offender might endeavor to escape from the city by the cars or by boat stationed themselves, one at the Longueuil ferry and the other at Bonaventure Depot, while Detective Lafon, without delay proceeded to Goodwin's boarding house on Lagauchetiere street at the head of Cote street. On entering the house, he enquired for Goodwin, but was told he was not in, whereupon, after waiting for some time, he left the house to watch outside. Shortly afterwards a lady proceeded from the building, and following her to St. James street, near Bleury, the two managed to get into conversation, and proceeded together to Brand's billiard saloon, where the young woman, who was also in search of Goodwin, at the request of the detective pointed him out, describing him as the "little man near the table." Lafon forthwith arrested Goodwin, whereupon the latter confessed his guilt, and subsequently in presence of the Chief of Police stated that the money was under the sidewalk near the Jewish synagogue, where it was found.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE.

On Friday Detective Lafon, who manifested much tact in securing the principal offender in the Mitchell & Co. forgery, took into custody Mr. W. J. Kenny, clerk for the firm, on suspicion of being an accomplice in the matter. The grounds for the arrest were furnished by the prisoner, Goodwin, who asserts that the signature to the note and the initial of the accepting clerk were forged by Kenney, he himself simply filling the body of the writing. Goodwin moreover states that he can establish the fact that Kenney has been accustomed to show his skill in signing the name of the firm, which he says he can counterfeit exactly. Both the prisoners boarded in the same house on Lagauchetiere, at the head of Cote street, and it was Kenney's wife whom the detective followed from the boarding-house to the saloon, where the arrest was made. The prisoner, Goodwin, is very respectably connected, his father being one of the largest hardware merchants in Quebec.

GOODWIN'S CONFESSION.

A member of the firm of Mitchell & Co., deposed that the prisoner Goodwin had confessed in his presence to having written the body of the cheque, but that the signature "Mitchell & Co" as well as the letter "A," representing the acceptance by the ledger-keeper of the bank, had been written by William John Kenney, clerk in the employ of the firm. He (the prisoner) moreover, stated that he had been on Sunday morning last with the said Kenney to witness' office. Kenney then took from the top corner pigeon-hole of the safe two old cheques of a previous month returned from the bank and gave them to him (Goodwin), who after looking at them brought them away with him. These he kept until yesterday morning, when he returned them to Kenney, on whose person they would have been found had he been arrested at the same time as Goodwin. Goodwin moreover stated that the cheque was made by him in presence of Kenney, who affixed the signature of "Mitchell & Co." on said note two or three days before it was presented. The letter "A" for the acceptance was made half an hour before it was presented at the bank for payment in his (Goodwin's) room with a small pen which Kenney had brought from Mitchell & Co's office.

"THE LAST TRIP."

A STEAMBOAT UNABLE TO PROCEED—THE PASSENGERS SIGN A PROTEST—THEIR COMPLAINTS.

Steamboating on the St. Lawrence in the month of November is agreed by all concerned to be more a matter of duty than of pleasure. The snow on shore and ice in the river speak eloquently of approaching winter; sudden snow squalls impede navigation; furious winds make the boat careen and cause passengers to wish they hadn't come, and occasionally Jack Frost steps in and interrupts—perhaps puts a sudden end to the trip altogether. This was the case with the well-known steamer "Montreal last Friday. On the Thursday evening preceding she left as usual bound for Quebec, with quite a number of passengers on board, some of whom intended taking the Glasgow and Liverpool mail steamships on their last trip from the St. Lawrence this season. The boat only got as far as Batiscan, when the captain, from the threatening state of the temperature, declined proceeding to Quebec, fearing he could not return again. The passengers naturally felt very much disappointed and, while the boat was lying at Batiscan wharf, drew up

A PROTEST

to the captain, which stated that they left Montreal in good faith, that, weather permitting, every reasonable effort would be made to land them at Quebec in due course of voyage; that they were detained at Sorel for several hours for the alleged reason that on first proceeding from Sorel on her voyage, it was after two hours discovered that she had an insufficient supply of coal and it was therefore necessary to return to Sorel for fuel, causing several hours detention; that on arriving at Batiscan they were detained for 30 hours; that they had duly paid their fares for the voyage from Montreal to Quebec; that since leaving Montreal the passengers had been informed that while the alleged cause of detention was the apprehended possibility of change of weather, yet the real cause lay in the fact that the insurance on the steamboat had expired, and as a consequence the captain and officers felt either unable or unwilling to incur the ordinary responsibility and risk of navigation, though the "Rocket" had passed up from Quebec to Montreal, and the SS. "Albambra" down to Quebec, while the "Montreal" lay at the wharf; that the weather offered no sufficient reason for the detention; that the passengers had respectfully called on the captain to proceed on the trip without delay, and that they had determined to hold all parties, personally liable, responsible for the loss caused by such detention, and for all other consequences incurred. The protests was signed by John Mason, Montreal; R. G. Starke, W. Gibsone, from Three Rivers; Alex. E. Ormiston, Fred. H. Scott, Robert Kinnear, passenger for Glasgow; W. T. Mason, Toronto; W. Higgins, C. H. Cordingly, passenger for Glasgow; J. G. Howden, Ed. Saith, and P. L. Trustgnault.

The document was handed to the captain, who, however, turned the boat around and came back. At Three Rivers the manager and president of the Company also heard the complaint.

The passengers who intended taking the steamship have been obliged to go *via* Portland at an increased expense.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

Thanksgiving Services were held in several of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches Thursday forenoon and evening.

ZION CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Wilkes read the lessons, which were in the first part of the 28th chapter of Deuteronomy, and the last part of the 6th of Matthew, and offered prayer. The Rev. Mr. Chapman preached from the seventeenth verse of the 6th chapter of 1st Timothy: "Charge them that are rich in this world that they be not highminded nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy." Riches were a natural object of desire on the part of all men, and they might be used for the great good of men, as they were used by God, but riches might take wings and fly away, and they tended to make people trust in them and to lose that humility and lowliness of heart which became true Christians. The object of gathering this evening was to give thanks for the blessings which God had given us, and it was a good thing that we should do so, good for ourselves, and good in its influence on our fellow men. It was well to notice the particular words of Scripture, for every word was full of meaning. There was a tendency to regard God as an abstraction of the human mind, but he was the living God, watching us, taking note of our going out and coming in, and of all our thoughts and deeds. He gave us all things, grain, fruit, and the returns of commerce, as truly as if we could see His hand stretched out to us with them. Every creature of God was good if we could receive it with thanksgiving. He gave all things in the world for our use, and we were to take them and use them in His service. It might seem to some as if mere temporal blessings were rather an unworthy object of special thanksgiving, but it was through our bodies that our spirits had to do their work, and through them that we had to be fitted for higher service above. God gave us all things richly, and there were many blessings in the air and in the earth which we had not yet sufficient wisdom to make use of. These things were not merely given us that we might live; they were not merely given us that we might have strength to do our duty, but they were given us to enjoy all beautiful scenes, luscious fruits, and beautiful gardens, which please our æsthetic tastes, were given us for that purpose, and if we were all as Jesus Christ there would be better homes and more beauty in every way, for everything would be put to its full and proper use. We had great cause for thankfulness to God this year. We had had a bountiful harvest and our mines had yielded richly. If there was a depression in trade it was owing to want of wisdom on the part of man. We should, therefore, be thankful and show our thankfulness in our lives. Two anthems were sung by the choir in addition to the congregational singing. A wreath of ears of grain was hung on the wall behind the pulpit, and the flower stand on the platform in front of it bore a magnificent basket wreathed with grain and filled with beautiful fruit, apples, pears, grapes, &c. The collection was in aid of the Hospital.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

ELECTION OF B. DEVLIN, ESQ, BY ACCLAMATION.

The hour for the nomination of candidates for the election in Montreal Centre was from noon till two o'clock Thursday afternoon Mr. Devlin's agent, Mr. E. Holton, brought up his nomination roll; as no other candidate presented himself, Mr. Devlin was declared duly elected by acclamation to represent Montreal Centre in the Dominion Parliament.

MONTREAL NEWS.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Richelieu, Drummond & Arthabaska Railway delivered $80 000 worth of bonds to Drummond County several years ago in return for aid voted the road. It is now suing for $10,000, the value of the coupons due. The Richelieu, Drummond & Arthabaska road is represented by the South Eastern Company. Mr. Trenholme to-day took out the suit.

CANAL LAND SALE.—On Thursday Mr. Justice Mackay gave judgment in the case of Hudon *vs.* Jette *et al.* Plaintiff sued to have the deed of sale of some lots to him situated on the canal cancelled, on the ground of fraud, &c. In a motion to amend his declaration, he alleged that he was in partnership with Ald. Desmarteau and others over the lots; that there was fraudulent conduct on the part of Desmarteau, who he alleges sought to bewilder him. Motion granted and defendants to commence their case afresh.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—It is reported that the contract for the iron work at the new Parliamentary library has been given to a Rochester, U.S., firm. There were several contracts sent in from this city, one of which at least was but $2,000 or $3,000 more than the one accepted. It is also stated that tenders for this work were previously advertised for and received; that the three lowest tenders were from Montreal; that the two lowest "backed out" of their contract, and new tenders were issued with the result above mentioned, without number three having a chance of doing the work. The amount of the contract is understood to be between $50,000 and $60,000.

DARING AND MISCHIEVOUS ROBBERY.—About ten days ago a most daring and mischievous robbery took place by persons who broke into the vacant blacksmith's shop in Chenneville street, belonging to Mr. William Wilson. There was little in the shop but a steam-engine and boiler, and to destroy these seems to have been their principal determination, and at it they went in good earnest. The boiler was stripped of the safety valve, steam gauge and steam cocks, doors, bars, cover of man-hole, in fact of everything that could be removed from it, and all carted away—the weight must have been over 3,000 pounds; and what they could not take away, they smashed with a large sledge hammer. What their chief object in destroying so much valuable property was, is not known, if it was not spite against some person or other. There must have been more than one person connected with the affair, as well as a carter.

NEW YORK TO MONTREAL.—(*Editor Witness.*)—DEAR SIR,—In last night's WITNESS, referring to the opening of the new railroad to New York, you say, "The excursion trip last week occupied only fourteen hours, being the quickest time ever made between Montreal and New York." This is a mistake. On the 4th June 1853 (twenty two years ago), I left New York at 6¾ a.m., and reached Montreal at 7¼ p.m., after being detained twenty minutes between St. Lambert and St. John's, thus making the trip between sunrise and sunset in thirteen hours, including stoppages. Quicker time was made in those days than now, by steamboats as well as railways.—Yours, E. L., Longueuil, 23d Nov.

INCIDENTS AT THE BANQUET.—Several amusing little incidents occurred at the banquet Wednesday night owing to the fact that the 250 odd chairs occupied by the banqueters had been recently varnished, the coating proving very adhesive. After sitting out the three hours' speech of Sir John A. Macdonald, the assembly arose and cheered enthusiastically, when it was noticed that several of the chairs became elevated with their occupants. One old gentleman who was observed throughout the whole speech to be particularly interested, having after some difficulty disengaged himself from his chair, attacked one of the waiters vigorously, but that functionary was of course not responsible. It was noticed that towards the end of the proceedings, several young men were so glued to their seats that they failed to rise and cheer with the rest, although they occasionally chimed in a discordant tone. Some time ago a cabinetmaker, who is a Reformer, offered to give a Conservative candidate a "seat," and, last evening, a suspicion flashed across the minds of many that they had been victimized by some representative of the Rouge party.

THE LACHINE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—Mr. McNamee, the successful competitor for doing the work of enlargement on Section No. 3 of the Lachine Canal, has signed the contract, and will commence operations as soon as the water is drawn off, which will be done the end of this week or next. The gentleman states that it is his intention to employ about 2,000 men during the winter; this will be grateful news to many poor people. The Ottawa *Citizen* says, in referring to our query made on Wednesday as to whether Ald. McShane had forfeited his $3,000 when he declined to proceed with the work, that "Mr. McShane did not forfeit his $3,000—in fact the contract was awarded to him although he did not comply with departmental regulations. Added to this he was allowed several weeks to decide whether or not he would accept the contract, went to Montreal, made terms with Mr. McNamee, and then dropped out of the contract. The security offered by Mr. McNamee is $30,000 of Cacouna Hotel stock, and perhaps the local knowledge of the WITNESS will enable that journal to express a reliable opinion as to the value of such scrip."

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S DEPARTURE.—On Thursday afternoon a number of prominent Conservatives met Sir John Macdonald and Dr. Tupper at a private dinner at the St. James Club, and about ten o'clock in the evening a number of them put in an appearance at the railway station to see him off on the Western train. Amongst those present were Messrs. R. White, M. H. Gault, Robertson, McNaughton, D Sinclair, S. B. Heward, A. A. Stevenson, Ald. McCord, M P. Ryan, and C. P. Davidson. Music was discoursed from two sets of bagpipes and at times the more enthusiastic of the party broke into variations of the Highland Fling. Mr. McNaughton especially distinguishing himself in this way. As the train was not ready to start Sir John entered the car and was duly stared at through the window by a number of the unwashed, who, perhaps, feared that he might not escape from the coming conflict with "the beasts at Ephesus," and that consequently they might not have another chance. After a little the bell for the Eastern train sounded, and the crowd gathered at the car, the pipers playing and Sir John making his appearance. He called on Major Stevenson to "fire away," which he did, singing "When Johnny comes marching home again, one of the verses being:

"We must make a 'high push' to hasten that day
When the Grand Stand Party will have to give way.
Will you be one? to do your part," &c.

Sir John then called for three cheers and a tiger for "Tom White," and addressed Major Stevenson and others, saying that he was going away, but hoped soon to return, as their quarters were good, their food wholesome, and their wines unexceptionable. A verse of "God Save the Queen" was sung, and after cheers for Her Majesty the demonstration was over. About one hundred were present, of whom one-half seemed, by their cheering, to be sympathizers, and an unsympathizing bystander, whose appearance did not denote an intimate acquaintance with the higher politicians, remarked, with unconscious sarcasm, that they would all get Government offices now.

—Trifluvian Temple No 47, I. O. G. T., Three Rivers, celebrated its seventh anniversary on the 24th inst. About 70 members and guests sat down to a repast in the lodge room prepared by the ladies of the Temple, after which the company was entertained by the members with addresses, music, songs, dialogues, comic pieces, &c., &c. On the platform were the W. C. T. Rev. Jas. McCaul, the Rev. John Corbett, W. M. William Brodie, of Quebec, the W. S. and Temple deputy.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, November 26

—Greenbacks bought at 13 @ 00 dis. American Silver bought at 10 @ 00 dis; British do at 10 @ 00 dis. Small do at 15 @ 00 dis.

P. D. BROWNE & Co., Brokers,
124 St James st.

FINANCIAL.—There is no change to note in the money market. Sterling Exchange in round amounts is worth from 108⅝ to 108⅞, and there have been some sales. Documentary Bills are quiet, at from 107⅜ to 107⅞. Gold Drafts on New York are 1-8 discount to par. Gold in New York was 114⅛. The increase of specie in the banks for the week was $550,000. Sterling Exchange was $4.84½.

The Stock Market this morning was firm. Sales—25 Montreal at 179¾, and 65 at 180, closing 179¾ to 180; 10 Merchants, at 94¾, and 80 at 95, closing 94¾ to 95; 25 Peoples' at 93½, closing 93½ to 95; 100 Commerce at 118½, closing firmer 119 to 119¼; 92 Telegraph at 154¾, 450 at 155, 144 at 155½, and 53 at 155¾, closing 155½ to 155¾.

—The close of navigation has caused complete stagnation in business during the past week, and there is little prospect of much life in any line except perhaps groceries, until after the beginning of the new year. Stock taking will be the principal employment of most houses for the next month. This year will long be remembered by business men, for many of them have seen their capital or a great part of it representing the savings of years swept away by finding that bills of other firms which they had supposed to be good were worth only the small part of their face value which the dividend on a bankrupt estate usually represents. Branches of trade which have not suffered much from this weeding out of unsound business, which must take place periodically, have not perhaps been much more prosperous. Rates of freight for the greater part of the season have been very low, and although sailing vessels may have paid expenses, agents for steamers report that they have been running at a heavy loss, and there is reason to accept this as correct. In the produce trade, especially wheat, money has undoubtedly been made by an advance in value, but that operators have been able to retain their gains with the fluctuating condition of the market cannot be affirmed so certainly. The provision trade has not been satisfactory, and one part of the loss is especially to be regretted, that from the deterioration in value caused by holding stuff which should have sold while in good order. Other losses, in an ordinary way, represent gain to some person, but this is a dead loss for which there is no compensation, and which it is to be hoped will be prevented in succeeding years by a wiser policy. The general wholesale trade of the city has been very dull during the week, the only life being in some kinds of groceries. On the Corn Exchange there has been very little doing, and prices of flour are nominal without any decided change. Canada Spring Wheat has been selling at $1.10, but there will not likely be much offered now for a while. Coarse grains are nominal. Butter and cheese are both very dull, with a downward tendency in the former. No sales are taking place, so that exact quotations can hardly be obtained, they being to some extent a matter of opinion. Eggs are firmer. In other things there is nothing to note.

DRY GOODS.—Business in this line has become very dull with the close of navigation; no branch of it showing any life, and the city trade being particularly bad. The roads in many parts of the country are now simply impassable, and retailers will not do much business until there is good sleighing. Some houses expect a little trade as the roads improve, but there are no brilliant anticipations in reference to it. Rather favorable accounts are received from travellers of clothing houses. Orders for spring tweeds to manufacturers' agents are much smaller this year than usual, as wholesale houses are hanging back and will not lay in stocks until they see how trade opens. Remittances are only fair, there being no improvement to note over the last few weeks.

PETROLEUM is dull at late rates.

WOOL.—The only sale reported is 6,000 lbs. of Greasy Cape at 22c. In New York there have been large sales of the same description of wool at firm prices.

HIDES.—The market is quiet at unchanged rates.

Hides No. 1 per 100 lb	$6 00	@ 0 00
No. 2 do	5 00	@ 0 00
No. 3 do	4 00	@ 0 00

Lambskins 80c to 85c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is a little demand for warm winter goods, but the trade is very quiet, and the fall business may be considered as pretty much over.

Men's Kip Boots	$2 75	@ 3 00
do French Calf	3 00	@ 3 75
do Buff Congress	1 75	@ 2 25
do Split Brogans	1 10	@ 1 25
do Kip do	1 40	@ 1 50
Boys' Split Brogans	0 90	@ 1 50
do Buff and Pebbled Congress	1 40	@ 1 40
Women's Buff and Pebbled Bals	1 20	@ 1 80
do Prunella Bals	0 75	@ 1 75
do do Congress	0 75	@ 1 75
Misses' Buff and Pebbled Bals	0 90	@ 1 15
do Prunella Bals and Congress	0 70	@ 1 25
Children's do do	0 60	@ 1 00
do Pebbled and Buff Bals	0 75	@ 0 00

RAW FURS.—Very few furs have come in this week, and there is no change to note in prices.

Beaver ℔ lb	$1 75	@ $2 00
Bear, Black, large each	8 00	@ 12 00
Bear, Black, small	6 00	@ 8 00
Fisher	5 00	@ 7 50
Fox Silver	25 00	@ 60 00
Fox, Cross	2 00	@ 5 00
Fox, Red	1 25	@ 1 60
Lynx	1 50	@ 1 75
Marten, Dark, Labrador	7 00	@ 8 00
Marten, Pale	1 25	@ 1 50
Mink, Dark Prime	2 50	@ 0 00
Mink, Dark 2nds	1 50	@ 2 00
Otter, fine dark	8 00	@ 10 00
Muskrat, Fall	12	@ 15
Muskrat, Winter	20	@ 23
Muskrat, Spring	27	@ 30
Racoon	25	@ 60
Skunk	20	@ 50

LEATHER.—There is no change to note either in prices or prospects. Navigation being practically closed, the demand from country dealers and retailers is lighter, and wholesale shoemakers are still buying very carefully, so that business as a whole continues dull, with no prospect of activity till after the New Year at the earliest.

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 B. A. ℔ lb	23½	@ 25
do do No 2 B. A.	22	@ 22
No. 1 Orinoco	23	@ 24
No. 2 do	21	@ 22
Zanzibar do No 1	23	@ 24
do do No 2	20	@ 21
Buffalo Sole No 1	21	@ 22
do No 2	19	@ 20
Hemlock Slaughter No 1	24	@ 28
Waxed Upper, light and medium	30	@ 37½
do do heavy	30	@ 32
Grained do	32	@ 35
Splits large	20	@ 21
do small	14	@ 21
Calf-skins (27 to 36 lbs) ℔ lb	55	@ 75
do (18 to 26 lbs)	50	@ 65
Sheepskin Linings	25	@ 40
Harness	25	@ 31
Buffed Cow ℔ foot	13	@ 16½
Enamelled Cow "	18	@ 19
Patent Cow "	19	@ 19½
Pebbled Cow "	12	@ 16

IRON AND HARDWARE.—There is nothing to notice in this branch of trade, business having become very quiet with the close of navigation.

	$ c	$
Eglinton and Clyde	21 50	@ 22 00
Carnbroe	22 50	@ 23 00
American	21 00	@ 23 00
Summerlee and Calder	23 00	@ 24 00
Langloan and Cartsherrie	23 00	@ 24 00
Coltness	24 00	@ 25 00
Hematite	30 00	@ 31 00
BAR, per 100 lbs.—		
Scotch and Staffordshire	2 30	@ 2 40
Best do	2 50	@ 2 60
Swedes and Norway	5 00	@ 5 50
Lowmoor and Bowling	6 50	@ 7 00
CANADA PLATES per box:		
Glamorgan and Budd	4 50	@ 0 00
Garth and Penn	4 50	@ 0 00
F. W. and Arrow	4 75	@ 5 00
Hatton	4 40	@ 4 50
TIN PLATES per box.—		
Charcoal, I. C.	8 50	@ 8 50
do I. X.	10 50	@ 11 00
do D. C.	7 50	@ 7 75
Coke, I C	6 75	@ 7 25
14 x 20, 25c Extra.		
Tinned Sheets Charcoal Best No. 28, 15c.		
Galvanized Sheets Best Brands No. 28, 9½c to 10½c.		
Hoops and Bands ℔ 100 lb	3 00	@ 3 25
Sheets, best brands do	3 25	@ 3 35
Boiler Plate, ordinary brands	3 25	@ 3 50
" " best do	3 50	@ 3 75
Russia Sheet Iron, ℔ lb	0 14	@ 0 15
Cut Nails, 2 D Lath	4 75	@ 0 00
do 2½ to 4 Shingle	3 95	@ 0 00
do 5 D to 10	3 45	@ 0 00
do 12 D and larger	3 15	@ 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 75	@ 5 00
Sleighshoe Steel	3 75	@ 4 00
Tire do	4 00	@ 4 25
Ingot Tin	0 22	@ 0 24
Ingot Copper	22½	@ 0 23
Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs	4 50	@ 4 75
Proved Coil Chain, ⅝ in	6 00	@ 6 25
Anchors	0 07	@ 0 08
Anvils	0 10	@ 0 12
Iron Wire, per bdl	2 50	@ 2 60

GROCERIES.—The business of the week has been dull and disappointing, there being very few orders from the country. The demand for fruit continues, and there is more doing in Japan teas, which are decidedly stronger. It is fortunate that stocks of most articles are not excessive, as the prospects for the winter trade are not encouraging.

TEA.—As noticed above there has been an improved demand for Japans, with considerable sales at 35c to 40c, finer grades of this tea are scarce and wanted. Supply here consists mainly of medium, worth 42½c to 50c. Greens and Blacks continue slow of sale the only enquiry being for common grades of the latter at 30c or less, and Pingsuey in caddies at about 30c. There is a more cheerful tone in the New York market, especially for Japans and Oolongs.

COFFEES.—Stocks continue small and prices are firm at recent quotations. There is, however, very little doing.

SUGARS.—There is only a small jobbing business to supply present wants. The stock of imported yellows is limited, but sales cannot be made at any advance on last week's prices. United States white plentiful and offering at 8½c to 9c for granulated, and 9¼c to 9½c for D. C.

FRUIT.—Demand has been active for some kinds. New layers are 15c to 20c dearer. Stocks small. Valencias are more plentiful, 7½c to 8c for small quantities. Much less would accepted for lots of 1,000 boxes and over. Stock of seedless about exhausted; a few here held at 10½c. Sultanas, 13c to 15c. Market bare of currants. There are only one or two holders who ask 6¾c to 7c. Figs selling in a small way at 5½c to 6½c for mats, 9c to 15c for boxes, according to size and quality. All kinds of nuts and almonds are dull, and for large lots cost could not be obtained. New prunes, 5c to 6c. Sardines, 9¾c to 10½c for quarters; 17c to 19c for halves.

MOLASSES.—No change in prices. Selling in small lots at 40c to 42½c for Barbadoes; 27c to 30c for Sugar House.

SYRUPS.—Owing to a decreased demand stocks are accumulating, and if lots were wanted lower prices would likely be accepted.

SPICES.—Small sales of all kinds at steady prices except in Cassia and Mace, both of which are difficult to move.

CHEMICALS, &c.—Market still sluggish, and no immediate prospect of improvement. Bicarb, $4 to $4 25; Sal-Soda, $1 56; Caustic Soda, $3 25 in lots, $3 50 in small quantities. Other kinds unchanged.

RICE, &c.—There is nothing doing in Rice, and the large stock here will likely have to be wintered. Sago is very scarce, worth 7c. Pearl Tapioca also in small supply, held at 8c.

OILS.—Cod, 60c to 65c, according to quality. Seal, 55c to 65c.

FISH.—Sales of Labrador herrings have not been so large, and as the winter outlets are not numerous, the stock here is likely to prove ample, $4 75 to $4 85 per bbl. for small lots. Not much doing in other kinds. Salmon is plentiful, and lower prices would likely be accepted for large lots. Canned fish are still very difficult to move.

SALT.—Coarse still to be had from 56c to 60c. Factory filled at $1 25 and $1 30, but shipments are over for the season.

MONTREAL KITCHEN MARKET.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

There was a fair attendance of farmers at the market to-day and produce was well supplied, especially poultry, beef in quarters, dressed hogs and butter. Oats were not so plentiful and higher prices were asked until the rain came on, when farmers were anxious to get away and lowered their prices; the prices were from eighty cents to ninety five cents per bag; Potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag; Swedish Turnips, 60c per bag; Onions, 69c to 70c per bushel; Peas, 85c to 95c per bushel; Buckwheat, 60c to 65c per bushel; Dressed Hogs, $8 75 to $9 25 per 100 lbs; Beef, forequarters, 4c to 5c per lb; hindquarters, $5 to $6 50 per 100 lbs; Mutton, 7c to 8c per lb. The retail price of butcher's meat is lower. Apples are not so plentiful.

Fresh Meat.—Steaks and Roasts, 10c to 12½c per lb; Chuck Ribs, 7c to 9c do; Necks, 6c to 7c do; Mutton forequarters, 7c to 9c do; do hindquarters 9c to 12½c do; Veal, very scarce 10c to 18c do; Venison, 8c to 12c do;; Suet, 10c to 12c do.

Pork—Whole hams, 14c to 15c per lb; briskets, salt ribs, roasts, sausages, and leaf lard 12c to 14c do; Bologna sausages, 18c to 20c do; pig's feet, 5c do; Lard, in pails 15c do; retailed by the lb, 18c to 20c; Beef tongues, 15c.

Poultry, Game, &c.—Live Turkeys, $1 25 to $1 50 per couple; dead turkeys are 10c to 11c per lb; Geese, alive, 80c each; do dead, 8c to 9c per lb; Fowls 10c to 12c per lb; Partridges, 60c to 70c per couple; Pigeons, 25c to 30c do; Hares, 30c to 35c per pair.

Fish.—Halibut, smoked salmon, smelts, salmon trout, and doree, 15c per lb; maskinonge, 20c do; salted salmon, 12½c do; pike, 12c do; sturgeon, 10c do; haddock and codfish, 7c do; herrings, 25c per dozen.

Dairy Produce.—Butter, in tubs, 18c to 20c per lb; inferior qualities were selling for less; print butter, inferior to common, 22c to 27c per lb; superior, 30c to 35c do; extra, 40c per lb; tub butter retailed by the lb, 22c to 25c; cheese, retailed by the lb, 15c to 16c; maple sugar, 10c per lb; Honey, 13c to 14c per lb.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, 30c to 50c per peck; Lemons, 60c per dozen; Cranberries, 50c per gallon; Malaga grapes 25c to 30c per lb, cabbages, 20c to 50c per dozen; cauliflowers, 20c to 25c each; Corn for soup, 10c per gallon; Peas, 5c per quart; Beans, 7c to 10c per quart; Beets and Carrots, 45c to 50c per bush; Parsnips, 60c per bush.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The market continues exceedingly dull and the sales reported are 100 Spring Extra at $4.75; 100 Superfine at $4 60, and 40 Oatmeal at $5. Any quotations of other articles would be nominal. Receipts oats 500 bush, barley 1,200 bush. Flour, 1,700 bbls. Ashes, 15 bbls. Butter, 192 pkgs. Cheese, 280 boxes.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27, 9.50 a.m.—Wheat firm; No 1, $1 16½; No. 2, $1 16 cash; $1 07 Dec; $1 08½ Jan; receipts, 103,000 bushels; shipments, 108,000 bushels.

UNFORTUNATE FAILURE.—Advices reached here yesterday of the failure in England of a prominent mercantile house, largely interested in cheese speculation, the liabilities being very heavy. We regret exceedingly that the failure extends beyond the English merchants, and will seriously affect the financial position of a local buyer who was one of a stock company engaged in Canadian and American shipments to old country markets. M. P. Ryan, ex-M.P., who has suspended, and whose liabilities are said to be over $100,000, was a member of the cheese firm which failed in England, and affected the commercial standing of a Kingston gentleman engaged in the same trade.—*British Whig, Nov. 23rd.*

News by Telegraph.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON'S OBSEQUIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The funeral of Vice-President Wilson took place in the Senate Chamber at half-past ten o'clock this a.m. Although the weather was very unfavorable the attendance was great, and many were unable to gain admission after 10 o'clock. The Senate Chamber was heavily draped in mourning, and immediately in front of the Vice-President's table the catafalque was placed, the desks having all been removed from the Chamber. Seats were arranged on the floor for the President and members of the Senate and House of Representatives and other prominent people. At 10.22 the body was taken from the Rotunda to the Senate Chamber, preceded by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate, Sergeant-at-Arms French, the Committee of Arrangements and pall-bearers, and followed by relatives of the deceased, amongst them his brother. The casket was carried by twelve soldiers. Numerous crosses and crowns of white flowers were placed on the coffin, having been sent to the Capitol this morning by various friends of deceased. As the body was carried into the Chamber all persons upon the floor arose and Rev. Dr. Sunderland read the passage, "Lord, make me to know thy ways, etc.," and other selections from the Scriptures. Soon after the casket was placed on the catafalque the President, accompanied by Secretaries Fish, Bristow, Belknap, Robertson and Chandler, entered and were assigned to the first row of seats, opposite to those occupied by the Supreme Court, all of whom were clad in their robes of office. In rear of Supreme Court were seated nearly all the members of the Diplomatic corps headed by Sir Edward Thornton, who is Dean, or oldest continuous member of the corps. The vacant chair of the Vice President was heavily draped in mourning. In spite of the very inclement weather the larger part of the audience was composed of ladies; among those in the diplomatic gallery were Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bristow. All things being in readiness Mr. Ferry announced that appropriate services would now be performed. Rev. Dr. Sunderland then read some further brief selections of Scripture, after which Rev. Dr Rankin delivered a funeral discourse. At conclusion of the address, Rev. Dr. Sunderland offered an appropriate prayer and pronounced the benediction. The casket was then closed and the funeral procession formed in the order heretofore prescribed and proceeded to the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac RR Co. The streets along the route of the procession were thronged with spectators and during its progress guns were fired and church bells tolled. The funeral train started for Baltimore at 12.37 p.m.

TRIAL OF THE CARAQUETTE RIOTERS

(*Special Correspondence of Witness.*)

BATHURST, N B.

TUESDAY afternoon, Nov. 23.—XAVIER PARISEE resumed, said Clothilde Parisee, prisoner's mother, is his cousin. It was customary to play cards all night at Albert's house. He was there the evening before; went home to tea; at half-past ten he returned and stopped all night. There were married men with families at his house 160 yards away. He went home at 2 o'clock, and soon after saw constables approach the house and heard several shots outside. He described the shot marks in the house, and saw no marks of shot on the stove or about the floor near the stove. None were on the floor around the trap where Gifford was shot.

PIERRE GERVAIS, sworn—From the window of Jean Baptiste Duguay's house he saw constables approach Albert's, and saw prisoners brought out, Louis Parisee being first. Two or four men were holding him down and beating him with sticks and tearing his clothes. Others were thrown down and secured, but he saw no one but Parisee struck.

Cross-examined,—Louis Mailloux, the Frenchman killed, was his cousin. Did not know the guns produced in Court. He saw one constable point his rifle at the house and fire. He had subsequently looked at the spot but could not see any mark. He saw marks of 14 bullets

JEAN BAPTISTE DUGUAY sworn—He was in his own house, 100 yards away, and saw part of the proceedings from the window. His wife was frightened and left the window. He only saw three shots fired. Was related to prisoner.

BERNARD ALBERT, one of the prisoners committed for the murder of Gifford, sworn—He had been in jail nearly ten months. Remembered the day when the men were killed at Albert's. He went there at one o'clock on the 27th and played cards. He went up into the loft to sleep and was awakened by men coming up. This was the time constables arrived. He hid behind a pile of boards.

A lengthy argument ensued on the question, "What did the people say when they rushed up into the loft?" The prosecution claimed that the declarations of persons implicated in a crime are not admissable as evidence and would be bad in law, and contrary to principles of law and justice. The defence claimed the right to admit these declarations because they showed that this move of the men was not as alleged by prosecution of a body banded together in guilty confederacy to resist the law. The Attorney General assumed the responsibility of excluding the declarations, and they were shut out.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.—This morning the Attorney-General said that since the adjournment he had thought over the matter argued last evening, and would not object to the declarations made in the loft being taken in evidence, in order that the prisoner might get the benefit of the best possible defence.

BERNARD ALBERT'S examination continued—When awakened by the Frenchmen coming up, they said, "We're all dead; there's Young's a my coming with guns and bayonets; let us hide ourselves behind the boards." The constables came in immediately after the Frenchmen reached the loft. A few words were spoken down stairs, and the Englishmen commenced firing up. Mailloux and I left our hiding place, and saw a man standing at the trap, a piece above the floor, and fire a pistol where the men were. Mailloux and I were right before him, and he fired five or six shots. The bullets whistled past us. During that time, not a shot was fired by the Frenchmen. Jos. Duguay was struck on the side of his cheek by a bullet. Prudent Albert threw stick at the trap. I cried out, "Stop, stop. I'll go with you, only the G—d d—n Frenchmen will killed you." Mailloux picked up a double barrelled gun after I hollered, and fired one barrel; the other would not go off. He then seized his own gun and fired, and I then heard a man fall. No other Frenchman had a gun in his hand. Before he fired, the Englishmen had fired twelve or fourteen shots. After the man fell, Sewell and two others jumped up the trap. Sewell hid behind some nets at the west end; the second placed himself in the middle of the floor; the third remained at the south side near the trap. Sewell and the man at the south side fired all the shots they had in their pistols straight to the east. While Sewell and the others were firing, some Frenchmen jumped down the trap. This was when the firing was nearly over. I saw Mailloux fall. I made my way to the trap with my hand over my eyes. When near the trap I met an Englishman who jumped up. He fired, the bullet furrowing my forehead and cutting my fingers. There are faint scars on them yet. I got up, and the man in the middle of the loft struck me on the side of my head and felled me. I got up, and he felled me again by a blow from a pistol or gun on the neck. Two men grabbed me to throw me down, and I fell. I saw no one in the kitchen, and crept into the chamber and hid under the bed. I remained there till night, bleeding considerably. Mailloux was the only man who fired a gun. I saw Sinai Poulin with a stick in his hand, and snatched it from him. A number of questions were asked concerning the prisoners in jail, regarding their opportunities to escape, but were ruled out, the judge stating that the evidence of the sheriff and deputy clearly proved the good conduct of the prisoners while in jail. At Albert's in the morning, he didn't hear a word said about resisting the sheriff or officers. The cross examination commenced shortly before dinner.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 24.—Cross-examination of ANDREW ALBERT continued—He listened through the stove-pipe hole, and heard some one ask for Charles Parisee. He did not hear Joseph Chaisson asked for, and did not see any guns in the house, and could not identify them when produced. He saw the guns in the loft. They were those used by Mailloux. He was positive the French did not fire more than two shots in the loft, and did not see either of the women attempt to throw hot water over the constables. He heard shots from the Englishmen after Chaisson cried out to stop, but heard no one call out after Mailloux was shot, and they gave up. Chaisson and others jumped down the trap to surrender before the firing was over, and believes all but three were down before Mailloux was shot.

ANGELE ALBERT, wife of Andrew Albert, testified to the men playing cards, as told by other witnesses. She was carding wool when the constables arrived.

HIS HONOR remarked that this was a more useful occupation than playing cards.

WITNESS continued.—Gedeon's wife was away at her father's; Agapit's wife was also away preparing homespun for weaving at Louis Parisee's. She came home and prepared dinner, and returned to work. Witness saw a constable lift the cellar hatch. She had nothing in her hand, and did not go towards the stove. When firing commenced she shrieked, and thought of going, but stayed. Right away two men put pistols to her stomach and swore at her. She does not speak English, but knows they said G—d d—.

The JUDGE remarked that this language seems well understood in every country.

WITNESS continued.—She rushed to go out when a man offered to take her with a gun. She became faint and fell, and called her husband to bring water. She then went into the east room, and two men came in and fired shots. While lying by the stove, the men stamped and frightened her, and she cried and lamented incessantly. The two boilers on the stove contained ice melting. The water was not hot. The old lady saw guns at the house, but cannot remember who brought them. Her memory was very dull on this point, and she could not remember a single person who brought a gun, and didn't see any guns taken out of the chamber, when the men were up in the loft.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 25.—MRS. SALOME THERIAULT'S cross-examination elicited the fact that she was sister to Bernard Albert, one of the prisoners. Saw the Englishmen with guns on their shoulders as they approached the house; saw persons outside fire towards the house; there were holes in the house after; could not say where. Witness introduced a new feature in saying that Louis Parisee, an old man who had a stick behind him, when the constables entered, fainted—something not seen by previous witnesses.

JOSEPH DUGUAY, one of the prisoners, sworn—On the 27th saw a number of persons arrived at Young's with guns, and at about half-past eight took his gun and went to the woods for two or three hours. On being asked why he stopped so long, answered that he was bewildered and could not find his snares. After leaving the woods, went to Andrew Albert's about 11; put his gun at the head of his bed; named the men there card-playing. It was stormy when the Englishmen came to the house. He went upstairs, but didn't carry his gun up, and saw no one take the guns up. They were taken up before dinner on account of the children, (previous witness swore the children were out of the house early in the morning.) His story of firing in the loft and other matters were about the same as other witnesses for the defence.

Cross-examined—Saw one child in the house at dinner time. Identifies his gun when produced. Saw no powder or shot in the house; saw Louis Mailloux fire a gun; no other Frenchman after Mailloux fired. Witness was close to the wall in view of the trap. Heard Gifford fire after Mailloux's first shot. Sewell was not up before that; did not fire or load his gun; did not see any one but Mailloux do anything. Heard him say, "My God!" when he fired. Told him to put down the gun, and he said, "We're all dead." Saw through the hole an Englishman strike Stanislas Albert with a gun. Witness jumped down right after. Mailloux fired before any Englishman in the loft.

FROM TORONTO.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

THE DAVISES—ARREST OF THEIR ALLEGED EMPLOYER AND ADVISER IN THE CRIME.

TORONTO, Nov. 26.—The city is in a state of excitement to-day, in consequence of the arrest early this morning of John Clements, ex Alderman and School Trustee, charged with being the seducer of Jane Vaughan Gilmour, and with having been the adviser of the Davises in procuring the abortion on her person, which caused her death, and for which the Davises are now awaiting death. The source or nature of the information on which the arrest is based is not known, though it is rumored that the condemned culprits were the informants of the detectives. The prisoner was brought before the Police Magistrate and was remanded till next Friday. It is reported that on 24th July, the date on which Miss Gilmour was last seen alive, she was brought into town on a load of wheat by Clement's two sons.

THE DAVIS ABORTION CASE.

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—It is now generally believed that the arrest of ex-Alderman Clements is based on confessions by Davis and his wife to the clergymen who visited them, the Rev. John Potts and Rev. Dr. Castle. They have both been kept apart during their confinement, and both statements, agreeing as to the fact, seems to stamp them as true. They are to the effect that Clements took the girl Gilmour to Davis and gave him $200 to procure abortion with a promise of more, and that Davis was drinking hard before and after the operation, and his wife assisted him to do away with the body in consequence of his incapacity. The detectives have also a clue to the man who drove the express wagon in which the body was taken from Davis' house on the night of the tragedy. The execution of Davis and wife will probably be deferred in consequence of these new developments.

The MacDougall *vs. Globe* libel case has just gone to the jury.

Another deputation in connection with the Credit Valley Railway is waiting on Premier Mowat to-day.

DRINK AND DEATH.

This morning Mrs Stevenson, living on Brock street, was found dead at her residence. Her husband was arrested, being suspected of killing her, but he was not brought before the Police Magistrate, as he was laboring under *delirium tremens*. Stevenson is a pensioner, and it is stated suffers at times from the effects of a sun stroke which he received while in the service in India.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

(*Special to the Witness*)

NEW LICENSE REGULATIONS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 26.—This p.m. Hon. Mr. Robertson moved his resolutions on licenses.

For every license to keep public houses of entertainment or to retail spirituous or fermented liquors. The sum to be, in the city of Montreal, $200 if the annual rent of the place does not exceed $400; three hundred dollars if such rent does not exceed $800; and $400 if such rent exceed $800; in the city of Quebec, $125 if the rent does not exceed $400; $175 if it does not exceed $800; and $225 if it does exceed that sum; in any other city of the Province, $80; in any incorporated town, $70; in any incorporated village, $60; in any other territory, $35.

For every license to keep a house of public entertainment and to retail fermented liquors only in Quebec and Montreal, $75; in any other city, $50; in any other organized section, $40.

For shop licenses for the retail of spirituous and fermented liquors in a quantity not less than three half pints in Quebec and Montreal $60, if the annual rental of the house does not exceed $100; $80 if such rent does not exceed $200; $100 if such rent does not exceed $400, and $125 if such rent exceeds $400; in any other organized section, $50.

For license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors in quantities of three gallons or a dozen bottles a time, or more, from $100 to $150 according to rental.

For steamboat license, $150; for fermented liquors alone on a steamboat, $100.

For every auctioneer license in Quebec and Montreal, $60, with $25 additional for every assistant; in other parts of the province $40, with $15 for each assistant. For every pedlar's license, $20.

For circuses or menageries $100 per day in Quebec and Montreal, and $50 a day in other parts of the Province. All immovables sold at public auction to pay a duty of one dollar for each $100 of the price at which they are sold. This to apply to real estate.

FROM QUEBEC.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

PAPAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SERVICES.

QUEBEC, Nov. 26.—Letters received by last mail from Rome announce that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been appointed Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory by His Holiness the Pope. The ribbon and cross of the order have been entrusted to his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey for transmission. The Cardinal has arrived at New York.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

Eloquent thanksgiving sermons were preached yesterday in Chalmers and St. Andrew's churches. In the latter the Rev. Dr. Cook announced the fact that the action of Rev. Mr. Lang had been dismissed with costs, but did not suppose that would prevent Mr. Lang carrying the matter further. He stated that he had received a communication from the authorities of the Free Church in Scotland heartily approving of the union recently brought about in Canada.

THE ASYLUM.

The proprietors of the Beauport Asylum are much annoyed at the movement to establish a Protestant Lunatic Asylum, and the Protestant commissioners and the chaplain and others have been asked for certificates that they have nothing to complain of in the management.

THE ASYLUM QUESTION.

Messrs. Galt, Alexander and Ogilvie visited the Beauport Asylum this a.m., and on returning had another interview with the Government Mr. DeBoucherville offered to set apart a portion of the Beauport Asylum for the separate habitation of the Protestant insane, this arrangement to endure until the Government are able to furnish a suitable building in the neighborhood of Montreal. It is understood that this arrangement is acceptable to the deputation.

LEVIS AND KENNEBEC RY.

QUEBEC, Nov. 27.

A petition was presented last evening, calling on the City Council to submit to proprietors a by-law granting aid to the Levis and Kennebec Railway for their vote, according to law. A motion was made, requesting the Ferry Committee to take measures to prevent the breaking of any ice-bridge that may form.

SS. "ROMA."

The SS. "Roma" has been abandoned in the Traverse, and will be a total loss.

FROM HAMILTON.

BOGUS GOLD A[illegible]

HAMILTON, Nov. 27.—Matthew A. Church, a respectable-looking young man from the States, was arrested upon three charges of obtaining goods under false pretenses. His plan of operations was to offer bogus gold rings for sale or trade. The imitation is very good with the figures eighteen inside to represent eighteen carat gold.

DEARTLESS ROBBERY.

Mr. J. G. Buchanan, local editor of the *Times*, had a sum of money stolen from his pants, which were placed on a chair at his bedside last night, by a burglar who forgot to close the front door on his departure.

THE MAYORALTY.

A requisition has been largely circulated throughout the city, asking Mr. Roe to allow himself to be renominated for the civic chair for coming year. It is supposed he will be elected by acclamation.

MARKETS.

Barley 60c to 72c. Spring Wheat, 98c to $1 00. Red Winter, 95c to 98c; Treadwell, 9[illegible]c to $1 02; Deihl, $1 00 to $1 03. Oats, 30c to 31c. Peas, 70c. Hogs, $6 75 to $7 25.

THE SILVER ISLET LIBEL CASE.

The libel case of Hon. W. McDougall *vs* the *Globe* has begun at the Toronto Assizes. The alleged libel is contained in two editorial articles of the *Globe*, in which the plaintiff was charged with corrupt and fraudulent conduct in reference to an attempted purchase from Government, and also from their successors, for his son-in-law, Captain Seymour, of some valuable mineral lands in Silver Islet, and adjoining shores. The defendants in Court allege the truth of the statements made in the articles. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was examined yesterday and gave the particulars of an interview between himself and Mr. McDougall shortly after the defeat of the Sandfield-McDonald Government, when Mr. McDougall said he was interested with his son-in-law in the acquisition of the lands in question. Mr. Mackenzie stated in the interview that if the transaction was all right, it would be attended to, but that if the statements were true which he had heard, the sale could not be completed. Other evidence taken, but not important. Plaintiff's counsel wished the consent of the Court to put in documents to show that Hon. R. W. Scott's share in the Silver Islet land was identical with that of Mr. McDougall, but this was refused. Mr. Scott will probably be examined.

The evidence was concluded on Friday. The plaintiff made a long statement of his connection with the Silver Islet property. Gordon Browne, chief editor of the *Globe*, was examined as to the sources of information in the articles complained of; these were, he said, from Mr. Cattanach and from the Crown Lands Department. Address by counsel and the Judge's charge will be given to-day. The damages sought are $50,000.

THE MANUFACTURERS MEETING.

The Ontario Manufacturers' meeting at Toronto closed on Friday afternoon. One resolution adopted affirms that American farm produce should not be admitted free while Canadian produce is taxed on crossing the border. Another asks for stricter Customs regulations, to prevent fraud in the way of under valuation; and another proposes to encourage the production of iron by a duty of $2 per ton on imported pig iron; also a Government bonus, to be continued for ten years, of $2 for every ton produced in Canada. Another resolution, the most important of all, fixes the manufacturers' demand at a twenty per cent. tariff on goods imported from the mother country; goods from any foreign country to be taxed at exactly the figure imposed by such foreign country on Canadian goods of the same kind. It is an assertion of the power of Canada to impose discriminatory duties,—in other words, of the commercial independence of Canada, with the mother country as the most favored nation.

WINTER NAVIGATION.

In spite of the severe gale on Friday the steamer "Progress" succeeded in bringing up to Indian Cove the steamer "Venezia" of the Shaw line. The "Progress" ploughed beautifully through the ice, and convinced every one who saw her that the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence may yet be accomplished. Captain Dunn, of the barque "Dunbrody," wrecked on the Labrador coast, was a passenger by this steamer. He has saved nothing from the wreck but his Newfoundland dog.

Grand Vicar Cazeau has been named by the Court of Rome domestic prelate to the Pope, in recognition of his eminent services to the Church. The reverend gentleman has been more than half a century connected with the Archdiocese of Quebec. In the future he will bear the title of Monsignor.

The Beaver Line steamers "Lake Nepigon," "Champlain," and "Megantic," which have been running between Quebec, Montreal and Liverpool during the past season have been chartered by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company to ply between Baltimore and Liverpool.

It is stated in well-informed circles that the mission on which Mr. James Austin, President of the Dominion Bank, Toronto, has proceeded to England, is for the purpose of completing arrangements with several English capitalists for the purchase of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway.

Mr. J. G. Sippell, the Ottawa Government Engineer, visited the Culbute works last week; the two locks are completed, awaiting gates. It is intended by the contractors to keep a good force of men at work all winter, and next spring will see everything finished.

At a meeting of Mr. Eddy's (Hull) old creditors on Friday, a resolution was adopted in favor of accepting 20 cents on the dollar, with security, the old creditors to be relieved of all further liability.

The Ottawa Provincial Exhibition Committee are $10,000 short in the appropriation for expenses, and the account is to be submitted to the Council shortly.

Treasurer Robertson denies that he has paid over the $30,000 to Mr. Middlemiss in repayment of his deposit of that amount in the suit arising from the Tanneries land swap.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE.—In this city, at No. 250 Guy street, on the 26th inst., the wife of Dunbar Browne, M.A., D.C.L., Collector of Inland Revenue, of a son.

DEASE.—In this city, on 26th inst., Mrs. C. W. Dease, of a daughter.

ELLICOTT.—On the 24th, the wife of Mr. James Ellicott of a son.

JOHNSON.—On the 25th inst., Mrs. B. D. Johnson, Lower Lachine Road, of a son.

JOYCE.—At 143 Lusignan st., on the 22nd inst., the wife of Andrew Joyce, of a daughter.

LEACH.—At Coteau St. Pierre, on the 24th inst., Mrs. David Leach, of a son.

MARRIED.

COLE—MORRIS.—On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Canon Evans Rector of St. Stephen's Church, James William Cole, to Catherine Ann Morris, both of the City of Montreal.

McNICOL—HENDERSON.—At Allansville, on the 16th November, by the Rev. Wm. Crampton, Incumbent of Port Sidney, Allan McNicol, Postmaster, to Margaret Henderson, Ilsted, Muskoka, Ont.

MACKAY—KYLE.—On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. J. C. Baxter, James Allan Mackay, to Jessie Kyle, both of this city.

DIED.

CARPENTER.—On the 29th inst., Wm. R. Carpenter, the infant son of G. J. Carpenter, aged 16 months and 14 days.

JOYCE.—At 143 Lusignan st., on the 25th inst., the infant daughter of Andrew Joyce.

PRATT.—At Bothwell, Ont., on the 23rd instant, Annie Urquhart, beloved wife of Alexander R. Pratt, aged 31 years.

ALL FOR MONEY.

BY MARY DWINELL CHELLIS.

(*Author of "Wealth and Wine," &c.*)

CHAPTER III.—A GIRL'S DECISION.

Milly Legrew excused herself from appearing at dinner, and not long after, when her aunt was out driving with Mr. Wyatt, she was summoned to a conference with her uncle. She came to the library dejected, and with laggard steps; yet smiled as she entered and accepted the chair proffered her.

"Now, Milly, child, tell us all about this miserable business," said Mr. Harvey. "Have you really lost every dollar of your property?"

"Yes, uncle, every dollar, except enough to bring me here and pay my dressmaker's bill."

"Your mother has not lost hers."

"Oh, no. But, as I told you, she can't afford to support me. I never thought of it till within a few days; but she must have been spending on her principal the last two years. I have been making some estimates of our expenses, and I am sure they are more than her income can meet. She has not told me so, but I am as sure as if she had. She calculated upon my making a brilliant match, and I have disappointed her by refusing to marry the man she has chosen for me."

"Tell me all about it, Milly. You can trust me, and perhaps I can give you some good advice in the matter."

"I should like the advice if it sustains me. How I wish my father had lived. I never needed him so much as I do now. I can't yield to my mother, and I can't convince her that I am doing right in refusing."

"Refusing what?"

"Refusing to marry Mr. Esterbrook."

"What! Daniel Esterbrook, that old rowdy?"

"Yes, uncle, and that is just what I called him, only I Frenchified the obnoxious epithet."

"I shouldn't take the trouble to do that even if I could. I believe in plain English; and Dan Esterbrook, with all his money, is a low, coarse rowdy. So he wants to marry you, does he?"

"Yes, sir; he said it would be the crowning glory of his life to lay his fortune at my feet."

"His fortune is princely, and one cannot live without money; but to be his wife would be paying too dear a price. Your mother must be insane to think of such a thing. In the first place, he is old enough to be your grandfather. In the second place, his looks are a strong confirmation of the theory that man descended from a baboon. You refused him of course."

"Of course I did, but mother told him not to consider my decision final. So to avoid the coming storm and take counsel with you I came here."

"You did right. I never thought old Esterbrook could be so presumptuous; but money hides a vast amount of conceit as well as a multitude of sins. I don't believe in a girl like you marrying a poor man and settling down to drudge through life, but there should always be a decent regard for the fitness of things. It's not necessary to choose between him and poverty, if you *are* a penniless girl. Your mother knew you were coming here?"

"Yes, sir, and she told me you would send me back to act as a sensible girl should. I am willing to work, but I will never marry that old wretch."

"What can you do?"

"I don't know. You see I have never tried. I have been enjoying life without thinking there was any work for me. Now, as I am determined not to be bargained off like a piece of salable property, I intend to give my friends due notice of my independence. With a little practice I could give music lessons, and I could soon learn to play a church organ. I was the best scholar Mr. Artoni had in the seminary. I ought to be a music teacher, and that is just what I will be. I will advertise for scholars directly."

"But your mother and your aunt will object to that, and I can't say I shall be wholly pleased. I shall be happy to give you a home and provide for you as long as you will stay with us. Your aunt would be delighted to have you for a companion; and whether you stay or not, there's no need of troubling yourself about your support. It's a pity if we can't take care of one little girl."

The tears which had been trembling in Milly's eyes now came trickling down beneath the closed lids, and despite her efforts to suppress them, her sobs were audible.

"I thought I had done all my crying," she said at length. "I don't care so much about the money, if mother wouldn't feel as she does."

"Don't be troubled about that. She will feel differently when she comes to realize what a sacrifice she has asked you to make. Just now she is dazzled with the glitter of gold. Did you leave her alone?"

"Alone with Cousin Naomi and the servants."

"What did Naomi say to you?"

"That I had more sense than she gave me credit for, and she hoped old Moneybags would keep out of her sight the rest of his life. She always approves what mother disapproves."

"She is a sensible woman, with all her oddities, and she might have been well married if she hadn't been so particular. I have always wondered that she chose to live with your mother."

"It *is* strange, but I don't know what we should do without her. She is very capable, and she has a kind heart, for all her sharp words. She always comforted me in my childish troubles, and when I was sick she and father always took care of me. She encouraged me to come here and tell you all my story. She said you were all bound up in making money, but you had good common sense and could be trusted in most cases. So you see she had some faith in you;" and Milly smiled as she remembered the patronizing air with which Cousin Naomi had made this remark.

"I feel complimented," replied the gentleman, smiling in return. "I am very glad you came here, and you may count on me to sustain you in your refusal to marry old Esterbrook. The wonder to me is that he ever presumed to think of such a thing."

"But he has money, uncle, and it does seem sometimes as though people would sell their souls for money. I don't doubt but what some girl would marry him. Some girl, too, as young and as pretty as I am."

The laugh which supplemented this frank reference to her own dower of youth and beauty was the very same which had so charmed Hermon Wyatt.

Mr. Harvey responded gayly: "There is vanity for you. Your trials have not destroyed that."

"No, sir. Why should they? I must make the most of my personal qualities, now that I have no more solid attractions. I am a poor girl. Just think of it. And there is no more reason why Milly Legrew should go through the world in a gilded chariot, drawn by prancing horses, than there is that all other girls should do the same. Cousin Naomi said that to me one day last spring, and I didn't believe her; but I am beginning now to think he told the truth. If I could stay here a year and give music lessons, uncle, I should be perfectly happy. I'd rather do it than anything else I can think of. Isn't Miss Perry getting old-fashioned, or tired, or something, so she would be glad to give up her scholars? You see, I have the latest style at my fingers' ends, and could whirl my pupils along at a waltzing rate."

"Perhaps so, Milly. I don't doubt you could teach music if you should attempt it, and of course you would do it well."

"Of course I should. And Miss Perry——"

"I've not seen her very lately; but the last time I met her with a roll of music in her hand, she looked so pale and tired I really pitied her. She is a very worthy woman, and she has done for her parents what few daughters could. Her father lost his property after it was too late for him to go into active business again, and her brother turned out a miserable drunkard, so that the support of the family came upon her. She was a pretty girl then, not much older than you are. She has spent the best part of her life in giving music lessons, just managing to make her earnings meet the demands made upon them. She is forty now. I shouldn't like to see you spend your life as she has, and in twenty years find yourself alone, with no one to care for you. Miss Perry's mother died last spring, and since then she must have been very lonely."

"Poor woman! I pity her. I don't think I could live alone. I mean to call on her and ask her if she has more more scholars than she wants: or perhaps she would like to take a vacation, and let me try my skill in teaching. You are willing I should, aren't you, uncle?"

"I am willing you should call upon her. Indeed I should be very glad to have you do so. I am afraid we have neglected her, though she lives in a comfortable way, and there's not a lady in our village who can entertain company more agreeably than she. But you had better talk with your aunt before you make any plans for supporting yourself. I know she will oppose you in that."

"But I am used to opposition just now, and Cousin Naomi says I ought never to give up when I know I am right."

"You may be mistaken in your ideas of what is right."

"Yes, sir, I am very likely to be mistaken. But it can't be wrong for me to make myself useful."

This conversation was prolonged until Mrs. Harvey and Mr. Wyatt returned from their drive, bringing with them something of the vitality pervading the clear, cold atmosphere without.

(*To be Continued.*)

Family Reading.

[For the WITNESS

IN MEMORY OF JOSEPH GUIBORD.

The storm of six long years is past,
And peacefully he rests at last—
Thrice hearsed, thrice cursed, let honest fame
Blow treble honor to his name;
If thrice six years of praise ensue
'Tis but the hero's earthly due.
The humble printer's mighty art,
Though banned, will vindicate her son,
And tell to every truthful heart—
While woods are green and waters run—
That he who braves a despot's frown
Will wear at length the victor's crown;
Even when slain, and torn asunder,
And scattered piecemeal, trodden under
The brutal feet of frenzied foes,
His deeds will rise, as Christ arose,
And borne upon the chainless air
Will plead for freedom everywhere.

Let curses from their rookery fly,
And flap their foul wings o'er his bones,
The autumn wind that round him moans
Will mock them, while in vain they try
To penetrate those friendly stones.

Come what might come, from man or elf,
He dared not quarrel with himself,
Nor stab the Truth that in his breast
Had found a warm and welcome nest.
No terrors of the burning lake,
Fancied or real, beyond the grave,
Nor purgatorial flames could shake
His manly soul, so firm and brave,
For he was neither fool nor slave.
True to himself, he lived and died,
Not wilful, nor elate with pride,
But steadfast in his honest thought,
Self-justified, self-ruled, self-taught.

Our Brother! wheresoever now
Thy spirit lifts its free-born brow,
Behold thy kindred!—not alone
In Canada will thousands own
Relationship; throughout all lands,—
Wherever freedom shines or dawns,
An army with uplifted hands
Impelled by glowing links that bind
Nobility of mind to mind,
Will crown thee with their benisons.

Thus, Guibord! shall the commonwealth
Of truth and reason's fearless sons,—
Scorners of men who think by stealth,
Now hold thee in fraternal trust,
And consecrate thine injured dust,
While woods grow green and water runs.

G. MARTIN.

[For the WITNESS.

A GLENGARRY SONG.

LIVELY MARY.

TUNE—The "Fisherman's Daughter."

O! list to the sailor who ne'er was a whaler
But oftimes has travers'd the deep rolling sea,
Who saw a young creature, with fair form and feature,
Return from her teacher with heart full of glee.

She was neat and witty, bare-footed and pretty,
Cross'd the lands of McVichie one bright autumn day.
She's the old farmer's daughter, who nobly taught her
In rough and smooth water to sport and to play.

She's called "Lively Mary, the Curry Hill "Fairy,"
With heart light and airy—she's merry and free,
The lads strive to meet her, and warmly will greet her;
But soon I'm to wed her, and happy we'll be.

Folks say 'tis a pity a maiden so pretty
Should love one so flitty as I'm held to be;
Yet though people blame me, she shall reclaim me,
From all that has bound me to ocean and sea.

When wedded to Mary, we'll keep a good dairy,
With milk, rich and creamy, we'll soon gain renown;
And if she is willing we'll sell for a shilling
A roll of fresh butter, which shall weigh a pound.

If you think I've power to paint a fair flower,
In poetic bower, with rhyme true and clear,
I hope, Mr. Dougall, you'll let an old noodle,
By aid of your WITNESS, in public appear.

A. W.

SO MANY HYPOCRITES.

BY MARY P. HALE.

A Sabbath-school teacher was conversing with one of his pupils upon the subject of personal religion. In answer to an enquiry, the young man gave as a reason why he did not embrace religion, that there were so many hypocritical professors. Then he added the names of persons prominent in social position and in the Church, who had been guilty of great dishonesty and other vices.

"What profession do you intend to follow, my young friend?"

"The mercantile."

"But there are so many dishonest and over-reaching merchants, is it not a wonder that you choose such a calling?"

"That is one reason why I intend to prove that there can be an honest merchant."

"And will you not, for the same reason, choose a religious life, if only to prove that there can be one consistent Christian?"

How many are like this man; making the sins of professors an excuse for not embracing religion. One would think, to a reasoning mind, the reverse would be the case. For if there be so few real Christians, there is the more reason that you should become one, and your classmate become one, and so on.

Suppose nearly all the physicians in your region to be little better than quack doctors, although having received their degree of M.D. in regular order. You have a proclivity for the study of medicine, but will give no attention to it, because there are so many quacks in the profession.

Another has a great leaning toward the profession of the law, but says, "There are so many rogues and cheats in that department, I will not be a lawyer." But would not the true reasoning and aim be, "Because there are so many ignorant and unprincipled ones in the profession, there is more need of thoroughly educated and upright men among them. Therefore, having a talent for such a profession, I will take it up and strive to be thorough in the knowledge of it and upright in all its transactions.

"I will not be a mechanic or artisan of any sort; there are so many poor ones. I will not follow any trade, profession, or calling whatever; there are so many rogues in them. I will starve and die rather."

Who would argue thus?

Yet, young man, by neglecting religion or resolving not to make it a personal duty, you seem willing to starve you soul here, and die eternally, because there are so many false professors; so many seeming hypocrites.

Will this plea avail you before the bar of eternal justice? Does it stand firm, even at the bar of your own conscience and under the close scrutiny of your better judment and moral sense? Although there were not one true Christian upon earth, not one sincere professor, are not you under solemn obligations before God to become a consistent follower of Jesus? Are not you personally accountable? Must not you answer for yourself alone? Yes, for "every man must give account of himself to God."—*S. S. Times.*

MOTHERS AND THEIR SONS.

A modern essayist observes that "the intellectual influence of women is closely connected with her moral or educational influence over the children whom she trains. Here lies her chief power, and our chief hope for the world's peace. The children are in her hand. The ideas of the coming race may be the fruit of her endeavors. The seeds of peace and order sown in young hearts will flourish and become goodly trees. When we consider the training which boys generally receive, we can feel little wonder that the cause of peace makes slow progress. Take the life of a British boy of the upper or middle classes, who receives no special training for the military profession. His first infancy is soothed by warlike songs, and enlivened by the sight of military grandeur. His first toys are guns, swords, and wooden soldiers, with which he makes imaginary war; and the most brilliant prints in his picture-books are representations of horse-guards and dragoons. His next step is to play at soldiers with his brothers or companions. His histories are generally a series of battles, sieges, victories, and defeats; his biographies the lives of distinguished conquerors and generals; his story-books tales of adventure, in which shooting and slaying form the principal and attractive part. He goes to school, where he learns that the highest courage consists in a stoical indifference to pain, which, while it encourages physical bravery in himself, tends also to foster indifference to the pain of others. Here, separated from home influences, he serves an apprenticeship in school-boy rudeness, and learns that his honor as a young Briton is to fight boys older than himself, and to refer all disputed points to the test of brute force. He puts the life of adventure and brilliant renown on the highest pinnacle of his admiration. Meanwhile his literary food still consists of histories in which those who have caused endless misery, ruined countless homes, and retarded the world's civilization, are surnamed the Great, the Noble, the Christian; and very rarely do his teachers take pains to point out to him the difference between these heroes' talents as men, and their work as conquerors. At college much the same training is carried on, and both there and at home his recreation is not seldom taken in the form of volunteer service, which, though first commenced in a panic of patriotism, is now too often continued as a means of aping a military life. During this time the boy or youth hears few whispers as to the unlawfulness, the injustice, or the inexpediency of war. He is accustomed to connect war with honor and patriotism. Its horrors, its miseries and crimes are not thought of by him, or are passed over lightly as the necessary shadow in a brilliant picture."—*Herald of Peace.*

HOW TO PAY THE DOCTOR.

There are few persons who have not had occasion to express sentiments of the profoundest disgust at the unexpected cost of medical attendance; there are still fewer, probably, who have reflected that the existing basis of remuneration for professional services is as absurd in itself as it is unfair to both patient and physician. Whether, as in England, a fee is paid down at each visit, or, as in America, the doctor sends in a tradesmanlike bill, the expense is proportioned, not to the benefit received, but to the number of visits made; so that whilst it is the patient's desire to get well quickly, it is to the doctor's interest to keep him ill as long as possible. To the credit of the medical profession, let us affirm our belief that the instances are very rare in which even the poorest doctor is swayed by such base motive; but the temptation and the opportunity are self-evident. Setting these aside, moreover, the present system of payment offers a premium to incompetence, inasmuch as the greater the skill of the physician—*i. e.*, the fewer visits he makes to accomplish a cure—the smaller his recompense; whilst the bungler who spins out his attendance with a mistaken diagnosis and inefficacious treatment is all the richer for his ignorance. Again, it is not only possible, but it frequently happens, that in a single visit a doctor may save a life which would certainly have been lost without his aid; whilst in another case of tedious but not dangerous ailment he may have to make a score of routine visits, not one of which taxes his highest skill or professional resources. From the patient's point of view, the former of these services is vastly more valuable than the latter; but inexorable custom decrees directly otherwise. Precisely how a juster plan of remuneration is to be framed, is matter for much deliberation and discussion. Perhaps the Mongolian method of paying the doctor while one is well and stopping his salary during illness would be practically most advantageous to the patient. But it is evident that professional skill brought to bear upon the saving of life and the relief of suffering ought not to be estimated, like manual labor, by the time employed, but rather by the result achieved and the gravity of the occasion; and, to continue the industrial comparison, we believe that it would be better for all parties concerned if the business part of medicine were computed "by the job" instead of "by the day," with the further provise that the more speedily the job of cure were done, the more cheerfully would most sensible people be willing to pay for it.—*N. Y. World.*

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

—It would seem impossible that deaf-mutes could be taught to sing; yet this is what M. Rota, a professor of music at Trieste, has done. Recently they have given a public exhibition in Paris, and they sang not only in perfect time, but preserved the pitch, which was mysteriously conveyed to them by their teacher.

—If we have spoken rashly of the danger of college students giving too much time to boats and ball playing, let us make amends by saying it is stated in one of our monthly magazines, that a graduate of one of the first colleges in the land, of the class of 1875, has already secured a position of trust at a salary of $3,000 a year. It is as pitcher of a professional base-ball club. What a splendid career of usefulness and honor awaits this aspiring young man!—*N. Y. Observer.*

—The *New England Journal of Education* is tried with the current mispronunciations of words, and is moved to ask if orthoepy "ought not to take its place in a specific daily exercise? Ought not that large body of words currently mispronounced, amounting to some three thousand or more, to be taken up *seriatim*, and be made a careful study by both teachers and pupils? Why not have pronunciation distinctly and regularly taught?"

—Prof. Capen, of the Cortland Normal School, says that it is a popular fallacy that the pale faces and broken down constitutions found in our schools are due to hard study. He adds: "If the habits of life of these so-called hard-workers could be traced, it would be found that late hours, unventilated sleeping rooms, lack of exercise, exposure, rich food or food that is poorly or unwisely cooked, fast eating, and the like, are the direct and the efficient causes of their poor state of health."

—"What one point did that superintendent try to impress on his school in his twenty-minutes' talk?" was a question which one visitor might have asked of another as the two came away from a Sunday-school room. "I am sure I don't know," would have been the only fitting answer. "Then what was the good of the address?" "There again I can't answer you," would have closed comment on that service. If a superintendent takes the time of a school in the closing minutes of its session, he ought to have clearly in his mind the one truth he would impress on the minds of his scholars. Then his every word should tend to the point he would emphasize. It is a small matter that the superintendent makes an address. It is a great matter that the scholars leave the room with one precious thought, one profitable impression, as the result of a superintendent's address.—*S. S. Times.*

—Dr. Foss was inaugurated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., Oct 26th. The subject of his inaugural address was "University Education as a Foundation for Life Work." It was a hearty protest against surface work in education, and a hearty endorsement of muscular Christianity. "The scholar especially needs brawn as well as brain; because, in order to be a scholar, he must pay the inevitable tax levied on every perpetual hard student, and also because the supreme practicable mental exertion, which is the business of his life, is directly contingent on the fineness and fullness of his physical forces. Let the student, then, give earnest heed to the care and culture of his body. It is the home, the instrument, the mold, and the eternal companion of his soul. Let him know that sipping gruel and languidly lounging over books until his midnight-lamp burns low can never make him either a scholar or a man. Let him eat beef and mutton in generous slices. Let him leap into every day as into a new Paradise, over the wall of eight hours' solid sleep. Let him not cross his arms behind him, drop his head, and mope along the pavement, inwardly saying: 'I am walking for exercise.' Let him stretch away over the breezy hills, with fit companions, in utter forgetfulness of lessons and essays and sermons, until every drop of blood in his veins tingles with the delight of mere animal existence. Let him hurl the ball, or pitch the quoit, or tug at the oar, or poise the rifle. I would I might see our gymnasium thronged every day at suitable hours with earnest devotees to physical culture. Only let all these things be done with the distinct recognition that we have a higher nature, and in such manner and measure as to do no harm to what is best and noblest in this loftier realm."

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

DIFFERENT WAYS TO DRAIN A FARM.

Much discussion has been developed as to the best methods of draining land. Some dig ditches and fill them with the surplus stones found lying about the farm, either loosely over the fields or in useless fences that obstruct the free use of the mower and the plough. Others buy tiles and lay them with great care on the bottom of narrow ditches, being careful to cover the joints to prevent sand and loose dirt from washing in, and filling up the water course. Others still, wishing to avoid so much labor in digging ditches, simply plough the land in ridges, leaving open ditches between, through which a portion of the surplus water will slowly settle away. All these methods are commendable, and will generally pay the whole cost of the work in a few years. But there are other methods of draining farm lands, which do not pay the owners very good interest on the investments made, and yet some of these methods appear to be quite popular with a class of farmers much too numerous.

We have in mind a neighbor who inherited a large and valuable farm, including an extensive tract of heavy timber land. The cleared land really needed draining, and the young man has been engaged upon it ever since it came into his possession, but instead of digging ditches he spends all his leisure hours at the village store, digging into the business affairs of his more industrious neighbors. When the tax collector gives him a call, he sells off a few tons of hay instead of feeding it out, and so makes a beginning toward draining his land. Having acquired a taste for alcoholic drinks, he occasionally makes a trip to the liquor store, and at the same time that he drains his cup he continues the drains already began at his farm at home. This kind of drainage has already removed a large portion of the surplus capital left him by his ancestors.

Not far away is another farm which needs draining. A fine, long and broad swale extends the whole length of the farm, and would if thoroughly drained and renovated, produce as much good hay as is now cut from the whole farm. But instead of draining and cultivating this smooth, rich meadow, the manure from the stables is all carted and spread over steep hillsides, where much of it is drained off into the stream below. The uplands are rough and rocky, and much of the work of tilling and harvesting must be done by hand labor, instead of by machinery, requiring a considerable outlay for hired help. The rocks are so hard and so plenty, and the hills so steep and so rough, that the owner frequently gets pretty thoroughly discouraged, and to cheer up his failing spirits, he resorts to the charms of the pipe, and spends hours, yes, and days and weeks, and even years, in draining from this source consolation for his troubles, and although he may never have footed up the result of his efforts in this direction, it is perfectly evident that he has cut a very long and a very wide drain into his estate.

Another young man left with a farm that needed draining, and having little taste for working cold, wet land, has for several years past spent a large portion of his time swapping horses, and endeavored in this way to realize enough to drain his farm. We fear he will find it all drained before he is aware of it.

Another has not quite enough surplus capital to drain his farm all at once, and not liking to do anything by halves, has let his farm to another, while he is chasing fortune in the shape of a "patent right," from which he hopes to realize enough to enable him to drain his farm very thoroughly, and judging by the result of nine-tenths of such cases, he will probably be successful.

We have several other farms in mind which are also being drained in various ways, besides with either stones or tiles. Some have durable springs a few rods below the barn, where the cattle are allowed to go every day to drink, causing the waste and loss of a considerable amount of excellent fertilizing material in the course of the year. A few farmers drain their farms by running in debt for costly carriages and harness, or building and furnishing houses in a style beyond their needs, or their ability to pay for; and a great number buy a little more land, when they already have more than they can cultivate well. All these different methods of draining farms appear to be quite popular with too many of our well-meaning farmers.—*N. E. Farmer.*

CONSUMPTION OF FORESTS.

It is said that nearly one-half of the surplus hard woods of the country are to be found in Western Virginia. How long these will last is a doubtful question. Taking the one item of railroad ties, and we find that the country requires for its annual supply 94,530,000 cubic feet, equal to 738,515 cords of solid timber, to secure which at least 2,000,000 cords of standing timber have to be cut down. The average product per acre of the forests of Virginia is given by M. F. Maury at from 40 to 50 cords per acre; so that, taking the maximum yield, our railroad ties alone destroy annually 40,000 acres of woodland. The annual consumption of the country for fuel is estimated at over 50,000,000 cords of wood, of which three-fifths may be assumed to be good standing timber cut expressly for fuel. This gives an annual clearing of 600,000 acres. The iron foundries consumed in 1870, 635,000 tons of charcoal, and a furnace that makes six or seven tons of iron a day will use up 200 acres of woodland in a year. The annual product of charcoal-iron is now about 200,000 tons, using up 5,000 acres a year. The pine lands of Michigan, the best in the country, yield 10,000 feet to the acre, board measure. The annual consumption of the country in manufactured lumber is 20,000,000,000 feet, representing an annual clearing of 2,000,000 acres. The fencing of the country required 25,000,000 acres to be cleared in order to make it, and the annual repairs to fencing destroy 2,500,000 acres of forest. Our shipping tonnage represents 80,000 acres of oak forest destroyed, and demands for repairs 4,000 acres a year. The hard and turned wood manufactures of the country use up an annual average of 300,000 acres of timber. Taking all these items together, we have an aggregate annual consumption of 5,000,000 acres of forest. As our total forest-lands amount to 380,000,000 they will last at this rate only seventy years. A certain percentage of forest destroyed is allowed to renew itself, and, as in seventy years pine woods can be cut over twice, this renewal amounts to a very considerable figure, but it is scarcely sufficient to offset the increasing demand for timber for every purpose to keep pace with increasing population and exigent industries in the same period. In other words, with our present system of husbandry and our present growth of population, seventy years marks the maximum period that our forests may be expected to hold out.—*World.*

THE USE OF TOWN SEWAGE.

Much has been said and written about the value of the liquid refuse of towns and cities as a fertilizer for farms so situated as to be able to receive the flow of the sewers conveniently. It does appear at first sight that a great waste occurs when the refuse of a million people flows into a river and to the sea uselessly, and sometimes offensively. But if it should cost two dollars to gain one by its use as a fertilizer, the economy is clearly in getting rid of it in the best way as quickly as possible. In England this "sewage" question has been exhaustively treated. Expensive works have been erected to pump the liquid into distributing tanks, from which it has been conducted over the fields rented or purchased, and cultivated specially for the purpose of using it upon crops fitted for irrigation. Nearly a million and a half of dollars have been thus expended. The cost of working the farms, (25 in number), in 1873, as stated in a "Parliamentary Return," amounted to $165,505. The receipts of the farms were $104,360. Only two farms made a profit; one cleared $60, and the other $6,550; the total loss was $67,755 in one year. It is doubtful if the farm which claimed a profit of $6,550, which is the Warwick farm, the great crops on which have been so much written about, really made any profit, and such a result is broadly hinted at by well-informed people in England.

The experiment may, therefore, be considered as a failure, and the use of the sewage matter of inland towns even, in agricultural operations, as not remunerative. Far less profitable would it be in the cases of those seaboard cities where the cost of getting rid of the matter is the least, and that of using it upon the land would be the greatest. Sanitary enthusiasts must invent some other means of disposing of this refuse, now that the vaunted English system has failed to be practicable, for the serious question, what shall be done with the waste of our towns and cities, is as far from solution as ever. A motion was recently made in the English Parliament for returns showing the cost, and profit and loss, in the treatment of sewage by all the different methods now practiced in England, which will doubtless contain valuable information.

MAKING SHINGLES DURABLE.—From many experiments tried for the purpose of rendering shingle roofs durable, we have found two modes result in eminent success, namely, soaking in lime-wash and applying petroleum. Twelve years ago, having occasion to erect a brick building 54 by 60 feet, we had all the shingles (which were sawed pine) well soaked in lime-wash before application. The lime used was fresh or caustic, and was made into a rather thin mixture, so that the liquid might penetrate the pores of the wood. This was done two or three days beforehand, so as to become dry. The carpenters complained of the caustic nature of the lime, but on this caustic character the success of the experiment depended. We have just examined this roof in the presence of two builders, who pronounce the shingles "as good as new." They were perfectly sound and quite hard, and the only appearance of age was the wearing of the upper surface to an amount about equal to the thickness of paper. The experiment was thoroughly successful. Another roof, on an adjoining building, put on a year later without the lime, was partly covered with moss and most of the shingles were rotten. In applying lime for this purpose, it is very essential that it be fresh and caustic, and that the shingles be well soaked in a thin wash that shall penetrate the pores. In performing the work, a few shingles were taken at a time the hand, and dipped into a tub of the wash and then placed to dry. The other mode of preserving shingles is the application of crude petroleum. This costs a little more than lime, but may be applied more easily, by using a coarse brush after the shingles are laid, the penetrating character of the oil causing it to pass through the shingles, and to run an inch upward through the pores. Several roofs to which it was applied eight years ago appear to be in perfect condition. From the experiments made we hardly know to which of these two applications to give the preference, but are inclined to recommend the petroleum most strongly. The experiment with lime shows its preservative character, and the importance and value of using it for buildings and board fences, provided fresh or caustic lime is employed when petroleum cannot conveniently be obtained. It should be thin or liquid enough to penetrate the pores of the wood.—*Exchange.*

WATERING HORSES AFTER MEALS.—A full drink of water, immediately after being fed, should never be allowed to horses. When water is drunk by them, the bulk of it goes directly to the large intestines, and a little of it is retained in the stomach. In passing through the stomach, however, the water carries considerable quantities of the contents to where it lodges in the intestines. If, then, the food of the stomach is washed out, before it is digested, no nourishment will be derived from the feed. In Edinburgh some old horses were fed with split peas, and then given water immediately before being killed. It was found that the water had carried the peas from fifty to sixty feet into the intestines, where no digestion took place at all. Mr. Cassie is quite correct in the views set forth regarding the injurious effects of large quantities of water swallowed immediately after eating. A small quantity of fluid swallowed along with, or immediately after dry food, beneficially softens it, and assists in its division and digestion. An inordinate supply of water, or of watery fluid on the other hand, proves injurious. It dilutes unduly the digestive secretions; it mechanically carries onward the imperfectly digested food, and thus interferes with the proper functions of the canal, and excites indigestion and diarrhœa. These untowards effects are especially apt to occur where horses freely fed and too liberally watered are shortly put to tolerably quick work. There is no more infallible method of producing colic, diarrhœa, and inflammation of the bowels. The horse is not peculiar in this respect; dogs, and even their masters, similarly suffer from copious draughts of water immediately after eating much solid food.—*N. Y. Herald.*

EXCOMMUNICATED INSECTS.—Apropos of the efforts in progress to destroy the phylloxera and other insect scourges in France, a writer in *La Nature* gives a curious bit of information relative to the way in which such pests used to be proceeded against when science, save so far as it could be made to agree with the Roman dogmas, had no existence for the world. In 1120 the Bishop of Laon formally excommunicated all the caterpillars and field mice. In 1488 the Grand Vicar of Autun commanded the parish priest of the vicinity to enjoin the weevils to cease their ravages and to excommunicate them. In 1535 the Grand Vicar of Valence cited the caterpillars to appear before him for trial. He kindly assigned them counsel for their defence, and as they did not appear, proceeded against and sentenced them, *in contumaciam* to clear out of his diocese, a command which they probably obeyed.

DOMESTIC.

PLANTS FOR HANGING BASKETS.

BY S. O. J.

Unless hanging baskets are planted with suitable varieties, which will endure the heated, dry atmosphere of the living rooms of the present day, and are kept in a healthy, growing state, they are decidedly unsightly objects and detract rather than add to the beauty of the window-garden. Therefore, it is well to remember in the outset that they will not endure neglect, and if they are not kept in a moist condition will surely grow shabby; for a small quantity of earth suspended in a sunny position, in a warm room, will soon become as dry as flour, and it must have a sufficient quantity of water daily. Yet the amount required will depend in a great degree upon the varieties of plants, as some species will bear drought without exhibiting any signs of suffering, while others will wither and turn brown very quickly if their wants are not attended to.

The desideratum for hanging baskets is plants of handsome foliage and a goodly supply of flowers.

In preparing the soil for planting, it should be made as rich as good, thoroughly-decayed stable ordure can make it, with a due amount of garden-loam and scouring-sand or sharp grits. A desirable compost can be made of one-third common garden-soil, one-third sand, and one-third of manure so old that it will crumble into flakes. Mix this well together, and then bake it in the oven, to destroy the larvæ of all worms.

Let it stand until nearly cool, then fill up the basket, and plant around its edges a few cuttings of *Tradescantia vittata repens*; then place in the centre of it two or three bulbs of *Oxalis Bowcana*, which is one of the best of its species and will send up clusters of bright pink flowers for many months in succession. *Oxalis Luzula alba* may be also planted with *Oxalis Bowcana*, and its flowers, being of a pure white, will contrast very prettily with it. When the basket is thus planted, it should be placed in a shady window for a week, to allow the bulbs to start and the cuttings to become rooted. But a still better plan would be to root the cuttings in water, or else procure well-rooted plants of the Tradescantia, and not plant them in the basket until the Oxalis have started and are growing well. Such a basket should have a little warm water squeezed out of a sponge over its leaves and soil every morning; and once in every two or three weeks it should be taken down, its foliage well dusted, and the soil examined, so as to know whether it receives too much or too little water.

Another basket can be planted in the centre, with one of the varieties of Begonia that remains in flower eight months out of the twelve, such as *Begonia alba*, commonly called Wax Geranium. And to trail about the edges of it, or to be trained upon the cords which suspend it, the variegated Vinca, or Periwinkle, will make a fine show.

For graceful foliage, however, there is really nothing better than the Trailing Moneywort (*Lysimachi mummularia*), whose dark, trim, glossy leaves, with plenty of golden-yellow flowers at blossoming time, are so well known to thousands of our readers who take a great interest in adorning their rooms in summer and winter with the green things of the earth. This plant will bear any amount of neglect, is perfectly hardy, and is well worthy of a place in every window.

Lobelias, in all their varieties, are always desirable for decorating baskets, and, in fact, for all in-door ornamentation. They do not desire but little sunshine and are well adapted for windows which have a northeasterly exposure. They require a good deal of moisture, however; and when this is supplied they will flower in profusion all the winter.

The crab-claw Cactus (*Epiphyllum truncatum*) always blooms in greater beauty when suspended in a window, and for autumn flowering there is no more ornamental plant for a basket.

Thropæolums make excellent strong climbing plants for baskets, and if their shoots are frequently pinched back they will give satisfaction by flowering freely.

Ivy-leaved Geraniums are also handsome basket plants, particularly the variegated leaved variety (*L'Elegante*), which well merits its name, so lovely are its leaves and flowers, so neat its habit of growth.

One of the most desirable ivies is commonly called German Ivy (*Senecio scandens*). It has light-green leaves on a flexible stem, which grow rapidly and will soon embower a window. It is easily cultivated, as each joint will develop roots, and it is never infested with insects.

Coliseum Ivy (*Linaria Cymbalaria*) is very popular for this purpose, as it thrives well in a heated room and blooms freely. It delights in a moist soil.

A hanging basket can be made very ornamental by filling it with sprays of pressed Ferns, intermingled with bright autumn leaves, which have been very thoroughly ironed or pressed. Then take the long garlands of pressed climbing Ferns, with the seed-vessels attached, and twist them around the cords which suspend the basket and let them hang gracefully from its sides.

A basket thus arranged will not require any attention, excepting to take it down occasionally and blow away the dust which clings to it. And it will excite the admiration of all, while it cannot give rise to any objections on account of water dripping from it, as none is needed to keep it fresh and handsome.

Anything will do for a basket—even the horns of oxen and cows are polished and hung up with chains as a tasteful receptacle for plants. Shells, curious roots of trees, wooden bowls, and turnips, carrots, and other roots can be hollowed out, filled with soil, and become pretty hanging-baskets. Tin cans are also utilized for this purpose; and I never think of Colorado without recalling how picturesque they looked in the small windows of the little homes amid the scattered branches, when they were covered with trailing vines, bright with numerous flowers, and doubtless they served to beguile the loneliness of the mistress of the hut.—*N. Y. Independent.*

APPLE JELLY.—Cut your apples in quarters (do not pare or core them), dip each quarter into clear water, and put them into a jar to cook in the oven until quite tender; then strain the juice as usual, and boil with a pound of sugar to a pint of the juice. The most delicious jelly will be the result, with the full, pure flavor of the apple heightened by the cores having been left in, and not spoiled by the objectionable addition of lemon peel and juice.

PORRIDGE.—Real Scotch porridge is made thus: Put some water on the fire, when it boils throw in a little salt, then take some oatmeal, sprinkle slowly in with one hand, stir continually with a wooden spoon till sufficiently thick; serve quickly, eat with milk, treacle, or sugar, or butter. The whole time of making should be but half an hour.

—An excellent, well recommended pickle for curing hams is made of one and one-half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sugar, one-half ounce of saltpetre and one-half ounce of potash. Boil all together till the dirt from the sugar has risen to the top and is skimmed. Pour it over the meat and leave the latter in the solution four or five weeks.

—To take mildew from linen, mix soft soap with starch powdered, half the quantity of salt, and a piece of lemon, and lay it on both sides with a paint brush; let it be in the open air—on grass is preferable—till the stain is removed.

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., homœopathic chemists, of 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, at their works in the Euston Road, London." See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PRIEST, THE WOMAN AND THE CONFESSIONAL,

By FATHER CHINIQUY.

Both French and English. Price $1. To be found with all booksellers.

WANTED, A Male Teacher for No. 1 School, Municipality of Chatham, County of Argenteuil, Que., to commence on the first of January next, 1876. Must hold a first-class Elementary Diploma. Salary $20 per month. Address, with references, to JOHN OUTRAM, Sec. Board of School Commissioners, Cushings, P.Q.

NEW CLOUDS.

Three cases just received ex "Scandinavian;" also in store full stock Knitted Woollen Goods.

For sale by

LEWIS S. BLACK & THOM.

THERE IS A NUMEROUS CLASS of cases commonly mistaken for ramollissement or softening of the brain, which are really atony or loss of nerve power, and are amenable to treatment. The disease results from excessive brain work, mental worry incident to grief or trouble, or is occasioned by dissipation or depraved habits. There is defective memory inability to co-ordinate the mental faculties, great depression of spirits, and nervous and muscular prostration.

A number of notable cases cured by the use of Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya has demonstrated the value of this preparation of nerve elements to restore vital force.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

TOTAL ASSETS.....$17,095,026.
PREMIUM REVENUE.....5,478,273.

THE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES as well as the FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES, issued by this first-class English Company, are protected by LARGE RESERVE FUNDS, and the personal responsibility of 11 Shareholders.

MODERATE IN RATE, PROMPT IN PAYMENT, LIBERAL IN SETTLEMENT.

G. F. C. SMITH.
Resident Secretary, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for conveyance of

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

1875. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. 1875

This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted first-class full-powered, Clyde-built, double engine Iron Steamships:—

SARDINIAN	4100	Lieut. J. E. Dutton R.N.R.
CIRCASSIAN	3400	Capt. J. Wylie.
POLYNESIAN	4100	Capt. Brown.
SARMATIAN	3600	Capt. A. D. Aird.
HIBERNIAN	3434	Lieut. Archer, R.N.R.
CASPIAN	3200	Capt. Trocks.
SCANDINAVIAN	3000	Lieut. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
PRUSSIAN	3000	Capt. Ritchie.
AUSTRIAN	2700	Capt. Barclay.
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt. Urquhart.
MORAVIAN	2400	Capt. Graham.
PERUVIAN	3200	Capt. R. S. Watts.
MANITOBAN	3150	Capt. H. Wylie.
NOVA SCOTIAN	3300	Capt. Richardson.
CANADIAN	2600	Capt. Millar.
CORINTHIAN	2400	Capt. Jas. Scott.
ACADIAN	1350	Capt. Cabel.
WALDENSIAN	2800	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
PHŒNICIAN	2600	Capt. Menzies.
NEWFOUNDLAND	1500	Capt. Mylius.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:—

PERUVIAN	4th Dec.
PRUSSIAN	11th Dec.
SARMATIAN	18th Dec.
MORAVIAN	25th Dec.
SCANDINAVIAN	1st Jan.
SARDINIAN	8th Jan.

Rates of passage from Quebec:—
Cabin.....$70 to $80.
Steerage.....$25

The Steamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to sail from the Clyde every TUESDAY, and from Quebec about every THURSDAY.

PHŒNICIAN, about 30th Sept.
WALDENSIAN, " 7th Oct.
CORINTHIAN, " 14th "
CANADIAN, " 21st "

Rates of passage:—
Cabin.....$60.
Intermediate.....$40
Steerage.....$25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Corkage will be charged at rate of 2s stg. per bottle to cabin passengers supplying their own wines or liquors.

For freight or other particulars apply—In Portland, to J. L. FARMER; in Quebec, to ALLANS, RAE & CO.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris, to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, 25 Quai Voltaire; in Antwerp, to AUG. SCHMITZ & CO., or RICHARD BERNS; in Rotterdam, to G. P. ITTMANN & ZOON; in Hamburg, to W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Bordeaux, to LAFITTE & VANDERCRUYCE, or E. DEPAS & CO.; in Belfast, to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London, to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE, 17 Grace-Church street; in Glasgow, to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde street; in Liverpool, to ALLAN BROTHERS, James street; in Chicago, to ALLAN & CO., 72 La Salle street, or to

H. & A. ALLAN.
Corner of YOUVILLE and COMMON STS.

WANTED, a Male Teacher, for No. 1 School Municipality of Chatham, County of Argenteuil, Que., to commence on the 1st Jan. next, 1876; must hold a first-class Elementary Diploma; salary $20 per month. Address, with reference, to JNO. OSTRAM, Secy. Board of School Commissioners, Cushings, P.Q.

IN PRESS,

HISTORY OF THE GUIBORD CASE.

This book will comprise a history of the Guibord Case, now celebrated throughout the world, from the first disagreement between L'Institut Canadien and the ecclesiastical authorities to what is considered the concluding action, the burial. It will contain—

The most important legal documents and decisions in the case.

The pastorals of Bishop Bourget on the subject.

The correspondence between Archbishop Lynch and Mr. Doutre.

The judgment of the English Privy Council.

The existing scenes at the first and second attempts at burial, and a full account of the burial on Tuesday last.

The most interesting correspondence which appeared in the WITNESS on the subject.

Portraits of the most prominent personages connected with the case, and views of Guibord's temporary and permanent places of burial and other scenes.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

This book is likely to prove most interesting, and will be issued at the earliest moment. Price 50c; free by mail.

Booksellers are requested to send their orders at once. The work will be for sale at this office.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

THE RISING AMERICAN PAPER.

The New York Weekly Witness, $1.50 per an.

The New York Daily Witness, $5 per an.

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN DOUGALL,
2 Spruce street,
New York.

BONDS

IN AID OF THE

NEW YORK DAILY WITNESS,

$10 each, American currency, payable in three years, with compound interest at seven per cent., or receivable at any time for full and accrued interest for subscriptions.

Apply to

JOHN DOUGALL,
NEW YORK WITNESS,
2 Spruce street.
Or to WITNESS Office, Montreal.

About 500 of these bonds have already been taken, thus adding $5,000 to the working capital of the NEW YORK WITNESS; but the aid needed is $10,000, to provide facilities for rapid printing, and despatching fly the fast increasing subscription list and early mails.

PIANO & CABINET ORGANS.

The Subscriber is now receiving a magnificent assortment of STEINWAY, CHICKERING, DECKER, GABLER EMERSON and other favorite

PIANOFORTES,

recently selected by himself in New York and Boston, and several entirely NEW STYLE

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

Particular attention is called to the fact that these STANDARD INSTRUMENTS COST NO MORE than the INFERIOR and UNTRIED ones so freely offered in this market. More than TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND of these world-renowned instruments are now in daily use; a plain substantial fact which needs no comment, and shows, unmistakably, the estimate in which these instruments are held by the public.

PIANOS from $300 to $1,400 each.
CABINET ORGANS from $65 to $750 each.
Terms liberal.

JOSEPH GOULD 211 St. James st.

GRAIN BAGS.

90,000 various qualities, for sale low, in Bond or duty paid.

LEWIS S. BLACK & THOM,
184 McGill st.

IN THE PRESS.

A BOOK FOR LADIES.

Every Mother Should Read it.
Every Teacher of Girls Should Read it.
Every Woman Should Read it.

DRESS AND HEALTH.
OR
HOW TO BE STRONG,

Shows how to combine Health, Comfort and Elegance while avoiding singularity.

DRESS AND HEALTH

is the title of a new book shortly to be issued. It is upon a most important subject, and should be carefully studied by all ladies. The health of thousands of women is being undermined by errors of dress. Many are ignorant of this. Others recognize the fact, but do not know how to make the necessary changes. This book shows, by the testimony of numerous physicians, the injury which is being done by dress, then points out the changes which must be made, and gives practical directions for carrying them out. No change is necessary with regard to the outside dress, and there is nothing in the reform garment to alarm the most fastidious.

Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

Liberal terms to Booksellers. Orders should be sent in at once, as the first edition will only consist of three thousand copies.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS is printed and published at Nos. 218 and 220 St. James street, by John Dougall & Son, composed of John Dougall, of New York and John Redpath Dougall and J. D. Dougall, of Montreal.