



is much to be regretted, but we fear it is inevitable to a large extent from additions of charges on renewals. "I have just been retiring a large number of my customers' notes to-day by new ones," said a merchant to us this week, adding "they never think of troubling themselves about them." Such a system is in need of a check. Granted that country traders must have credit and extensions, they would be served by being required to take all the trouble of the renewal on themselves, and not being helped in their financing so as to demoralize them, as is the effect of the present system of continuous credit by notes never meant to be paid.

## TERMS OF OUR PUBLICATIONS.

DAILY WITNESS (by mail, \$4 per annum; \$4 delivered in town; Single Copies, 10 cts. each).  
MONTHLY WITNESS (71 weekly, \$2 per annum; Single Copies, 10 cts. each; Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, 15 cts. each).

WEEKLY WITNESS, \$1 per annum; Single Copies, 10 cts. each; ready on Thursday.

Subscribers in the Dominion pay the postage at their own offices. In the United States and Great Britain the postage is payable by the subscribers.

The rates of postage are as under:

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Advertisements inserted in the WITNESS at the rate of 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents each subsequent insertion.

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CANADIAN MESSENGER, 25c per annum.

Copies of 500 2d. per 1,000, \$1.00.  
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The above subscription rates are all cash in advance, and the papers stop when the time paid for expires.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,  
Montreal.

## Montreal Witness

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1874.

### THREE MONTHS FOR 15 CENTS.

In order to induce people to try the WEEKLY WITNESS, we have decided to give it to new subscribers for the first three months for fifteen cents. The postage (payable at the subscriber's own post office) will be five cents more, making the whole cost for a quarter of a year, twenty cents. Our friends who wish to see the influence of the WITNESS extended, might wish little trouble introduce it into many families.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

Mr. DISRAELI intends to visit Ireland at an early day.

THREE HORSE THIEVES have been lynched at Oshkosh, Ark.

CALIFORNIA FARMERS are disposed to hold their grain for better prices.

AT BUFFALO "Goldsmith Maid" did her mile in 2:15, the fastest time on record.

THE JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION into the assassination of Marshal Pinard has resulted in the indictment of 50 more persons.

THE RESIDENCE of Boss Tweed, Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, New York, has been sold at auction by a trustee for \$195,000.

A YOUNG MAN in Carrollton, Mo., observing some one late at night in his hen-house, took a shot gun, fired at the object, and killed his mother, who had gone there to catch some chickens. He is almost crazed by the sad event.

THE LATE ELECTIONS in the Southern States have been attended with much excitement, and a bad feeling between whites and negroes has led to several riots and murders. The object of the contest seems to be which color will get the upper hand in state affairs.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, Duke de Cazares, categorically denies the charges of France's connivance with the Carlists. The Duke says Lizarzabarri's escape from arrest while passing from Bayonne to Perpignan was due to a misunderstanding of the local authorities. The Carlist officers seen in uniform at Bayonne and elsewhere in French territory had passports signed by the Spanish authorities. The Duke, in conclusion, assures Spain that instructions to Prefects of Southern Departments to be vigilant have been explicitly renewed, and the Government will see that the inferior authorities scrupulously respect them.

### THE CHURCH OF ROME IN MANITOBA.

The recent change of Government in Manitoba seems to be considered by the Roman Catholic hierarchy as affording a desired opportunity for consolidating their power in that province, and completing arrangements for making it an improved ecclesiastical model of the Province of Quebec. With this view, it is intended at the next session of the Legislature to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to incorporate Catholic parishes and missions in the Province of Manitoba." A copy of this Bill was, a few days ago, published by ecclesiastical authority in the *Nouveau Monde*, and proceeds upon the following preamble:

"Whereas the different parishes and missions of the Catholic Church possess properties devoted to their foundation and support.

"Whereas the properties of the said parishes and missions have for more than half a century been administered by the Catholic Bishop residing at St. Boniface;

"Whereas the Catholic Archbishop of St. Boniface, desiring to be aided in the administration of the said properties, has demanded that effect the incorporation of the said Catholic parishes and missions in the Province of Manitoba.

"And seeing that it is expedient to grant such demand and assure to the said parishes and missions the advantages solicited by them."

The bill then proceeds to enact that any parish, mission, or other Catholic corporation, having a desire to possess land for church buildings or a cemetery, shall by the mere fact of its canonical erection into a parish become a duly recognized civil body, and be represented by the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Vicar General or the Dean of its clergy and the Curé of such parish or mission, with power to add to them two other members representing said Corporation.

These parishes and corporations to have the fullest powers to acquire and dispose of property, both movable and real estate, in such manner as they see fit, the nominal limit to the possessions of each corporation being a revenue of \$2,500 per annum, and any corporation to have power to transfer its property or part thereof to others.

Full powers to manage their affairs without civil interference are asked for, and it is provided any member of such corporations will not personally be liable for the debts, contracts, or obligations of the same. A provision is made that nothing in the proposed act will be held as affecting, or be interpreted as affecting, any rights of the Crown or of any civil body recognized by law; also that it will be held as if it were a public one. It is also provided that each of these corporations shall furnish a statement of their property as often as they may be requested to do so by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

The preamble of this Bill it will be seen is

founded on the precedent that it has been used for Roman Catholic ecclesiastical corporations to possess landed and other property. This precedent is, however, an old one, created at a time when the Church had its own will in such matters. The precedent in modern times when the authority of the State is supreme and civil government is better understood, is quite opposed to such pretensions. It has been found that the allowing of property to accumulate in the dead-hand of the Church, (monastic tenures, or *enfiteusis* as the Scotch law calls it) is so detrimental to the public interests that in Italy, Spain, Mexico and other countries on the European and American continents, intensely Catholic, the Government has had to intervene and secularize these possessions. The most modern precedent therefore condemns the preamble of the Bill.

The holding and disposal of property under the above bill appears to be confined entirely to the Archbishop of St. Boniface, and as under the new regime of the Roman Catholic Church the clergy and hierarchy are mere instruments to work the will of the Vatican without reference to any law whatever, the Pope would be the real owner of such lands and others, thus violating a leading principle in the constitution of most civilized countries. In Lower Canada the laity have a right to some voice in such matters, but it seems not proposed to give them any such privileges in Manitoba.

Civil rights imply civil responsibilities, but the ecclesiastical policy of the Church of Rome at the present day is, while taking the fullest advantage of the former, to repudiate the latter to the utmost of its power. It makes use of civil law available to the utmost extent as an instrument to enforce its own claims and to compel payment of tribute, such as tithes, fabrique assessments, &c., but denies the applicability of the same means as a resource against itself or any of its ecclesiastical acts, such as holding spiritual penalties, withholding of the sacraments, denial of Christian burial, &c., over such judges and law officers as would dare to allow such recourse. This species of ecclesiastical tyranny is grievously felt by the Catholic laity in this Province and other countries where their Church has influence. One of them speaking against or uttering any disapproval of ecclesiastical persons or matters would be liable to be deprived in a moment of all privileges in the Church, including even decent burial; but if he ventured to demand redress against any clergyman who publicly slandered him and ruined his character he might be told by a Judge Routhier that the Church—meaning the ecclesiastical part of it—was above the common law and no redress was to be had. It does not seem judicious for the Catholic laity in any new ecclesiastical arrangements to countenance the giving of such additional facilities for an aggravation of this kind of irresponsible despotism as the bill under review seems to afford.

The pleasant fiction about rendering an account of their properties to the Lieutenant-Governor can be well appreciated in this Province where such a thing was never heard of.

The *Nouveau Monde* unceremoniously exposes the object of the bill when it says it is to enable the State to help in the "sublime work" of the Church. Any clauses putting a seeming restraint on the latter are mere forms never meant to be enforced, nor will they be allowed to be so, if the Church can help it. This statement is fully justified by modern ecclesiastical policy. This alliance with the State, and the proviso that the bill is to rank as a public one, shows that the status of an Established Church is aimed at. There can be no objections to allowing the Church of Rome to manage its affairs and divide the country into as many parishes as it likes, but it has no right to any further civil recognition in such matters than is extended to other Churches, the same privileges as are possessed by such, and no more, should be accorded to it. There can be no Established Churches allowed in this Dominion. The State has enough to do to mind its own affairs, and all the concern it can have in such matters is to see that ecclesiastical acts are made amenable to the common law like other persons. In this view of the case the passage of such a bill as the one above described would be simply the granting of dangerous and exceptional powers to a section of the population, favoring it to an extent that others neither obtain nor desire. The future of our Great North-West is bound up in the fate of this bill, which, if passed, will virtually hand over the largest and finest part of the Dominion to the rule of the Pope, and crown the work which Mr. Taché began in Red River, and has steadily been keeping at the rebellion down to this day, and to achieve which has been the ambition of his life. We all see how busy Roman Catholic missionaries are in advance of the wave of settlement, preparing new regions for the ecclesiastical work, and what is done in Manitoba will be repeated in new provinces, till all are conquered for Rome. This is a consummation that should be prevented by every possible means, if this Dominion is to escape the sinister influences of an ecclesiastical system that has brought nothing but evil consequences to countries where it was allowed sway, and round whose necks it has hung like a dead carcass, and which are now getting clear of it as rapidly as possible.

### IMMIGRANTS FROM FRANCE.

It will have been noticed that immigrants from France who have come to this city have been ventilating their grievances lately, and to-day we publish the conclusion of an address on the subject by their spokesman, said speech having been previously summarized in English, and now given in French for the special benefit of our readers who know or speak that language. Doubtless there are faults on both sides, but it must be admitted that it was a very unalloyed proceeding to append to advertisements of labor wanted, a statement to the effect that no Frenchmen from the old country need apply. Such an announcement is more odious than the insulting one concerning the Irish that used to be a frequent feature of advertisements in the States, seeing it is made by French-Canadian firms and it is a ridiculous satire on the fervid manifestations of nationality displayed in this Province and elsewhere. The main charge against the Government and its emigration agents in France, chief of whom is Mr. Gustave Bessange, is that they disseminate false or exaggerated statements concerning the resources of the Province and the demand for labor therein, so that not only are classes for whom no opening exists here induced to leave their homes, but others find that the scale of wages and the demand for their labor have been overrated and that they are actually worse off than what they would be in their own country—in short that the Provincial Government having got to do something in the immigration line is doing it without regard to the good name of the country. Every one knows how ill prepared this Province is to receive even the right kind of settlers. Ontario has her free-grant lands all measured off, and prepared for the thousands that are filling up her bounds and adding to her wealth and prosperity, and

every resource is placed within available reach of new comers. In this Province, however, nothing of the kind apparently is done. The members of the Government seem more desirous to use the resources of the country for political and personal purposes than with a view to their development in the public interest, and till a radical change in both Ministry and policy is effected improvement can hardly be expected. It is to be hoped, however, that nothing so cruel as willful deception has been practiced upon these French immigrants. We have not seen the official documents containing the alleged misrepresentations and cannot pronounce an opinion on that point, but from the glowing articles occasionally appearing in the *Minerve*, and other papers of its stripe, it is to be feared there is a good deal of the postcard element in the matter. This is all very well in its way, but it won't feed the hungry or warm the naked in this trying climate; and there is no denying that, spite of all the fine historical and patriotic sentiment spouted over Lower Canada and her connection with France, children of the latter seeking our shores have endured and are still enduring great privations. It is only the good looking female portion, or the like of Mr. Lormier, apparently, that secure any attention. Would it not be better if a little of this patriotic sentiment were condensed into active help and sympathy, not to the immigrants alone, but to help those of them who are able and willing to get employment, and to assist in some way any others who may have been induced to come to this country on mistaken pretences?

At the same time we would counsel moderation on the part of the aggrieved immigrants. They must remember that preliminary hardship is, as a rule, the lot of all without independent means coming to a new country where they have no relatives or private friends. A look around them, will convince our French settlers that thousands of former immigrants to this Province have attained to positions of wealth and influence, while comfort and content generally prevail. They will find that most of these had also a hard time of it at first, but by keeping up a stout heart and quietly working on they have come through all right. They are perfectly justified in putting their countrymen at home right in their ideas as regards this province, but they will do very ill to misrepresent it; for there is no doubt there are many desirable openings for the right kind of immigrants, and these will become more numerous and remunerative as the country progresses, which it must do at some rate, spite of its governmental incubus. If its political situation is not all they would wish, it is not the fault of the constitution, but of those who disregard it and perpetrate jobbery. To reform this the help of the liberal minded and independent sons of France can greatly contribute, working in a constitutional way, by that quiet and determined persistence in advocacy of enlightened ideas that will surely tell in the end, even as the mild shining of the sun effects what the blustering north wind fails to accomplish.

### CARLISM MENACING THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

France seems at last to have been thoroughly roused to a sense of duty in regard to the enforcement of neutrality of her Pyrenean frontiers. The troops there have received orders to be strict and vigilant in this enforcement, and the result is becoming apparent in the large seizures of arms and ammunition destined for the Carlists that are now begun to be reported. True the Carlists are getting supplies by sea, from England it is said; but this will be a hazardous trade for those engaged in it, inasmuch as it has been declared that any ships seized on that account need expect no further protection from the British Government. Rumors of dealings between Spain and Germany continue to circulate, one being to the effect that Santona, a small fortified town strongly situated on a peninsula headland in the Bay of Biscay, sixteen miles east of Santander, with a harbor fit to accommodate vessels of war, was to be ceded to the latter power, which was to make a second Gibraltar of it. Another, given and vouched for by the correspondent of a London paper, is to the effect that a secret convention has been signed between the Emperor William and President Serrano, by which Germany engages to assist the Spanish Republic, either by means of money and supplies or armed intervention, also to procure the recognition of the Republic by her allies; and it is stated that Italy was to be a third party to this convention, which provides that in return for Germany's assistance Spain will help her in case of a war with France. What foundation there may be for all these rumors of *rapprochement* between Germany and the Madrid Ministry cannot yet apparently be known, but as where there is smoke there must be fire, so there must be material for the manufacture of all these rumors. Germany knows very well that France does not acknowledge herself irretrievably beaten in the last war, and besides keeping up and strengthening her large armaments, it would be no doubt a master stroke of policy to secure the adhesion to her cause of as many of France's neighbors as possible. The latter country evidently dreams some sinister outcome from the present juncture of affairs, if credit is to be given to a statement in the telegrams that the Minister of War has demanded an immediate credit of four million francs, and an eventual credit of one million, for army purposes, while a promise has been made by the Government that they will immediately communicate to the Permanent Committee of the Assembly any serious foreign question that may arise during the legislative recess. Every day serves to strengthen Mr. Disraeli's prophetic utterances regarding the nearness of a great European crisis, and that statesman seems, in this case, to have full belief in his own forebodings, as orders are reported to have been issued for the complete armament of Gibraltar and Malta with all modern improvements in the weapons of war and defence, as well as the strengthening of their fortifications. Thus the Carlist war which has been locally smouldering so long, threatens to light up a flame that may envelop Europe.

### THE LATE HON. C. J. LABERGE.

We have already chronicled the death of the Hon. Charles Joseph Laberge, chief editor of the *Le National*, which took place last Monday. Deceased, who was in his 16th year, had some years ago suffered from acute bronchitis, which became chronic and subsequently passed into a rapid consumption, which carried him off. He was esteemed as one of the finest intellects Canada has yet produced, while his strict probity and steadfast adherence to principle formed a character few can boast of. His friends will never forget the brilliant qualities of his mind, his invincible antipathy to speaking ill of others, and the delicate vein of irony that he knew well how to infuse into his conversation. The politeness of his manner, however, tempered this trait, and he never was known to cause pain to any one by it. As an orator he was both eloquent and lucid, and everything corrupt withered under his scorching denunciation.

Born at Montreal 20th October, 1827, Mr. Laberge studied at the College of St. Hyacinthe, where his career was an uninterrupted series of brilliant successes. In literary composition and oratory he was particularly excelled, and had the distinction in his eighteenth year of receiving the prize for the latter from the hands of the great Papineau, before whom he gave an exhibition of his oratorical talent, and who addressed him as follows:—"Frankly, sir, I have never heard such good speaking as you have shown. If I have the title of the 'Speaker' you have the talent, and I predict that you will be a great orator."

To appreciate the meaning of these words it must be remembered that Papineau at that time was Speaker of the Old Canada Assembly. This in French is "*Orateur*," which also means "orator," and Papineau had the reputation of being not only the *Orateur* of the Assembly, but also the *orator par excellence* of the country. Mr. Laberge was admitted to the Bar in 1848, and became one of the most brilliant writers in the *Avenir*, his thorough independence and lively style fitting him to handle public questions in a most effective manner. In 1854 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Iberville, and at once took a foremost place in the rank of debaters. The commanding position he had achieved in the Liberal party was acknowledged by his appointment in 1858 to the position of Solicitor-General in the Brown-Dorion Ministry, which he held till its downfall. Continuing to sit in the Assembly till 1862. It was during this period, from 1858 to 1862, that he most distinguished himself as a speaker, and an anecdote is recalled of an encounter between him and Sir George Cartier, in which he turned the tables on the little baronet, who was trying to create amusement at his expense, saying in English that,

"The Hon. member is like a little bird who puts himself on a branch and warbles, warbles—without end." Mr. Laberge turned the laugh against his antagonist by stating that, in trying to return the compliment and find some comparison to suit him, and his endless string of unmeaning sentences, stale jokes, and epigrams, he had made use of that respectable quadruped which furnished Lafontaine the subject of his best fables, but whose name it would not do to mention in that place. "I leave the honorable member with his model." During the term of office Mr. Laberge brought forward a measure for the capitalization and payment of *lots de terres* dues by the Government, which the succeeding Conservative Ministry had to carry through. In September, 1863, he was

appointed assistant Judge at Sorel, in place of Judge Bruneau, an office he held with honor and acceptance for about a year. Sir George Cartier coming again into power, and his time being expired, the position was given to one of the Government's supporters, and Mr. Laberge returned to St. Johns, the citizens of which held him in marked esteem. In 1859, he married Mlle. Helene Olive Turgeon, daughter of Hon. J. O. Turgeon, member of the Legislative Council, by whom he had four sons and a daughter. He was twice elected Mayor of St. Johns, declining a third term of that office, organized the Volunteer Company of that town, and was its Lieutenant-Colonel for two years. He also founded the *Franc-Canadien*, a leading organ of the Liberal Party which is now conducted by Mr. Marchand, his talented successor. Among his classmates were Bishop Fabre, Hon. Mr. Armand, Messrs. Plette and Champoux, L. Delorme, Esq., M. P. for St. Hyacinthe, and G. C. Desaulles, Esq., M. P. for St. Hyacinthe, Spink, Inspector of Banks, Chicago, &c.

The career of Mr. Laberge appears to have been a consistent and patriotic one. He remained staunch to his political principles through good and evil report, and it is greatly to be regretted that he has been cut off so premature an age before the full fruition of his talents. At a juncture like the present such men can ill be spared; but his life and example are a precious legacy to his compatriots, who may profit thereby in seeking to achieve honorable distinction in public life.

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### AN AMERICAN CARDINAL.

The New York *Herald* has of late varied its prophetic utterances on the subject of a third world with urgent pleadings that the Pope would in his great mercy bless the Republic with an American Cardinal. Waxing more importunate as it dwelt on this subject, it seemed inclined, as no answer was vouchsafed to its prayers, to take the Holy Father rather brisquely to book, and even to deal with him with metaphorical roughness, as some African tribes are reported to do with their idols, when the latter are behind in attending to their prayers; so that many of the faithful felt not a little scandalized, and some even of our French-Canadian papers expressed their horror at the *Herald's* temerity. The latter has now, it seems, got some little grain of comfort from a correspondence in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. According to this correspondent, it says,

"There is now 'a cardinal in petto' for the United States." One theory is that our eminent prelate and fellow citizen, Archbishop Doane, has been designated, and that his recent rather hurried visit to Rome in obedience to a despatch from the Pope, who wishes with his own hands to bestow on him the supreme dignity. Another story is that Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, will receive the honor. These pretenses are both of great ability and learning. They have also been trained in sound democratic republican principles and believe in the rights of the people. So that, if in the future either of them should be elevated to the chair of St. Peter, we should have in our familiar phrase a 'live Pope,' one up to the times, who would not be afraid of Bismarck nor be governed by any Italian ecclesiastical Ring. More than all, we should have a Pontiff who knew the value of newspapers, and who, rather than to be a shadowy figure, would rather live in the world, and remove the sacred canopy from New York, where he could have perfect freedom. A Papal Court in the metropolis, and the Pope would be free himself without having a French monarch in the bay to watch over him."

### THE LAND-SWAP SCANDAL.

Mr. Dansereau's "explanations" in regard to the Tanneries land-swap, are, judging by the tone of the press, both French and English, with the exception of such ingrained organs of corruption as the *Le Canadien*, doing the Local Government a world of mischief, and convincing those who were in doubt before that a corrupt job has certainly been perpetrated. Even the *Journal de Quebec*, not over virtuous in regard to such matters, nor willing to find more fault with the Local Government than can be helped, says that Mr. Dansereau is "a fatal friend and ally the Ministry succumbs to the trial it is certainly to him it will owe this. He is the sword-fish which attaches itself to the whale's belly and causes it to perish. His explanations are lamentable." The *Quebec Chronicle* is not behind any of the press in its strictures on these explanations. It says:—"Mr. Dansereau has made formal excuses before to-day. His name appeared prominently before the public in the Pacific Scandal, as a part receiver of \$4,000 from Sir Hugh Allan, and an affidavit of denial made on behalf of the proprietors of the *Minerve* was made to wear a very different appearance after the investigation of the Royal Commission had been concluded. We have no desire whatever to depreciate the value of Mr. Dansereau's justifying clauses, but we must say that his statement reads like a confession of judgment in the plainest terms, and that, with Mr. Middleton, he set about overreaching the Government, and succeeded to the utmost of his expectations."

According to Mr. Dansereau, his position enabled him to play a very successful game, and to profit by the absolute incapacity for practical details of business on the part of the Government administering immense functions as guardians of the lands of the Crown.

The *Bien Public* and other journals have sought to arraign the Ministers of the Crown as knaves, Mr. Dansereau strives to write them up as imbeciles.

The following account from Wednesday's *Evening* of the late Cabinet council places Mr. Dansereau in the position of an irresponsible member of the Ministry without portfolio:—"The Local Ministry met yesterday, Messrs. Oulmet, Archambault, Ross and Chapleau being present. Mr. Dansereau was admitted to the sitting as consulting member, and read his declaration in the guise of a *pro-verbal*. Ministers judged that his declaration would

exonerate them sufficiently and go down with well-disposed Conservatives who awaited the opinion of *Le Canadien* to pronounce themselves.

"One of the Ministers then made the remark that as Mr. Dansereau had so completely taken on himself the responsibility of this affair they might request Mr. Irvine to reconsider his decision and withdraw his resignation. The Minister, on short notice, was obliged by stating that he was convinced nothing could induce Mr. Irvine to go back upon his steps."

"The only question to be considered," added Mr. Oulmet, "is to know if we should in consequence make overtures to some English member to replace him, or wait for the return of Mr. Robertson, whom I have by telegram requested to return." He had decided to await Mr. Robertson's return, but at the same time he declared himself satisfied with Mr. Dansereau's declaration and not separate from his colleagues. Mr. Chapleau should be promoted to be Attorney-General, and the position of Solicitor-General should be offered to Mr. Lynch."

The idea of such a promotion as is above indicated is certainly refreshing, and in such a Ministry addicted to the peculiar transactions for which it has become so notorious, it may be said to be well deserved.

The *Canadien*, the Local Government organ, contrives to get out the following pathetic utterances, from which its party will doubtless derive as much consolation as a cold individual could get warmth from the phosphoric gleams of a decayed old head:—"We do not think it our duty to make any commentary; our readers will judge for themselves. We have personal sympathies with this honor, and promise them as much independence and truth in our appreciation of the situation as they put confidence in *Le Canadien*."

The *Minerve* this morning shows its appreciation of the feeling excited by the scandalous corruption of the Local Government. It says:—"There has never perhaps been so much excitement in all our political history as that we have been seeing for a month back. Public opinion has been profoundly moved, and rarely has it been our lot to witness a current form so rapidly against the Government of the day." After thus coolly contemplating the indignation excited by the doings of its political chiefs, assisted by its own staff, it proceeds with characteristic audacity to lay that indignation to the credit of ignoble motives on the part of the people generally, and of the gentlemen who were negotiating to procure the Tanneries land for hospital purposes. The scandal, it says, is nothing but a huge conspiracy against the immaculate government of Mr. Oulmet, against the honorable Mr. Archambault for envy of his position, and against the saintly Mr. Chapleau, "on whom has been showered all the forms of persecution." The *Minerve* seems to think there are very many who desire to occupy positions like those of the Quebec Ministry, where so much money can be made with so little trouble, and doubtless it is not far wrong; but probably both it and its masters will ere long be convinced, in a way not to be mistaken, that the people are yet so degraded as to allow the high offices of State to be prostituted to such base uses.

The *Journal de Quebec* is terribly savage with Mr. Irvine for leaving the Cabinet, and is profuse in its accusations against him of treachery to his colleagues in doing so. Mr. Cauchon evidently hoped the whole crew would have to go overboard, allowing him a chance to take supreme command of the ship of State. Mr. Irvine's step in keeping his skirts clear of the scandal, and avoiding the political drowning in which his late colleagues are weltering, is clearly a sore trial for this statesman of Beaufort fame.

### THE KIRKPATRICK CASE.

The case against Mr. John Everett Kirkpatrick, charged with perjury, was proceeded with in the Police Court on Friday, and commenced with the examination of Mr. Kersey, by Mr. Carter, Messrs. Devlin and Tait appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Carter for the defence.

Q. The 12th of July last did you receive from the accused a delivery order for about 18,000 bushels of wheat to enable you to deliver the same to Messrs. Stevenson & Co., the purchasers thereof?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you not on that day deliver to Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Cookson a delivery order for the same wheat from them on account of J. B. Stevenson & Co.?

A. I did not personally deliver the note, but I suppose it went there from my office, and it is signed by me.

Q. Have you any doubt that the wheat was delivered?

A. I have no doubt. I recognized the invoice marked "B" as my invoice.

Q. Did you obtain from accused any writing to enable you to deliver said wheat?

A. I did not. The only way I know the delivery was effected, was by means of an order in the hands of Messrs. Holton & Stewart, brokers, produced here by Mr. Holton & Stewart.

Q. Please state the date of the order in the hands of Messrs. Holton & Stewart?

A. I cannot say. I received it from Messrs. Holton & Stewart, and I delivered it to Messrs. Stevenson & Co. on the 12th of July last.

Q. The witness, in answer to further questions, then stated that he received a delivery order from Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Cookson addressed to Messrs. Holton & Stewart, either personally or otherwise.

Q. Had you in your possession at any time any such order as the one referred to in Mr. Holton's deposition?

A. I never had.

Q. Did you ever see it?

A. I saw it for the first time the day Mr. Holton produced it in court.

The witness stated that he had never asked Mr. Stevenson to deliver wheat to him, but that he had delivered it to him on the 12th of July last.

The witness was then examined as to the invoice. The words "July 12th," "Cash on account," "Q. Deane," and "8,000" he thought were in the handwriting of Mr. Deane, but the stroke beneath the 8,000, the word "balance," and "3,500" were not in his handwriting. The cheque he received for the \$5,000 had been placed to his credit in the Union Bank, together with two other cheques he had received from Mr. Stevenson the same day. The witness then repeated the details connected with the receipt of the cheque from Mr. Stevenson, which have been previously reported. The case was then adjourned until Monday.

### THE STEVENSON CASE.

During the examination of Mr. Kersey, evidence was being taken in a case against Mr. J. B. Stevenson, commission merchant, who is charged by Joseph Poupart, trader, with the larceny of 1,847 bushels of wheat. The plaintiff asked the defence to produce a portion of the cart away the peas in question under the pretence that he held, at the time, a warehouse receipt for them. On the 30th of June, the Union Bank, Messrs. Holton & Stewart, and Mr. Stevenson, deposed that, on the 30th of June, the Union



