

DAILY WITNESS

Vol. XVI, No. 223.

6 P.M.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1877.

6 P.M.

PRICE ONE CENT.

New York, Sept. 24, 12 noon, Gold, 103½; Exchange, 84.
—Greenbacks bought at 3½ @ 00 dis, sold at 00 @ 00;
American Silver bought at 6 @ 00 dis; British do. at 6 @ dis; Small do. 8 @ 00 dis.
P. D. BROWN & CO., Brokers,
124 St. James street.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 24.

CABLE.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—A Shumla despatch of the 19th states that Osman Pasha was attacked by the Russians last Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. On the last day the Russians were repulsed with great loss.

ASTORIA, Friday.—Duga Pass is now wholly cleared of Turks. One cannon and 150 prisoners were taken. The Prince of Montenegro and his staff have arrived at Nicosia.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Mehemet Ali's reported victory on Friday over the Czarowitch turns out to have been a defeat, but the Russians do not seem to make much of the affair. Their official bulletin merely announces the following: "At the close of the engagement we held all our positions; a renewal of the attack is expected." There is no estimate of the losses, and none by Turkish bulletins either.

The Daily News correspondent with the Turks calls the affair an offensive reconnaissance by ten battalions, and gives about the same result as other accounts, but ascribes more credit and better results to the Turks than the Daily Telegraph's account, which stated that five or six attacks were made by Turks, which failed, and that the Turkish loss was very heavy. Mehemet Ali's and the Czarowitch's armies now occupy the hills on the opposite banks of the Vanicia Lom. The Russian position and the condition of the army is described in flattering terms by the correspondent who visited them last week. A steam ferry is established between Pyrgos and Parapara to replace the bridge. So it seems the Russians are recovering some of their lost ground. From Ragusa it is stated that the Montenegrin army now surrounds Gorko.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Despatches from Athens give the idea of serious trouble brewing between Turkey and Greece. The Porte requested the French Government as guaranteeing that power, to advise Greece to abstain from a hostile attitude. The Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that he was confident that Greece's intentions are pacific. The British Minister on Saturday made a new communication to the Greek Government of the Turkish complaints and menaces after directions received from Derby. The Turkish note conveyed through England concludes thus: "The Porte will not seek to stop the evil by half measures, but by striking at the very root. M. Tricoupe, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that the evil was to be traced and struck in the devastation of Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia by Bashi-Bazouks and Zebeks, sent there for that purpose, in the insult offered to the Greek Consulate at Larissa, in the violation of the province not to introduce new Circassian settlers in the Greek provinces, in the violation of the treaty regulation respecting the Gulf of Arta, and in the refusal to acknowledge the just claims of treaties. Lord Derby declares the explanation by M. Tricoupe of complaints of England conveying to Greece the Turkish menace, while acknowledging that there was no legitimate grievance, England is one of the guaranteeing powers.

M. THIERS' MANIFESTO.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The papers to-day contain the manifesto of the late M. Thiers. It is addressed to the electors of the 9th Constituents. It justifies the proceedings of the late Chamber of Deputies, and praises the moderation and the wisdom shown by its members. It explains M. Thiers' preference for a Republican government, founded on his conviction that monarchy is impossible. It describes the existing situation as intolerable, there being a Republican constitution and an entire Republican administration. It strongly protests against the crisis of the 11th May, and proclaims the sovereignty of the nation and its power to rebuke, and that the resolution to resist its power is usurpation; it demands freedom of elections and freedom of the press. M. Thiers' principles are summarized thus at the close of the document: "The sovereignty of the national Republican constitution—law, liberty and peace."

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24, 11.30 a.m.—Cotton firm; Uplands, 6 5-16; Orleans, 6 7-16.

AMERICAN.

DISAPPOINTING.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 22.—The Treasury had upon the Union Pacific train recently attacked by robbers in Wyoming 30,000 ounces of silver bullion in large bars, so heavy that the robbers were unable to carry it with them. Not an ounce was lost.

INDIAN FABLES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—A Helena, Montana, despatch of the 23rd says that Gen. Terry and the Indian Commission are expected there to-day. The General believes that the Commission will be a failure, and that a devastating Indian war will be the result. Sitting Bull with 1,000 warriors is in the heart of the Canadian buffalo country near Wood Mountains. Chief Joseph's band is heading straight north, and in addition 950 lodges of Yanktons, two hundred lodges—120 lodges Santees and 120 lodges Assiniboines are making their way to Canada. Nearly all the Northern tribes are believed to be ready for revolt, and all can cross the Canadian border in three days, and would number over four thousand warriors, exclusive of Sitting Bull's thousand, and all will join the latter if it is thought politic. Sitting Bull is amply supplied with ammunition, and other tribes are rapidly procuring it from the Canadians. All the Indians profess utter contempt for the United States

troops and Government. Sitting Bull told a Catholic priest that he would never confer or have anything to do with any American officer, as they were all liars. The citizens of Montana anticipate another Canby massacre when Terry attempts a conference with Sitting Bull.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT MONTREAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—A Washington despatch to the Times says that Indian Commissioner Smith is appointed Consul at Montreal from Oct. 1.

MINING TO BE RESUMED IF AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—A Scranton despatch states that the Lackawanna operatives will open the collieries to-day or to-morrow. The men have been picked out who are willing to work if given military protection, and this will be given. There are 13 companies of regulars, the City Guards battalion, and four other companies now in Scranton, and the three months' regiment will be called out by the Governor if needed. It is generally believed that if work is thus resumed trouble will ensue, as it is known that many of the Company's miners have been drilling recently.

A Plymouth despatch also says there is a prospect of early resumption of mining in the Wyoming region, and only intimidation of the violent ones prevents it. The majority of the miners are going to work. Many strikers are committing outrages in Bradford and Wayne Counties, and citizens who have armed against them have had several skirmishes.

In Columbia County the Molly Maguires have committed outrages on all witnesses who testified in Molly trials. Two men have been killed near Rupert. The house of Ringrose, a prominent witness, with the Lutheran parsonage and the house of Rev. Mr. McCon, have been burned. Several Ku-Klux notices have been sent to others.

AMERICAN POLITICAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 22.—A systematic plan involving the election of a Speaker of the House favoring the project has been matured to consolidate the friends of the Texas Pacific Railway.

Congress will be asked to appropriate \$50,000 for a preliminary survey of the railroad from the Republic of Liberia eastward to Sudan.

MARION, O., Sept. 22.—Senator Thurman, in a speech here to-day, claimed that Tilden was elected, and that the electoral commission was in error. President Hayes' policy was the same as he (Thurman) had contested for during ten years. He said complete reform could only be secured by complete change in the administration. The causes of depression in business and want of employment are labor-saving machinery and exorbitant taxation. Appropriations of currency to force resumption are not just or politic, and resumption will shortly take place of itself. He advocated the reorganization of silver.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 22.—There have been five more deaths at Fernandina and several new cases. The fever is apparently getting worse.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—John Juhl, a merchant, who recently arrived from Fernandina, Fla., is at Belleville hospital, with yellow fever. The steamer "Guillermo," from Sagua, arrived at Quarantine with one case of yellow fever aboard. The patient died. The brig "Ithone," from Matanzas, is at Quarantine. Two men died on the passage with yellow fever.

ITEMS.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Urban Jean Joseph LeVerrier, the famous astronomer, is dead.

The Bonapartist General, Bourbaki, a commander absent on furlough, has been peremptorily ordered to return.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A drunken brute named Thos. Wade was arrested to-day for throwing Mrs. McKenna and her little daughter down stairs last night, injuring both fatally.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 23.—General Sherman arrived last night. He starts to-morrow for Puget Sound.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Rev. Henry Hersey, aged eighty-one, hung himself at Hingham this afternoon. He was injured by burglars who broke into his house, and it is supposed never recovered.

DETROIT, M., Sept. 24.—The executors of the estate of Capt. Ward propose to pay \$75,000 on the dollar. The estate was once worth several millions in excess of the debts, but has since depreciated.

NEWARK, N.J., Sept. 24.—Clarence Summerhall, admitted to a house by Mrs. Thomas Kochem for illicit purposes, was fatally shot last night by Lamers Husband, under the impression that he was a burglar.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 23.—Michael Welsh, a one-legged man, was fatally shot by J. J. O'Malia on Saturday, at Sport Hill. O'Malia has been arrested.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.—Thos. Mead, a murderer, sentenced to be hanged, who escaped from prison a year ago last May, blew his brains out at Lima, to-day to avoid arrest by officers who had fired upon and wounded him.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 22.—A commercial agent at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, reports that a duty of four per cent. has been imposed on all exports from that country.

The Syndicate to-day closed the accounts of the 4½ per cent. loan. The 4 per cent. loan is being rapidly paid for, and will be settled next month.

YORK, Pa., Sept. 23.—Samuel Weaver was fatally stabbed at a ball in Dover last night. Two young men named Britcher and Smith are suspected.

A TRAMP OF THE SEAS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 19.—Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain), in a letter to the Hartford Courant, solves the mystery of the bark "Jonas Smith," reported spoken near Cape Fear recently. He was on a voyage from Bermuda, May 25, 1877, on the steamship "Bermuda." The bark "Jonas Smith" was spoken with a signal of distress flying. She was ten days out from Bermuda, having left there from New York with five days' provisions for a crew of about fifteen colored men. A boat with three men came to the steamer and got a supply of beef,

potatoes and sea biscuit. It seems that the bark was an empty hulk which had been condemned and sold at auction. A colored man bought it for \$42 sterling, and having fitted out with the stumps of the masts, started for New York. He appears to have been drifting about ever since, begging provisions from passing vessels.

CANADIAN.

WEATHER REPORT.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, Sept. 24, 10 a.m.—The pressure has remained nearly stationary in the lake region and St. Lawrence, and increased in the Maritime Provinces, but decreased in the north west. Moderate winds have prevailed in the lower lake region, fresh to brisk in the St. Lawrence, and fresh in the Maritime Provinces. The weather has been generally clear throughout the lower lake region, and clear to fair in the St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces. Probabilities for the next 24 hours.—For the lower lake region, moderate to fresh south-westerly to south-easterly winds, and clear to fair weather. For the St. Lawrence, moderate to fresh westerly to south-westerly winds, and clear to fair weather. For the Maritime Provinces, moderate westerly to south-easterly winds and clear to fair weather.

OTTAWA.

(Special to the Witness, Sept. 24.)

THE CONSERVATIVE CONTINGENT to the Brockville demonstration returned to the city at two o'clock yesterday morning. They are disappointed with the slim turn-out of Ottawa, and talk about getting up a big crowd to visit Caledonia Springs.

REV. J. G. SANDERSON, pastor of the Congregational Church, preached his farewell sermon yesterday morning.

Hon. Mr. Irvine and Mr. Malhiot, Montreal and Ottawa Railway Commissioners, with Mr. Starke, C.E., are in the city.

PARIS EXPOSITION COMMISSIONER KEEFER left this morning to attend the Ontario Provincial exhibition at London.

Rev. Mr. Harrison, priest of St. Matthew's Church, London, England, preached in St. Alban's Church yesterday.

THE SUPERANNUATION.—The Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Col. Brunel, is absent on leave, and it is understood will be superannuated on his return. The superintendent of the money order office has applied for superannuation, but owing to certain irregularities it is questionable if he will obtain it.

THE SITTING BULL FABLES.—The report from Helena, Montana, to the effect that Sitting Bull and one thousand warriors, who are at present in Canadian territory, are amply supplied with ammunition, is not credited by the Canadian officials, as it would involve a violation of the orders of the Government, which is highly improbable. The look-out posts of Mounted Police are stationed at such distances as enables direct communication to be kept open by several camps of the United States Indians in Canada and the mounted police. The Indians are allowed to purchase only sufficient ammunition to kill buffalo for food, and the carts of all traders are searched by the Mounted Police. The report that 4,000 United States Indian warriors are moving north to join Sitting Bull is considered sensational.

TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, Sept. 24.)

THE DUNKIN ACT will prevail in Frontenac County, an application at Osgoode Hall for a rule to quash the by-law having been discharged.

AN EDUCATIONAL ENQUIRY.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has directed a commission to issue to Mr. Justice Patterson with full power to summon and examine witnesses on oath in order to enquire into and report upon such changes as have recently appeared in newspapers involving the honor or integrity of members of the Central Committee of examiners of the Education Department. The Commissioner will begin his investigation early next week.

MORRISBURG.

(Press Despatch, Sept. 24.)

CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION.—Sir John A. Macdonald and party arrived here by steamer "Corinthian" about one o'clock yesterday, and left at ten o'clock this morning for Winchester Springs, to attend the Dundas Conservative demonstration to be held there to-day. They were accompanied by a brass band and a long procession of carriages. The village wears quite a holiday appearance with its decorations of evergreens, arches, bunting, &c.

QUEBEC.

(Press Despatch, Sept. 24.)

—The Quebec fox hounds, followed by 13 hunters, ran another fox to the earth on Saturday, between No. 2 Fort and St. Henry Road, Levis.

THE DELAFIELD CASE.—The man Delafield, who was arrested on the arrival of the "Sarmatian" on Saturday, on suspicion of larceny, was honorably acquitted, no one preferring a charge against him. The diamonds found on his person in searching him, however, were seized in the hands of the police by the Customs officers on the presumption that he was attempting to smuggle them into the country. Delafield denies this, and says that he was afforded no opportunity of declaring what he had with him, and has placed his case in the hands of Chauven & Alley, solicitors.

THE RECORDER'S COURT.—A large amount of civil business remains at a standstill in the Recorder's Court, and the city must continue to suffer until an appointment to the office is made. Several contested cases have been fixed for trial for a long time.

—Owing to a defect in the gas-piping in Trinity Church last evening, the service could not be held, and the expectant congregation were obliged to seek other places of worship.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 24.—Arrived "City of Berlin."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

—The Matron of Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum acknowledges, with many thanks, a basket of books from "A Very Old Friend," \$5.70 from R. Mitchell & Co. (amount of bill for plumbers' work), and a basket of meat from Mrs. Crowley.

—Noters of births, marriages and deaths must necessarily be endorsed with the name and address of the writer; otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS.

BECKHAM.—On the 21st instant, at 512 Seigneurs street, the wife of Robert Beckham contractor, of a son.

DIED.

AYER.—At 143 Durochers street, on Saturday, 22nd Sept., George Ayer, infant son of A. A. Ayer.

WALSH.—At Inverness, P.Q., on Wednesday, September 12th instant, Robert Walsh, aged 30 years.

2 P. M. ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TURKISH BATH.—Notice is hereby given that the bath will be closed for the purpose of cleaning flues, &c., from Saturday night at 11 o'clock, until Tuesday, the 25th inst., at two p.m., when it will be in full operation again.—GODFREY RUELL, Proprietor.

WEEKLY TEST.

NUMBER OF PURCHASERS SERVED during the week ending September 22nd, 1877, 4,436.
NUMBER OF PURCHASERS SERVED during the corresponding week of last year, 3,965.
INCREASE, ————— 491.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

According to Saturday papers, another hardware firm has gone the way of Mercantile Agency supporters. This firm is rated by what is considered the most reliable Mercantile Agency in Montreal, as being worth \$250,000 capital, credit very high. If this sort of thing won't disgust every respectable wholesale firm in Montreal with this American Mercantile Agency system, we don't know what will.

The fact that a firm fees these agencies every year should condemn their credit. Ladies are talking about it. They are surprised that so many of our wholesale men belong to the Agency ring. Before coming to Montreal we used to hear about Montreal merchant princes worth from two to five hundred thousand dollars, and getting richer every year. Little did we think what Canadian merchant princes really meant. In many cases it meant as poor as paupers, and less deserving of respect. The idea of men paying an annual fee and getting themselves rated as almost millionaires, when they know perfectly well they are not worth any capital whatever! The business shown by numbers, we may say most Canadian firms, are only apparent or imaginary, as is proved by all insolvent's balance sheets showing large surpluses right up to time of failure.

NEW GOODS.

Just marked off, twenty-five cases more of new Winter Goods.
Four cases Scotch Wool, underclothing and Hosiery, in ladies', gents', and children's sizes.
One case Ladies' Neck Ruffles, to be sold immediately, at only 10c per doz.

EMBROIDERIES.

One case Worked Muslin Edgings and Insertions, despatch cheap.

STOUT MAKES.

Several cases gents' stout make of Merino Underclothing, suitable for autumn wear.
One case gents' stout make Unbleached Cotton Underclothing, suitable for autumn wear.
One case of ladies' and children's stout make colored striped Cotton Hose, suitable for autumn wear.

S. CARSLEY,

393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Special sale of Black Silk Velvets all next week.

PIG IRON.

"SUMMERLEE" and "EGLINTON."
BAR IRON—T.K. Crown and N.R. Crown.
FIRE BRICKS—"Ramsay" and other brands.
WHITE LEAD—Dry and in Oil.
OILS—Lined and Olive.

For Sale by COPLAND & McLAREN,
Corner Wellington and Grey Streets.

FURNITURE.

The Subscriber invites parties in want of Furniture to inspect his Stock of

RELIABLE AND HONEST-MADE GOODS

before purchasing elsewhere.
Prices have been reduced, and to those purchasing for cash great inducements will be offered.
No articles misrepresented, and endeavors made to give satisfaction to all favoring me with their patronage.
Hair Mattresses, from 40c per lb.
Superior Steam Dressed Feather Pillows and Bolsters.
Mattresses made over, and all work done on the premises, thereby avoiding any danger of vermin or disease.
All orders promptly executed, and persons waited upon at their residences if desired on receipt of postal card.

S. R. PARSONS,

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

603 and 605 Craig St., Rear of Post-Office.

BEAUTIFUL TWEED PANTS
FOR \$3.00.

—AT—

O'HARA'S,
NO. 19 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

2 P. M. ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1869 AND 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of WALTER M. RICE, an Insolvent.

To be sold by auction at Gearing's Factory, south side of Esplanade, foot of Sherbourne street, all the interest of the estate in that certain invention known as the

UNIVERSAL PAVILLON MACHINE.

for which letters patent were granted for Canada the 25th July, 1873, to Lewis Macdonald Hill. Sale to include the exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others in the whole Dominion of Canada, except the Province of Quebec, together with one of the machines in good working order, which machine is now stored at Gearing's Factory, south side of Esplanade, foot of Sherbourne street, where it may be seen.
Terms and further information may be obtained on application to James Court, Esq., Assesseur, Montreal, to Messrs. Kerr & Anderson, Toronto, or the undersigned.
Sale on THURSDAY, 27th September, at TWO o'clock afternoon.

SCOTT, SUTHERLAND & CO.,

Auctioneers.

WANTED, a Thorough Servant. 31 Mark street.

TO LET, comfortably furnished Front Bedroom, suitable for one or two gentlemen; gas; bath; with hot and cold water. Address, UNIVERSITY STREET, Witness Office.

VACANCIES. 22 St. Antoine street.

PERBLE and Rock Crystal Spectacles, and Eyeglasses, at H. GRANT'S, Beaver Hall. Callant see them.

WANTED, a good Landlady, to assist in Housework, &c. Apply, 609 Sherbrooke street, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

1373 St. Catherine street.

DOUBLE ROOM, with Board. 57 Aylmer street.

WANTED, by a first-class Trimmer, sewing with a Dressmaker, best of references. Apply, READING ROOM, 73 Bleury street.

PARTIES requiring Indoor Servants and Cooks in good references, apply at Montreal Registry, 1210 St. Catherine street.

ANY Employment will be accepted by a man in distressed circumstances, who is able to earn a living for himself and wife, and wishes an opportunity to do so. Please communicate with A.Z. Witness Office.

WANTED, situations by a man and wife—man as Indoor Servant; can look after horses and make himself useful; wife as Cook, Housemaid or Laundry Maid; good hand at the needle. Undoubted references. Apply at Montreal Registry, 1210 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, educated in Paris, to find a family where she could obtain her board for two hours of lessons a day, given in the family. Apply in any subject—English, Latin, Drawing, &c. Address, R.C.L., Witness Office.

WANTED immediately, a middle-aged Woman, Registry Office, 1210 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, a Housemaid, who can wait on table. Apply at 873 Sherbrooke street, at 5 o'clock.

ROOMS TO LET. Apply at 24 Cathcart street.

WANTED a good General Servant (family small). Apply immediately, 339 St. Urban street.

WANTED, 100 Men to work on International Railway near Sherbrooke. Apply to D. E. McPhee, No. 90 Foundling street, any time (no carries). Tuesday, 25th inst.

IS VICTORIA STREET.—Young frontman can be accommodated with first-class Front Rooms, and good Board; every convenience. Terms moderate.

WANTED, a first-class Canvaser for all vicarages. Apply to T. P. FOWLER, 217 St. James street.

WANTED, by a Respectable Widow, (Protestant), with one little boy, a situation as General Servant, or Housekeeper, where she could have her child with her; best city references; wages not so much an object as a home for her boy. Apply, 109 Jacques Cartier street.

GOOD SEWING GIRL wants work by the day. Apply to Mrs. GARDNER, 40 St. Antoine street, Registry Office.

LOST, on Sabbath, between Osborne street, through Dominion Square, to Knox Church, a Gold Brooch, containing hair, engraved on the back. Anyone bringing it to 103 Catherine street, will receive a reward.

LOST, a Persian Leather Portfolio, with owner's initials (C.L.) on, containing a French bill of "5000 Cents (500 francs)" three ten dollar bills, \$2 in silver, and some papers, of no use but to the owner. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at 112 Catherine street.

LOST, on road to Mount Royal Cemetery, Dark Brown Gentleman's Phawl. A reward will be paid, if returned to 764 Sherbrooke street.

A YOUNG GIRL, Protestant, wants a situation as Housemaid, or General Servant; also, a smart little girl, 14 years of age, wants a situation in a family. Apply to Miss NEWELL, Registry Office, 5 Anderson street.

WANTED, a situation to look after a Horse, and make him as generally useful. P. name address. ALFRED, Witness Office.

WANTED, a Young Man, for Housework; must have good references; call between the hours of 1 and 3. Apply, 757 Sherbrooke street.

233 ST. ANTOINE STREET, Good Rooms, with Board; pleasant locality.

WANTED, a competent Housemaid (Protestant) at 74 University street.

ROOMS, with Board. 101 Bleury street.

LARGE Furnished Bedroom; breakfast if required. 293 St. Antoine street.

TWO 1st MAY NEXT—good, well-furnished Bedroom and Parlor adjoining, with breakfast and attendance, near St. James Club. Address, with terms, R. Box 1790 P.O.

WANTED immediately, Good Dressmakers. 25 Victoria street.

WANTED, a General Servant; must be well recommended. 111 Union Avenue.

WANTED, by a Respectable Woman, work by the day, Washing, Ironing or Housecleaning. Apply at 271 St. Lawrence street.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man is in want of employment, as Messenger, Light Porter, or in any place of trust. Apply at 66 St. Urban street.

WANTED, a Landlady, or General Servant. Apply at 25 Bleury street.

LAUNDRESS and Cook, with references, want situations. Apply to Miss NEWELL, Registry Office, 5 Anderson street.

A LARGE ROOM, comfortably furnished, suitable for one or two Gentlemen. Breakfast if required. 36 City Councilors street.

WANTED, a Young Girl, to cook, wash and iron. Mrs. SUTHERLAND, 237 University street.

WANTED, a First-class Milliner, for a Western Town. Apply, 230 McGill street.

WANTED, a situation by a sober, steady Man, in a Gentleman's house; can be well recommended; understands the care of horses; can attend Turnages, boilers, &c., &c. Address, R.R. Witness Office.

64 CATHART STREET, Rooms with Board.

WANTED, a good Plain Cook; must have good city references. Apply at 1367 St. Catherine street.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

CABLE.

THE SWINDLING DETECTIVES.

Solomon, Froggett, and four inspectors of the Scotland Yard detective force, have been committed for conspiracy to defeat justice in the case of the parties defrauding the Countess de Gercent of \$20,000.

FRENCH POLITICAL NEWS.

The election of deputies is officially closed for Oct. 14th. An extra session of the Chamber is called for November 7th.

Thiers' manifesto will be published on Tuesday; its authenticity is already contested. *Le Bien Public* has again been seized for reporting Gambetta's trial.

It is announced that Grey will stand for the 9th Arrondissement of Paris, once represented by Thiers. The Minister of Justice directs editorial addresses to be carefully read in order to prevent outrages against the President, violent menaces or falsehoods.

The Prince Imperial has abandoned his visit to the Belgian frontier, professing to avoid misconception, but more probably because of an intimation from the Belgian Government that his presence was undesirable while the elections are proceeding in France.

The wreck of the "Forest," which collided with the "Avalanche," has been blown up.

THE EASTERN WAR.

MORE FIGHTING AT SHIPKA PASS—THE STRUGGLE ON THE LOM—THE POSITION AT PLEVNA.

The Turks renewed the bombardment of Shipka Pass on Friday. In the afternoon they attacked the Russian right flank and centre, but were repulsed. The Russians officially admit a loss in Shipka Pass on September 17th of 31 officers and 1,000 men.

The encounter on Thursday and Friday near Biela is exaggerated by the Turks. They were drawn battles, and the forces engaged were not large. A Bucharest despatch says indecisive fighting has been going on between the Czarewitch and Mehmet Ali for two days: the Russians hold Biela. Mehmet Ali telegraphs on September 21st: A ferocious engagement took place. We advanced to the enemy's entrenchments, darkness stopping the fighting.

The Russians officially confirm the account of the fighting at Tzerovna. An eyewitness of Friday's battle between the Czarewitch and Mehmet Ali reports five or six different unsuccessful attacks were made by the Turks. The Turks lost heavily. The Russians maintain their positions.

Persons from the headquarters of the Czarewitch, at Dolme Amonastir think the Turks will not renew Friday's attack, but endeavor to cut a route to Timova.

A convoy of provisions for Osman Pasha has arrived at Dubrik, two hours' march from Plevna, having defeated fifteen Russian battalions on the way. Osman Pasha has been requested to make a sortie to establish a junction with this force. Twenty thousand men have reached Osman Pasha with a fresh supply of ammunition.

It is reported that Osman Pasha attacked the Grivica redoubts and was repulsed with heavy loss.

It is reported at Constantinople that the Austrian Ambassador has spoken to the Sultan of the probability of Austrian mediation, and urged moderation upon the Sultan to save Russia's *amour propre*, as Germany would not be indifferent to Russian humiliation.

It is thought in the Turkish capital that the Porte will refuse compliance with Greece's demands that restrictions be removed from vessels entering the Gulf of Arta, and diplomatic difficulty is expected with England. Italy has sent a note to the Porte supporting Greece.

It is asserted in Athens that the story of negotiations between Greece and Russia for an offensive alliance was started by the Porte to secure England's countenance in the Porte's meditated aggression on Greece.

Lord Derby has telegraphed Mr. Layard to use his best efforts in behalf of Geshoff's.

It is reported that orders have gone from the Porte that Geshoff's shall be brought to Constantinople, but it is feared the military officers will not obey, and that the merchant will be executed.

Europe is getting indignant over the pitiful condition of Christians south of the Balkans. Ahmed Vefik's despatch to Adrianople has not stopped executions. The Italian Consuls send fearful accounts of the doings of Ottoman officials; executions and transportations are depopulating Roumelia; 2,000 Bulgarians have been transported to the borders of the desert of Tripoli. A correspondent engaged in relief work among the Bulgarians says that at Carlova, where the population has been 20,000, not a grown man is left, and the place is at the mercy of Turkish irregulars, who plunder and outrage at will; five or six thousand women and children only are left, and these are utterly destitute, living on roots. The correspondent speaks of successful efforts by Ministers Maynard and Layard to save Geshoff's, the merchant sentenced to death, but it is feared this cannot be so.

AMERICAN.

TEXAS ARMING.

The *Herald's* San Antonio, Texas, special says gentlemen there have received a telegram from Governor Hubbard to quietly raise a thousand men for active service on the Rio Grande.

PERISHED IN HIGH LATITUDES.

The schooner "Newton Booth," at San Francisco, from the Arctic Ocean, reports that of seventy men left on the abandoned whaling fleet last year, only two, both Kanakas, or Sandwich Islanders, reached Point Barrow. The rest are supposed to have perished.

TWEED LYING.

Tweed on Friday stated that he paid money to Winslow, Brand, Harpenning and others to vote for the passage of the city tax levy of 1870. The Senate journal shows on the final page that on the bill the above named gentlemen voted in

the negative. Winslow and Harpenning voted the same on the county bill.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Sturgis reports the Indian loss in the recent fight at 20 dead and 60 wounded; his loss was 4 killed and 15 wounded. Several Indian scouts were killed and wounded. The hostiles dropped 900 horses. Sturgis' command have been living four days on mule meat. Crows returning to the agency report Sturgis is not going to fight the Nez Percés again, and it is believed the latter have surrendered.

A BIG FRAUD.

John S. Morton, President of the West Philadelphia or Market Street Passenger R.R. Company, has resigned, and confesses he is implicated in an over-issue of \$10,000 shares of stock, representing over 1,000,000, and that the fraud has been going on since 1870. He states that he was drawn into the defalcation by others, whose names he will not divulge, and never pocketed a dollar by the transaction. Morton is President of the Permanent Exhibition, and hitherto had a very high reputation. These disclosures surprised everybody. The stock on Friday sold at \$150 per share, par value being \$50. On Saturday afternoon it was quoted as low as \$90.

ITEMS.

The New York *Graphic's* Washington special says Indian Commissioner Smith will be appointed Consul-General to Canada.

Orson Pratt and a Joseph F. Smith, prominent Mormon chiefs, arrived at New York on Saturday. They report a cargo of Mormons coming by steamer next week from Europe.

The New York *Sun* states that hundreds of families are afflicted with malarial fever in Dutch Kills and Ravenswood, L.I.

The *Sun's* Washington special says that the administration, in order to secure a friendly organization in the house, favors the election of a Southern man as Speaker.

The farmers held a convention at Cleveland, O., on Saturday, to consult about the cattle disease. The disease was decided to be fever of some kind, communicated by Texas cattle.

Goodwin & Beher, soap and candle manufacturers, of St. Louis, have failed; liabilities \$175,000, and the assets nominally exceed the liabilities. A receiver has been appointed and the business will be continued.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

UNSAFE.—Hon. Mr. Blake's medical adviser has, it is understood, pronounced open air speaking injurious to his health.

THE STEAMER "QUEEN," which was damaged by fire recently, is being repaired, and will be ready for work in a month.

IN TOWN.—Dr. Taylor, of Edinburgh, Scotland, is in town.

LAST OBSERVANCES.—The funeral of the late Mr. P. Wetherall Wright, on Sunday, was one of the largest ever seen here; there were over one hundred carriages in the procession.

AYLMER.

REFORM DEMONSTRATION.—Saturday's demonstration by the Reformers of East Elgin in honor of their leaders was a fitting close to the week's series. The Ministerial party arrived from Simcoe at noon, and were met at the station by the members for both ridings of Elgin, the Committee of Management, and a vast concourse of people. The procession to the grounds was a very long one, and the town, which is very pretty, and beautifully situated in perhaps the richest agricultural section of Ontario, was gaily decorated for the occasion. On arriving at the speaker's stand addresses were presented to the Dominion Premier by the Reform Association of East Elgin, and by the Young Men's Reform Club of St. Thomas, and a similar address was presented by the former to the Hon. Mr. Mowat. Both Premiers replied, and after dinner had been partaken of, speeches were delivered by the Hon. Mr. Huntington, Hon. O. Mowat, Hon. R. J. Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. W. A. Thomson, M.P. for Welland. The speech of the Finance Minister was remarkably able, and dealt with great severity and effect with Sir John. The number in attendance during the day is estimated at from eight to ten thousand. The Premier and party, immediately after the close of the speaking, started by conveyance to London, whence they proceed by special train early on Monday morning to Teeswater, where a demonstration is to take place, and at which, in addition to the Premier, Postmaster-General and Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr. Aylmer will speak. The proceedings at Aylmer were terminated in the evening by a grand torchlight procession.

KINGSTON.

THE NEW LEAD WORKS.—At the banquet given by Mr. Stockwell, the manager of the new lead smelting works, on Friday night, the great richness and extent of the Frontenac mine, and the good working of the furnaces in Kingston, were decanted on, and the works declared to be the only ones of the kind in Canada. Sir John Macdonald replied for Parliament and afterwards to his own health.

THE BISHOP OF ALGOMA arrived on Saturday evening.

LONDON.

IN TOWN.—Captain Vivian, English director of the G. W. R., was in the city on Saturday.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Thos. Pearson was arraigned at the interim sessions, on Saturday, charged with false pretences in securing a signature to two promissory notes for \$1,000 each; he pleaded not guilty, and was sent for trial.

GRAIN.—It is said that about 1,000 loads of grain were brought to market on Saturday.

QUEBEC.

EXHIBITION RECEIPTS.—Total cash receipts at the gates during the exhibition were \$6,250.

THE LEGISLATURE.—It is said that the Local Parliament will not meet until the middle of December.

DR. KINFREY is the Government candidate for the representation of Quebec Centre in the Commons, vacant by the nomination of Mr. Cauchon as Governor of Manitoba. He is the present local member for the same constituency, and has just made a vigorous canvass among his constituents.

BISHOP MEDLEY, of Fredericton, who was

present at the consecration of St. Michael's Church, has arrived in town to take part in special services at that church in commemoration of its 21st anniversary.

ATTORNEY ROBBERY.—Sir Philip Wodehouse, ex-Governor of Bombay, who was a passenger by the S.S. "Sarmatian," complains of having been robbed of £70, a letter of credit and a quantity of diamonds. The robbery was probably by Delafield, the passenger arrested.

TIMBER SALE.—Senator Ikard sold one of his rafts on Friday. The price is said to be good, but the timber was first quality.

—Ed Stent, the architect, of New York, formerly of Ottawa, has been brought here to decorate St. Matthew's church.

SOME TROUBLE is anticipated on the 1st of October as to the taking over of the Northern Colonization Railway by the Commissioners. The contractors say they will not give it up without a full settlement.

L'AVENIR.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION.—There is to be a great political demonstration at L'Avénir on Monday, 8th October, at which Mr. Laurier, M. P. for Drummondville and Arthabaska, and others, will deliver addresses. It is said that it is not intended that the meeting shall have a party complexion, but that both sides will be heard. The Hon. Mr. Chapleau and several other prominent Conservatives are to attend. This will afford an opportunity for Mr. Chapleau to explain his so much discussed St. Lin speech.

WINNIPEG.

THE CROPS.—Arrivals from Prince Albert settlement on the North Saskatchewan report magnificent weather all the season, and extraordinary grain and root crops. The market for wheat on the spot is \$2 per bushel, cash; barley and oats average, \$1.50 in trade; potatoes, \$1.20 to \$1.50.

MANITOBA UNIVERSITY.—The first meeting of the Council of the University of Manitoba convened on Thursday.

MR. CAUCHON'S POPULARITY.—The *Media*, the French-Canadian organ, on Friday, in alluding to the probable appointment of Cauchon to the Lieutenant-Governorship, says he is generally acceptable to the population. The *Free Press*, infreely, claiming to represent the feeling of the English-speaking portion, emphatically denies Mr. Cauchon's popularity, declaring, "No man having the honor of the Province at heart could tamely submit to see its gubernatorial chair filled by one so crime-stained as Cauchon."

—Donald A. Smith returned here on Saturday.

HALIFAX.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION was in session on Saturday, a week having elapsed since its last previous session. The time has been occupied in examining six American witnesses.

DOMINION ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN.—A new mission has been opened at Dereham Centre, Ont.—Forty-one have recently been admitted to the Church at South and North Lisbon, Ont., as approved members.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.—Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Emmanuel Church, Chicago, has taken charge of St. James Church, Hamilton, for a time. The services are well attended. A Sunday-school has been organized, which recently held a successful picnic.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.—Walsingham station, Ont., is prosperous. A young people's association, with forty members, has been organized in connection with it.—Rev. C. Lazenby, of Plattsville, Ont., was drowned in the river Nith, near that place, while bathing on the 11th August. He was 34 years of age.

FREE BAPTIST.—A fruitful revival is in progress in Upper Brighton, N.B.—A neat new church was recently dedicated at Erb settlement, Kings Co., N.B.—There is a revival going on at Long Reach and Upper Brighton, N.B.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Foreign Mission Society in connection with New Brunswick, Rev. Dr. Phillips, missionary to India, said he was trying to raise funds to permanently endow a training-school for native teachers in India.

BAPTIST.—A revival is in progress at Jacktown and Jacksonville, N.B. Eight converts were recently baptized there.—A number of baptisms have recently taken place in St. Catherine street Church, Montreal.—Rev. T. G. Denchfield has accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Brantford, Ont.—Four persons were baptized in Palmerston, Ont., on the 29th ult.—A commodious brick church was dedicated at Collingwood, Ont., on Sunday, the 12th inst.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—The property belonging to Albert College, at Belleville, Ont., is estimated at nearly \$100,000; about \$50,000 has been raised towards the endowment of the institution. More than 2,000 students have attended the college during its existence of 20 years, and there had been 104 undergraduates and 50 graduates.—The extensive revival for a long time in progress in the Swagborg (Ont.) circuit resulted in the organization of a new and now thriving appointment, twenty persons having united with the church.—About forty have been converted in a revival at Johnson's appointment, Forestburg, Ont., thirty-five of whom joined the church.—The corner-stone of a new church was laid at Dresden, Ont., on the 8th Aug. Very interesting services were held in connection with the ceremony, and \$25 were raised.—Bishop Canham has addressed an appeal to the Church in Canada on behalf of missions.—A very eligible site has been secured for the centenary church to be built in Kingston.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The *Presbyterian Witness* says the good effects of the late Presbyterian Union have been instanced by the fact of Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of Montreal, and Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Kingston, having since that event taken brides all the way from Prince Edward Island.

—Liberal subscriptions to the endowment and building fund of the Theological Hall of the Maritime Provinces have been made by the following congregations in New Brunswick:—Springfield, \$1,201; Upper Stewiacke, \$1,118; Middle Stewiacke and Brookfield, \$1,192.—Rev. E. Roberts, of Bridgewater, N.S., lately a Baptist minister, was received into the Presbytery of Lunenburg and Yarmouth at its last session.—Rev. J. R. Battisby has accepted a call to St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, Ont., the pulpit of which has been vacant for nearly two years.—A new building for the Sabbath-school in connection with the Orillia (Ont.) congregation was recently opened.—Seven persons united with the church at L'Amable, Ont., on the 19th ult.—A new church is being erected at Exeter, Ont.—Mr. Bourdreaux and Mr. Dewy, late students, were ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge of Danville,

P.Q. (on the 8th ult.), and of Richmond and Windsor Mills, P.Q. (on the 9th) respectively.

METHODIST.—Rev. John Howes died at West Winchester, Ont., on the 1st inst.—Arrangements are being made to erect a church at Selkirk, Man., where Rev. W. Casson has begun a mission.—The corner stone of a new church at Alton, Ont., was laid on the 14th.—A new church is to be built at Beeton, Ont.—A beautiful and spacious new brick church, which cost \$5,500, was dedicated at Trenton, Ont., on the 6th inst., and subscriptions were raised to meet the debt (\$11,400) remaining on the church.—It is stated that nearly 100 persons were converted at the late Pickering camp-meeting near Greenwood, Ont.—A \$1,300 organ has been placed in the church at Prescott.—Special services have been held at the Dobbington appointment, Invermay circuit, resulting in over twenty professed conversions.—The returns of the six conferences of the Methodist Church of Canada for the past year show an increase in membership, including persons on trial, of 2,591, as compared with the preceding year. The largest increase was in the London Conference, being over 2,000. The total number of ministers is given at 1,151.—It is proposed to build a church for the mission at Windsor, N.S., for which aid is asked.—A new church was recently dedicated at Apple River, N.S.

CONGREGATIONAL.—On the 11th inst. a number of Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist friends at Vankleek Hill met and presented Mr. Henry D. Grieve, a young Congregational student, who has been laboring in a series of meetings there, with the sum of \$30.—Mr. William, a converted pagan, was ordained pastor of the Indian Church at French Bay, Saugeen reserve, Ont., on the 25th July. Three new deacons were appointed, one new member was received, and two children received the rite of baptism on the same day.—Eleven new members, all heads of families, were received into the church on the 9th concession of Howick recently, and five applications for membership have been made at the church on the 12th concession of Howick.

New church edifices are in course of erection at Embro and Orangeville, Ont.—Rev. S. N. Jackson said farewell to Zion Church, Toronto, on the 29th ult., and left for Kingston to assume the pastorate of the First Congregational Church there.—An itinerant young convert from Romanism, named Annie Hogan, has been holding nightly meetings in Ramsey, East Lanark and Middleville, Ont., drawing crowded houses. She has suffered bitter persecution from her parents, and about two months ago her Bible and hymn-book were burned, and she was shut up in a room, but afterwards liberated through the interference of two gentlemen from Almonte.—Rev. J. G. Sanderson has resigned his charge at Ottawa, and goes to the missions of Edgar, Rugby and Vespra.—The church at Chebogue, N.S., which was founded in 1767, has built a fine parsonage for their new minister, Rev. Jas. Shipperley.—A new and promising mission has been undertaken at Economy, N.S.

EPISCOPAL.—Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, late incumbent of New Carlisle and Pasphebas, has left that parish for Dalhousie, N.B. His removal is much regretted by his late parishioners, who prior to his departure presented him with a complimentary address.—Ven. Archdeacon Sandys, of Christ Church, Chatham, owing to infirmities, has requested the ordination of Mr. J. P. Lewis, lay reader, and his appointment to the curacy of the above church.—Rev. W. F. Campbell, of London, has been appointed rector of St. Thomas Church, Seaford, in the place of Rev. W. Craig, now of Trinity Church, Montreal.—At Invermay, on the 15th August, forty-seven candidates were confirmed. There has been a revival in the church of late. A new church edifice is nearly completed there.—On the 16th ult., twelve received confirmation at Southampton, Ont. During the visit to this place of the Bishop (of Huron), a deputation from the Saugeen Indians waited on him, and asked for the services of the church, as there were a number of Episcopalians among them.—During the same tour His Lordship administered the rite of confirmation in the following places:—Pinkerton, to 32 candidates; Shelburne, to 14; Inistige, 9; Holland, 51; St. John's Church, Sullivan, 47; Paisley, 18; Adelaide, 31; Seaford, 17.—Thirteen persons were confirmed at Bayfield, N.S., on the 8th of August. A fine new church is nearly completed there.—At Campbell, N.B., 15 were confirmed on the 12th ult.

The proceeds of a harvest home festival at Clareville, P.Q., on the 22nd ult., amounted to \$200.—All Saints' Church, Collingwood, Ont., has been enlarged and otherwise improved at a cost of \$1,000.—The District Visitors' Society of St. James Cathedral, Toronto, are active workers. For last year, the total number of visits reported is 4,391; tracts distributed, 5,815.

DENOTATIONS.—To Rev. George Crystal (Presbyterian) from Christie Church, West Flamboro, Ont., a purse of \$100.—Rev. James Little (Presbyterian) from his late congregation in Hamilton, a superb gold watch, etc.—Rev. Wm. Robertson (Presbyterian), of Chesterfield, Ont., on being given two months' leave of absence to take a trip in Scotland for his health, was also presented with a purse of \$250.—Rev. E. McLaughlin (Presbyterian), before leaving Clinton, Ont., for Kingston, was presented with \$25 from his Bible class, a commentary, valued at \$105, from the Church at Brucefield, and \$131 from the congregation in Clinton.—Rev. H. Cooks (Baptist), late of Villa Nova, a purse of \$45 from friends at that place.—Rev. J. Holmes (Bible Christian), a purse of \$40 from friends in Exeter, Ontario.—The ladies of the Methodist Church at Barry's Rapids, Ont., recently presented the wife of their pastor, Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, with a sewing machine valued at \$45.—Rev. Canon Morgan, rector of Trinity Church, Barrie, Ont., and his wife, on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding were presented with a gold-linen tea service and a purse of \$110, from the congregation.

PROTESTANT CHILDREN IN ROMISH SCHOOLS.

In his late address to the Diocese of Georgia, Bishop Beckwith utters the following warning: "Permit me once more, brethren of the clergy, to urge upon you the duty of warning, publicly and privately, the parents and guardians of your various charges against the sin of committing their children and wards to the influence of Romish schools. In my address one year ago, I gave at some length the reasons which impel me to keep this matter before you; it seems necessary, therefore, to repeat them now. I wish, however, to add to them a few statements taken from a work intended for Romish schools, that you may see for yourselves how important it is to shield your flocks from the dreadful teaching of this Church. The volume is one of a series by the Rev. M. Muller, entitled 'Familiar explanation of Christian Doctrine, adapted for the family and more advanced students in Catholic schools and colleges,' published in 1875, by Kreuzer Brothers, Baltimore, Md., and bears the 'Imprimatur' of the present Archbishop of Baltimore. My quotations are taken from 'Lesson 12,' entitled 'No Salvation outside of the Roman Catholic Church.'

Question—"Since the Roman Catholic Church alone is the true Church of Jesus Christ, can any one who dies outside of the Church be saved?" Answer—"He cannot." Question—"Did Jesus Christ Himself assure us most solemnly, and in plain words, that no one can be saved outside the Roman Catholic Church?" Answer—"He did when He said to His apostles, 'Go and teach all nations,' &c." Question—"What do the fathers of the Church say about the salvation of those who die out of the Roman Catholic Church?" Answer—"They all, with one exception, pronounce them infallibly lost forever."

A little further on, I find the following: Question—"Are there any other reasons to show that heretics or Protestants who die out of this Roman Catholic Church are not saved?" Answer—"There are several. They cannot be saved because: 1. They have no faith. 2. They make a liar of Jesus Christ, of the Holy Ghost, and of the Apostles. 3. They have no faith in Christ. 4. They fall away from the true Church of Christ. 5. They are too proud to submit to the Pope, the Vicar of Christ. 6. They cannot perform any good works whereby they can obtain Heaven. 7. They do not receive the body and blood of Christ. 8. They die in their sins. 9. They ridicule and blaspheme the mother of God and His saints. 10. They slander the spouse of Jesus Christ—the Catholic Church."

Again, page 97: "Question—'Now do you think God the Father will admit into heaven those who make liars of His Son Jesus Christ, of the Holy Ghost and the Apostles?' Answer—"No. He will let them have their portion with Lucifer in hell, who first rebelled against Christ, and who is the father of liars." Question—"Have Protestants any faith in Christ?" Answer—"They never had." Question—"Why not?" Answer—"Because there never lived such a Christ as they imagine and believe in." Question—"In what kind of Christ do they believe?" Answer—"In such a one of whom they can make a liar," &c., &c. Question—"Will such a faith in such a Christ save Protestants?" Answer—"No sensible man will assert such an absurdity." Question—"What will Christ say to them on the day of judgment?" Answer—"I know you not, because you never knew Me."

Again, page 104: Question—"Are Protestants willing to confess their sins to a Catholic bishop or priest, who alone has power from Christ to forgive sins?" Answer—"Whose sins shall forgive them are forgiven them." Answer—"No, for they generally have an utter aversion to confession, and therefore their sins will not be forgiven them throughout all eternity." Question—"What follows from this?" Answer—"That they die in their sins and are damned."

These questions are from a book (and the volume is before me as I write) published in a Southern city within the past two years, sanctioned by a Romish Archbishop, and intended for Romish schools! These are the teachings sought to be instilled into the hearts and minds of the children of this land. Can the parents who, for so-called economy, encourage these schools, understand what they are doing? Can it be that they willingly send their children to be taught that their own parents "die in their sins and are damned," because they do not join the Romish Church, and acknowledge as articles of faith the novelties which that Church herself did not hold thirty years ago. If they do know what they are doing, then the sin is upon their own souls; but if they are ignorant, then how can we be innocent? I do most solemnly call upon you, my dear brethren, not to be silent; but publicly and privately to bring this matter before your congregations, and if you cannot prevent it, at least save your own souls from the charge of neglect.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS NEWS.

(From Our Exchanges.)

The people of Roxton bitterly complain that the Richmond, Drummond and Arthabaska Railway has not been completed to that place, although the grading was finished last fall, and the road is now in running operation within six miles of Roxton.

Mr. Louis Rivinville, notary and official assignee, of Arthabaska, is to take an action of \$5,000 against P. L. Tonsignant, of *L'Union des Cantons de l'Est*, for libel.

Pistol firing at inoffensive parties is not confined to city knaves, but has also been quite frequent of late in different parts of the Townships, the offenders being unknown. There have not, however, been any fatal results as yet.

The School Commissioners of Shefford have decided not to pay their school teachers more than \$8 per month with "board around," or \$3.25 per week without board.

St. Francis College, at Richmond, is overflowing with boarding pupils.

The Richmond *Guardian* says it is rumored that the Hon. Mr. Aylmer, M.P. for Richmond and Wolfe, will not come forward for re-election unless he can be returned by acclamation, and that Mr. J. P. Stockwell, Liberal of Danville, and Mr. Jones, of the *Guardian*, Conservative, are mentioned as possible candidates of the seat.

Several girls from Compton recently went to Holland, W., to pick hops, and one of them, 17 years old, soon after gave birth to a child, which was subsequently found dead in some bushes.

David Adam, Esq., an aged and highly respected citizen of Danville, was buried on the 21st inst. with Masonic honors. M.W. Past Grand Master Graham and other officers and clergymen officiating.

SHERBROOKE CITY FATHERS.—A few days ago an attempt was made to oust Mr. Heneker, representative of the North Ward of the city, from his seat in the Sherbrooke Council, he having been absent in Europe for about two months. It was represented that on account of his absence the seat was vacant, and he was ineligible for re-election to office. An anonymous poster called a public meeting for Tuesday evening last to nominate a representative in Mr. Heneker's place, but a number of Councilors were present, who made speeches very strongly condemning this irregular proceeding, which was characterized as a *blanc*. Mr. Bacon was made chairman of the meeting, and was suggested as candidate for the alleged vacant seat. The City Council have since declared the seat vacant, and have ordered a new election.

—On the night of the 16th the barns and out-buildings belonging to Jas. Begg, Esq., J.P., 6th concession of Roxborough, Ont., with their contents, including all his hay, grain, farming implements and carriages, also a valuable pair of horses, were destroyed by fire. Loss about \$2,500; insurance \$600. Cause of fire is unknown.

[illegible]

Meetings, Amusements, &c.



VICTORIA RIFLES

The Battalion will parade at the Arsenal, Craig street, on MONDAY, 24th inst., at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

By order,
F. ARTHUR JACKSON,
Lieut. and Adj. Adj.



PRINCE CONSORT LODGE

A. P. and A. M., No. 52, Q. R.

The Regular Communication of this Lodge will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7.30 sharp, by command of the W. M.

By order,
W. M. BOWDEN, Secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES

All Arms and Amusements must be returned at the drill TUESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst.

By order,
T. HOWARD WRIGHT, Captain,
Acting Adjutant.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTS

A meeting will be held at 47 1/2 St. Catherine street, corner Piquet, on MONDAY, Sept. 24th, at 8 o'clock. All interested members please attend.

By order,
CHAS. GODFREY, Secretary.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

NOTICE!!!

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Institution will be held at the office of the Bank in this city, on MONDAY, the 28th October next, at Three o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
Cashier.

Montreal, 7th Sept., 1877.

SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

THE FOURTEENTH PROVINCIAL CONVENTION FOR ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Will (D.V.) be held in the Norfolk street Methodist Church, Quebec, Ont., on the 9th, 10th, and 11th OCTOBER.

Each Sabbath-school in these Provinces is entitled to send delegates. Pastors and other ordained ministers are invited, and deputations from kindred associations in the other British Provinces and the United States will be welcomed.

In addition to an intelligent staff of Canadian brethren, Augustus O. Van Lennep, the eminent Oriental Lecturer, a native of Turkey, Mrs. S. W. Clark, one of the best instructors of primary class teachers, and Professor Sherwin, of the United States, are engaged.

Notice of attendance must be sent to the Local Secretary, Mr. W. H. MARCON, Guelph, at once, to secure homes, who will in reply send tickets for homes, and the required certificates for reduction in fares by railway.

Circulars can be had, with full particulars, upon application to C. W. COATES, Montreal Book Room, 208 St. James street, or WILLIAM MILLARD, Genl. Secy., Toronto, 22nd Sept., 1877.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending 22nd Sept., and the corresponding week of last year:

Sept., 1877.	Sept., 1876.
DAILY.	DAILY.
Monday.....17th 15,170	Monday.....18th 12,345
Tuesday.....18th 14,995	Tuesday.....19th 12,977
Wednesday.....19th 14,753	Wednesday.....20th 12,267
Thursday.....20th 14,096	Thursday.....21st 12,274
Friday.....21st 14,857	Friday.....22nd 12,335
Saturday.....22nd 14,929	Saturday.....23rd 12,309
Total.....89,610	Total.....73,697
WEEKLY.	WEEKLY.
Total per week.....23,500	Total per week.....20,350
SEMI-MONTHLY.	SEMI-MONTHLY.
Semi-Monthly.....47,500	Semi-Monthly.....52,100

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1877.

EVERY ADDITIONAL AVENUE OF COMMUNICATION gives increased trade facilities, and an impetus to local and through traffic. The latest addition to Montreal's iron arteries is the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway, which was officially inspected on Saturday, and found to be in first class condition. This route will give access to Boston and New York independently of the Grand Trunk Railway, and once the Company can secure good terminal facilities and connections at Montreal, it should secure a heavy through and local traffic. The route followed by the line of which this is a link, between here and Portland, combines as many natural beauties as could well be found on the same length of road, including the beautiful scenery of the Townships and Lake Memphremagog, the Passumpsic Valley, White Mountain notch and Schago Lake, &c.

THE FIRST SECTION OF A VERY LARGE AQUEDUCT has been at last completed for Montreal, and a head of one foot more of water can now be obtained. This gratifying result has not been accomplished without unusual delay, and heavier expense than was expected, owing to the inability of the first contractor, John Donnelly, to complete the work, he having tendered at figures considerably under cost. The present contractors, McNamee & Co., will soon turn over the first section of the aqueduct to the

city, and in future there is little probability of a water famine, even during the severest winter weather. The portion of the loan expended to obtain a larger water supply will bring in a handsome return in every way.

IRELAND.

Amid the trouble which fills the world Ireland alone seems prosperous. The harvest of this year is above the average, business is looking up, and the general feeling among the merchants and tradesmen is one of confidence and hope. Irish papers chuckle over American troubles, and bid their people stay at home. Private letters largely bear out the assertions of the anti-emigration papers, and there has been, to a certain extent, a turn in the tide of migration. By the way, could we not invent some word by which to designate both sides of the emigrant, who is at present only an emigrant when viewed from behind, and an immigrant when seen from before, and has no designation whatever when he goes back to the old country, unless it be dead beat. Those who return, not as visitors, but to stay, are too often of a class not likely to bear with them a good report of every land. For this reason we are not too much concerned about the stories told of the turn in the tide of population, although doubtless there may be some good substantial persons going who will be a loss to this continent. This return migration has been chiefly from New York. We have heard very little of any parallel stream from Canada. We must, however, protest against the course of certain newspapers, and notably the *News of Belfast*, which use every opportunity, righteous and otherwise, to decry Canada and the United States among their readers. This is a mean business. America has been a blessing to Ireland. It has relieved it of its pauperism; those who were driven here by want having sent home sufficient money either to bring away their relatives or to keep them at home out of the work houses, and their charitable societies have even been taxed to help home again the never-do-wells, who have carried with them the tale of disappointment and deception. To such societies the news of increased prosperity in Ireland will be welcome, as they have enough of the helpless at all times on their hands. There is one thing, however, which we should be obliged to our Belfast and other Irish contemporaries for, if it would keep at home young gentlemen of all sorts who cannot bring means with them. What is wanted almost exclusively is emigrants of the farming class, or at least such as can at once settle on land and sustain themselves from the first by their labor. Those who at once take possession of the soil are an immediate source of wealth to the country and blessing to the world, and if they keep themselves out of the storekeeper's books will soon become the independent lords of many acres, free from the whims of landlords and ruinous taxation, while those who hang about cities, in whatsoever capacity, are at times like the present a burden to the community as well as to themselves, and will never improve their condition much. It is well, too, that proposing emigrants should be informed that coming to Canada means undertaking very hard work, and that if not prepared for this they may as well suffer in Ireland as here. America has, it seems, not only rid Ireland of its poor, but largely of its demagogues and their dupes, if we may judge from the prevalence of Molly-Maguireism and kindred evils in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and of peripatetic preachers of discord who have come to live high off their warm-hearted countrymen on this side of the sea, and have thus left the honest people of the old land free to develop its rapidly-growing manufacturing industries, instead of dallying over notions of a political millennium to be gained by fighting. If the Belfast paper can do anything to keep this class at home no complaint will come from America.

He thus speaks of British Columbia and its gold fields:

"It may not be uninteresting for a moment to lift the veil which hangs over this same Province of British Columbia, and see a little of the sunshine and shade which surround it. It has no past history. Forced into notice by the unexpected discovery of its gold deposits in 1858, its cosmopolitan population has not yet assumed any distinctive character; but moulded from people of all nations, idiosyncrasies and peculiarities will wear away, and the future type will decidedly be of a liberal and progressive tendency. As with the settlers on the Pacific, 'Carpe diem' here as in California is the rule. Scotch thrift and Boston economy seem dazed for a moment, then into the current and on with the rest. High prices, three days for work and four for pleasure, picnics and churches, charities and balls, concerts and horse-racing, regattas and theatres, holidays for every saint and sinner for every spiritualist. Cyprians and revivalists say 'open sesame' to the purse strings with equal power and equal response. Money can be obtained for any object except murder.

"The gold fields of British Columbia have been among the richest yet known in the modern world. In early days the yield at Cariboo was fabulous. In a mere sketch like the present, which one cannot encumber with great numbers of authentic returns, the statement of the amount would be discredited. The mines to this time have simply been worked by hydraulic power supplied by ditches or sluices running along the hills, at the base of which the deposits are found, and bringing the water often from great distances to obtain height and force. No quartz-crushing mills have yet been established; the primitive rocker holds its own, and the bed rock stops the way. Compared with California and Nevada, the business here is in its infancy; yet in 1875, owing to Cassiar, the total gold yield, including what was carried away by private hands, as well as what was shipped by the banks, was estimated at \$2,400,000. Considering the shortness of the mining season, and the number of persons engaged in the actual mining, believed not to exceed 1,500, it can well be understood why gold mining, with all its hardships and all its uncertainties, is so attractive."

After showing the much greater percentage of imports per head into British Columbia than into any other Canadian province, he thus refers to their comparative exports:

LITERARY REVIEW.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for October; 15 cents per copy, \$1.50 per year, postage included. John Douglass & Son, publishers. Dawson Bros., trade agents.

The Stikine River is soon likely to come into particular notice, and may yet be the subject of dispute between Canada and the United States. A contemporary paper says of it:—

"This river, which is now being pressed into notice, will afford the student of geography, who is fortunate enough to find it on his map, almost as much joy as Duluth gave to Professor Knott, when, after a long search, that magic name burst upon his enraptured vision. Stikine River is in such a remote and thinly settled part of North America that its name is even a matter of dispute, and it is variously known as Stikine, Stikine, Sikeen and Francis river. It flows south and west through the northern part of British Columbia, and formerly emptied into the Pacific Ocean, through the Territory of Alaska, not far south of Sitka. But Canadian surveyors, we are told, have discovered that several miles of the river, heretofore supposed to be American territory, should be under the British flag as a matter of right. The Stikine river is the gateway, so to speak, to the gold regions of British Columbia, where quite recently valuable discoveries of gold and copper deposits were made, and if the Stikine river can be made to debouch into the ocean through British territory, by a slight change in the boundary line, there can be free trade between the mines and Victoria, Vancouver Island. If there has been a mistake made heretofore in drawing the boundary line, it is rather unfortunate that it should have been made in that particular neighborhood, which is really habitable. Further north the boundary line might be moved a few hundred miles one way or the other

without anybody being the wiser for it; but the mouth of the Stikine river is one of the very few parts of Alaska where seals, sea lions, walrus and polar bears do not form the majority of free and independent citizens."

Col. John Hamilton Gray, well known for the part he took in the Dominion Confederation scheme, last year journeyed up this river, and contributes his observations to the September and October numbers of the NEW DOMINION MONTHLY. In the present number he gives the following pen picture of an Indian he found on the Stikine:—

"Sentimental scribblers are wont to write a great deal of romantic nonsense about the dark maid of the forest—but, truly, the most striking characteristic she possesses, next to the extraordinary locomotive power of the lower jaw in chewing gum, is the disregard of soap.

"The eye, however, is dark and expressive, and the voice low and musical. The elder of the two guardians of the salmon sheds was fat and puffy, the younger amazonian in size, with a low forehead, high cheek bones, large mouth and broad face, rendered slightly unattractive by the profuse use of a dark coloring, making the tawny red more tawny. With the most utter indifference to the presence of strangers, she murmured and chanted a listless air of a somewhat plaintive character, which, as translated by our interpreter, seemed not inappropriate to the place, standing as we were amid the primeval fragments left when Creation ceased its work.

"Though old and blind and embittered by the disappointments of a wasted life, the spirit of earlier years swept back upon me, and I reduced to words the Tal-tan maiden's creed:

"When chaos first to order sprung,
And Light was born as Beauty's bride,
The exulting spheres in chorus sang
And Love the echoing hills replied.

"Lo! rushing to their billowy home,
Old Ocean's waves caught up the strain,
Soft rose the music from their foam,
And Love was murmured o'er the main.

"E'en Death that moment's power confessed,
And hied to worlds this mandate by,
By Heaven's host, by Earth's carous'd,
Love, love and live, Love not and die."

THE SECOND GAME

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Private Louis Anderson..... 27 \$7.00

Private Wilson..... 26 5.00

Color Sergeant Munger..... 26 3.00

Private E. Kenyon..... 23 2.00

Private Pratt..... 22 1.00

Private Hanna..... 21 1.00

Private Fausett..... 19 1.00

NO. 1 COMPANY PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES MATCH.

The annual matches of this company took place on Saturday afternoon; the wind was unfavorable.

The first competition was for the "Hanson Medal," presented in 1874 by Lt. Col. Hanson, which was won the second time and finally by Private J. Iverson. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards, five shots at each, and Iverson's score was 48, Private Allen being second with a score of 46.

In the second competition—ranges 500 and 600 yards—there were seven prizes, which were won as follows:—1st, Private J. Iverson, 44; Private Imrie, 42; Private G. Iverson, 32; Private Allan, 32; Private Hostler, 31; Private McGuire, 29; Corp. Marshall, 28.

The marksman's badge, for the highest aggregate score, was won by Private Iverson.

CRICKET.

G. T. R. CLUB VS. MONTREAL CLUB.

An interesting match took place on Saturday between the above cricket clubs, which was won by the Grand Trunk Club on the first innings by 18 runs. The aggregate scores of the two clubs were as follows: G. T. R. Club, first innings, 83; second innings, 88. M. C. Club, first innings, 65; second do, 81. The highest individual score (34 runs) was made in the second innings by Lennon, of the Grand Trunk eleven, who was run out. The Montreal eleven had not time to play out their second innings.

AQUATICS.

TORONTO.—The race for the Championship flag of Lake Ontario was sailed over for the third time on Saturday by the "Annie Cuthbert" and "Oriole." The "Cuthbert" came in ahead by seventeen minutes, five seconds; but rounding a buoy improperly the race was adjudged to the "Oriole."

OUR WATER WORKS.

THE NEW AQUEDUCT.

On Saturday last a number of aldermen and others inspected the works at present being carried on at the Inland Cut by Messrs. McNamee & Co. Amongst the visitors present were Hon. Peter Mitchell and ex-Ald. McGowan. The latter is looking well and hearty, and states that his health has greatly benefited from his European tour. The works, with the exception of dredging out a small section, may be considered as finished, and by the beginning of December everything will be completed. At present there are two dredges working in the still-water basin, dredging it out to a depth of 16 feet all over, and in the aqueduct another powerful dredge is employed. The system of dredging and removing the dredged material in the cut was very much admired. Alongside the dredge is moored a flat-bottomed scow, on which a platform has been constructed. The excavated matter is deposited on to this scow, and is thence removed by a powerful derrick stationed on the roadway. The boom of the derrick is 99 feet in length, which conveys and deposits the material directly to the spoil banks above the roadway. This alone was sufficient to prove that the contractors are employing the most perfect system of machinery to carry on the works. As regards the general appearance of the work there can be but one opinion, namely, that it is first-class in every respect. The face of the dry walling, which is continued to a short distance above high water, is wonderfully smooth considering the rough boulders which have been employed. The bridge over the Lachine Road has been completed, as well as the regulating gates. The cut, we believe, is the largest in America, the sectional area being 1,500 feet. The advantage to be gained to the city by the completion of the present work, which constitutes the first section, will be an additional head of one foot of water in the old aqueduct. The inconvenience caused by the jamming up of the old aqueduct in winter will also be done away with. The entire distance from the still-water basin to the junction with the old viaduct is about one mile, which, as already stated, forms the first section, the remaining distance to the wheel house being about two miles. After the inspection of the works, the visitors repaired to the offices of the engineer and partook of the hospitality of the contractors, and the usual stereotyped speeches were indulged in. Ald. Nelson proposed the health of Hon. Peter Mitchell, Mr. Mitchell replied and gave the health of the contractors, Mr. McNamee gave the Queen and the press, which was replied to by Mr. Stewart of the *Herald*. Aldermen Mercer and Hood also spoke in high terms of praise of the manner in which the work had been prosecuted. The party returned to town at six o'clock.

Mr. J. G. Ascher's chess department is especially attractive.

Amongst the illustrations of the number there are three scenes on the Stikine river from drawings by Col. Gray.

SPORTING NEWS.

CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE MATCH.

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DIEUDONNÉE.

(A story of the Franco-German War, by Geraldine Butts.)

CHAPTER I.—(Continued.)

For a minute Dieudonné stood as she had been left, and thought. Did her aunt mean so unkindly, after all, toward Victor, or was she simply helpless? Would it be better to confide in her now, and take her advice as to what was best to be done? But then Dieudonné had a vision of her uncle's frowning face and harsh mockery—of Madame's frightened tears; a vision, also, of Victor taken unawares, in the midst of his headless life, just because no one had warned him.

"So I will go," Dieudonné said, resolutely; and, without giving herself time for more thought, she kissed Babette, before she drew on her red cloak again, and crept to the door.

She knew that she was doing wrong when she opened the door and listened, but she did not allow herself to hesitate—not even when the intense stillness of the sleeping house sent a shiver through her and struck her with a sudden chill as she passed out. A faint light from under the drawing-room door startled her, for it showed her that her uncle was there as yet, and, in the stillness, the least sound might be audible. She stopped to take off her shoes—little bronze slippers that she had forgotten to change—and so went swiftly and safely down the creaking stairs into the hall.

The front door was locked, and the key was hard to turn; but at last, with somewhat of a crash, it gave way under her slender fingers, and she was out in the solemn autumn night, with her face turned toward Paris, heedless, as children are apt to be, of the anxiety and misery and suspense that she was leaving behind.

Once fairly over the threshold, she sat down to put on her shoes again, but, though she listened for a minute, she did not hear any noise inside the house. She did not know that, at the sound of the turning key, Monsieur de Saint Pierre had started up and come out into the hall. "Peste!" he cried, angrily, "who is about at such an hour? Who is here?" No answer was returned until Madame, roused from her first sleep, came to her own door, and said, whispering, "Hush! Adolphe, thou wast dreaming—and Babette is restless." So Adolphe muttered some incoherent threat, and went back to his reflections, without one look at the unlocked door, never dreaming of the empty bed and vacant chair that would haunt his dreams for many a long day.

And so, in her bronze slippers, Dieudonné set bravely out for Paris.

CHAPTER II.

"Little body with a mighty heart."

When Monsieur de Saint Pierre went back into the drawing-room, after Dieudonné's soft footfall had aroused him, he could not settle to his reverie again, although he went back to his seat by the hearth, and tried to take up the thread of his gloomy thoughts where he had dropped it a few minutes ago. Despite his severity and harshness, that Dieudonné could never understand, he was not a hard-hearted man; and the vision his wife had conjured up, of Victor in the beleaguered city—forced into the field of battle—starved—perhaps finally killed—troubled him very much.

Three years ago, when his brother lay on a miserable death-bed, at the end of a miserable life, he had bowed his head in answer to the pleading of the weak voice that asked for nothing but a shelter for the orphan who would be left so utterly alone, and had taken as a solemn trust the two young lives that had been given into his keeping.

As he had loved his brother, through sin and shame and misery, so he loved the children; but, as he had hidden his love under a cloak of severity that his brother had never fairly pierced, so it was long before the children discovered that under his inexorable justice and cold manner there lay a wealth of love that he had not power to speak out.

Dieudonné would have trusted him more, perhaps—would have come back at any risk—could he have seen him standing now, hesitating over a journey to Paris, wondering how best he could serve the boy, and through him fulfill the trust to his dead brother. With a sigh, however, he came to the conclusion that there was nothing to be done but wait; so he mechanically locked the door and drew the curtains, and then went slowly and wearily up to bed; while Dieudonné, who was too young and too impatient to wait, was making her way down the line of rails, with the moonlight above her, and a very rough and stony road beneath her feet.

Early, very early in the morning, Babette woke crying, and cried so loud and so long that Madame was aroused, and came in to see what ailed the child—to take her away, if need be, and give Dieudonné a little rest; but Madame started, and drew the curtains hastily aside to let in the faint dawn, when she caught a glimpse of the disordered bed, without an occupant.

"Babette!" she cried, with her voice trembling, "where is Dieudonné?" Babette was crouched up, shivering, in her little crib—her mouth was drawn down at the corners, and the tears were trickling down her rosy face; but when she heard her mother's sharp voice, and when she too saw the empty bed, she too stopped crying in a minute, and opened her eyes wide.

"I don't know," she said; "I want Cousin Dieudonné."

"Come with me," was all Madame answered, as she opened her arms to let sleepy Babette creep into them; and she carried her into her own bed, and stood patiently beside her until she had fallen asleep again. Then she roused Adolphe from his uneasy slumbers, and together they searched the house from garret to cellar, and came back, tired and frightened, to Dieudonné's room, to wonder what was to be done next.

As they stood silently gazing into each other's faces, a sudden thought seemed to strike Madame, for she went swiftly over to the cupboard where Dieudonné's scanty wardrobe hung, and examined it carefully. Everything was there excepting the scarlet

cloak and the woollen dress she wore of a morning.

Her boots were lying in a row at the foot of her bed; but Madame, with a very white face, turned upon her husband, and said, "Adolphe, her scarlet cloak is not here. Do you think she can have taken any wild idea about Victor?"

"About Victor?" echoed Adolphe, perplexed.

Madame stamped her foot impatiently. "But you are stupid, Adolphe! Do you think she can have gone to Paris?"

"Impossible!" he cried, starting back. "But not at all," said Madame, sharply; "depend upon it, it is so; only," and tears came into Madame's bright eyes, "she has gone in her thin bronze shoes, and the cold will kill her."

"Never mind her shoes," said Adolphe, contemptuously. "I must look for her at once." But though he looked for miles round, and though a great search was made far and wide, Dieudonné was not found. In her simplicity she went so directly to her point that, before Monsieur de Saint Pierre had quite settled where the search was to begin, Dieudonné was so far beyond his reach that many hours of swift travelling already lay between them.

(To be Continued.)

AGRICULTURE.

FEEDING FOR MILK AND BUTTER.

Suppose the farmer is about to start in the butter making: He would naturally be very careful to select those cows which promise to give not only quantity but quality. It is for this reason that we discuss the different breeds or the best mode of judging of the quality of the cows, but for better we can safely recommend the Jersey, or popularly styled, Alderney, and the Guernsey. Their cream is very plenty, very rich in buttery qualities and of fine color. If not to be had at satisfactory prices, at least one of these breeds—six cows of other breeds should be kept to color the butter; and if the farmer will get a good Jersey bull, he will soon improve the quality of his herd. To judge a cow for butter, her hide should be thin, soft and mellow, and under the hair of a deep yellow color; her udder should be soft and yellow skinned, well covered with zigzag veins, large and broad; her tail at the end rich yellow; the inside of her ears and around her eyelids yellow. With such marks, and the marks for quantity also, the purchaser will not make a mistake in selecting her. The system of Guernsey on cutcheons, or milk-mirrors on the udder and thighs, is invaluable for testing the quantity and quality of milk, and the length of time she will milk up to or near her calving. The cows which give poor milk should be sold to butchers, and their places supplied with good ones.

With a good lot of cows and a bull that has a good eschelon the farmer must pay attention to the feeding and watering. Out of nothing can come nothing; therefore to have good butter we must have good milk. The cow is in an artificial state on the farm highly stimulated to produce milk as nearly all the time as possible. Therefore the machine must be supplied with the pabulum to turn out milk rich enough to make butter. This is not in the province of this essay to say much of; but in summer time the cows should have plenty of good rich pasture, so as to fill themselves soon and easily with sweet and nutritious grass that has strength, so that they may not have to work too hard for their living, and can lie down and chew the cud and make milk. The pastures should be kept clean of weeds, for they will give a bitter taste to the milk, and undelivered by pigs and poultry. There should be groups of trees, necessary for their comfort, and comfort promotes secretion of milk. Water, access to which should be easy and to be had at all times, should always be pure, whether running or in troughs. No access should be allowed to muddy, standing or stagnant water; this is very important, or the milk will not be pure nor the animal healthy. Shade should be provided in each field, where the animals could become cooled and be less annoyed with the flies.

Toward the close of summer and in the fall when the pasture is becoming short, the flow of milk and its richness can be kept up by cutting for them green corn fodder, sorghum, Hungarian grass, or giving them an early crop of sugar-beets. It is very important corn should be sown broadcast or drilled in, so as to materially help out the pasture at this time. Bran with a little meal may be fed at evening; it will promote the flow of milk and help keep them in good condition to commence the winter with.

In winter they should be fed upon the best of hay; clover and timothy mixed makes the best, and if cut early and cured to be as near summer grass as possible, it is the best for a reliance. In addition, they should have about ten quarts bran and cornmeal mixed; mangel-worms, carrots, parsnips, small potatoes and such roots, for variety and to keep their systems open. Corn fodder or blades, shorts, middlings, oil-cake, pumpkins, etc., are all good. Corn fodder alone or as a reliance will not make good butter. The effect of clover upon the supply of milk is well-known; the dry material of it is equal to beans for albumen. Albuminous matter is the most essential element of food for the milk cow, and any deficiency in the supply will be attended with loss of condition and diminution in the quality of her milk. A cow can yield a far greater weight of butter that she can store up in fat. A cow may give two pounds of butter a day, while half that quantity would not be laid on in fat if she was fed for that purpose. Winter is the time it is most difficult to produce good-colored butter and free from streaks and it is harder to come; judicious feeding will help this very much. Where the stock kept is numerous enough, it will pay well to steam or cook the food and feed the hay-tea to the cows; with a little salt through it, they will eat up everything greedily. A lump of rock salt should always be where they will have access to it.—*Hazard's Butter and Butter Making.*

SOWING RYE FOR SOILING.

To farmers who have never sowed rye for soiling in May and early in June, we would say try the experiment now. The expense is but light—the labor with the farm horses, and the price of seed, about one or one and a half bushels per acre, are the whole cost. Sowing fall rye is the first step in preparing for soiling cattle; the greatest difficulty in soiling cattle being the want of early green food, and rye being the earliest forage plant we can grow. Mangolds will keep good for feeding till the rye is fit to cut; and those who have not tried it will be surprised by the large quantity of fresh, nutritious food they will have on a small paddock that has been sown with rye in September. The rye may be cut in time to prepare the ground for a June crop of millet, or, if the soil be not so heavy as to require much preparation, for a crop of turnips. The rye crop when cut green for soiling is also a benefit to the ground. The great quantity of roots serve to keep the soil from binding, and also enrich it—it is the seed-bearing and ripening especially that tends to impoverish the soil. The ammonia inhaled by the dense foliage has a tendency to enrich the soil, so that if tilled immediately after the removal of the soiling crop, it will be readily brought into good tilth for the succeeding crop. Rye, though not so close-growing a crop as clover, grows to a much greater height, so that we may safely estimate it to produce at least many tons to the acre, and to feed as much stock as long as it is in condition for soiling. It has been ascertained by actual experiment that one rood of ground, well stocked with clover, is sufficient to feed one cow for one hundred and eighty days, if cut and fed to her, while if allowed to run on it, it would not last more than two weeks. From this experiment an estimate may be formed of the number of cattle fed by soiling over that fed by pasture, and how great may be the value of a paddock of rye for early feeding.

There is no cereal plant hardier than rye; it is grown extensively in the most northerly agricultural countries of Europe, and this is much in its favor for our purpose for early soiling. There is no danger of rye being winter-killed if water be prevented from being stagnant or in the soil.—*Exchange Paper.*

A NUT FOR CANADIAN FARMERS TO CRACK.

A writer in the *American Agriculturist* says:—"Many of our best farmers in Connecticut use leached ashes, imported from Canada at a cost of from eighteen to twenty-eight cents or more per bushel, in preference to all other fertilizers except barnyard and stable manure." If New England farmers find it profitable to purchase leached ashes for fertilizers in Canada, and to bear, in addition, the price paid for carriage, are they not worth the cost price to Canadian farmers? Are their lands so exceedingly fertile that they can afford to send away one of the best fertilizers to be obtained in the country for the sake of a few dollars they will receive in exchange? Ashes are not so lightly valued by any other agriculturists as they are here. In Ireland not only is every shovelful of ashes from their turf fires carefully saved as a most valuable fertilizer, but even earth ferns and headlands are burned in large ash fires to obtain the ashes for manure; and these ashes are not equal for the purpose to wood ashes.

We know from experience that ashes are a fertilizer of great value to all our farm and garden crops. We have used it on the growing cereals and root crops, and in all cases with advantage. To the potato crop we have found it especially beneficial, and as a top-dressing for lawns and meadows. All who have had much practical knowledge of the benefits to crops generally will fully agree that the analyses by chemists do not rate constituent elements more highly than is borne out by experience. From analyses by Prof. Johnson and others the average percentage of plant food are from forty-seven to fifty pounds per one hundred pounds weight of wood ashes. A dressing of fifty pounds of unleached ashes to the acre would give 200 bushels of potato, 700 pounds of line, 120 pounds of manure, 40 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 7 pounds of sulphuric acid.

WINTER GRAPES.—The daintiest luxury I enjoy is my winter grapes, and I enjoy no less pleasure in being able to share them with my sick neighbors and friends. I have them nearly as fresh as when picked, up to, and sometimes after the 1st of May, and this is the way I keep them: I take dry, fine sawdust and a tight box with a tight cover to it, and go out to the trellis after the dew is off, and after sprinkling an inch of sawdust over the bottom, I put in carefully a layer of grapes—not too crowded, but so as to let the sawdust fall into all the interstices—and so alternate, and when the box is full, with a layer of sawdust on top, I tack on the cover so as to exclude the air, and set it on the cellar bottom, in the coolest place. Here I go all winter when I want them, and sit and enjoy and divide with the poor and the ailing. This is all there is of it. There is no royal road to this much of happiness in life, surely.—*D. S. Martin, in Fruit Culturist.*

DAILY TEXT.

SEPTEMBER 24.

Honor hath taken hold upon me, because of the wicked that forsake thy law. Ps. 119: 53.

1. The character of the wicked.—2. The impression which their conduct makes upon the pious.

I'm a companion of the saints,
Who fear and love the Lord,
My sorrow rises, my nature faints,
When men transgress thy word.

Be ye steadfast, unmoving, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

2 COR. 15: 58.

DOMESTIC.

ONE DAY'S TRIALS.

BY SIN SAKON.

Ding a ling, ling! There's that bell for the third time this morning and not nine o'clock yet; and ironing day, and Mary and John coming to tea, and every minute precious. I do hope I am not going to be interrupted with callers all day.

"Please, marm, and Mrs. Roberts wants to know will yer lend her the sack pattern, and she'd be much obliged, sure?"

Oh, dear! That sack pattern I have not used for months, and I feel certain it is at the bottom of a well-packed trunk in the attic. I have half a mind to tell the messenger so, but Mrs. Roberts has been an obliging neighbor to me, and I can't requite kindness in that manner. I go to the attic, and after fifteen minutes occupied in pulling everything out of the trunk, suddenly remembering having loaned it two months since to Mrs. Pratt. I don't think I am usually unamiable, but the way that trunk is packed a second time would not convince a stranger of that fact. I am obliged to send the servant back without the pattern.

"Now, Bridget, the irons are hot, and you may begin ironing. I will take care of the chamber work this morning." And I arrange my dusting cap, pin up my dress, and throwing open the window, am soon deep in sweeping and dusting. Mary is so particular about her own house, I would not like her to see mine out of order, and there's nothing she doesn't notice. To think they should decide upon ironing day too! I do wish one could have friends without entertaining them. There's all the silver to clean, and the china to dust, and—

Ding a ling, ling! "Please marm, there's a lady in the parlor, and says, will I give yez that?"

I take the card from Bridget's hand and read, "Mrs. Kneeland." Horrors! One of the most aristocratic ladies in our neighborhood. I fly to my room and shake and brush in an agony of haste, lest my visitor shall think I am prinking, and in my hurry to pull off my cap, pull my hair all down my back. At last I enter the parlor, with heart beating, and face like a boiled lobster, and there I sit for an hour, trying to appear delighted to see my caller, but my inner conscience flying off to my unfinished sweeping, baking and ironing, and wondering if I shall get through before Mary arrives. Perhaps Mrs. K. notices my pre-occupation, for at last she departs, and I fly to my broom, with a sigh of relief. The rooms are in order at last, and I haste to the kitchen, don apron, and make preparation for baking that delicious sweet bread when nicely made, cream pie. The fire is slow, and I set the cream on the stove for one moment, while I mix the thickening. The corn starch seems lumpy; I stand and wonder what makes it so.

Thump! thump! rub a dub, dub! Some one at the back door. Mr. Cobb's bill, and if I could please pay it—large note to meet to-day—so much obliged.

I sit down with anxious face, and begin to count up columns of figures, when my sense of smell wakes to the fact that there is something burning. I spring to the stove. Yes, there it is. A whole pint of cream and four eggs burned past redemption; and that aggravating man standing there, with the most innocent expression, waiting for his money. He must have had experience of womankind before, for when I hand him the amount due, he bolts without a word. Well for him, I should speak to the point if I spoke at all.

Another half hour spent in sending for more eggs and milk, and making more cream. For some reason or other the cake part comes out of the oven heavy as lead. On looking back, I remember I was just about to put in the soda, when Bridget asked about the starch, and I stopped to show her the proper manner of mixing it. I must have baked the cake minus soda. I drop into a chair, filled with dismay, and ready to cry. If there isn't that terrible bell again. I don't care, I won't see any body, whoever they may be.

"Please, marm, perhaps you want to buy a sewing machine; and the man wants to have one for yer to try on."

"No, I want nothing, but for him to clear out."

"But he says, marm, will yer just step to the door. Faith, I think the spalpeen's a sartin in the parlor this very minute."

The Russians never marched to war with a firmer step than I walk into my parlor. Before I can open my lips the man begins:

"Good day, marm. I have taken the liberty of bringing in a machine, for after you once see its merits, you will insist on keeping it. You see it has double action treadle, hammer, braider, condor, tucker, binder, embroiderer, all complete. The case is A number 1, and what this machine can't do, no other on the face of the earth can; and all for the merely nominal price of sixty dollars. You can give it a trial for two months, and then I will call for the money. Perhaps you already have a machine. I will buy it of you for, say five dollars, being second hand, you know, and probably not worth half that money. I will be around, as I said before, in a couple of months, and if it would be any easier, you might pay by instalment, say ten dollars a month. If you will have the first instalment ready—"

I catch my breath. The man is actually selling me a machine without my buying it. I step up to him courageously and say:

"You will take that machine, instalment and all, out of my door this very minute."

"But, madam—I'm sure—double acting treadle—two months. How can you refuse—"

"Will you walk out, or shall I call the police?"

"Oh, madam, I'll go, certainly, but if you should change your mind, just think—hemmer, braider—"

He's out and I've shut the door on him. The impudence of the man; bringing that machine into my parlor. I wonder what time it is? Five o'clock. Just time enough to dress before my company arrives. I comb out my hair, and wish I could lie down for five minutes. My head aches ready to split. A

knock at my door, and Bridget's voice from the outside.

"If you please, marm, here's the orange man, and mighty poorly he do look this day, I thought ye might be wantin' the oranges from him."

I feel desperate. I don't know whether to sell Bridget or circumstances, or what. The man I know to be very, very poor, and I have been in the habit of buying of him occasionally. My lump of benevolence will not allow me to send him away disconsolate, and the oranges will help beautify the tea table, so I pay up my hair, and run down to the door. The fruit does not look very tempting, but I buy two dozen, and the man departs with a cheerful face that pays me for my effort.

Up stairs again. Half past five. I have just time enough to dress in a hurry, when another ring announces my company. I sit down to entertain them, too tired to feel amiable, and my thoughts wandering off to the tea-table, to think if I have forgotten anything. I feel, with concern, that the cooking has turned out worse to-day than any other day in the month when there was no company; and finally, tea over and the evening through, I bid my visitors good bye, with a sigh of relief. I think it is hard work having company, and tell John so, who looks up, and says quietly:

"Why so?"

"Because there is so much preparation to make for their coming. I declare I never worked harder in my life than to-day, to have everything right, and of course everything went wrong, even to the oranges. I might as well have bought two dozen lemons and had the genuine thing; they were so sour no one could eat them."

"Perhaps, dear, you work too hard for everything to go right. Now how much of the work you have done to-day could you have done yesterday, or the day before?"

"Why, nothing. Of course the baking must be fresh, and the sweeping—"

"And of course you informed your visitor that you had swept on purpose for them?"

"Why, no indeed! What a question! Why should I?"

"Because they might suppose your rooms were ordinarily so neat, that sweeping would not be necessary on this special occasion, and so would not properly appreciate. I really had thought my home very neat and well cared for, but there must be some neglect when so much has to be done for two friends coming to tea. Do you consider them of more importance than your own husband, or was the carpet so very dirty?"

"Why, neither. Bridget swept thoroughly Friday, and you know I value your comfort and opinion above all others. But—I do see what you mean. I never looked at it in this way before. I have always thought everything must be prepared specially for company, and consequently never enjoyed having it. From this time forth I shall act on a different principle, and whoever visits me in the future will take my house and table in its usual dress, for what is good enough for those I love best in the world, must be sufficient for my friends."

"Do so, my dear, and you will understand the true art of enjoying company, and of making company enjoy you."—*The Household.*

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

BULLETIN.

LA COMMISSION DES TRAVAUX, et le comité des finances d'Ottawa ont fait des arrangements pour fournir du travail aux ouvriers sans emploi.

CHANTIERS. — Deux cents hommes ont été envoyés d'Ottawa aux chantiers du haut de la rivière, en deux jours, la semaine dernière.

L'AUTRE JOUR, s'est éteint à Brooklyn, au milieu de ses enfants et petits enfants, un Irlandais centenaire nommé Owen Farren, à l'âge de 116 ans.

OKA. — On dit que trente constables spéciaux viennent d'être assermentés, à Québec, pour être envoyés à Oka en vue des troubles, réels ou imaginaires, qui s'y préparent.

LORD DUFFERIN, gouverneur général du Canada, part le 29 du Manitoba pour Ottawa. Le bruit se répand qu'il sera remplacé par le marquis de Lorne, genre de la reine.

ÇA PROGRESSE. — On compte encore saluer une épicerie licenciée pour la vente de boissons, entre les rues St. Dominique et St. Collet, écartée dans quatre blocs de maisons, et où il y a le plus grand nombre des ouvriers de cette ville. Quel péage!

MEURTRE. — On nous télégraphie de Toronto, que dans la nuit du 21 le nommé John Williams, bricoleur, a tué sa femme à coups de hache. Williams étant sous l'influence des boissons prétend qu'il n'a nullement connaissance de ce dont il vient de se rendre coupable. Industriel, bon ouvrier, et d'un bon caractère, il était cependant très violent et querelleur lorsqu'il s'enivrait. Il a douze enfants. Quel compte auront à rendre les débiteurs de boissons!

USE DÉPÊCHE de Boukarest dit que le czar-witch a reçu d'Odessas un renfort de deux divisions. — Un correspondant du *Daily News* de Londres, qui était présent à la bataille de Plevna, trouve désespérante la situation des Russes. Tous leurs efforts se trouvent paralysés par la perte, le 11, de vingt mille hommes. Le corps de médecins russes est accablé de travail; un grand nombre de blessés périssent par manque de soins. La décomposition de tant de corps répand la peste dans tous les environs. — Une mission de Londres est invitée à faire une commission pour fournir des huttes en fer pour 100,000 Russes qui sont pris de Boukarest. — On rapporte qu'il s'est livré une grande bataille le 21, à Bili, qui a duré dix heures de temps et où les Russes ont été battus. Les Russes y ont perdu 4,000 tués et 8,000 blessés. — La Porte a envoyé en Thessalie 3,000 irréguliers qui ravagent la contrée et outragent les habitants. Les Circassiens ont été envoyés en Macédoine, en dépit de tous les engagements. — Sir Patrick Macdonald, de Colquhoun, docteur en droit, homme très savant et familier avec les affaires d'Orient, dit qu'Osman-Pacha est natif d'Ormessay, en Asie Mineure; qu'il est né en 1832 et qu'il a reçu son éducation militaire à Constantinople.

IL PARAÎT que le grand jury fédéral du troisième district judiciaire de l'Utah vient d'être convoqué par le Chief Justice Schaeffers à l'effet d'examiner les agissements de la Probate Court du comté du Lac Salé. Depuis longtemps cette cour accordait sans difficulté le divorce à des gens même étrangers au territoire, et on a résolu

6 P.M. EDITION.

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COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1877.

Present.—Chief Justice Sir A. A. DORRIS and Mr. Justice Cross.

The Court of Queen's Bench opened this morning with the usual formalities. There were present Hon. Mr. Chaplain, Mr. Mousseau, Q.C., Mr. Ritchie, Q.C., Mr. Kerr, Q.C., Mr. Davidson, Q.C., Mr. Curran, Q.C., and other leading lawyers.

Mr. Deputy Sheriff SANBORN, in presenting the panels of jurors summoned, explained that the reason why Mr. Sheriff Chauveau was not present in Court was that he was waiting to receive an official intimation that the security offered by him had been accepted before he takes the oath of office, the statute not permitting a sheriff to act in civil matters until his security be given.

The following grand jurors were then sworn: Alfred L. Williams, of Longueuil, foreman; Guillaume Descares, Theophile Dequiere, Theophile Desvoys, Etienne Pilon, Jules Boileau, Hyacinthe Legault, Séverin Leduc, Solomon Leduc, Pierre Fournier, Alexis Siro, Vital Fournier, Joseph Dugas, Thomas Harvey, John P. Cuddy, John H. Kennedy, Thomas Lamb, John Murray, Andrew Boa and Daniel Murray.

THE CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Sir A. A. DORRIS, Chief Justice, then spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

The unusually large number of persons whose names appear on the jail calendar, and the grave character of many of the offences with which they are charged, forbids my holding out to you any hope that your labors will be light or of short duration. The rapid increase witnessed during the last few years in the number of criminal offences committed within this district is a matter of the most serious concern. Some change by which the sittings of this Court could be rendered more frequent, and the administration of criminal justice more prompt, and therefore more efficient seems to be imperatively required. In the long intervals between each term the jail becomes crowded with subjects recruited from the most part among the lowest and most depraved classes of society. The length of time they remain confined without employment, while awaiting their trial, is an occasion for most of them to sink lower in the

PATH OF DEGRADATION

which has brought them to their unfortunate position; while the expenses to the public and the inconvenience to the juries, witnesses and others who have to be in attendance, are greatly enhanced by the long terms required to dispose of the accumulated cases. A mere change in the terms of the Court will not, however, alone suffice to check the evil, but coupled with earnest and persevering vigilance on the part of those engaged in the prevention and detection of crime, and a most stringent application of the laws enacted for their repression, the change suggested may, it is hoped, secure the desired object. You have been called away from your ordinary avocation to perform your share in the proceedings of the present term, and I have no doubt that you cannot but be impressed with the necessity of a rigid investigation of all the charges that may be submitted to you. Your duty in reference to these charges is to make that preliminary examination required by law to determine which accusations are supported by sufficient evidence to subject the accused parties to a public trial. In doing so you will have to examine the witnesses tendered on the part of the prosecution. You are not, however, bound to examine all the witnesses produced or whose names appear on the back of the indictment if by the evidence of one or more of them you are satisfied that

A CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED.

As you are not charged to try the case, it is not your duty, as a general rule, to examine witnesses in justification of the accused party.

After further instructions, His Honor remarked that to find a true bill there must be some evidence to connect the accused with the commission of the crime. He also informed them that the advice of the Crown prosecutor was always obtainable.

In the course of your proceedings your attention will be specially attracted to the unfortunate circumstances which on the 12th of July last led to the death of a fellow-being. A young man who might have lived to fill a long and useful career as a good citizen, became on that day, there is much reason to fear, the victim of

BITTER SECTARIAN FEELING

aroused by reminiscences of old feuds, tracing their origin to a state of society and to circumstances which fortunately do not exist in this country. There might have been much more deplorable had not the timely interference of some of our best citizens contributed to prevent a demonstration obnoxious to a large portion of the community. Let us hope that wise counsels will prevail in future and that by the effort of all these who wish for peace and harmony, a true Canadian spirit shall be promoted sufficiently strong to unite in a common interest and to replace sectional organizations which can only be productive of distrust, divisions and ill feelings, detrimental to the progress and prosperity of the country. A strong and well directed public opinion may effect more to preserve and maintain order than even the more rigorous application of penal law. With reference to the case which will immediately be brought under your consideration, I have only to say that circumstances require a thorough enquiry at your hands, and that if you are satisfied that the party accused did kill or was aiding and abetting those who caused the death of the deceased, your duty will be to return a "true bill" on the indictment formulated, leaving the accused to explain before a petit jury the circumstances which may be offered in palliation or justification of the act. In this connection I may say that you are not restricted to the examination of the witnesses whose names are submitted by the prosecution, and that if in the course of your investigation you have reason to believe that other material evidence might readily be obtained, you are at liberty to summon other witnesses before you.

PRUDENCE,

however, requires that in all such cases you should consult with the Crown prosecutor before doing so.

I have only to add that your proceedings are secret, and that no person can be present in the jury room when you express your opinions or give your votes. The oath you have taken binds you to keep an absolute silence as to all your proceedings.

Mr. SCHILLER, Clerk of the Crown, presented to the Court judgments of the Court of Queen's Bench, sitting in Appeal and Error, which were read and published in order to be recorded in the register of this Court, in the following cases, namely:—Arthur B. Glass, Hugh Alex. Bala, and James Scott. Mr. Schiller also presented to the Court an instrument appointing Joseph F. Dubreuil, Esq., to be Deputy Clerk of the Crown, to rank after Alfred De Beaumont, Esq.

The Court then adjourned till 3.30 p.m.

MONTREAL, BOSTON AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

On Saturday morning last the President, E. H. Goff, Esq., of the above line, accompanied by the Government Inspector of Railways, A. L. Light, Esq., and the following gentlemen: Hon. Solicitor-General Baker, M.P., Messrs. N. S. Whitney, Romeo Stephens, T. Macdonald, Manager Quebec Bank; C. H. Borlight and Col. Dyer, Directors South-Eastern Railway; P. Muir, A. Murray, A. S. Baker, Dr. Rodgers, T. B. Hall, M. H. Brissette, N. A. Smith, C. H. Chandler, T. E. Foster, Superintendent; H. McFarlane, P. McKee, and Robert Kerr, contractors; H. A. Woods, chief engineer of line, A. E. Wilson, assistant engineer, together with representatives from the *Witness*, *Gazette* and *National*, left the Bonaventure depot at 9 a.m. on the Vermont Central train for St. Lambert's junction. They disembarked from the regular train at the junction, and got on board a special train for a run over the new road. The train ran at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles an hour, to West Farnham junction, without the slightest jarring being perceptible. About three quarters of a mile past Chambly Canton station, the train was stopped to permit of Mr. Light's inspection of the bridge across the Richelieu river. This part of the duty was most thoroughly performed by the Inspector, and the bridge was pronounced by him to be most complete for railway purposes. The structure is 728 feet long, and has seven solid masonry abutments which rest the superstructure, consisting of seven arches constructed on Howe's truss system, the ends of each arch being fitted into the masonry. The rollers of each section of the abutments so that everything that science and skill can suggest have been done to guard against accidents. The iron rods and bolts with washers are all from the Kenschler steel works, Troy, N.Y. The bridge will be finished in about four days. A start was next made for West Farnham, the train passing on the West Farnham, a flourishing settlement. At West Farnham, the junction of the Vermont Central and South Eastern roads, a stop was made and the engine head turned round for St. Lambert. On the run back a better idea of the solid construction of the road could be had, for the steam throttle was pulled out and the engine sped along at the rate of 35 miles an hour. The oscillation of the cars was so slight that at luncheon the plates on the knees of those who were replenishing the inner man, were hardly jarred. Everyone on board expressed the greatest satisfaction at the success of the company's contractors in providing the public with what will undoubtedly be one of the best built and easiest running roads in the Province. The party arrived at St. Lambert at 3 p.m. and proceeded to cross over to the city by the diminutive ferry that runs between the hamlet and the city. Of the trip on the railway nothing but praise can be given, but of the ride in the ferry boat the less said the better. The ferry started so promptly as to leave several excursionists on the wharf, who fervently blessed her retreating form. She must be making too much money.

The Montreal, Boston & Ogdensburg road will be open for passengers about the first of October, the road being already three parts graded to the Province line.

THE OKA INDIANS.

MORE PETTY PERSECUTIONS—AN OLD MAN ARRESTED FOR CUTTING WOOD TO REPAIR A HOUSE.

On Friday last the *Nouveau Monde* published one part of a story about another alleged crime committed by the Protestant Indians of Oka, whom the police attempted to arrest therefore. It first charged the Government Commissioner who at present watches affairs at Oka, with favoritism towards the Indians, because he went to Father Leclair, on his arrival in the place, and told what his mission was, and then retired to Rev. Mr. Parent's house, where he has remained ever since. The Government Commissioner would, undoubtedly, have been very glad to enjoy the hospitality of Rev. Father Lacan's residence and the bounties of his table, had that gentleman offered them; but the only public house in the village is said to be totally unfit for a respectable person to lodge in, so it may be presumed that the Commissioner was more than willing to take advantage of Mr. Parent's unbounded kindness and hospitality. Perhaps the Government might build a clean, new shanty for their Commissioner to live in, but then, if they did, they would be arrested and lodged in St. Scholastique jail or in the "black hole" at Oka for trespass.

FORFEITED RIGHTS OF THE INDIANS.

The *Nouveau Monde* says that a few days since an Indian returned to the village after an absence of 18 or 19 years (during which he had become a Protestant), which absence debarred him from the privileges of the property which he formerly occupied, and having taken possession of this property, Chief Joseph, assisted by about thirty Indians, went to work and cut wood on the land in question, and perpetrated all the havoc possible. The Commissioner, it says, was also present, encouraging them in the work, and declaring to them that they had nothing to fear, that he would answer for everything. The *Semaphore* telegraphed to Mr. Mills, revealing these facts, but our contemporary does not say whether any reply was received.

REPAIRING AN OLD SHANTY A CRIME.

From another and reliable source it is learned that on Friday last some of the Indians were cutting some wood with which to repair one of the poor shanties in which they live, and which are rather overmuch ventilated for the severe winters which are experienced by the Oka Indians as well as by other Canadian citizens. The police were on the *qui vive*, and, accompanied by the bullies, came to arrest the Indians, but lest their numbers should not prove sufficiently overpowering they returned to the village and got more assistance. It appears they had a warrant for the arrest of Chief Joseph, but he happened to be away from the place at the time. They succeeded, however, with their usual valor, in arresting one old man, 60 years of age, whom they handcuffed, shut up in the black hole, and afterwards took to St. Scholastique jail. Rev. Mr. Parent was not allowed to see the old man after he was arrested.

It has been suggested that, pending the decision of the questions in dispute between the Indians and the Seminary by the Government, who had promised to settle the whole matter, proceedings should be taken against the gentlemen of the Seminary to restrain them from further arrests of the Indians for cutting wood.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A HUSBAND.

Yesterday at one a.m. Jean Baptiste Bélie, a laborer with a very unpleasant expression of countenance, was arrested on the charge of having attempted to kill his wife under the following circumstances: His wife having, as appears from her own deposition, been frequently ill-treated by her husband while he was drunk, at length left his house on the 15th of September, and went to live at the home of her son-in-law, Rhenar Sigouin, in St. Jean street. About 1 o'clock of the night between the 22nd and 23rd inst., the accused broke through the window of his wife's bedroom. The noise awoke her, and as she sat upright in bed, he struck her a severe blow on the head with the flat portion of an axe, which he held in his hand. The woman managed to wrest the weapon from her assailant, and the noise of the scuffle having brought her son-in-law to the room, Bélie was arrested after a violent struggle with the latter and two other men who had come to the rescue. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty" before the Police Magistrate this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

FINANCIAL.

The rates of discount and of interest continue steady. Sterling Exchange here is quiet and steady at 108 1/2-16 for round amounts of sixty-day bills between banks, and 108 1/2 counter rate. Documen, tary is worth from 107 1/2 to 107 3/4. Gold Drafts on New York are being drawn in small amounts at 116 premium. Gold in New York, 103 1/2. Sterling Exchange in New York, \$4.83 1/2.

The Stock market this forenoon was rather weak. The only sales at this morning's Board Regular Stock Exchange were: 110 Montreal 162; 8 Consolidated at 8; 400 Commerce at 120; 43 Telegraph at 119; 50 Richelieu at 75, and \$2,000 Corporation Bonds at 101 1/2.

Sales at this Forenoon's Board Open Stock Exchange—25 Merchants' Bank at 69 1/2; 100 Montreal Telegraph at 119.

Sales at the Afternoon Board Regular Stock Exchange—10 Montreal at 161 1/4; 10 do at 161; 20 Merchants' at 69 1/2; 40 do at 69 1/2.

Inland Revenue receipts to-day, \$7,331.92.

Custom House receipts to-day, \$15,197.78.

Mr. Walter Burke has taken out a writ of attachment against Mr. James W. Thompson. Mr. Rhind, assignee.

At a meeting of the creditors of A. G. McArthur of Cornwall, held at Morrisburg on Saturday last, Mr. R. W. Oliver, of this city, was appointed assignee to his estate.

The Bank of Montreal will shortly open an agency at Winnipeg. Mr. C. Gurney, now agent at Lindsay, will be the first manager. The Ontario and the Merchants' Banks have already agencies in Winnipeg.

The Allan's iron clipper "Glenfarr" ran her bow up on a reef while proceeding down the river opposite Lavaltrie on Friday afternoon. Lighters and a gang of men were sent from the city to haul her off, and she will in all probability be got off this afternoon.

Application has been made to the Dominion Legislature for the incorporation of a company for the purpose of acquiring and dealing in coal mines, and of buying and selling coal. It is to be known as "The Toronto Coal Company of Cape Breton (limited)," and the amount of its capital stock is to be \$100,000.

Writs of attachment have been issued in this Province during the past week against Camille Lassier, printer, St. Hyacinthe; Thomas Baudouin, shoe dealer, Lévis; Gilbert Sauve, contractor, Montreal; William McLachlin, Montreal; Louis Menier, carriage maker, Montreal; Stanislas Cava, Cayaville, and Alfred Bouchant, merchant, Roxton Pond, and an assignment has been made by Hilaire Beliveau, hardware merchant, Montreal.

THE WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET.

From Friday's *American Dairyman and Butter, Cheese and Egg Reporter*, of New York, it is learned that the cool weather has strengthened the egg market here, and enquiries to-day show that here the price is better. Strictly fresh eggs would bring in wholesale lots from 15c to 16c, and packed eggs from 14c to 14 1/2c. The demand from the United States is good. The butter market here is strong for choice lots, and for real choice full make butter, of which there is little if any offering, probably 22c each would be paid. The quotation for good butter is from 20c to 21c; for medium, 17c to 18c; and for poor, 14c to 16c. Cheese, according to quality and make, ranges from 11c to 12c.

LIVERPOOL	Sept. 22, 5.00 p.m.	Sept. 24, 5.00 p.m.
Red 1st	32 1/2	32 1/2
Red 2nd	32 1/2	32 1/2
Red 3rd	32 1/2	32 1/2
White 1st	32 1/2	32 1/2
White 2nd	32 1/2	32 1/2
White 3rd	32 1/2	32 1/2
New Corn	27 1/2	27 1/2
Barley	3 1/2	3 1/2
Oats	3 1/2	3 1/2
Peas	4 1/2	4 1/2
Sw Potatoes	4 1/2	4 1/2
Lard	4 1/2	4 1/2
Beet	4 1/2	4 1/2
New Bacon	4 1/2	4 1/2
Tallow	4 1/2	4 1/2
New Cheese	6 1/2	6 1/2

LONDON, Sept. 24, 5 p.m.—Consols, 95 11/16; four and a half's, 105; 5's, 107 1/4; Erie, 11 1/2; do pref., 21; N.Y.C., 103 1/2.

Chicago, Sept. 24, 1.05 p.m.—Wheat unsettled; \$1.15 cash and Sept.; \$1.01 1/2 to \$1.01 3/4 Oct. Corn quiet; 42 1/2 to 42 3/4 cash and Oct. Oats quiet; 23 1/2 to 23 3/4 cash and Oct. Pork easy; \$13.42 1/2 Oct.; \$12.95 to \$13.00 year; \$8.55 to \$8.57 1/2 January.

Chicago, Sept. 24, 2.20 p.m.—Wheat, sales, \$1.07 1/2 Oct. Corn, sales, 42 1/2 to 42 3/4 Oct. Pork, sales, \$13.42 1/2 Oct.; \$12.87 1/2 to \$12.90 year; \$13.05 January. Lard, sales, \$9 Oct.

LONDON MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Witness from A. M. Hamilton, Produce and Commission Merchants.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.—Debe Wheat at 22.05 to 22.15; Treadwell, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Red Fall, \$1.92; Spring, \$2.05 to \$2.50; Corn, \$1.00; Peas, \$1.10; Oats, 85c; Rice, 90c; Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Butter, 18c to 20c; Eggs, 15c; Tallow, 8c; Lard, 12c; Bacon, 8c; Hams, 12c.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Witness by Messrs. Taylor Richards & Co., Proprietors Flouring Mills, &c.)
CHATHAM, Sept. 24.—Fall Wheat, White, \$1.20 to \$1.25; Red, \$1.15 to \$1.20; Spring, \$1.12 to \$1.15; Oats, 25c to 27c; Barley, 85c to \$1; Potatoes, 50c.

GUELPH MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Witness.)

GUELPH, Sept. 24.—White Wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.27; Treadwell \$1.10 to \$1.25; Spring Wheat Glasgow, \$1.05 to \$1.15; Spring Red chaff, 80c to \$1. Oats, 30c to 32c; Peas, 60c to 70c; Barley, 45c to 50c; Eggs, per dozen, 11c to 12c; Butter, dairy, 10c to 17c; in rolls, 18c to 22c; Potatoes, per bag, 40c to 50c.

EXTRA EDITION.

NO BILL AGAINST JOHN SHEEHAN.

The Grand Jury this afternoon brought in a "no bill" against John Sheehan for the murder of Hackett.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 24.—The Patent Office building is on fire. It broke out in the model room. The flames burnt through roof and ere blazing furiously. The fire is raging, particularly in the Land Office wing of the Interior Department. Doubtless many valuable papers and records will be destroyed. An immense crowd is in the vicinity. The firemen are working vigorously, and have succeeded in getting the hose through the windows of the upper story of the main building, but in spite of their efforts the flames seem to be making headway, and while the whole upper portion of the west wing on Ninth street is being burned, the flames are creeping along between the ceiling and the roof of the north wing, and that of the main building facing the street. An immense number of valuable models are destroyed. It is impossible to estimate the loss. The fire was under control at 2 p.m. Engines from Baltimore arrived. The damage is confined to the upper stories.

CITY ITEMS.

—The yacht "Countess of Dufferin" passed through here on Friday bound for Cobourg.

—The Rev. Robert Wilson performed divine service at the United Temperance Home, Point St. Charles, yesterday.

—A member of the Loyal Montreal Lodge of Oddfellows strongly urges Oddfellows to organize a brass band, in imitation of kindred societies.

—Mr. Dakers, of the Montreal Telegraph Company, and his lady, have arrived by the "Sarnatian," after their Continental tour.

—Glass, the Molsons' Bank embezzler, made default at the Court of Queen's Bench when called to-day, and a rumor is current that he is not in town.

—In the case of the McDonalds, accused of larceny of goods from a house in Campeau street, Mr. D. Barry, their lawyer, states that these goods were at the time in the hands of a bailiff, and that because the young son was seen by a person to remove something proceedings were taken. The accused were admitted to bail to-day.

—The English printers' excursion to Quebec, on the steamer "Canada," came off quite successfully, except from a financial point of view, there being a slight deficit. At Sorel a number of roughs collected and stoned the passengers, who it appears suffered this insult in consequence of the conduct of a party of excursionists previously carried by the "Canada."

BETTER.—Although Mr. William Workman's friends do not venture to entertain hopes of his permanent recovery, yet he is much easier to-day, having passed very comfortably through last night and being actually free from pain. He is still unable to take any nourishment.

DISCHARGED.—Mr. William C. Ford, accused by Mr. Thomas Short of perjury, and Mr. Thomas Scott, against whom a similar charge had been made by Mr. Thomas Ruston, were both discharged this afternoon by the Police Magistrate.

PROBABLE IMPOSITION.—Last evening a man named Charles Springer was found on St. Lambert Hill, apparently in an unconscious state, by a policeman, who conveyed him in a carriage to the General Hospital. The physicians of the institution believed him to be an impostor, but used every means which could restore an unconscious man. His feelings were tried with needles, and he stood the test with surprising fortitude, and this morning left the Hospital in as good health as he ever enjoyed. It is presumed that he was fishing for charity.

STEALING FLOWERS.—About midnight two men, named Hugh Falvey and Thomas Muren, were arrested for loitering in Mr. Mackay's garden on Sherbrooke street, and destroying a number of geranium plants. They pleaded at the Recorder's Court this morning that they did not intend to injure the plants but merely to take the flowers. His Honor remarked that it was a shame that people who went to the expense of decorating their grounds should be subject to the inroads of such loafers, and fined them \$10 or two months each.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

—Attention is called to Miss Drummond's concert to-morrow night in Association Hall at eight o'clock.

—We are pleased to learn that the "Popham steam peg breaker" took the first prize at the Provincial Exhibition, lately held in Quebec. A diploma and medal will also be awarded to the patentees of this machine.

—It is distressing to suffer from weakness. A remedy has recently been discovered both effectual and agreeable to the palate, containing those vital elements which impart health and vigor—phosphorus and ozone (*Phosphozon*).

—A distressing cough causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well-attested cases it has effected a perfect cure. 50 cts. and \$1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper.

ANOTHER BANKRUPT STOCK.—Mr. D. Waugh has purchased the bankrupt stock belonging to the estate T. & H. Deniers (insolvents), at a very low rate on the dollar and is now running off shirts, collars, ties and underclothing at about half cost. Give him a call, No. 17 Place d'Armes.

—John Hyde and John Hutchison, Esqs., are the Visiting Governors at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge this week.

6 P.M. ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

A. F. & A. M.
The Eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge will be held in the City Hall, at 8 o'clock sharp at the City Hall, to-morrow day, at Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES.

The regiment will parade on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp at the City Hall, to-morrow day, at Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes.

T. HOWARD WRIGHT,
Captain, Acting Adjutant.

LARGE FALL SALE OF FUR.

MR. H. J. SHAW will sell at his large basement sale room, No. 724 to 726 Craig street, on THURSDAY, 27th, a large and valuable assortment of Fur and Housefurnishing Goods, 8 Black Walnut Marble-top Bed-room Suites, 6 Ash and Walnut do, Wood Top, 2 Painted do, 4 Haircloth B.W. Parlor Suites, 6 do in terra and stripes, Walnut Pillar-leg Extension Dining Tables, Sideboards, Office Desks, Marble-top Centre Tables, Carpets, China, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, Chamber Cruisers, 1 Piano, 1 fine organ (teletype stops, cost \$250), Curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Pillows, &c.; also, the furnishing of a neat private residence removed to store for convenience of sale, the whole to be sold without reserve in order to clear the store for a large sale of Stoves on SATURDAY, 29th inst.

HENRY J. SHAW,
Auctioneer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

Bankrupt Stock Counters, Shelving, 6 Showcases, Cane Stands, Cabinet Glass Showcases, Gas Fixtures, Reflector Writing Desk, one large Mirror, Avening Chairs, Window Fixtures, also, Furnaces, &c., &c.—On instruction of Mr. David Waugh, who has recently purchased the bankrupt stock of F. B. Street (insolvent), to sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26th, at 10 a.m., the above Shop Fixtures, at No. 186 St. James street, the whole to be sold without reserve and to be removed at once.

J. F. RAYMORE,
Auctioneer.

THE SILVER LIGHT LAMP.

It is the very ACME of Coal Oil Lamps. Gives no trouble—does not break the chimneys or get out of order. Produces that grateful, softly-diffused, yet brilliantly powerful, pure white light so much desired, and is an object of beauty when not in use. For sale by F. B. COLE, Oil and Lamp Depot, 98 St. Francis Xavier street.

HALF A TON WEIGHT OF

LITERATURE, comprising the best works of the best authors, all new, at 12c, and 24c each, or about 5c a pound, just received at H. J. DUBOIS'S, Lending Library, 191 St. Peter st. (next to Craig), and 67 St. Lawrence st.

HENRY & WILSON,

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS
AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

236 St. James street.

New Coating, new Vesting and new Trousersings. An excellent stock of Fall Goods in the latest styles. In Gentlemen's Outfitting their stock is full and well assorted with novelties. Shirts, Collars and Cuffs made to order.

COAL OIL.

The Subscribers are now receiving regularly fresh consignments of the celebrated

VICTOR BRAND COAL OIL.

and they are prepared to fill all orders for cars, half-cars, or lots to suit, at the lowest current rates. The packages being newly filled will be found of superior quality.

EMPTY COAL OIL BARRELS WANTED, for which the highest price will be paid. Enquiries by mail promptly answered.

JOHN PAXTON & CO.,
26 St. Peter street.

JOSEPH WRAY, JR.,

Successor to the late Joseph Wray, Sen. Undertaker, 119 St. Dominique st., near St. Lawrence Market. Flowers, with all the details, carefully attended to. Coffins and Caskets of all sizes and most superb linings. Crapes, Gloves and every requisite supplied. The best Hearse always ready.

PIANO AND HARMONIUM FOR

SALE.—The above first-class instruments for sale cheap. Six months' credit given to the purchaser on approved security. Address,

841 POST-OFFICE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

In the matter of JAMES E. ROBERTSON, of Montreal, Trader. An Insolvent.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c., FOR SALE BY AUCTION.