

THE ALTERED RATES OF

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Montreal Witness

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Home for Invalids has been inaugurated at Dartmouth in Nova Scotia. Census of New York City shows the population to be about one million. Ureghay has had a change in its executive authorities. Heavy rains have been doing great damage to the crops in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. The Free Circulation of the Bible in Turkey is authorized by the Government. The Strangers at the St. George's, Toronto have named work. Four of them were killed and eight wounded in the conflict with the Government troops. Two thirds of a Russian town of twelve thousand inhabitants has been razed to the ground. Some disturbances have been taking place in the district of Manchuria, in China, and the military troops reported to be held in check by the insurgents. Another case of lynching is reported from the Southern States, a Tennessee negro having been taken to prison and hung, for outraging a white lady. Ex-President Andrew Johnson died on Saturday morning at two o'clock. His desired that his winding sheet should be the flag of his country. Five Passengers to Manitoba are much wanted in Nova Scotia, as seventy-nine persons offered themselves for the fifteen who are to go from that province for military duty. Fugitive in Vienna is now said to be the son of his mother and the consultation of a physician about a disease of the throat from which he is suffering. O'Connell's Celebration is causing fear of trouble in the British Empire. The disturbances being apprehended in both Dublin and Toronto. Eighteen Thousand Operatives in the cotton mills at Oldham are idle, the strike being the longest unbroken period against the masters in said to be very bitter. The 'Faraday' which has been engaged in repairing the United States direct cable, has arrived at Deal, but no news of the cable itself is yet given. The French Assembly has passed the Bill constituting the Senate. Part of the body is to be appointed by the Ministry, part elected by the Assembly and part by the Chamber of Deputies, which answer to our Municipal Councils. The Horribly Mangled Body of a young man has been found in the woods in Balis St. Paul, and he is supposed to have been strangled and buried in a shallow grave, which was seen in the neighborhood by her kins. Four of the Capt's Subjects at St. Petersburg have been sentenced to the gallows for the murder of the Czar's son, being that they were implicated in a Socialistic movement. Col. Barker, the English army officer who caused a volcanic eruption in the Crimea, has been found guilty of indecent assault, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with a fine of five hundred pounds. He has also to pay the costs of the prosecution. The Long Silence of the Direct United States Cable has been giving some uneasiness to those interested in the success, and its shares have now declined in the London stock market, owing to a rumor that the 'Faraday' has abandoned the attempt to repair it. In the Mountain Meadow Massacre case, the defence put in by Brigadier Young and George W. Brown, in answer to a subpoena, are very instructive in regard to the emigrant train, and that neither of them knew of the massacre until afterwards, and then only of general news. A Toronto Water Carrier is stated to have been amusing himself by seeing how near he could drive to some children who were playing on the sidewalk, until he struck a boy, who was injured severely if not fatally. If the facts are as given, the man should be severely punished. The Mississippi Valley, with its tributaries in the upper part, has been visited with heavy rains, which have done great damage to crops, and are now causing floods. The four railroads running east from St. Louis, and which have been damaged to such an extent, and nearly all the lines in the State of Missouri are stated to be in the same position. General Donderwary is still in Catalonia, where he has concentrated his forces, which are in that Province. He tried to descend into the plains before Barcelona, but was met by the Alphonse under Gen. Weller, and compelled to retreat to the mountains. The city of Urgel still holds out, but is commanded by Gen. Campes. One Hundred Thousand People are said to have attended a meeting to advocate annexation to the United States, which has been held in Hyde Park, London. Several Home Rule members of Parliament were present, and one of them, the Chairman, Mr. Power, declared in his speech that the prisoners were entitled to approbation rather than censure. The O'Connell Centenary Demonstration is said to be of great importance, and of national significance, being embarrassing alike to Liberals, Home Rulers, and the Government. It is something like the Kiel and the New Brunswick, which are being held in the name of the O'Connell Centenary, and which cannot have so directly to do with politics, as it is no subject for parliamentary action. The Chinese Authorities have seized British steamships, which are carrying goods on the Island of Hainan, which is closed to foreigners. It is not probable that the seizure will give rise to any trouble, as the vessel

seems clearly to have been in the wrong. No doubt was hurt, although there were several hundred passengers on board, as the steamer was disabled by firing at her rudder when she tried to escape.

The Hibernian Insurgents would seem to have obtained some advantage over the British troops as the latter are reported to have lost three cannon and eight rifles, and have been driven from their position which they occupied on the left or east bank of the Narenta river which runs south.

The Natus Murda had a new theory discovered in regard to it, in the evidence of the investigation of crime in New York by a committee of the Assembly. A detective has stated that, in investigating a burglary case, he came across a man from whose admissions it seemed as if the murderer was committed to the custody of Washington Nathan, the son, and because the father refused to sign the cheque which was found lying before him, the detective said he was deterred by threats against his life from pursuing the case.

As might be expected, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's free trade utterances at Dundee and Glasgow have been the subject of much comment on this side. What would the Times say to the following specimen of a letter which is appearing in the Glasgow paper and which is addressed to the Editor of the Glasgow Herald: "The free trade theorists of the Manchester school, composed of John Bright & Co., have been and are the worst enemies of the British Empire that the United Kingdom ever had. They are the cause of the ruin of the British Empire, and they are the cause of the ruin of the British Empire."

THE LATE ANDREW JOHNSON.

The career of the late Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, was a very remarkable one, and furnishes another striking illustration of how in the American Republic natural talent and energy will make their way to the front amid the most unfavorable circumstances. Born in Raleigh, North Carolina, in December, 1808, of parents who were too poor to give him any schooling, he was at the age of ten apprenticed to a tailor. It chanced, however, that a gentleman was in the habit of visiting the workmen in his shop and reading to them from a collection of noted speeches, British and American, and Andrew became so deeply interested with what he heard, that he was seized with the desire to learn to read and study these things for himself. This he soon accomplished, and thenceforth his leisure hours and spare cash were devoted to books, and it might be said that the tailor's apprentice had now got into the right road to the White House. In 1824, before his time was out, it is recorded that he got into trouble from throwing stones at an old woman's house and had to shift to South Carolina to avoid the consequences, obtaining work at a place there as a journeyman tailor. An attempt to conciliate his old employer at Raleigh with the view of resuming his residence there did not succeed, and the tailor President, therefore, taking with him his mother, who was dependent on him for her support, removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he married, his wife furthering his education by teaching him to write and cipher, his previous self-instruction not having gone beyond reading. Here his capacity for political life rapidly developed itself. He, in 1828, organized a workingman's party opposed to the ruling aristocratic element, and was elected Alderman there, and in the two succeeding years receiving the mayoralty in 1830 and holding it for three years. Steadily holding to his determination of self-improvement, he, during part of this time, was a prominent member of a debating club composed of college students and other young men of the place, and one of the students has borne testimony to the extent in which he was held, and to the fact that they never came by the tailor's humble dwelling without entering to enjoy a kindly talk with him. In 1834 he was appointed a trustee of Rhea Academy, and in 1835 was elected as a Democrat to the lower branch of the State Legislature. In 1831 he was elected to the State Senate; in 1843 to the United States Congress; in 1853 to the Governorship of Tennessee, and in 1867 to the United States Senate. From the very outset he showed himself possessed of uncommon ability and grasp of mind. Southern politics have always been a perilous element, but although his life was often threatened and himself buried in effigy, he gave proofs of such undaunted courage as could be most determined adversaries. In politics he was what is called a Pro-slavery Democrat. Having found slavery an existing institution of the country he accepted it while believing that it would have to come to an end some day, but held that it should be kept strictly subordinate to the union, and he was a determined foe to secession. As Military Governor of Tennessee during the civil war—a post to which he was appointed by Lincoln—he showed remarkable capacity and fitness in dealing with the rebel element, although his life was continually in danger. In 1864 he was elected Vice-President of the United States and succeeded to the Presidency on the assassination of President Lincoln. His course as President was a whole unfortunate. His unexpected and incomprehensible leniency towards the South, following closely upon Lincoln's murder, excited widespread indignation, as did also his dismissal of Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War. Articles of impeachment were drawn up against the President by Congress and passed by the House of Representatives, but, failing to obtain the requisite two-thirds majority in the Senate, fell to the ground, and Johnson was formally acquitted. In 1869 he was replaced in the White House by General Grant, and retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., not re-appearing in any prominent manner in public life till his re-election to the United States Senate last year. The intense feeling excited against him by his conduct as President had become latterly a good deal modified, and a tolerant opinion seems to have taken its place. The root of his political contrariness towards the national sentiment at the time he was President appears simply to have been that he was with the South in everything but its rebellion, and that once put down was inclined to pass the sponge over its misdeeds without taking further measures to secure what the North called the fruits of the victory, such as the enfranchisement of the negroes, &c. His personal character also was marred by obstinacy and intemperance which aggravated the discontent with his policy. While

allowing for his faults and failings, one cannot but admire the tremendous energy which enabled him to press forward to the highest position his country could bestow. His career serves both as an encouragement and a warning to political aspirants. It has been a proverb that a private in the French army carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack; the career we have thus been cursorily reviewing suggests the somewhat parallel one that a United States citizen carries a President's commission among his papers.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

A long undisturbed question of faith has been brought before the law courts in England, and has formed the subject of a judgment rendered by the Dean of Arches, Hon. R. J. Phillimore, against a certain Mr. Jenkins, who has long disbelieved in the personality of the devil and the eternity of future punishment. The Rev. Mr. Cook, Vicar of Christ's Church, Clifton, on having this belief of Mr. Jenkins forced upon his attention, declined to admit him to the Lord's table, and his course was supported by the bishop; hence the action and the judgment just mentioned. The judge held that the approval and sanction of the bishop protected the clergyman from criminal prosecution. The Vienna Press gives the news of the case, and is very interesting in its details by saying that if the Austrian Government's replies to him are not altogether in the negative, it will be because of the lack of energy shown by Turkey at the beginning of the insurrection.

As might be expected, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's free trade utterances at Dundee and Glasgow have been the subject of much comment on this side. What would the Times say to the following specimen of a letter which is appearing in the Glasgow paper and which is addressed to the Editor of the Glasgow Herald: "The free trade theorists of the Manchester school, composed of John Bright & Co., have been and are the worst enemies of the British Empire that the United Kingdom ever had. They are the cause of the ruin of the British Empire, and they are the cause of the ruin of the British Empire."

The celebration of the centenary in Dublin will begin on Thursday with religious services in the Cathedral, Marlborough street, when Cardinal Cullen will preside and Father Tom Burke, if sufficiently well, will preach a sermon. In the afternoon the Oratorio of Elijah will be performed at the Exhibition Palace, and in the evening a concert will come off in the same place, but the Centenary Ode by D. F. McCarthy will be recited. Next day, Friday, the Centenary, there will be a grand procession in which the sergeants promenade expect a million of persons, including Irishmen from all quarters, to take part, its termination being at the national monument, Sackville street, where Lord O'Hagan will deliver the Centenary oration. Grand banquets and balls will take up the evening; and as, to use the words of the Irish Times speaking of the occurrence of the centenary on a Friday, "a great festival, with fish, meagre food and vegetables as the chief viands, is not a very tempting treat after the fatigue of long jorneys, and the evening lassitude supervening on a procession, under an August sun, extending over seven miles of the city, and the extent of intense excitement, cheering, dust, &c., it is understood the Pope has suspended the law of abstinence on that day in all Ireland, "in recognition of the life and labors of O'Connell." Saturday will be devoted to excursions by land and water to points of interest in the vicinity, both races, athletic sports, with a concert and fireworks in the evening. Every provision will be made for the maintenance of order, and troops will be concentrated within convenient distance in case of disturbance.

THE MONEY-ORDER CONVENTION.

As at the beginning of this year the United States and Canada were delighted to learn that a Postal Convention had been entered into wiping out, so far as postal arrangements are concerned, the boundary line between these two countries, so with the beginning of this month with equal suddenness we learn of the extension of the agreement to the money-order system, and that now it is possible to remit from either country to the other, by post-office money-orders, sums amounting to not more than forty dollars, for a commission of twenty-five cents for sums less than twenty dollars, and fifty cents for sums from twenty to forty dollars. This high rate of commission will, of course, stand in the way of very small remittances, such as newspaper subscriptions, but the agreement will be a great convenience in connection with transactions of a certain kind. We suppose the reason of this large charge is, that the system is complicated by the necessity of keeping accounts between the two countries, and of changing the variable currency of the United States into gold. This is to be done by the establishment of eight "Exchange Offices" along the boundary line, all within the United States, through one of which every remittance must pass, and at which a telegram may be received every day at three o'clock, from the New York Postmaster, telling the current value of gold. It is possible that the present is only a tentative measure, which it is intended to extend to the ordinary purposes of small money-orders, if that should seem after trial to be feasible. We sincerely hope that the great barrier to financial intercourse between the two countries, namely, the depreciation of American paper money, will soon be wiped out, and that the thousands of economic simpletons who are still urging the inflation of that currency, may be outweighed by the common sense and honesty of the nation, which should surely see, after studying the question for ten years, that any system that does not look to payment of the face value of its promises is simply repudiation; and, moreover, that even the necessary deferment of such payment has brought nothing but mischief while it has lasted.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.

World wide as the celebration of O'Connell's Centenary on Friday next may be expected to be, certain circumstances combine to make the proceedings in the Liberator's own country of engaging interest. The telegrams have already reported how the Roman Catholic prelates, from Cardinal Cullen down, have got hold of the reins, and are doing their best to make of it an Ultramontane demonstration, with the result of alienating Home Rulers, Fenians, Liberals of all nationalities, the Irish Protestant nobility, Conservatives, and in general every one, it may be said, whose tribute to O'Connell's memory would be of any worth in this day. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Peter Paul MacSwiney, insists on giving the Pope precedence of the Queen by proposing the toast of his health before that of Her Majesty. Invitations have been sent to the German Bishops, including the imprisoned Cardinal Ledochowski, which could only be meant as an oblique hit at Prince Bismarck. As the Examiner says: "Whoever is a friend of the Pope and an enemy of Germany is welcomed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and thus the original, legitimate purpose of the Centennial is lost sight of"; and it adds that this fact has "well-nigh rendered an alliance between the Irish Catholics and the English Protestants impossible." Certainly those entrusted with the arrangements had a right to invite whosoever they pleased, but they must bear the responsibility arising from one-sidedness in their action.

It is not to be wondered that leading statesmen express disapproval of the course pursued, and will be conspicuous by their absence. As for any apprehension in regard to Germany's displeasure with the demonstration, we do not think there is any serious ground for it. Germany will not be so foolish as to take any notice of trifles of the kind. The protests both in the papers and otherwise against the turn given to the matter, will show the German Government with sufficient conclusiveness that it is in no sense a national movement so far as the British people generally are concerned, but has been mainly to the level of a Roman Catholic religious festival in honor of one whose whole life was a rebuke to the intolerance of which so much parade is now made. Mgr. Dapanel, Bishop of Orleans, is to do his best to be present, so are several Ultramontane German dignitaries, members of Parliament and bishops. The Duke of Norfolk cannot come, but sends a check, and the same with the Earl of Dunblair. A Catholic first and an Englishman after. Not a single person of note or eminence outside the pale of the Church of Rome, so far as appears, figures either as an invited guest, sympathizer or participant. Even the London Times, which preserves a cool and philosophical tone in regard to the celebration, says the feeling that presides over it "is strained far beyond the bounds of good sense"; while the whole English press deplore the making of the centenary a religious instead of a national affair.

The celebration of the centenary in Dublin will begin on Thursday with religious services in the Cathedral, Marlborough street, when Cardinal Cullen will preside and Father Tom Burke, if sufficiently well, will preach a sermon. In the afternoon the Oratorio of Elijah will be performed at the Exhibition Palace, and in the evening a concert will come off in the same place, but the Centenary Ode by D. F. McCarthy will be recited. Next day, Friday, the Centenary, there will be a grand procession in which the sergeants promenade expect a million of persons, including Irishmen from all quarters, to take part, its termination being at the national monument, Sackville street, where Lord O'Hagan will deliver the Centenary oration. Grand banquets and balls will take up the evening; and as, to use the words of the Irish Times speaking of the occurrence of the centenary on a Friday, "a great festival, with fish, meagre food and vegetables as the chief viands, is not a very tempting treat after the fatigue of long jorneys, and the evening lassitude supervening on a procession, under an August sun, extending over seven miles of the city, and the extent of intense excitement, cheering, dust, &c., it is understood the Pope has suspended the law of abstinence on that day in all Ireland, "in recognition of the life and labors of O'Connell." Saturday will be devoted to excursions by land and water to points of interest in the vicinity, both races, athletic sports, with a concert and fireworks in the evening. Every provision will be made for the maintenance of order, and troops will be concentrated within convenient distance in case of disturbance.

Several of these trips have already been made this summer, and it can easily be imagined what benefit and pleasure must have been derived from them by the poor creatures whose lives are passed in the dingy city slums. The other scheme is a training-school for nurses which has been opened in the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island. The course is to extend over two years, and instruction both theoretical and practical will be given in regard to hygiene, food, the treatment of the sick, the use of bandages and instruments, medical and surgical treatment of women and children, &c. Attendants on the lectures will have to do their share of the work of nursing in the above named Hospital, receiving therefor, besides their training, board, lodging, and washing, together with \$10 a month during the first year, and \$15 a month the second.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Captain Griffiths and Mr. Foulkes, Justices of the Peace for Denbighshire, have been by a jury nullified in 1869, and Mr. Bradshaw Deputy-Constable of the same county, in £50 damages, for wrongful imprisonment of Mr. Jacob Day O'Bye, charged with offences committed in the County of Denbigh, which was under the extradition treaty. It seems that the magistrates had got hold of the proposed treaty of 1870, which had not been ratified, and were misled by it.

An American prelate preaching at Portland, Me., last Sunday, on occasion of the festival of "St. Peter's chains," said:—"In regard to this festival there are two principal points: First, St. Peter was bound with chains; second, they are preserved to this day. The traveller who visits the church dedicated to the chains of St. Peter, at Rome, will be struck with its unprepossessing appearance, yet it is a memorable one. The Christian world would ask when it was built, and would learn that in the first century a great council of the Roman Church was held at Rome where was shown the chains which bound St. Peter at Rome. She had then brought the chains which bound St. Peter at Jerusalem, and dedicated the church to commemorate these events." The preacher said he himself had been a prisoner in the same chains, and that the question as to whether St. Peter ever was at Rome remains unsettled, with the weight of evidence inclining against his ever having been there. The most learned doctors on this subject, in fact, are of opinion that he never was there, but that he must have been there, because somehow or other it has become a belief in the Church.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, writing under date July 30th, says:—"The sympathy for Father O'Keefe and the interest in his case, which had begun to flag in consequence of the protracted litigation, is revived by the turn which events have taken in Callan. During his absence in London last week the principal chapel in the parish was forcibly taken possession of by a mob of Londoners, who were reinforced from the neighboring districts, outnumbered them, and broken open the doors of the sacred edifice with sledge, they told off a strong party to keep watch night and day and hold possession. They also attempted to take possession of the house, but were repulsed by the police. The Rev. gentleman having been telegraphed for, arrived as quickly as possible from London, and on arriving in Callan found the mob still in possession of the church, and his church held in forcible occupation. A large force of police had been draughted into the town in expectation of the occurrence, but the magistrate refused to interfere in the struggle. After possession had been obtained by the mob, the Rev. gentleman was ordered to leave the premises, and to return to his residence, and to remain there until the police had restored the services which had been interrupted. An attempt was made to exclude Mr. O'Keefe from his house, but the police, with fixed bayonets, made a passage for him, and he returned to his residence in safety. The Rev. gentleman is now in the town for his protection. This seizure commences the process of violence by which the law of the land has been suspended by the law of the mob, and a short cut taken to decide the conflicting rights of the mob against the law, and the rights of the constituted tribunals of the country. Two other chapels, situated in remote districts of the parish, were taken forcible possession of with even greater violence, and the Rev. gentleman is now in the town for his protection. This seizure commences the process of violence by which the law of the land has been suspended by the law of the mob, and a short cut taken to decide the conflicting rights of the mob against the law, and the rights of the constituted tribunals of the country. Two other chapels, situated in remote districts of the parish, were taken forcible possession of with even greater violence, and the Rev. gentleman is now in the town for his protection. This seizure commences the process of violence by which the law of the land has been suspended by the law of the mob, and a short cut taken to decide the conflicting rights of the mob against the law, and the rights of the constituted tribunals of the country. 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MONTREAL NEWS.

The Mohawk Encampment No. 2, I. O. O. F., of Providence, R. I., have accepted the invitation of the Montreal Encampment, No. 1, and of four others to visit the city, on the 15th inst. on the last of this month.

We have received a copy of Mr. Notman's photographic representation of the First Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. One of the most interesting features of the picture is a single picture in modern times, the well-known picture of the Disruption of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland. It is a picture twenty years old.

Our ordinary column contains the notice of the death of Mr. Maclean, wife of John J. Maclean, advocate of this city. Although Mr. Maclean had for some time past been ailing from a disease which was to terminate fatally, yet on the day of his death he was taken to court, he did not appear to be in any immediate danger.

Mr. Chiquy has got back from New Brunswick, where he has been preaching for some time. He reports having been successful in his mission at St. John's, where he was arrested, which was ward off from hitting him on the head by a stone-thrower, in the arms of a man called Van Buren, the King of Maine, where there are large numbers of Roman Catholics, a priest named Robert, a Frenchman, connected with the conspiracy, who is at the point as to whether the Apostle Peter ever went to Rome or not; but although the larger part of the audience were in sympathy with the mission, after a few minutes, asking for three days more to prepare.

The O'Connell Centennial.—The effort of the Ultramontane party in Ireland to make the O'Connell Centennial a Catholic demonstration is strongly reprobated by a large number of the Ultramontane party, as being inconsistent. A third speaker then rose and said the temperance movement was in the hands of men without capacity and without heart.

The eleven of Ottawa had only made 51 runs in their tenth wicket. The bowling of Hamilton was superior to that of Ottawa. The batting of Mr. Hope, a Hamiltonian, is considered the finest in the Dominion. One of the most interesting features of the match is a single picture in modern times, the well-known picture of the Disruption of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland. It is a picture twenty years old.

Two New York Detectives named Folk and Coxwin arrived in the city yesterday, with the object of inspecting the trial of John J. Miller, Newman, and Lassie, now in custody here, charged with robbing Mr. Thain of \$1,000 on the 7th inst. The detectives identified the man as one of the offenders, having, in fact, recognized him from a photograph sent them to New York by Chief Weston, before they came to this city. The detectives stated that the prisoners and the two women who were with them were implicated in the trial of John J. Miller in New York, and that for the last offence, committed about 2 months ago, the women were apprehended and placed for custody in Raymond Street Jail. The detectives stated that they planned their rescue and succeeded in getting the women out by cutting the bars of the jail.

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Wholesale Prices.—The market for the Liverpool market has caused an active demand here, and there have been large sales of raw sugar yesterday afternoon and today. The market for refined sugar is reported to be quiet, with a few sales at 100 to 105 cents. The market for coffee is reported to be quiet, with a few sales at 100 to 105 cents.

Commercial.—Greenbacks bought at 12 @ 00 ds, American Silver bought at 10 @ 00 ds; British do at 10 @ 00 ds. Small do at 10 @ 00 ds. P. D. BROWN, 24, Jones street.

Insurance Cases.—An important insurance case has been decided in the Superior Court. The case is that of the Montreal and Hamilton Bank, which was insured against fire by the Commercial Union Assurance Company. The bank was destroyed by fire, and the company refused to pay the amount of the policy.

St. Gabriel Cattle Market.—There were 12 lots of cattle on the market, and the market was well supplied. The prices were generally higher than last week, and the demand was good.

Vegetable Market.—There was only a small quantity of vegetables on the market, and the prices were generally higher than last week. The demand was good, and the market was well supplied.

Grain and Butter Trade.—The steady and rapid growth of the manufacture of cheese in Canada has been one of the most interesting and important features of our agricultural industry, at least in an economic point of view.

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REPORT OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET. Reported exclusively for the Witness by the Board of Brokers.

Table with columns for Stock, Bid, and Ask prices. Includes entries for Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce, Bank of New York, etc.

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THE MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN. Toronto, Aug. 3.—It is stated that the young woman, particulars of whose death by a Baptist layman have already given, was daughter of a Baptist minister living in Sunderland, County of Brant, but the same is yet withheld. The carpenter, Wm. Fraser, who made the box in which the body was found, has been arrested and retained in jail as a witness.

At the Union excursion of Orange Young Britons of this city to Niagara yesterday, John Hill, drummer in one of the bands, in trying to jump from the steamer to the wharf, fell into the water and was drowned.

There are at present a large number of lunatics confined in Toronto jail in consequence of the crowded state of the asylum, and according to the latest statement of the Attorney-General the same state of affairs prevails all over the Province.

The annual meeting of the British America Insurance Company was held yesterday. The president stated the full up capital now amounted to \$326,455, and the net gain after paying dividends was \$65,607. The following directors were elected: Peter Peterson, Hon. Wm. Cayley, Hon. Geo. W. Allan, Geo. J. Boyd, P. Howland, H. McLennan, J. D. Ridout, John Gordon, and Edw. Hooper.

The corner stone of a new Methodist Church, east of Dun, is being laid this p.m. It will be called "Wood Green Church."

Mary Cardwell, the servant accused of causing the death of her child by neglect, was this a.m. discharged by Judge Duggan, as she did not seem to have acted wilfully, she being at the time of the child's death in a helpless condition.

The O'Connell Centennial.—The host to be carried in the streets. It is denied that Orangemen here intend giving any organized opposition to Catholic Irishmen on the occasion of the celebration of the O'Connell Centennial, or that they will take any part in the proceedings whatever.

Several firms here are reported as having failed on Saturday, they taking advantage of the last day under the working of the old insolvency law. One well known establishment has gone down with \$30,000 liabilities, and a number of small traders are closed this morning. Street rumors give the names of some lumber merchants having made assignments, but it would be injudicious to give names.

Several severe cases of Canadian cholera are reported. W. L. EMANIPATION. The colored people of this city celebrated the anniversary of West Indian negro emancipation by a dinner yesterday.

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Family Reading.

ON THE GRAVES OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS IN LISBURN CHURCHYARD

After the restoration of the Edict of Nantes the Huguenots were obliged to leave their country...

Lightly tread beneath are sleeping Warriors of the cross of God, Whose conscience truly keeping...

Faithful like their sons before them, To the faith their souls had tried; Vainly bled power o'erborne them...

Northmen! Northmen! guard their slumbers From their persecutors' tread; Ye have strength from which her numbers...

Trust her not—when most she's telling Of her love for 'altars free'; Then her tiger heart is swelling...

Northmen! Northmen! mark the teaching Of the men of the stranger land; Hear the faithful exiles preaching...

THE STORY OF A FELLOW-SOLDIER. (By Francis Asbury.) CHAPTER IV.

When the "Southern Cross" brought its load of scholars to New Zealand in the Midsummer...

Just opposite the entrance into the Auckland Harbor, between the island of Rangitoto and the easternmost point of the northern shore...

I CANNOT MAKE MY CHILDREN MIND. What a sorrowful confession is this! How many daily help!

EARLY CONVERSION. "Do you know, I confess to you parents to a very guilty conscience as to early conversion, under which I long labored."

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

BIRDS AND OTHER INSECT-EATERS—THEIR VALUE.

We do not suppose one farmer in ten fully realizes the value of birds in ridding his fields of noxious insects.

One of the worst mistakes made by those who have not particularly studied the habits of birds is that of supposing some of our best friends are our greatest enemies.

THE USE OF WOOL IN THE ABLARY.—For the last four years we have used wool largely for various purposes in our apiary.

TO PREVENT FURTHER LOSS FROM SPIDERS.—In frequent reports of spiders, very few instances of their splitting from limb through the weight of fruit.

MANAGING SECOND AND THIRD SWARMS OF BEES. A bee-keeper writes to an exchange paper as follows:—June is usually the swarming month.

CHILDREN'S CORNER. A STORY OF MAY. "The 'hard times' have made a heroine of me," said the little girl.

DOMESTIC.

THE MIRACLE.

The Lord knowing this poor man's case, determined to cure him. Let us observe the steps of the process by which he was made whole.

THE CONSEQUENCES. This miracle was wrought on the Sabbath, and the Liverpool Herald made that an occasion of offence.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS. JESUS AT BETHESDA.—John v. 5-15.

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