

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mall for England—Quebec Post Office. Books—Middleton & Dawson. Telegraph Supplement, &c.—P. Sinclair. Notice—J. Patton, Jr. Gentlemen's Outfitting Establishment—D. Mor...



HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND LADY HEAD, will be happy to receive VISITORS at SPENCER WOOD, on FRIDAY next, the 3rd September, from FOUR to SIX o'clock, P.M.

By Command J. G. IRVINE, Lt.-Col., A. D. C. 21st August, 1878. 101

The Quebec Mercury.

HURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1878.

THE TELEGRAPH JUBILEE IN QUEBEC.

Seldom has a municipal proclamation been so generally concurred in by our townspeople as that of Mayor Langevin, inviting the citizens to unite yesterday in celebrating, simultaneously with many other cities, the Festival and Thanksgiving in commemoration of the completion, under Providence, of the Transatlantic Telegraph.

From the earliest hour, the weather gave promise of being fair, and the whole town had evidently made up its mind for once to put business aside, and devote the time to recreation and union with the authorities in honor of the day.

THE STREETS AND THE HARBOR.

After eight o'clock, all the principal streets presented here and there decorations of one kind or another, the flags of various nations waving aloft in the breeze, the most conspicuous being the tricolor and union opposite the City Hall, and the British, American, French, Turkish and many other national and signal colors from the Jesuit Barracks, in the Upper Town Market Square.

MORNING BELLS AND SALUTES.

"The day was ushered in by 'Home Sweet Home' and 'God Save the Queen' from the Cathedral Bells, followed by successive peals, tunes, and changes throughout the forenoon.

AT TEN O'CLOCK, THE ACTIVE VOLUNTEER FORCES, HAVING BEEN PREVIOUSLY DRILLED AND INSPECTED BY THE COMMANDANT OF THE DISTRICT VOLUNTEER CORPS, COLONEL SEWELL, MARCHED TO DURHAM TERRACE, UNDER COMMAND OF MAJOR BOOMER.

The companies present comprised the Field Battery under Lieut. Valliere and Panet, the first and second Companies of Foot Artillery under Capt. Lindsay and McKay, and the first and third companies of Rifles under Capt. Corneil and Byrne.

ON ARRIVING AND TAKING POSITION, THE FIELD BATTERY COMMENCED THE SALUTE OF ONE HUNDRED GUNS, AND ON THE COMPLETION OF THAT TWENTY FIVE, THE INFANTRY FIRED A feu de joie.

The firing was very creditably done while we remained, and the men looked even better than usual, the Foot Artillery being seemingly in strongest muster.

THE TROOPS AT ELEVEN MARCHED BACK TO THE ARMY, WHEN AFTER PILING ARMS THE FIRST FOOT ARTILLERY COMPANY TENDERED THEIR HOSPITALITY TO THE SECOND COMPANY BY INVITING THEM TO A LUNCHEON AT LINDSAY'S HOTEL.

THE REVIEW OF THE GARRISON.

Several thousands of people were now attracted to the Plains of Abraham by the fine band of the 39th Regiment which proceeded that corps and the Royal Artillery. On the ground, the troops under command of Colonel Munroe, went through a number of evolutions, advancing and firing against a supposed enemy, the movements being intended to show the co-operation of Infantry and Artillery in the field.

THE CHURCH SERVICES.

In the Cathedral the thanksgiving service began at 2 o'clock, by the singing of the Old Hundredth, after which there was a full choral service, including Tallis's responses. The Lord Bishop of Quebec was present, the prayers were said by the Revd. A. W. Mountain, and the lessons read by the Revd. R. G. Pless.

object, when a numerous choir, under Mr. Dessane, chanted a Te Deum in presence of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, and of Mgr. de l'Isle, and a hundred of the clergy. The attendance of the faithful, says La Journal, was equal to that on Sundays.

THE PROCESSION HUMBUG!

Whose fault it was that the procession fell through, we know not, but Le Journal says "the weather probably was too hot," it could not however, we believe, have been from any such cause. The Corporation had published the programme, and beyond the programme, and the marching to the ground of the Volunteer Foot Artillery, the Prussian shipmasters and sailors in port, and the representatives of a few of the National Societies, none of the staffs, ever, of the other expected "legions" showed their noses, to the disgust and annoyance of some 8 or 9000 people.

THE BALL AT THE MUSIC HALL.

The Committee who carried out the arrangements of this portion of the festivities certainly succeeded beyond expectation. The attendance was most respectable and numerous, and gaiety and good feeling marked the whole proceedings.

His Worship the Mayor and many leading citizens were present and a numerous party of the Officers of the Garrison attired in their varied and brilliant uniforms.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.

- 1.—Quadrille, 2.—Waltz, 3.—Quadrille, 4.—Lancers, 5.—Polka, 6.—Quadrille, 7.—Waltz, 8.—Quadrille, 9.—Waltz, 10.—Gallop, 11.—Lancers, 12.—Waltz, 13.—Quadrille, 14.—Waltz, 15.—Polka, 16.—Lancers, 17.—Gallop, 18.—Quadrille, 19.—Waltz, 20.—Waltz, 21.—Gallop.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

DUNBAR ROSS, M.P.P. Dr. FITZPATRICK, Dr. HADY, P. VALLEE, J. L. R. HALLABE, J. P. ROUSSEAU, Dr. ROUSSEAU, R. S. W. A. J. G. BATHIE, A. JOSEPH, Chairman, J. SHAW, Treasurer, J. DUNBAR, Secretary.

BONFIRES AND FIREWORKS.

After the Theatre at Salle Jacques Cartier, and at an earlier hour at the country residences of Messrs. Auld, Vallean and Andrews, on the St. Foy Road, brilliant pyrotechnic displays were made in honor of the fête.

FOUNTAINS.

The Corporation hydrants spouted a while in the Ring, and the Upper Town Market.

THE FRENCH DRAMATIC REPRESENTATION.

The throwing open of the immense Salle Jacques Cartier at the low figure of quinze-sous (7d.) for a gentleman and two ladies, was decidedly a boon to suburban population, who showed their appreciation of the arrangement, by attending in a mass.

VISIT OF THE CITY COUNCIL TO SPENCER WOOD.

This afternoon at two o'clock having been the time fixed by His Excellency for the reception of the Address of the Mayor and Corporation, that worshipful body assembled at the City Hall at a quarter past one o'clock and proceeded in several covered carriages, each drawn by a pair of grey horses, to Spencer Wood, and presented the address which we have endeavored to translate below:—

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir EDWARD WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of the British North American, &c., &c. May it please Your Excellency. The Mayor, Councillors, and Inhabitants of the City of Quebec, hail with pride the advent of Your Excellency amongst them, as affording them another opportunity of renewing the testimony of their homage, and of expressing their attachment and respect to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

As residents of the Ancient Capital City, would have been much flattered to consider that the present reception of the Governor General was introductory to a sojourn of Your Excellency for several years. But inasmuch as it is not yet the case, the Mayor, Councillors, and Citizens of Quebec, can only wish that the visit of Your Excellency and of Her Excellency Lady Head and your family in our midst, may be agreeable, and that your health also may be benefited to the fullest extent that you could desire.

REPLY.

Mr. Mayor, and Messrs. the Councillors and Citizens of Quebec:— It is true that our actual sojourn in the place will be only of brief duration, but I hasten to assure you that it is with the greatest pleasure that I again find myself in the environs of your Ancient City, on the shore of that magnificent river that bears the Commerce of Canada.

Your respect and your attachment for our Gracious Sovereign, are well known to me, but the renewed expression of your sentiments is none the less dear. Accept also, Gentlemen, my thanks and those of Lady Head, for the reception you have been pleased to extend to us, and believe that I shall be ever glad to merit the good will of the Citizens of Quebec.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Their Excellencies, Sir Edmund Head, Lady Head, and their two daughters arrived in Quebec on Tuesday evening at 10 o'clock. The cortege was received with all the usual honors, and greeted at every turning by crowds of citizens, in their progress through the city, notwithstanding the late hour.

MONTREAL ELECTION.

Mr. Dorian has been returned by a majority of 1215 over Mr. Beady who resigned last evening.

A Complimentary Ball, given by the St. Patrick's Society of this city, to Capt. W. Bishop, and the Officers of the Steamer "Lady Eglinton," comes off tomorrow evening, at the Music Hall. It is intended to make the compliment worthy of the occasion which celebrates the establishment of a direct line of Ocean Steamers between the St. Lawrence and Erin's green Isle.

St. JOHN STREET (without).—We are surprised to observe that our municipal authorities allows the best street to be obstructed, to the extent of one half, by building materials—bricks enough to employ the masons for 3 or 4 months.

Passengers and neighbors complain, not alone of the unusual extent of space occupied but at the want of a light to warn those driving carriages at night. The five shillings fee for such absorption of the public highway, and for we believe an unlimited period, is an absurdity which the Road Committee should at once put an end to.

TELEGRAPHIC UNION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The London Express has an interesting estimate of the number and length of submarine cables necessary to connect Great Britain with all her principal dependencies, in the eastern and western hemispheres, without touching any powerful foreign state. To accomplish this required. Some of the advantages suggested by the Express from this general system of telegraphs, bringing all her colonies within speaking distance, are set down thus:—

Millions of money will be saved to the population of England every year in articles of consumption, by English and colonial merchants knowing the state of the home and colonial markets by telegraph. The British squadrons in different parts of the world need not be one-tenth so large as they are if England and her foreign dominions were enclosed in a telegraph network. If intelligence were received in England by telegraph of a man-of-war being wanted in any part of the world before a ship can be present time be fetched from the squadron station at Bermuda and sent thence to the required spot.

REVISION OF THE JURY SYSTEM.

Notice has been given in the Imperial Parliament by Lord Campbell of the future introduction of a bill to dispense with a unanimous verdict from a jury. He does not propose the majority principle, but he wishes to get rid of the practice of tampering with a jury by placing one man upon it hold out against all the others. He desires that if, after certain deliberation by the jury, they all agree except one or two, the verdict of those who have agreed should be considered as good as the verdict of the whole twelve, subject, however, to be reviewed, and if necessary, set aside. This would tend completely to break up the practice of packing juries, or increase the risks by making it necessary to bribe more than one of the jurors.

In response to an appeal to the Imperial Government to take measures for the spread of Christianity in India, Lord Stanley has laid it down as a maxim, that the sphere of government and the sphere of theological belief, are absolutely and entirely separate—and that hence, the civil administration in India, hereafter as hitherto, could not be expected to enter upon anything like a crusade for the suppression of Brahmanism and the promotion of Christianity. This, however, is merely an announcement of the policy of the Government, and in no way intended to operate unfavorably, so far as refers to missionary efforts. This seems rather a singular course for a Government which specially allies itself to a church establishment at home.

LORD BROUGHAM cut the first sod on the Eden Valley railway, a few weeks since. He threw the sod into a burrow, wheeled and dumped it, and took the burrow back, amidst deafening cheers.

INTERESTING FACTS.—The submersion of the cable has two effects upon it; the weight of the water compresses the gutta percha coating, and makes the insulation more perfect, thus preventing the escape of the electric current into the water, and at the same time, by diminishing the distance between the conducting wire and the water, it increases that induction by which the current is retarded. The experience of the Mediterranean lines confirms this. While their insulation improves, the rate of transmission becomes gradually slower, and will do so, until the gutta percha reaches its maximum

density. It is stated that the needle at Valentia is deflected 61 degrees by the current received from Trinity Bay. This shows a very perfect transmission, as the most powerful current can only deflect the needle 90 degrees.

ERRATA.—In the first Paragraph of the Lord Bishop's reply to the Sherbrooke address, published in the last Mercury, for "I desire to my feelings because it was certainly unexpected," read "the more welcome to my feelings because it was entirely unexpected;" and in the third paragraph for "so long we conscientiously say," read "so long as we conscientiously say."

To the Editor of the Mercury.

Sir.—With reference to an attack made upon me in the Toronto "Echo" of the 5th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Nicolls, Principal of the University of Lennoxville, having been asked by several of my friends and acquaintances in this city, whether it was not my intention to meet the charges advanced against me, I beg you to permit me to state that I felt compelled to address a communication on that subject to the Editor of the "Echo" immediately after the matter had been brought under my notice.—That communication has not yet received insertion; but I presume that at an early period it will appear.

I am Sir, Your faithful servant, GILBERT PERCY. Quebec, 2nd September, 1878.

TORONTO ELECTION.

THE MAJORITY.—The majority against Mr. Cameron is small; and, considering its composition, it is too contemptible to invite comment, except in so far as it shows the religious tendency of the time. The union of Rome and Geneva is one of those political curiosities which it is not easy to deal with. That it is a union based on the vilest hypocrisy, we all know; but it may work until a few score of wealthy adventurers get into office, and that is the primary object it is intended to effect. Then it will bust, and we shall have the Dogans and the Elect fighting as hard as ever, because the distribution of patronage was inequitable and one-sided. Any one can see all this in the future; but the racials will be as peacemakers in the meantime, as if they really loved each other.—Colonist.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO—LOSS OF LIFE.

A destructive tornado recently visited several of the towns in Ulster county, destroying everything in its course, tearing up trees, demolishing buildings, fences, and blowing down dwellings.—At De Wittville, the house of Mr. P. Smith and Mr. Hoyt were prostrated. M. S. Hoyt and her three children were in the house of Mr. Smith on a visit. Mrs. Hoyt was instantly killed, and Mrs. Smith so seriously injured that she died a few hours after. A lady named Horshack was also so injured that her life is despaired of. The three children of Mrs. Hoyt were badly hurt.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

The Montreal Artillery arrived this morning on the Boston boat, and was received by the National Guards and escorted to the Stevens' House.—They visited Blackwell's Island this afternoon in company with the Guards. The American Telegraph Company here made arrangements with the Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, to have a telegraph instrument in the banquet hall during the great telegraph dinner, to send despatches to all parts of the world.

A BANK PRESIDENT SHOT.

On Friday a Mr. Bowyer walked into the Farmer's Bank at Ficusette, and deliberately shot its President James McDowell, who had seduced the Daughter of Bowyer. We are requested to mention that the Depository of the Quebec Church Society in St. John Street adjoining Mr. Haslett's, has received a fresh supply of Books and Tracts; and also to state that by a recent rule a deduction of 25 per cent is allowed to subscribers of ten shillings per annum, or to purchasers buying to the amount of 2s.

DARING BURGLARY ROBBERY—£40,000 IN MONEY AND PROPERTY STOLEN.

The warehouse of Oliver Newberry was entered on the night of the 9th by means of a false key, and robbed of money and papers to the amount of \$40,000. The burglar ransacked the office until they found the key of the safe, which they then opened and rifled. They were in the safe bank bills to the amount of \$1,100, of which only \$300 was good. Besides these they were papers, consisted of deeds, mortgages, land warrants, copper and railroad stocks, and notes of hand to the amount of nearly \$10,000.—Of this amount \$1,000 was in gold, and the rest in bank notes. The robbery was kept a secret for the purpose of detection, and the matter committed to the charge of Messrs. Tuttle & Champ, private detectives. After a day or two of careful inquiry it was ascertained that a couple of men who were suspected have been concerned in the affair had left town on the morning subsequently to the occurrence, on the Great Western Railway. A detective in the employ of Messrs. Tuttle & Champ was dispatched to Toronto and Niagara Falls.—Mr. Tuttle, himself on the 11th day or two after, and succeeded in tracing the two men to Bradford, and afterward to Hamilton and Toronto. At the latter place, he secured the co-operation of Mr. Sherwood, chief of police, who at once dispatched an officer to assist him in his search. The stopping place of the two fugitives was found and entered by the officers, who soon ascertained the fact that they had left a carpet bag there. This was a relief, and was a great difficulty, and was found to contain all the valuable papers that had been stolen, and the uncurrent money—the gold money was in the possession of the burglars, who are being watched for, and will be arrested if they return.

TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

The trial of the Steam fire engines to-day, on the Common, was attended by thousands, including Gov. Banks and other distinguished persons.—Four machines were present. The Philadelphia made the first trial as follows: Filling the tank, 2,600 gallons, in 8 minutes, 29 seconds; horizontal steam 103 feet; perpendicular 110 feet. Steam was raised in 11 minutes, 8 seconds. The length of hose used by all was 200 feet. The Eliza Smith of Boston filled the tank in 8 minutes, 25 seconds; horizontal steam 104 feet; perpendicular 125 feet. Steam raised in 13 minutes, 51 seconds. The two others were withdrawn.

—Dr. McKenzie, the literary editor of the Philadelphia Press, says the original of Wilkins Micawber, in "David Copperfield," was Dickens' own father.

—Dr. R. Montgomery, who died at Xenia, Ohio, on the 15th inst. aged about 50 years, was a regular contributor to Blackwood and other magazines.

The account of Capt. Clark, of the 100th regiment, having been injured on his way to England, is contradicted—upon good authority.

CHINA.

(From the Edinburgh Witness.) The following extract of a letter, dated Poochow, 28th April, gives an interesting sketch of China and Chinese customs:—

Since I left the north of China I have had several chances of observing the peculiarities of the Celestials of several parts, and there is as much, if not more, variety among them, as among ourselves in different counties at home. I shall therefore give you a description of what I remember as likely, from its novelty, to afford you some amusement.

Poochow is considered as pleasant a residence as any of the open ports in China. The country is very hilly, and reminds me of old Scotland. There is one peak six miles off nearly 4000 feet high, and ranges of hills all round as far as we can see. We are some twenty miles inland from the sea, half way between which and this is the foreign anchorage for our ships, as the river at Poochow is too shallow for large vessels. Our foreign houses are away from the natives, on a range of small hills half the height of Edinburgh Castle, which like all similar places in China are covered with gravestones; in fact, I do not think in the open country you could cast your eye anywhere in all China but you would see some hundreds of graves. The natives carefully fix up the mound of earth once every year, and thus they are preserved until a generation dies out. Such is the respect of the Chinese for their ancestors in the plains below—which are perfectly flat, crops of grain spring up in a very short time. A month or two ago it was nearly bare, and ploughing was going on. Shortly after, it was mostly green with the young rice, and irrigation was going on. Now the crop has been cut and the second crop is springing up, which in six weeks will give place to a third. The Chinese soak their soil with water for months together; and, in fact, at the time the crop is growing it is half under water, and is made by the natives, on a range of small hills half the height of Edinburgh Castle, which like all similar places in China are covered with gravestones; in fact, I do not think in the open country you could cast your eye anywhere in all China but you would see some hundreds of graves. The natives carefully fix up the mound of earth once every year, and thus they are preserved until a generation dies out. 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