

# DAILY WITNESS

Vol. XVI., No. 173.

6 P.M.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

6 P.M.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Greenbacks bought at 5 1/2 @ 00 dis; sold at 00 @ 00; American Silver bought at 8 1/2 @ 00 dis; British do. at 8 1/2 @ 00 dis; Small do. 10 @ 00 dis.  
P. D. BROWNE & CO., Brokers,  
134 St. James street.

## The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 28.

### CABLE.

**WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIAN PORTS.**

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 28.—A Victoria despatch says that the dock yards are being prepared for active service in case of war. Equipment will be the depot for victualing and coaling English cruisers.

### THE RUSSIAN PRESS AROUSED.

BERLIN, July 28.—In consequence of the despatch of British troops to Malta, a regular campaign has been spread by the entire Russian press. Some fiercely declare that ominous England is fighting Russia even now, seeing that Egyptian troops are being equipped with English money; while all agree in regarding England's antagonism as a matter of indifference.

### ENTHUSIASM IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 28.—The departure of troops for Malta, yesterday, evoked much enthusiasm. A call for three cheers for Turkey was responded to by the departing troops.

### FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Marquis of Salisbury said yesterday there is reason to believe that the second period of famine is settling down over a vast district of Southern India. Even if the wide-spread suffering could be prevented, which is doubtful, severe epidemics must complete the work. The Bombay telegrams to-day report a rain-fall in India, and prospects more hopeful.

### MASSACRE BY BASHA BIZOUKS.

LONDON, 28th.—Horrible massacre of Bulgarians by Basha Bizouks are reported at Yeniasagra. Not a soul would have escaped but for the arrival of the Turkish regulars. The Bashi Bazuks, Circassians and irregulars treat all villages the same way; burning, ravishing and pillaging.

### ITALIAN OPINION OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ROME, July 28.—The Cabinet Council held on Thursday approved the Eastern policy of the government. It resolved to postpone any new determination until the arrival of the absent members, who have been summoned.

### AMERICAN.

#### ANTI-CHINESE MOVEMENTS.

EVREKA, Nevada, July 28.—A crowd at the Palisades held an indignation meeting against the Chinese. With difficulty, the officials prevented disturbance and the destruction of the Chinese portion of the town. Several fires were started, but extinguished.

#### SAN FRANCISCO CALMING DOWN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—Brook w.o made the incendiary speech at the anti-coolie meeting, on Wednesday evening, has been arrested. All is quiet.

#### THE CHARTER OAK TO BE REORGANIZED.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 28.—The reorganization of the Charter Oak Insurance Company has been decided upon with ex-Postmaster-General Jewell as President, and Senator Eaton amongst the directors.

#### ADVANCE IN COAL.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Coal has advanced fifty cents per ton.

#### HEAVY FAILURE.

Thomas & Co., woollen commission merchants, are failed; liabilities, \$150,000.

#### SUNSTROKE.

Four fatal sunstrokes yesterday.

#### THE INDIAN WAR.

The Herald's Idaho special gives General Howard's order directing the advance on July 30 on the hostiles in two columns; the one commanded by Howard is to march over the Lolo trail toward Missoula City, Montana. The other is to proceed by way of Hangman's Creek toward Missoula City to co-operate with the first, prevent Indians receiving reinforcements and quiet the settlers. The reserve column will remain near Crossdale's farm, Cottonwood Creek, and send out scouting parties. The troops will carry twenty days' rations and forage on the country.

#### FIRING INTO RAILWAY TRAIN.

The Times says that the military on the train were stoned and fired into at Johnstown, on the Pennsylvania Road. The regulars disembarked, and a fight ensued, in which a number were killed. Troops are being massed at Johnstown.

#### ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES.

The Assistant Adjutant-General of New York places the expense of moving and maintaining troops in this State thus far at a quarter of a million.

#### VANDERBILT ECONOMIZES.

In an interview at Saratoga Vanderbilt said he never knew what he could do in the way of economy until hard times taught him. One engine now does the work of two. The present freight rate would have been laughed at three years ago. Business has fallen off from eighty trains per day to thirty. If his employees suffered during the depression they would share in renewed prosperity. Vanderbilt's judgment in the management of the Central strike, and the manliness of his course, excites enthusiasm at Saratoga.

#### SERIOUS CHANGE IN HIGH QUARTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Jos. Woodruff, Secretary of the South Carolina Senate, charged with forgery and larceny, has been arrested here.

#### FIRES.

NEW YORK, July 28.—William's fire brick works, Taunton, Mass.; loss \$20,000; Miller's stove works, Leipsic, Ohio; loss \$15,000.

### SWEEPING CHANGES DEMANDED.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 28.—A meeting of businessmen last night resolved that the stagnation of business is due to the forced suspension and the contraction of currency, and demands the repeal of the resumption act, the abolition of the bankrupt law, and that silver dollars as legal tender for all debts.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Donahoe, who was arrested at Hornellsville, was taken to Court this morning. A detective order of arrest was granted on affidavit, charging prisoner with being the ringleader of the strikers who prevented the running of trains on the Erie Railroad, which is in the hands of a receiver appointed by Judge Donohue, such interference being contempt of Court. The prisoner being without counsel, the hearing was deferred till this afternoon.

### NEW STRIKES.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 28.—The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre employees struck this morning.

HOBESDALE, Pa., July 28.—The strike of the Delaware and Hudson employees is extending.

HOBOKEN, N.J., July 28.—The engineers and firemen of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad decided to strike this afternoon.

### ARREST OF A BRAKEMAN.

ELIZABETH, N.J., July 28.—Nicholas Barby, a brakeman on the Central Railway, has been arrested. He is supposed to be one of the rioters who stopped the two trains and threatened to kill the engineers.

### SAILING OF THE RIFLE TEAM.

LONDON, July 28.—The United Kingdom rifle team sails on Aug. 26th.

### RESUMPTION OF TRAFFIC.

BALTIMORE, Mo., 28th July.—Freight trains commenced running on the Baltimore and Ohio this morning, between here and Cumberland. A small guard accompanied the train. Twelve freight trains left Cumberland for Baltimore. A company of regulars were with the first train. Cumberland freight on Pittsburgh division commenced moving to-day.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 28.—A few despatches received this morning show an improved condition of affairs throughout the country, and firm belief prevails that the disorders are ended.

### EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Mayor Heath states that the reports of the troubles have been exaggerated.

### NEW YORK CENTRAL.

ALBANY, N.Y., July 28.—It is reported that the engineers and firemen on the Central have agreed to strike this p.m., but as yet there are no signs of trouble. Trains are running on time.

### NON-STRIKERS ATTACKED.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., July 28.—It is reported that 8,000 men struck in the Northern Anthracite fields. The Germans at Dry Hollow refusing to strike were attacked. After a desperate encounter, the Germans found refuge in Keystone Coal Company's breaker.

### THE BATTLE OF JOHNSTOWN.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 28.—This morning Gen. Hamilton, with about 150 soldiers, arrived, causing a sensation as they brought 50 strikers prisoners.

As the train approached Johnstown during the night the strikers misplaced the switch, throwing the cars from the track and injuring one soldier and engineer. Before the crowd were aware of their movements, the regulars captured about fifty and kept the others at bay. In this position they awaited new transportation, and soon started with the prisoners for this city. The rioters were confined in the arsenal to await the action of the United States Government.

### THE MILITARY.

The Governor reviewed the troops this a.m. when they were all dismissed, but immediately orders came to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency, as it was reported the strikers had taken possession of the West Albany shops, driving out the workmen. The sheriff and a posse of police went out immediately and had possession of all railroad property there. The city is again excited and troops are awaiting orders.

### CANADIAN.

#### OTTAWA.

(Special to the Witness, July 28.)

By a TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR in a former despatch, the membership of the Baptist Church was made to appear as 9,230 instead of 230.

THE HACKETT CASE.—Should the Montreal authorities neglect to do their duty, Mr. James Hackett, of this city, will memorialize the Attorney-General to take the investigation in hand.

GEO. SULLIVAN, married at Bell's Corners yesterday, was arrested last night on a charge of stealing a watch and \$27 from his uncle, John Sullivan, of Hull. Sullivan had dyed his whiskers in order to disguise himself.

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES here are debating the question of the establishment of a county model school under the new scheme proposed by the Minister of Education. It is likely that they will require the use of a building for the purpose.

THE COMMITTEE OF SHIPBUILDERS, which have been endeavoring to procure the same rights in France for Canadian-built ships as are extended to British vessels, have come to an understanding with the Hon. Messrs. Thibaudeau and McGreevy, and Mr. L. H. Frechette, M.P., for Levis. It has been arranged that a deputation shall proceed to Ottawa to endeavor to obtain from the Federal Government the appointment of a commission to proceed to France on this important question.

(Press Despatch, July 29.)

THE PREMIER will return to-night from Point Edward, where he has been making a deposition in the Sarnia Canadian libel suit, and will leave on Tuesday next for P.E.I.

SUDDEN DEATH.—D. McLachlin, of Arnprior, who has been stopping at the Russell House lately, took suddenly sick yesterday, and was conveyed by special train home, where he shortly afterwards died. Deceased had his life insured for \$20,000.

ANTI-PROCESSION ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting has been called for Wednesday next to form an association for the purpose of putting down all national and religious processions and displays, other than a public holiday.

THE PRESENTATION to Capt. Simmonds takes place on Monday afternoon next. The Capt. will be presented with an address, a medal and a purse of some \$400.

MR. A. GREENE, of this city, has been appointed fourth master of the Collegiate Institute, in the place of Mr. Manly, who recently lost his life by drowning.

THE MONTREAL firemen left for home per steamer "Peerless" this morning.

### QUEBEC.

(Special to the Witness, July 28.)

THE LONG ANTICIPATED WORKS in the harbor have been begun to-day in a very unostentatious manner. The first piece of crib work was floated down the St. Charles this morning and sunk in its position at low tide beside the Gas Wharf. This is to form the frame for the first piece of the quay wall.

LAUNCHED.—At 8.30 this morning the new dipper dredge built here for the harbor works was launched from the yard of Mr. Simon Peters, near Dorchester Bridge. The dredge is an exceedingly powerful craft, and the launch was a most successful one. Her engines are in, and she only waits the arrival of some castings from Montreal to commence work in the bed of the river. Several ladies and Messrs. Chauveau and Sheyn, M.P.P., Harbor Commissioners, were present.

THE QUEEN'S BENCH.—Appropos of the vacancy in the Court of Queen's Bench, the English speaking members of the Bar of this district complain that no elevation to the Bench has been made from among their number for twenty years past.

THE APPOINTMENT of Dr. Fortin, M.P.P., by the Dominion Government to take evidence relating to the value of the St. Lawrence fisheries is very favorably commented upon here from the doctor's intimate acquaintance with the subject. He can receive no pay or reward for this work. Before his departure for the Gulf, Dr. Fortin will be lunched at the Stadacona Club to night.

HEAVY SUITS are pending against the Niagara Fire Insurance Company for losses sustained in Montclair Ward fire which have not yet been settled.

AN ATTACHMENT in insolvency has issued against Louis Carrier, of Levis.

QUITE A BEEZEE sprung up in the Council last night on account of the continued absence from the meetings of the reporters of the corporation official newspapers. The Chronicle alone, which is not now the official paper, is reporting the debates of the Council. It was declared that the official organs were only legally about to publish a certified copy of the minutes.

(Press Despatch, July 28.)

THE CABIN PASSENGERS per SS. "Moravian," Captain Graham, commander, from Quebec to Liverpool: Miss A'ger, Mr. Badger, Mr. Barker, Rev. Mr. Chant, Miss Chant, Messrs. N. Davidson, Thomas Glover, A. J. Behan, Miss H. L. Messrs. John Hope, James Manchester, T. L. McConkey, F. McDonnell, — Mac, do rough, — Priestman, Mrs. Price, Messrs. J. Richards, — Simons, — Watson, L. S. Wicksted, 20 cabin and 80 steerage. The "Moravian" sailed at 9.45 a.m.

### TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, July 28.)

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS have already commenced their work of slander. They are circulating privately slanders reflecting on the personal character of Rev. Mr. Hunter and Vice-Chancellor Blake, both of whom are strong advocates of the Dunkin Act. It is probable that these matters will be discussed at a mass meeting in the amphitheatre to-night.

(Press Despatch, July 28.)

— The returns of duties collected at this port for the half year ending June 30th, show \$2,144, 557, against \$1,946,941 for the corresponding period of last year.

SMALL-POX.—There is not a single case of small-pox in the city.

THE CONTRACT for the new fever wing to the General Hospital has been let. The cost will be \$12,000.

THE DOG POUND having been removed over the Don and outside the city limits, the Corporation have rendered themselves liable to prosecution from the owners of the captured canines, as they, of course, have no power beyond the limits of the city, and dogs once conveyed out of their jurisdiction become free.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The prizes to be given at the forthcoming meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association amount to \$1,300 in cash, and \$1,500 in cups, &c.

MYSTERIOUS.—Captain Jackman, of the steamer "Watertown" declares that he saw a corpse in the lake, near the shore, yesterday. A search is being made.

MR. RINE, temperance advocate, has been forbidden by his medical advisers to speak in the open air.

COLLECTIONS will be taken up to-morrow in all Wesleyan Methodist Churches of this city toward aiding in rebuilding the Methodist churches of St. John, which were destroyed.

SWIMMING MATCHES were held here this morning under the auspices of the Toronto Swimming Club.

HON. MR. BLAKE'S MOVEMENTS.—The Globe of to-day says: "The many friends of Hon. Mr. Blake will be well pleased to learn that his health is rapidly improving, and that he expects to be able to visit his constituents in South Bruce at no distant date, for the purpose of addressing them on the question of the day. We are informed that he has promised also to address a public meeting in London under the auspices of the Liberal Club of that city, and it is quite possible that he may be induced to speak in one or two other places."

MR. RINE holds a mass temperance meeting in one of the opera houses to-morrow.

### BOWMANVILLE.

(Special to the Witness, July 28.)

THE DUNKIN ACT.—The polling on the Dunkin Act is now finished with the following result in West Durham: Bowmanville, 207 for, 191 against—majority, 16; Orono, 416 for, 53 against—majority, 363; Hamont, 337 for, 63 against—majority, 274; Cartwright, 153 for, 50 against—majority, 83; Newcastle, 84 for, 57 against—majority, 27. Total majority for the by-law, 785. The total majority for the united counties of Northumberland and Durham is 2,325. The temperance people are delighted with their splendid victory.

### GODERICH.

(Press Despatch, July 27th.)

On Wednesday night two men named MacDonald and Moaroe were drinking heavily in Port Albert. At a late hour MacDonald left and Moaroe suspecting something wrong went home and found MacDonald there. He attacked MacDonald with his fists, when MacDonald seized an axe and cut Moaroe over the head. MacDonald is now in Goderich gaol, and Moaroe is not expected to recover. His dying deposition is to be taken to-day.

— Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender; otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

### BIRTIS.

PARSONS.—At 42 1/2 Osborne street, on the 27th inst., Mrs. N. E. Parsons, of a son.

ALLAN.—At Montreal, P.Q., on the 27th inst., the wife of John Allan, carpenter and joiner, of a son.

### DIED.

LYNCH.—On Friday morning, at 3.30 o'clock, Mary Kemp, aged 74 years, wife of John Lynch, sexton of East End Methodist Church.

Funeral will leave her late residence, 111 Lagachetiere street, at 3.30 o'clock on Saturday, 28th inst. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

MATHEWSON.—In this city, on 8th inst., July 28th, Frances S. Blake, widow of the late James Lavens Mathewson, Esq., aged 62 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 106 University st., on Monday afternoon, at 3.30. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

KOBOLD.—In this city, on the 27th inst., Sabina Ellen, daughter of J. H. Kobold, aged 19 months and 27 days.

Funeral will take place from her grandmother's residence, No. 156 Donaventure street, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

EDDALE.—At Bellevue Cottage, on the 28th inst., James Eddale, Esq., eldest son of Robert Eddale, Esq., aged 32 years and six months.

Funeral will take place from his father's residence, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at three o'clock.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

McCAHILL.—At Cote St. Patrick, on the 28th inst., Lizzie McCahill, eldest daughter of the late P. McCahill, aged 27 years.

### 2 P. M. ADVERTISEMENTS.

TURKISH BATH. VISITORS ATTENTION. On your arrival in Montreal go and take a Turkish bath at the Hamman. There is nothing so refreshing. Building large and complete, one of the finest in the world, 140 St. Monique street. Hours for gentlemen 6 to 9 a.m. and 2 to 10 p.m. Ladies, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. GODFREY RUEL, Proprietor.

### STRIKES.

We have all heard of the recent labor strikes in the United States, and the dreadful loss of life and property. It is pretty well known that such strikes are generally commenced by the rowdy element, who assume the honorable title of "mechanics" when in reality, they are nothing more than common laborers, indifferent to all law and order—in fact a most divided and dangerous class. In Canada we are blessed with skilled mechanics and honest laborers, who are far more desirous of such means to obtain higher wages. Our mechanics well know that, particularly in Montreal, we have a host of manufacturers and employers who are men of honor and who always pay the highest wages. Our mechanics do not require the services of a Notre Dame street dry goods man to champion their cause; they are quite able to mind themselves, and can tell when they are being "ground down."

### A WORD TO ALL.

Our Heavy Grey Cotton at 6c. are the cheapest on the Continent. Our White Shirtings at 7c. are wonderful in quality. Our 6-cent face-color Prints are worth 8 cents and 9 cents. Our 7c. Cambrie Prints are worth 10c. We guarantee to sell the cheapest goods in the city. Call and see.

### THOMAS BRADY.

400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. 400

### CANADA FIRE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COY.

180 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$250,000.

Loss by the St. John conflagration only \$4,000, which testifies to the conservative manner in which the business of the Company is managed.

Insurance on Private Residences and Non-Hazardous Property made a specialty.

This Company insures against loss and damage by Fire or Lightning at usual fire rates.

### CHEAP EXCURSIONS.—REST

for the weary. Citizens, now is the time to avail yourselves of the many cheap excursions from the city, and to enjoy them thoroughly by taking a couple of books with you (cost 10c each) from HENDERSON'S Lending Library, 191 St. Peter street, next to Craig.

### 2 P. M. ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

We clip the following from this week's Journal of Commerce:

"When the Agencies are not in possession of late information it is not unusual to drop in old reports, anything rather than conscious ignorance, and in this way considerable mischief is produced. A wholesome firm of this city sent to one of the Agencies some months ago to ascertain the standing of a retailer in New Glasgow, N.S., whose order for spring goods their traveller had taken. The report stated among other details that the man was 'sober, attentive and trustworthy'; and, on the strength of this report, the goods were duly shipped, and arrived in New Glasgow just as the man had got out of jail, where he had been confined for some considerable time for attempts no quite reconcilable with commercial morality. The goods arrived as a timely gift from Fortune, and were soon disposed of in lots, at any obtainable price, with the proceeds of which he hastily departed for the Pacific Slope—richer, if not an honest man. We mention this circumstance at this late hour, as we are informed that recent issues of some Agency books still report the said retailer as doing business in New Glasgow and in fair credit."

REMARKS.—Wholesalers bring all the losses on themselves by patronizing this swindling Agency system. They must remember that retailers also can pay for a false rating.

#### STANDING DISGRACE.

It is a standing disgrace for Canadian agents who are paid by English firms to look after their interests here to allow their firms to be fleeced by a system which they know does just the reverse from what it professes to do. The greatest swindlers this side the Atlantic are rated by the Agencies to be honest men.

#### OUR PRICE LIST.

Ladies' Lines Cuffs (new shapes), 17c. per pair, or three pair for 50c.—exactly the same as other stores sell at 20c.

Ladies' Summer Underwear, 30 cents.

Ladies' White Cotton Hose, 8 cents.

Ladies' Lace Scarfs, 8 cents.

Ladies' Plain Silk Scarfs, 8 cents.

Ladies' Striped Cotton Hose, 19 cents.

#### KIDS! KIDS!

Ladies' Kid Gloves, really good qualities, 38 cents, 45 cents and 50 cents.

Ladies' two-button Kids, really good qualities, 60 cents, 70 cents, 75 cents, 95 cents and \$1.

#### SHORTS.

Our Shirt trade is in a most flourishing state. Our Shirt factory is taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the Shirt Department with stock. One dozen of our \$1 White Shirts have as much material in them as a dozen and a quarter of \$1.50 at other stores.

Our Shirts are Shirts. Plenty of stuff in them. Big enough for a man to wear.

#### S. CARSLY,

393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Special sale of Silk Umbrellas this evening.

#### WHY WEAR AN OLD SUIT.

When they can be cleaned and pressed to look like new, without shrinking or taking apart at

T. PARKER & CO.'S,  
Suits Dyers & Scourers,  
16 & 221 St. Joseph st.

#### LIGHT!

THE NEW COMBINATION SHADE.

Chimney and shade in one; will fit your old burner. Will save breakage in chimneys enough to cover its cost, and will shed a beautiful soft light.

FRED R. COLE, 58 St. Francois Xavier st.

#### THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,

459 AND 461 NOTRE DAME STREET.

#### FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Clergymen who were obliged to withdraw from a pulpit on account of "Chronic Sore Throat" have recovered by using this invaluable preparation, and are now preaching again. Being an excellent nervous tonic, it exerts a direct influence on the nervous system, and through it invigorates the body.

#### NOS. 23 AND 105 ST. JOSEPH ST.

NEW GOODS THIS WEEK.

Good Canadian Tweed, 60c, 75c, and 90c. per yard.

Yarn (Paris, Ont.), 60c. per pound.

Chambly Flannels, in red, grey and white, cheap.

Cornwall Cotton, 7c. and 9c. per yard.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

CABLE.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

General Grant laid the first stone of the American Church in Geneva on Friday.

THE EASTERN WAR.

MEN OF WAR ASKED FOR—GREEK, FRENCH AND ITALIAN AMBASSADORS IN TURKEY—DEFEAT OF SULEIMAN PASHA'S ADVANCED GUARD—MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR MALTA—BOMBARDMENT OF NICOSIA—FIGHTING SOUTH OF THE BALKANS.

The Italian Consul has advised his compatriots at Adrianople that the Russians have destroyed six railroad bridges between Jamboli and Philippopolis.

The Greek Consul at Burgas and French and Italian Consuls at Gallipoli telegraphed their respective ambassadors here for men of war, owing to the excited state of the Moslem population.

Suleiman Pasha's advanced guard of 10 battalions and two batteries have been defeated, losing ten guns and a considerable quantity of munitions. Suleiman himself remains at Adrianople.

It is stated by message from Bucharest that the Russian loss at Plevna included 400 prisoners and two standards.

The troopship "Crocodile" with 1,250 officers and men, sailed for Malta from Portsmouth on the 27th inst.

A cable despatch from Cettinge, says that the Montenegrins have blown up the outworks of Nicosia, which they recently captured. They are now bombarding the fortress from all sides.

The news has been received from Adrianople that fighting has been going on since Thursday between the Russians and the forces of Raouf Pasha near Eski-Sagra, south of the Balkans.

AMERICAN.

A NEGRO PREACHER HANGED.

Albert Trammel, a negro preacher, was hanged on Friday at Rosston, Ark., for the murder of his wife five years ago. Trammel confessed his guilt.

ASSASSINATION.

On Saturday, A. O. Shields, living near Bolivar, Tenn., was assassinated by his step-son, Alous Phillips, assisted by Wm. Burras. Phillips was arrested; Burras escaped.

BATHING HOUSE ROBBERED.

Mrs. Peyer, of New York city, went bathing at Coney Island on Friday, and while in the water her bathing house was robbed of \$1,100 worth of jewellery and diamonds.

THE "RUSLAND'S" CARGO.

The work of saving the cargo of the wrecked steamer "Rusland" has been concluded, 19,000 packages having been saved and only five hundred lost, of which but few were valuable.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Mrs. Delos H. Clark was instantly killed by lightning at Bridgewater, on Friday, while taking refuge in a barn from the storm with her husband and five others.

ANOTHER CENTENNIAL.

Arrangements for the celebration of the battle of Oriskany, on Monday, August 6th, are completed. Ex-Governor Seymour will preside over the exercises on the battle ground.

SITTING BULL ON THE WAR PATH.

The War Department has received a despatch regarding the Indian troubles, saying:—Friendly Indians reported on Friday morning that severe fights have occurred between General Miles and Sitting Bull's band on Powder River. Have no doubt reported depositions in the Black Hills are exaggerated.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The Treasury Department on Friday issued the 53rd call for the redemption of \$10,000,000 five-twenty bonds of '65, three millions being registered and seven millions coupon bonds, as follows:—Coupon, \$50, Nos. 30,901 to 40,000; \$100, Nos. 52,001 to 65,000; \$500, Nos. 42,001 to 50,000; \$1,000, Nos. 75,001 to 85,000. Registered, \$50, Nos. 1,151 to 1,400; \$100, Nos. 10,501 to 11,900; \$500, Nos. 7,201 to 7,750; \$1,000, Nos. 23,001 to 25,100; \$5,000, Nos. 6,701 to 7,300; \$10,000, Nos. 7,351 to 11,750.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

REPORTERS ATTACKED AT CHICAGO—STRAIGHT SHOOTING HENCEFORTH—THE STATE OF THE RAILWAYS—THE ST. LOUIS DISTURBANCES.

The rioters at Chicago on Friday attacked all reporters who were making enquiries concerning the strikers. Many of the reporters displayed great bravery. Numerous arrests were made; two officers brought in twelve.

WOMEN FIRED SHOT

from inside and outside their houses and hurled projectiles, stones and mud, indiscriminately at all who wore white shirts or blue coats. Much fault is found with the Mayor's orders to avoid killing. The belief is that if the mob could be made to understand that no blank cartridges were to be used, and no quarter given, they would disperse. It is understood that the troops have given notice that they will

SHOOT WITH THEIR BEST AIM

and direct effect, and the police will hereafter spare no more lives. The seat of Chicago's local war is now in the vicinity of Archer avenue and Halstead streets, four miles away. The mob began gathering early on Friday, but not in great force. At noon it was reported that crowds were gathering far out in Prince street, and contemplated a descent with the stock yards gang. No cars are allowed to run on Halstead street north of the viaduct. None are running on the Clinton and Jefferson route. Last night, as Jas. J. White, member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was patrolling at Lowdale, a suburb-

an village, he arrested a suspicious character and had him taken some distance, when the tramp began to resist, and suddenly drew his revolver,

INSTANTLY KILLED HIS CAPTOR

and then escaped.

There has been no conflict with the mob since Thursday afternoon. During the whole time of the riot it is stated that the total number killed was nine; only a few were wounded. The precaution taken is sufficient to preserve the city from the violence of the mob.

THE CHICAGO ROADS.

The roads are resuming business in both freight and passengers. It is believed that they have generally either compromised, or left the question of wages to arbitration. The

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

took thirty-one cars of grain on Friday morning, and are running all trains as usual. Their men, with few exceptions, appeared for duty at the car-shops on Friday. The

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

is running all passenger trains on time, East and West, and on all branches the freight department is to be ready to work with its old force as soon as it is certain that the Company's property here will be protected from the mob. The

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY

passenger trains are running along the Quincy line without trouble; freight trains not yet running. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern is sending passengers through as usual, but freights are small on that line. On the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific business is resumed on every branch, and in every department. The Chicago and North-Western, although all disturbances have subsided, are only running on some branches. The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis still remains quiet, and will not move any rolling stock until absolutely obliged. The Lafayette and Fort Wayne road will start out a passenger train sometime to-day (Saturday), but freighting is stagnant. The Baltimore and Ohio is sending out no freight as yet. Mails have gone out on all roads except the Chicago and Alton and Fort Wayne. The latter refuses to carry mails without troops.

The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad started a train at 5.15 with a guard of forty-four policemen. The mob attempted to intimidate the workmen in the Phoenix distillery, but were scattered by the police. A crowd assembled at the corner of Halstead street and Archer Avenue was charged and dispersed by the police. The rioters are evidently demoralized. Railway employees here propose to organize to

REIMBURSING THE LOSSES OF CITIZENS OF PITTSBURG.

The Governor has dismissed the militia companies, except one at Newark. The strike on the narrow gauge railway at Waverly occasioned a call for militia, and a company has been ordered there. A committee of strikers and Vice-Presidents King and Keyser resulted in a request by the former that the Company put in writing what it was willing to do to end existing difficulties. Accordingly, a second letter was prepared, setting forth that the 10 per cent. reduction of July the 16th could not be changed; that the company would endeavor to arrange it so that employees would obtain a full average month's wages, and that all minor grievances would be investigated and promptly redressed. At a meeting of strikers on Friday night, the letter was read, discussed at length and unanimously rejected. The company will commence running their freight on Saturday, under protection of the military and civil authorities, and will make no further concession to the strikers. The officials claim that they have a sufficient force to remove all trains. The strikers do not number more than one-ninth of the men employed. The fresh outbreak on Friday among the employees of the Delaware and Lackawanna, the strikers say was caused by a trick played upon them the previous day by the company. Bogus messages were sent to the engine dispatcher at Hoboken that all was settled, and the men should resume work, and others ordering trains to be allowed to proceed. The signatures of the committee men to these despatches were forged. The strikers feel aggrieved at such tricks, and are determined to do nothing to forward the business of the road until they receive reliable orders from their own committee. Troops left Jersey City on Friday for Washington and Phillipsburg, where trouble is anticipated, and 1,100 troops will be there by daylight. At Phillipsburg there are over 2,000 strikers and as many more sympathizers, and in the vicinity there are fully 1,000 more strikers.

PUT DOWN THE COMMUNISTS,

whose riotous acts they disavow. The Board of Trade resumed at 2.30 p.m. The police arrested M. J. Clinch, grocery and liquor dealer, the most prominent in all attacks on the police. The tanners who struck *en masse* resumed work to-day (Saturday). Two companies of infantry and three of cavalry, from Fort MacPherson, have arrived. The partial list of arrested shows 112 in all stations. They are almost invariably of the lowest foreign element. The Mayor issued a notice calling on all laborers to resume work, and also issued a proclamation urging merchants to give employment to as many as possible, promising to protect them and their workmen.

IN ST. LOUIS.

The crisis in St. Louis is apparently past. Large shipments of arms have arrived. The authorities immediately commenced equipping the citizens, who are being constantly drilled in loading and firing. The authorities now explain their passive policy by saying there were less than a thousand guns in possession of the militia throughout the city. Now, over

10,000 WILL BE ARMED

before night. The depot will be held, and interference with trains will not be permitted. A meeting of delegates of all

TRADE UNIONS

was called for three o'clock. The authorities decided to break up the meeting and arrest the participants. The streets around the hall were crowded. The police with drawn pistols charged on the mob, which scattered in all directions. A squad of police then entered the hall, and arrested seventy men found therein. One Dione resisted, and was brought to terms by being clubbed. The Committee of United Workmen issued an address setting forth their peaceful intentions, but declaring the necessity of advanced wages, which are now at starvation point. The Executive Committee of Workmen organized eight companies of men, which, it is believed, are to be armed.

REPORTERS

are in bad odor with the strikers, and have to disguise themselves as laboring men. A report from East St. Louis says that a gunsmith shop was broken open on Friday and robbed of guns, and that two hundred well armed men were at the depot on Friday night, in a state of high excitement over rumors that trains on the Eastern Road would be sent out to-night with soldiers aboard. They vowed that they would fight to prevent the moving of trains, and, it is said, threaten to burn the bridge. Twenty strikers from Easton, Pa., uncoupled a passenger train on a branch of the New York Central on Friday morning, and warned the crew not to run the train at their peril. A large number of

CITIZENS CAME TO THE RESCUE,

the train was recoupled, and while the strikers were in consultation with the train dispatcher the train was pulled out rapidly. All the trains on the North Pennsylvania Railroad are running regularly. The General Manager of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway issued an order to employees at Columbus, promising to pay for time lost on account of the strike to all who would report for duty, and all the employees on the Little Miami, and all brakemen and firemen on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central divisions on Friday morning announced themselves ready to go to work. No attempt will be made to resume freight traffic until the citizens show a disposition to talk hold of the matter in their own interests. A number of irresponsible outsiders are hanging about the yard there, inviting the men to hold out; but for them there would be very little trouble about resuming freight traffic. The Vice President of the Illinois Central telegraphed the Governor that the strikers are holding the road at Mattoon, Decatur, Effingham and Carbondale. The Governor ordered the sheriffs along the road to protect it in running trains at all hazards, and notified them that all necessary assistance would be afforded. It is thought the strike at Albany is ended. Workmen from west Albany shops held a further meeting at Capital Park; the speeches were all conciliatory. Outside influence was denounced, and it was resolved to hold no more public meetings. The Adjutant General has issued orders to seven generals in this State, directing them to dismiss all commands on duty. The failure of Meeker & Co., Chicago, on account of the strikers,

resulted in the closing of the steel mills at Joliet, Ill., the establishment being two months in arrears to its employees. The Northern Central strike is over. At a conference of the committee of grievances held at Elmira, N. Y., on Friday afternoon, shipmen, engineers, firemen and brakemen, agreed to resume work. This (Saturday) morning all hands return to work. No dismissals will be made. The military have been disbanded. There is great rejoicing among the people. The Lehigh strike continues. Orders will be issued to close the road for 30 days. No mail can be forwarded. The Central Council of the Labor League of the United States has transmitted a

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT,

urging that steps be taken immediately to end existing labor troubles, and restore traffic, law and order. They oppose any compromise with the rioters, but declare that any further blind resistance of railroads, to the detriment of the business of the nation, would justify Government in taking possession of the roads and running them in the interest of the people as well as companies. The strikers at Scranton, Pa., refuse to permit the pumps to be worked, and the mines are flooding rapidly. The city authorities are powerless. The miners in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have demanded an advance of 25 per cent., and being refused, are expected to strike in the morning. There are 3,841 men under arms to-day in the New York armories. One hundred laborers on the coal docks at Point Hudson struck on Friday for steady work, and demanded that they be permitted to work ten hours per day instead of half that time. They received 15c per day. The miners at Summit Hill, Pa., struck to-day, demanding an advance of 20 per cent. A document being circulated for signatures among strikers and railroads, at Columbus, O., which is said to be very generally signed, proposes, in the event of their receiving their demands, that each man pays 35c or 50c per month towards

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NOT ON STRIKE,

and are willing to resume work as soon as trainmen could be got to agree; that they have been all along counselling the others to accept terms, but their influence seems to have little or no effect. The majority of the shopmen are also willing to resume work. Mayor McLarty, in company with the Police Magistrate and a deputation of strikers, held a meeting on Friday, counselling as to the best mode of procedure under the circumstances. The brakemen and firemen appeared to be the only impediment to the general resuming of business, and set the laws at defiance. The people are loud in their denunciation of the inconvenience caused by the strikers, but have not shown themselves willing to assist in quelling the mob. In a message from Mr. Muir to Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, the authorities here were cited to the action taken by Mr. Hill, of Clifton, who, by

PROMPT MEASURES,

at once arrested the leaders and immediately restored order. At about seven that night an engine and train arrived in St. Thomas from Fort Erie, having on board Mr. Webster and several employees. When the sound of the engine bell was heard in the distance it was most amusing to see the interest and delight that appeared in the faces of some scores of loungers on the road and about the depot and the rush that was made by the strikers to question those who had brought in the train. The men were all

WELL CONDUCTED

and there was not the least indication of any other feeling than of wishing the strike was over. A special passenger train, with Superintendent Webster, passed over the Canada Southern, from Buffalo to St. Thomas, on Friday afternoon; all was perfect harmony.

OTTAWA.

ARBITRATION.—In the arbitration case of Mr. Jones, contractor for the new City Hall, the arbitrators have awarded \$1,650 for extras. Jones claimed \$11,000.

ANNOUNCED.—The case of E. B. Eddy, charged with throwing saw-dust in the Ottawa River, has been adjourned for a week.

Crops in this vicinity never looked better.

There will be an abundance of everything except hay.

FALSE REPORT.—The story concerning a disturbance on the steamer "Queen," on Tuesday evening last, was without the slightest foundation, and was evidently circulated by some interested parties for a purpose.

TORONTO.

WANTED BACK AGAIN.—A petition has been prepared, addressed to the Mayor of Buffalo, praying him to obtain a commutation of sentences passed upon half a dozen Toronto excursionists for disorderly conduct on Monday last. Only a few signatures have been obtained, the better class of Catholics declining to have anything to do with it.

A YANKEE SWINDLER ARRESTED.—A notorious Yankee swindler, whose real name is believed to be John C. Wynans, but who has no less than five aliases, was arrested on Friday evening on a charge of defrauding American hotel proprietors and swindling innumerable people.

CHARGES AGAINST DENKINITES.—It is reported that the anti-Dunkinities will assemble in large numbers at the Amphitheatre on Saturday evening, and make personal charges against several leaders in the movement with a view of showing up their inconsistencies. Rev. Mr. Hunter, who is especially to be attacked, referred to the matter this evening at a meeting in Queen Street Methodist Church, stating that he had a letter calling his attention to the charges, and that he would be present at the meeting to hear what his accusers had to say, and to reply. Another person marked out for attack is Vice-Chancellor Blake. A stormy meeting is expected.

ST. CATHARINES.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A. W. Bowles, an old and respected citizen, died suddenly on Friday morning.

PICKPOCKETS.—There were some pickpockets on board the steamer "Sovereign" on the excursion on Thursday. Several persons lost sums of money. On the arrival of the boat in the city two boys were arrested by the police.

HUNTSVILLE.

AFTER THIEVES.—Thursday night about eighty armed men were sworn in as special constables, and started out, under command of Capt. Hunt, to effect the capture of four men named Pringle, who stole an ox from a neighboring farmer, and killed it in the woods. The Pringles are known as daring characters; they are armed, and it is expected that they will resist the officers.

MODOC.

HEAVY RAIN STORM.—The heaviest rain-storm that ever visited Modoc passed over here about six p.m., and for a while the streets were flooded. No damage to property by lightning, but a great quantity of barley and rye will be ruined by rain.

BOWMANVILLE.

THE DUNKIN ACT.—The total majority for the Dunkin Bill, in West Durham, is seven hundred and eighty-three.

CHATHAM.

THE DUNKIN ACT.—The total majority for the Dunkin Act by-law at the close of the poll was 1,543.

OSHAWA.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—While Harry Gibbs, son of Hon. T. N. Gibbs, was driving to the station on Friday morning, his horse took fright and capsize the buggy, throwing out Miss Alice Lobb, daughter of Mr. James Lobb, of Toronto, breaking her leg above the ankle, and slightly bruising the other occupants.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

FIRE INVESTIGATION.—The preliminary investigation as to the cause of the great fire began Friday. Nothing elicited thus far.

QUEBEC.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.—In the Vice-Admiralty Court on Friday in the case of the barque "H. Pregnal," the judge gave permission for the consignees of the cargo to remove the goods. As the vessel will not go to Montreal, the goods consigned to parties there will go forward in barges.

LACROSSE.—The Thistle Lacrosse Club met on Friday afternoon, and appointed delegates to attend the Lacrosse Convention, which takes place in Montreal, in the beginning of August.

DAMAGED.—A cargo of salt, ex-ship "Magnificent," from Liverpool, to R. R. Dobell, was much damaged, and the insurance is being held on it.

THE ORANGEMEN held a mass meeting on Thursday evening, and passed a series of resolutions condemning the conduct of Mayor Beaudry, and stating their determination to assert their rights.

PROMOTION.—Mr. P. Doyle, of the Emigration department, has been promoted to the responsible position of Assistant Emigration Agent stationed at the port of Quebec.

THE VACANT BENCH.—It is rumored in legal circles that the position held by the late Judge Sanborn in the Queen's Bench has been offered to Mr. Andrew Stuart, Justice of the Superior Court. Should Mr. Justice Stuart accept the promotion, it is said that the vacant position will be offered to Mr. Matthew A. Hearn, a gentleman devoted to the Liberal cause, and one who has peculiar claims upon the party in power.

HALIFAX.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Brydges, in town. Mr. Lynskey, late of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railway, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Western Counties Railway. The Windsor branch of the Intercolonial Railway will be transferred to that company on the 1st of August.

TO COMMENCE OPERATIONS.—The Spring Hill and Parrsboro Railway will commence operations on the first of August.

The stories of Professor Spencer F. Baird's visit to Halifax having anything to do with the Fisheries Commission are unfounded. The summer station of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries has been established at Salem. The Navy Department, in accordance with the law of Congress requiring the executive departments of the Government to aid the Commission, has placed at its service, under Commander Kellogg of the navy, the steamer "Speedwell," a vessel of three hundred tons, which may be employed, as the necessary enquiries may demand, either in visiting fishing ports or stations along the coast or in the work of trawling or dredging off the shore, for the purpose of investigating the character of the animal life of the sea in its relations to the main enquiry.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE LAPRAIRIE STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

SIR,—In your city items, published this day, you mention that the inhabitants of Laprairie have a new fire-engine, which they had in operation last evening, in order to test what it could do when on fire duty. Permit me to inform you that this is not its first trial, as the Corporation of Laprairie acquired the same from the Clapp & Jones Manufacturing Company of Hudson, N. Y., in February last, since when it has been tried every fortnight, and the Corporation still feel very much satisfied with it, as it continues to give as much satisfaction as at its first trial before accepting it from the manufacturer, when with 175 lbs. steam pressure, 250 feet of hose, with 2 in. nozzle, the hose bearing a pressure of 300 lbs., it threw water about twenty feet higher than the spire of the Roman Catholic Church, which is 190 feet high. The reason for having trials every fortnight is that the men may become accustomed to its use, (being a volunteer company), and I may remark that from the attention given to their duties, they have acquired a perfect knowledge of its working, and will compare favorably with any volunteer fire company in this Province. Yours truly, G. B. Montreal, July 26, 1877.

THE RED RIBBON REFORM.

SIR,—I have not yet seen in your columns any account of the great reform which is going on this side of the river through the organization known as the "Red Ribbon Reform," and thinking that it might not be uninteresting to your readers, I here-with give you a brief account:—

The originator of the movement is Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, who graduated high in his class (second, I think) at Harvard, entered upon the successful practice of medicine in the city of Bangor, Maine, and continued in the exercise of his profession for twelve years.

For the last three and a half years, he had been going down hill at a rapid rate, until he lost his practice, had the *delirium tremens* twice, and was in all respects a first-class sot. But he had the common desire of the drunkard to reform, and had resorted to the usual expedients to break away from the degrading habit; had been before a Justice of the peace and "sworn off," all to no purpose, and it was not till symptoms of the dreaded *delirium* again appeared that he was enabled to throw off the self-imposed yoke.

In an agony of despair he threw himself upon his knees and besought the Saviour he had so long neglected to save him from the terrible cup. He then repaired to the hall where women were carrying on a crusade in a somewhat conservative manner, combining their efforts to a daily public prayer-meeting, and enlisted their sympathies.

From that day he has been a reformed man. Being anxious to do something in the way of rescuing others, he hit upon the Red Ribbon movement, as a means calculated to make temperance popular, and the results reached thus far seem to justify his most sanguine expectations.

Considered as a public speaker, he is far from a success; yet wherever he goes reform takes root and thrives, the secret of his success being, I think, that "the fields are ripe for the harvest," and are but waiting for some one to take the lead. He tells the plain, simple story of one who has lost reputation, money, credit, health and friends through strong drink.

The motto of the order is "Dare to do Right," its badge is a red ribbon tied in the button-hole.

The pledge reads thus (printed in red)—Reform Club—"We, the undersigned, for our own good and the good of the age in which we live, do hereby promise and engage, by the help of Almighty God, to abstain from buying, selling or using alcoholic or malt beverages, wine and cider included."

All males, "from the age of eighteen to the age of one hundred and ten," as Dr. Reynolds said, are eligible to membership, and in this village the Club adopted a by-law, allowing all to come in who were past the age of ten.

Business meetings are held once a week, to which all are invited, and on Sunday afternoon a social temperance meeting is conducted on a Christian basis, and addresses are delivered by the clergy, or other speakers, or in lieu thereof, members of the club, and rescued ones do what they can to keep alive the interest, and often an hour which has been occupied with simple, and oftentimes touching recitals of experience, has proved far more interesting than many a long-drawn set speech. Efficient aid is rendered by the choir singing, principally selections from Bliss and Sankey's Gospel songs. Fees are only ten cents per month.

The ladies have a similar organization, called "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union," their badge being a white bow on the left shoulder.

It is understood that all members are expected to wear their badges every day. Although the work is unmistakably taking hold of the people, it is surprising to note the number of professedly temperance and Christian people who keep aloof, and say that the Church is the institution to reform men.

I do not dispute that broad fact, but cannot help thinking that the Church has failed to do its whole duty, for I am acquainted with several members of churches in good standing, said churches being of the most strict kind, who consider it no harm to take an occasional glass of beer or whiskey, and who put into practice their theory. Indeed, it is notorious, that the pastor of a large and influential (?) church in this village not only takes his beer and wine, and plays billiards, but calls to the bar and treats some who have not yet attained to their majority.

I am glad to be able to state, however, that many are considering the matter in its true light, and have resolved to get out of the way, and use their influence to promote not merely temperance but total abstinence.

The young men go out into the country and organize clubs wherever it is convenient, and in our town started a temperance restaurant and reading-room.

Before closing, I ought to state that this order was originally intended to embrace reformed drunkards only, but so many wanted to join, claiming to be reformed men, whose sins in this direction had not been great, and many of the clergy wanted to participate, that it was resolved to admit everybody.

The population here is principally Canadian, and in justice to yourselves, Messrs. Editors, I want to say that your efforts to establish per-

Individuals of sterling worth are highly appreciated by as many as are aware of the facts.

Yours truly, A. F. RANDALL, M.D., Lexington, Mich.

THE OKA FIRE INVESTIGATION.

When our reporter took the evidence given at the Oka investigation over a week ago, it was with the understanding that it would not be published till the investigation had been brought to an end.

Present:—C. J. COUSINS, Esq., sitting as a Justice of the Peace. Rev. JEAN FRANCOIS LACAN, priest of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, deposed: For nearly four years I have been in charge of the property of the Seminary at the Lake of Two Mountains.

INDIANS INTENDED TO SET FIRE TO THE VILLAGE, as they had frequently threatened before. When I heard these rumors I immediately telegraphed to Colonel Amyot, Chief of the Provincial Police of Quebec, whom I believed to be at Ste. Scholastique with some policemen, acquainting him with the rumors that I had heard.

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LADY MATRICULANTS AT TORONTO UNIVERSITY.—At the recent matriculation examination in arts at the University of Toronto two young ladies; boldly presented themselves as candidates; and submitted to the same ordeal precisely as the gentlemen, and notwithstanding the severity of the tests, both succeeded not only in passing, but in obtaining a highly creditable honor stand.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, Saturday, July 28.

QUEBEC TIMBER SALES. The timber market is in a very lifeless state in Quebec. Tonnage is in small supply, and shippers are waiting.

MONTREAL KITCHEN MARKET. JULY 27. There was a small attendance of farmers on this market to-day; also market gardeners were not nearly so numerous as on last Tuesday.

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Ottawa Markets. (Special to the Witness.) Ottawa, July 27.—No. 1 Flour, bbl., \$7.75 to \$8; Single Extra, \$8.25 to \$8.50; XX Flour, \$8.50 to \$8.75; Oatmeal, barrel, \$6.25 to \$6.50; Cornmeal, \$3 to \$3.25; Buckwheat Flour, \$6 to \$6.25; Bran, per ton, \$14 to \$18; Provender, \$22 to \$24; Cannille, \$20 to \$22; Cracked Corn, per hundred, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Western Corn, 70c to 75c; Oats, per bushel, 52c to 55c; Spring Wheat, \$1.50 to \$1.55; Peas, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Beans, \$1.75 to \$2; Barley, 80c to 90c; Buckwheat, \$1; Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$13; Potatoes, per bag, 50c to 60c; Eggs, per dozen, 15c to 16c; Butter in pails, 15c to 22c; Prut Butter, 16c to 20c.

Toronto Markets. (Special to the Witness.) Toronto, July 27.—Flour dull; Spring Extra held at \$6.90; Extra at \$7.40, but no buyers. Wheat dull; no buyers; No. 1 Spring held at \$1.55. Oats, rates of Eastern at 43c; Western Canada at 47c. Peas firm, 80c bid; 80c asked. Corn, 60c.

Morrisburg Markets. (Specially reported for the Witness by Alex. Farlinger, Produce and Commission Merchant.) MORRISBURG, July 27.—Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.70 to \$3.90; Cornmeal, per hundred, \$1.70 to \$1.75; Oatmeal, per bbl., \$6.50 to \$7; Corn, per bush, 70c to 75c; Potatoes, new, per bushel, 45c to 50c; Butter, 16c to 17c; Eggs, 13c to 14c; Wool, 27c to 30c. Farmers say that the average yield of fall wheat will be 35 to 40 bushels per acre; spring, 25 to 30; barley, 35 to 40; oats, if not attacked by grasshoppers, 40. Harvesting has well commenced.

Marine News. ARRIVED. July 27.—SS. Lake Megantic, Captain John Batters, by, from Liverpool, to Thompson, Murray & Co. general cargo. Brig Utopia, Capt. D. Davies, from Demara, to W. E. Boyd, cargo molasses. CLEARED. July 26.—SS. Hadji, Capt. J. W. Tobin, for Picton, general cargo.

Situations Vacant.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Help Wanted, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid. GIRL wanted to do housework. 103 Bleury street. WANTED, Fur Cutter for about seven months for a retail store; one capable of taking full charge of shop. Address, stating price and references, FURRIER, WITNESS OFFICE.

WANTED, a Cook and Housemaid, must be Protestants and well recommended. Apply at 483 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED.—Four first-class machinery moulders; liberal wages will be given. HATCH BROTHERS, founders, Quebec.

SHOEMAKERS.—Wanted, two good hands to work on pegged work, at JAMES PERRY'S, 120 McGill st.

WANTED, a General Servant, for a small family. Apply 856 Sherbrooke st.

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.—Wanted, a First-class Sewing Man on men's work; must be of strictly sober habits; no other need apply. R. W. HILLIARD, Prospect.

WANTED, Energetic Men, to take the exclusive control of an article that will be extensively used in glass works; good salesmen can make \$3,000 yearly. S. B. MANDELSON & CO., 1243 North 11th street, Philadelphia Pa.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Lost, Strayed, and Found, inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

\$10 REWARD.—Lost a Pocket Book, containing a few Photographs and Papers, useful only to the owner. Any person leaving same at No. 329 Notre Dame street, will receive the above reward.

LOST, a small Black and Tan Terrier; "H. W." on collar. The finder will kindly return the dog to ROBT. HAMILTON, 148 St. James st. Reward offered.

LOST, a small Black and Tan Terrier; "H. W." on collar. The finder will kindly return the dog to ROBT. HAMILTON, 148 St. James st. Reward offered.

REWARD OF \$10.—Lost on Saturday last, the 21st inst., between the drug store of D. E. Lewis, St. Joseph street, and the Tanneries Hallway Crossing, a sum of about fifty-five or sixty dollars. The finder, on leaving the same with EUGEN BRODIE, Notary Public, 340 Notre Dame street, will receive the above reward.

Employment Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Situations and Employment Wanted, inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED, by a married person, Work by the day. Enquire at 247 Bonaventure st.

THE ADVERTISER, having a horse and rig, would like to hear of a position as Traveller, or otherwise. Address "Work," WITNESS OFFICE.

WANTED, a situation by a French Cook, in either town or country, who speaks five languages. Address, H. MALVILLE, 22 Shaw street.

SITUATION as Porter or Coachman wanted; knows city well; steady driver; good references. J. K., WITNESS OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted under this head are charged ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED, to Rent, a Small House or Tenement, within 15 minutes' walk of Custom House. Address "HOME," WITNESS OFFICE.

MRS. JOHN W. BRAYSON is earnestly requested to communicate with her husband.

WANTED, a Large Farm, near the city, for market garden purposes. Address CYRILLE BELLEFleur Outremont, near Tollgate.

Business Chances.

INVENTORS Desirous of obtaining Patents should address or call at the INTERNATIONAL PATENT AGENCY, CHARLES ROBB, CIVIL, MECHANICAL AND MINE ENGINEER, PATENT SOLICITOR, 22 JOHN STREET, Montreal. Branch Office, Washington, D.C.

FOR SALE, The whole stock of Machinery and Patterns; also, lease of premises lately used by Fouchere & Co., as Coal Oil Chandler and Braker Manufacturers. This business pays large profits and requires little capital. Apply to JAMES FIFE, 40 College street.

Summer Resorts.

PURE AIR. IROQUOIS HOUSE, ST. HILAIRE MOUNTAIN. This popular Summer Resort will be opened for the SEASON OF 1877, On the 21st of MAY, at reasonable rates. CAMPBELL BROTHERS, Proprietors.

Professional.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, NO. 51 ST. ANTOINE STREET. Diseases of Women treated daily at 11 o'clock, free of charge.

For Sale.

MONTREAL PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE. KINDLING WOOD. The Committee beg to call the attention of the friends of the institution to the large stock of dry wood now on hand, and that they have decided to reduce the price for the next two months. Orders will be promptly delivered to any part of the city. Address, 551 Bonaventure street. O. MULLAN Secretary.

Lumber.

WM. RUTHERFORD, LUMBER MERCHANT, 807 DORCHESTER STREET. Begs to notify his customers and friends that he has removed his Office and Retail Yard to 418 ST. JOSEPH STREET, where he will keep a general assortment of Lumber, Kinds of Lumber, Windows, &c., &c. Also, Waggon Makers' and Joiners' Supplies.

Plumbers, &c.

I. A. RICHARDSON & CO., Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Bell Hangers, &c. 531 Craig Street, Montreal. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Glass Chandeliers on the shortest notice.

Board and Rooms.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Board and Rooms inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

FURNISHED ROOM to let at 81 Bleury street.

SINGLE and Double Rooms to let with Board, 83 Cathedral street.

233 ST. ANTOINE STREET. Good Rooms, with or without Board; cool summer locality.

ROOMS and Board, for gentlemen, 215 Bleury street.

VACANCIES for two gentlemen, at 10 Boyer Cottage, Upper Lachine.

ROOM, with or without Board, 193 Bleury street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for a Dentist or Medical Man; capital situation. TRY, WITNESS OFFICE.

ROOMS.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with Rooms and Board, if required, in a private family in the vicinity of the English Cathedral. Address, PRIVATE, WITNESS OFFICE.

ROOMS.—Terms low; pleasant; furnished or unfurnished. 51 Mayor st.

COMFORTABLE Bedroom, single or double; use of Kitchen; rent, \$5 per month. 139 St. Constant st.

BEDROOM to let, at 286 Bonaventure street, near the Depot.

133 BLEURY STREET.—Furnished Rooms.

10 JUBON STREET. Day Board; terms moderate.

ROOMS; furnished, single or en suite. 151 Bleury st.

DESIRABLE Rooms, with or without Board, in house with pleasant garden. 256 Bleury st.

16 BRUNSWICK ST.—Handsomely furnished, en suite or single; all modern improvements.

TO RENT, a Double and Single room, at 20 University street.

DOUBLE Rooms with board. 101 Bleury street.

VACANCIES, with or without Board, 53 McGill College Avenue.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to let, without Board, 21 Beaver Hall Terrace.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, with or without Board, 86 Charles Borromee street.

FURNISHED ROOM to let at 81 Bleury street.

TO LET, a large Unfurnished Room; also, Board for a lady of quiet habits, in a private family. 86 St. Anne street.

FURNISHED ROOMS to let, for Gentlemen; terms moderate. 31 Alexander street.

PLEASANT Furnished Rooms, with board, 27 Windsor st.

FURNISHED Rooms to let. Apply at 32 Victoria st.

A ROOM TO LET. 85 Jubon street.

18 VICTORIA STREET.—Good Board and Rooms, in a healthy locality, with all modern conveniences. Terms very moderate.

PLEASANT Rooms with Board, 18 Cathcart street.

MOST Desirable Rooms, double and single; gas, bath, &c.; terms moderate. Apply ROOMS WITNESS OFFICE.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Board and Rooms Wanted, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prep. ad.

BOARD.—Wanted, by two young gentlemen, of regular habits, two Single or Large Double Room, about 15 minutes' walk from Post Office, reference given. Apply, with terms, FRANK, WITNESS OFFICE.

Insurance.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY. Amount of Capital subscribed, \$2,000,000.00. Amount of Capital paid up in cash, 600,000.00. Assets, 1,387,999.85. Liabilities, including unpaid and unadjusted losses and amount required to reimburse all outstanding risks, 994,700.62. ISCOMX. Premiums received, \$1,568,880.36. Interest on investments, 57,982.35. Total income during the year 1875, 1,426,862.71. HEAD OFFICE: 160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. ARTHUR GAGNON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Manufacturers.

CANADA BRUSH FACTORY, NEXT TO THE ACME WIRE WORKS, 82 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL. Few Sample Hair Brushes cheap.

H. B. WARREN & CO., SCALE MANUFACTURERS, 295 and 307 Fortification Lane, between Victoria Square and St. Peter st., have on hand an assortment of Scales in conformity to the new law. Call and examine before purchasing. N. B.—Special attention paid to the repairing and inspection of Scales, without the owner having to attend at the inspection, on the most reasonable terms. H. B. WARREN & CO.

SHADE.

AWNINGS FOR WINDOWS, PORCHES AND VERANDAHs.

CEGATE & CO. PRIVATE RESIDENCES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OFFICES AND STORES FITTED UP ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE. Good material and workmanship guaranteed. New patterns, Estimates given. CHARLES E. GATE & CO. 143 St. Peter street, Montreal.

To Let.

BOARDING SCHOOL TO BE LEASED. For a term of years, on very favorable terms. Apply to JAS. MCGREGOR, Brancie Avenue, Cote des Neiges.

TO LET, AT LACHINE, A VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER AND WINTER RESIDENCE, situated on river side, a short distance from G.T.R. station. Apply to HOUSE, Drawer 90, Lachine.

TO LET, A Room 20 x 10, with steam power, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply to MATTINSON, YOUNG & CO., 577 CRAIG STREET.

TO LET, NO. 37 IN THE IRON BLOCK, Bonaventure street, adjoining the new WITNESS Office. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, WITNESS OFFICE.

TO LET, Two Offices, Nos. 5 and 11 Western Chambers, 22 St. John street. Apply to ROMEO H. STEPHENS, 56 St. Francois Xavier st.

STABLE to let at 81 Bleury street.

LOWER TENEMENT to let, No. 14 Balmoral street; in good repair.

HOUSE to let, 102 St. Andre street; 8 rooms; can be seen any time of the day; Furniture for sale.

TO LET, an Upper Tenement, furnished, 7 rooms, pleasant locality; will sell on reasonable terms for cash, Address B.C., Box 1,206, P.O.

For Sale or to Let.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO RENT. In the Village of Lachine, County of Argenteuil, contains seven rooms and good outbuildings; locality healthy; of easy access by M. O. & O. R. Road. Apply to G. & R. MEKLE, Lachine P.O., Que.

Property for Sale.

PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN COWANSVILLE.—A good Dwelling-House, with half an acre of Good Land, a Bake-House with two ovens (new), Machinery for Crankers, Troughs, Tables, and all articles needed for Bread, Crankers and Cakes; Waggon Horses and Sleighs, likewise Harness, &c., &c. The business is good; fourteen to sixteen barrels per week. Apply to JOHN BRIDON, on the premises.

House for Sale.

Any person wishing to purchase a good substantial Brick Cottage, in a healthy and pleasant locality, can have bargain by applying to the Subscriber, on the premises, No. 28 Cherrier street. Also, two Vacant Lots immediately adjoining the above, will be sold separately or in one lot. The above will be sold as a sacrifice, as the proprietor is about leaving the Province. DAVID CURRIE.

Business Cards.

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING FOR READY MONEY. LAVENDER is selling off at cost price his excellent stock of Ready-made Clothing and Haberdashery. This is an excellent chance for a good article. 149 St. James st.

CURE OF INEBRIATES.

All who are suffering from excessive use of liquors are invited to send for "Prospectus of The United Temperance Home. The system adopted has worked admirably, and results are most encouraging. Monthly fee, \$40. Address CAPT. JAMES W. HERBERTON, Manager of The United Temperance Home, Point St. Charles, near Montreal.

DRAIN PIPES.

FOR RENT, CANADA CRMENT, FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY. For Sale by W. & E. P. CURRIE & CO., 100 GREY NEX STREET, Montreal.

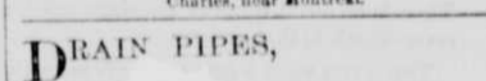
NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF BRONZED AND CRYSTAL GALABIES, SETTEES TABLES AND STOOLS FOR GARDENS. New Designs. CHANTELOUP'S. Also, WATER METERS.

FOR CHEAP ENAMELLED POTS, GO TO GORDON & EAGAN, Corner Mansfield and St. Catherine sts.

PURE BEDDING. Townshend's Patent, cheapest and best. Patent Feather Remover and Disinfecter. Moths destroyed in Carpets, &c., &c. Next Witness Office, Bonaventure st.

NEW BOATS AND OARS OF ALL SIZES FOR SALE. Also, Boats repaired by JOE ST. VINCENT AND LANAHAN, Office, Richelieu Pier.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR. None genuine without the Stag's Head stamp on each Bag.



Meetings, Amusements, &c.

REV. JAMES ROY, M.A., WILL PREACH IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SUNDAY, AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M. All seats free. Subject for the evening, "Propitiation."

REV. THOMAS GALES, Secretary of the Quebec Temperance League, AND MR. BARRETT, Lecturer of the Sons of Temperance, WILL DELIVER ADDRESSES AT THE EVANGELISTIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.

FRENCH MISSIONS. A Union Prayer-Meeting and Conference will be held in the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending 21st July, and the corresponding week of last year:

Table with columns for DAILY, WEEKLY, and MESSENGER circulation for the current week and the corresponding week of last year.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE into Roumelia is proceeding very irregularly, if there is any reliance to be placed on the telegrams. One reports stubborn fighting at Eski Saghira, not far south of the Balkans, and on the road which runs most directly south from where the Danube was crossed at Sitova.

THE NEWS FROM VIENNA is such as might be expected from that quarter. Austro-Hungary wishes peace for herself, and at the same time wishes to see the war ended, and pacification arranged without any detriment to her interests.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS and their friends in Toronto are very high-minded, honorable and sensitive men. They are much grieved because they think that they have discovered some inconsistencies in the advocates of the Dunkin Bill.

majorities being large. They are Northumberland, Durham and Kent. Local prohibition will soon have a very extended trial in Ontario.

MORMONISM is again excited, more arrests for old murders having been made. The latest is that of one Burton, counsellor to the presiding bishop, or Brigham Young, unless the "prophet" is a distinct and higher office. His crime is the murder, in 1862, of Morris, a second prophet, who opposed Young. This arrest comes pretty near the present Mormon leaders, and as it is probable that they will no longer be deluded by the scape-goat idea, as in the case of Bishop Lee, there may be attempts at trouble.

IMPORTED ROWDIES was the name given by the True Witness to the country Orangemen who paraded in the streets on the occasion of Hackett's funeral. That they were farm-laborers, who in general are a most respectable class of working-men, was an especial cause of reproach. Yet amongst these "imported rowdies" there was not a single case of drunkenness or disorderly conduct.

THE OKA CASE SUBMITTED.

The memorial of the Indians, submitting their claims to the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, which appears in our supplement to-day, bases these claims on principles noticeable for their spirit of fairness, for the desire of the Indians peaceful residence, for their confidence in the tribunal before which they place their claims, and the undoubted principle of right and justice on which these claims are based.

Two Mountains, and stretching thence up the shore of the said lake and the River St. Lawrence, with a depth of three leagues, with title of Pief, &c., &c., to the others which they make to pay all the expenses of the removal of this mission, &c., &c., to which giving ear, we, &c., give and grant, &c.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET—OTTAWA AHEAD.

Table showing cricket scores for Ottawa and Montreal, listing players and their runs.

A grand match between the Montreal Club and that of Port Hope will be played on the St. Catherine street grounds, next Wednesday and Thursday.

A match yesterday morning between the second twelve of the Montreals and Victorias, ended in a draw, after Montreal had taken the first game in 20 minutes.

A VERY BAD LOT.

EXPLOITS OF A CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS. (From Our Own Reporter.)

James O'Brien's circus and "six shows consolidated in one," is now travelling through the Eastern Townships, en route for Montreal.

THE OKA MEMORIAL.

The translation of the second French quotation in the Oka memorial was omitted in our supplement to-day. It is as follows: "Upon the petition presented to us by Messieurs the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, established at Montreal, by which they show us that it would be to the advantage of the Indian Mission at the Sault au Recollet, in the Island of Montreal, of which they are in charge, to be without delay transferred from the island, and established upon lands at the north-west shore of the Lake of the Two Mountains, which mission would be advantageous not only because of the conversion of the Indians, who being further from the city would also be beyond the danger of becoming drunkards, but also to the colony, which, in this way, would be protected from the incursions of the Iroquois in time of war; praying us to grant them for the said mission a piece of land three and a half leagues front, commencing at the brook which falls into the large bay of the Lake of

THE LATE DISTURBANCES.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS—ANOTHER REWARD FOR THE CONVICTION OF HACKETT'S MURDERERS.

At an emergency meeting of the Loyal Orange County Lodge of the City of Toronto held in the District Orange Hall, Yonge street, on Monday evening, the 23rd inst. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1.—Whereas, the Loyal Orange Association is governed by law and order and based upon Christian principles, and arrogates to itself no right or privilege not allowed by civil law or that is not or may not be exercised by any other class of loyal citizens,—

Resolved, That this Loyal Orange County Lodge of Toronto emphatically affirm the undoubted right of Orangemen to public processions here and everywhere throughout this vast Dominion of Canada, and as Orangemen shall and will insist upon having our rights wherever we choose to exercise them and consider ourselves fully entitled to the protection the law affords to all classes of citizens, irrespective of creed, nationality or party.

2.—Whereas, the Orangemen of Montreal having for the sake of peace, and at the earnest solicitation of representative men of all classes of their fellow-citizens, waived their right to a public procession on the 12th July inst., having received the assurance that no interference or obstruction would be offered to them in the exercise of their religious principles on that day; and,—

Whereas, this solemn compact has been broken by the foul murder of our late Brother Thomas Lett Hackett by a lawless mob of Roman Catholics in a most brutal and cowardly manner,—

Resolved, that the Mayor of Montreal, in declining to take the necessary steps, and provide the necessary protection to ensure the preservation of the peace on that occasion, is morally responsible for the said murder, and should be held up to public execration by every true and loyal Briton, and that the Government of the Dominion of Canada be, and is hereby called upon, to investigate the conduct of Mayor J. L. Beaudry, in connection with the death of Thomas Lett Hackett, on the 12th July, 1877, in Montreal.

3.—Whereas, neither the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the Government of the Province of Quebec, nor the City Council of Montreal have shown any desire to bring the murderers of Thomas Lett Hackett to justice by the offering of a reward for their arrest and conviction,—

Resolved, that this Loyal Orange County Lodge of the City of Toronto do hereby offer the sum of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF THE MURDERER OR MURDERERS OF OUR LATE BROTHER, THOMAS LETT HACKETT.

And on behalf of the Orangemen of Toronto, tender their heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our deceased brother, who was so foully and cruelly murdered on the 12th July inst. in Montreal, whilst returning from church, by a cowardly mob of Popish assassins.

4.—Resolved, that this County Lodge exhort their brethren generally to observe exemplary Christian forbearance under the strong provocation they have recently received, and to show to the world that their principles are to be maintained and promoted in a legitimate way, and not by retaliation, our motto being "Civil and Religious Liberty to All."

And we call upon all Protestants to lay aside all political differences and unite, like their fathers of old, in presenting a bold front to the encroachments of Popery, and vote for no man as a member of the Dominion or Provincial Legislature who will not on all occasions stand up boldly and fearlessly for civil and religious liberty, so dearly bought for us by the blood of our ancestors at Derry, Aughrim and the Boyne.

ANOTHER SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS—ACTION OF THE MAGISTRATES ON THE 16TH CONDENSED.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's National Association, held at their rooms on Wednesday last, the following resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, there was little or no disturbance in the streets of Montreal on the 12th inst., and, whereas, the volunteers are composed of men, many of whom are well-known to entertain hostile feelings towards the majority of the citizens,

It is resolved, that Mayor Beaudry acted with wisdom and firmness in not unnecessarily calling out the volunteers on the 12th inst.

And, Whereas, the Orange Society of Montreal established a dangerous precedent in importing armed Orangemen into our city, thereby endangering the lives of peaceful people; be it further

Resolved, That the Orangemen of Montreal took advantage of an unfortunate circumstance to make an insulting and threatening display on the 16th inst., after the pledge that had been given that the funeral rites would be respected.

And, Whereas, the Mayor was opposed to the calling out of the volunteers, and three magistrates undertook that responsibility.

It is further resolved, that those magistrates acted with dangerous indiscretion, which might have resulted in consequences as serious as the Pennsylvania riots.

CITY ITEMS.

The Chief of Police has left town for a few days on leave of absence.

John Ryan, examined in the Elliott case, corrects his deposition where he is made to say that he marched with the Oddfellows in the procession.

The Swiss National Society held its annual picnic yesterday at Isle Grosbois. About two hundred were present, and a very pleasant time was spent. The "Montarville" conveyed the passengers to and fro.

The arrival of Rev. A. B. Chambers, B.C.L., formerly pastor of Sherbrooke street Methodist Church, in Napanee, to take charge of the Methodist Church there, was taken advantage of by a number of the members to give him and family a very hearty welcome.

THE CAVE THIEVES, Neil and Moore, were up for examination yesterday. Mr. Narcisse Circe, clothier, of St. Joseph street, identified two pairs of pants upon the prisoners as his. He believes the goods found in the cave under the yard of the house where prisoners were arrested are his.

BEFORE JUDGE COURSOUL on Friday Andre Mainville was found "guilty" of stealing a whip worth \$1 from Israel Gauthier, and John Culling was found "guilty" of an assault upon sub-Constable Cuggy, at whom he fired a pistol on the 15th of July last, while the officer was arresting a prisoner. Sentences in both cases were suspended.

YACHT FROM ALBANY.—Isaiah Page, Esq., the well-known Albany foundryman, has arrived here in his beautiful little steam yacht the "Ella." She steams thirteen knots, and cost \$6,000. She leaves to-day for Lake Champlain, where she will go on a fishing cruise. Her graceful appearance attracts a good deal of attention.

PICNIC.—The children of Sherbrooke Street Wesleyan Church Sabbath-school, accompanied by a large number of their adult friends and acquaintances, had a most delightful picnic and excursion down to Boucherville Island on Thursday last. The steamer "Chambly" made two trips down; one in the afternoon to accommodate those who could not get away in the morning. The day was most pleasantly spent in the grove of young ash trees which sheltered them from the fierce rays of the sun, while the fresh breeze from the river tempered the atmosphere of that extremely hot day. The party returned to the city a little before eight o'clock.

THE FIELD BATTERY.—The Montreal Field Battery was, yesterday, entertained at Elmwood by Mr. Alfred Perry. Among the guests were the commander, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, Lieut.-Col. McGibbon, Dr. McEachran, Lieut.-enant Greene, Capt. W. R. Oswald, late of the Garrison Artillery, Hon. Henry Starnes, Messrs. M. P. Ryan, Wm. O'Brien, Wilson, &c. In responding to the toast of his health, Col. Stevenson remarked that this was the first occasion in twenty-five years when the members of the battery had been the guests of a private citizen. Mr. Perry's health was subsequently enthusiastically honored. The scene in camp last evening was inspiring, and several hundred citizens enjoyed the music of the band. There will be church parade on to-morrow and inspection on Tuesday.

POLICE COURT—FRIDAY.—Daniel Hayes, for selling liquor without a license, was fined \$75 and costs or three months. Rosa Ann O'Brien, for assaulting Catherine Flynn, \$8 or 15 days. John Henry Mallico, for injury to property belonging to Olivier'Brien, \$1 or 10 days. Charles Anderson, 13, stealing a bottle of cider, was sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment. Joseph'Brien, 16, laborer, accused of stealing a pocket-handkerchief, was remanded. Last night at about eleven o'clock, while private watchman W. Farrell and sub-constable Carey were in St. Henry street they heard the noise of persons running, and followed in pursuit, and caught Michael Brennan, 22, and Michael Burns, 20, who had broken into the grocery of F. M. Hurley, 32 St. Henry street, and stolen \$7 worth of tobacco. They were brought up before the Police Magistrate this morning.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.—On Thursday Mr. George Tolley, lately editor of the Star, was entertained at a complimentary dinner by his numerous friends, at the City Club. Ald. Mercer occupied the chair, and Mr. Richard White, of the Gazette, the vice chair. There were also present Ald. Stephens, Messrs. Holland, Stevenson, John O'Neil, J. Palmer, of the Post-Office, A. Perry, McGibbon, Barrowes, &c. After the toast of the Queen, that of the guest of the evening was proposed by the Chairman in eloquent terms. Mr. Tolley replied, thanking the many true friends who had stood by him for over nine years. He also thanked the press for the courtesy always shown him, and would always remember with pleasure his nine years' residence in Montreal. The Chairman proposed the health of Mr. Palmer, of the Post-Office, referring—the first public occasion—to the manly way Mr. Palmer had gone through his troubles a few years ago. The meeting broke up, the company singing "Auld Lang Syne," all wishing prosperity to Mr. Tolley.

RECORDED'S COURT—FRIDAY.—There were 11 names on the sheet this morning; the following fines and alternatives were imposed. For aggravated drunkenness, Martin Sheehan, 20, laborer, was fined \$5 or one month, and Susan Read, 45, no occupation, was sent down for one month with hard labor. George Shipway, 28, no chant, for being drunk in a carriage in Ontario street, was fined \$2.50 or fifteen days. For ordinary drunkenness: William Scanlan, 35, and John McAvoy, 25, laborers, were each fined \$1.50 or ten days, and Pierre Craisse, 54, laborer, \$1 or eight days. Mary Kelly, 44, no occupation, for insulting a passenger on Commissioner street, was fined \$5 or one month. Mr. Ora P. Patton, manager for Fairbanks & Co., for using the water of the Montreal Water Works by hand hose for watering purposes, without having obtained a permit, was fined in costs. Robt. Kerr, of R. Kerr & Co., and Honoré P. Labelle, for similar offences, were likewise fined in costs. James Johnston, on the affidavit of Dr. J. B. McConnell, was removed from the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge to the jail, as being insane. He sustained injuries from a fall last year, which has caused his insanity. Four prisoners were discharged.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.—An Industrial Exhibition of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of the Province of Quebec will be held jointly with the Agricultural Exhibition, in the City of Quebec, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st of September next. The manufacturers of the Dominion and of other countries are invited to send the produce of their industry for exhibition. Prizes to the amount of about \$4,000 are offered for the best productions. The prize list is divided into thirteen classes as follows:—1, Cabinet and other wood work, surgical appliances, musical instruments, &c.; 2, carriages, sleighs and parts thereof, &c.; 3, machinery castings, manufactures of metal tools and fittings, &c.; 4, building materials, pottery, tiles, slates and slate manufacture, buttons, glassware, &c.; 5, architectural, mechanical and other drawings, portraits and other paintings, decorative paintings, japan og, sculpture, statuary, engraving, lithography, pencils, materials used in the fine arts, &c.; 6, paper, printing, book binding, manufactures of paper, &c.; 7, leather, manufactures of leather, rubber goods, &c.; 8, oils, varnish, chemical manufactures and preparations, &c.; 9, geology and natural history, &c.; 10, soap, groceries, provisions, tobaccos, crackers, &c.; 11, woollen, flax and cotton goods, fishing tackle, furs, wearing apparel, &c.; 12, ladies' department; 13, domestic manufactures. Competent judges will be appointed for the different classes and the prizes awarded with the greatest impartiality. Arrangements have been made with the principal railroad and navigation companies to reduce their rates of freight on articles intended for exhibition, and all other measures have been taken to promote the interest of the exhibition.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY AND NEXT WEEK. - Rev. John Hutchinson will conduct Divine Service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, on Sunday at 3 p.m.

Noon Advertisements.

OUR JUVENILE DEPARTMENT. This select stock comprises the largest and most varied assortment in the Dominion, being arranged for the wholesale and retail demand.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS. OTTO KAPP, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff.

CHEAP TRIP! STEAMER "PERSIA." Leaves Dock, corner Colborne and Common streets EVERY FRIDAY, AT 7 P.M. FOR

Noon Advertisements.

NOTICE. All respectable Protestants wishing to join the Loyal Orange Association, are requested to forward their names, addresses and references to Box No. 1048, Post Office.

PURE STARCH. THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH COMPANY is now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of WHITE AND BLUE STARCH.

ROWNTREE'S PRIZE MEDAL ROCK COCOA. Prepared as per directions on Tin, is a DELICIOUS, INVIGORATING AND NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE.

ONE POUND TINS OF ROCK COCOA to all consumers who have difficulty in obtaining it perfectly fresh and in good condition. Each Tin is labelled.

Noon Advertisements.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Assessors have completed their assessment rolls of all the Wards of this city, that copies thereof have been left at their office in the City Hall, where the same may be seen and examined by any person interested, until THURSDAY, the ninth day of August next, and that the said Assessors will meet at their office aforesaid to review their assessment rolls, viz.: On FRIDAY, the 10th of August next, for the West, St. Ann and St. Antoine Wards; on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of August next, for the St. Lawrence, St. Louis and St. Mary Wards; and on MONDAY, the 20th August next, for the East, Centre and St. James Wards; and that they will then and there hear and examine all complaints in relation to such assessment of real estate that may be brought before them.

THE HACKETT MONUMENT FUND. Citizens and others who desire to contribute to this fund are requested to send their contributions to Mr. A. Mackay, Treasurer, Box 268, P.O., or to the Merchants' Savings Bank, with instructions to place the sum to the credit of the Treasurer.

FIRST PRIZE OVER ALL COMPETITORS! THE CANADIAN ORGANS: (Smith Organ Co., Brno, P.Q.) Notwithstanding the fact that the leading organ makers of Canada were largely and specially represented at the recent Australian Exhibition in Sydney, a couple of ordinary instruments of the above manufacture, chosen at random from the subscribers' warehouses, have taken the FIRST PRIZE OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

JUST LANDED, EX SS. "MANITOBA," EDINBURGH OATMEAL, GLASGOW BROSEMEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR, CRACKED WHEAT, HOMINY, &c., &c. AT BRODIE & HARVIE'S, Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

JAS. W. TESTER & CO., WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN FRUIT, 158 AND 160 MCGILL ST. Opposite Alton Hotel

TO LADIES. RUBBER FRUIT-JAR RINGS. BATHING HATS AND SPONGE BAGS, GOSSAMER WATERPROOFS, BATH TUBS AND BOOTS, GENTS' FISHING PANTS, BOOTS AND STOCKINGS, WATERPROOF COATS AND CAPS, TENT BLANKETS, LACROIXE SHOES, AT THE GOODYEAR RUBBER WAREHOUSE, 233 St. James Street, W. B. MANNING.

IRON DOORS FOR SALE. Two pairs of Iron Doors, in good order, for sale, cheap; one pair measures 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 11 inches, and the other 5 feet 11 inches by 3 feet 11 inches. For further particulars apply at the WITNESS Office.

TO LET. NEXT DOOR TO THE NEW WITNESS OFFICE, No. 37, in the Iron Block, Bonaventure street; rent \$400. For further particulars, apply at this office.

HANDSOME Rooms, at 111 Union Avenue. WANTED TO PURCHASE, on liberal terms, stock-in-trade of a General Country Store, with lease of premises, &c. Address, with full particulars, to STOECKER & KEEPER, Witness Office.

ROOMS TO LET, for gentlemen of steady habits; first-class house; private family, WEST END, WITNESS OFFICE. TO LET, Furnished Stone Cottage. Apply at 724 Palace street.

WANTED, by a young man, the management of a General Country Store, Province of Ontario preferred; the best of city references given, and security if required. Address, "EXPERIENCE, WITNESS OFFICE." A SMART Addressed Boy, 14 years of age, knowing English and French, and thoroughly acquainted with the city, wants a situation. LORENZO, WITNESS OFFICE.

WANTED immediately, a Good Thorough Servant; no washing; references. 76 Victoria st. ROOMS.-64 Cathcart street. UMBRELLA LOST.-From near the Post Office, a large-sized twisted-ribbed Silk Umbrella, about a week ago. Finder will be rewarded by addressing Box 1,345, P.O.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS AND MATRONS OF PROTESTANT CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.-Information Wanted, of the whereabouts of ADELINE LANTIER, wife of JOHN W. BRYSON, who left her home on the 4th July last, and is known to have been in some Protestant charitable institution in this city. Please address J. W. BRYSON, 560 St. Lawrence st.

A YOUNG MAN who is thoroughly trustworthy and fully competent to fill a position of trust or other use, is now open for an Engagement; the best of city testimonials given, with personal security if required. Address "TRUST," WITNESS OFFICE. FURNISHED ROOM, Cooking, &c., for a respectable Man, at 35 Shaw street. Terms, \$4 per month. FINE, large Double Room with Board, 43 Berthelot street. J. R. LAMOURREUX, teacher of French, his native tongue, is now open for engagement with schools, classes or individuals. Please address, PROFESSOR, WITNESS OFFICE. FOREMAN WANTED for a Boot and Shoe factory in Montreal. The position is one of great responsibility. No applications will be considered but those of first-class men, thoroughly acquainted with every detail, and who can furnish the highest testimonials. Address, enclosing testimonials, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, WITNESS OFFICE.

RICHELIEU RENAL SPRING WATER. NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY for Diabetes, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Hemorrhage from the Kidneys, Calculus or Stone in the Bladder, Albuminuria, Irritability of the Bladder with pain while voiding Urine, Gout, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c. PRICE, 30 CENTS PER GALLON. For sale by J. D. L. Ambrose, H. P. Jackson, and the subscriber; also, at Bartlett's Hotel, Chambly, which is only a few miles distant from the Spring. J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 490 Notre Dame street.

DOWN WITH ALL STORES Where they have no fixed prices for their Goods; for you "may" get bitten. The only "ONE PRICE STORE" for Dry Goods On St. Lawrence Street, is at 223. JOLLY & VENNING.

BLACK SILK GRENADINE SHAWLS. BLACK WOOL GRENADINE SHAWLS. BLACK LLAMA SHAWLS. BLACK CASHMERE SHAWLS. A large assortment of the above, to be sold cheap to clear out. G. HADRILL & CO., 235 ST. JAMES STREET, Opposite Ottawa Hotel.

HODGSON, MURPHY & SUMNER ESTABLISHED 1857. Importers of SMALLWARES, DRY GOODS, and FANCY GOODS TOYS, &c. Spools, Linen Thread, Best Laces, Needles, Hair Pins, Buttons, Trimbles, Tapes, Braids, Bronzes, Silk Twist, Crochet Cotton, Pins, Pencils, Soap, Fish Lines, Twine, Whistlebone, Prints, Cottons, Shirtings, Tickings, Roller Linings, Laces, Towels, Dress Goods, Trunks, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Hosiery, Edgings, Handkerchiefs, Linens, QUIL Cloth, Cotton Yarn, Wadding, Albums, Balls, Brushes, Combs, Bells, Jewellery, Pins, Paper, Post Balls, Marbles, Toys, Skipping Ropes, Knives, Spoons, Mirrors, Perfumery, Picture Frames, Satchels, Note Paper, Envelopes.

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS. WHOLESALE ONLY. (NUN'S BLOCK), 347 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

BAXTER ENGINES. PRICES REDUCED. We have on hand two new Engines and Boilers, a 2 H. P. and 10 H. P.; also, a second-hand 4 H. P. (which was replaced by a 10 H. P. of the same make.) Either of the above we will sell at greatly reduced prices to suit the times. Duplicate pieces on hand and supplied at manufacturers' prices. For further particulars apply to our address. MATTINSON, YOUNG & CO 577 Craig st., Montreal.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 5 & 7 BLEURY STREET, Beg to inform the Bankers, Merchants and Business Men of the Dominion that their large establishment is now in full operation, and that they are prepared to do all kinds of ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPING, LITHOGRAPHING and TYPE PRINTING, PHOTO-ELECTROTYPING and WOOD ENGRAVING In the best style and at low prices. Special attention given to the reproduction by PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY OF MAPS, PLANS, PICTURES or BOOKS of any kind. From the facilities at their command and the completeness of their establishment, the Company feel confident of giving satisfaction to all who entrust them with their orders. G. B. BURLAND, Manager.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF, with a list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, and STERLING EXCHANGE AND FRANC TABLES. Compiled from official sources, to Feb. 21st, 1877. PRICE, 25 CENTS. MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, PUBLISHERS, 375 NOTRE DAME STREET The Trade supplied by Messrs. Dawson Bros.

FIRE WOOD! Sawed and Split and Delivered to any part of the City at following prices: MAPLE.....\$7.50 BIRCH.....7.00 BEECH.....6.50 TAMARAC.....6.00 PER CORD, W. L. LEE, Office 251 St. James street, Yard, corner Ann and William streets.

ROBERTSON & CO., Undertakers and Furniture Dealers. Office Desks and Jobbing a specialty. 7 BLEURY STREET.

NOTICE TO STEVEDORES AND WHARF MEN.-The New Temperance Launch Room will open on Monday, July 2nd, opposite the Market Basin, foot of Jacques Cartier Square, and be continued during the opening of navigation. Meals at all hours, and on the most reasonable terms. N.B.-Stevedores and on the most reasonable terms. N.B.-Stevedores would do well by calling and leaving their orders for mid-night supplies. The new supplied with Cheesey Lunches.

DRAIN PIPES AND CONNECTIONS! VENT LINGS, FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY, PORTLAND CEMENT, ROMAN CEMENT. THE ABOVE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY MURRAY, BREMNER & CO., 59 ST. HENRY STREET, Opposite American House.

GET YOUR ENVELOPES AT GEO BISHOP & CO'S 169 ST JAMES ST

Auction Sales.

H. J. SHAW. FURNITURE AND PIANOS. Parties furnishing should pay a visit to HENRY J. SHAW'S ESTABLISHMENT, 725 Craig Street, where the most complete assortment of Household Furniture and Pianos in the Dominion will be found. HENRY J. SHAW, Auctioneer.

D. RAE & Co. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. Sale of Furniture, Undertakers' Trimmings, Harness, Waggon, Horse, Harness, &c., &c. We are instructed by the Assignee to sell on TUESDAY, 31st Inst., at No. 31 St. Bonaventure street, the entire stock of W. T. Hart, Insolvent, consisting of B. W. Marble Top Bedroom sets, Ash do, Beds, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Dining and other Tables, &c., &c. finished and in white. Also, Coffins, Coffin Handles, and a new Patent Carve Refrigerator, 3 Harness, suitable for city or country trade, Single and Double Harness, Waggon, and 1 Horse. To be sold without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers. Sale at TEN o'clock. LOUIS DUPUY, Assignee, D. RAE & CO., Auctioneers.

McGlashan & Harman. SALE OF FURNITURE AT HOCHELAGA. ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 1st AUG. The Subscribers will sell at the residence of R. A. Conlin, Esq., No. 106 St. Mary street, corner of Gde Avenue, the whole of his Household Furniture and Effects, comprising Elegant 7 octave Piano by Vose, Walnut Parlor Set, Marble Top Tables, Dining do., Rep. Cabinet, Pictures, Tapestry Carpets, Oilcloth, Clocks, 3 Bedroom Sets, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Bed Linen, Cook and Hall Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., together with a Portland Sligh. Sale at Half-past TEN o'clock. McGLASHAN & HARMAN, Auctioneers.

FIRST CLASS, CENTRALLY SITUATE RESIDENCE, to Rent, from the 1st of September, No. 209 Bleury street, facing Mayor street, well finished, in excellent order; rent to suit May or longer; gasoliers and cook range with house if required. Apply at 85 St. James street, between 10 and 5 o'clock.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDING ACTS. In re JAMES THOMSON, an Insolvent. Desirable Building Lot, on the north-west corner of Ontario and Saint George streets, to be sold at the office of the undersigned on the 30th July, 1877, at TEN o'clock a.m. THOMAS DARLING, Assignee, 182 St. James Street, Montreal, 13th July, 1877.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS. In re JOSEPH JAMES & CO., Insolvents, IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS. Centrally-situated real estate, fronting on Vallee street, off St. George street, with two dwelling houses and other buildings thereon erected, being portions of lots (official numbers 433 and 448 in the Saint Lawrence Ward, to be sold at the office of the undersigned on the 30th July, 1877, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. THOMAS DARLING, Ass. Comm.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the matter of JOHN A. LEBLERC, of the City and District of Montreal, an Insolvent. Public notice is hereby given that the undermentioned immovable property belonging to the above estate, will be sold at the office of DEPT. TAYLOR & DUFF, No. 354 the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY next, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the FORENOON, viz: Lot in the WEST WARD being Corporation number 530 St. Paul street, and No. 19 on the official plan and book of reference. Also, lot in St. Louis Ward, being Corporation number 400 Sherbrooke street, No. 89 on official plan. And lot in St. Lawrence Ward, being Corporation number 107 from 47 inclusive to 65 exclusive, St. Philip street, No. 306 on official plan. LOUIS DUPUY, Assignee, Office of DEPT. TAYLOR & DUFF, 353 Notre Dame street, Montreal, 16th July, 1877.

Noon Advertisements. FIREMEN AND CITIZENS' FUND COMMITTEE. Citizens and others who desire to contribute to this Fund are requested to send their subscriptions to Mr. HENRY LYMAN or to the Merchants' Savings Bank, with instructions to place the sum to the credit of the Treasurer. JAMES STEWART, Secretary, Montreal, 9th May, 1877.

Noon Advertisements.

\$5 WILL PURCHASE a good, serviceable CROQUET SET. THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY IN THE CITY. R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL REQUISITES. SEND FOR REDUCED PRICE LISTS. R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

FOOT BALLS AND BOXING GLOVES. A LARGE SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED AT R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

IN THE FORT.

BY SARAH TYTLER, AUTHOR OF 'THE HUGUENOT FAMILY,' &c.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

As the two gentlemen crossed the open space between the bungalows everything was quiet, except that from among the narrow streets and huddled-together bamboo and mud houses of the native town on the right there came a tinkle and clangor of the bells from the pagoda of a temple, where again a feast was being celebrated like that which had broken the stillness of the brooding hot air on the day when Miss Grey and Mrs. Trefusis first came to the mission schools.

Bennet and his father were just then passing the group of huge eucalyptus before the Assembly Rooms. Taking into account what he had recently heard of the new destination of the building, Bennet turned his head to look at it; at the same instant there was a crack from a musket close at hand, and a sharp exclamation—half cry, half groan—from Mr. Hill. Bennet was just in time to catch his father in his arms, and save him from falling, while he caught one glimpse of a couple of sepoys, drawing back on the further side of the trees from the recognition of the unarmed men whom they were thus villainously assailing. Bennet could not spare another glance or thought to them; he had exclaimed, on the clear perception of what had happened, "Merciful Heavens, sir, you are hit!" and his father's only answer had been to sink yet more heavily on his son's shoulder.

"Hold up, sir, if you can; hold by me; we are close to the Rooms,—I'll get you in there," Bennet said, on the impulse of the moment, making for the entrance into the Assembly Rooms, and dragging his father with him. As they reached the building, which had been erected like an earlier residence, and was two-storied, with a portico and a flight of steps to the door, another bullet whizzed passed them. But the door was opened on the instant by one of the dozen English soldiers who were at Nirzaghur, and who had been on guard there all day, sent with a band of private servants, faithful among the faithless, to occupy the Assembly Rooms, and receive those who might have to resort to them as a last refuge.

"Ah! it has come at last; sorry it is his rivenance that is winged. Captain Bainbridge was sure that he was fired at last night, though the rascal whom he caught swore that his gun had gone off by accident," said the soldier, who was an Irishman, and who nevertheless took matters coolly, while the native servants broke into loud lamentation. Bennet, with his head still swimming, and his heart sick with indignation, pain and alarm for his father's condition, had the wounded man carried into one of the smaller rooms, and laid on the floor, while some of the irregular staff at Barry's command went for the regimental surgeon.

"No frights of them, sir," said Barry, when Bennet in his distress expressed a scruple at exposing the messengers; "ain't they black cattle, too, though of a better sort than the pandies? Color draws to color; their hides will be respected as long as anything is respected, that you'll see, sir."

Mr. Hill had so far recovered that he was able to speak, and to show where he had been hit in the back with a shot, that deprived him to a great extent of the power of motion, though there was but the slightest dark red trickle from the round hole to curdle Bennet's blood, and appal the easily overcome assistants who were helping the son to stanch the wound till the doctor came.

"Sure if he ain't bleeding in'ard or the backbone be not broke," said Barry, who was an elderly, tall, stout man, with a round red face, and a very small, very turned-up nose, which would infuse the oldest comic element into every tragedy in which he was involved, as he took it upon him to pronounce upon the symptoms, being the only authority till the doctor's arrival. "I don't think he is in a very bad way. I were in the Sikh, sir, and I ought to know."

"It strikes me he is right," said Mr. Hill, faintly catching the words. "I don't suppose that I'm done for; let us be thankful for the fellow's sake who fired the shot, as well as for mine," he ended almost cheerfully, showing the strange inconsistency by which the most depending men, especially if they are men of faith, will sometimes rise to the occasion, throw off their constitutional apprehension and gloom, and not only wax valiant in fight, but hopeful in disaster.

"I'm glad to hear you say so, father," said Bennet, putting a restraint upon himself. "Oh, the vile, cowardly dogs!" spluttered Barry in reference to the offenders; "by jabsers, to be blown from guns would be too good for them."

There was a murmur of sound outside, and Bennet went to the room door, thinking to hail the doctor, and thus was in a position to see the strangest, saddest sight which he had ever witnessed. There was a general route from the different bungalows, hurrying to the Assembly Rooms. Although there was no close pursuit, the movement was sufficiently explained by the sound of dropping shots beginning to ring in the distance. These proceeded first from the mess-room, where the officers had been attacked, like so many others, at scattered and far removed stations, in a manner that they had half looked for, without daring to depart from their ordinary habits, and so betray their suspicions, and with them the slender precautions which they had been able to take. The firing proceeded next from the parade-ground, to which one or two of the officers had rushed, incredulously, like Bennet, in a last vain hope to assemble and bring back the men to their allegiance. Then each man, from the highest to the lowest, when nothing else was left for him to do, had looked to the weak, and striven for those dearest to him, or fought for his own hand.

Major Ramsay was leaving Captain Bainbridge to bring in poor scared, invalided Mrs. Ramsay, with her ayah multiplied to a screaming half dozen native women, loaded with such a heterogeneous heap of pillows, fans, and scent bottles as would be of little use in a siege. Major Ramsay himself urged on the two stout-hearted wives of the soldiers, with

their straggling children, and plaintive Mrs. Gubbins, with her fatherless little ones clinging to her limp skirts. Mrs. Trefusis walked between her husband and sister; she had been prepared for coming out to take an ordinary stroll about her grounds, with her lace shawl, and a white umbrella to protect her from the low beams of the sun; but Miss Grey's hat for her sister's favorite chair, which she was carrying folded up like a camp-stool. Subalterns and commissioners' clerks (the old commissioner was absent on one of his rounds) were hurrying from their quarters, lugging favorite saddles, silver teapots—the contributions of mothers or sisters to their outfits—photographic albums, tin canisters, case bottles, wooden boxes, clearly unable in the extreme gravity of the situation, to resist cracking jokes at the incongruity and absurdity of the appearance which they presented.

"Them's the sort of young gentlemen as will laugh at their own funerals," commented Barry, standing behind Bennet.

A red glow began to burn behind the fugitives, intensifying the golden light of the setting sun; one of the bungalows was already on fire.

Bennet closed his eyes for a second, and saw the scene as he had often seen it at this hour, before the world awoke to its evening animation, so full of repose that it had seemed almost deserted. The different white bungalows had been like so many huge Swiss cottages shrouded in foliage, while the sweet scent of their flowers, and the subdued babble of their abounding family life, had risen cheerily on the evening air. Then the bugle call would sound a shrill assertion and defiance to the native town which lay in abject subjection at their feet.

The next moment, through the crowd of fugitives, Mrs. Grey pressed with wide-open eyes, blanched cheeks, and both hands held out to him. "Is it true?" she said. "Have they shot first the man who only thought of them all these years? What have we to expect? What ought we to look for at their hands?"

Then, when she heard that Bennet was waiting to hear the doctor's report, and that he trusted his father would yet do well, she put forth an eager petition.

"Will you let me nurse him? Of course you will be there, but a woman is always wanted; any girl brought up in a large family like mine has had some experience of illness, though I admit I have not had hospital training," she added.

"I think he would like to have me," she went on simply; "we have been great friends, and he has been my indulgent, too indulgent tutor ever since you left." She paused, and then added without any personal consciousness, but with a passion of pity for Bennet, causing the firm clear curves of her mouth, and the keen blue of her eyes to tremble and soften inexpressibly. "What a home-coming for you!"

"We'll hope for better times," said Bennet, grasping the hands he had taken into his, "and your sympathy does me good."

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANY.

THE CLAIMS OF CHURCHES ON PASTORS' WIVES.

BY MRS. REV. C. H. MANAFORD.

So important is the position of a pastor's wife, and so closely is she connected with all the interests of the Church, that it becomes a question of no ordinary significance. "What claims has the Church on her services?" or, in other words, "What may the Church reasonably expect of their minister's wife?" While we have the charity to believe that many of our people are disposed to be considerate in their claims or demands, yet it cannot be denied that there are others, and not a few perhaps, who have an ideal or standard which they look to see attained, and failing in this, they are disappointed. They think that she ought to be but "little lower than the angels" in point of excellence. She must be able to preside with dignity at the ladies' circles, to be the leader and inspirer of the ladies' prayer-meeting or mothers' meeting, equally efficient in all benevolent associations, festivals, fairs, etc., teacher in the Sabbath-school, and perhaps superintendent or assistant superintendent, a constant attendant on the prayer and class-meetings, regardless of her home duties; for is she not the minister's wife? and we expect her to be active. She must be always ready to look after the sick and needy in the parish, given to hospitality, never forgetful to entertain strangers, such as book agents, temperance lecturers, and the many other travelling brethren who seem to look upon a parsonage as a "friendly inn" where angels are entertained unawares.

We might also mention the evangelists, who are engaged by the direction of the official board to assist the Church in their work, but whose entertainment is almost invariably left to the pastor's wife. Added to this, she must look well to the ways of her household; her children should be patterns of propriety, and she must be a model of neatness, frugality and liberality. She should be an accomplished lady, too, ever in readiness to receive callers, and just as skillful and expert in the kitchen as she is graceful in the parlor. In fact, there is nothing good or useful but what is embodied in the ideal minister's wife. The following poetic advertisement must have been written by some one who understood the requirements of the people:—

"Wanted—a perfect lady,  
Delicate, gentle, refined,  
With every beauty of person,  
And every endowment of mind;  
Fitted by early culture  
To move in fashionable life,  
And shine a gem in the parlor;  
Wanted—a minister's wife!

"Wanted—a thorough bred worker,  
Who will to her household look's—  
Shall we see our money wasted  
By extravagant Irish cooks!—  
Who eats the daily expenses  
With economy sharp as a knife,  
And washes and scrubs in the kitchen;  
Wanted—a minister wife!

"A very domestic person;  
To callers she must not be out;  
It has such a bad appearance  
For her to be gadding about;  
Only to visit the parish  
Every year of her life,  
And attend the funerals and weddings;  
Wanted—a minister's wife."

What lady with a family to care for, would think she could call on all the other ladies in the society twice, or even once, in the year? Yet it is expected of the pastor's wife.

Not many years since, when about leaving the home of one of our parishioners where we had been taking tea, my hostess said, "Come again! I don't think you've been very neighborly." Well, perhaps not, as that was only the second call in six months, while this sister had called at the parsonage but once, and that too not until after the pastor's wife had called on her. But says one, "Has the Church no claim upon her services?" If they have made any agreement with her whereby she is to receive a compensation for her labors, she is by all means under obligation to meet the terms of that agreement; otherwise they have no legal claim upon her any more than upon the wife of the physician, or of any other professional man.

We believe, however, that there is a higher sense in which the people have a claim on the minister's wife, yet it will be impossible to lay down any rule that will be applicable to all cases. The circumstances of her family, her own health, and the home demand upon her time and strength—all these must be considered; for we contend that every woman's first duty is to her family. If the parsonage purse is too short to cover the expenses of a domestic, it is very evident that household cares and labors will so occupy the time and exhaust the strength of the wife and mother, that it will be impossible for her to be very active in society matters. And here, we apprehend, is where the people fail to exercise proper judgment in their demands. They should remember that her home cares and duties, no less than theirs, require time and labor. Having faithfully attended to these, whatever she can do beside should be done for the Church. It is of no use for a minister's wife to say, "I married my husband, and not the society." However true this may be, she has assumed a responsible position, "where one mistake may wreck unnumbered barks that follow in our wake," and she, not less than her husband, should be an ensample to the flock.—Zion's Herald.

A JUST JUDGE.—Samuel was a man of the strictest integrity. When Saul was installed sovereign, Samuel retired from his office as Judge. But in doing so he retired with a public testimony to his honesty, integrity, and thorough uprightness. He stood forth before the assembly at Gilgal, and said, "I have walked before you from my childhood unto this day; witness against me before the Lord, and before His anointed: whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received a bribe to blind mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it to you." Then the whole assembly responded in one unanimous approval of his conduct. "Thou hast not defrauded us, nor oppressed us, neither hast thou taken ought of any man's hand." Yet again Samuel put it to them, lest any haste should have led them to affirm what might be subsequently questioned. To make their utterances more solemn, he said, "The Lord is witness against you, and His anointed is witness this day, that ye have not found ought in my hand." At once the multitude responded—"He is witness." Thus, with an untarnished reputation, Samuel laid down his office.—From "The Quaker" for July.

—If thou desire the happiness of thy child, teach him obedience and self-restraint.

DAILY TEXT.

JULY 28.

For a small moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee. Isa. 54: 7.

1. When God withdraws from his people, it is only temporarily.—2. The restoration of his favor is distinguished by signal tokens of his kindness.

Fear not that he will quite forsake,  
Or leave his work undone;  
He's faithful to his promises,  
And faithful to his Son.

JULY 29.

Unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul. Ps. 25: 1.

1. In devout adoration.—2. In grateful acknowledgment.—3. In penitent confession.—4. In a humble petition.

Eternal Source of life and light,  
Supremely good and wise,  
To thee bring our waiting souls,  
To thee lift up our eyes.

SELECTIONS.

—John H. Lick is experiencing the troubles that environ the hapless heir to millions. He showed a San Francisco reporter the other day two huge bundles of letters. Half of them came from some thirty new-found heirs, each of whom was able to prove himself or herself the next of kin; but would compromise on reasonable terms—the other half from the most unfortunate people in the world, most of whom are professional beggars. All sing to the same tune: "You owe me money because you have more than you can spend on yourself."

—The day they celebrated at Brillion, Wis. was enlivened by the righteous indignation of Mister Bolton, a recent importation from Canada. He took his family to the celebration, and stood it till they came to the reading of the Declaration, with its recital of the oppression of England, whereon Mister Bolton waxed wroth and declared that it was all a lie; that England never had wronged any one so egregiously, and that the Americans were trying to put up another war on the old country. No explanations could reassure him, and he withdrew the countenances of himself and family from the scene.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

NELLIE'S VACATION.

BY ESTHER WARREN.

"There, school is over for seven weeks!" cried Nellie, bursting into the quiet sitting-room where her mother sat sewing. "Isn't it splendid? Only think, mamma, no more lessons, no dreadful sums for seven long weeks! Isn't that nice?" throwing down a pile of loosely strapped books noisily upon the table, and giving her mother a boisterous kiss.

"Glad to see you're so happy, my little daughter," smiled Mrs. Ralston. "But I wish you would tell me why it is you are so delighted?"

"Why, mamma, mamma Ralston, don't you know—didn't you understand? Vacation!" and Nellie drew a long breath as she thought of the many charming pictures the magic word called up. "No school, nothing to do but plan and have a good time, and next week going to the farm to stay all the vacation at grandma's. Isn't that enough to make any one glad enough to fly?"

"And you are sure you won't miss running little errands, washing the silver, and setting the table washing-days?"

"Now you're laughing at me, of course! as though it wasn't almost the best part of it that I shall have nothing to do but play all day long. No, no, I didn't mean that exactly. Of course I shall be awfully sorry to leave you and papa, and Louise, but then—Oh, I wish next week were here!"

But next week came quite soon enough, after all, for everybody. Mrs. Ralston kissed her little daughter good-bye at the station, feeling that she should miss the bright face, and quick, sometimes troublesome ways, sadly, though the week Nellie had spent at home had been the noisiest the usually quiet household had known for a very long while. Sister Louise promised to write often, and to be sure and direct her letters to Miss Nellie Ralston—just like a grown person!

There they both stood on the platform, nodding, and waving their hands to the little traveller, who, with her head far out of the window, was throwing them both kisses, and feeling very big and grand that she was to take this journey all alone—that is with nobody but the conductor to look out for her.

By-and-by, she fell sound asleep, and was dreaming such a funny dream, about grandma meeting her in a chaise painted sky-blue, and then she seemed to change into a hen, and began to cluck, and to call her "chickie," then all of a sudden she woke up, and found the conductor bending over her, and telling her that she was to get out at the next station. Before she was much more than half awake, she was standing on the platform, and a dear old lady was kissing her, and telling her she was the image of her mamma, and in a minute or two they were both seated in the carriage—which was not sky-blue at all, as Nellie half-expected to find it—and she was telling grandma all about home and her journey, and was not feeling the least bit in the world homesick.

What a delicious supper awaited them in the large, low kitchen. Such bread and butter, strawberries and cream, cake and preserves, was surely never seen before! And then her room, her very own, with its cunning little bed, and the blue paper with the birds flying in every direction all over it, and the pretty white curtains at the window! A very happy little girl, though a very tired one, closed her eyes on it all, after having been told, for the twentieth time, that she was the image of mamma.

"What's the matter, Nellie?" asked grandma, as the little girl came slowly in at the kitchen door, and dropping on to the old-fashioned settle, began to fan her flushed face with her broad shade-hat.

"I don't know exactly, grandma," answered Nellie. "I guess I'm afraid—I don't know just what to do."

"Don't you want a doughnut?" nodding toward a great plate of the spicy, brown delicacies.

"No'm, I guess not," swinging her hat by one string.

"Why, you're not sick, are you, child?" for Nellie had never before been known to refuse one of grandma's doughnuts.

"No'm."  
"What is it, dear? Tell grandma."  
But Nellie could not tell. In fact, she hardly knew herself. She had been at the farm two weeks now, and the first one had been delightful. The bossy in the barn, hunting for eggs in the hay, watching grandma and Ruthie, the girl, bustle around the great kitchen, had been amusement enough at first. Then the days began to grow very long, and the first thing that would come into her mind when she awoke in the morning would be, "What shall I do to-day? Grandma was as kind as she could be, but she wasn't used to little girls, like mamma, and somehow, after all, it was not quite so charming as she had thought it would be, to do just as she liked all day long, or not to have any troublesome errands to run. She did not even have to ask leave to go here or there, for the farm was a large one, and grandma knew she could not get into trouble on it,—and yet—Nellie was not quite sure but what she would have liked to have asked permission to go here or there. It was queer, was it not?"

Well, another week went by, and how can I tell you—Nellie thought she should really have to write to mamma to let her come home, because she was so tired of vacation.

Think of it, so little people! Really tired, and longing for the end of those "seven happy weeks," and for the errands and sums which lay at the end of it. Then came the final blow. Grandma was going away to be gone two whole days, and she and Ruthie were to keep house together all alone. Nellie was a brave little girl, but she fairly cried herself to sleep that night,—and wished, oh how she wished, that she had not been too proud to have sent that letter to mamma last week!

"Why, Nellie Ralston!"

"Nellie, it isn't you! Why, where did you come from?" cried sister Louise.

"O mamma," with one leap landing in her lap, not minding in the least the stockings she

sent flying in every direction,—"I'm so glad to get home!"

There she was, tired, dirty and hungry, not a thing had she eaten the whole day since her early breakfast, but so happy and satisfied at being in mamma's arms again. And mamma was just as happy at getting her back again you may be sure, though she looked a little grave when Nellie, laughing and crying at once, told her she had been so homesick that she could not stay any longer away, and had walked the five long miles to the station in the hot sun, with only her little red pocket-book in her hands, that she might pay her fare safely home, and—grandma had gone away, and she didn't know what to do; she hated bosses, and she thought her mother was as hateful, and—so she left Ruthie making cookies, and came right home all alone.

What could mamma say? She did not like to scold her little daughter as she sat in her lap crying, and talking and laughing, with her arms tightly clasped around her neck, but a long letter had to be written to grandma, telling her all about it, and how sorry Nellie was she had left her the way she had, and winding up with ever so many kisses, and much love. And grandma forgave her, bless you, yes, and was so glad to find out what had become of her, that she could have forgiven, I think, a good many worse things than a homesick little girl running away to mamma.

"Why was it you were so wretched, dear?" questioned mamma the next morning, as Nellie bustled about the dining-room, singing as happily as the canary in the sunny window.

"I don't know, mamma,—I guess," but looking as though she did have some idea of what the reason might have been.

"Are you happy now?"

"I guess I am!"

"Happy while you're washing the silver?"

"I asked you to let me do it just the same!"

"Errands to run?"

"I know! with a bright little nod.

"And yet you are not miserable?"

"Not exactly, ma'am." Then, a little gravely, "Mamma, what is the reason?"

"I think, dear, it is just this," replied Mrs. Ralston, seriously, "that you have made the great discovery that you cannot be happy in idleness, and that there may be such a thing as too much liberty. I do not believe in requiring too much of children, and I think that the work they do is chiefly of importance in the effect it has upon themselves. You found this out at grandma's. I know it may have been a little lonesome for you, but still, I think if you had been going to school, or had had the same little duties to perform there, as here, you would have been happy and contented; but remember this, dear, idleness and happiness do not mean the same thing, and it is quite possible to have 'too much vacation!'"

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

L'IMPOT.

L'impôt ressemble fort au chien-dent! dans un pot.  
En plein champ, au soleil, au froid, à la rafale,  
Il prospère partout... grandit partout... s'étale  
En toute climature!... Un ennemi survient?  
L'impôt monte! De nous la peste se souvient?  
L'impôt monte! L'on part un jour pour la croisade?  
Impôt... on en revient? Impôt!... Le temps malade  
Fait tout sécher? Impôt! Fait tout moisir?....  
Impôts!....  
Guerre! inondation! grand trouble! grand repos!  
Impôts! impôts! impôts! Et le beau de l'es-pèce,  
C'est qu'une fois monté, jamais l'impôt ne baisse!  
Le cessant causa perd ses droits en ce cas,  
Et la cause cessant, l'effet ne cesse pas!  
C'est comme une comète à lumière constante...  
Ou ce qu'on nomme un arbre à feuille persistante!  
Bourgeois l'été! l'hiver! bourgeois du haut en bas!  
Les jeunes poussent, mais les vieux ne tombent pas!  
Plot de sève incessante! éternelle verdure!....  
Et cela dure ainsi depuis que l'Etat dure!  
Nos ancêtres l'ont vu jadis, et nos enfants  
Le reverront sans doute encore dans cinq cents ans!  
—Journ. ill.

BULLETIN.

M. LE DÉPUTÉ L. H. Fréchette poursuit en libel le *Canadien* de Québec, pour la somme de \$20,000.

ON fait circuler, à Ottawa, des billets de \$10 sur la "Bank of British North America." Ils sont d'une assez mauvaise exécution pour être reconnaissables.

M. RINE doit commencer ici en septembre une œuvre de tempérance comme celle qui a été accomplie à Toronto et dans d'autres localités d'Ontario.

CERTAINS CORRESPONDANTS proposent que les rôles démarches qui sont faites pour s'assurer si les orangistes ont une existence légale dans ce pays, soient faites envers les jésuites qui existent ici, contrairement aux lois britanniques.

UNE ASSEMBLÉE de 4,000 nègres a eu lieu à Charlton, le 26, pour discuter la question en faveur de l'émigration à la Libérie. Les orateurs étaient des noirs pour la plupart.

CHARLEVOIX.—M. Tremblay a signifié son intention d'en appeler du jugement rendu par M. Routhier dans la contestation d'élection entre lui et M. Langevin.

LA POLICE de Brooklyn a reçu deux cartes postales, le mercredi 24 juillet, la prévenant que cinquante hommes s'étaient ligués pour lyncher M. Henry Ward Deecher, qui, cependant, est hors de la ville.

UNE ERUPTION volcanique du Cotopaxi, d'après un télégramme de Panama le 17 juillet, a fait des dommages au montant d'environ \$1,000,000. Plusieurs personnes ont perdu la vie et, 1,560 têtes de bétail ont péri.

A NEW-YORK, on a arrêté vingt laitiers accusés d'avoir vendu du lait falsifié! Ces arrestations ne s'étaient jamais vues. Nous verrons ce qu'on fera des prisonniers. En attendant, chacun devra donner cautionnement de \$300.

LE CHEMIN de colonisation du lac St. Jean est terminé sur un parcours de vingt milles au-delà du lac Jacques-Cartier. On a dessein de pousser les travaux de sorte à atteindre, cet automne, la section qui se construit depuis le lac St. Jean vers le sud.

LA BONNE STE. ANNE.—Un triduum, cérémonial de trois jours, en l'honneur de Ste. Anne...

QUARANTE-QUATRE grands sacs de la malle américaine venant de Chicago et destinés aux Etats de la Nouvelle-Angleterre...

FOIN.—La fenaison qui se termine sur l'île de Montréal et dans les environs montre que la récolte de foin est fort peu abondante...

UNE DÉPÊCHE de Marlboro, dans le Massachusetts, nous apprend que l'incendie a dévoré, à West Marlboro, une grande manufacture de chaussures...

GORTSCHAKOFF a notifié les puissances que la Russie ne traitera pas directement avec la Porte. La question sera soumise aux grandes puissances...

L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878. LES SECTIONS ÉTRANGÈRES.

On écrit de Paris, 30 juin : Les exposés réservés aux envois des nations étrangères à l'Exposition vont entrer en construction...

En remontant du côté de l'École militaire, on rencontre les expositions de la Belgique, des Pays-Bas, de la Suède et de la Norvège...

Enfin, il reste à fournir quelques explications sur les préparatifs des pays lointains dont les expositions ne seront complètement parus...

Les Etats musulmans riverains de la Méditerranée se sont engagés à des degrés divers à figurer à l'Exposition.

Or, croit-on que ceux qui se pensent les maitres, qui ne veulent la tolérance que pour eux-mêmes, renonceraient volontiers à leurs parades annuels, serait-ce même pour l'amour de la paix ? Non, jamais !

ABOLIR LES PROCESSIONS.

C'est, croyons-nous, perdre son temps que de discuter la question de l'abolition des processions de tout genre dans cette province.

Les protestants, et comme on l'a vu il y a quelques jours, les orangistes même sont toujours prêts à faire des concessions pour l'amour de la paix, mais les catholiques n'entendent pas ainsi les choses.

A moins d'un grand changement dans le gouvernement de Québec, jamais la législature ne consentira à passer une loi pour faire disparaître les processions de nos rues.

La vérité est que les catholiques romains du Bas-Canada se croient les maitres, les seuls maitres de la province. C'est pour atteindre ce but qu'ils ont salué avec joie la confédération canadienne...

On ne chassera pas les protestants qui ne le sont que de nom, qui ont de l'argent à faire gagner aux Canadiens et qui donnent aux catholiques pour bâtir leurs églises et leurs couvents.

Mais les protestants qui le sont réellement, qui ont des principes religieux, qui font tout en leur pouvoir pour vivre en paix avec les catholiques, mais qui ne sont pas prêts à renoncer à leurs convictions, les catholiques les craignent comme du démon, et si l'eau bénite avait sur eux l'effet qu'elle a sur celui-ci, on les arrêterait partout.

Quand on sera bien convaincu des vérités que nous venons d'exprimer, on s'expliquera bien des choses. On comprendra aisément que le protestant qui ne décore pas sa maison et qui empêche même de planter des arbres pour la procession qui doit y passer, est un misérable fanatique.

Si les protestants osaient agir de la sorte envers les catholiques, on les assommerait sans merci.

AVIS DE CULTE PUBLIC.

Le Rév. W. C. Grenier prêchera le matin à 11 heures, dans la chapelle voisine des rues Dorchester et St. Charles Borromée, et à 4 heures p.m., aux Tanteries.

Le Rév. M. Sallier prêchera l'après-midi à 4 heures, au Village St. Jean Baptiste, et le soir à 7.30 heures au Barré Papineau.

Le Rév. G. Aubin prêchera à 7 heures du soir dans la chapelle voisine des rues Dorchester et St. Charles Borromée.

Prédication pendant la semaine: Mardi, aux Tanteries; Mercredi, Faubourg de Québec; Jeudi, Pointe St. Charles et St. Jean Baptiste; Vendredi, dans la chapelle voisine des rues Dorchester et St. Charles Borromée.

Car Dieu aime celui qui donne gaiement.

Musical.

MESSEURS HECKER & BAYLEY, both experienced bandmasters in U. S. Army and Conductors of Orchestras are about to form an Orchestra in this city.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS! BOOTS! Just Received a nice lot of American Boots, equal to Burt's.

Fancy Goods.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!! Just received, A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE FANS in all colors and sizes.

MRS. STEELE'S, 1,345 ST. CATHARINE STREET, Opposite Crystal Palace.

Clothing &c.

GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE. OUR STOCK OF TWEEDS IS VERY LARGE AND CHOICE. GENTLEMEN'S PANTS a specialty, made to order, from \$5 to \$8.

Sailing of Steamboats.

THE RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COY. Royal Mail Line of Steamers between Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton and International Ports.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

DOMINION LINE. The LINE is composed of the following 6th class, full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships, and is intended to perform a regular service between LIVERPOOL, QUEBEC and MONTREAL in Summer, sailing from LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAYS, weekly.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL LINE STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA. Passengers leave G.T.R. Depot by 7 a.m. or 9 p.m. Trains for Lachine to connect with Steamers for Ottawa and intermediate ports.

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO THE SAGUENAY AND THE SUMMER RESORTS OF THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

Commencing on the 25th of JUNE, the well-known first-class Steamers, SAGUENAY, Capt. A. Harris, ST. LAWRENCE, Capt. M. Leves, UNION, Capt. E. Hamond.

KAHOURESKA LINE.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7.00 a.m., the "Clare" will follow from Montreal to Andrews' Wharf, Quebec for Thursday and Ha! Ha! Bay, calling at Baie St. Paul, Les Éboulements, Murray Bay, Rivière de Loup and Tadoussac.

Educational.

REV. KEEMET RICHARDSON, A.M., T.C.D., WILL RECEIVE TO RESIDE WITH HIM, A FEW PUPILS.

Mr. Richardson has been in Canada about eighteen months, and wherever he has resided he has established a character for success in education.

THE RECTORY, Chambly Canton, Que.

BERTHIER GRAMMAR SCHOOL will re-open on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September. Terms—Board and tuition, \$170 per annum.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT LADIES' COLLEGE

Will re-open its classes on the 12th Sept. Apply for Prospectus to the REV. E. P. DUCLOS, St. Hyacinthe, Q.

THE RECTORY SCHOOL, FRELIGHSBURG, QUE.

Superior advantages offered to a few sons of gentlemen: attractive and beautiful situation; home comforts and careful and intellectual training.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Opens 5th Sept.

A large and efficient staff of Teachers. For Prospectus apply to the Principal.

LADIES' SCHOOL. A GOOD OPENING is now available in Ottawa for a Lady thoroughly competent to conduct, on her own account, a school for the higher education of Girls.

Railways.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—1877.

EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run daily (except Sundays) as follows— Leave Point Levi 7.30 a.m. do Rivière de Loup 12.40 p.m. Arrive Trois Pistoles 1.35 p.m. do Rimouski 3.15 p.m. do Campbellton 7.25 p.m. do Dalhousie 8.05 p.m. do Bathurst 9.57 p.m. do Miramichi 11.19 p.m. do Moncton 1.50 a.m. do St. John 6.35 a.m. do Halifax 9.30 a.m.

LEAVE MONTREAL AT 3 P.M., ARRIVE IN NEW YORK AT 6.30 A.M.

BOSTON AND MONTREAL AIR LINE. SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY LINE. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake.

GOING NORTH.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 8 a.m., Troy 7.40 a.m., connecting with Night Train from New York, arriving in Montreal at 9.40 p.m.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

dispatch two Steamships weekly from New York, as follows—For LIVERPOOL and QUEBEC every SATURDAY. For LONDON direct every THURSDAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE! The partnership heretofore existing between JAMES SHEARER, ANDREW SHEARER & JONATHAN BROWN, under the firm of James Shearer & Co., as Lumber Merchants and Manufacturers, was dissolved on the 28th of April last, by the death of said ANDREW SHEARER.

MONTREAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT on the paid-up Capital Stock for the half-year ending the THIRTIETH DAY OF JUNE LAST, has been declared, and will be payable at the Office of the Association on and after the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

to my Customers and the Public generally that Mr. HENRY TENISON being no longer in my employment, is not authorized to collect any moneys on my account or take orders for the Raymond Sewing Machines.

CAUTION.—Neither the owners of Schooner "Columbian" nor the undersigned being responsible for any debts contracted by the crew, all parties are hereby cautioned against giving said crew any credit whatever.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Corporation of the City of Montreal for permission to use a saw-mill factory and warehouse to store turpentine and Japan on our premises, number thirty-three Norman street.

CAUTION.—Neither the owners of Schooner "Columbian" nor the undersigned being responsible for any debts contracted by the crew, all parties are hereby cautioned against giving said crew any credit whatever.

NOTICE.

ESTATE LATE ARCHIBALD A. SCOTT. Parties having claims against the above are requested to file the same, duly attested, and those indebted to the estate to settle without delay.

UNITED TEMPERANCE HOME.

All persons having claims against the above named institution, are hereby notified to send them to me within ten days, duly attested.

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Table with columns: ARRIVE, DEPART, DESTINATION, TIME. Includes routes to Ottawa, Quebec, Rivière de Loup, etc.

Oil, &c.

NO. 1 LARD OIL. 25 BLS. OLIVE OIL. 25 BLS. A COD OIL. 50 BLS. STRAITS OIL. ALFRED SAVAGE & SON, 9 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

6 P.M. EDITION.

GROSS OUTRAGE.

INTIMIDATION OF WITNESSES BY A MOB—POLICE CALLED OUT TO PROTECT DEFENCELESS WOMEN.

Mrs. Campbell and her daughter, who identified McAllister and Ryan as two who fired upon the unfortunate man Elliott as he was being chased by a howling mob, appear to be special objects of the vindictive hatred of the scoundrels who made the disturbance near Wellington-Bridge on the night of the 10th.

MRS. CAMPBELL'S STATEMENT.

Our reporter this morning visited Mrs. Campbell's house, which stands in a yard between St. Patrick street and the canal bank, and learned the circumstances of the outrage.

THE HACKETT CASE.

UNCALLED FOR DELAY IN OPENING THE INVESTIGATION.

Last Monday the Police Magistrate liberated Edward Coyle, who had been arrested the day before, on personal bail to appear before the Coroner to-day, the charge being that he had taken part in the riot on the 12th.

ROYAL FUSILIERS' RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the above Association was held this morning on the Point St. Charles rifle range. The weather was very unfavorable for good shooting.

First match of Maiden Stakes—200 yards, 5 shots: 1st Pvt. Newton.....17 points. 2nd Pvt. Millward.....17 " 3rd Col. Serjt. Elliott.....17 " 4th Pvt. Rankin.....16 " 5th Pvt. Armour.....15 " 6th Pvt. Ross.....15 " 7th Serjt. Snedling.....14 " 8th Serjt. Major Fraser.....14 " 9th Pvt. Major Weir.....14 " 10th Col. Serjt. Foulis.....13 "

Second or Battalion Match, 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots each: 1st Lt. Major Atkinson.....41 points. 2nd Serjt. Niven.....38 " 3rd Pvt. Newton.....38 " 4th Pvt. McGillivray.....37 " 5th Corp. J. Brown.....36 " 6th Corp. W. Brown.....36 " 7th Pvt. Proctor.....36 " 8th Serjt. Nolan.....36 " 9th Corp. Smith.....35 " 10th Pvt. McLeod.....35 "

The Third, or Association Match, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots each: 1st prize for Field Officers, TROPHY AND \$10. Sergeant Niven, 49 points. 2nd Pvt. McGillivray.....41 pts 3rd Corp. J. Brown.....43 pts 4th Pvt. Newton.....42 pts 5th Corp. Lawless.....41 pts 6th Col. Serjt. Foulis.....39 pts 7th Lieut. Grant.....37 pts 8th Serjt. Major Fraser.....37 pts 9th Adjutant Atkinson.....37 pts

The fourth, or open or battalion match began at 3 p.m. This will be a very exciting match, the weather has cleared up, and good shooting is expected. Lt. Colonels Crawford, Bacon and McKay, and nearly all the officers of the 5th Royals, are on the ground, taking a great interest in the meeting. The battalions entered are 5th Royals, two teams of 10 men each; Victoria Rifles, Prince of Wales Rifles, Garrison Artillery and the 6th Fusiliers.

CRICKET.

GREAT VICTORY FOR OTTAWA.

The match between Montreal and Ottawa was continued to-day, Montreal having second innings. The following is the score: F. W. Arthur, (not out).....2 E. H. Gough, c Powell, b Jones.....16 E. T. Galt, b Jones.....1 J. L. Hardman, b Brodie.....1 J. W. Gordon, b Brodie.....1 F. Tempest, do.....2 F. Carter, b Jones.....1 J. W. Whitlaw, l b w Brodie.....1 Eyes.....1 Wides.....7 Total.....71 Montreal in two innings has thus only made 158 to 179 for Ottawa in one.

CITY ITEMS.

—Prof. Andrew Graham Bell, of Boston, the inventor of the telephone, is at St. Lawrence Hall. —The Sanitary Police have removed the remains found in Chenneville street to the Mount Royal Cemetery. —It is learned that the majority of leading Catholics have expressed to Col. Bond their disapproval of the True Witness attack upon him, and give the assurance of their support to him and the volunteers in any time of trouble. —Last night an artilleryman belonging to Lieut. Col. Stevenson's battery, while picketing one of the houses, was kicked by it in the thigh. Surgeon Fenwick was promptly in attendance, and found that the wound was not serious. —The next mail for Great Britain by the Cunard steamship "Algeria," from New York, 1st August, will be closed at this office on Monday, 30th July next, at 2 p.m. Letters for registration should be posted half an hour previously. —We are informed by Mr. Tetu, manager for Montreal of the Stadacona Insurance Company, that the insurance policy of Mr. Cooper, who was burnt out on Tuesday last, had expired on the 4th inst., and that the Company therefore was in no way responsible for the reinsurance elsewhere. —PERSONAL.—Hon. J. G. Rodgerson, the Receiver-General of Newfoundland, was on the Corn Exchange this morning. He is on his way west. —APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. A. Vincent has been appointed Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue, in the stead of Mr. Fauteux who has lately died. It is considered a well deserved promotion. —DEATH OF A CRACK RIFLE SHOT.—Captain Esdaile, late of the old Royals, died this morning at his father's residence in Durocher street. He has been ill for a long time. He was an enthusiastic volunteer and an expert rifle shot. —DISMANTLING OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—It is rumored that a petition is being circulated by a certain Roman Catholic senator and other leading Irish Catholics to disband the Montreal volunteers. —LARGE CATTLE AND SHEEP EXPORTATION.—Ex-Ald. McShane has again chartered four of the Dominion line of steamers, beginning with the SS. "Ontario," which sails on the 6th prox., to carry cattle and sheep to Liverpool for the Liverpool market. The cattle, which are of the choicest grade of steers, are being purchased in Chicago. The SS. "Memphis," which left here on Thursday took out for Liverpool and London 165 head of cattle and 212 sheep, also on her account. —JUDGE COURSEL this morning sentenced John Culling, found "guilty" of shooting at John Cuggy on the 15th inst., with intent to prevent the apprehension of a detainee, to pay a fine of \$50, and to be imprisoned until such fine be paid. In connection with this case Mr. Cuggy was referred to as a sub-constable. He states that he does not hold such a position, and that he has no connection with the police. Ferdinand Perillard, stealing a chain 80 feet long, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the common jail.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE. Saturday, July 28. FINANCIAL.

The money market is without notable change. Sterling Exchange is quiet at 108 1/2 for round amounts of sixty day bills between banks, and 109 1/2 counter rate. Gold Drafts on New York at par to 1-16 discount. Gold in New York, 105 1/2. Sterling Exchange in New York, \$4.86. In the stock market this forenoon there was a fair business done. Bank of Montreal was weak, hav-

ing sold at 155 1/2, but closed with 156 bid. Commerce, after the sale of 1,000 shares at 114 1/2 and 114 3/4, took a sudden start upwards, and a lot of 200 shares found a purchaser at 116. The sales were: 167 1/2 Montreal at 156; 143 do. at 155 1/2; 31 Ontario at 98 1/2; 203 Merchants at 67 1/2; 509 Commerce at 114 1/2; 500 do. at 114 1/2; 200 do. at 116; 50 Telegraph at 111 1/2. Sales at the Morning Board of the Open Stock Exchange: 25 Montreal at 155 1/2; 100 Telegraph at 111 1/2. —Custom House receipts to-day, \$12,596 31. —Inland Revenue receipts to-day, \$3,144 52. —Parky & Co. have made a demand of assignment upon Moise Martin, baker, of St. Henry. —It is stated that the branch office of the Merchants Bank at Granby, Que., will be closed on the 1st August next. —Frederick Styce, trader, was served with a writ of attachment to-day, issued at the instance of Otto Kapp. Mr. Thomas Darling, assignee. —The Grand Trunk Railway traffic receipts for the week ending July 21st were \$169,078, as against \$163,058 the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$6,020. —CROPS IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—The most part of the hay crop in the Eastern Townships is now gathered, and on the whole turns out rather better than was anticipated, though in some localities it is very light, some fields not half paying for cutting. In Compton County and some parts of Stanstead County the crop is generally very good. Grains generally promise very fairly, and will probably fully equal the average. Barley is now nearly ripened. Root crops also look well. The Colorado potato beetle has made its appearance in many places, but is not expected to do any considerable damage this year.

BANK OF MONTREAL STOCK.

The alleged cause for the decline in this stock is found not to have been unfounded, and it is definitely stated that Meeker's large hardware house in Chicago has failed, and that the Bank of Montreal is involved through its office in that city. It is rumored that this bank is a loser by the failure to the amount of some \$300,000.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The Flour Market is very quiet. The few sales reported on 'Change this morning were at inside prices as given in our quotations, which, however will be considered as nominal. Flour—Rets. 1,355 bbls. Market inactive; prices simply nominal. Superior Extra, \$7.80 to \$8.10; Extra, \$7.65 to \$7.80; Fancy, \$7.25 to \$7.30; Spring Extra, \$6.90 to \$7.05; Superfine, \$6.75 to \$6.80; Strong Bakers, \$7.30 to \$7.50; Fine, \$6.30 to \$6.40; Middling, \$5.80 to \$5.90; Poland, \$5.40 to \$5.60; U. C. Bags, \$3.50 to \$3.55; City Bags (delivered), \$3.65 to \$3.70. Sales: 150 Spring Extra at \$6.90; 150 Medium Bakers at \$7.10; 150 Fancy at \$7.25; 400 Ontario Bags at \$3.50. WHEAT—Rets. 14,000 bush. COARSE GRAINS.—Corn, per 50 lbs. 57c to 58c. Peas, 34c to 36c per 60 lbs. Oats, per 32 lbs. 33c to 41c. Barley, 60c to 65c. PROVISIONS.—Butter, rets. 60¢ pks; 15c to 19c. Cheese, rets. 57¢ pks; 9¢ to 10c. Pork, Mess, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Thin Mess, \$15.50 to \$16.00; Lard, 11c to 11 1/2¢ for tubs and pails. Eggs.—Per 100 lbs. Pts. \$4.10 to \$4.12 1/2, according to rates. Pears \$5 to \$5.05. FREIGHTS, 4s 3d to 4s 9d per quarter for heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool and Glasgow. Per sailing vessel to Lond. 5s; lumber to River Plate, 1s; lumber to Melbourne, \$1.60; coal from Fliton to Montreal \$1.80; from Sydney \$2.60; lumber to Capetown \$1.8. Rate for butter and cheese to Liverpool and Glasgow, 45s.

LIVERPOOL.

Table with columns for date (July 27, 28) and various commodity prices (Wool, Red Wheat, White Wheat, Club, New Corn, Barley, Peas, Potatoes, New Pork, Beef, New Bacon, Tallow, New Cheese).

SPECIAL NOTICES.

—West End Methodist Sunday-school picnic down the river on Saturday, the 11th of August. —Ladies and gentlemen, the balance of singing canaries, starlings and cardinals will be sold on Monday at 10 a.m. at my salesroom, 420 Notre Dame st. J. F. Raymond, Auctioneer. —The subject of Mr. Monaghan's lecture at the Sabbath afternoon temperance meeting in Petty's Hall to-morrow, at half-past three o'clock, will be "The Physical Nature of Intemperance." CORRECTION.—In reference to the item which appeared in yesterday's issue from Kingston, it should have read, Thos. Robinson, flag and banner painter, Kingston, and not Mr. Robinson, M.P. CAPTAIN DUTTON will conduct the noon-day meeting to-morrow in the Y.M.C.A. rooms. The Sabbath-school lesson will be reviewed. Subject—"The Yoke Broken," Acts xv., 22, 31. —It is said that the completion of the Waterloo and Sorel Railway may be transferred from Col. Foster to other parties, and that the Passaic River Railway Company will equip and run the road after its completion. —General weakness, pulmonary affections and all diseases arising from poor blood, indigestion or loss of appetite cured by the new discovery in medicine called Phosfozone. Sold by all druggists. Price, \$1 per bottle. CAPTAIN DUTTON lectures to-morrow on "The Tabernacle in the Wilderness," in the Sailors' Institute, at three o'clock. Citizens are invited to be present. THAT ENEMY OF MANKIND, Consumption, can be cured; but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system by the timely use of a remedy like Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, 50 cts. and \$1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheapest. OVER-EXERCISE, either of body or mind, produces debility and disease. The usual remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup, (a protoxide of iron), which gives strength and vigor to the whole system. —The West-End Methodist Sabbath-school hold their annual picnic (see advt.) on Saturday, 11th August, at "Gros Bois," one of the Boncherville Islands. A beautiful grove has been selected, easy of access. Tickets 40 cents, two for 75 cents and three for \$1. Refreshments at city prices.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.—The steamer "Terrebonne" will, until further notice, run cheap trips to Yvernes and Boncherville, as will be seen by advertisement. The public have thereby unusual advantages to enjoy a splendid sail down the river at a very low price—only 25¢ to go and return. The boat leaves every day, weather permitting. PRINCE OF WALES.—An adjourned meeting of Prince of Wales Orange Lodge, No. 351, takes place in the Orange Hall, 81 St. James street, on Monday evening, July 30. A full attendance of members is particularly requested. Members of country and city Orange Lodges made cordially welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY AND NEXT WEEK NAZARETH STREET CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Wellington st.—Rev. Robert Wilson will preach at 7 o'clock in the evening. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 2.30 p.m. COTE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Joseph Elliott will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sabbath, 29th inst. WEST-END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Joseph and Seigneurs streets.—Rev. J. T. Picheur will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Beaver Hall.—The Rev. Mr. Gales preaches both morning and evening. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. BORCHERT ST. METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. H. F. Bland pastor, will preach in this church to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. All are invited. Sabbath-school as usual at 3 p.m.

6 P. M. ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, BICARBONATE OF SODA, GREEN COPPERAS, BEST ENGLISH REFINED BORAX. COPLAND & McLAREN, Corner Wellington and Grey Non streets. JUST RECEIVED, BUTTER! BUTTER! A choice lot of the best Dairy Butter in the Dominion. —AT—McCORMACK'S WASHINGTON WAREHOUSE, Corner of Bleury and Ontario streets.

FOR GOOD AND CHEAP, STOVES, REFRIGERATORS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, go to MENICE BROS., 92 BLEURY STREET

RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY. CHEAP TRIP TO BOUCHERVILLE AND VARENNES, commencing on MONDAY NEXT, 30th instant, and until further notice. The STEAMER "TERREBONNE" will be despatched from her wharf EVERY MORNING at 10 o'clock (Sundays excepted and weather permitting), for Varennes, calling at Boucherville going and returning. Montreal will leave Varennes at 1.30 p.m., arriving at Boucherville about 3 o'clock. FARE, to and return, ONLY 20c. Children under 12 years half price. Fare to be paid on board.

J. E. LAMERE, ALEX. MILLOY, General Manager, Traffic Manager.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c. In Ivory, Morocco, Russia Leather, Calf., &c. PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, BILL WALLETS. Our Stock will be found the largest and finest in the city, and embraces all the latest styles from London, Paris and New York. G. & W. CLARKE, Next the Ottawa Hotel.

FOR SALE, 1,000 PIECES COLORED FOULARD'S FIRST-CLASS GOODS, In all the Fashionable Colors. BRONZE, SEAL BROWN, NAVY BLUE, MYRTLE, BLACK. ALEX. WALKER & CO., McGill Street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—No. 1,105.—Circuit Court.—Philomene Mercier & Vir. Plaintiff, vs. George Gray, Defendant.—On the sixth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said defendant, St. Patrick street No. 14, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of said defendant, seized in this case, consisting of Furniture, &c., &c.—G. ST. JEAN, B.S.C.—Montreal, July 28th, 1877.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—No. 202.—Circuit Court.—Dominique Rosette, Plaintiff, vs. Louis Brouillette, Defendant.—On the sixth day of August, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the Place Jacques-Cartier, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of said defendant, seized in this case, consisting of Furniture, &c., &c.—G. ST. JEAN, B.S.C.—Montreal, 28th July, 1877.

CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA F.S. GOTTLIEB REINHARDT.—The sale of valuable properties on NOTRE DAME, CRAIG AND ST. ANDRE STREETS takes place at the Sheriff's Office on THURSDAY, 9th August, at 10 o'clock. Particulars to follow. JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

DIRECT IMPORTATION OF LADIES' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES. Just arrived at the PARLOR SHOE STORE, 375 Notre Dame street. A. ANGUS.

CUTTER AND TAILOR WANTED. First-class, for a western town; a young man preferred! steady employment. Apply to McLACHLAN BROS. & CO., 480 St. Paul street.

6 P. M. ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES. An Adjourned Meeting of Prince of Wales Orange Lodge No. 351 takes place in the Orange Hall, 81 St. James street, on Monday evening, July 30, at 8 o'clock sharp. Every Member must attend. Visitors made cordially welcome. All Candidates for initiation are requested to be an attendance. Applications for admission please address "J." Box 946, P.O., with references. (By order) J. KNOX, Secretary, No. 354.

EXCURSION TO BOUCHERVILLE ISLANDS. GROS BOIS. ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE WEST-END METHODIST SABBATH-SCHOOL.

The Steamer "MONTAVAL" will leave the Jacques-Cartier Wharf at 9.30 A.M. and at 1.30 P.M. Refreshments will be supplied on the Grounds at city prices. Tickets, 40c; two for 75c; three for \$1. For sale at the Book Room, GRAFTON'S, and DRYDEN'S Montreal.

PICNIC TO LAVALTRIE. THE OTTAWA STREET METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL will hold their Annual Picnic on the 18th August.

The Steamer "MONTAVAL" has been engaged. All who wish to enjoy a fine sail and a day's pleasure are requested to note the above.

6 P. M. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Y. M. C. A. THE YOUNG MEN'S MEETING THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Will be conducted by MR. BLAKELEY, formerly an active worker amongst us. SUNDAY, YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, at 3 o'clock. GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING, at 4.30. GOSPEL MEETING, at 8.30. D. A. BUDGE, Secretary.

PLEASANT Double and Single Rooms, with Board, 170 Mountain st. WANTED, a Situation by a Lady's Maid and Seamstress, with first-class references. Apply to J. C. MIGNAULT & CO., 31 St. Lambert Hill. WANTED, a Situation, by a first-class Printer—typesetter and pressman—can also charge—as a non-union man, Apply to J. C. MIGNAULT & CO., 31 St. Lambert Hill. WANTED, Housemaids, Tablemaids and Kitchen Girls. Apply to J. C. MIGNAULT & CO., 31 St. Lambert Hill. WANTED, a situation as Butler or Footman, in a private family, by an Englishman, a red 24; well qualified; references unexceptionable. Address M.W., care of Box 1008, P.O.

FOR SALE, Montreal Mutual Building Society Book, very cheap. Apply 190 St. George street, between 6 and 9 in the evening. AGENTS.—Cold Water Pens cheaper than ever, at RIVARD'S Headquarters, 614 Craig st. WANTED, two English-speaking Waiters. Apply to J. C. MIGNAULT & CO., 31 St. Lambert Hill. FOR SALE—Double Sitting Desk, cheap. Apply, J. C. MIGNAULT & CO., 31 St. Lambert Hill.

A YOUNG MAN thoroughly acquainted with the Berlin Wool and Fancy Goods trade, is open for an engagement, either wholesale or retail. All city references. Address, WOOLLS, WITNESS OFFICE. WANTED, by an English Gentleman, an engagement as Secretary, Ammanheim, Copyist or Reader; an appointment preferred; thoroughly qualified; the highest references. Address, M.G., care of Box 918, P.O.

TWO respectable Country Girls want situations. Mrs. GARDNER, 40 St. Antoine street, Registry Office. WANTED, by a young Lady, an engagement as companion to a lady, or as a lady house-keeper. Is willing to make herself generally useful. Address, Box 917, Post Office, Halifax, N.S.

TRAVELLER WANTED.—Must be acquainted with Hardware and Tinware business. Address stating references and salary expected, to TRAVELLER, Post Office Box 98. COTTAGE and Garden to let, pleasantly situated at the terminus of the city passenger railway. Rent moderate to a suitable tenant. Apply, 155 Aymer street. VACANCIES for gentlemen, 54 Anderson street.

LOST—A Gentleman's Gold Pen Case. The finder, will be rewarded on leaving it at 39 St. Joseph street. FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, on reasonable terms, to suitable parties, 526 Boncherville street. BOARD at 207 Bleury street.

TO LET to married couple, in high, airy, healthy locality two rooms, furnished for house-keeping. Apply 499 Sherbrooke street. WANTED, an Officer's Sword (second-hand). Address, stating price, &c., H.E.M., Drawer 1943, Post Office, Montreal. WANTED, by a Gentleman, board and lodging within five minutes' walk of Jacques Cartier square. Address, X, at this office.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, with Board, 45 Berthelet st. FOR SALE cheap, a Barrel Dumping Cart. Address "Cart," WITNESS OFFICE. WANTED—6 Men, Women or Boys, to sell Turkish Fig Paste, Wages, \$15 for first month; steady work; references required. Apply, GREEK CONFECTIONERY, 56 St. Paul street. COMFORTABLY Furnished Rooms to let, with or without board, 17 Latour street.

WANTED.—A Household who can sew and understand Wheeler & Wilson's machine; for a small family. 24 Prince Arthur street. A GOOD Stable with water, to rent, 17 Latour st. LOST.—On Saturday, the 28th, about half-past ten in Notre Dame street, a Water Spaniel Pup, with front paws tipped with white, and wearing a chain collar. The finder will be rewarded by returning him immediately to 441 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a situation in a Wholesale Store, has had a year of office work; would like to learn the business; best of city references given. Address, WHOLESALE, WITNESS OFFICE. WANTED, a Second-hand Copying Press; large size state price. Address, I.A.T., WITNESS OFFICE.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at No. 33, 35 and 37 St. Bonaventure street, by John Dougal & Sons, composed of John Dougal, of New York, and John Redpath Dougal and J. D. Dougal, of Montreal.

THE OKA CASE.

THE WHOLE MATTER SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

A PERMANENT DECISION ASKED FOR. TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., K.C.B., &c., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, IN COUNCIL.

The Memorial of the undersigned Iroquois and Algonquin Indians residing in the Village of Oka, in the Seigneurie of the Lake of Two Mountains, and others, citizens of the City of Montreal and elsewhere, in the Province of Quebec.

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS: That for a number of years past, difficulties of a very painful and dangerous nature have existed at the said Village of Oka, between the Indians there located and the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, as to the respective rights of the said Indians and Seminary, in the enjoyment of certain lands and forests in said Seigneurie.

That a large majority of said Indians having withdrawn from the Church of Rome, a building was erected to serve them as a chapel and school-house, for the purpose of religious worship and education.

That this building was destroyed by the said Seminary on the 7th of December, 1875, under circumstances which will be hereinafter mentioned, and since that time the said Indians have been deprived of a suitable building for religious worship, or for the education of their children.

That on or about 15th of June, 1877, the Roman Catholic church and parsonage which had existed at Oka for a great many years, were destroyed by fire, and accusations of incendiarism have since been made respecting different and opposing classes and parties.

That the said fire occurred while the whole village was in a state of great excitement over the arrest and conveyance to jail under circumstances of excessive aggravation and cruelty of eight of these Protestant Indians, and the news that nearly forty others were to be arrested, and driven from their homes for acts which were done in the exercise of a legal right in the opinion of the said Indians and of the undersigned, as will hereinafter be shewn.

That these arrests were made by the employees of the Seminary, aided by a body of the Provincial Police, who had been brought to Oka with arms and ammunition as for a bloody conflict; seeing which a large number of the Indians took up arms, and prepared violently to resist the execution of these warrants, which they believed to have issued in abuse of the process of law. That there consequently existed for a number of days two camps of armed men, who might at any moment have come to collision.

That the facts above disclosed, in the opinion of your memorialists, make it the duty of your Excellency's Government, on whom devolves the care of these Indians, to adopt immediate and effective measures to settle finally, and in conformity with law and justice, these troubles which, from their religious aspect, threaten to spread among Her Majesty's subjects all over the Dominion the most dangerous elements of discord and even bloodshed.

That in order to enable your Excellency's Government fully to understand the facts bearing upon these disputes, your memorialists beg to state the respective contentions of the Seminary and the Indians.

The ecclesiastics of the Seminary contend that they are absolute proprietors of the Seigneurie of the Lake of Two Mountains, and in a document signed by their legal representatives, and produced on the 24th of August, 1876, in a suit now pending in the Superior Court, Montreal, under the number 1310, they base their rights upon the following averments:—

"Que par brevet de concession octroyé à Québec, le 17 octobre, 1717, par Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil, alors gouverneur de la Nouvelle France et Michel Begon, intendant de justice, police et finances, en la dite Nouvelle France, en vertu du pouvoir à eux conjointement donné par sa majesté le roi de France, les dits gouverneur et intendant ont donné et concédé aux dits ecclésiastiques un terrain formant partie de la dite seigneurie de Deux Montagnes pour y transporter la mission des sauvages qui existait alors au Sault-au-Récollet et qui était desservie par les dits ecclésiastiques, pour par ces derniers en jouir à perpétuité, quand même la dite mission serait ôtée, en pleine propriété à titre de fief et seigneurie, avec droit de haute, moyenne et basse justice, droit de chasse, et de pêche, tant au dedans qu'au devant de la dite mission, sur le lac St. Laurent, à condition que les dits ecclésiastiques seraient tenus de faire tous les frais nécessaires pour le changement de la dite mission, et d'y faire bâtir aussi à leurs dépens, une église, et un fort de pierre pour la sûreté de sauvages, suivant les plans qui en seraient incessamment remis par les dits ecclésiastiques aux dits gouverneur et intendant, pour être par eux vus et approuvés, les dits bâtiments devant être finis dans l'espace de deux ans.

"Que le dit brevet de concession a été enregistré au bureau du registraire provincial à Québec, dans le registre de l'intendance.

"Que par un autre brevet de concession, en date du 26 septembre, 1733, le marquis de Beauharnois, alors gouverneur de la Nouvelle France et Jules Hocquart, intendant de justice, police et finances du même pays ont concédé aux dits ecclésiastiques, au même titre que ci-dessus le restant de la dite seigneurie, lequel brevet de concession a été également enregistré au dit bureau du registraire provincial au registre de l'intendance.

"Que les dites concessions ont été dûment ratifiées par sa majesté le roi de France, par ordonnances portant respectivement les dates du 27 avril 1718, et du 1er mars 1733.

"Que pour la première de ces ordonnances, il fut accordé sept années au lieu de deux aux dits ecclésiastiques pour faire les constructions susmentionnées.

"Que par la seconde des dites ordonnances, le roi de France exempta les dits ecclésiastiques de faire construire un fort de pierre, comme étant devenu inutile et déclara que les travaux exécutés à cette époque par les dits ecclésiastiques

dans la dite seigneurie du lac des Deux Montagnes étaient subsistants.

"Que par une ordonnance du conseil spécial du ci-devant Bas-Canada, passé dans la troisième année du règne de sa majesté, la reine Victoria, chap. 30, et intitulé, "Ordonnance pour incorporer les ecclésiastiques du séminaire de St. Sulpice de Montréal, pour confirmer leurs titres au fief et seigneurie du lac des Deux Montagnes et du fief et seigneurie de St. Sulpice, en cette province pour pourvoir à l'extinction graduelle des redevances et droits seigneuriaux et pour autres fins," les dits ecclésiastiques ont été dûment incorporés sous le nom de "Les ecclésiastiques du séminaire de St. Sulpice de Montréal," et que leurs droits et titres à la dite seigneurie du lac des Deux Montagnes et à tous et chacun du Domaine, terres, réserves, bâtiments, messuages, tenements et héritages, situés dans la dite seigneurie ont été confirmés et déclarés bons, valables et efficaces en loi, aussi pleinement, de la même manière et avec la même étendue que les ecclésiastiques du séminaire de St. Sulpice du faubourg St. Germain de Paris ou du séminaire de St. Sulpice de Montréal, conformément à sa constitution, avant le 18 septembre 1759, un des deux séminaires ou chacun d'eux pouvaient ou auraient pu le faire ou avaient droit de le faire, ou pouvaient ou auraient pu le faire et disposer des dits droits et titres ou d'aucune partie d'eux avant la dite dernière époque.

"Que par la dite ordonnance, il fut de plus ordonné que la communauté des ecclésiastiques du séminaire St. Sulpice de Montréal et leurs successeurs seraient et furent de fait, par icelle ordonnance, investis de la dite seigneurie du lac des Deux Montagnes et de tous et chacun des domaines, terres, bâtiments, messuages, tenements et héritages quelconques, pour les dits ecclésiastiques du séminaire de St. Sulpice de Montréal et leurs successeurs, les avoir, posséder, faire et en jouir comme les vrais et légitimes propriétaires et possesseurs d'eux et toutes et chaque part et portion d'eux pour l'unique usage et avantage des ecclésiastiques du dit séminaire et leurs successeurs à perpétuité aux termes, clauses et conditions en icelle ordonnance.

"Que depuis la dite ordonnance, auparavant et encore les dits ecclésiastiques ont toujours joui et possédé comme propriétaires des fief et seigneurie du lac des Deux Montagnes.

"Que depuis plus de cent ans les dits défendeurs ont toujours joui, comme propriétaires du dit fief et seigneurie du lac des Deux Montagnes et qu'ils en ont toujours été reconnus comme les vrais et légitimes propriétaires et qu'à l'époque de l'empêchement dont il sera parlé ci après de la part des dits demandeurs, les noms et qualités (to wit: Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakenrat et Jean Osenakenrat, three chiefs of the Iroquois tribe of Indians, members of the Evangelical Methodist Mission, and trustees for the said mission of the village of Oka)—ils possédaient le dit fief et seigneurie du lac des Deux Montagnes comme propriétaires Antimo Domino depuis au delà de cent ans et partant depuis au delà de trente ans.

"Que par la loi qui pourvoit à l'abolition de la tenure seigneuriale, dans la dite seigneurie du lac des Deux Montagnes, les terres non concédées dans la dite seigneurie sont devenues la propriété absolue des dits défendeurs en franc alleu roturier.

"Qu'au nombre des terrains non concédés par les dits ecclésiastiques dans la seigneurie du lac des Deux Montagnes et leur appartenant comme susdit exclusivement et absolument se trouve un emplacement de trente-six pieds de front sur quarante-cinq pieds de profondeur, plus ou moins situé au village iroquois, en la mission du lac des Deux Montagnes, dans la dite seigneurie, tenant devant à la rue qui conduit à l'ancienne résidence du Capitaine Ducharme, derrière à une autre rue, du côté ouest à une maison d'école et du côté est à une maison à double logement dont l'un est occupé par Jean Toussaint Tigavka ou représentant.

"Que depuis le commencement d'août 1872 on verra cette époque, les nommés Louis Kanensakenhiate, alias Senathion, Joseph Onasakenrat alias LeCygne et Jean Osenakenrat alias Tigavka, se sont illégalement et sans aucun droit quelconque emparé du dit emplacement et y ont construit ou fait construire la chapelle mentionnée en la déclaration en cette cause, laquelle se rapporte au culte protestant auquel quelques-uns des Sauvages de la dite mission se sont alliés, ayant abjuré le catholicisme.

"Que les dits ecclésiastiques n'étaient aucunement tenus par leurs titres à la dite seigneurie du lac des Deux-Montagnes, ni par la loi, de pourvoir aux dissidents de l'Eglise catholique romaine, dans la dite mission du lac des Deux-Montagnes, un local pour l'exercice du culte d'une religion dissidente quelconque et nommé ment celle des méthodistes.

"Que la seule mission du lac des Deux-Montagnes, reconnue par la loi et mentionnée dans les titres des dits ecclésiastiques est une mission catholique romaine, laquelle a toujours été et est encore desservie par les dits ecclésiastiques, qui y ont une église et des écoles pour les besoins de toute la population, lesquelles sont entretenues aux frais et dépens des dits ecclésiastiques.

"Que voyant les empiétements des dits Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakenrat et Jean Osenakenrat, les dits ecclésiastiques auraient, en ou vers le 22 mai 1875, intenté une action en revendication du dit emplacement sus-désigné en dernier lieu contre eux (to wit against Louis Kanensakenhiate and others), laquelle action a été rapportée devant la cour supérieure pour le Bas-Canada, dans le village de Sainte-Scholastique, dans le district de Terrebonne, le 21 juin 1875.

"Que par jugement rendu en la dite cause, par la dite cour supérieure, le 16 octobre 1875, les dits Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakenrat et Jean Osenakenrat ont été condamnés à déguerpir le dit terrain et à en laisser la possession aux dits ecclésiastiques sous quinze jours de la signification qui leur serait faite du dit jugement, si mieux n'auraient les dits Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakenrat et Jean Osenakenrat payer aux dits ecclésiastiques la somme de \$500, le tout avec dépens.

"Que le dit jugement a été dûment signifié aux dits Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakenrat et Jean Osenakenrat.

"Que les dits Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakenrat et Jean Osenakenrat ne s'étant pas conformés au dit jugement, un bref de possession aurait été émané de la dite cour supérieure, le 6 décembre 1875, enjoignant au shérif du dit district de Terrebonne d'expulser les dits Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakenrat et Jean Osenakenrat sans aucun délai et entrant le cours de la loi des prémisses ci-dessus édictées en dernier lieu et de placer les meubles et effets qui pourraient se trouver en icelles sur le charreau et de mettre les dits ecclésiastiques en possession d'icelles prémisses.

"Que le 7 décembre 1875, le dit shérif aurait exécuté le dit bref de possession, l'un des défendeurs nommés au dit bref de possession lui ayant remis la clef de la bâtisse ou chapelle qui se trou-

vait sur le dit terrain ou emplacement, il l'aurait livrée, aurait mis tous les meubles et effets qu'elle contenait sur le charreau et aurait mis les dits ecclésiastiques en possession du dit terrain et emplacement dont ils ont joui depuis, paisiblement et sans trouble.

"Que les dits ecclésiastiques ont été ainsi remis en possession d'une propriété dont ils avaient été illégalement et injustement dépossédés, sous l'autorité de la justice et qu'ils n'ont commis aucune voie de fait.

"Que les dits Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakenrat et Jean Osenakenrat n'ayant pas réclamé la bâtisse qui était sur le terrain en question ni les matériaux d'icelle, les dits ecclésiastiques étaient en droit de faire démolir la dite bâtisse et d'en faire transporter les matériaux dans un lieu où ils ne leur seraient pas nuisibles.

"Que l'action des demandeurs (to wit: Louis Kanensakenhiate and others), est pour toutes les raisons susdites mal fondée et vexatoire.

"Que cette action n'a été inspirée que dans un but de persécution contre les dits ecclésiastiques et pour exciter contre eux la jalousie et la haine des tribus indiennes qui composent la dite mission du lac des Deux-Montagnes.

"The document just recited in extenso then asks for the dismissal of the action brought against them by the three Chiefs above mentioned.

The Plaintiffs' declaration sets forth in part the Indians' pretension as follows: "That the said Ecclesiastics are the grantees from the crown of the Seigneurie of the Lake of Two Mountains, which was granted to them for the benefit of the Indian Mission formerly located at Sault-au-Récollet, in the Island of Montreal, and that one and the principal condition of that grant, both in the original concession of the 17th October, 1717, confirmed on the 27th April 1718, by the King of France, and in the confirmation of the same by the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland, was the maintenance of the mission of the Lake of Two Mountains for the moral and religious instruction of the Algonquin and Iroquois Indians, as appears by the charter of incorporation of the said Ecclesiastics, contained in the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, chapter forty-two.

"That the said Plaintiffs (to wit: the three Indian Chiefs already mentioned) are part of the members of the said Indian tribes of the Lake of Two Mountains, and as such are entitled with their co-members of the said tribes, whom they represent for the purpose hereinafter set forth, to all the benefits secured to them both under the grants and charter above mentioned, and under the public law of the Empire.

"That freedom of worship being a primary and inalienable right of all Her Majesty's subjects in every part of the Dominion of Canada, the said Ecclesiastics are bound by the conditions of the said grant and charter to provide the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains and amongst them the said Chiefs and their co-religionists, with the means of moral and religious instruction in accordance with their views of what is moral and religious instruction, whatever be the particular form of Christian worship the said Indians choose to adopt or follow, and that the principal means of providing such moral and religious instruction are the maintenance of public schools and places of worship in accord with the denominational tenets of the said Indians; and that the said grants amply supply the said Ecclesiastics with the means of providing for the moral and religious requirements of the said Indians.

"That in the course of time the said three Chiefs (plaintiffs) and a considerable number of the said Indians, sought moral and religious instruction at the hands of the Methodist Church of Canada, formerly the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada, a religious organization fully recognized by the State, and became members of the said Church.

"That as members of the Methodist Church, the said three Chiefs and their co-religionists are entitled to claim from the said Ecclesiastics the maintenance of schools and of a place of worship.

"That the said three Chiefs, as Trustees for their said co-religionists, and for the said Mission, on the 16th of August, 1872, by deed of sale from Dame Catherine Kanakawasta, executed at St. Andrews, before De Laronde, Notary, and duly registered in the Registry Office of the County of Two Mountains, acquired a lot of land situated in the Iroquois portion of the village of Oka, in the said Seigneurie of the Lake of Two Mountains, containing 34 feet French measure in width, by 60 feet in depth, bounded on the west by the street leading to the old residence of the Captain of the Indian Department, on the south by another street, on the north by the house of the said Jean Osenakenrat, and did, subsequent to said purchase as aforesaid, in their said qualities, at their own expense, and that of their co-religionists and of other friends of said Mission from moneys entrusted to them for said purpose, build a school-house and chapel, wherein to obtain for themselves and their families and children moral and religious instruction, and to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, although they had a right to have called upon the said Ecclesiastics to have furnished them therewith, in accordance with the terms imposed upon the said Ecclesiastics and the obligations assumed by them under the said grants.

"That while the said three Chiefs and co-religionists were in the peace of God and of Her Majesty, and in the full and legal possession of the said school and place of worship, the building where they were wont to receive moral and religious instruction was illegally and maliciously demolished and destroyed by the said Ecclesiastics, and the materials thereof illegally removed and appropriated by them, through their representatives and agents, on the 7th day of December 1875, and that ever since the said three Chiefs and their co-religionists have been deprived of the most effectual means of moral and religious instruction, and of worshipping God according to the dictates of their conscience.

"That the building so destroyed cost \$3,000, and could not be rebuilt for less.

"That the said Ecclesiastics are bound not only to rebuild the said school and chapel at their own expense, but have caused damage to the extent of \$20,000 which the said Chiefs are qualified to have suffered by being deprived of a school-house and place of worship ever since the destruction, and by the illegal acts of the said Ecclesiastics and their servants and employees in that behalf.

"Wherefore, the said Chiefs, in quality pray that the said ecclesiastics be condemned to rebuild the said school-house and chapel so as aforesaid destroyed by them, and in the event of their not doing so within a delay to be fixed by this Court, that the said Chiefs, in quality be allowed to do so at the expense of said ecclesiastics, and that the latter be further condemned to pay to the said plaintiffs in quality the said sum of \$20,000 with interest and costs."

In this declaration plaintiffs purposely omitted to mention the judgment relied upon by the

Seminary for justifying the demolition of the chapel and school-house, awaiting the assertion of it by the Seminary, to show its illegality and nullity.

The Chiefs contend—1st. That the judgment in question was obtained ex parte and by fraud, the Seminary's counsel not having notified their counsel to plead, as had been agreed upon, and not having notified him of their proceedings.

2nd. That even if the judgment were good, it could not be executed before being served upon the Chiefs, by giving each of them an authentic copy thereof. 3rd. That the judgment relied upon was altogether silent as to the chapel, and did not authorize its demolition or order its removal. Proceedings were adopted by the Chiefs before the Superior Court sitting at Ste. Scholastique, to have the judgment declared null as having been obtained by fraud, and the Seminary having demurred to the proceeding, the demurrer was dismissed, implying thereby that if the facts alleged against the judgment are proved, the judgment must be set aside.

In the action of the Chiefs, before the Court sitting at Montreal, the judgment could not be attacked, but the service of an authentic copy upon the Chiefs was denied, and the falsity of the bailiff's service affirmed.

These several suits were pending at Ste. Scholastique and Montreal, when the Seminary resorted to a new method of harassing the Indians at Oka, and depriving them of their possessions by acts of violence. The Indians, ever since their establishment at Oka, had been in possession of an enclosed common field of pasture, where their own horses and cattle had been accustomed to graze, and where the cattle of the Seminary and of adjoining farmers were received on payment of pasturage fees to the Indians. The Seminary recently removed a portion of the fence surrounding the common, thereby annexing a portion of the common, to an adjoining farm occupied by the Seminary. The Indians looked upon this as the beginning of a system of spoliation which would gradually deprive them of an incontestable and century right, and they removed the fence to the old line. This constitutes the first act of trespass, for which 46 of them were put under warrants of arrest. Certain portions of this fence required renewal, and it was repaired with adjacent poles, as had been the recognized practice and custom for more than a hundred years. This constitutes the second act of trespass, for which nearly half of the whole male population was to be sent to jail to await a trial which might be delayed indefinitely. This is what we rise to the last turmoil, created by the actual and threatened arrests, and by the appearance at Oka of a posse of armed Provincial Police. During the rising of the whole population the Catholic parsonage and church were consumed by fire. Nothing so far shows the hand of an incendiary; but whether accidental or not, it appears to be satisfactorily made out that no attempt was made on the part of any one to stay the progress of the fire.

That your memorialists feel justified in asserting, from the facts above stated:—

1. That so far the only fact or document which supports the position assumed by the Seminary is in the ex parte judgment obtained at Ste. Scholastique without any trial of the merits, and which the Indians allege was obtained by fraud, and that there is a fair prospect of having it so declared.

2. That the titles under which the Seminary claim an absolute ownership of the Seigneurie of Two Mountains, so far from establishing their claim, actually destroy it. And on this head the memorialists represent:—

That the Seminary invoke as their title the concession deeds of 17th October, 1717, and 26th September, 1733. The first of these deeds expresses in the following terms the motive and object of the concession to wit,

"Sur la requête à nous présentée par Messieurs les Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de St. Sulpice établis à Montréal, par laquelle ils nous exposent qu'il seroit de l'avantage de la Mission des Sauvages du Sault au Récollet, dans l'île de Montréal, d'ériger un séminaire plus convenablement situé que celui qui se trouve actuellement dans le village de Ste. Scholastique, et d'établir sur les terres du côté du Nord-Ouest du lac des Deux Montagnes; laquelle Mission seroit avancée non seulement pour la conversion des Sauvages, lesquels se trouvant plus éloignés de la ville seroient aussi hors des occasions de tomber dans l'hérésie, mais aussi à la colonie, qui, par ce moyen se trouveroit à couvert des incursions des Iroquois en temps de guerre; Nous supplions de leur accorder pour la dite Mission, un terrain de trois lieues et demie de front à commencer au ruisseau qui tombe dans la grande Baye du Lac des Deux Montagnes et en remontant le long du dit lac et du Fleuve St. Laurent, sur trois lieues de profondeur, à titre de fief, &c., &c., aux offres qu'ils font de faire toute la dépense du changement de cette Mission, &c., &c., à quoi quant égard, nous, &c., donnons et concédons, &c."

As regards the second deed, the same preamble does not exist, but the plea of the ecclesiastics above cited supplies the deficiency by stating that it took place au même titre que ci-dessus, meaning evidently for the same object.

Your memorialists do not now undertake to define what a Mission meant at the dates of these concessions; but the facts made patent by these deeds are: At the time the first deed was prayed for the Seminary was burdened with the Indian Mission, then located at Sault-au-Récollet, on their Seigneurie, of the Island of Montreal. The concession was not asked nor granted for the benefit of the Seminary but for that of the Indians exclusively, as long as they would remain there. The deed contains a kind of entail in favor of the Seminary, in case the Indian tribes should either migrate therefrom or become extinct from any cause. According to the laws of the Province of Quebec, at the date of the concession deeds, as well as at the present time, the Indians were constituted and are still *grands de substitution*, with all the rights attached to that quality. The Seminary, as *appelés à la substitution*, have no right whatever, except that of supervision to prevent waste.

If a parallel be sought, the Seminary holds the same position as the Dominion Government towards the Caughnawaga Indians and other tribes, and are bound to deal with their wards as the Government are dealing with theirs, that is, to turn the whole income and productions of the Seigneurie to the benefit of the Indians, including the mines or quarries if any exist, the produce of the forest without waste, the income derived from pasture, the constituted rents of all conceded lands, representing the Seigneurial *cens et rentes*, and the indemnity paid by the Government for the abolition of the *lands et ventes*.

3rd. The reasons given by the Seminary to obtain the grant are both moral and strategical. 1. The Indians would be removed from a focus of temptation to drunkenness. 2. The colony would be protected against Iroquois invasions, the Indians of the Mission being thereby burdened with the first brunt of incursions. For the last object the Seminary has assumed the obligation of building stone fortifications, which

never were erected, and by the confirmation of their second title in 1735, they were relieved from that expensive duty, because the circumstances had so much changed that it had become unnecessary. At the date of the first concession, however, in 1718, the Indians of Two Mountains were relied upon as the vanguard in the protection of the colony, and they placed their lives and the safety of their families at stake as the price of the concession, the Seminary paying the cost of removal, and the building of a church and fortifications for their prospective benefits from the grant.

The Seminary as well as the Jesuits, Recollets and other religious orders having establishments in La Nouvelle France, had come here with the professed purpose of evangelizing the aboriginal tribes, and not for commercial or industrial purposes. All the grants made to the several religious orders were expressly made for the object of evangelization and to enable them to foster Christian civilization, as regards the Indians, and not for the benefit of the emigrants from France.

The first grant from the King of France, of April 27th, 1718, to the Seminary, is expressly made "to transfer there the Mission of the said Indians from Sault-aux-Recollets;" while the second grant of March 1st, 1735, was asked for by the Seminary, and granted by the King, on account of the cost of removal, and because "the Indians of the Mission of the Lake of Two Mountains being accustomed to often change their place of residence, and so as to render the said grant more serviceable, it would therefore be necessary to extend the said grant further than the three leagues," &c.

The Seminary cannot derogate from the spirit and letter of these grants without showing a mutual and reciprocal deviation between themselves and the Crown, whether of France or of Great Britain. In fact they do invoke such a deviation. They contend that by the ordinance of the Special Council and by the Act of abolishing the Seigneurial Tenure, they have been acknowledged as absolute proprietors of the soil, with all the rights derived from absolute ownership.

Your memorialists respectfully contend, 1st. that the ordinance of the Special Council merely confirmed the grant of the King of France, with the same obligations. 2nd. That the Act abolishing the Seigneurial Tenure put the Seigneurie of Two Mountains under the common law, as it did the Seigneurie of Sault St. Louis (Caughnawaga), the abolition being for the Indians respectively, who should receive the constituted rent in lieu of the *cens et rentes*, and the indemnity for the abolition of *lands et ventes*, or the interest of the capital set apart for such indemnity. As regards the ordinance in question (3 and 4 Vict., cap. 39 now cap. 42 of the Con. Statutes L. C.) it does not derogate in any way from the original grant, but provides that the Seminary of Montreal shall hold and possess the land in the same manner, and to the same extent as the Seminary of Paris before the conquest, and places among the charges of the Seminary, the Mission of the Lake of Two Mountains for the instruction and spiritual care of the Algonquin and Iroquois Indians. The rights of the Indians are also preserved by the 16th Section, which provides that nothing in the ordinance shall tend to destroy, diminish, or in any manner affect, the rights and privileges of the Crown, or of any person or persons, except only such as the said ordinance expressly and specially destroys, diminishes or affects. Even if it deviated from the original grant, it would be subject to the 1213th article of the Civil Code, which says that: "Acts of recognition do not make proof of the primordial title, unless the substance of the latter is specially set forth in the recognition. Whatever the recognition contains over and above the primordial title, or different from it, does not make proof against it."

That it was never intended to give the Seminary a title to this Seigneurie, free from their obligation to keep up the Mission (which implies the residence of the Indians on the Seigneurie, and what is known in this Province as the right of use and habitation), may be seen from the fact that the Ordinance (2 Vict., Chap. 59) which sought to make the Seminary absolute owners, and omitted the clauses in favor of the Indians, never received the Royal assent, or was confirmed by the Imperial Parliament and never became law.

And if the Seminary invoke the long ill-usage which the Indians have submitted to, they are met by Act 2,208 of the Civil Code, which says: "No one can prescribe against his title, in this sense that no one can change the nature of his own possession, except by interversion."

The Seminary having at all times invoked the grants of 1717, and 1735 (confirmed in 1718 and 1735) they are bound by their terms, notwithstanding any relaxation thereof imposed upon a tribe of Indians, rendered helpless through ignorance and poverty.

Their ignorance in the art of reading and writing, or in agriculture, or other industrial pursuits cannot be made a pretext for depriving them of their rights.

Your memorialists will not charge the Seminary with the crime of having kept them purposely in their comparative state of ignorance. They only point to the unsatisfactory condition of things at Oka, as a contrast to what exists elsewhere wherever an Indian tribe is located, in order to show that the evil is local, from whatever cause, and that immediate and effective measures should be resorted to to remedy such a state of things.

With reference to the claims of the Oka Indians to a place of worship, and schools for the education of their families, irrespective of the creed or religious tenets they may adhere to, your memorialists represent that the Seminary having assumed the functions of the Crown, as regards these Indians, they are bound to deal with them as the Crown is doing with other tribes in different parts of the Dominion. The Government of Her Majesty would not assuredly measure their care and solicitude for the welfare of the Indians by the religious bias of the latter; and the Seminary have no right to mete out life and death to the Oka Indians, according to their subservience to a creed they cannot conscientiously adopt.

That it has been hitherto impossible to obtain a decision from our Courts upon such of the foregoing questions as might be therein discussed, inasmuch as the Seminary have only brought a single suit before the Courts in which the questions could be taken up, and having obtained an *ex parte* judgment, by means above pointed out, they are strenuously resisting all efforts to obtain a judicial decision upon the merits, and refuse to bring any action which might serve as a test case; but instead thereof continually harass and annoy the Indians by vexatious criminal proceedings and arrests, although they have never yet obtained a verdict against an Indian on any of these charges.

Your memorialists finally represent that to leave the poor Oka Indians, deprived of all the means secured to them by the grants above mentioned, to fight out the revendication of their rights against a wealthy corporation as the

Seminary, would be a cruel and inhuman view of the duties of the Government and would enlist in support of the Indians most dangerous elements of sympathy.

Wherefore your memorialists humbly and urgently pray that Your Excellency's Government do adopt such measures as will reinstate the Oka Indians in the management of their affairs under a Government officer to prevent waste, as in other Indian settlements, at least pending the legal proceedings now before the Courts, and that the Indians' cases before the Courts be taken up at the expense of the Crown, under such counsel as may be approved of by the Indians themselves, now engaged in these suits.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The following is a translation of the French portions of the above document:—

"That by letters patent granted at Quebec on the 17th of October, 1717, by Philippe de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, then Governor of New France, and Michel Begon, Intendant of Justice, Police and Finances, in the said New France, in virtue of the power jointly given them by His Majesty the King of France, the said Governor and Intendant gave and granted to the said ecclesiastics a piece of land forming part of the said Seigneurie of Two Mountains to remove thither the Indian Mission which then existed at Sault au Recollet, and which was under the pastoral care of the said ecclesiastics to be enjoyed by these last in perpetuity, even when the mission might be taken away, with full right to the title of Fief and Seigneurie, with right of high, middle and low justice, right of hunting and fishing, as well within as in front of the said mission, upon the lake and river St. Lawrence, on condition that they should at their own expense make the necessary outlay for the removal of the said Mission, and that they should cause to be built there, also at their expense, a church, a stone fort for the safety of the Indians, according to plans to be immediately delivered by the ecclesiastics to the said Governor and Intendant, to be by them seen and approved, said buildings to be finished in the space of two years.

"That the said grant warrant was duly registered at the Office of the Provincial Registrar at Quebec, in the Register of the Intendant.

"That by another grant warrant dated September 29th, 1733, the Marquis de Beauharnois, then Governor of New France, and Jules Hocquart, Intendant of Justice, Police and Finances of the same country, granted to the said ecclesiastics, with the same title as hereinabove the remainder of the said Seigneurie, which grant warrant was legally registered at the office of the Provincial Registrar in the Register of the Intendant.

"That the said grants were duly notified by His Majesty the King of France, by orders in Council bearing respectively the dates April 27th, 1718, and March 1st, 1735.

"That by the first of these orders in Council seven years were allowed the ecclesiastics in place of two years to erect the structures hereinabove mentioned.

"That by the second of the said orders in Council the King of France exempted the said ecclesiastics from constructing a stone fort as having become useless, and declared that the works completed at that period by the said ecclesiastics in the said Seigneurie of the Lake of Two Mountains were sufficient.

"That by a special order in Council of the hitherto Province of Lower Canada, issued in the third year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Chap. 30 and entitled, 'Order to incorporate the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, to confirm their title to the Fief and Seigneurie of the Lake of Two Mountains and to the Fief and Seigneurie of St. Sulpice in this Province, and for power to gradually extinguish the seigniorial dues and rights and for other purposes,' the said ecclesiastics were duly incorporated under the name of 'The Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal,' and that their rights and title to the said Seigneurie of the Lake of the Two Mountains and to all and each of the estates, lands, reservations, buildings, dwellings, tenements and heritages situate in the said Seigneurie, were confirmed and declared good, valid and efficient in law, as fully in the same manner and with the same exclusiveness that the ecclesiastics of the Séminaire de St. Sulpice du Faubourg St. Germain de Paris or the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, in conformity with its constitution, before the 18th September, 1759, one of the two seminaries, or each of the two, could or might have been able to do it or had the right to do it, or could or might have been able to enjoy, make and dispose of the said rights and titles, or any part of these latter, before the last mentioned date.

"That by the said order in Council, it was moreover ordained that the community of the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal and their successors, should be and were in reality, by this order in Council, invested with the said Seigneurie of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and of all and each of the estates, lands, buildings, dwellings, tenements, and inheritances whatever, for the said gentlemen ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal and their successors, to have, possess, hold and enjoy as the true and legal proprietors and possessors of these and of all and each part and portion of these, for the sole use and advantage of the ecclesiastics of the said Seminary and their successors in perpetuity in accordance with the terms, clauses and conditions in this order in Council.

"That since the said order in Council, before and yet, the said ecclesiastics have always enjoyed and possessed as proprietors of the Fief and Seigneurie of the Lake of the Two Mountains.

"That for more than a hundred years the said defendants have always enjoyed it as proprietors of the said Fief and Seigneurie of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and that they have always been known as the true and legitimate proprietors, and that at the time of the impediment on the part of the plaintiffs, by name and title to wit: Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakerat and Jean Osenakenrat, three chiefs of the Iroquois tribe of Indians, members of the Evangelical Methodist Mission, and trustees for the said mission of the village of Oka) they possessed the said Fief and Seigneurie of the Lake of the Two Mountains as proprietors *Animo Domini*, for more than a hundred years, and from that time above thirty years more.

"That according to the law which provides for the abolition of the seigniorial tenure, in the said Seigneurie of the Lake of the Two Mountains, the lands not granted in the said Seigneurie became the absolute property of the said defendants, *en franc alleu roturier*.

"That among the lands not granted by the said ecclesiastics in the Seigneurie of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and belonging to them as hereinabove stated exclusively and absolutely, is a lot of land 36 feet front by 45 feet in depth, more or less, situate at the Iroquois Village, in

the Mission of the Lake of the Two Mountains, in the said Seigneurie, fronting on the street which leads to the ancient residence of Captain Ducharme, the rear being upon another street, the west side towards a school-house, and the east side to a double house, one of which is occupied by Jean Toussaint Tigaska, or representative.

"That since the commencement of August, 1872, or about that time, the persons named Louis Kanensakenhiate alias Senathyon, Joseph Onasakerat alias Le Cygne, and Jean Osenakenrat alias Tigassa, illegally and without any right whatever, took possession of the said piece of ground, and built upon it, or caused to be built upon it, the chapel mentioned in the affidavit in this case, which served as a place for the Protestant form of worship, which some of the Indians of the said Mission have adopted, having abjured Catholicism.

"That the said ecclesiastics were in no way bound by their title to the said Seigneurie of the Lake of the Two Mountains, nor by the law, to furnish the dissenters from the Roman Catholic Church in the said Mission of the Lake of the Two Mountains, a site for the celebration of the worship of any dissenting religion, and namely that of the Methodists.

"That the only Mission of the Lake of the Two Mountains, recognized by the law and mentioned in the title deeds of the said ecclesiastics, is a Roman Catholic Mission, which has always been and is yet under the pastoral charge of the said ecclesiastics, who have a church there and schools sufficient for the wants of the whole population, which are kept up at the cost and expense of the said ecclesiastics.

"That in view of the encroachments of the said Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakerat and Jean Osenakenrat, the said ecclesiastics, on or about May 22, 1875, entered an action against them to wit against Louis Kanensakenhiate and others) claiming the said piece of land last above described, which action was appealed before the Superior Court for Lower Canada in the village of Ste. Scholastique, in the district of Terrebonne, the 21st of June, 1875.

"That by the judgment rendered in the said case by the said Superior Court, the 16th of October, 1875, the said Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakerat and Jean Osenakenrat were condemned to give up the possession of the land and piece of ground above last described, and to place it in the possession of the said ecclesiastics within fifteen days after the notice which should be given them of the said judgment, unless the said Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakerat and Jean Osenakenrat preferred to pay to the said ecclesiastics the sum of \$500, the whole with costs.

"That the said judgment was duly signified to the said Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakerat and Jean Osenakenrat.

"That the said Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakerat and Jean Osenakenrat did not, having complied with the said judgment, a writ of ejectment issued from the said Superior Court the 6th of December, 1875, ordering the sheriff of the said District of Terrebonne to eject the said Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakerat and Jean Osenakenrat, without delay and in accordance with the law, from the premises hereinabove last described, and to place the movables and chattels which might be in it, outside and to place the said ecclesiastics in possession of these premises.

"That the 7th of December the said sheriff executed the writ of ejectment one of the defendants named in the writ of ejectment having given him the key of the building or chapel, which was on the land or piece of ground, he emptied it, placed all the movables and chattels which it contained outside, and placed the said ecclesiastics in possession of the said land and piece of ground, which they have since enjoyed peacefully, and without trouble.

"That the said ecclesiastics were thus replaced in possession of a piece of land of which they had been illegally and unjustly deprived without the authority of law, and that they committed no trespass.

"That the said Louis Kanensakenhiate, Joseph Onasakerat and Jean Osenakenrat, not having claimed the building which was upon the land in question nor the materials of it, the said ecclesiastics had the right to demolish the said building and to remove the materials to a place where they would not be inconvenient.

"That the action of the plaintiffs (to wit: Louis Kanensakenhiate and others) is, for the reasons above set forth, groundless and vexatious.

"That the action was instituted but with the object of persecuting the said ecclesiastics and to excite against them the jealousy and hatred of the Indian tribes which compose the said mission of the Lake of the Two Mountains.

INTOLERANCE IN MONTREAL.

(Toronto Globe.)

If there be one part of the Dominion in which a spirit of tolerance towards Protestantism, even in its most aggressive and least conciliatory form, might fairly be expected, it surely is in the Province of Quebec. Not only does the Catholic population rejoice in the possession of an enormous majority, but recent events in the capital of the Province has been of a nature to rebuke any displays of intolerant feeling. We can easily imagine that the determination not to march on the Twelfth required a great effort of self-restraint on the part of the Orangemen. The fact that they were largely influenced in yielding by appeals from representative Catholics, however mistaken the policy which dictated those appeals might have been, should have protected them against taunts and insults from all who pretend to speak in behalf of Catholic sentiment. Right-minded persons of all persuasions will, therefore, read with deep regret such attacks as those which the Montreal *True Witness* makes upon men who at all events were entitled to the courtesy of silence.

It is useless to compliment Hackett for his "bravery"; it is idle to proceed, as the *True Witness* does, to denounce the "manner" of Hackett's death as "unfair and unmanly." If a man who interferes to protect a friend, man or woman, is to be hunted with every threatening gesture and utterance that hundreds of excited ruffians choose to make use of, and not to defend himself with any weapon he can lay his hands on, but being driven to bay is to be murdered in cold blood, it is time that we should all consider what things have come to, and how in future people whose lives are worth anything to society can be protected. Hackett had been to a church where nobody needed to go who did not care to hear. If the sermon were ever so intemperate and obnoxious it was addressed to none but those who professed to be in sympathy with the preacher; and if Hackett carried a lethal weapon, it must be admitted that the warnings he and his friends had received of possible outrage fully explained an act not otherwise commendable. Nor was the excitement to which Hackett's

death gave rise at all to be wondered at. If the Orangemen did pass resolutions couched in a defiant spirit, who can be astonished? They had sacrificed a good deal to peace, and here was the fruit of their concession—a comrade murdered solely because he was an Orangeman.

After quoting the warlike appeal of the *True Witness* to resist "Orange aggression," it continues: "This is a declaration of 'war to the knife'; the issue of the well-meant efforts to prevent trouble on the Twelfth; the upshot of Mayor Beaudry's refusal to do his duty. This is all that is gained by the neglect in the first instance to compel respect for the law. And now we have the Montreal *Gazette* and other organs pressing for legislation to put down all processions, or, at all events, party processions, and so get rid, as they fancy, of a difficulty by depriving both parties of that which they regard as a natural right and privilege. This is not the first time such a proposal has been made, and even acted upon. The attempt to carry it out in Canada, however, failed. Where is the line to be drawn? Is every procession to be prohibited? The usual jubiliations of a successful candidate for election or the funeral cortege of an unpopular citizen may be just as offensive to some people, as the march of St. Patrick's Day to the other. A procession *par se* is not a bad or wrong thing, but one of those open displays of feeling and sentiment most intimately associated with the institutions of a free country. When people 'process' with the knowledge that their tunics or badges will irritate somebody else, it is better, it is true, they should stay at home. No doubt the display on the Twelfth is galling; no doubt it awakens bitter memories; no doubt it recalls a story of conquest and defeat better forgotten. But neither badges nor tunics really harm anybody. They may be repugnant to good taste, but people must judge for themselves whether they will conform to good taste or not. Who is to judge where the line is to be drawn? It is impossible to prohibit every procession; what official is to be invested with the function of saying what processions shall or shall not be tolerated? It is absurd to attempt it. One course only is safe and proper: to protect all peaceable processions, regardless of the opinions or sympathies of those who engage in them. That is what we have come to after long experience in Ontario, where Protestants are in a majority; that is the only true course to take in Quebec, where the Catholics are in a majority.

Hot-headed writers may fume and bluster, but that is what will inevitably be the end of this matter. It is quite certain that the suppression of procession carrying orange colors in one Province would arouse an irresistible demand for the prohibition of those carrying green colors in others. Both parties would thus be smarting under the sense of an equal wrong; both would probable endeavor to over-ride or agree to defy the law, and the law would become a dead-letter, as it has elsewhere. If the Orangemen of Montreal, in view of the excitement their march would provoke, choose voluntarily to forego it, they would exhibit a moral courage of a rare order. But if they decide on marching—and the language of such papers as the *True Witness* is the surest means of inducing them to persist in so doing—they must be protected, if it takes every militiaman in Canada to protect them, and overawe those who would provoke disorder. The heated words, the protracted controversy, on this subject may be traced to the fact that Mayor Beaudry refused to do his duty in the first instance. And it may be more difficult to grapple with the evil a year hence than it would have been ten days ago; but sooner or later one power must be supreme and that is the law, which recognizes no distinction of class or party, but metes out even justice and protection to all.

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