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The undersigned has just received

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In excellent condition, all New Barrels.

Having bought early he is prepared to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICE.

GEO. H. MERRIAM.

Sign of the Golden Anvil, Kent st., Lindsay.

Sept. 14th, 1877. 946

Banking and Exchange.

A. McALPINE

Broker and Insurance Agent.

Fire and Life and Accident Insurance effected. Mortgages, Notes, Green Backs and silver bought and sold, money to loan on Mortgages or other security. Office in Adams' new block, nearly opposite the Benson House, Kent Street, Lindsay.

BANK of MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - $12,000,000

The Lindsay Agency has been REMOVED to the building recently occupied by the Merchants' Bank, William Street, South.

C. SWENEY,

Agent

ONTARIO BANK.

SAVINGS BANK

A Savings Bank has been opened at the Lindsay Branch of the Ontario Bank. 5 per cent. interest allowed on deposits of $1 and upwards from date of deposit. No notice required of withdrawal of deposit.

S. A. McMURTRY, Manager.

Publisher's Notices.

NOTICE TO PAY UP.

Subscribers to THE POST in arrears are requested to pay up at once. The date up to which the subscription is paid is on the address label after the name. The aggregate of arrears is very large.

Parties with accounts for Job Printing and Advertising long overdue are requested to pay up in the month of October. Accounts not so paid will be handed to a solicitor for collection. No excuse for non-payment will be taken, now that money is becoming plentiful

CHAS. D. BARR.

Lindsay, Sept 26, 1877 949.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEP. 28, 1877.

"PAYING UP" TIME.

This is the time for announcements to "pay up" on the part of business men generally. Several have already appeared in our columns; and more will appear in due course. A good many debtors will regard these announcements as stereotyped, and like the sermon, not intended to apply to their own individual cases. Still more think that people in town don't want money they are well off, have nice stores, plenty of goods, and "its only a step to the bank." Then, they will reason, "my account need not be paid until after New Year's, when grain will be a good deal higher." This is a great mistake. Business men everywhere have had an exceedingly hard struggle to get through the summer; and will now require prompt payment of their accounts. Few men on Kent-st will take excuses for further delay, and they will be unwise if they do so. Now that the movement of grain has commenced there will be a general settling-up in progress and the next three months will no doubt witness a good deal of work in this direction. The farmers, as a rule, give the first turn to the wheel, and as they are getting a good figure for wheat and fair prices for other produce, they will no doubt do their duty in the premises. One point to be urged upon the debtor class is the necessity of prompt payment now that the means are going round. We believe there is a general determination to push collections this year with more than usual vigor, and no one who is dilatory in payment need be surprised or annoyed if he is not allowed to take his own sweet time in settling. This determination is not confined to Lindsay merely, and is a matter of business necessity as well as of business principle.

THE "LEADER" ON THE RAMPAGE.

We have had the misfortune to arouse against us the ire of the venerable York Roads organ and feel very bad accordingly. The *Leader* accuses us of being a "rural and over zealous admirer" of the *Globe* because in commenting on Sir John's statement that he had never been charged with using the public funds to aid his political friends we stated that such charges had been made against him for years in the *Globe*, and that by proving them again, him his opponents had driven him no less than four times from office. The *Globe* being perfectly able to defend itself and its record we have nothing to add in this connection, but it is worth while noticing how gingerly the *Leader* treats the very damaging charge against Sir John to which we referred last week and which is based on a Parliamentary return. "This" "has, we thought," says the venerable organ, "been explained and forgotten," "but granting that it has not, surely "it ill becomes a Government paper "to make such an allusion." If any explanation has ever been given it certainly has been forgotten, but in truth none has been given. Perhaps the "leader of the Ontario bar," when he visits his constituents will vouchsafe one; he cannot do less for the man who so deftly robed him on the "glorious twelfth" in the mantle of the late John Hillyard Cameron. Let us see once more what the specific charge is. A number of the occupants of ordnance lands having fallen behind in their payments to the Government a circular letter was issued from the Department of Justice—Sir John's own Department—calling upon them to pay up. When they came to do so they were charged $2.50 each for costs, a charge which was *utterly illegal* since no suits had been even entered against them. But even if the collection of this money had not been illegal the no less startling fact remains that it was never accounted for to the public treasury. The amount collected by these tactics was over $500, and whether Sir John pocketed the money himself or allowed his deputy and brother-in-law to do so need concern the public very little. The points to be kept in view are that he collected the money illegally from debtors to the Crown, and that he never paid the money so collected into the public chest. We repeat what we said before, and what has given the *Leader* such offence: Why has Sir John said nothing about these charges during his picnic tour? At Brockville a few days ago he once more assumed the *role* of a Peckniff by repeating what he had often said before, that as a lawyer he had never "ground down the poor." The above case is a flat denial of his assertion. Not only did he "grind the poor" but he resorted to illegal means to get the money out of them and then failed to give any account of the sum thus fraudulently obtained. We hope the *Leader* is now satisfied.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS AND BASHI-BAZOUKS.

As we intimated a week or two ago a personal difficulty or quarrel between Mr. Knight, School Inspector for East Victoria, and the editor of the *Warder* has excited the latter under the thin disguise of a criticism of school matters into something like an attempt to garrot the Inspector or to ride him down like a high-toned Bashi-Bazouk of the "socially superior" kind charging on a "vulgarian." The exhibition of journalistic ruffianism on the part of our cotemporary does not call for any particular defence or explanation on the part of Mr. Knight, for the animus of his assailant is apparent in every phrase; and the public generally will at once estimate at its real worth the outpourings of petty malice as unworthy of any journalist as it is contemptible and ineffective in this instance. If Mr. Knight occupied any other than an educational position it would be amusing to observe the way in which the *Warder* draws upon its menagerie to find some opprobrious epithet to heap upon the devoted Inspector. It is not sufficient that Mr. Knight is "pig-headed;" but he has the characteristics of the "mule" and the "hedge-hog" and we suppose if our cotemporary had not stopped a moment for that "contemplation of himself as a subject of improvement" which he has told us is man's noblest study he would have likened Mr. Knight to a certain not distant relation of the mule's, and which, of course, self-respect forbade him to use. This is, however, really too momentous a question to enlarge upon at length. As if this was not enough the *Warder* states that Mr. Knight is a "son of Hagar." We may state that this is a "Tupperism." Mr. Knight could easily retort by declaring with equal point and vigour that the editor of the *Warder* is the "son of A Gun;" but it is to be hoped that these delicate allusions will be discontinued.

A violently personal attack of this kind upon Mr. Knight is not for a moment to be compared with reasonable criticism of his general conduct as School Inspector. Mr. Knight does not claim infallibility; no doubt he has made his mistakes like other men and may not manage some details to please every body. But he is a careful, conscientious man; and has, we believe discharged the duties of his difficult position in a satisfactory way. The *Warder's* attempt to lower his professional standing and ability will pass for nought with any among those who know Mr. Knight well.

There is but one thing more we need notice in this connection. The *Warder* stated that the "office of School Inspector was the gift of the County Council," and threatened in a manner that could not be mistaken that things would be made unpleasant for Mr. Knight at the next session of the County Council. This is mere bullying; and it is well known that bullying is the resort of fools or cowards. The cause of this bravado-threat is not difficult to perceive. It so happens that the County Council is largely Conservative while Mr. Knight is a Reformer; but the *Warder* is building upon sand if it hopes to gain its ends by exciting political feeling against Mr. Knight. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the difficulty between Mr. Knight and the editor of the *Warder* there is not a Conservative member of the County Council who would for a moment entertain the idea of interfering in this affair. It is unlikely that the editor of the *Warder* will be foolish enough to carry out his threat and go to the County Council in order to get a balm for his wounded dignity; but if he should do so Mr. Knight may feel confident that no Reeve will be so lost to his sense of justice as to listen to the appeals that will be made to him. And they will no doubt take care to view with due circumspection any "charges" that may hereafter be trumped up against Mr. Knight, for disappointed malice may take action in this shape. We are so confident of this that it is quite unnecessary for us to warn the editor of the *Warder* that if despicable means are employed to deprive Mr. Knight of an office which is a "gift" there will be other "wigs on the green."

Another evidence of the malignity of the *Warder's* assault on Mr. Knight is the lugging in of an attack on him as organist of St. Paul's church. This is supremely ridiculous and childish; and can only be accounted for by the supposition that our cotemporary is not satisfied with one organ and wants another. By all means let him have it. The only criticism we have ever heard regarding Mr. Knight as an organist was that he was rather "High;" our cotemporary would soon make this organ—as he has made the journalistic organ—a "low" affair—so low as to disgust his own friends. But organists like water invariably find their own level.

OUR MAIL ARRANGEMENTS NORTH AND SOUTH.

We are pleased to be able to state that the necessary arrangements have been made by Mr. D. Spry, Post Office Inspector, for carrying the mails from Lindsay northward by the Victoria Railway, with which the requisite connections will be made for sections to be served from the new route. The Bobcaygeon mail will be carried from Fenelon Falls, the contract for the service having been awarded to Mr. Simpson, of the Forest House, Bobcaygeon. Mr. Simpson will no doubt run a stage between the two places, as there will be considerable travel by the route—in winter time at any rate. The mails for Minden and Haliburton will be carried by stage from Kinmount. This will prove a great convenience to the people at the north as well as to the travelling public generally, and will materially shorten time and distance. The people at Fenelon Falls will heartily welcome the change for the better, as they will now get their morning city mails early in the afternoon instead of late in the evening as before. The change is to go into effect, we believe, early in October.

It has taken a good deal longer than expected to effect this change. We are surprised, however, that the several changes necessitated by the construction of the Whitby Railway have not yet been made. We should have expected that the Post Office Department would have been on the alert to take advantage at once of the increased facilities offered by these two railways. The public interests could properly require such energy and forethought on the part of the department; but it seems that it is necessary to bring before the officials with a good deal of vigor and iteration the claims of this district and the advantages offered by the new railways as compared with stages in order to secure the adoption of the required arrangements. There may be some technical difficulties of which no one is aware at present; and in that event we may have to wait a little, but it cannot be for long. We can at present see no reason why mail service should not be placed on the Whitby and Lindsay express trains. We understand the matter is to be brought squarely before the Department in a few days, and we shall be greatly disappointed if the required re-arrangement cannot be speedily carried out.

THE LINDSAY CENTRAL EXHIBITION.

COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS—SPLENDID PROSPECTS—THE ENTRIES.

On Tuesday next the third annual exhibition of the agricultural and horticultural societies of the counties of Peterboro, Northumberland and Durham and Victoria will open in this town and continue for the two following days. The local committee have received the hearty co-operation of the municipalities and private individuals of the county in carrying out what was required of them and the result has been the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings creditable to all concerned. With the assistance of the gentlemen forming the executive committee we have no fears as to the result of the exhibition either financially or otherwise should the weather only prove favorable. The site selected is one of the most desirable. It is easy of access from all railway stations and principal thoroughfares and commands an excellent view of the town. The acreage enclosed is eight and a half and the land being high and dry is admirably suited for show purposes. The buildings are all completed and only some small details have yet to be attended to preparatory to the reception of exhibits. The main entrance is on Adelaide-st., immediately north of which are two turnstiles for visitors. The Secretary and Treasurer's office stands on the right of the turnstiles, where visitors are requested to make change, as no tickets are used and no change will be made by the turnstile keepers. The main building, which has been described in these columns before, presents a fine appearance, and affords ample accommodation. Four flags are being prepared bearing the names of the counties included in the exhibition, which, with the national flag, will occupy positions on the corners and centre of the roof. The henery, a commodious building, stands north of the main building and eighty cattle stalls range along the entire length of the north side of the grounds. On the south side a like number of enclosed horse stalls are situated and the west end is occupied by sheep cots and swine styes. In the rear of the main building is the race course, with an oval track of one-fifth of a mile, with a judges' stand in centre and band stand to the west. Subjoined is the list of entries received up to yesterday, but this will of course be largely increased in each department during the next two or three days, and especially at the opening: Horses, 309; cattle, 150; sheep, 216; swine, 92; poultry, 158; grain, 223; roots, etc., 157; dairy produce, 144; fruit, 147; vegetables, 271; implements, 145; domestic manufactures, 183; ladies' work, 399; fine arts, 92; leather, etc., 15; plants and flowers, 47; natural history, 12; miscellaneous, 13; bands, 2; directionary, 98. Total, 2,783.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

Capital arrangements have been made with the railway companies to enable people to get here at convenient hours, as well as at reduced fares. By these arrangements—details of which will be found elsewhere—people can come from Whitby, Uxbridge, Orillia, Coboconk, Kinmount, Peterboro' and Port Hope in the morning, reaching Lindsay between 9 and 10 o'clock, and leaving between third 7 and 8 o'clock in seasonable time. With all this our hotels will no doubt be taxed heavily but they have made extensive arrangements for accommodating their visitors. An excellent time bill for the exhibition days has been issued by the Victoria Railway. It will afford ample facilities for large attendance, in spite of the burnt bridge at Burnt River, and the company deserve credit for making this arrangement while laboring under this disadvantage.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The provincial exhibition yesterday and Wednesday at London was a grand success. It is to be held next year at Toronto.

Fresh massacres by Indians are reported from Arizona, in one case a party of thirty-five having been butchered, and in another all hands at a ranche near Silver City.

The Presidents of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways have issued instructions to their executives to maintain equal or agreed rates, fares, and facilities, and have concurred in the appointment of a joint committee of the two boards for the better enforcement of these instructions.

John Sheehan, who was indicted for the murder of Thomas Lett Hackett, and in whose case the Grand Jury at Montreal returned "No Bill," has been sent back to gaol to serve out the remainder of the sentence passed upon him for assaulting a fireman and drawing a revolver. With the acquittal of Sheehan the last prosecution in the Hackett case has been abandoned, and every attempt to reach the perpetrators of the crime has proved abortive.

—A man named John Williams, a brickmaker in the employment of John Eagle, hotel-keeper at Weston, murdered his wife last Friday night. The murdered woman presented a horrible appearance, being literally hacked to pieces. The weapon used was an axe. The murderer was soon arrested by the village constable. Williams was drunk at the time he committed the crime, and denies knowing anything about it. He has a family of twelve children and was a very industrious, hardworking man. He had heretofore borne a good character, and although note a man given habitually to drink, was very violent and quarrelsome when in liquor. The murder took place in his own house. He killed his wife in the kitchen with an axe, and dragged her into the bedroom and tried to push her body under the bed. An inquest has been held and the man committed for trial.

MEETING OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS AT BELLEVILLE.

THE CONDITION OF SCHOOLS IN NEW AND REMOTE TOWNSHIPS.

The Department of Education having for some time past had under consideration the condition of the schools in new and remote townships it was thought desirable to hold a convention of the Public School Inspectors who had been engaged in similar work for the purpose of deciding on the best means of superintending and aiding such schools as now exist and such as may be from time to time established. Accordingly the Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Hodgins, met the following Inspectors at Belleville on Wednesday, Sept. 19th:—Rev. E. H. Jenkyns, M. A., Renfrew; Dr. Agnew, Frontenac; J. Burrows, Addington; Wm. Mackintosh, North Hastings; J. C. Brown, Peterboro; Rev. F. Burt, Haliburton; J. H. Knight, East Victoria; H. Reasin, West Victoria; J. C. Morgan, North Simcoe; R. Little, Halton; and J. R. Miller, South Huron.

Dr. Hodgins, who acted as chairman, explained the object of the meeting and divided the work for consideration into five portions for each of which he named a committee to consider and report. The meeting then adjourned, and the committees were occupied during the remainder of the afternoon and evening in consultation and preparation of the respective reports. At 9 a. m. the following morning the meeting resumed in the town hall when the following reports were read, discussed, amended and passed: (1) The qualification, dates and remuneration of Inspectors for the new and remote townships. (2) The division of territory. (3) The school houses, fittings and furnishing of the same. (4) Examination and qualification of teachers. (5) Aid to said schools. It was agreed that it was not desirable to lower the qualifications of the Inspectors on the ground that the work is as difficult as in the better settled districts; and as the schools are in inferior condition more labour and ability are required to bring them to a state of efficiency. The duties should be the same except where circumstances necessitate a change. The remuneration was fixed at $1,200 a year exclusive of travelling expenses. The territory from the Georgian Bay to the Ottawa River was divided into five districts, one, the Haliburton, being nearly the same as at present, the other four being entirely new and containing at present a little over one hundred schools. The requisite school accommodation was fixed considerably below the standard in the settled districts, but sufficient to provide for the health and comfort of the children and the general efficiency of the schools. Besides the ordinary examinations for second and third class certificates, special examinations are to be held where desirable in which the questions are to be similar to those of the High School entrance examinations. Where there are no Model Schools the Inspector is to hold yearly an Institute extending over at least four days, and every teacher to be required to attend. Additional grants are recommended not only towards the payment of teacher's salaries but also towards the procuring of maps and apparatus. All of the reports were more or less amended before being finally accepted and some of the discussions were animated and interesting, especially those that had reference to the internal arrangements of the school houses. In the division of territory some of the Inspectors were personally affected by the changes, but the best of feeling was shewn throughout, the general good being accepted as of more weight than individual interest. At the close the chairman expressed his entire satisfaction at the result of the convention, and hoped that in the future when advice was necessary the department might have the same satisfaction in consulting the inspectors of schools. The conference closed a little before six o'clock.

In the evening Dr. Hodgins delivered a very interesting lecture in the town hall on "Canada at the Centennial."

The next morning the Inspectors met the South Hastings Teachers' Association at the Central School, and at ten o'clock proceeded by steamer to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, where they were entertained by Dr. Palmer, the Principal, with a description of the general work of the establishment and examples of the system employed in teaching the unfortunate children under his care, as exemplified in examination of those who had been but a short time under his care as well as others, who compared favorably with most children who have the use of all their faculties. As a matter of course the blackboard has to be largely used in the instruction of these children, and it is remarkable to what a degree of accuracy most of them have arrived in ordinary composition. Details of transactions and incidents of constant occurrence are related in simple and at the same time generally faultless language. The facility of mimicking is possessed by one young man to a surprising extent, and the audience were highly pleased with his silent imitations of the politician, the lover and other characters. The remainder of the day was spent in addresses by the Deputy Minister and the School Inspectors. Mr. Miller read a paper on "Discipline in Schools" and Rev. E. H. Jenkyns a paper on "Self-Culture." Mr. Brown discussed methods of teaching arithmetic and Mr. Knight, marking lessons. Questions were asked at the close of each address and replied to by the speakers. An excellent lunch was provided and partaken of by the teachers and their friends who numbered about three hundred. A lecture at the town hall, Belleville, in the evening by Mr. Wm. Cabe, Principal of the Normal School, Ottawa, brought the proceedings of a very interesting meeting to a satisfactory close.

Communications.

THE MODEL ISLE.

WHAT FORTY YEARS OF PROHIBITION SHOWS—A NOTE FROM FATHER STAFFORD.

[*To the Editor of* THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—By publishing the subjoined extract you will bring before the public a notable instance of the good results of total abstinence. This brief letter from Calvin and Breck ought to be widely circulated:

"Messrs. Calvin and Breck, of Garden Island, were recently addressed by Capt. George Wright, of Port Hope, as to their opinion of enforced prohibition and they replied: 'We have done business here for the past *forty years*, and during this period have never allowed a *glass of liquor* to be sold here. This is an incorporated village—population a little over 1,000; and we flatter ourselves that our people are in as comfortable circumstances as any village in Canada. We have never yet had to send anybody to the *poor house*, *gaol*, nor *penitentiary*, and we attribute our good luck, in this respect, entirely to our enforcing of the temperance or prohibitory law, which our Mr. Calvin inaugurated on his first commencing business here. We have no *policeman*, not even a *constable*—their services not *being required*. There are some 65 vessels trading here, besides several steamers, and notwithstanding this, we have had very few accidents, and the few we have had happened principally by drowning when poor fellows were on the way from Kingston or Wolfe Island, where grog could be obtained."

It might be well to add a number of important facts in order to bring out in full significance the beneficial results of this total abstinence rule. Note the long time the firm have done business; not only have they accumulated wealth, but almost every person in their employment has become more or less prosperous, comfortably off or even wealthy. The people on the island do not know poverty; and in almost every county in Canada, but particularly along the St. Lawrence, you will find well-to-do farmers or others who commenced under Calvin, and by saving their earnings were enabled to secure good homes. It is to be observed that although they have never sent anybody to the poor house or jail, the firm have long been generous contributors to the Protestant and Catholic poor houses at Kingston. People say that where there are sailors there must be whiskey; but this instance shows that the saying is not correct, for here are 65 vessels and a dozen steamers trading here. The chief pursuit of the people is rafting square timber for Quebec and staves for the West Indies. Sometimes a very large number of men are working sixteen hours a day, and even when the weather is cold in the fall, and they get wet up to the waist, but never taste a drop of liquor. They are given plenty of good beef and soup at dinner, and other meals are substantial,—and they do not want any thing more. These men are English, Irish, Scotch, French,—in fact of every nationality. There is no insurance required in this village; there are no law-suits; no courts are held there, —there being no business to be done; there is very little sickness—during the eight years I was on duty there there was not a single case of sickness. About half the population is Catholic. A most important fact is that there is not a child of school age not attending school on both Garden Island and Wolfe Island.

Is there anything like this in any other part of Canada? Or is there any argument in favor of total abstinence or prohibition stronger or more conclusive than these facts?

The Catholic population of Wolfe and Garden Islands became total abstainers under Father Foley, who was priest in charge there between 1848 and 1859. Mr. Calvin made all in his employ total abstainers upon business grounds. This is where I first saw the practical advantages of total abstinence as compared with moderation.

In view of Garden Island, on the main land, stands Morton's famous distillery, the largest in its time in this country, and said to have produced the best and purest liquor. It has long been desolate; and has been the cause of poverty and misery to all who had anything to do with it. Mr. Morton could have retired from business at one time with a quarter of a million, but he died in poverty. The condition of his family and of those employed by him is in fact the very opposite of those in Mr. Calvin's employment.

M. STAFFORD.

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

TURKISH IMPETUOSITY.

A correspondent with Mehemet Ali states that the engagment at Tercovna was intended as a reconnoissance, but assumed a more serious character through the impetuosity of the Turkish troops. The centre columns advanced to Verboka, and after having been ordered four times to retire had to be led out of the fire by the Divisional Commander in person, after having stormed the Russian position under a murderous fire.

A DRAWN BATTLE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Menemet Ali's reported victory of Friday over the Czarewitch turns out to have been a defeat, but the Russians do not seem to make much of the affair. Their official bulletin merely announces the following:—"At the close of the engagement we held all our positions. A renewal of the attack is expected." There is no estimate of the losses, and none is published by the Turkish bulletins either. The *News* correspondent with the Turks calls the affair an offensive reconnoissance by ten battalions, and gives about the same result as the other accounts, but ascribes more credit and better results to the Turks than the *Daily Telegraph's* account, which stated five or six attacks were made by the Turks which failed, and the Turkish loss was very heavy. Mehemet Ali's and the Czarewitch's armies now occupy hills on opposite banks of the Banica Lom. The Russian positions and the condition of the army are described in flattering terms by a correspondent who visited them last week. A steam ferry has been established between Pyrgos and Parapon to replace a bridge. The Russians seem recovering some of their lost ground.

TURKISH BARBARITIES.

Europe is getting indignant over the pitiful condition of the Christians south of the Balkans. Ahmed Vefik's despatch to Adrianople has not stopped the executions. The Italian consuls send fearful accounts of the Ottoman officials. Executions and transportations are depopulating Roumelia. 2,000 Bulgarians have been transported to the borders of the Desert of Tripoli. A correspondent engaged in relief work among the Bulgarians says at Carlova, where the population has been 20,000, not a grown man is left, and the place is at the mercy of the Turkish Irregulars, who plunder and outrage at will. 4,000 or 6,000 women and children only are left, and these are utterly destitute, living on roots. The correspondent speaks of successful efforts by Minister Maynard and Layard to save Gesbioffes, the merchant sentenced to death, but it is feared this cannot be so.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS BECOMING DISHEARTENED.

A correspondent who was present at the battle of Plevna, telegraphing from Bucharest, Sept. 17th, says: The Turks are better soldiers undoubtedly than the Russians. Of that, after seeing not a few battles, I stand assured. The strategy of both, perhaps, is equally bad, but as regards both major and minor tactics the Turks are simply immeasureably superior. They are better armed than the Russians, both in great and small arms. They have engineers who can design admirable defensive positions. The Russian engineers seem incapable of repairing even a hole in a bridge. The Turks seem as well provisioned as the Russians, and are flushed with success. The Russians are depressed by failure after failure, nor is this all that impairs the Russian soldier's dash, for that it is becoming impaired my reluctant and personal observations of the war can testify. There is no braver man than the Russian soldier, but a brave soldier cannot continually face more than fair chances of war. The Russian is called on to face these, and dangers in addition which appeal with infinitely greater intensity of horror to his imagination. He knows that if he but receives a bullet in his ankle-joint where he is in front of an unsuccessful attack, the chances are he will die a death of torture, humiliation and mutilation. No moral courage, no mental hardihood can stand against this terrible consciousness, and in the attacks of the 11th inst. I distinctly observed this reluctance to begin storming.

The losses of the Russian and Roumanian armies in the engagement at Plevna are placed at 25,000 killed and wounded.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to S. PERRIN, Druggist, and get a sample bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. 940-eow.

VICTORIA FALL ASSIZES.

[Before Chief Justice Hagarty.]

The fall assizes for the County of Victoria were opened on Monday by His Lordship Chief Justice Hagarty. There being no criminal business Mr. Sheriff Kempt had the pleasure of presenting His Lordship with a pair of white kid gloves. The civil docket was a light one. Among the gentlemen present in addition to the members of the local bar were Hon. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., Mr. Hector Cameron, Q. C., Mr. Jno. G. Robinson, Toronto; Messrs. N. F. Patterson, Beaverton; and Jno. A. Barron and A. A. Macdonald, Fenelon Falls.

THE GRAND JURY.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as grand jurors:—Col. Deacon, foreman, Messrs. William Adams, James Agnew, John Clark, John Deyell, Jas. Emmerson, Jas. Farrell, Philip Farrelly, Hugh Ferguson, W. H. Fee, William Hall, Geo. Moore, John Murdock, L. Maguire, H. McCrimmon, William Ramsay, Samuel Swanton, Wm. Stewart, Jabez Thurston, E. C. Williamson, W. A. Webster and Henry Yerex.

ADDRESS TO THE GRAND JURY.

His LORDSHIP in addressing the Grand Jury, said the Sheriff had presented him with a pair of white gloves—a time honored custom—which indicated that the Sheriff's "hands were clean," or in other words that there was no person in his custody charged with a crime to be tried. It spoke well for the county that such a presentment should be made. He had held the first assize court in this county, and his reception then on that occasion still dwelt fresh in his memory. In again referring to the absence of a criminal docket, he said he was pleased that such should be the case in a county, the population of which was so largely made up of countrymen of his own who were notorious for quarrelling, but whose differences were generally of a good-natured character so far as he knew, and said that the county compared favorably in regard to absence of crime with any county in the Dominion. He then instructed them in their ordinary duties regarding the inspection of the gaol, and the jury retired.

DARK VS. HEPBURN.—Action of trespass in which a verdict at a former trial had been rendered for plaintiff and a new trial subsequently ordered, the question in dispute being the ownership of part of lot 28, in 5th con., Ops. This case turned on the evidence of the surveyor, Mr. M. Dean, who was called by the plaintiff to prove the existence of the boundary line. His Lordship held that sufficient search had not been made for the original posts, and that the survey did not comply with the requirements of the statute and consequently could not establish a boundary line. Verdict for defendant with leave to move in term to enter verdict for plaintiff. H. Cameron, Q.C., and P. S. Martin for plaintiff; Hon. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., and W. McDonnell, of Ketchum & McDonnell for defendants.

POWERS VS. POWERS.—Action for dower which was defended on the ground that an agreement had been made between the parties settling an amount to be placed in lieu of dower. The agreement had been reduced to writing but was never signed or finally accepted by the dowress, and it was held by the Court that she was not bound by any attempt at settlement which she now refused to carry out. Verdict for plaintiff, and immediate judgment and execution granted. H. Cameron, Q. C., and P. S. Martin for plaintiff; Messrs. Hudspeth & Woodward for defendants.

WHITALL VS. MCKINNON.—Action of ejectment. Judge's order for immediate execution granted. Verdict for plaintiff. Hudspeth & Woodward for plaintiff; Mr. A. A. McDonald for defendant.

STEVENS VS. BUCK.—This action was brought to try the title to about 16 acres of land in Stanhope. Both parties claimed under the patent from the Crown, and the whole question turned on the point whether the Crown had the right before offering the land for sale to change the boundaries as marked on the map sent in by the surveyor of the township. His Lordship held that the Crown could do this and gave judgment for the plaintiff. Mr. H. O'Leary for plaintiff; Hon. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., for defendant.

PERRY VS. THOMPSON.—The plaintiff having agreed to purchase land from the defendant made some improvements on the land, but the sale falling through by reason of the plaintiff not being able to pay the defendant agreed to pay for the improvements if he should succeed in making sale, but as no sale had been made judgment was given for the defendant. Mr. N. F. Paterson for plaintiff; Mr. J. G. Robinson for defendant.

BRETHOR VS. MARK.—This was an action for seduction. Verdict for plaintiff and $500 damages. Mr. N. F. Paterson for plaintiff; the defendant had no counsel.

BELLAMY VS. PARLIAMENT.—This was another action for seduction, in which the plaintiff got a verdict of $400. Mr. N. F. Paterson for plaintiff; Hon. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., for defendant.

MILBURN VS. CATHER.—Action for defamation of character. Verdict for defendant. Mr. J. B. Dixon for plaintiff; Mr. H. O'Leary for defendant.

DEVELL VS. BERRY.—Action for account, the amount of which was disputed. Plaintiff claimed $275.35. Verdict for plaintiff for $210. Certificate of costs asked for and reserved. Messrs. Hudspeth & Woodward for plaintiff; Messrs. O'Leary & O'Leary for defendants.

BOYD VS. SCHOOL TRUSTEES BOBCAYGEON.—Action to recover money paid trustees. The particulars have already appeared in these columns. Verdict for plaintiff and damages, $201.56. Certificate for the full costs granted by court. Mr. D. Lennox, and Hon. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., for plaintiff; Messrs. Hudspeth & Woodward for defendants.

BODDEN VS. MILLOY.—Action for amount agreed to be paid by defendant in settlement of former suits. Verdict for plaintiff for $320. Hon. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., and P. S. Martin for plaintiff; Mr. W. McDonnell, of Ketchum & McDonnell, for defendant.

MCRAE VS. MCDONALD ET AL.—Action for wages. Referred to the Deputy Judge. Mr. N. F. Patterson for plaintiff. Hon. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., and P. S. Martin for defendant.

WRIGHT VS. MCARTHUR.—This was an action brought by plaintiff as tenant for wrongful entrance upon premises leased him by defendant, and for trespass on the premises made on the same by the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff for $200. M. C. Cameron and A. A. McDonald for plaintiff; Hudspeth & Woodward for defendant.

JEFFERY VS. ROBINSON.—Action of ejectment brought by plaintiff against defendant for a part of lot 23 in the 4th con. of Verulam. Verdict for plaintiff to recover lands. M. C. Cameron, Q.C., Moore and A. A. McDonald for plaintiff; H. Cameron and J. A. Barron for defendant.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jury returned the following presentment:—

We congratulate our Lordship on being the recipient of a double emblem, firstly of the absence of crime in the county, and secondly of the highminded integrity, honor and independence of the bench of the mother country and of this our Dominion, one of the most if not the most loyal and prosperous of her many fair-favored dependencies.

Since your Lordship's last visit you have undoubtedly perceived that great and improved facilities have been afforded to the municipal and travelling public by the construction of new lines of railway materially aided by the public spirit and liberality of the municipalities, and although we have incurred serious liabilities in the promotion of these highways of commerce and civilization we venture to hope that the advantages will be more than commensurate.

We feel that we have the general sympathy and we can design admirable defensive positions. The Russian engineers seem incapable of repairing even a hole in a bridge. The Turks seem as well provisioned as the Russians, and are flushed with success. The Russians are depressed by failure after failure, nor is this all that impairs the Russian soldier's dash, for that it is becoming impaired my reluctant and personal observations of the war can testify. There is no braver man than the Russian soldier, but a brave soldier cannot continually face more than fair chances of war. The Russian is called on to face these, and dangers in addition which appeal with infinitely greater intensity of horror to his imagination. He knows that if he but receives a bullet in his ankle-joint where he is in front of an unsuccessful attack, the chances are he will die a death of torture, humiliation and mutilation. No moral courage, no mental hardihood can stand against this terrible consciousness, and in the attacks of the 11th inst. I distinctly observed this reluctance to begin storming.

The losses of the Russian and Roumanian armies in the engagement at Plevna are placed at 25,000 killed and wounded.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to S. PERRIN, Druggist, and get a sample bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. 940-eow.

POLICE COURT.

[Before J. W. Dunsford, Esq., P.M.]

FRIDAY, Sept. 21st.

Joseph Griffin, charged with being drunk and fighting on the street, was fined $1 and costs or 20 days at hard labor.

John Harper (aged about 14) and two boys of 15 or 16 years of age, were charged with bathing in the river in sight of inhabited houses and were each fined $2 and costs or 24 hours.

SATURDAY, 8th Sept.

John Ferguson, for being drunk on the street, was fined $1 and costs or 20 days.

John Sharp, for the same offence, was fined $2 and costs or 20 days.

MONDAY, 17th Sept.

Charles Hamilton, charged with being drunk and resisting the constable in the execution of his duty, was fined $5 and costs or 20 days in gaol at hard labor, and in default of payment of fine and costs was committed.

Nancy Wellington, for being drunk and insulting constable, was fined $5 and costs and committed for 21 days in default of payment.

William Costello and Paul Parker were each fined $2 and costs for being drunk and disorderly, or 15 days in gaol.

TUESDAY, 18th Sept.

John Dovey, jr., was further remanded until Tuesday, 25th inst., bail being taken for his appearance.

John Irvine, hotel-keeper, was charged with breach of the sanitary by-law. After hearing evidence the case was adjourned to 25th inst.

FRIDAY, 22th Sept.

Inspector of Steamboats v. Thomas Fee.—Four charges against the above defendant, who is owner of the steam tug "Excursion" for breach of the navigation laws have for some time past been undergoing investigation before the Police Magistrate. The evidence in each case was to-day brought to a close and they now stand over for the magistrate's decision.

TUESDAY, 25th Sept.

John Irvine, accused of breach of the sanitary laws, was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

Alexander Cullon, charged with being drunk and disorderly, was fined $2 and costs or 15 days.

Charles O'Neil, Timothy Heenan, William Dougharty and William Mulcahy were charged with disorderly conduct in sitting and abetting in a fight at the Queen's Hotel on the 17th inst. The case against O'Neil was adjourned until the 2nd of October next. Timothy Heenan and William Dogherty were discharged. William Mulcahy, who was proved to have originated the row, was fined $8 and costs or 20 days.

License Inspector v. Robert Cliff.—There were two charges against the above defendant—one for selling after hours on Saturday night and the other for selling on Sunday, 12th of August last. The evidence in the former case failed to sustain a conviction, but for the second offence defendant was fined $20 and costs or 15 days in gaol.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

Humphrey Deyman, of Fenelon Falls, was accused by his wife, Margaret Deyman, with assaulting her and threatening her life. After hearing evidence the case was adjourned till the 2nd Oct. next, the Magistrate exacting security from defendant for keeping the peace towards his wife in meantime.

John Bartlett, of Somerville, was bound over to keep the peace toward Ann Jane Bartlett, his wife, for two years.

On Friday, the 21st inst., Owen Murphy, son of Edward Murphy of this town, was tried before the Police Magistr