GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Hours of Arrivals and Departures from Kingston Station Montreal Time;

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Express	4:47 a.m.	4:52 a.m.
Express	4:15 p.m.	4:20 p.m.
Mixed	9:00 p.m.	6:00 a.m

GOING EAST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Express	1:40 a.m	1:46 a.m.
Express	2:00 p.m.	2:20 p.m.
Mixed	1:10 a.m.	6 a.m.

J. TRENAMAN, Station Master. JOSEPH HICKSON, Gen'l Manager.

The Daily British Whig.

Optifer ver Orbem Dicor.

FRIDAY EV'NG, SEPT. 22, 1876.

Since our Conservative friends are inclined to judge Mr. Mackenzie by the company he keeps they will have no objection to our comparing notes. During his lecturing tour he (the Premier) was observed to associate with Major Walker, of London, Capt. Neelon, of St. Catharines, and Hon. Geo. Brown, Senator. These men, the Conservative organs maintain, are not fit company for a man in Mr. Mackenzie's position. They are all corrupt and liable to teach corrupt practices. Sir John, the representative "gentleman" of Canada, chooses for his boon companions and fellow show men such unimpeachable, high-toned authorities as Mr. William Macdougall, Mr. E. King Dodds, Mr. Alfred Boultbee and others of equal notoriety. To compare the Premier's friends with Sir John's is more than we would wish to undertake. If the task be an agreeable one the Conservatives are welcome to all the advantage it will afford them.

The following may be taken as a fair specimen of the average English newspaper criticism of Canadian affairs. It is from *John Bull*, a paper having a wide circulation among the respectable classes in England:

"The Canadian Government has not fulfilled the engagements on which British Columbia consented to enter the Confederation. It was agreed that a railway should be constructed in connection with the Canadian system to the shores of the Pacific. The political advantages and importance of a line of railway running through British territory, and joining the Atlantic and Pacific seas, are obvious. No attempt has, however, been made to construct the Pacific Railway. The physical difficulties were said by the Canadian Government to be insuperable. The Government of British Columbia complained of the breach of faith involved in the abandonment of the undertaking; by the influence of Lord Carnarvon a compromise was arranged. Instead of the Pacific Railway, a railway was to be constructed across Vancouver's Island. The bill for this purpose has, however, been rejected by the Upper House, and British Columbia is naturally indignant."

It is just possible that the writer of the above imagines the Island of Vancouver quite as broad as the whole continent, and that a railway across it would be a grand compensation for the Pacific scheme.

The article which appeared in yesterday's WHIG, disapproving of any further reference by Ministerial organs to the Steel Rails Slander, was written before receiving the *Mail* with Mr. Thomas White's, jr., compliments to the Premier. This is our excuse for briefly referring to the subject again. Mr. White has made such use of the documents placed in his hands as to deceive a careful reader, unless strict attention be given to the letters quoted and the circumstances under which they were written. By this means it will be found that instead of fastening a "deliberate falsehood" upon Mr. Mackenzie, they actually sustain the statements that he has made concerning the transaction. In fact Mr. White is forced to admit that his conclusions are founded upon "appearances," and that "it is true the tender was not, &c." The indictment is cleverly written and is intended to serve a purpose in the great work the Tories profess to be entrusted with. We don't know whether the Premier will consider it necessary for him to make any further explanations, but if so, Mr. White may depend upon getting all the satisfaction he wants. Having answered every charge contained in the latest attempt to work up a grievance, in his Whitby speech, it is somewhat doubtful whether Mr. Mackenzie will take further notice of the matter until the meeting of Parliament.

WHO WERE THE ANNEXATIONISTS?

Sir John, in his Belleville speech, alluded to his defeat in 1858 on the Seat of Government question, and declared that the result was brought about by a union of the Rouges, Radicals and Annexationists. "George Brown and the Grits," he said, "insulted the Queen by assisting to pass a resolution moved by a Montreal Rouge—a Radical and a Communist." The records of Parliament referring to that time tell us who these Radcals and Annexationists were that supported the disloyal motion. Here are a few of them:—

AIKINS,	McGEE,
BABY,	MORIN,
BEAUBIEN,	PICHE,
CHAPAIS,	PRICE,
FOLEY,	ROBINSON,
HOWLAND,	SOMERVILLE,
LANGEVIN,	TURCOTTE,
McDOUGALL,	WALLBRIDGE,

Messrs. Macdougall and Wallbridge applauded the remarks of Sir John and looked tolerably comfortable. Of these Mr. Turcotte was subsequently made Speaker by Sir John; Piche and Somerville were appointed to lucrative offices; Langevin had been and is his right hand man, and joint leader in Opposition; Baby, Beaubien and Robinson are his supporters in Parliament, and several of the rest have been his colleagues in Government.

Again, Sir John alluded to the resignation of his Government on the Militia Bill, in 1862. The "Rouges and Annexationists" were held responsible for the defeat. The records show the following names among those who voted against Sir John's Bill:—

ABBOTT,	HOWLAND,
ARCHAMBEAULT,	LORANGER,
BEAUBIEN,	McDOUGALL,
BELL,	McGEE,
DAOUST,	STARNES,
DeBOUCHERVILE,	SYLVAIN,
FOLEY,	WALLBRIDGE.

Messrs. Macdougall and Wallbridge exchanged sly winks at this second rap at their antecedents, but looked tolerably comfortable still. Of course they always had unlimited confidence in Sir John and were never anything else than good sound Conservatives, the opinion of Sir John to the contrary, notwithstanding. Even "My dear Abbott" will endorse all his leader has said about him without once wincing or raising a finger in protest. If it were not for these old Parliamentary records, which have an abrupt sort of way of telling the truth, what a truly wonderful set the Conservatives of Canada would be; and the most wonderful of would be Sir John. Unfortunately, however, for them, what they said and did years ago will crop up when least expected and play mischief with their consistency plea. Sir John has the reputation of being cunning, to use a significant term, but his manner of overhauling past records will not do him much credit in this respect. No doubt his trusted friends, Messrs. Macdougall and Wallbridge would have preferred his saying nothing about the Rouges, Annexationists, etc., of of 1858-62.

SIR JOHN'S POLITENESS.

During the last session of the Dominion Parliament Sir John, as leader of the Opposition, was exceedingly polite and deferring to the Ministry. For this he was thanked by the Premier and extravagantly praised by his newspapers throughout the country. They (the newspapers) insisted that Sir John by the exercise of this meek and lowly spirit established his right to the title of a "gentleman" *par excellence*. They pointed out what the "party" considered to be grave defects in the department of Mr. Mackenzie, in comparison with his opponent. We admit that Sir John did carry his obsequiousness to an extreme when face to face with the men whom it was his duty to criticise; but such conduct was too unnatural to deceive many. It was only because he could not successfully practice any other course that so great a show of humility was daily enacted by a man whose whole experience of public life has been marked conspicuously by a policy of slander and vituperation. It is not in the nature of Sir John A. Macdonald to treat a political opponent with uniform courtesy, more especially when that opponent is as much to be dreaded as Mr. Mackenzie. Nothing short of abject fear could keep the Opposition leader within the limits of courteous Parliamentary debate for any length of time. This has been fully demonstrated by his conduct out of Parliament. Whenever Sir John has spoken at picnics and such like demonstrations he has occupied the greater part of his time in abusing the Premier and his colleagues. If he has so great a contempt for the men now at the head of the Government, why not treat them contemptuously when they have an opportunity to resent it. There are other places where acts of politeness and official courtesy are quite as desirable as on the floor of Parliament; and we are certain Messrs. Mackenzie and Cartwright would much prefer having their reputations questioned where there would be some chance for a defence. But the country is sufficiently well acquainted with Sir John's disposition in conducting a political campaign to estimate the sincerity of his remarks. What he cannot find time or convenience to say that would in some degree damage the character of an opponent can be safely left in the hands of his aides-de camp—Messrs. Macdougall, Boultbee *et al.* There can be no reasonable doubt but that these gentlemen are equal to almost anything that their leader may indicate.

OUR POLICE.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE CHARGES AGAINST SERGEANT MILLER.

(*Montreal Witness.*)

Last evening the promised investigation by the Police Committee, into the charges preferred against Sergeant Miller, commenced.

There were present, Ald. Grenier in the chair, Alds. Hood, Taylor, Foster, McCambridge, and Wilson, the City Attorney, the Chief of Police, the City Clerk, Deputy Chief Naegle; Messrs. Keller, McMaster and Stephens, counsel for the Oddfellows, and Mr. Barry for Sergeant Miller. Mr. J. Spence, P.G., P.C.P., was also present.

At the opening of the enquiry,

Mr. McMaster stated that at a meeting of the Oddfellows' Association, it was decided to secure the services of counsel to come before the Committee during the investigation and question witnesses, and that he appeared with others in that capacity.

Ald. Foster said all they wanted was a fair and square investigation.

Mr. Barry said that Sergt. Miller had perfect confidence in the integrity of the Committee, but in view of the counsel present on behalf of the Oddfellows wished also to be represented, and his object was to see that no evidence of an illegal character was adduced against his client.

It was decided to allow Sergt. Miller to be represented by counsel.

Mr. Keller asked that the investigation should be pursued against Constables Laliberte and Martel, who as well as Sergt. Miller were held responsible for neglect, and that if either were found guilty of neglect of duty that he be discharged.

Ald. Hood considered that this was the proper course to pursue.

Mr. Keller said that they were unable to lay a formal charge, but if the Committee found either of the policemen guilty it would discharge them.

The Chairman would only answer so far that the Committee would investigate the matter very thoroughly. He could not answer that if a man was found guilty of a dereliction of duty he would be discharged.

The first witness was,

Francis Loy, a tall, military-looking policeman, who testified that he was on duty on Bleury street, and went down to the Albion Hotel to learn the cause of a noise about midnight on the 7th. Saw a carter named John Long in a row, and told him to keep quiet; went on a little farther and found a man lying on the pavement; his friend Bajus said he had a little liquor in. Afterward others said he had been in a scuffle; helped remove him into the hotel. Bajus interfered and said he was Taylor's friend, he would take care of deceased and pay for a bed. He went over to the desk to the book-keeper, and he said it was all right; witness being satisfied went off on his beat.

Ald. Hood—Believed that Taylor was stupidly drunk.

Q.—In your own wisdom did you think he was injured?

Ans.—He looked to me to be drunk, and this impression was strengthened by Bajus saying he had drink in him. No one spoke about a doctor.

To Mr. Keller—Did not arrest Long, but thought it sufficient to take his name and number of his carriage.

To Mr. Barry—Would have taken Taylor to the station but for Bajus, who said he would get a bed for him. They lifted Taylor's head, but all I did was to put my hand through his hair to search for a cut; if there had been a large cut I would have seen it. Saw no blood at all.

Constable Atchison, a middle-aged, heavily bearded man, on the St. Ann's Market beat, deposed to being called from his beat to see Taylor, who was lying in the Albion Hotel, apparently very drunk; smelled liquor off him very strongly; Bajus was pleading with the hotel proprietor not to have him removed; the book-keeper said the house was full. Before taking him, a man tapped witness on the shoulder, and said "the man had cuts on his face and head." Saw none on the face, but a little one on his head. Told Laliberte to tell the Sergeant that he had a cut on his head, and when Laliberte returned to his beat, he said he had told the Sergeant it was a very small one. After Taylor was removed, some one showed witness the place on the curbstone where Taylor was lying, and witness there saw a few drops of what he supposed to be blood.

To Mr. Keller—He was lying there drunk, which was all the charge against him. Cannot say who told him that Taylor had cuts on his head and face.

To Mr. Barry—It was my impression he was dead drunk; have had considerable experience in seeing drunken men, and Taylor looked to me like a man who had drunk to excess. Never saw a doctor sent for, for a man in the same state as he appeared to be in.

Ald. Hood—Did you smell his breath?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it the odor of spirituous liquor or beer?

A. I cannot tell.

Q. By Ald. Foster—What treatment do drunken men receive in the cells?

A. They are removed to a cell and the precaution taken to loosen their shirt collars.

Ald. Foster—"Yes, throw them in and leave them there."

The Witness (continuing)—and the reserve man had orders to frequently visit the prisoners. The sergeant ordered the reserve man to do this.

To Mr. McMaster—Cannot tell what the sergeant's duty is. In the army the sergeant had to see that the reserve man did his duty.

Mr. Keller to Chief Penton—Have you any regulations about visiting prisoners in the cells?

The Chief—No, sir; we have not; it is left to the discretion of the sergeants on duty.

Mr. David G. Wells, bookeeper of the Albion Hotel, testified as follows: On the night between the 7th and 8th inst., about a quarter past twelve, I was in the office when I heard a noise outside, and leaving the office, I went to the door. It was very dark. The noise came from the corner of McGill and St. Paul sts. Heard that there was a fight. I went back to the office, and in a very few moments saw some men bring a man in and lay him on the table. The man was groaning with a very distressing noise. I ordered brandy and water for him. The policeman and Bajus lifted his head, and put the brandy and water on his face, and tried to put brandy in his mouth. I said he needed medical service at once, and asked the policeman to take him to the hospital, or where he could get a doctor. There was blood on the floor but none on his face. He had not the appearance of an intoxicated man. He was afterwards taken away by two policemen; Bajus didn't follow him nor ask for a bed for him. The house was very full; we having to send twenty or thirty guests to other hotels. When the policemen came to carry him away I repeated that the man needed medical attendance. Bajus did not stir when he was removed, but sat on the edge of the table; Bajus did not act as if intoxicated.

To Ald. McCombridge—I told the first policeman that came to take him to the hospital; he replied he didn't know anything about the hospital. I then said, "Take him to the station and send for a doctor;" he turned around and went out. I then sent for two other policemen.

To Ald. Foster—He seemed to me to be in great pain, groaning badly, and they made the remark "He fell on the curbstone," and in my estimation he needed medical attendance. His was not a drunken groan; he seemed to be in pain; didn't think him drunk.

To Ald. Hood—Bajus didn't ask for a bed; told them at the start that there were no beds. I thought I was getting medical treatment for him in ordering him to go to the hospital; perhaps it might have been my duty to send for a doctor, but at the time I did my best.

To Ald. Taylor—I thought he was in a dying condition when he lest the hotel.

To Mr. Keller—Didn't think that he could recollect the policeman who refused to help Taylor. Am positive there was blood on the floor where he lay, and that he was not drunk. He did not open his eyes or mouth.

To Mr. McMaster—Bajus went into the washroom, and left the two policemen to take him away.

To Mr. C. H. Stephens—He was still groaning when he left the hotel.

To Mr. Barry—I never heard a drunken man make such a groaning noise as this one did. They put a good many drunken men away to bed in their house, and they never made any noise till this morning. (Laugter.)

To Ald. Wilson—Deceased was unconscious, and had to be carried in and out.

Mr. John Ulley, laborer, deposed that when he saw Taylor on the pavement he was lying right across the curb stone with his head on the curb. When taken inside witness said, "Pour water on his wrists; he appears to be stunned." Bajus said, "Will some one go for a doctor; I think he's hurt." Brandy was administered to him, when he began to "catch" his breath, as if it was too strong for him. Bajus applied for a bed for him in the hotel, when some one said take him to the hospital or police station. Heard Bajus ask the clerk for a bed.

To Mr. Keller—He was laid on the stone floor of the hotel.

To Mr. Barry—Bajus applied for a doctor, and I said, "Give a quarter to a carter, and he will get one." Never heard deceased make any noise. The first policeman went away to get Long's number.

Patrick Kelly, night watchman at the hotel, testified to the facts attendant to deceased's removal into the hotel. He was groaning a little.

To Mr. Barry—Did not know what was the cause of his lying insensible.

Napoleon Laliberte, a young police constable, deposed that the case seemed to be simply one of drunkenness, and when he got with Taylor to the police station he told the sergeant and reserve man that he had a slight cut on the head; deceased was breathing freely and not groaning when brought in.

Constable Martel, a low set, middle aged man, deposed that he was on duty at the Chaboillez Square police station on the 8th inst., when Taylor was brought there, and that he appeared to be stupidly drunk. Took all his money off him. Constable Laliberte, who brought him, told us to pay attention to him, as it had been said he was hurt in falling. We found a small cut in his head about half an inch long. There was no blood about him; he did not seem to suffer. Three of us, the Sergeant, Laliberte, and I examined him. There was no mention made to send for a doctor. We kept him in a cell till a quarter or twenty minutes past five in the morning. When I first put him in he commenced vomiting, and the second time vomited blood; then he snored and appeared to sleep soundly. Visited him fully twenty times during the night and opened the cell door at least ten times. I went into the cell, struck matches and examined him; he seemed as red in complexion as any one present. I had a thief to watch that night named Platt, so I took extra precautions. To the best of my knowledge, Taylor died in my arms. In the morning after shaking him to waken him, I lifted him in my arms, and it is then to the best of my belief that he died; he did not seem to suffer at all; then took him out on a stretcher and sent for a doctor.

Mr. C. H. Stephens cross-examined him. There were three men and a boy with Taylor in the cell, it was dark in the cell, and the prisoners were all dead drunk. They vomited there; they all lay on the floor; there were no beds or pillows. Had to pass the cell in which Taylor was to see into the one where Platt was confined.

The enquiry was then adjourned until to-morrow evening, when it is hoped that some of the prisoners who were in the cell with Taylor, can be got hold of as witnesses.

Mr. Keller stated that one of them gave a very different account from Martel.

Morning Despatches

THE CENTENNIAL RUSH.

WHISKEY FRAUD.

LYNCHING A MURDERER.

Election Disturbances.

New York, Sept. 21.—William P. Kitchen, President of the Park Bank, died suddenly this morning of paralysis of the lungs.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—The attendance to-day exceeds that of any previous day in the history of Centennial Exposition, over one hundred thousand admissions have been reported up to one o'clock. President Grant is present and at noon lunched at the British Headquarters.

A delegation of the New York Police Force, numbering 598, with Grafula's Band, paraded in the grounds early in the morning and have been followed by delegations from various parts of New York State.

At one o'clock Gov. Tilden was holding a public reception at New York State Building.

New York, Sept. 21.—A Washington special says the Attorney-General has commuted the sentence of Leopold Mirta, Wm. Bergethal, Charles Gran and Ron Schoenfield, distillers and rectifyers, to three months imprisonment and a fine of one thousand dollars. All these persons were convicted of defrauding the Government as members of the Milwaukee whiskey ring.

President Grant has approved of the recommendation of the Attorney-General, in commuting the sentences of A. C. Hesring and three gaugers in Chicago to three months imprisonment.

Creedmoor, Sept. 21.—The result at the 900 yards range gives the Americans 386 and the Irish 369. The American Team lead at the end of both ranges by 32. The following are the individual scores at 900 yards: American—Farewell, 69; Rathbone, 69; Dakin, 67; Weber, 68; Allen, 59; Fulton, 54; total 386. Irish—Milner, 72; Dias, 64; Rigby, 61; Fenton, 53; Johnson, 57, Joynt, 56; total, 369.

Washington, Sept. 21.—No doubt is expressed in official quarters that Tweed will be brought home in the steamship Franklin, Spain having surrendered him to the United States as an act of friendship.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 22.—Alfred Rodman, of Brownstown, Ind., was lynched on Thursday morning while returning from Jeffersonville. He had threatened to kill several persons, and having already been guilty of murder was dealt with as related.

Cincinnati, Sept. 22.—At a Republican meeting last night, while Col. Carter, of Indiana, was speaking, a disturbance was created by a mob of young men throwing mud at a uniformed torch-bearer and spoiled fruit at the speakers' stand. The Eighth Ward Republican Club were also assaulted with mud and boulders. No arrests.

New York, Sept. 22.—A despatch from Newport, R.I., says that the body of the mysterious suicide on the steamer Newport has been identified as that of Frank B. Smith, private secretary to Secretary Robinson. Disappointed love supposed to be the cause. He was under orders to proceed to China with despatches.

Naval Paymaster Breese, whose mysterious disappearance and supposed death was telegraphed some days ago, has turned up in Philadelphia all right.

A case of alleged abortion and death in Flushing is causing much excitement in that village. The woman accused of the crime is Mrs. Houghton, widow of Dr. Houghton, who was a physician of some standing, and at one time editor of the *Churchman*. The dead woman was buried under the name of Mary E. Stanley, but it is alleged she was really the wife of Frank Houghton, Mrs. Houghton's son. The Coroner of Flushing will commence an inquest in the case to-day.

Gen. Newton publishes a card quieting the fears of the residents in the neighborhood of Hell Gate. He says there will be no unusual disturbance of the air, and the underground effect will be sufficient only to jar the buildings. He advises open doors and windows, and the residents to stand outside to avoid the possible falling of ceilings.

Afternoon Despatches

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.

New Parisian Treaty.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

SPANISH AGITATION.

Bedford, Mass., Sept 22.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt in this city, Fair Haven, Amherst and Portsmouth about half past eleven o'clock last night.

Biddeford, Me., Sept. 32.—A fire broke out this morning in Emerson & Co's. store. Goodwin's Mills Lyman, this was broken with several dwellings and a blacksmith shop. Loss heavy.

Constantinople, Sept, 22.—Mr. Baring, Secy. of the British Legation, will go to Philaphoopla to attend the trials of authors of Bulgarian atrocities.

London, Sept. 22.—It is stated that Prince Dalgourowki was killed in a duel which he fought with a distinguished Russian diplomatist.

A Barcelona despatch to the *Times* says a manifesto of advanced Republicans signed in Paris by Senors Zorilla and Salmeron, has been circulated throughout Spain. Its most important provisions are the renewal of the constitution of 1869, with the suppression of clauses relative to the monarchy and equality of all religions.

London, Sept. 22.—Numerous meetings held throughout England to consider the Eastern Question have passed votes of thanks to Mr. Schuyler, of the American Legation at Constantinople, for the promptitude of his report on the Bulgarian atrocities.

London, Sept, 22.—A despatch from Barcelona to the *Times* notices the growing desire of the Spanish clergy to obtain suppression of all Protestant schools. They argue that the people, until they are of full age, have no right to be instructed in any religion save the Roman Catholic. The despatch also states that ex-Queen Isabella started for Madrid on Thursday.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna, discussing the prospects of the prolongation of the armistice, says: "On the Turkish side all is now likely to go right. The Mohammedan religious festival opportunely occurring at this time will make an extension of the armistice appear almost like a religious duty." England having explained that her proposal of autonomy for the insurgent provinces meant control merely of local affairs, Austria has withdrawn the proposals which she made independently because they coincided with the spirit and intention of the English proposals.

A despatch to Reuter Telegram Co. from Madrid says that King Alfonso presided at a Cabinet Council, at which addresses to the Protestant clergy and diplomatic representatives of England respecting recent orders affecting Protestant worship were discussed; also the question of Cuban loan and further reinforcement for Cuba.

The *Financier* says: We understand that about one hundred thousand pounds of newly imported Russian gold coin has been bought for transmission to the United States and more is likely to be sent.

Columbus, O., Sept. 22.—An accident occurred early this morning at Black Lick station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, about twelve miles from this city. The train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour, when from some cause four cars of the train jumped the track and rolled down the track and rolled down an embankment 25 or 30 feet high. The engine, baggage and mail cars remained on the track, while those in rear went off. The cars that went over the bank were demolished. Four persons are known to have been killed outright—two men and two children. One of the killed is a son of G. S. Bennett, of Cairo, Ill., the other is Lizzie Bancroft, of Philadelphia. One of the men is said to be from St Lous, and another from Hamilton. It is estimated that between 30 and 40 were injured by the accident.

CANADIAN TELEGRAMS.

Suspected Poisoning.

CENTENNIAL PRIZE GOODS.

Beecher in Montreal.

THE CAYUGA MURDER.

Hanging of John Young.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—An old man was found dead in bed a few days ago in his house on the flats. The body was buried in a pauper's grave, and three days after his wife, who is a young woman, was married again. A few days previous to his death the old man complained to the police that his wife had attempted to poison him, but as no evidence could be obtained the case was dropped. Detective Groulx is now inquiring into the matter and an inquest will be held.

The full term of the Normal School School commences to-day. The attendance numbers 80.

The Ottawa Hunt Club opens for all the season to-morrow.

Nothing definite can be learned as to the award of the contract for section 15, C.P.R. Many rumors are afloat. Some tenders are said to be under $1,500,000.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept 22.—Mr. F. Martin, of this city, has sold his horse Pilot, winner of two events at Woodbine Park, last week to Mr. Heney, of Ottawa, for $700.

Mr. Rice, one of the authors of "Ready Money Mortiboy," is in town.

The petition against the return of Mr. W. H. Scott as M.P. for West Peterboro in the Local Legislature, has been set down for trial on Dec. 11th.

A horn which was taken from the dead body Tecumseh by another Indian has been received here and is on exhibition. The remains will be brought here from Niagara to-day and submitted along with the grounds, for believing they are what they are claimed to be to Professor Wilson who has been appointed by the Ontario Government to make an examination and report.

A special to the *Globe* from Philadelphia says: It is rumored on good authority that the judges will award to Canada first prizes for woollen goods, furs and commercial woods. Award will be announced on the 27th inst.

The *Globe* to-day has the following cablegram:

"The *Times* publishes a letter, signed "Canadian," explaining that the real position of affairs in British Columbia is favorable to the Dominion. In its leading article the *Times* still further qualifies its recent criticisms. It comments on the formidable character of the Pacific Railway undertaking, and admits that Canada has made every exertion to carry it on, and has more than redeemed her pledges as regards the progress of the work and the expenditure of money upon it. The *Times* thinks that Canada acted unwisely in creating irritation by the rejection of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Bill."

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—Mr. Thos. Hart in his suit against the *Minerve* refues to give up the names of his informants, preferring to go to jail rather than divulge who they are. Hon. Mr. Mailhoit has been summoned as a witness in the case.

Henry Ward Beecher lectured last evening to about 3,000 persons in the Victoria Skating Rink. He arrived at the Rink a few minutes past eight and was conducted to the platform by Ald. Nelson. His subject was the "Ministry of Wealth," occupying one hour and a quarter in delivery. The vast audience could hear every word distinctly. Round after round of applause greeted his shrewd and humorous sayings. Shortly before he arrived in the building the door in which he was to enter was closely watched, so eager was the desire to see him, and when he made his appearance the whole audience arose and applauded him till he took his seat on the platform. The Protestant clergy attended the lecture in large numbers. He left for Ottawa this morning where he is to lecture this evening.

The Mellor case is going on. The high constable has made his deposition relative to the finding of the stolen goods &c.

Mr. Archibald Ferguson, one of the four oldest citizens his dangerously ill. It is said that each one of the four alluded to are over eighty years of age.

This p.m., in the Court of Appeals, judgment was rendered in the famous case of Jette et al, vs. McNaughton, in the Lachine Canal case. The court reversed the decision of the lower courts, and decided that there was no fraud in the sale of lots to McNaughton. The Court was divided. Chief Justices Sanborn, Ramsay and Tessier concurred in the final judgment. Ramsay did it, he said, against his opinion, so that there would not be a dead lock, as Tessier and Monk disagreed. McNaughton talks of appealing. There is great talk in town over the judgment.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, Sept. 22.—Several horses arrived here from Montreal to take part in the races next week.

There are eighty three vessels in port to-day, and the rates freight have again advanced.

CAYUGA.

Cayuga, Ont., Sept. 23.—This morning, according to law, at 7:15, John Young, the murderer of Abel McDonald, was hung in the jail yard at Cayuga. There were a few people present inside the yard, but as part of the scaffold could be seen from the outside owing to the lowness of the fence there were some hundreds outside, among whom were several women. The Sheriff and his deputy had made every effort to have all right, but, unfortunately, owing to the breaking of the ring which was in the bolt, the first attempt of the hangman was a failure. The scaffold stood at the south part of the yard, and was about twenty feet in height from the beam to the ground. The rope was the same one with which McConnell was hung, and the death was about nine feet. The cell in which John Young was confined looked directly on the scaffold, and as the jailer thought he would not like to see it he offered to change his cell or have the shutters closed, but John would not and said he wished to see the scaffold in the course of erection. This has been the second execution at Cayuga, none having occurred since 1855. At six o'clock John's brother and brother-in-law called to-day to say farewell. It was the first time they had visited him since his recapture. John was deeply affected and wept. His relatives were also deeply affected. There had been ministers with John all yesterday and a great deal of last night. In the afternoon he had been visited by the Rev. Mr. Fife, who had with him a Bible with a clasp. During the time the minister was praying John managed to secrete the Bible, and after the Reverend gentleman's departure, he took off the clasp and sharpened it with the intention of committing suicide, but at the last minute he repented or his heart failed him and he did not do it, and told Mr. Fife the circumstances in the morning.

As the hour approached he got calmer. About 6:30 those in the yard could hear the prayer going on in the prisoner's cell, there being at that time with him several Ministers. Shortly afterwards the representatives of the press were, through the courtesy of the Sheriff, admitted to the corridor. First of all James William Young was seen, and he looked terribly ill. He was lying on his bed and was not a ghost of the former man. John Young was standing, leaning against the wall heavily devoted in earnest prayer with the Revds. Mr. Five and Locke. About seven o'clock the blacksmiths came in to remove the heavy shackles, and as the heavy hammer descended on the riveted rings the blows went to the heart of everyone present. John Young was dressed in a white flannel shirt and grey trowsers, with no boots. He was cleanly shaved with the exception of his moustache, and his hair neatly brushed. Altogether a man more unlikely to be a murderer could scarcely be imagined. As the men were removing the shackles he gazed intently at them and seemed to watch with interest every stroke. After the shackles were removed the Rev. Mr. Copp, of Detroit, who was paying a visit to Mr. Fife, entered and engaged in prayer. John had requested him to accompany him to the scaffold, and the Rev. gentleman complied with his wish. About 7:15 o'clock the hangman, a middle sized man, having his face heavily masked, entered the cell and pinioned the prisoner who bore the operation well. John was then taken to say farewell to his nephew, James William. Both spoke in a low voice through the little aparture of the cell and the conversation was hardly heard. John's concluding remarks were, however, "Good bye, James, be a good boy. It is pretty hard for me, is it not? God bless you." The mournful procession then proceeded down the stairs. The prisoner walked with a slight faltering step. He ascended the steps firmly. The Sheriff read the warrant and asked John Young if he wished to say anything. The prisoner said: "I hope this example of mine will be a warning to all young men not to follow in my track. Yes, I sincerely hope it will be a warning both to them and to strangers as well. I think I hardly deserve this fate, but I hope and trust I will meet you all in a better world. I do hope all will take this warning. I thank you all, gentlemen, for your kindness to me, and especially to Mr. Martin, the sheriff, and Mr. Murphy, the gaoler." He then shook hands with all on the platform, and the executioner proceeded to pinion his legs. The wretched man knelt down and the Rev. Mr. Cop engaged in prayer. During this Young's face over which the cap had been drawn worked convulsively, and it was evident that he was breathing heavily. At the conclusion of Mr. Copp's prayer the Rev. Mr. Locke recited the Lord's Prayer in which all joined, and at the conclusion the executioner pulled the lever but the trap did not fall. The ring connecting with the bolt had broken and the wretched man remained in his terrible position. The feelings of the spectators may be imagined, but the feelings of the unfortunate man never can be. His hands turned purple and his whole frame vibrated. The Rev. Mr. Copp tried to soothe him with prayer, but still the twitchery continued. A heavy hammer was sent for, and the bolt tried to be driven back, but still the bolt refused to move; at last, however, by a violent blow of the hammer the trap fell and the last scene in John Young's life took place. He dropped some nine feet and spun round from the vibration, but scarcely struggled; a few convulsive twitchings being all that were noticable.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Picton *Times* gives the following account of the goring to death by a bull of Mr. Aaron P. Cameron of Hillier, on Saturday, 16th inst.: 'It appears that Mr. Cameron was taking a bull from the field to the stable. When near the door of the stable the brute became enraged and made an attack upon Mr. Cameron. Mrs. Cameron happened to hear her husband's call to the dog and at once ran to his assistance. When she reached the spot the infuriated beast had knocked Mr. C. down and was goring and treading upon him in a frightful manner. Mr. C. had struggled hard to defend himself and had caught hold of the ring inserted in the animal's nose. This he held with a death-like grip when Mrs. C. came up. She released Mr. C.'s grip upon the ring, and taking a firm hold upon it herself, literally forced the bull away, and dragged him to the field again, where she fastened him in. She then returned to her husband and carried him bruised and mutilated to the house. The saddest feature of all is that the vicious brute had done its work only too well. Mr. Cameron survived but a short time.

—The answer to the suit by the Mayor of New York against Wm. M. Tweed for twelve million dollars was served yesterday. It claims that the complaint is barred by a compromise effected with the executrix of the late Mr. James Watson.

HOTEL RECEPTION.—Leland's Sturtevant House, Broadway, Twenty-eight and Twenty-ninth Streets, New York City, has reduced 100 rooms, with board to $3,00; 100 rooms to $3 50; Parlor and Second Floors, $4,00 per day; Rooms, European Plan, $1,00 per day and upwards. The Sturtevant is kept in first class style, superbly furnished, Elevator and every improvement. Location convenient to all places of interest to the visitor. Street cars pass hotel for Depots and Central Park.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Sept. 22d.

Bank of Montreal—189 3 4, 189 1-2.
Merchants' Bank—92, 91 3 4, 45 @ 92.
Bank of Commerce—124 3 4, 124, 1-2.
Ontario Bank—103 102.
Bank of Toronto—190, 186 1-2, 15 @ 7.
City Bank—102, 1-4, 101 1-4.
Montreal Tel. Co—160, 158 1-2.
Dominion Tel. Co—92.
Richelieu Company—92, 91 1-2, 50 @ 93 1-4.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sept 22d.

Flour—receipts 4,400 bbls; sales 3,400; market quiet and firm; prices without decided change; sales 3,00; superior extra 5,50 to 2,00; strong baker's at 5,25 to 5,40; grain, provisions and ashes unchanged.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver complaints, depression of spirits, hypochondria, timidity, indigestion, failure of hearing, sight and memory, lassitude, want of power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritations and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

CAUTION.—The large increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words, "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, engraved thereon and that the same words are also blown in the bottle. Every case bears the Trade Mark and signature of the Patentee.

EXPORT AGENTS—Witney & Co., 107 Southwark street, London, S.E.

Messrs. Duguid & Co., merchants of Liverpool, Manchester and Buenos Ayres, have failed. Their liabilities are reported at $600,000.

RE-OPENED.

FOOT'S

Confectionery and Refreshment Rooms.

The undersigned begs leave to announce to his numerous former customers and citizens generally, that he has resumed business

Opposite Tandy Bros. Marble Works, Princess Street,

Where he will keep constantly on hand a full supply of CAKES, BUNS and PASTRY, fresh every day. Also a large supply of CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, &c.

Apples, Grapes, Peaches, Lemons, Preserving Pears, Bartlett Pears, Canned Fruits, &c., &c.

REFRESHMENTS

HOT TEA AND COFFEE at all hours.

OYSTERS served up in any style. Thanking all for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

T. B. FOOT.

Sept 22, 1876.

MERCER'S

QUININE WINE!

THE TONIC OF THE DAY.

"Contains one grain Quinine Wine to each wine glassful."—Dr Barker Edwards.

"A most agreeable and elegant preparation"—Public Health Magazine.

Try it.

DANIEL

DERONDA.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED BY

G. W. MAXWELL,

109 Princess Street.

Sept 22, 1876.

LUNCH

Commencing Saturday Morning, 23rd INSTANT,

AT REES BROS'.

HOT TEA AND COFFEE,
HAM SANDWICHES,
TONGUE SANDWICHES,
CHELSEA BUNS,
ROLLS, RUSKS,
CURRANT AND SUGAR BUNS.

OYSTERS!

BY THE CAN OR PLATE.

REES BROS.,

Corner King and Clarence Sts.

Sept 22, 876.

AN AUCTION SALE

—OF—

A Quantity of Household Furniture, Beds,

And a large lot of Bed Quilts, Black Silk Ribbons, Silk Velvets, Silk Velvet Ribbons, Velveteens, A NEW BOAT, Pictures, &c.,

WILL BE SOLD AT CHARLES McMillan's Auction Rooms,

To-Morrow, Saturday Morning

Sale at 9:30 o'clock.

CHAS. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

Sept 22, 1876.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received till 6 p.m., of Wednesday, 27th inst., for the erection of a ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL on Montreal Street.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

POWER & SON, Architects.

Sept 22, 1876.

TO LET,

3 COMMODIOUS OFFICES,

—AND—

TWO L