TELEGRAPHIC.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—It appears that Doctor Sherman and Samuel Parker, who fell dead on the street in Bevier, Missouri, the day before yesterday, died from drinking a mixture of prussic acid and whiskey by mistake, they thinking it to be plain whiskey.

New York, Oct. 25.—Peter F. Sweeney's attorney filed his answer on Saturday the papers in suit for $8,198,957.85.

The following grades of corn under the new grading rules have been established by a committee on grain of the New York Produce Exchange: 1, white corn; 2, yellow corn; 3, mixed corn; 4, low mixed corn; 5, steamer corn; 6, no grade corn.

The monument of Elwin M. Swanton, Past Grand Master of the Oddfellows of the State of New York, was unveiled in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday in the presence of a large number of spectators.

Port Said, Oct. 23.—The Serapis, with the Prince of Wales and suite on board, on route for India, has arrived here.

Milan, Oct. 23.—Emperor William left on his return to Germany this morning.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—It is reported that Count Von Arnim's sentence will be commuted to a fine.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 23.—McDonald & Co., of Worcester, Ohio, manufacturers of agricultural implements, have made an assignment; liabilities $500,000. Two hundred persons were thrown out of employment.

Boston, Oct. 23.—Ames Blow & Co. has temporarily embarrassed its liabilities at $218,247 and assets $542,891.

The failure of Robert Tilton, woollen manufacturer, at Cavendist, Vermont, is occasioning excitement in the wool trade. The total liabilities are about $140,000.

Washington, Oct. 23.—An investigation is now progressing in the Treasury as to $2,000 missing.

London, Oct. 25.—At a special meeting of the Court of Common Council held in Guild Hall to-day Prince Leopold, upon the invitation of the Corporation, formally took up the freedom of the city of London, to which he is entitled by patrimony. After the ceremony the Prince was entertained at a dejeuner.

The Cologne Gazette re-affirms the statement that the Crown Prince of Germany will visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and says the gunn Corvett Elizabeth will convey him to America.

New York, Oct. 25.—Moody and Sankey began their meetings at Brooklyn Tabernacle this morning, the building was crowded.

London, Oct. 25.—Alarming rumours prevail of floods at Gainsborough County of Lincoln the River Trent overflowed its banks. The damage done is enormous and it is feared that there has been some loss of life.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—This morning on Morgan's wholesale establishment being opened it was discovered that it had been robbed of $13,000 worth of black silks and laces. The burglars had come in through a yard off Fortification Lane, and thence got into a shed adjoining Morgan's, and broke through the wall, three bricks thick, into the hoist hole. From this they got into the store, and carried off over fifty packages of silks, and one hundred of lace. Detectives are at work, but with faint prospect of getting the thieves.

Mr. Roberts, the well known builder, had his pocket picked of $100 in Molson's Bank on Saturday.

Mr. Muldoon's safe was stolen from his house on Stanley street last night and broken open in Drummond street, and $15,000 worth of papers and several hundreds in money taken out. All Robert silver-ware was stolen at the same time.

The French Canadians got an idea that Guibord's funeral was to take place and came up to the cemetery to the number of over six thousand. Several fights took place and much bad feeling exhibited.

The Victoria Rifles had a Church parade yesterday, and marched through St. Catharine street 150 strong, with colors flying and band playing. They were loudly cheered by the spectators.

Perry, manager of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, denies that he cursed the Queen at a late political meeting, as reported in the *Gazette*.

Carlotta, the Italian, was flogged this morning. He bore the torture very poorly and yelled vehemently.

PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.

PORT COLBORNE, Oct 22.

Down—Schr J G Jenkins, Milwaukee, Kingston, wheat; P M Rogers, Milwaukee, Cape Vincent, wheat; J Magee, do, Oswego, wheat, Annaldale, Pt Stanley, do, do; Almeda, Cleveland, Ogdensburg, coal; prop Lawrence, Chicago, Ogdensburg, gen cargo.

Up—Props Argyle, Montreal, Detroit gen cargo; Georgian, do, Port Dover, do; schrs James Wade, Rochester, Milwaukee, Rochester, Milwaukee, coal; Queen of the North, Toronto, Cleveland, light; Maggie McRae, Kingston, Windsor, do; Wm Elgin, Toronto, Cleveland, barley; New Dominion, of Picton, Oswego, Kincardine, coal.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, Oct. 25.

Flour—receipts 6,000 bbls; sales 1,500 bbls; market dull and tending in buyers' favor; quotations without material change; sales—200 bbls super extra at 5.40 to 5.45; 600 bbls spring extra at 4.82½ to 4.90; 200 bbls very choice do at 4.95; 400 bbls superfine 4.65 to 4.70; 600 city bags at 2.57½; 50 bags oatmeal at 4.80. Grain—1 cargo C C spring sold at 1.16 on Saturday. To arrive 1 cargo I C barley sold at 79½c. Provisions quiet. Ashes—Pots quiet; firsts 4.77½ to 4.85; pearls unchanged.

☞ GOLD in New York at 3 o'clock 114

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET,

Montreal, Oct. 25.

Bank of Montreal—185, 184½, 30 at 184¾, 50 at 184½.
Merchants' Bank—91½, 91½, 13 at 91½.
Bank of Commerce—122½, 122, 1 at 123½, 40 at 123¼.
Ontario Bank—104, 102½, 15 at 103.
Bank of Toronto—186, 183½.
Canadian Bank—94, 93.
City Bank—100, 99.
Montreal Telegraph—134½, 134.
Montreal Bank Ex Div—178½, 178½.

THANKSGIVING.—The Presbyterians will hold a combined service in Chalmers' Church on Thursday next.

The Daily British Whig.

Optifer per Orbem Dicor.

MONDAY EVENG, OCT. 25, 1875.

REMINDERS.

CITY COUNCIL this evening.
ENTERTAINMENT by Y M C A in Sons of Temperance Hall this evening.
COURT OF CHANCERY will be open to-morrow.
ASSIZES again to-morrow morning at 9:30.
GREAT SALE of land, stock and implements at the Macaulay Farm on Wednesday.
ST GEORGE'S Harmonic Association meeting on Wednesday evening.
MEETING of Literary and Temperance Society of St Paul's on Tuesday evening.
ORGANION SOLOIST at Congregational Church on Wednesday evening.

The Kincardine *Review* thinks that Premier Mackenzie is "on his fence" with regard to free trade and protection. Not a bit of it. He is an out and out free trader at heart, and will probably remain so until the end of the chapter, his dissimulations to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Our contemporary unwittingly pays Mr. Mackenzie a high compliment in saying the above. He is sound on the tariff question, and not blowing hot to-day and cold to-morrow, like some of our Tory friends, notably Mr. Thomas White, who is trying to humbug the people into thinking that they are to get Protection from such free traders as Sir John and Dr. Tupper.

The Montreal *Gazette* scolds a local politician of that city for blurting out in a petulant tone on a public occasion, "Oh, damn the Queen," and reads him a severe lecture for such disloyalty. It does not seem to occur to our contemporary, which is now in a savage mood towards political opponents, that a man may damn the Queen and yet be an excellent subject and citizen. "Damn" is a mere idle, meaningless expletive, and applied to the Queen or anything or anybody else is a harmless interjection, though not in the best taste in the world. No one but admires the good woman who graces the British throne—one of the finest figures in history—but no divinity hedges Her Majesty, and it is no more crime to use the foolish expression "damn the Queen" than to damn the President or the Governor-General. We have heard good citizens damn their own eyes, and doubtless they were as tender about the welfare of their eyes as about Her Majesty. It is a coarse, meaningless expletive, in bad taste used in connection with constituted authority, but its use should be generally regarded as harmless except by very great flunkeys during a very hot election contest.

The first contract was awarded to him by public tender, and yet when only about a third completed, it was taken from him without cause, and given to others without competition. Was that fair? Was it honest? We repeat that it was done because Mr. Kenny committed the offence of supporting Mr. Ryan at the last election; and although he got the contract, being the lowest tender, the little clique which runs the patronage of the Government in this city, at once resolved that so great a political sinner should enjoy none of the plums. That is the state of the case; and it only proves that the Government are using every means at their command to make all public contractors feel that upon their fidelity to the ruling power depends their continuance in the favor of that power. That is a corrupt and demoralizing principle, which finds remarkable illustration in this case.—Montreal *Gazette.*

The Montreal clique had as much to do with Holcomb & Stewart getting the contract as they had to do with the Herzegovina difficulty. We believe that even the Montreal partner of the firm knew little or nothing of the matter which was arranged by Mr. Stewart of Kingston. This political cry is silly nonsense.

THOSE STEEL RAILS.

Not only has the *Gazette* and other Tory journals charged the Premier with buying the steel rails at an improper price and buying them from a firm of which his brother was a partner—charges which we have shown to be untrue—but they have gone further and charged that he paid more to the firm in question than he paid to another firm which supplied another lot of those rails. The point of this charge is, of course, that Mr. Mackenzie gave more than the market price for the rails because he was buying them from his brother's firm—a firm in which as a matter of fact that brother had no interest at all. How unjust this charge is was shown by Mr. Thomas Workman in a speech made in Montreal the other day. That gentleman said: "We are told that the Premier of the Dominion of Canada, 'a man who stands high in your estimation, that the first thing he did was to give a contract for supplying all these rails to a company of which his brother was a partner. Gentlemen there is not a word of truth in it. The Mersey Steel & Iron Co. at Liverpool tendered for these rails. They got the contract for supplying them; their price was very low; there were two other tenders below theirs, and about which I have got a little secret to-day which I will tell you. One of the gentlemen told me to-day that is one of the agents—the firm of Cox & Green—agents for the West Cumberland Iron Company told me that the company tendered for 5,000 tons of rails at £11 sterling. The tender was sent to Ottawa and accepted. It was so low that Mr. Mackenzie—that is the Minister of Public Works—asked him if he would not take the whole quantity at the same rate. Mr. Green told me this afternoon the Minister of Public Works was prepared to give the whole to the company at that price. Mr. Green had to decline. He said that his instructions were merely to take the contract for 5,000 tons, that the company merely took it to prevent them from having to discharge their men; that they were losing money on the rails. The Minister of Public Works still pressed him to take the whole contract. He cabled to the firm in England, but they replied 'No, we cannot take more at the price.' Mr. Green was so anxious to secure the contract that he telegraphed again that he was coming to England to see them and to urge them to accept the offer. They cabled in reply, five days afterwards, when Mr. Green was in New York, that they would take 5,000 tons more—that was 10 tons in all—and there never was a greater attempt to humbug the people than the attempt that has been exhibited through the *Gazette.*" This is a circumstantial reputation of the charges, but there is little doubt that another "Scandal" will be forthwith invented to take its place and do duty in the Montreal West campaign, which seems to be fought out on a steel rails issue. We wonder what English or American bystanders think of an election being decided on such an issue!

THE CHURCHES.

BROCK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At the morning service yesterday, Rev. A. Wilson preached a very able sermon from the 22nd verse of 1st Corinthians, xvi. chap.: "For as in Adam all fell, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." This he divided into two heads or leading parts—1st, the way in which all die; 2nd, the way in which those spoken of by the Apostle are raised from the dead. He said that in interpreting any portion of the Bible it was of the utmost importance that the fullest scope should be given to in the meaning of the passage. Hence he argued that while as in Adam all die, the "all" in the second clause does not imply universal salvation, but is identical of those who are redeemed of Christ. He dwelt earnestly on the prominent features suggested by the text, and prayed that his congregation might live in accord with Jesus now, so that at the resurrection they would be prepared to join his people in the Paradise above.

C. M. CHURCH.—In the morning the Rev. J. Elliot preached a very forcible sermon in the Sydenham Street Church. It is said to have made a deep impression.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

SERVICE IN THE ANGLICAN CHURCHES.

Yesterday was the day of Thanksgiving appointed by the Bishops in Canada for the churches. The services were deeply interesting and brought forth large congregations, proving that Sunday is the most suitable day for such an observance, as had these services been held on a week day, who can say that they would have been half as hearty or generally shared in. The following special directions were given for the services:—

MORNING SERVICE.

Instead of the Venite, Psalm 67, "God be merciful unto us and bless us."
Proper Psalms 65, 96, 147.
First Lesson, Deut. 16 chap. to verse 17.
Instead of the Te Deum, the Benedicite opera omnia.
Second Lesson, St. Luke 12, from verse 15 to 34.
Jubilate.

EVENING SERVICE.

Proper Psalms, 81, 144, 145.
First Lesson, Deut. 8 chap.
Second Lesson, 2nd Cor., 10th chap.
Collections for the poor were received at St. George's Cathedral and Christ Church, and the offertory in St. Paul's was devoted to the Church Repairs Fund.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.

Rev. Henry Wilson, M.A., preached in the morning from St. Matthew xiii., 39th verse: "The harvest is the end of the world." Midas, King of Phrygia, it would be remembered by many, he said, as the name of that wealthy but effeminate King, into whose mouth when a child ants are said to have carried grains of wheat to indicate that one day he should be the richest of mortals. The prophecy was fulfilled, and heathen historians tell us it came about in this way: Midas had been kind to a friend of Bacchus, and the god in return promised any favour which Midas might ask, and the King desired that everything he should touch would become gold. The gift was granted. He touched a large mass of stone and immediately it became a block of pure solid gold. He touched his sword and it was transformed into the precious metal. In every case his touch worked the golden wonder. At last he grew weary and wished to partake of food, but his touch made gold out of bread. He tried to drink, but the water was changed in the same way. At last the King, although surrounded by wealth, was dying for lack of sustenance, and at length he asked the gods to take back the gift which had so forcibly taught a lesson needed as much in our day as then—that money after all cannot do everything; that the wealth so many are laboring and praying for, might he say, is not all-powerful, and that the ordinary gifts of God are far more vital. The story of the Phrygian King has its lesson for us at all times, but an especial meaning on an occasion like this, when met to express thankfulness for the past year, and in particular for the blessing of a bountiful harvest. He pointed out to them that living in the city few perhaps were aware of the work of the husbandman. They are apt, like Midas, to imagine that if they had the power of changing into gold all they touched sure and lasting happiness would be theirs. They pulled down the old and built up the new. He noted the progress of the city in respect to its buildings, and described the pride with which the business man looked upon his investment. But there was a danger. They were apt to think what a wonderful age this is, and what a wonderful people we are; what wonderful inventions the age has produced and forget that all these proofs of man's skill and wealth depend for their basis and beginning upon the fruits of the earth; and these fruits do not depend upon man's skill but on God. We in town and the farmers in the country are both apt to forget that the brain may plan and the hand may execute, but unless God bless and strengthen and bring to perfection, it is all lost labor. We want God to stretch forth His hand to crown the year with His goodness and bless the produce of our fields, and lie down at the end of the day's engagements with the clear conviction that every dollar we have made has been honestly gotten in the face of God and man. One great purpose, then, of these annual Harvest Thanksgivings is to make us feel how the city depends upon the country, and both upon God for all we have, whether of produce or of money; and may He give us wisdom to see this fact more than we do, and not be forced to acknowledge it when blight and mildew, pestilence and famine have come upon us and brought us to our knees praying God to stay His hand of justice and be merciful to us. God feeds the beasts of the field in a different way from man; as a rule they live upon things which reproduce themselves. Wherever we go such plants as the lower annals live upon are to be found, and they multiply in the same way. Seeds of grass are carried in the air, sow themselves spring up afresh and clothe new places with spots of green. Corn nowhere found in a wild state at all. It has been looked for in vain, by men who had the keenest incentive to discern it. No kind of cerial which God has given man for his food has ever been found wild. It requires to be planted afresh every year. But it is important and singular to observe in every part of the world where man can live some kind of corn can grow. It is therefore universal in extent or at least as universal as man. It would seem as if God in His mercy provided man's food for him wherever he went, and yet while so doing would make the harvest conditional upon his labour to make him feel at once his dependence and his dignity. But there is one more thought suggested. Perhaps there are few similes used oftener in the Bible than sowing and reaping as types of spiritual facts, and the reason no doubt is to keep before our minds always that sowing and reaping is going on every day, all the year around, in human hearts and lives—that there is to be a great harvest gathering soon at which we and every human soul must be present. That harvest is the end of the world. We are all, in whatever stage of life, sowing seed for the Harvest of Life Eternal. Our own lives are in a wonderful degree the harvest of seed sown by those passed away to their account, and we in turn scatter daily the seeds of kindness or unkindness, of light or darkness, of peace or war, which will spring up in part while we live but perhaps far more fully when we the sowers have passed away. And oh! what a joy or sorrow beyond conception that will be when in the harvest tide of the other world we meet the fruits of our own sowing here—souls won to Christ or driven to Hell. How carefully we should think and speak and live. Very soon on this toil will be ended and the message would come from God, "Where hast thou gleaned to-day?" What have you to shew as the result of your life among men? what will the harvest be—wheat or tares? grain or chaff? fruit good and ripe or leaves, nothing but leaves. The Harvest is the end of the world, i.e., the filling up, the completion of the age, but the life of every soul too. Life beyond the grave will be different in degree not in kind from our life here. The life of the saved soul is Heaven, and of the lost soul in Hell will be simply the outgrowth, the harvest of the life on earth now. Like produces like in nature, in grace, in time and in eternity. The Harvest Home of Eternity is for those only who are now bringing forth fruit worthy of repentance and faith in a living Saviour. No, no, there can be no joy of Harvest unless there are now and here the peaceable fruits of righteousness. The husbandsman can tell pretty well what his harvest will be many a day in advance of the actual cutting of the grain, so they could judge pretty fairly whether they shall dwell with god in Heaven or the devils in Hell, by asking ourselves as in his sight now, who will be our judge then—would my life be practically different if there were no god, no heaven, no eternity, or is Christ Jesus my life, my joy and eternity?

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The morning service was the heartiest held in this prosperous church for a length of time, the attendance being large, and the services very interesting. The choir did unusually well, and the singing especially of the Benedicite, was therefore very good. The psalms and lessons were those appointed by the Bishops. The hymns were the 282nd and 285th, beginning:

"We plough the fields and scatter
The good seed on the land,
But it is fed and watered
By God's almighty hand;
He sends the snow in Winter,
The warmth to swell the grain,
The breezes and the sunshine,
And soft refreshing rain.
All and good gifts around us
Are sent from heaven above,
Then thank the Lord, oh! thank the Lord,
For all His love."

"O Lord of heaven and earth and sea,
To thee all praise and glory be;
How shall we show our love to thee,
Giver of all!
For peaceful homes and healthful days,
For all the blessings earth displays,
We owe Thee thankfulness and praise,
Giver of all!
Thou didst not spare Thine only Son,
But gave't Him for a world undone,
And freely with that Blessed One
Thou givest all!"

The Rev. F. W. Kirkpatrick preached an impressive discourse, taking as his text: Psalms 100, 4—"Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise: be thankful unto Him and bless His name." The Rev. gentleman placed the 100th among the songs of thanksgiving, those expressing gratitude to God, of which may be remarked a wonderful suitability for the expression of sentiments of men in all ages, giving them a chosen place for thirty centuries. They touch an eternal interest, and though regarded by some as antiquated in subject matter, have never failed to secure feeling and earnest admirers. This instinct of the heart may not be ignored or set aside as without weight in the argument on behalf of the doctrine that God personally superintends the universe and deals out according to his wise will such things as seem best in his Godly wisdom. The 100th Psalm has ever taken the first place in its class, and has been made a daily thanksgiving in the morning service during the Church's life, while a further tribute to its suitability has been paid in these popular old time metrical versions—"With one consent let all the earth" and "All people that on earth." We may fairly believe it was written by David for public service to God, and through every word flows devout homage of the psalmist's heart. No doubt are there seen as to the source of blessings. God is given all the credit by a natural instinct. Man's relationship to God has not altered in the intervening ages, and man to-day owes to God thanks and praise for manifold and increasing blessings, and the psalm is therefore calculated to call us to a higher exhibition of praise. True, every day ought to be a thanksgiving one, since every day witnesses a renewal of blessings, but the same principle that sets apart special seasons for the commemoration of special doctrines in the christian creed may well endorse a day of thanksgiving by ecclesiastical authority. The psalmist too, recognized this public acknowledgment of God's goodness, by entering His courts with praise, not meaning by this to depreciate private gratitude but declare that it can never supercede public thanksgiving. Private thanks and worship are fully due from us as individual members of the family of God, and public expression of praise should come as members of God's church. To-day we are merely asked to acknowledge God as the giver of all good. It cannot be concealed that there is a tendency in modern thought to quarrel with this doctrine, since because science has traced out the operation of law where formerly it was not seen at work, therefore, they say, every result is due to the law alone. This would lead them astray in thoughts of God, and any acknowledgment of His good. But no real relief is thus given from a stupendous mystery, and even science must stand confessedly baffled. She must say: "I may no farther go," and there religion may venture to fill the want and claim for her God supremacy over nature and nature's laws. Each one of us is conscious of a secret tendency to rid ourselves of the thought that God governs, one happily overcome in some by faith, but surviving and being cherished even [illegible] in formal rejection of God and His rule over us. Blank atheism is unknown. It is too much to ask men to believe there if no God. Satan's trap is more carefully spread; he merely asks us to live as if there was none, not even disregarding laws of morality. He is content with the rejection of God's supremacy. Can we deny this spirit when most of us live without serious design to see God in anything. Chance, fate or law get the credit. God may then be looked to only as himself subject to law as helplessly as the mammal subject of His creative care. To such a Thanksgiving Day must be absurd, for no one would dream of thanking fate, while law cannot deserve credit, since it can only effect to produce results marvellously impressed upon it. But there are still those old-fashioned people who believing in God as a living personal agent, just as the psalm writers did, and who can with deep significance rejoice to-day. They do not attempt to clear the mysteries of providence, nor to explain how consistently with the reign of law God orders the affairs of man, but they feel that some solution that is consistent with their doctrine, dear to them as life is possible—that God is God, not a mere name. He hoped that many did thank God for his goodness, for each has a part of His every day blessing. They do not fall in equal measure, some have overflowing cups and freedom from anxious care of life, some are only able to ride over actual want, and others feel the pressure of it—yet we ought to praise God, since we deserve nothing, and no matter how little we receive, it is a mercy. Those freed from the care of dread are not necessarily most blessed, nor are they always more grateful than those who have little. Truer words of gratitude have come from the dwelling of absolute want than from the home of luxury. So that poverty does not dry up the font of gratitude anymore than wealth sets it flowing. We should therefore evince a spirit of gratitude to day—we have much to be thankful for. The sun is made to shine on the evil and the good, the rain to fall on the just and the unjust. His natural gifts are not all, in church is found the latest and fullest act of love and kindness. God's other acts are great but this transcends them all. Natural bounty we enjoy in common with the brute creation, and even inanimate nature is pictured as offering up to God. But man alone knows of Jesus, and he alone can be truly thankful. How vast is a debt is ours—too heavy to pay off—and yet how lightly we treat it. At best we can only acknowledge it, yet we deny that and are thankless, receiving with open hands and closed mouths. The Rev. gentleman urged his hearers to gratitude, in true worship, both in the private devotions of the closet and the public service of the sanctuary, not in empty sounds but in heart feeling. Accompanying praise there must be seen in us a life of holiness. Words do not amount to much, unless demonstration of their worth is given in practical testimony. Holiness practiced (it cannot be feigned successfully) will prove our gratitude real. Words are for men to hear. The life speaks in the ear of God. Lest the thanksgiving be an empty mockery, let it be joined with a holy dedication. Again we may stand in doubt of the gratitude which is not real enough to make sacrifice of substance of God's glory. The truly grateful man will feel like David: "All things come of Thee and of Thine own hands have we given Thee." We give to good purposes but is the proportion worthy, when we spare nothing to gratify ourselves. Our own houses are beautified, but is God's house as carefully looked after. A single entertainment at our table costs more than a year's liberality to the poor. A person's conversion is not real till the font of gratitude is touched. Nothing is more inconsistent with love than earthly liberality and if we love God we must be kind to the poor of his flock. For everything, temporal and spiritual, we owe God, and may He make us grateful. In the evening Mr. Kirkpatrick followed up his discourse by pointing out vividly how little man's deserts were and how merciful God was in not dealing with him after his iniquities. Text, Phillipians, 1:11—Being filled with the fruits of righteousness.

At Christ Church, Cataraqui, in the afternoon there was an overflowing congregation, and the service was a very fine one. The church was decorated with fruits and yields of the harvest, affording not only a handsome picture but one very suggestive of the thanksgiving due and quite seemly. The Rev. Hy. Wilson preached happily from an appropriate text.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

At the morning service Rev. W. B. Carey preached from Psalms ciii, 2nd verse: "Praise the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits."

The preacher said that the duty of praise and thanksgiving belongs to every day of the Christian's life. Even amidst the many trials and miscarriages that beset our path we owe this duty to Almighty God. All true religion consists in faith and love, and as a consequence holy obedience; and as there can exist no real faith in God, no perfect love to Him, no obedience to His blessed will without a thankful remembrance of all His mercies, so there can be no true religion which does not recognize its proper share of thanksgiving. In looking into the pages of the Testaments we cannot but have noticed the deep sense of thankfulness which ever characterized the Saints of God whose lives are there recorded, yea, and whose lives were often passed under what we should call the greatest trials and sufferings. The duty that we are to day called upon to distharge is thanksgiving to Almighty God for His temporal mercies to us as a people during the past year, and more especially thanksgiving for the late very abundant harvest. The preacher then alluded at some length to our forgetfulness, as a young nation, of our dependence upon the Great Giver of every good gift, instancing among others the neglect of invoking the Divine blessing upon the labours of our Provincial Legislature, and the failure, on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the Dominion to appoint no one day which should be observed as a national day of thanksgiving, on which our millions of people might pour forth their united voices of praise. He then pointed to the example set us in this particular by our neighbours of the American Republic, by a people whom we might not like to have pointed out as setting a higher example of religious duty than is set by the people of this Dominion. The preacher then pointed out some of the instances in which God's ancient people failed to recognize the Lord Jehovah as He would have Him to be acknowledged by them, and the fearful consequences which resulted from their national forgetfulness of the Almighty. The preacher then noticed the Scripture grounds for our observing such a period of the year, and mentioned as a parallel instance the case of the great feast of Ingathering, celebrated about the full moon, after all the grains and fruits of the earth had been gathered in and housed. He then alluded to some of the many grounds for thankfulness which we have experienced; instancing, in addition to the many received benefits, the freedom of the nation from war and civil tumults, the absence of plague and pestilence, earthquake and famine, some or all of which have visited less favoured lands; and to come nearer home to ourselves the almost unparalleled good health of the community during the past season. Mercies so many and so great as all which we have experienced surely should produce something of an adequate acknowledgment and return on our part. There should not only be an outpouring of praise from the heart and lips to-day, but also a corresponding love to God and obedience of life until this day twelvemonth, should God vouchsafe to us another thanksgiving season. The preacher also alluded to the unfavourable state of some lines of trade and the reasons therefor. Also to the many heinous crimes committed during the past year, and the many with us unprecedented exhibitions of lawlessness on all sides of us, though happily our city had been preserved from them. Such things, he argued, might well be reasons for the Almighty to visit the earth for some other purpose than that He has so richly done—to bless it. He concluded his discourse with an urgent appeal in behalf of the object of their thank-offerings, viz., the repairs fund of the Church. He urged the congregation to recollect not only whose House it was, and who dwelt therein, but also to whom it was erected as a memorial, and who those two men were who handed down both from clerical and political life there revered and unsullied names ever to be connected with the congregation of St. Paul's Church. We understand that the offerings for the day amounted to nearly $80.

Our Industries.

Having heard it rumored that the Piano Factory was about to be removed from here westward, we made enquiries, and learn that the statement is not, as we hoped, a canard. We understand that inducements have been held out to the Company to change the site of this most important industry, and inducements, too, of such a nature as to be favorably considered by those connected with the institution. One western town has offered to supply them with an ample, commodious and desirable building, grounds, &c., if they will establish the manufactory there, and this is certainly an offer which cannot be in different rejected, especially when the city coolly received a petition for exemption of taxation, and actually declined to allow the property to remain at the assessed value placed upon it previous to the improvements made by the piano makers. The removal of the factory from Kingston would be a loss which would be felt in many ways, it being one of our leading establishments. It gives employment to a large number of the most skilled of all local mechanics whose residence would change with it, hence it would be missed so far as they were concerned apart from the influence it would make upon our trade returns. The factory has been shown no favour by the Corporation since its location here, and the Company do not feel disposed to ignore negotiations, which they believe would be to their advantage. They have made no decision yet, however, and if given the exemption from taxation, for which they have asked and expected like other places, they may be persuaded to continue the business here. The matter we submit to the Council for consideration at this evening's meeting.

The Canadian Engine and Machinery Company on Saturday discharged 70 of its skilled workmen, in consequence of the lack of good order work and the risk and cost of carrying on shops in these hard times for speculative work. There are still at work, however, about 90 men, and those dismissed on Saturday may very soon be recalled to their old places. Possibly the old staff of 250 men may be again placed in service, for the company has a prospect of receiving an order for a number of locomotives for the North Shore Railway, as soon as the Quebec Legislature assumes its control. The company is also tendering for the iron work of the western departmental block addition in Ottawa.

Y.M.C.A.—A literary and musical entertainment will be held under the auspices of the Y.M.C. Association in the Sons of Temperance Hall to-night. The programme will consist of good readings, recitations and music. The public are invited to attend. There will be no charge for admission, but a collection will be taken up for the derrayal of expenses.

—Above 16 years of age there are 365,278 male persons who work in the mines in Great Britain and 1,058 in Ireland, and on the surface, 99,471 in Great Britain, of whom 6,078 are females; while in Ireland there are 506, of whom two only are females, the ratio being thus in the countried 1 in 15 and 1 in 250 respectively.

THE FUGITIVES.—The $100 offered for the recapture of Butler and Smith, escaped convicts, K. P., has not fetched them yet. When they could break prison they are cute enough, our small boy says, to dodge $100. They may be, and then again they may not.

GUILTY.—Thomas Percy, tailor of Smith's Falls, found guilty of forgery, receives two years of a sentence.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—There was a golden wedding at Port Hope last week, which was attended by two veterans who served in the militia at Kingston in the war of 1812—Angus O. Chisholm and Joseph Johnson. The occasion was the 50th marriage day of Dr. Herriman.

THE LAST RITE.—The funeral of Mr. A. Shanks, late engineer at Rockwood Asylum, took place yesterday. It was largely attended by citizens.

DORSEY.—A cold bath is not a pleasant thing now-a-days, and especially disagreeable is it when forced upon one. And that is one species of punishment at the County Gaol.

Lord and Lady Dufferin will visit Toronto in December, and are expected to be the guests of the Hon. D. L. McPherson.

PETITIONS having for their object the commutation of the sentence on Mrs. Davis are in circulation in Rochester, (N.Y.), Toronto and Hamilton.

—Newfoundlanders expect much distress in their outposts this winter. The Government is expected, will have to come to their aid.

—A Chinese mission is to be sent to England to apologize for the Yunnan outrage. The report that shipments of munitions of war had been sent from England to China is confirmed.

—Two Simcoe girls walked to Port Dover and back a distance of sixteen miles, in five hours last Monday week. They wanted to see a new hat another girl had brought from Buffalo.

—The President of the Ocean Bank, New York, is charged with having planned a burglary of the institution in 1869, by which $450,000 was lost, and with having shared in the proceeds.

—An exchange affords the etymological information that the aboriginal title of Niagara was 'Awniagagarah,' which closely accords with the pronunciation of the word by the modern Englishman tourist.

TREMENDOUS SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT BRAINARD & AISHTON'S,
(NOW GOING ON) TO CONTINUE FOR ONE MONTH. (NOW GOING ON)
Opposite Cage's Jewellery Store, Princess Street

FALL ASSIZES.

Monday, Oct. 25.

The Court opened this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Queen vs. Maybee.—At the outset of this case Mr. Britton moved for the squashing of the indictment on technical grounds the prisoner being then charged with indecent assault, whereas originally he was accused of attempted rape, and committed for that offence. The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Sinclair, held that the deposition showed indecent assault to have been committed, that the prisoner was committted to stand his trial for attempted rape, which included indecent assault, and the learned Judge agreed in this opinion and the case proceeded, the respective points and contentions of the Counsel for the Crown and the defence being noted in the Judge's book. The assault was alleged to have been committed in this way: On the 2nd of September last the defendant visited the house of Hugh Gillespie, Pittsburg, on agency business. Defendant remained so late that a bed was offered to him for the night. To afford this accommodation Mr. Gillespie was obliged to relinquish his place to the children and sleep in a distant room with his aged father. During the night or early the next morning defendant visited Mrs. Gilespie's room, and attempted, she alleges, improper liberties with her person, but discovering that the visitor to her chamber was Maybee instead of her husband whose name he answered, she screamed and alarmed the household, when defendant, it is averred, fled to the apartment which had been assigned to him. The assault was not serious; but it was sufficient the Crown contended to warrant the commitment and trial of the defendant for indecent assault. Mr. Sinclair, Crown Prosecutor; Mr McIntyre, private prosecutor; Mr. B. M. Britton for the defence.

Laurie vs. Rathbun, lumber dispute; verdict $250.

GANANOQUE.—Spring Wheat 0.90 to 1.00; Rye 60c; Peas 75c; Oats 0.30 to 0.35c; Barley 75c; Potatoes 0.25 to 0.30; Butter in rolls 0.[illegible] to 0.30; Butter in tub 18 to 20c; Eggs 18c; Hay 8.00 to 9.00; Apples per bush 50 to 75c.

BIRTH.

In Kingston, on the 24th October, the wife of Mr Thomas Driver, Appraiser of Customs, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

PATTERSON—STRACHAN—At St. Paul's Church, Kingston, on Oct 6th, by the Rev W B Carey, Mr James Patterson, to Miss Lizzie Strachan, both of Pittsburg.

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday evening, 23rd October, Margaret Myrtle, daughter of Mr. Peter Mitchell, aged 6 years and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from her father's residence, O'Kill street, on Tuesday, at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

In Picton, on the 17th instant, Phoebe A, wife of Benj Lear, Esq., aged 52 years.

At Richmond, on the 13th instant, Mr Thos Adams, aged 30 years.

At the residence of his son in law, Allen McPherson, Fraser, Napanee, on Friday last, Simon Fralick, aged 74 years.

THOS. SEALE,
Merchant Tailor, Clothier,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Goods!
PRINCESS STREET,
(Nearly Opposite the City Hotel, Kingston.)
THE ORDER DEPARTMENT contains an immense assortment of cloths of the
Latest and Most Fashionable Styles,
Suitable for the present season.
IN READY-MADES the Stock is most extensive, first class in style and quality, and at very moderate prices.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS of all descriptions, and in great variety, constantly on hand.
THOS. SEALE.
Oct 25, 1875.

Y. M. C. A.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT!

A MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held IN THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE HALL,

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY.

☞ A good programme will be presented. The public are cordially invited to attend.

A collection will be taken up at the close of the meeting for the defrayment of expenses.

G. B. MEADOWS, Secretary.

Oct 25, 1875.

Notice.

BE IT KNOWN to the public that a person passing by the name of Mrs Pringle is not Mrs. Pringle, but only a person having kept house for him.

J. R. PRINGLE.

Oct 25, '875

To Let,

A NEW BRICK HOUSE on Bagot Street. Apply to John McMahon, Builder.

Oct 25, 1875.

STRAYED,

FROM THE FARM of Michael Murphy, near Joiceville, Pittsburg, in August, Four Shearlings, 4 Ewe Lambs and one Ram Lamb; the right ears of the Shearlings are cut and the left ears are split. Information of their whereabouts will be gratefully received by their owner.

Oct 25, 1875.

ASTHMA and CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 New Bond street, London. Retail by all Chemists, and Wholesale of Lymans, Clare & Co., Montreal and Toronto.

Mons. A. MIRAULT,
Piano, Organ and Melodeon
TUNER & REPAIRER,
ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Kingston and vicinity that he has made this place his permanent residence. All orders left at Messrs. E. Stacey's, J. Henderson or Jam s Purdy's Store, will be promptly attended to. Capping and regulating done on moderate terms.
☞ Mons. M. will take a certain number of pupils on the Piano and Organ. Tuition to commence on 1st November. Terms: Quarter of 24 lessons twice a week $10. Harmony and thorough Bass including can be seen at his residence from 8 to 9 a.m. and 1 to 2 p.m.
Residence at Mrs. Bolan's, Princess Street.
Oct 15, 1875.

K. & P. R. R.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 25th instant, the Kingston and Pembroke Railway is prepared to convey Passengers and Freight from Kingston to Ore Junction and intermediate Stations.
Freight will be received each day at the foot of Brock Street, after 3 p.m.
Trains will leave Kingston, foot of Brock Street, at 7:30 P.M.
F. C. CLINE, Sec.