

ROBBING A BANK OF A MILLION.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—By the imprisonment of Samuel F. Perry, alias Payton, in Jackson Prison for five years on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of the County Treasury there disappears for the time being a remarkable character. Perry was a great grandson of Commander Perry, of naval fame, and was a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He was a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and at one time promised to ornament an honorable profession. He was, however, more or less inclined to vicious practices from early youth, and in an interview with a reporter acknowledged that he was implicated in the great Baltimore bank robbery a few years ago. When asked how much they got, he said about one million dollars. "We rented a building next door and were at work for months before we succeeded in working through and getting possession of the money. It was the largest and most successful piece of work performed in the United States. We escaped with every dollar of the amount to Canada, chartered a tug to Liverpool, and went direct to London. From there we visited the Continent and gave grand dinners in all the principal capitals of Europe, and had a grand time generally. Pinkerton, of Chicago, was employed by the bank to follow and induce us to return a portion of the money, but we were not in that line of business. I shook hands with Pinkerton in London, but that was all the satisfaction he or the bank received from his trip. We remained in Europe three years. In the meantime the only witness against us died. Then we returned to America, having just money enough left to get us back again." When asked if he was not also connected with Col. Corrigan's Fenian expedition to Ireland in 1865, he replied that he was; that being a sailor, he was engaged to sail the vessel. "As we neared the Irish coast we were sighted by a British man-of-war. Some of the 'terriers,' as they call the Irish on board ship, took to the small boats, and I ran the vessel on the rocks. Corrigan and I escaped, but several of the men were captured and imprisoned. Perry also gave a detailed account of the County Treasury robbery, and the manner the job was put up and carried out. He has a wife and daughter, the latter being in her sixteenth year, residing in New York. He also said he had expected \$200 from the notorious "Red" Lewis to aid him in his recent trial, but for some reason neither he nor others of whom he had a right to expect aid, came forward to his rescue when he needed them.

A GIRL MURDERED BY MISSIONARIES.

The trial of the two ex-employees of the Church Missionary Society, William F. John and John Williams, together with their wives, on the charge of the wilful murder of a young native girl in the year 1877, at Onitsha, on the Niger, concluded at Sierra Leone on October 18, after a twelve days' hearing. The prisoners were convicted of manslaughter, and were sentenced as follows:—Williams and his wife to twenty years' penal servitude; John to eighteen and a half years' penal servitude; and Mrs. John to two years' imprisonment with hard labor. The sentence upon John would have been the same as that upon Williams but for the fact that he had been in prison awaiting trial for about eighteen months. According to the evidence elicited at the trial, the deceased girl, together with a companion, ran away from the service of the prisoner John. On being brought back the two girls were tied together, back to back, and whipped with barbarous cruelty not only by the prisoners themselves, but by others at their instigation. The victims were left lying on the ground in the broiling sun throughout the day, and their agonies were increased by the application of pepper to their wounds. One of the girls succumbed to the injuries she sustained, but the other survived. The affair has created an immense sensation throughout the colony, and the sentence is generally warmly approved. The fact that the circumstances occurred so long ago as 1877, while the trial of the prisoners has only now taken place, has naturally excited surprise. The explanation given for the delay is that, although the death of the girl was the occasion of suspicion and inquiry among the British subjects, mostly natives of Sierra Leone, at Onitsha, in 1877, every attempt to find out the truth of the case met with the greatest difficulties, many people who were in a position to give evidence being themselves more or less implicated in the affair. But for the determination of a Mr. Haastreep, the matter would not have seen the light at all.—*London Standard*.

A TENNESSEE PRISONER WHO NIGHTLY ENACTS THE CRIME WITH WHICH HE IS CHARGED.

In the Davidson county jail is confined a man on the charge of murder who is given to somnambulistic habits. When the bells of the city usher in midnight the prisoner arises from his couch in a stealthy and noiseless manner, creeps out to the door of the cell and scrutinizes the hall, or as much of it as can be seen through the door, and also every corner of his narrow apartment, as if intent upon satisfying himself that no one is in the vicinity. He then proceeds to take a cotton shirt and fills the body of it with the covering of the bed, also stuffing the arms full. He places this in one corner on a chair and puts upon the top of it a hat. Having arranged this to suit him, the somnambulist with noiseless tread walks over to the place where a broom is kept and grasps it as if it were a gun and creeps with a cat-like tread upon the figure in the chair. The manoeuvre consumes considerable time, the "sleeper" apparently acting as if he was engaged in picking his way through brush.

Having arrived at a point from which a good view can be commanded, he coolly and deliberately raises the broom in right angles to his shoulder. After taking a long aim he goes through the same motion that one would in firing a

THE STOCK MARKET.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of stocks on the Montreal Stock Exchange on each day of the week ended 16th November, 1882, and the number of shares reported as sold during the week.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.	Share.	Capital Paid up.	Rest.	Fri.		Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Total Shares.
				L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	
Bank of Montreal	100	\$11,999,200	\$5,500,000	207½	208½	206	208½	202½	208½	205½	206½	201½	205½	201½	203½	5930
Merchants Bank	100	5,614,570	750,000	125	127	127	127	122½	126½	124½	125	122½	125½	123½	124	2244
Canadian Bk of Com.	50	6,000,000	1,400,000	135½	137	135	137	131½	135½	133½	134½	133½	134½	133½	134	3194
Bank of Toronto	100	2,000,000	600,000	175½	177½	174	174½	172	173	174½	174½	174	174½	174	174½	715
Ontario Bank	40	2,998,230	100,000	124½	125	125	125	118½	121	122	122	120	122	117	118½	512
Banque du Peuple	50	1,600,000	210,000				85½									50
Bank British North A.	250	4,886,688	1,216,000													
Molson's Bank	50	2,000,000	425,000					125½	127½			127	127½			205
Dominion Bank	50	970,250	415,000													
Federal Bank	100	1,307,200	300,000					150	158½							50
Imperial Bank of C.	100	1,472,000	503,000													
Banque Jacs Cartier	25	500,000														
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	325,000													
Banque Nationale	50	2,000,000	150,000													
Eastern Townships	50	1,392,787	220,000													
Union Bank	100	1,995,510	18,000									92½				15
Exchange Bank	100	500,000	800,000													
Banque d'Hochelega	100	680,800														
Maritime Bank	100	697,800														
Montreal Tel. Co.	40	2,000,000	171,432	126½	127½	125	125½	110	120½	120½	124½	122½	123	122	121½	4034
Dominion Tel. Co.	50	711,709														
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	1,565,000	21,704	74½	75	74	74½	70½	74	74½	74	74	75	76	76	1684
City Pass. Ry. Co.	50	6,000,000		125½	128	125½	126	119	124½	124	124	121	124	125½	125½	1950
City Gas Co.	40	1,800,000		18½	185	180	181½	173	178	177	180	177	179½	181½	184	8490
Canada Cotton Co.	100															
Royal Canadian In. Co.	50															
Dominion S. p. c.						s. d.				s. d.				s. d.		
Mont. S. p. c. Stock																
Can. N. W. Land Co.						58				58				58		1975
Loan & Mortgage	100	612,532	64,000													
Mont. Building Ass.	50	481,027														
St. Paul M. & M. Rwy	100			149		149		150	150½	152	150	153		150	1850	
Graphic Printing Co.																
Canada Shipping Co.																
Montreal Cotton Co.																
Dundas Cotton Co.																
Canada Paper Co.																
Canada Central Bonds																
Champlain & St. L.																

gun. He then approaches the chair, picks up the "dummy," and carries it to the remote corner of the cell. He then goes down on all fours and goes through the motion of digging with his hands. Having dug until the hole is large enough, he places the stuffed shirt in it and carefully covers it up, stamping the floor of the cell as if he was pressing down uneven ground. He then scatters over it an armful of leaves, which he goes through the process of gathering from the different portions of his cell. The work concluded to his satisfaction, the sleep-walker conceals the broom under his bed, as if hiding a gun. He then washes his hands, examines his clothes carefully, as if to see if there was any blood upon them, and resorts again to his couch to sleep quietly until morning. The prisoner, when informed of this strange freak in his waking moments, denies all knowledge of the occurrence.—*Nashville Am.*

SALT IN EASTERN ONTARIO.

We had to-day a talk with Mr. Allen Wemp, Amherst Island, who has a salt well upon his premises, lot 64, second concession of Amherst Island, that is attracting considerable attention. Some days ago, in search of spring water, he was engaged in blasting a rock, some ten or twelve feet from the surface of the ground. A hole had been drilled in the rock preparatory to the entrance of a blast, when water appeared in such quantities as to necessitate the suspension of operations. A couple of days afterwards the water was tested, and found to be extremely salty. A half pail of it was boiled, and yielded two cups of salt, of a very fine quality, equal to the best table article in the market. The well was pumped dry, but in ten minutes a foot of water accumulated in the bottom; it came out of the hole with a gush, and Mr. Wemp heard a noise like that of a mighty rush of water below the perforated stone. A second hole was drilled with the same result; and from another quart of water 3 oz. of salt were obtained. Mr. Wemp has sent samples of the water, which is as clear as crystal, to experts in Montreal and Toronto, and to Rathbun & Son, whose opinions and analyses are awaited with much interest.—*Kingston Whig*.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA 3,000 YEARS AGO.

What if antiquarians are able to prove that the Chinese were the earliest settlers of this Continent? That from the loins of children of the flowery kingdom descended the native tribes whom the white pioneers found possessing the land? This theory has been often advanced. A few weeks ago a party of miners who were running adrift in the bank on one of the creeks in the mining district of Cassiar made a remarkable find. At a depth of several feet the shovel of one of the party raised about thirty of the brass coins which have passed current in China for many centuries. They were strung on what appeared to be an iron wire. This wire went to dust a few minutes after being exposed; but the coins appeared as bright and new as when they first left the Celestial mint. They have been brought to Victoria and submitted to the inspection of intelligent Chinamen, who unite in pronouncing them to be upwards of 3,000 years old. They bear a date of 1,200 years anterior to the birth of Christ. And now the question arises, how the coins got to the place where they were found. The miners say there was no evidence of the ground having been disturbed by man before their picks and shovels penetrated it; and the fact that the coins are little worn goes to show that they were not long in circulation before being hidden or lost at Cassiar. Whether they were the property of Chinese mariners who were wrecked on the north coast about 3,000 years ago and remained to people the continent, or

whether the Chinese miners who went to Cassiar seven or eight years ago deposited the collection where it was found for the purpose of establishing for their nation a prior claim to the land, may never be known. But the native tribes of this coast resemble the Mongolian race so closely that one would not be surprised at any time to hear of the discovery of yet more startling evidences of the presence of Chinese on this coast before the coming of the whites.—*Victoria Colonist*.

MONTREAL HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.—The Harbour Commissioners held their monthly meeting last week. Mr. Andrew Robertson, the president, in the chair. The chairman referred in his report to the gratifying fact that the harbour revenue this season shows a considerable excess over the same period last year. The following are the returns submitted:—Revenue for October, 1881, \$31,096; October, 1882, \$30,510; total revenue to 31st October, 1881, \$209,204; October, 1882, \$216,009; increase in ocean traffic, \$7,500; decrease in local traffic, \$605; total increase in 1882, \$6,895; total number of vessels arrived here this season to 31st October, 610, with a capacity of 516,000 tons; in 1881 the arrivals were 538, with a capacity of 501,000 tons; total arrivals of inland vessels in 1882, 5,453, against 5,420 in 1881.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN CHURCH.—The novel sight of constables guarding a church, which can be seen on Portage avenue, is explained by the fact that the Bank of Montreal is doing business in Knox church. Every morning the bank books and cash enough for the day's transactions are conveyed in a cab from the building on Main street to the church, and are again taken back in the evening, this being necessary because there is no safe in the church. Two constables accompany the cab each way, and remain on duty outside the church the whole day.—*Winnipeg Times*.

The Traffic returns of the Midland Railway of Canada for the week ending Nov. 4th, 1882, was as follows:—Passengers and Mails, \$5,691.71; Freight, \$20,213.66; total, \$25,905.37, as compared with \$21,681.78 for the corresponding week of 1881, being an increase of \$4,223.59; and the aggregate traffic to date is \$913,205.86, being an increase of \$180,462.58 over 1881.

A SLANDER ON COUPLER INVENTORS.

Railroad superintendents out west are no longer bothered by the men with the patent car-coupler. They put a new idea in practice about a year ago, and it has worked excellently. When a stranger entered the office with his patent under his arm the superintendent sized him up at a glance and remarked:

"Patent car coupler, eh? go right down into the yard and tell the foreman to furnish you two cars to give it a trial."

"Thanks—ah—thanks—I—"

"Oh, no thanks. Leave your name and residence, and state whether you want the body packed in ice or shipped dry."

"The body?"

"Certainly. We've had eighteen killed in the last month, and we like to keep a record and ship the bodies off by the first train. Please deposit \$25 to cover the cost of a plain coffin and the undertaker's bill."

"I—I—I guess I—"

"And telegraph your wife to have the body met at the depot about next Monday noon. Right down this way sir—foreman is down behind the freight sheds."

And the man with the car-coupler skips down stairs to be heard of no more.