

Wherein this is the "gain" of the Protestant minority to consist, save in the robbery, the spoliation, the unjust depression of the Catholic majority?

As a Liberal and as a Protestant, the *Witness* is quite consistent in his aspirations after Canadian unity, or centralisation—for centralisation is always and everywhere the pet scheme of Liberals; and under the plea of effecting 'unity,' they in Canada as in Italy earnestly aim at the overthrow of all local and personal liberties. But just as it is consistent on the part of Protestants to be the advocates of centralisation, so it behooves Catholics as the true friends of civil and religious liberty to fight stoutly the battle of decentralisation, and equality of representation.

**THE MILITIA BILL.**—The Ministerial plan for providing for the defence of Canada against a possible, indeed menaced Yankee invasion, does not seem to be very favorably received by any portion of the community. By one it is condemned as expensive; by another as insufficient; and by all it is looked upon as the result rather of a desire to allay the hostile criticisms of the *Times* and other English journals upon Canadian apathy, than of any serious intention to provide adequately for the maintenance of Imperial connection, and Canadian independence.

As to the financial merits of the Ministerial militia scheme we will say nothing; but considered from a military point of view, it is simply worthless. There is but one way by which, in case of an invasion by regular troops, Canada could be defended—and that is, of course, by meeting them with regular troops. It is not a militia that we need, but a standing army; and anything less than a regular standing army is in our present circumstances a mockery, what the Yankees emphatically call *buncombe*.

But—we shall be told—neither our finances nor our population are such as to enable us to put on foot, and maintain in an effective condition, a standing army. Be it so; and it simply follows that we are unable or unwilling to make the sacrifices necessary for preserving our national independence. Much better would it be to proclaim this to the world at once without circumlocution, than to enact the solemn sham of a militia armament, which will probably be very costly, and must certainly expose us to the derision of the people of England; who well know that militia men, however well adapted for gala day displays, and civic processions, are on a battle field useless, or perhaps worse than useless. It is no use mincing matters. If we cannot afford to maintain a regular standing army, we cannot afford to maintain our nationality, our liberties, and our Imperial connection—and we should say so at once.

We live however in an age of shams. Shams are the bread we eat, the air we breathe, and by this sham of a militia we expect to satisfy the public mind in England as to our attachment to the British Throne, and our loyalty to Queen Victoria. We shall fail no doubt, miserably and ignominiously fail; and the pitiable farce that we are now rehearsing will tend only to sicken the tax payers of the Empire with the bogus loyalty of Canada; and to inspire them with serious doubts of the worth of a connection with those who are unable or unwilling, too poor in purse, or too poor in spirit, to assist in defending themselves and their own hearts from menaced invasion. Shams are always certain to be detected; and it would be more prudent, as well as more bold and honorable to tell the plain truth at once, and confess to the people of England our inability to co-operate effectively with any troops which they could spare us for the defence of our country, than to keep up this miserable pretence of raising a militia, instead of a regular army, by which alone an invasion of regular troops could be successfully opposed.

One paper, the *Montreal Witness*, whilst admitting the worthlessness, in a military point of view, of the Ministerial scheme, recommends the adoption of the "Swiss militia system," as "the only organisation which by its efficiency and excellent adaptation to our circumstances, might save us, if we are to meet with an invasion." But our contemporary forgets that it is not to herself, not to the courage of her people, not to any armed force which she can put in the field, or to the excellence of her militia system, that Switzerland is indebted for her national independence; but wholly and solely to her peculiar geographical position, and to the mutual jealousies of the great European powers. An independent Switzerland is necessary to the balance of power in Europe; and consequently all the Powers have an immediate interest in maintaining her independence, and in preventing her absorption by any of her neighbors. An attack upon Switzerland would be the signal for a European war; and the aggressor would find arrayed against him all the other Powers, for all are interested in preventing Switzerland from being annexed by any one of them. This and this alone is the secret of Switzerland's independence; which would be as effectively guaranteed by a single one armed constable with a wooden leg as it is by that militia system which the *Witness* admires and proposes to us as a model.

The appearance of a Russian squadron in a sea port of the U. States, and the enthusiastic reception given to the strangers by the Yankees, are events of great significance at the present moment. The *N. Y. Tribune* suggests as the reason for the presence of the Russian men of war on this side of the Atlantic, the great probability of a European war growing out of the Polish question, in the Spring; and the consequent anxiety of the Czar to place a portion of his fleet beyond the risk of being blockaded in its own ports, as was the case during the Crimean war.

The enthusiastic reception awarded by the Yankees to the Russians is more easily to be accounted for than the appearance of the latter in American waters. The Yankees feel that, in case of a war with Great Britain the Russians would be their "natural allies;" and that the principles of centralisation and absolutism which the latter represent and uphold in Europe are identical with those for which the former are fighting on this Continent. There is a community of interests as well as identity of principles, betwixt the two Governments—that of St. Petersburg, and that now existing at Washington. Both are inspired by an intense hatred, and an ardent desire to destroy the power and maritime supremacy, of Great Britain. The Russians have Sebastopol to avenge; the memory of the humiliation of the Trent affair rankles in the bosom of the Yankees; and both Russians and Yankees believe that they are directly interested in crushing the naval power of that country which, in the case of the one was the destroyer of its Black Sea fleet and Southern stronghold, and in the case of the other is still the furnisher of *Alabamas* and *Floridas* and steam ironclads destined to prey upon Yankee commerce. If to feel and wish alike on the interests of the republic be a sure bond of friendships amongst individuals, community of hatreds and antipathies offers a substantial basis for political alliances betwixt nations.

And even now the Russians and the Yankees are busily fighting in the self same cause. In principle there is no difference betwixt the war waged by the Northern States against the Confederates or Southern rebels, and that which the Czar is carrying on against the Polish insurgents. The one is a war for the 'unity' of North America; the other is waged for the "unity" of the Russian Empire. The same passions, the same unbridled lust for power and territory, the same disregard for individual liberty and local self government, the same war cries, and the same system of tactics characterise the two struggles. Mouravieff is well represented on this Continent, perhaps we should say his worst traits are reproduced and exaggerated, by the Butlers and Milroys of the Yankee army; whilst on the other hand the heroism, and the skill displayed by the Confederates are as worthy of the admiration and sympathies of all generous hearts, as are the noble qualities displayed by the insurgent Poles. In a word, Russia and the Northern States represent, and are fighting the battles of centralisation and absolutism, against Poland and the Confederate States which represent the opposite principles—those of decentralisation and local self-government. The battle cry of the Russians is "Empire, One and Indivisible"; that of the Yankees is "Republic, One and Indivisible"; but whether under an Imperial or a Republican form of government, centralisation is but another name for despotism, and unity but a polite form of expression for military tyranny. It is so in the plains of Poland, as well as in Naples, and in the Southern territories of this Continent occupied by the Yankee troops; and so when Russians and Yankees meet they recognise in one another congenial spirits, fellow-laborers in one cause, representatives of the self same political principles, and they fraternise accordingly. This we take it, together with the intense, nextinguable hatred which both Russians and Yankees entertain towards the Britishers, is the explanation of the enthusiastic welcome which the sailors of the Czar have just received from the serfs of Abe Lincoln.

#### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Chief Justice Lafontaine and Badgley Presiding.  
Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1863.

The Court opened at ten o'clock, when O'Rourke and Elder were placed at the bar charged with a felonious assault on the Hon. Mr. Desaulles in June last. The witnesses in the case having been called, Mr. Desaulles and two other witnesses failed to appear, whereupon Mr. Lafontaine, the Crown Prosecutor, moved that the case be postponed until next term. The two latter witnesses were in town recently, but had since proceeded to some place on the Mississippi. It was impossible in their absence, as they were material witnesses, to proceed with the case. It was therefore desirable that it should be postponed. The Chief Justice said that affidavits should be submitted to the effect that the witnesses were not in the Province, also to substantiate that they were material witnesses indispensable to the prosecution of the case, otherwise it would have to go on. Mr. Devlin, who appeared for O'Rourke and Elder, submitted that the witnesses mentioned by Mr. Lafontaine were not material to the prosecution of the case as was already established by their affidavits now in Court and before him. He was of opinion, and he thought the Court would concur with him, that the Crown prosecutor wished to postpone the case because Mr. Desaulles, the private prosecutor, had failed to appear as he was bound to do. For his part he was ready to proceed. The Chief Justice ultimately decided that the case should be postponed until next term, and as Mr. Desaulles had not seen fit to appear, allowed O'Rourke and Elder to stand out on their personal bail.

**MELANCHOLY CASE OF ACCIDENTAL POISONING.**—On Wednesday evening the 30th ult., a young girl named Mary Keelip, employed at the Medical Hall, and a sister named Robert Hall, accidentally poisoned themselves by swallowing a quantity of tincture of aconite. The tincture was in process of preparation, and Hall fancying it was essence of ginger rashly mixed a portion with syrup and water, and drank it off. The girl also took some, and Hall then went out on business to several places. About an hour and a half afterwards, he reached his own house, when he was so weak that he fell down on entering the door, and expired immediately. The girl discovered the mistake they had made, sought medical assistance, and remedies being applied, she recovered. Hall, we believe, leaves behind him a wife and two children. The inquiry held yesterday resulted in a verdict of accidental death, no blame being attached to any one connected with the establishment.—*Herald*.

The *Times* puts the issue fairly and squarely, and in a way which no man can gainsay. The choice now before us is: either annexation, with the bloody war, possibly, in truth probably, to be extended to our own mother country, against which we should be obliged to fight, with conscription enforced at the bayonet's point, under martial law, and the political confusion and crushing taxation, which our neighbors now suffer—or on the other hand maintaining the present British connection, with self-government, under the mild sway of Queen Victoria, bearing only moderate burdens in aid of our own defence. These we must bear, or bend our necks under heavier yoke. There is, we repeat, no other issue—no middle fortune. The do-nothing policy of the last sixteen months, means drifting towards annexation, and those men are traitors who favor it, whatever their professions may be.—*Montreal Gazette*.

**FEARFUL TRAGEDY.**—A fearful tragedy was committed near Vienna, about 20 miles south of Ingersoll, Upper Canada, on Tuesday last. Mrs. Ward, wife of Captain Ward, well known in that part of the country, fired two shots from a pistol with the intention, as she repeatedly declared, of killing her husband. Both shots missed the intended victim, when she seized a rifle and again fired at him, still without effect. She then swallowed a quantity of poison, from the effects of which she died in a few hours. The unfortunate woman repeatedly told her husband she intended killing him, but he never supposed she intended carrying out her threat. The 'green eyed monster,' it seems was the cause of all the trouble, as the woman was very jealous, and had lived unhappily with her husband for many years past. The principal actor in this affair was about 65 years of age. Captain Ward is about the same age.

**THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.**—Mr. Cyrus W. Field has just returned from Europe, bringing with him a specimen of the New Atlantic Cable. It is far superior to the one that was first laid. It is about three fourths of an inch in diameter, composed of seven small copper wires, strongly pressed together till they look almost like one, surrounded by gutta percha about one-third of an inch thick, and then by ten strong iron wires twisted rope-fashion. These wires are wrapped in the best Russian hemp. Glass Elliott & Co., the contractors, have commenced the manufacture of the cable, and will prosecute it with the utmost energy and despatch. They will receive above \$3,000,000 for making and laying the cable, and turning it over, in complete working order, to the company. Glass Elliott & Co. have never entertained the slightest doubt of the entire practicability of the Atlantic Telegraph as a scientific undertaking and a commercial venture, and illustrate their faith by accepting a large part of pay in stock. The insurance companies of London, are now insuring all risks in the enterprise at 25 per cent premium.

It is supposed that the English Government will detail one or two steamers from the naval service to accompany the cable-laying expedition, and render any assistance that may be required. The entire arrangement and conduct of the expedition is devolved upon Glass Elliott & Co. Their plans are not wholly determined upon as yet, but they will try to charter the Great Eastern, which could easily carry the cable, and would ride over the waves with the desirable steadiness. The distance between the two coasts is about one thousand six hundred and forty nautical miles; but Glass Elliott & Co. will make two thousand miles of the cable. The laying is to be done in June, July or August of 1864.

A company, who have been boring for oil for some time past at Gaspe Basin, have struck oil at a depth of 650 feet. The oil is of a pale greenish brown color, and even in its crude state, less offensive than some of the refined oil of Banniskille. The well is said to be a flowing one, but no particulars are given.

**GOLD IN LENOX AND ADDINGTON.**—We have been informed, by parties who have seen specimens, that gold bearing quartz has been found in the township of Richmond, only about eight miles from Newbury. The specimens are said to be of a paying character, and although speculation at present would be premature, yet our neighbors may possibly hear that we have a real El Dorado in some of our stony townships.—*Montreal Gazette*.

**MORE GOLD.**—It is said that unmistakable evidences of the existence of gold upon the River Moira have been discovered. The precious metal has been found in small nuggets about the size of a pea, and pronounced a fine article by those qualified to judge. That section is known to abound in a variety of other minerals.

Gold has been discovered in the Chaudiere copper mine, associated with grey sulphide of copper. The copper mine on the Lennoxville road, belonging to Mr. E. Clark, of Sherbrooke, has been opened and gives very promising indications. The ore obtained from it possesses the rare quality of smelting in the furnace without the addition of an artificial flux. Mr. Clark is about to erect smelting works at Sherbrooke. We learn this latter fact with pleasure, as it is the first step towards detaching the material wealth of the Province in the Province.

**ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. 'ADVENTURE.'**—Her Majesty's troop-ship *Adventure*, Letbridge, commander, arrived at Quebec on Friday, from Portsmouth on the 13th instant, with over 600 persons on board. Nineteen of these were officers, 450 were non-commissioned officers and men, being drafts for the various regiments serving in Canada. There were also 67 women and 61 children attached to the party. A detachment of about 50 men of the Royal Artillery are destined for Halifax, and will return in the *Adventure* to that city. About 110 men, women and children, belonging to the various regiments in garrison in Quebec, were disembarked. The remainder proceeded westward in the steamer *Columbia*.

**THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.**—The time approaches when the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States may be terminated by either Government giving the stipulated notice; and it becomes evident from the tone of public sentiment in America, that if there be not indeed an attempt to abrogate the treaty, there will at least be a determined effort to modify the arrangements of the contract more in favor of the United States. There are some Canadians at this juncture who are ready to go down on their knees to beg American politicians to take more favorable views of the treaty; but for our part, we would advise that Canada has no more concessions to offer. Certainly the Lower Provinces will hesitate to improve the American bargain by enlarging the fishery grant. If the Americans wish to extort unequal privileges from British North America, let Canada do its manly part in the Provincial family by permitting a surrender of the treaty on the due expiration of a notice from the American Government. American manufactures are less a ne-

cessity to Canadians now-a-days in the way of purchase than the sale of them is desirable by the Americans. We have other markets at our command besides the United States. Our St. Lawrence route has gradually perfected itself, and now offers us a ready outlet to the sea. We would undoubtedly have a most excellent market for our cereals in the maritime provinces were the fishing privileges to American boats rescinded. The Gulf and Bank fisheries would then be in the hands of Canadian, Nova Scotian, and New Brunswick shipowners, who would provide themselves with outfit and supplies from Provincial merchants, and so build up her own cities instead of Boston, Portland, New Bedford, and the other fishing entrepôts of New England. The grain of Western Canada, instead of going to feed the traffic of the Erie canal, would provide freight for our own railroads, steamboats and barges, and while the Americans might choose to bite their own noses off, they would neither spoil our profits nor our beauty. The Reciprocity Treaty has had its day and it has done mutual good in that day, but as a vital necessity its importance has happily ceased. It has developed our strength, and we can now live with or without it. If the Americans do not like to continue it except as an undue extortion of advantages from British America, it will be better by far that we should give it up rather than timely submit to self-willed demands from a country which has benefited by it heretofore just as much as we ourselves.—*Kingston News*.

**FIRE—Eight Persons Burned to Death.**—One of those heart-rending accidents, the simple recital of which is enough to make the hearer shudder and his blood run cold, occurred on the night of Sunday last in a parish scarcely a days walk from this city—we allude to St. Henadine, in the County of Dorchester. On that night, the dwelling of a respectable and well-to-do farmer, Mr. Theotime Couture, was totally destroyed by fire, and in its midst, with the exception of the proprietor himself, perished eight of a family of nine persons. Attracted by the glare of the surrounding country congregated in large numbers at the scene of destruction for the purpose of rendering assistance; but alas! their efforts were destined to be of no avail. The sight which awaited their arrival was agonizing in the extreme. Writhling in the midst of the burning pile, were the aged grandfather, the helpless wife and her more helpless children—eight persons in all—whom to extricate from their dreadful torture, a helping hand could not be raised. The unfortunate father of the family—the proprietor himself—was found lying at the door of his stable in an insensible condition, with his faithful dog standing over him. It is impossible to describe the heart-rending anguish of the poor man on learning the extent of his misfortune. In a single stroke death has snatched from him his most cherished objects, his aged father, the wife of his bosom, and his six children. The following are the names of the family: Jean Bte. Couture, aged 74 years; Emile Baquet, ditte Lamontagne, wife of Theotime Couture, aged 35 years; Theotime Couture, aged 12; Michel, 11; Marie Obeline, 8; Joseph, 3; Louis, 2; and Marie Couture, aged three months. Their charred bodies were gathered, and after a solemn service, interred in the Cemetery of the parish, amid the tears and sobs of the friends and acquaintance, and of large number from the adjoining parishes.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

**INDIAN CURIOSITY.**—A copper gouge of Indian manufacture, was found near the Indian River, in Ontario. It is pure copper, and must be of a very old date, certainly before the introduction of iron tools into the country. It evidences clearly that at that time the Indians must have had a tolerable correct knowledge of the melting and manufacture of copper.—*Peterboro Review*.

Federal contractors are buying large quantities of oats in the townships and parishes south of the St. Lawrence, paying in some instances as high as 50 cents a bushel.

#### Birth.

In Quebec, on the 1st instant, the wife of Mr. Francis Lemieux, of the firm of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Lemieux, of a son.

#### Died.

At Cornwall, on the 25th ult., Malvina Josephine, youngest daughter of Mr. Donald McMillan, aged 9 months and 19 days.

At Indiana Cove East, Quebec, on the 3rd inst., Patrick Walsh, son of William Walsh, aged 23 years.

In Quebec, on Saturday last, Jane Fair, widow of the late David Campbell, Esq., at the advanced age of 78 years.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the *Montreal Witness*.)

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, country, per qtl.	12	9	13	0
Oatmeal, do.	10	0	11	0
Indian Meal.	0	0	0	0
Pens per min.	3	4	3	6
Barley, do, for seed	3	0	3	6
Onions, do.	2	0	2	1
Beans, Canadian, per min.	2	6	3	0
Honey, per lb.	0	7	0	8
Potatoes, per bag	2	6	3	0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$6.00	to	\$6.50	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0	10	1	0
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$9.00	to	\$12.00	
Straw, per 100	\$6.00	to	\$8.00	
Butter, fresh per lb.	1	3	1	4
Do salt, do.	0	7	0	9
Buckwheat, do.	2	0	2	3
Flax Seed, do.	8	9	9	0
Timothy, do.	5	0	6	0
Turkeys, per couple, do.	6	0	7	0
Geese, do.	4	0	5	0
Ducks, do.	2	0	3	0
Fowls, do.	2	6	3	0
Lard, do.	0	7	0	8
Maple Sugar, do.	0	5	1	0
Maple Syrup, per gallon	0	0	0	0

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 6, 1863.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.30; Middlings, \$2.60 to \$2.70; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.20; Super., No 2 \$3.60 to \$3.80; Superior \$4.10 to \$4.40; Fancy \$4.60 to \$4.80; Extra, \$4.45 to \$4.60; Superior Extra \$4.60 to \$4.70; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.35.  
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, L C, \$5.25. No J C.  
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 90c to 92c.  
Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6.05, to \$6.74; Inferior Pots, \$6.05 to \$6.74; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.75 to \$6.80.  
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 11c to 13c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.  
Eggs per doz, 11c.  
Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7½c.  
Tallow per lb, 8c to 8½c.  
Cut-Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 10c to 11c; Bacon, 5c to 6c.  
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Prime Mess, \$9.00 to \$9.50; Prime, \$11.00 to \$12.00.—*Montreal Witness*.

#### MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET—Oct. 6.

First Quality Cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Second and Third, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15, to \$20; extra, \$30 to \$2—Sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Hogs, \$4.50 to \$5.00, live-weight. Hides, \$5.50 to \$6.00. Pelts, 75c to \$1 each. Tallow, rough 5c to 5½c.—*Montreal Witness*.

#### TORONTO MARKETS—Oct. 8.

Fall wheat 80c to 95c per bushel. Spring wheat, 70c to 78c per bush. Barley, 72c to 76c per bushel. Peas, 50c to 55c per bushel.—*Globe*.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Andrews, T Fitzgerald, \$2; St John's, Rev J O Remillard, \$1; St Catharines, Rev Mr Gratton, \$2; Little Rideau, Jas Brennan, \$2; Toronto, L Hayden, \$6; Richmond, M Teffy, \$2; Charlottetown, D McDonald, \$6; St Rose, Rev Mr Brunet, \$2.50; Summerstown, D G McDonald, \$2; Thorold, Rev G Wardy, \$1; St Francois Xavier, Rev O Boucher, \$5; Alexandria, D McPhoe, \$2; St Jerome, Rev Joseph Grant, \$2.60; La Guerre, Jas Connor, \$2; St Polycarpe, R McDonald, \$2.50; St Gervais, Rev P Pouliot, \$4; Richmond, P Lynch, \$1; Peterboro, A McGarity, \$3; River Beaudette, D McGillivray, \$1; St Jude, Rev O E Fortin, \$2; Three Rivers, E Bernward, \$4; P Sennel, \$2.50; L'Avenir, Rev P J Gouin, \$2.50; Quebec, Mrs Colfer, \$8; Presentation, Rev Mr Beauregard, \$2; South Crosby, A Dwyer, \$3; Mitchell, T Prendible, \$2; St Valier, Rev A Proulx, \$3; Hemmingford, D McEvila, \$2; Eldon, K Campbell, \$8.25; Charlton Place, P Galvino, \$2; Leeds, T Scallan, \$1; St Malachie, Rev L Rousseau, \$5; Compton, Rev J B Chartier, \$2; L'Original, W J McDonald, \$1; Chelsea, B Gardner, \$2; Summerstown, A McDonald, \$2.50; Clinton, J P Pennocker, \$2; Berwick, F Kennedy, \$1; Shubenacadie, N S, Rev R Kennedy, \$2; Bromley, D Gorman, \$2; B Reynolds, \$8.50; Newington, P Lynch, \$2; Muskoka Falls, F O'Boyle, \$2.50; L'Original, Rev A Brunet, \$2; Nicolet, Rev M G Proulx, \$2; London, D O'Neilghlan, \$1; Des Jonchins, M Clergy, \$2; St Albans, Rev P Dionne, \$5; Greenvalley, Miss M McDonald, \$1; Lefroy, B Reynolds, \$2; North Ely, D Murphy, \$2; Rev A Theves, \$5; Douglastown, Rev T Winters, \$3.50; Roxton, P Kearney, \$2; St Remi, P Maher, \$2; River Beaudette, T Rogers, \$5; Berthier, (en haut) Dile Lamy, \$1; St Stephen, O McKenna, \$2; Roxborough, A R McDonald, \$3; North Gower, J McSweeney, \$2.  
Per F O'Neil, Fitzroy, E Lunny, \$2.  
Per E McCormick, Peterboro, T Mahoney, \$2.  
Per J Harris, Guelph, T Blanchfield, \$2.50; J Trainor, \$1; P Manny, \$1.  
Per P P Lynch, Belleville, J Spence, \$4; D McCormick, \$4; A Guidon, \$2.  
Per J J Murphy, Ottawa, L O'Connor, \$7; J Henry, \$2.50; J Kehoe, \$1.  
Per Hon J Davidson, Alnwick, N B, self, \$2; W Davidson, \$2; John Gratton, \$2; St Andrews, Rev R Verrier, \$2.  
Per M O'Leary, Quebec, M Nigney, \$2.50; St. Nicholas, T O'Sullivan, \$5; Stocham, J Enright, \$2.50.  
Per W Martin, Pomona—A McDonald, \$1.  
Per J Feeny, Brantford, Mrs R P Cartan, \$1.  
Per J Ryan, Barriefield, self, \$2.50; D Donaghue \$2.50.  
Per T Dunn, St Athanasie—Henryville, J Makavan, \$5.  
Per J Heenan, Thorold—Thos Simpson, \$2.  
Per P Parcell, Kingston—H Cummings, \$2.50; M Flanagan, \$2; Brewster Mills, Alex Mitne, \$6.50; Morton, J Downs, \$4; Kingston, A J McDonnell, \$5.  
Per Rev J S O'Connor—Moulinette, E Warren, \$2.  
Morrishburg, Rev J R Meade, \$2; Point Mara, M D McGrath, \$1.  
Per B Henry, London, J Dalton, \$1.

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
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