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which put an entirely new face upon the affair. On Wednesday last Don Thompson, one of the parties whose extradition was applied for, was released on the ground that he was an accessory only, and, as such, could not be given up. Almond instantly upon his release, he was put into the witness-box by his companions' cries, and by his evidence, Brown, the messenger robbed, is proved to have been a party to the crime. The witness, Morton and Ohas, Thompson, the prisoners, and Brown, planned the whole affair beforehand, and experimented as to the manner in which they were to leave Brown tied in the car, so as to divert suspicion from him. The affidavit afterwards sworn to by Brown, describing the parties, was drawn up before the offence took place. Brown was to receive as his share 10 per cent. of the plunder, in accordance with which agreement \$10,000 was handed to him. All this, and much more, corroborating testimony, was given by Don Thompson, with the greatest coolness and sang froid, and has the effect of reducing the crime to sublimation, in which Brown is a principal, and the prisoners accessories, and for which they cannot be extradited. Thompson's evidence, as to the participation of Brown, is corroborated by that of Patrick Redmond, to whom Brown entrusted \$5,000 in American money for delivery to his father. In accordance with the request of the prosecutor, the case was adjourned until Friday next; but there is little doubt in the minds of any, as to its ultimate termination in the liberation of the criminals. It is high time the Extradition Treaty was altered so as to allow the rendition of criminals like these, who, on a technical subterfuge, are allowed to escape their just deserts.

The recent return of Mr. F. O. Capraol from England has drawn public attention to the Georgian Bay Canal scheme. His arrival in this city was made the occasion of a demonstration and torch-light procession in his honor, and on Friday evening a large meeting in support of the scheme was held in the St. Lawrence Hall, where a rather grandiloquent report of Mr. Capraol's proceedings in England was read, and resolutions and speeches in favor of the work and the grant of ten million acres of wild land, were the order of the day. It is impossible not to detect, pervading the whole affair, the idea that Toronto at any rate will be benefited by the expenditure consequent upon the undertaking, whether the remainder of the Dominion is or is not. The enthusiastic processions, crowded meetings, and unbecoming speeches, cannot be accepted as proving that the citizens at large have any particular faith in the scheme itself, but merely indicating a desire that so much money as the work will render necessary shall be spent here. There can be no doubt that, viewed in this aspect, this canal is decidedly popular. "It's all very well in its way," said a sagacious observer at the recent meeting when the audience cheered Mr. Capraol to the echo, "but I'll bet any money that if you come down to the practical test and submit a by-law to the rate-payers for granting a bonus to the canal, you could not get a majority in its favor." To get up processions and make eloquent speeches for outside effect, in order to persuade capitalists at a distance to advance money for an undertaking of this kind, is an entirely different affair to granting pecuniary aid to it from our own resources.

The Provincial Fair, which opens at Hamilton to-day, bids fair to be a complete success. The increased accommodation which has been accorded will probably be all required. The weather, if it keeps as at present, could not be better. It is a little cool perhaps, but fine and bright. Everybody who can get away is going of course, and little else will be talked of during the week,—during which business here will be almost at a stand-still.

A meeting is to be held to-morrow afternoon to consider the best means of relieving the distress at Red River,—a step which should have been taken before this. It is to be hoped that when proceedings are once commenced, the same apathy will not be shown as has hitherto been exhibited. Somehow Toronto always manages to get behindhand in matters of this kind.

The Toronto and Nipissing Railroad has just won a victory in the township of Uzbridge over its Whitley competitor,—the rate-payers having granted a bonus of \$50,000 to the Toronto line after an active canvass of the township by both parties. The narrow-gauge lines are making steady progress, though meeting with keen opposition from the rival lines.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)  
Sir,—Your Catholic contemporary emanating from 696 Craig Street, has thought fit to retreat from the controversy on this subject, declaring that it "cannot condescend to reply to the scurrility of Thomas Widd"; giving as its reason for pursuing such a course, that I "confound the statements, assertions bare and unsupported by testimony, by names, dates, and details of circumstances, with proof," and it closes its brief editorial tirade by saying that they (the Protestants) must blush when they see such statements published in the "only religious daily paper in the world," and which professes to be the only true exponent of their principles."  
Now, Mr. Editor, you will agree with me in saying that great dishonesty and injustice is shown by the *True Witness*, whose editor has, in reality, been forced to retire from the controversy, which he has provoked so much to his disadvantage and disgrace, by his incontrovertible facts brought to light with regard to the priestcraft among the deaf and dumb of Montreal.

The public who have seen the progress of this discussion should not be deprived of the conciliating remarks on either side, and I would leave the public to be the judges in this delicate matter, which concerns the temporal and eternal welfare of 2,000 deaf and dumb in the Dominion of Canada.

For information of the *True Witness*, I would here say that I am able to produce proof and evidence in support of what I have

revealed, and I am willing to prove the same before twelve respectable men; and, furthermore, I court the fullest and most searching investigation.

The facts which have appeared in the controversy on my side have been summed up, analyzed, and denounced as "scurrility" by the philosophizing editor of the *True Witness*. Still the *True Witness* has not produced a shadow of testimony to exculpate the directors of the deaf and dumb school from the charges brought against them,—most of which the directors themselves admitted to me, and justified as necessary to the maintenance of the papal religion.

Instead of the readers of the "only religious daily paper in the world" blushing at these statements, the *True Witness* may have forgotten that Protestants do not blush at the truth being brought to light, nor call facts "scurrility." They will be filled with greater commiseration for the poor, deluded deaf-mutes, who groan under the thralldom which keeps them in darkness and degradation, and whose tutors dread the light entering their dormant minds lest they should turn and rebuke their ignorant and superstitious teachers! The Roman Catholics will not educate the deaf-mutes as they ought to be educated, nor will they allow others to do so. The poor deaf-mutes—whose calamity brings them down to semi-idiot and credulity, and even below the blind—cannot help themselves; and friends of a different religion, who, yielding to the impulse of pity and love for the unfortunates, lead them out of darkness, are opposed and anathematized by the priests of Rome, who join the *True Witness* in its eloquence and "logic" to check the course of Gospel truth; but the united vociferation of its enemies will only add energy to Protestantism,—i.e., civilization and Gospel truth.

From the tone of the *True Witness* throughout this discussion, one is apt to start at the impression it conveys regarding the "true means of salvation," as taught to the deaf and dumb, and advocated by your Craig Street contemporary. It denies that the Gospel is the true means of salvation, and in its argument, attempts to display rhetorical powers, which amount to ribaldry. The *True Witness* does not admit the Gospel to be the true means of salvation,—then I would ask: Is the "true" means of salvation, it advocates furthered by the sending of threatening letters of the stamp I have been favored with? Are murder and violence a part of its religion? Are the days of the unfortunate Lollards to be enacted in Canada?

The public are taxed by the Provincial Government to enable it to give grants to charitable and educational institutions in this province, and the taxpayers have a right to see that their money is judiciously put to a good purpose. The annual grants to the two Montreal deaf-mute schools is \$1,500 each. How are the pupils benefited by it? They can hardly read or write a correct sentence after years at school, and their Sunday "service" consists of accounts of murders, robberies, and superstition attributed to Protestants,—the taxpayers and benefactors of the deaf-mutes.

Apologizing for trespassing so much upon your valuable space. Yours respectfully,  
Montreal, Sept. 26th. THOMAS WIDD.

EDUCATION FOR ARTISANS.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)  
Sir,—During the few months I have been in your city, I have made myself pretty well acquainted with it, and have naturally instituted many comparisons between what exists here and in the old country, from which I came, in reference to almost every matter brought under my notice. At present, I mean to refer to one particular matter only, and that in as few words as possible; and I am induced to do so all the more readily, as the evil to which I allude is one which lies on the very surface and can be easily remedied. I find that there is a lamentable deficiency of properly-educated art and handicraftsmen,—educated artisans in every branch of trade, not only here, but throughout the entire Dominion, partly explainable, I know, by the parents—either from need or greed—taking their boys from school and setting them to work before their education is anything like sufficient to fit them for their trade, or placing them in a situation in which requires a little intelligent scholarship. On further inquiry, I find, however, another much more probable explanation of this matter, in the fact that many of the more pushing and intelligent lads who very soon come to feel their position, and the serious disadvantages they labor under in consequence, and who would gladly make up their deficiency by study and application in the evening when their work is over, are utterly at a loss how to do so, for want of a teacher to guide them for a fee within their reach. Now, in the old country this want is amply supplied in all the manufacturing towns with which I am acquainted, and which I think goes far to explain why our old-country artisans are so much sought after to fill situations of responsibility and trust, not only here, but in every quarter of the habitable globe. I have called this want an evil, and is not, and a serious one too? And I have said it may be easily remedied, and may it not? I institute at once a few evening classes where such lads as I have referred to, may obtain, for a small fee, what I know exists of them at least, anxiously desire, and thus foster such a laudable ambition, instead of standing by and seeing it nullified if not buried; and, I am sure, teachers won't be wanting, zealous in their work, and ready to do all in their power to promote the object in view. Let this be done, and let employers and parents facilitate the movement, which they can do in many ways, if they have the wish to do so; and I have no doubt but that properly educated artisans will soon be more plentiful and not so far to seek; and the whole public will also share in the many obvious benefits which cannot fail to result therefrom.

I am, yours truly,  
D.L.V.  
Montreal, Sept. 24th, 1868.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Quebec, 25th Sept.

Business has not been very active in any branch of trade during the past week. Some country dealers are making a few purchases, but the fall trade has scarcely commenced yet, and must be crowded into the next two months. Our season being so exceedingly short, the navigation sometimes closing by the 15th of November.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS AND TONNAGE.

Comparative statement of arrivals and tonnage of vessels, from sea, in 1867 and 1868, up to 24th Sept.:

1867	638 vessels.	423,833 tons.
1868	725 "	454,090 "

More 88 31,27 tons more this year.  
Number of ocean steamers which arrived to this date, and to corresponding date last year—

1867	42 steamers.	53,006 tons.
1868	47 "	55,801 "

More 5 5,800 tons more this year.  
Comparative statement of arrivals and tonnage from the Lower Provinces up to date, and corresponding date last year—

1867	172 vessels.	81,7 tons.
1868	127 "	15,912 "

Less 35 255 less this year.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

A few rafts continue to arrive, but the bulk of the timber has been received for the season, and it will be seen by the Supervisor's return that in the article of White Pine, we are about 5,000,000 feet short of the quantity measured to date last year. It may be remarked that Deals and sawed-lumber do not appear in the returns, a very great quantity of which come into this port from the large and extensive mills about the country for shipment abroad. The parties chiefly engaged in this branch are Messrs. Hamilton, Gilmour, Price, & Co., Bennett Bros., and G. B. Hall, Esq.

SUPERVISOR OF CUSTOMS' OFFICE.

Comparative Statement of Timber, Mast, Bow-sprits, Spars, Staves, &c., measured and called to date—

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Waney White Pine	1,906,816	1,727,922	1,528,795
White Pine	12,763,233	14,093,865	9,728,596
Red Pine	2,281,880	1,038,705	1,043,706
Oak	1,583,185	1,614,698	2,019,293
Elm	754.0	746,323	1,018,023
Ash	110,449	124,277	167,987
Basewood	5,182	7,693	2,516
Butternut	1,270	8,795	3,281
Walrus	316	143,222	78,631
Birch and Maple	343,594	283,669	340,828
Masts and Bow-sprits	51 pcs	43 pcs	2 pcs
Spars	619 pcs	200 pcs	518 pcs
Red Staves	942,821	2,032,712	17,085,413
W. Staves	124,832	7,022,258	2,414
Bri. Staves	2,032,322	11,743,118	5,4113

W.M. QUINN, Supervisor.

QUEBEC, Sept. 25, 1868.  
COAL.—Within the last few days, several cargoes of Scotch Steam have arrived, and were placed at from \$3 75 to \$3 95 per chaldron; but the former quotation being for large cargoes. Very few cargoes of Scotch Steam are now due, and no further decline in price expected.

MAINTENANCE TRADE.

FUR.—There have been but few arrivals of late, and sales are chiefly confined to small lots. Dry Cod.—Demand not so active as a few weeks since, and prices not so firm. Pickled Cod.—Selling at quotations. Salmon.—In demand at quotations. Herrings.—Lubrador sold, ex-schooner, at \$3 80.

ONS.—Owing to speculative demand for the American market, prices are firmer, and pale seal and oil in active demand. Several large lots of pale seal have recently changed hands in Montreal, having been purchased for shipment to the United States. Straw seal, dull at quotations.

FRIGHTS.—To Liverpool, 29s. 6d. to 30s., timber; to London, 31s. to 31s. 6d., do.; to Newport, 30s., do.; to Dublin, 31s., do.

GENERAL TRADE.

PRODUCE.—Flour.—The market continues very dull, and prices are chiefly expected to steadily decline. There is a total absence of shipping demand, and very little inquiry for local consumption, the idea prevailing that prices will rule lower. Indian Corn.—Quotations remain unaltered. Cornmeal.—Stocks light, but on demand. Oatmeal.—Declined 50 cents, and dull at quotations. Oats.—Quotations unaltered, but prices not so firm, and tending downwards, owing to large receipts. Pease.—Firm at quotations, and scarce.

GRAIN.—Imports are very light, and there is no animation in trade, or change in quotations. The fall trade sales have begun, and an improvement may shortly be expected.

HARDWARE.—There is a slight improvement to note, owing to receipt of fall orders from the country districts. Quotations are unaltered, and no improvement in prices is expected for some time. Pig-iron.—A few lots offering, for the Salt.—The last cargoes arrived were placed at 50c. and 60c. per bag for Liverpool Coarse. There is an improved demand in Montreal, and prices there have advanced 5 to 9 cents within the past two weeks, which will have the effect of stimulating prices in this market.

LOCAL EVENTS.

A grand regatta comes off to-morrow, and several crack yachts are entered for the race, in which more than usual interest is taken. His Excellency the Governor-General continues his quiet sojourn at Spencer Wood, his favorite residence. The advent of his successor is a topic of some considerable interest at present.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been cold, wet, and disagreeable all the week. A strong east wind is blowing, with heavy rain. Several vessels are dropping in port, and others reported at sea.

SULLART.

PAY OF THE BRITISH ARMY.  
(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

Sir,—As there may be persons who, unable to ascertain the daily pay of an ordinary infantry regiment of the line in the service of the United Kingdom, wish to know it,—I beg leave to send to you the following table, containing the desired information, which I have copied

from the ed by the Colonel, I stance; I tain, 11s 7 Paymaster, 6s cording to 10s to 17 Sergeant; 2s 10d; 1 2d; 1 Pay Sergeant, Orderly-co 2s 8d; 6s 10s; 1 Drummer, 1s 2d.

ABSTRACT

BY DR. MILN. The first of comm points: 1st. The attending c and there elementary schools, at three times Mr. Sanborn's wealth, the culiar atten large were for acquirin to exercise the aim at perf Efficient te desideratum no distincti those of th common-c roughly gu labor, or th gradations there ought to be. The seco with refer operation of maderation inadquacy the teachers d quate, comi tute, and re public opin and spec to doo represent; i poor reman this evil n educators e cents of th as the resu there: res present stu strenuously in their w and examp whom they fitness commended training as tain a gra

BAPTIST

This body operations, Kingston, s annual mee Wednesday was held e amount of t on Wednesday Presi The annu the Rev. J items appi gross durin tawa, a mis and a churc Smith's Fall Coquetal, at the first of members, a raised durin For the ( or Missions \$1,943 was work. The by the mus the mark, as churches al missionaries day. There conversion e of the missi baptised on. The year ment. The ed for the President; J Gales, Secre surer. In the ev held, and ad W. Trends ning, J. Dem of Smith's P interest in the meeting. At the afu the morning, ant topics w expre: the The appo relations w day.