Hell Fire: Two of our finest Churches Burnt

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXI. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBE[R] NUMBER 254

INSURANCE.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.

The Directors of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

30TH JUNE, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property	33,500 0 0
£30,000 Reduced 3 per Cent Consols	28,085 1 3
India Government 5 per Cent Debentures	100,000 0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,090 17 7
First Class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various Towns in Gt. Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,560 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160 0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,330 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,166 11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks with margins, from 20 to 50 per Cent on market values	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938 8 5
	£1,672,356 16 11
The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st Dec., 1868, these stood at	£163,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-Book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

The Accumulations of the Life Department,

After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—

Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec., 1861	£621,431 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,146 7 3
" " " 1866	124,165 7 5
" " " 1867	128,583 5 10
" " " 1868	144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department, on 31st Dec., 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,275 8 1

The Directors also think it desirable to state that

The Business of the Royal has never been amalgamated with that of any other Company,

AND THAT THE

Liability of its Shareholders is Unlimited.

H. L. ROUTH, AGENT.

October 13 1s 1m 243

NORTH BRITISH

—AND—

MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED, 1809.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000

STERLING.

Accumulated Fund, - - £2,838,118 Stg

Annual Revenue, £801,801 12s 9d Stg

The Establishment in Canada is now as follows.

Managing Directors.

D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Esq.,

THOMAS DAVIDSON, Esq.

Ordinary Directors.

Hon. JOHN ROSE, Minister of Finance; Hon. THOS. RYAN, Senator; GILBERT SCOTT, Esq. (of Messrs. W. Dow & Co.); LOUIS BEAUDRY, Managing Director New City Gas Company; DAMASE MASSON, Esq. (of Messrs. Masson & Son.)

All of whom are STOCKHOLDERS.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, General Agents for Canada.

July 15. 167

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL $400,000

SURPLUS $200,000

ANNUAL INCOME $300,000

SIMPSON & BETHUNE, Agents.

[OF]FICE—102 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

[M]ay 1. 103

THE

British America

FIRE and MARINE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1833.

All descriptions of Insurances Effected at Current Rates.

M. H. GAULT, Agent, 77 St. JAMES STREET.

Februar[y]

INSURANCES.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE and LIFE.

Capital, - - - - £2,000,000 Stg.
Annual Income over - - 800,000 "
Accumulated Funds Invested, 1,500,000 "

LARGE BONUSES, EQUAL to 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Liberal settlement of claims and security to Assured

ALL FEES PAID BY THE COMPANY.

W. E. SCOTT, Esq., M.D., *Medical Examiner.*

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE, on all descriptions of property, taken at moderate rates.

ALFRED PERRY, *Inspector.*

H. L. ROUTH, AGENT.

August 13. 192

Phœnix Fire Insurance Company OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED in 1782.

[Th]is Company having invested, in conformity with the Provincial Act, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for the SPECIAL SECURITY of POLICY HOLDERS in CANADA, is prepared to accept RISKS on DWELLING HOUSES, Household Goods and Furniture, and General Merchandise, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., AGENTS FOR CANADA.

February

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $10,000,000
[In]vested Funds $16,271,075
[Sp]ecial Reserve for payment of Life Claims $9,282,468

DIRECTORS in CANADA.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President Bank of Montreal.)
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (General Manager Bank of Montreal.)
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., Merchant.
THOMAS CRAMP, Esq., Merchant.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary.
F. A. BALL, Hamilton, C.W., } JAMES SPIER, Montreal, } Inspectors.
FREDERICK GRIFFIN, Esq., Q.C., Standing Counsel.

Fire Insurance & Life Assurance POLICIES Issued at Moderate Rates.

G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary Montreal.

January 15

The Citizens' Insurance Company OF CANADA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL $1,000,000

Directors:
HUGH ALLAN, PRESIDENT.
EDWIN ATWATER, C. J. BRYDGES,
GEORGE STEPHEN, HY. LYMAN,
ADOLPHE ROY, N. B. CORSE.

Life and Guarantee Department,

HEAD OFFICE: 71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET

This Company is prepared to transact every description of LIFE ASSURANCE. Also to grant BONDS of FIDELITY GUARANTEE For Employes in positions of Trust. Prospectuses can be obtained at the Office in Montreal, or through any of the Company's Agents.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

February 18. 41

NOTICES.

STORAGE! STORAGE!! STORAGE!!!

The undersigned are still open

To Receive Goods on Storage

EITHER IN

BOND or DUTY FREE,

AT

Those Convenient and Central Warehouses

IN REAR OF

No. 17 & 19 St. Sacrament Street,

ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

Copland, Phymister & Co.,

19 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

September 20.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made, at the next approaching Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for the incorporation of a Company for the construction and working of a Railroad from some point on the Montreal and Champlain Railroad, between Caughnawaga and the Province Line, to some point between St. Lambert and St. Johns.

SAML. W. FOSTER.

Montreal, 22nd Sept., 1869. 229

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that our two Promissory Notes, dated Montreal, 18th June, 1869, payable respectively

Five months after date for $700

And seven months after date for $700, in favour of Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, were granted without consideration and in mistake as to facts, and will not be paid at maturity.

W. B. BOWIE & CO.

Montreal, 31st August, 1869. 208

SAFES.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS'

[Fi]re Proof, Burglar Proof, and Combined Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

BANK LOCKS, JAIL LOCKS, and all kinds of FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SECURITIES.

Second-hand Safes taken in exchange and for sale cheap.

CHAS. D. EDWARDS.

Office and Sales Room, No. 19 Victoria Square under St. Patrick's Hall.
Factory—Corner of Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

August 9. mwf 18g

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

ACCUMULATED FUND, £1,500,000 Sterling. SUBSISTING ASSURANCES OVER £6,500,000

DEPOSITED IN CANADA, £100,000.

HEAD OFFICE—6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

CANADA OFFICE—55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

In this Society alone members can assure with right to share in the *whole profits* for *moderate Premiums.* For payment of the same yearly sum as large an Assurance may be generally secured from the first, as can be looked for elsewhere after many years accumulation of Business. Thus a Policy for £1200 or £1250, *with right to Profits,* may be had for the Premium usually charged by other offices for £1000 only Such an arrangement is obviously more suited for securing a competent FAMILY PROVISION than that which by the same yearly outlay secures a smaller present Assurance, with the hope only of prospective additions. For tables of rates, &c., apply at the Company's Office

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN MONTREAL:

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., Merchant. JOSEPH MACKAY, Esq., Merchant
JAMES FERRIER, Jr., Esq., Merchant.
DUNCAN COULSON, Esq., Manager Bank of Toronto, Montreal.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. PERKINS & RAMSAY.
MEDICAL OFFICER—ROBERT CRAIK, Esq., M.D.

GENERAL MANAGERS:

OSWALD BROTHERS

(Commission Merchants and Stock Brokers.)

OFFICE—55 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

October 4.

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of McCULLOCH, JACK & CO., Insolvents.

A Dividend Sheet, has been prepared, subject to objection, until the EIGHTH day NOVEMBER next, after which Dividend will be paid.

JAMES COURT, Assignee.

Montreal, 20th October, 1869. du 253

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of JOHN PENNER, of Montreal, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, ANDREW B. STEWART of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this Matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month.

A. B. STEWART, Assignee.

Montreal, 19th October, 1869. du 250

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of ROBERT BRYSON RUTHERFORD, of Montreal, Merchant Tailor, and as having been a Partner in the late Firm of RUTHERFORD & BROTHER, Merchant Tailors there, an Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the place of business of the Insolvent, 134 Great St. James Street, on THURSDAY, the FOURTH day of NOVEMBER, at ELEVEN o'clock Forenoon, to receive statement of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

DAVID J. CRAIG, Interim Assignee.

October 19. du 249

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of EDMUND A. HENDERSON, of the Parish of St. Ephriam D'Upton, County of Bagot, in the District of St. Hyacinthe, Que., Trader, an Insolvent.

The Creditors of the above-named Insolvent are hereby notified that he has deposited in my Office a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be executed by a majority in number of his Creditors, representing three-fourths in value of his liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and, should no opposition be made to said Deed of Composition and Discharge within three juridical days next after the last publication of this notice, which will be on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of NOVEMBER next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said Deed of Composition and Discharge, according to its terms.

JOHN WHYTE, Assignee.

Montreal, 13th Oct., 1869. du 247

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, of the City of Montreal, Merchant, carrying on business as such in the said City of Montreal, under the name and style of W. H. Smith and Company, An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 23 Hospital Street, in Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRD day of NOVEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clok, A.M., to recive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN WHYTE, *Interim Assignee.*

Montreal, 13th Oct., 1869. du 245

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of JAMES BENJAMIN LEITHEAD, of the City and District of Montreal, Merchant Tailor, an Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 151 St. James Street, in Montreal, on FRIDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of October inst., at ELEVEN o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN WHYTE, *Interim Assignee.*

Montreal, 9th Oct., 1869. du 242

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of ZENOPHILE JOSEPH LAURIER, of Montreal, Que., Trader, an Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 254 Notre Dame Street, in Montreal, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of OCTOBER instant, at ELEVEN o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN WHYTE, *Interim Assignee.*

Montreal, 7th Oct., 1869. du 240

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JAMES MUIR, of Montreal, an Insolvent.

A Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the Second day of November next, after which Dividend will be paid.

T. S. BROWN, Assignee

Montreal, 12th Oct., 1869. du

Insolvent Act of 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } District of Montreal. }

In the Matter of MARSHALL A. BUCK, of the City of Montreal; JOHN E. ROBERTSON, of Warren in the State of New Hampshire, one of the United States of America; and CHARLES A. PILLSBURY, of the City of Montreal, Merchants, heretofore carrying on business at the said City of Montreal, in copartnership, under the name, style and firm of BUCK, ROBERTSON & CO., Insolvents.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lands and tenements, vested in me as Assignee of the Estate of the above named Insolvents, as having belonged to the said JOHN E. ROBERTSON, individually, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, (1869), at the hour of ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the City of Montreal, in the Room devoted to proceedings in Insolvency.

All persons having claims on the same which the Registrar is not bound to include in his Certificate under Article 700 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known according to law, and such claims must be fyled within six days next after the day of sale hereinbefore mentioned.

All and singular that block of land situate in the said City of Montreal being heretofore a portion of the St. Gabriel farm, shown on the ground plan of a portion of the said farm, done by John Ostell, Surveyor, dated the first day of October, Eighteen hundred and fifty-three, deposited in the Office of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal; bounded in front by William Street where it contains one hundred and sixty eight feet, on one side by Richmond Street where it measures eighty feet and six inches, and on the other side by a lane of twenty feet in width, and in rear by the property of Henry Woodman and others, where it measures one hundred and seventy feet six inches; the whole more or less without warranty as to precise measurement, with a block of eight two-story Brick Houses and Buildings there on erected; the measurement above given it cludes the lane now subsisting in the rear of the Sheds, with all and every the members and appurtenances thereto belonging.

JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee

Montreal, Sept. 6, 1869. 212

r-Dly, S6, 27. O11, 25. N1, 15, 16, 17

WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP,

Fashionable Hair Dresser.

WIGS and TOUPPES constantly on hand or made to order.

Mr. B., better known as the "Professor," has had 27 years experience at the business. Guarantees to give the best of satisfaction to those requiring his services.

Please copy the address—

641 & 643 CRAIG STREET.

October 9. 241

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

NEW PRINCIPLES OF CURE OF ALL WASTING, SCROFULOUS, AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE EYES, NOSE, MOUTH, THROAT, EARS HEAD, LUNGS, KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER. *THE SKIN MADE PURE, CLEAR, SMOOTH AND BEAUTIFUL.*

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Establishes a new principle of cure of all chronic diseases, and proves to the medical world that consumption and all other scrofulous diseases are curable. This fact has been demonstrated in over ONE HUNDRED cases of confirmed *Consumption*—where *one Lung* IN *over seventy cases* was destroyed and dried up—and in over [ ] CASES OF SUSPECTED *Consumption.*

Dr. RADWAY, three years since, published to the world his analysis of the blood in the several stages of Consumption, and found that where tubercles became deposited in the lungs and other organs, as in the Kidneys, Liver, Spleen, Bronchial Glands, Intestines, establishing Consumption of those organs, the BLOOD is *thin, weak, pale watery,* and is *deficient of such constituents as fibrin, albumen,* phosphorus, and the red colouring [matter] of the blood. In the absence of these constituents in the blood, the blood is exhausted of strength and nourishment, and wherever the stream of life [flows in] motion it deposits tubercles and decayed matter. It has not the power to hold in solution its natural constituents, and ulcers, sores, tumors, cancers, and virulent humors are formed, the presence of which causes inflammation, *gathering, and consequent suppuration.* This, reader, is the true cause of the formation of tubercles and consumption.

Dr. RADWAY was the first to advance this theory of the cause of consumption and its kindred diseases, and prepared the RADWAY'S RESOLVENT to supply the blood with such constituents it was deficient of in this condition of system, and to give it the nourishment and strength to hold its natural constituents in solution.

Dr. RADWAY'S theory was published in England, France, Germany, and South America, and was seized upon by the scientific medical men of both hemispheres. From *his text* medical books have been since published by medical writers claiming to have discovered the cause of consumption, but have *failed* to produce the remedy to cure. Dr. Radway was the first and only discoverer of a medicine that will cure. In RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIN RESOLVENT the public have a remedial agent that will cure consumption and all diseases of the Lungs—BRONCHIAL, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, WHOMB, THROAT, GLANDS, and other ORGANS.

In *all wasting discharges,* such as involuntary loss of sperm, emissions, weakness of the glands, leucorrhea, and all uterine difficulties, gravel, lime stone, brick dust, uric acid, and calculous secretions, the "Sarsaparillian Resolvent" is a positive cure. In dropsy, diabetes, uncured veneral, syphilis in its many forms, it cures when all other medicine fail.

EVERY DAY

an increase of flesh, weight, and strength is experienced. It is fat tissue, calorie, or heat-making. It is to the blood what oxygen is to the atmospheric air—it supplies the life principle. It swiftly removes from the surface all spots, blemishes, pustules, tetters, rash, flesh-worms, sores, &c., &c., IMPARTING A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION TO ALL.

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

At this season every one is more or less troubled with impurities in the blood that exhibit their appearance on the surface, as boils, black spots, pimples, tetters, worms in the flesh, salt rheum, &c. A few doses of Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian will make the skin smooth, clear, and beautiful.

CERTIFICATE OF BEAUTY.

The following letter is from a highly gifted lady, well known in the "circles of our best society":—

LAFAYETTE, Feb. 23, 1869.

I had not much confidence in your Sarsaparillian Resolvent. Having been disfigured for the last four months with BLOTCHES and PIMPLES, I resolved, at all events, to try it, and took two TEASPOONFULS three times a day, as directed. It is not quite ONE MONTH since I commenced its use. To-day there is not a BLOTCH, spot, blemish or defection of any kind on my person. * * * A young lady wishes you to send her a copy of your medical book, "False and True."

SARAH A. TREMONT, Jersey City P. O.

BLIND LADY CURED.

Gravel, Dyspepsia, Sore Legs, Bleeding from the Lungs, cured.

Mr. George Mortimer, a commercial traveller in Canada West, writes us, under date of April 17, 1869, from Woodstock:—

"The SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is in great demand, and working wonders. Mr. Hoag, of Straffordsville, merchant, told me of a case where a woman WAS BLIND, but, by the use of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, can now see to read. She would give a certificate, but does not wish to be bothered with people writing. Hundreds call to see her. The case is regarded as wonderful.

"Messrs. WHITE & SCOTT, principal druggists here, inform me of a person of note—high social standing—who for years was afflicted with DYSPEPSIA and GRAVEL, who has been entirely cured by RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT."

Mr. Hoag reports another case of Chronic Sore Leg, that resisted all other advertised medicines, cured by a few bottles of SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

"Mr. Jonathan Freeland, of Widder Station, cured, by one bottle, of Bleeding form the Lungs, Night Sweats, Threatened Consumption.

"In every town I visit I hear of wonderful cures by the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. For every kind of Humour, Sore, Skin Eruption, and all weakening discharges, the people use it and become cured; so with Fits, Scrofula, White Swelling, Sore Heads and Eyes, Nose and Mouth, all kinds of Sores. This wonderful remedy acts so powerfully on the blood that all who take it become strong, sound, and healthy."

GEO. G. MORTIMER, Commercial Traveller.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers, and at

DR. RADWAY'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, 439 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

[J]une 15. 111

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY

Job Moses' Periodical Pills.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is particularly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity, and, although very powerful, contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, New York, *Sole Proprietor.*

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For Sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for Canada. Sold by all the Druggists in Montreal, and medicine dealers everywhere.

August 31. (DSW 1y30) 207

RARE TOILET ARTICLES.

BOGLE'S ENAMEL COMPLEXION POWDER.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

A new, elegant, and agreeable preparation for beautifying the Complexion and rendering it fresh, clear, pure, and of marble delicacy, yet ENTIRELY FREE from anything which can possibly be injurious to the cuticle. It eradicates Tan, Discolorations, and all Eruptive Affections of the Skin. One trial will decide its superiority over any other article, either liquid or powder, whether of foreign or home manufacture. At the sea-shore, where the skin is effected by the sun, it will prove invaluable; and equally so in cold weather, when the skin is liable to be chapped. It is soothing for children, and the nursery should never be without it. BOGLE'S ENAMEL COMPLEXION POWDER must take first rank among cosmetics, and its effects be seen in the domestic circle, in society, and wherever eyes of light and forms of beauty come to grace the scene. Price, 50 cents. Done up in two separate colours—WHITE and ROSEATE.

So bright the tear in Beauty's eye,
Love half regrets to kiss it dry!
So sweet the blush of bashfulness,
E'en pity scarce can wish it less.

Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston.

And for Sale by his Agents everywhere.

May 24. DSW 122

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only TRUE and PERFECT DYE—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond Street, New York.

April 9. DW 84

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—*Piles.*—Do not suppose that every form of this complaint is incurable. The worst hemorrhoidal cases are not beyond the reach of Holloway's Ointment. It gives tone to the relaxed integuments and acts as a safe styptic in the bleeding type of the disorder. Not unfrequently constipation is an accompaniment of the disease, and when this happens it should be relieved with small doses of Holloway's Pills.

Sold by all Druggists. rDSW 251

POT BARLEY

Received regularly from the Mills,

AND FOR SALE BY

ALLAN BOWMAN & CO.

26, FOUNDLING STREET.

August 21

ENGLISH NEWS.

MURDER.

A frightful murder was committed at Wood Green, on Monday, by a man who was living in adultery, on two other persons, both living in adultery,—and accused of a double adultery,—so that the nest of guilt in which the crime was hatched was no illustration of that modern civilization "founded on divorce" with which Dr. Manning charges us. It might as easily have happened in a Catholic country, where no divorce is allowed.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Congress at Liverpool was opened on Tuesday, with a thoughtful and very liberal sermon from the Dean of Chester, who dwelt on the coming Œcumenical Council in Rome, as we have ventured to think most sincere Protestants as well as sincere Catholics will regard it, as likely to mark a great era in ecclesiastical history. "Already," said the Dean, "St. Mary and St. Peter have absorbed the homage which ought to be given to Christ,—already a divorce seems proclaimed between the decisions of the Church and the achievements of science,—already the [...] and con[victions] of modern civilization are declared incompatible with religion. What if all this should be intensified and made irrevocable? And what if then, under the impulse of a vehement reaction, the ecclesiastical attitude of three hundred and fifty years, and even the doctrinal decrees of the Council of Trent, should be viewed, by Roman Catholic theologians, as open to revision,—if the formation of national Churches should become a feature of the period that is before us,—and if those who from among ourselves have so eagerly joined the Latin communion should find that they have committed an anachronism?" That is possible, no doubt. But we fear that the present mental agitation of moderate Catholics, not having come, like the agitation of the Reformation, from inner conviction, but simply from the shock produced by the zeal of the Ultramontane party, would be more likely to land them in general unbelief than in branch Churches. Towards unbelief the Dean's attitude was liberal, frank, and thoroughly manly.

The Congress has had the usual fate of Congresses,—to give occasion to some useful discussions, some amusing discussions, some thoughtful speeches, many earnest speeches, and a vast deal of trash. The progress of liberal and generous feeling even among the High Church party was, however, remarkable. The Rev. W. R. Clarke, of Taunton,—decidedly High-Church,—spoke of scepticism in a tone of manly sympathy with the sufferings it entails which almost appalled his audience, already sufficiently shocked by one or two very "candid" laymen. The Rev. Dr. Salmon, the Rev. Dr. Tristram, and the Rev. J. Macnaught followed in the same tone; and though two clergymen, Mr. Garbett and Mr. Woodgate, who began the discussion on "Phases of Unbelief" had been much more cautious and patronizing,—as if doubt were a sort of frailty, on which the glorified clerical conscience should look down with severe pity and conditional condescension,—the tendency even of clerical opinion was towards a more frank appreciation of the earnestness of many modern sceptics, than that of the general audience addressed. We doubt if that audience even appreciated the grotesque simplicity in the speech of a Rev. Mr. Yonge, who commenced by attributing all doubt and difficulty directly to the Devil to whose rapid intellectual progress during the last two thousand years he bore his explicit and courageous testimony. The Devil, he said (quite seriously,) had profited vastly "by experience," and had a great many resources now of which he was not master then. Perhaps, after all, then, Burns may be right, that there is a chance for him yet. Steady intellectual progress for two thousand years is hardly consistent with absolute and uniform moral infamy. Diabolic progress,—in any department,—is a doctrine of dubious drift.

One of the best papers was read by the honorary secretary, Mr. Espin, Rector of Wallasey, on the supply and training of the clergy,—a paper so large in its views and so concise in its statement, that it is not unlikely, to lead to a real recast of the *special* theological training of the clergy,—in which we are behind not only the Protestant Continental Churches, but a great many of the Nonconformist bodies. Mr. Espin is, like all thinking men, anxious that as many of the clergy as possible should pass through the Universities, without which they cannot be well fitted to understand the difficulties and wants of the educated laity of their time. Mr. Espin would have a central literary examination for all candidates for holy orders quite distinct from the Bishops' theological examinations, and then he would get the Bishops to combine to demand some thorough training in theology before admission to orders; and the candidate for this examination should be required to have passed through not merely a two years', but a three years' training in a good theological college after completing his literary course. Without the consent of all the Bishops this could not be effected, since at present the bishop who expects least of the candidates gets almost all the applications for ordination, and so drains any theological college which teaches, and insists on teaching more.

Mr. Espin's paper was admirable, but what on earth does a wise man like him mean by admitting the indelibility of priests' orders, while desiring deacons to have a *locus penitentiæ,*—the power, like that of a novice in a monastery, of returning to the world if they will? The "forsaking of all other cares and studies, and giving themselves wholly to this one thing," as the Ordination Service has it, is, in itself, a strained account of the duties of the priesthood, suggesting celibacy;—and should we have been right in asking the Bishop of St. David's to give up the study of history, or Mr. Pritchard the eminent astronomer to forsake astronomy, or the late Master of Trinity to neglect the inductive philosophy, simply because they were in priest's orders? But that question apart, does the policy of burning your ships and breaking down your bridges behind you really conduce to true spiritual earnestness of the wholesome kind? And if a man does fall into serious doubt late in life, what can be either so mischievous for him or so injurious to the people he can no longer sincerely teach, as to embarrass his way out of the profession, and debar him, as far as possible, from active and wholesome secular life? We read Mr. Espin's protest against cancelling the indelibility of priest's orders with sincere astonishment.

IRISH LAND TENURE.

At a meeting of the North Walsham Agricultural Association on Wednesday, Mr. Buxton, M.P. took very much the view we advocated last week, that the Irish tenantry should have not merely compensation for improvements in the past, but also some security for the future. He is the first English county member who has ventured so far.

NEW ZEALAND.

The news from New Zealand is very bad. Te Kooti is not only not dead, but is as fanatical and prophetical as ever. He has demanded to be made King and Priest, and the younger members of the Waikato tribes favoured his demand, though it was rejected by the chiefs. Had it been conceded, a violent attack on the out-districts of the Auckland province would have followed. Te Kooti gives himself out as a second Jehu, and with the remarkable passion for the Old Testament which the Maories show, has predicted himself a career like that ascribed to Jehu in the Second Book of Kings. It is not an amiable or an honourable role, but Te Kooti is not particular. Many of the out-districts have had warning of immediate attacks, and there is no doubt that the war is likely to spread rapidly.

Under these circumstances the Assembly has done wisely in memorializing the Governor to retain the 18th Regiment; for the mere prestige of support by England will do much to keep many of the chiefs quiet who would join our enemies if they knew the colony to be as abandoned as it really is. But it does not seem that the Governor had any power to retain the regiment. Though he is called commander-in-chief, he was deprived of all command over Her Majesty's troops, and the orders to send back the 18th Regiment was sent to General Chute, and not to the Governor. This is only one illustration of the systematic pains which our Colonial Office has taken to snub the colony by availing itself of the rudest manner to carry out the harshest acts. The colony is not likely to forget how its ruler and commander-in-chief was deprived of all power over the handful of soldiers left within it,

BRIBERY AND OFFICE.

We see with regret that Mess[rs. ...] and Fenwick, who were unseate[d] at Lancaster, and who, withdre[w ...] Commission of the Peace, hav[e been] restored to that Commission,— by Lord Dufferin, who has [...] sanctioning these appointm[ents ...] gentlemen are rich Liberals, s[o ...] they have influence. But this [...] fortunate moment for the G[overnment to] pass over this kind of offence [as a] peccadillo. Is it possible that [...] have confidence in the justice [...] are known to have bought t[heir] political power? Will they n[ot ...] to fancy that a man who [...] electors will hardly be incorrup[tible on the] bench?

The Commission at Bridgewater is r[e]managing out a great multitude of important facts—and for that we must be grateful. But we cannot compliment the Commissioners on their dignity of *manner.* Mr. Price, Q.C., the other day, said, "The impudence of lawyers I have often heard spoken of; but after many of the disclosures here, the impudence of some Members of the House of Commons transcends anything I ever heard of." What he had heard in Court justified [...] coarse. But Mr. Anstey is even more 'loud' in his manner than Mr. Price. On Thursday he had occasion to read a threatening letter which he had received, remarking, "If it was a hoax, he despised the unfeeling author. If his life really was threatened, he was not the man to die without a groan, and he despised those who contemplated such a crime." We dare say Mr. Anstey is not afraid, but the world would be more apt to think so, if he did not express himself with quite such braggadocia emphasis. The three Commissioners are naturally (for reasons creditable to themselves) not popular at Bridgewater; but they would hardly have been christened, as they have been "The World, the Flesh, and the Devil,"—(Mr. Coleridge is the World,—Mr. Price, Q. C., a very large man, the Flesh,—and Mr Anstey lays claim to the final title, as wielding not unwillingly the chief tortures of the Commission),—if they had displayed a little more of the reticence of the judical office.

EDUCATION.

We look forward with great interest to the Birmingham meeting of the National League for promoting free, compulsory, and unsectarian education. It will be apparent from letters in our own columns, that one section of the League is desirous of having a religious education that should not be sectarian, and another section anxious to omit all formal teaching of religion. The truth, we believe, to be that in all our large towns the jealousies of different sects would be so great as certainly to admit of no exposition of the Bible, even should it be allowed to be read at all; and we confess we hardly expect that the opposite parties will be able to come to any agreement on this head. On the other hand, in remote country places, parents, unstimulated by rival pastors, are usually supremely indifferent to the sectarian character of the teaching, and seldom avail themselves even of the conscience clause. But in such places the denominational teaching is probably better than that *caput mortuum* of religious teaching which alone would be available, to any but the most spiritual teachers, if all doctrinal views were jealously excluded. It seems to us that unsectarian religious teaching would not be feasible where religious differences are sharpest—in the great towns; and would not be needed where they are faintest, in the country villages.

AUSTRALIAN DIAMONDS.

The discovery of a diamond weighing threequarters of a pound, and worth twenty millions, would leave a mark even on this age of sensations. We regret that we cannot quite announce it as a fact. A stone, however, assumed to be precious, and defined in successive telegrams as a diamond, a topaz, and a nondescript, has actually been found in the Australian gem-sand. It is as big as a large lemon, weighs between seven and eight ounces, and it might be anything for all that could be told. Diamonds are measured by their weight in carats, a carat being four grains. The largest diamond is the famous Koh-i-noor, which in its historical shape, at the Exhibition of 1851, weighed 186 carats. The new Australian diamond would weigh about 900 carats,—just about five times as much. Diamonds, however, increase enormously in theoretical value with increase of weight; that, whereas the Koh-i-noor was computed to be worth some £2,000,000, the Australian stone would be valued by a jeweller at far more than five times that sum. We need hardly add that such calculations are purely speculative, as no purchasers could be found. The value of diamonds rose greatly about twenty years ago, but the enhancement occurred solely in the stones that were "everybody's money." A diamond worth £500 or even £1,000 would fetch twenty or thirty per cent. in addition, but the Burgundy diamond, brought only £20,000—a very moderate price.

It will certainly be interesting to learn what this "reputed" diamond turns out to be, but there is already a "reputed" diamond weighing twice as much as the Australian gem. This stone is, among the Crown jewels of Portugal, and is known to weigh 1,880 carats. Unfortunately, that is about the amount of knowlege we possess for the Government would never allow it to be examined, and it may only be a white sapphire. There once was, and probable still is, a Golconda diamond weighing 280 carats. This stone was carried away from the treasures of the Great Mogul by Nadir Shah after the sack of Delhi in 1739, and in the hoards of the Persian Sovereigns it is believed still to be concealed. In the Exhibition of 1862 a diamond was shown which weighed in the rough 254 carats, but this was a Brazilian stone of imperfect colour. The Mattam diamond, has but an apocryphal history, though there is probably truth at the bottom of it. Mattam is a principality of Borneo, and in the treasury of the Rajah this diamond is said to be preserved. An offer was once made by the Dutch Government of £50,000 and a couple of gunboats for the gem, but refused, and as a superstition connects the fortunes of the Rajah's family with the safety of the stone, and strangers are not permitted to see it, the facts are as yet unauthenticated. Enough, however, has been said to show what a marvel a real diamond of 900 carats' weight would be.

The colonists appear to have appreciated the wonder. First, a telegram announced the discovery, with the news that an armed escort was conveying the stone to deposit it in the Treasury; the next despatch reported that it had been placed in the Mint, and, that a Banking Company had advanced £700 on it at a venture. The remarkable thing, is that there should be any doubt about the real nature of the gem. A well-known geologist, had been set to work upon it, but had not yet pronounced sentence. Any pawnbroker's assistant could settle such a question in five minutes. The mere "play" or "fire" of a stone will disclose its quality, but, as the Australian gem is uncut, that evidence is not available. Two characteristics, however, of a diamond admit of easy test—its hardness and its specific gravity. Nothing but a diamond will scratch a diamond, whereas if the stone is only a sapphire it may be scratched by a ruby. In this case, it would still be very valuable; but if, as is probable, it is simple quartz, the miracle will disappear. Evidence, however, would remain to show that the Australian diamond mines may be rich in unknown treasures. Our Correspondent himself had a stone in his hand, which was a perfect specimen of diamond, of five carats in weight. The value of such a stone in the London market would be £300, whereas it was sold for £112. We are told, too, that genuine diamonds—are on sale by women and children at every cottage, and there can hardly be a mistake about the nature of the stones.

It may be presumed that diamonds will lose their value if found by the bushel. All however, depends on size and quality. Very small diamonds are imported from Brazil in such quantities that two tons have found their way into the trade. As far as the Australian discoveries are to be classed with these imports their effect will be trifling. If the number of larger or finer stones should prove to be limited, the increase of supply may perhaps stimulate the demand, and be attended with only a partial reduction of value. In fact diamonds might fall twenty or thirty per cent., and still be worth as much as they were thirty years since. It is clear, however, that the Australian colonists are carried away by the excitement of the idea, and persons of all ranks are rushing to the mines. There is no reason why these mines should not, [...] mines, have "nuggets" of [...] in the form of prodigious gems; [befo]re we believe in a diamond as big [...] should certainly like to [...]

FRANCE.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Oct 8. 1869.

The Empress has been received at Venice with every demonstration of popular welcome, and has doubtless enjoyed her visit to the lovely queen of the Adriatic. The Imperial yacht left yesterday; the Empress having given, the night before, a grand dinner on board the *Aigle* to all the nobilities of the place. The King, and Prince Humbert, and Prince de Carignan, had met her Majesty on her arrival, and had got up gondola proccessions &c. in her honour; a serenade and illuminations having been spontaneously got up by the people.

The Emperor may now be considered as having regained his usual health. He came to Paris a few days ago, and was also at the races of the two last Sundays looking just as usual, talking with those about him, and seemly gratified by the warmth with which he was received.

The postponement of the opening of the Legislative Body until Nov 29, instead of opening it on Oct 26, as had been expected has been made the pretext for an outpouring of invective against the Government, and of open incitations to the getting up of a riot on the date last named, that have defeated themselves by their own violence. Count de Keratry on the strength of a provision of the Constitution in regard to the period within which the Assembly is to be convened, a provision the legal interpretation of which is admitted to be open to doubt—has been publishing incendiary appeals to his colleagues and to the "people," inviting the former to join him in taking solemn possession on the 26th inst. of the Legislative Hall, and inviting the latter to "stay at home" on that day, so that a perfidious Government may not be supplied with a pretext for any *Coup d 'Eat.* One of the M. Raspail family having also published his determination to "open the session on the legal day," even if he were the only one capable of such an act of patriotism, one of the Illustrated Dailies published a capital caricature, representing Count de Keratry in company with the porter of the Palais Bourdon. "Forget not, porter that precisely at two o'clock on the 26th inst, there must be a glass of sugar and water on my desk in the Legislative Chamber." "Very good, Monsieur le Comte, the sugar and water shall be there." "And Porter, on no account must you forget at that hour, on that day to lock the door of the Legislative Chamber." "But, Monsieur le Comte, it would be contrary to all precedent so to do; the door of the Chamber is never locked." But porter, you must mind and lock it on that day. Why, man, *would you compel me to break open an open door?"* This witty comment on the "situation" having put a sudden stop to M. de Keratry's plan of "opening the Chamber in default of the Government; M. Raspail next published a manifesto, calling on all Deputies determined, like himself, to save the country "from insolent defiance of the Government," to join him exactly at one o'clock, without any other weapon than their badge of Deputy," at the foot of "that birthplace of Modern Liberty, the column of the Place de la Bastille. Starting from that sacred symbol," continued M. Raspail, "we will march quietly, firmly, as befits those who have undertaken the work of saving their country, along the Boulevard, and across the Place de la Concorde to the Chamber. If we are six, on beginning our march, who will say that we shall not number over 60,000 before we end it?" This precious proposition has had the effect of alarming even the would-be saviours of their country through another general overturning, and Count de Keratry, the orginal mover of the proposed demonstration has just written to the journals stating that he has taken in view the sentiments expressed in a joint letter just addressed to him by the majority of the members of the Left, and has determined to desist from a course that might possibly "give to the Government the advantage of having to put down a riot," and reserves his activities and patriotism for the coming session, when he and his friends will impeach the members of the present Cabinet, by whom the postponement of the date of opening has been unanimously determined on. The excitement at first occasioned by the announcement of this postponement has thus died away; the rumour that it was decided on to gratify the Empress's wish to be present on the occasion, has been authoritatively contradicted; and the rumour that the delay has been necessitated by the impossibility of completing, by an earlier date, the preparation of important measures to be brought forward by the Government has gained additional credence from this contradiction. It is well known to those who are able to learn something of what is going on in high quarters, that the Emperor's mind has long been busy with the problem of reconciling the security of the country with a diminution of the burden of the "armed peace" that has come to be so crying an evil for all the States of Europe; and the probability of a reconciliation between Prussia and Austria, to be speedily followed by one between Austria and Russia, still further strengthens the belief that the Emperor will be able to announce, in his opening Speech, the decision of the Powers to a simultaneous diminution of the armaments now weighing so heavily on the energies of his hemisphere.

The Government carrying out the, Emperor's favourite policy by giving to his opponents (whenever it can be done with out danger to the public safety) "plenty of rope to hang themselves with," has allowed the Paris press, for the last six months, to print exactly what it has pleased it to put forth, taking no notice of the saturnalia in which the organs of the "Irreconciliables" have thought fit to indulge. The extremes of grossness to which the latter, in their desire to calumniate the Imperial Family, the ministers, and all the functionaries of the Government, have chosen to descend, is fast producing a reaction in the ranks of the press, and an article just published in the *Debats* from the pen of M. Sarcey, one of the more moderate portion of the enemies of the Empire, has been the great "success" of the past fortnight. M. Sarcey announces in terms of energetic reprobation and disgust the violence of party-spirit that can invent and propagate, for party-purposes, a tissue of absurd and filthy falsehood, against the person and family of the Chief of the State, such as no one would dare to utter against the humblest private individual. Another of the most determined Republican opponents of the Empire, M. Jules Simon, has just been led, by the force of circumstances, to pay, to the Emperor's unwearied exertions in favour of popular education, a graceful tribute which, coming from such a quarter, can hardly be suspected of insincerity. Delivering at Saint Etiennie—the French Birmingham and Sheffield in one—a speech in favour of his favourite subject of popular education, a few days ago, M. Simon, having stated that the First Republic had no time to do anything for education; that the First Empire devoted, to that purpose, 4,000 frs; the Restoration, 50-000 frs; the Monarchy of July; 5 millions, maintained, but not increased, by the Republic of 1848, was obliged to proclaim that the Government of Napoleon III. gives 18 millions for popular education. So deeply at heart has the stern old Republican the interests of the great cause of Public Instruction to which he has devoted his life, that the old antipathies of the political opponent seemed to melt away, and the "Irreconcileability" of the Opposition deputy to waver, as he found himself compelled in justice to render to the present Emperor the honour of proclaiming that he has done more, in the course of a few years, for the intellectual advancement of the country than all his prodecessors had done in two-thirds of a Century:—"Yes!" exclaimed M. Simon, in accents indicating profound emotion, "when I find a Power, or a man, whatever they may be, were they even my most deadly enemies, who give to the cause's serve this pledge of powerful interest and active sollicitude, when I see them aiding, with this vigorous effort, the progress of that veneficent idea to which I have vowed the most ardent passion of my life, I feel the tenacity of the adversary, the implacability of the opponent, abate within me; and I can only thank and bless!" At this declaration, the entire audience, as though electrified, sprang to their feet, clapping their hands, shouting, and extending their arms enthuisiastically towards the orator. "I really believe" says an eye-witness of the scene, "that if M. Simon had descended from the platform, he would have been caught up by his audience, and carried round the hall in triumph." Had M. Simon added to his statement the long list of professional schools, model farms, asylums, and sanitoriums soup kitchens &c which the Emperor has set up, entirely at the cost of his private purse, and all the admirable schools and charitable institutions founded and presided by the Empress, panegyric most have assumed still broader proportions; and he might have added, that the malicious report of the Empres's having effected heavy insurances on the life of her son, so industriously disseminated within a few days by the writers of the school of Count de Rochefort and M. Charles Hugo, have no other fonndation than the fact that the Empress, anxious for the future of the numerous educational and charitable institutions founded by her, has insured her own life for very Considerable sums to which they will become entitled on her own decease. To have added that the Emperor has so effectually fostered and developed the industrial and Commercial activities of France that her trade has more than doubled during the seventeen years of his reign; that he has broken down the Protective System of Europe in favour of Free Trade; that he has succeeded in keeping France quiet while Italy and Germany have laid the bases of their national unity, and that he has adroitly contrived to keep other Powers off Rome while furnishing the Temporal Power of the Papacy with the necessary modicum of "rope" of which it has made such effectual use, moreover that he has completely extinguished the "fixed idea" of the French people as to "avenging Waterloo," taking London," and "sacking the Bank of England;" that, while constantly repressing the revolutionary instincts of the French people with one hand, he has steadily brought them forward towards a rational constitutionalism on the other, relaxing the reins whenever he has felt that he had brought them to a point at which he could safely return to them a portion of the exceptional powers, to his use of which History will do justice; that he has uniformlly exerted his influence in favour of peace and progress; has given the weight of his sanction to all the scientific and humanitary undertakings of the day, would have been, perhaps, too much for the admission of a partisan so deeply committed to the Republican propaganda, but would have only been to anticipate, by a few years, the verdict of posterity.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, on their recent stay in Paris, paid a visit to the Emperor and Empress at Saint Cloud. In the course of their visit the Empress having expressed a strong desire to see the album which the Princess has so diligently filled with sketches of her journeyings, the desire was immediately gratified by her Royal Highness, who sent for it from the Hotel Bristol at which they had alighted, and the Empress had thus the pleasure of gaining a foretaste of the scenes amidst which she is about to find herself. There has been a constant stream of Royal Highnesses flowing into and out of, the favoured inn of the Place Vendome.

The unparalleled excitement caused by the Pantin massacre has subsided. Although the rumour that the body of the father had been discovered has proved incorrect, the public has made up its mind that the murder of the entire Kinck family was accomplished by this strange criminal of 20 years of age, and is patiently awaiting the results of the exertions of the authorities in following up the traces of a deed believed to stand alone in the horrible annals of crime. Immense numbers of photographs that have been sold in the streets of Paris as the portrait of the father. have just been ascertained to be the portrait not of Sean Kinck, but of the illustrious Hungarian leader M. Deak. So much for fame;

Father Hyacinthe is still the object of much wordy fighting in the secular and clerical camps; Patti has come back, and had an ovation; Balfe's *Bohemian Girl* is not going to be brought out at the *Theatre Lyrique*; Signor Muratori has invented a felt that no cannon can penetrate; a noted collector M. Lecaze, has bequeathed £80, 000 worth of pictures to the Louve on condition of their being placed together in a gallery to be called by his name; and the malady that has been decimating silkworms for some years past, is to be got entirely rid of by rearing those interesting and valuable little creatures in sheds open to the air.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

AN AMERICAN STATESWOMAN.

MRS. E. CADY STANTON.

(*N. Y. Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*)

Tenefly is one of the prettiest little towns in Jersey. There is a pretty little brown cottage nestling charmingly among firs and cedars, on a hill everlooking the town. It's so cosy and homelike, that one can't forbear wishing to penetrate further, so we march up the steps, and ring the bell. Ah! here's a pleasant parlour, small and quiet in tone, but full of refinement.

Here comes the presiding genius, a little woman, matronly, dignified, genial, full of fun. She's as gracious as possible. She takes us into a charming little library opening upon the veranda, and seats us by a window, from whence we can see the distant palisades, the Orange Mountains, and the roofs of Newark glowing in the sunlight. She talks, and a very graceful, inexhaustible talker she is. Her peculiarly happy, childlike laugh is contagious; her sparkling glance is animating; her annecdotal power immense. Especially brilliant is she in antithesis. She turns her fine eyes heavenward as she details her constant employment of thought and action.

She is preparing lectures to be given this winter, she says. She's engaged upon "Kate and Petruchio" now, and she picks up the volume and reads us her "points" in a rich voice, and with excellent dramatic expression. So we drift into the marriage question. Mrs. S. observes that the yoke rests lightly upon her. When she married she signified to Mr. S, that she intended to follow out her own aims, and work in life untrammelled by the pettier cares, and he sensibly acquiesced. She has nothing to trouble her in household matters, everything being managed by a model housekeeper.

Mrs. Stanton devotes a good deal of time to her seven children, and they evince careful training. Her five boys are manly, intelligent, thoughtful; her two daughters bright, harmonious natures. The sixteen-year-old Maggie is plump, pretty, dignified and strong-willed. Hattie, two years younger, in a sparkling little creature, with a noble head, a perfect complexion, and great gray eyes, shaded by long lashes. She's as mischievous as her mother was once upon a time.

As a little girl, Mrs. Stanton worried continually over the laws affecting women. So pugnacious was she upon this subject that her father's law students delighted to tease her pointing out to her all the laws which bore most heavily upon woman. Once, when rather vain-glorious over some new coral trinkets, a particularly malicious youth announced to her that if she were his wife he could take them away, and wear them himself. So angry was she at this, that she determined to cut out "all the women's laws' from the statute book, believing that those belonging to her father were the only ones in existence, but before the scissors could be applied, she was discovered, and her heroism quenched.

Mrs. Stanton gets very tired of the weekly meetings of the Suffrage Association at the Twenty-third Street Bureau. She thinks the women talk a great deal of nonsense, and that some of them are hunting after notoriety. To obviate this she proposes to exclude reporters, but Susan A. thinks this rather rash.

Mrs. S. intends to breakfast all the editors in turn. When Anna Dickinson comes back from California all the youthful quills are to invited, Whitelaw Reid, Theodore Tilton. Mrs. S. distrusts her own power to convert these young gentlemen, and rather leans upon fascinating Anna. In regard to Mr. Greeley and his breakfast she laments that but little was accomplished.

Mr. Greeley repeated his accusations, "political unscrupulounsness, coqueting with Democrats," &c., and didn't seem disposed to retract. The fruit, and flowers, and coffee, and beefsteak, were all thrown away upon this obdurate heart. Mrs. Stanton says he calls the women unscrupulous because they've outwitted him. At the time of the Constitutional Convention, for instance, when he was arguing that women couldn't have the ballot because they didn't want it, she wrote to Mrs. Greeley to send her a list of petitioners for suffrage, headed by her own name. This Mrs. Greeley did, and George Wm. Curtis read it in open convention, thereby making Horace very mad indeed. As regards the Democrats, she felt she was justified in getting them to present the women's petition in Congress, when the Republicans wouldn't do it. And this she explained to Horace. But it was useless; wasn't even mollified by viewing his picture suspended above him, surrounded by a galaxy of the strong minded, including the spectacled seraph, Miss Anthony, and the benign Mrs. Bloomer.

Mr Stanton is a quiet, thoughtful little man, with plenty of dark bushy hair, and an inoffensive manner. He is a very successful lawyer. Mrs. Stanton is about to publsh a book—"The Women of the Bible."

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHANNEL TO QUEBEC.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

SIR:—On the 12th November, 1865, J. G. Sippell, Esq., Engineer Board of Public Works; Capt. Rudolph, Harbour Master; A. G. Nish, Esq., Engineer; Harbour Commissioners; and H. H. Whitney, Esq., Secretary, signed a letter that they had passed through the improved channel from Montreal to Sorel in the steamer "St. Lawrence," with spars attached adjusted to a depth of 20 feet, there being at the time 11 feet of water upon the flats of Lake St. Peter. It is, therefore, unquestionable that in November, 1865, there was a channel of a depth of 20 feet at low water at Point aux Trembles; from that date to the present time, it is distinctly asserted by Mr. Young that no vessel has used the improved channel.

Under these circumstances I ask why it is that Mr. Young has not been called upon to indicate the new channel, the necessary points established, buoys placed, and the fact tested whether or not the channel is known to and used by the river pilots?

At the recently quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade, Mr. Winn, the President, said that Mr. Paige had found a "better and straighter channel at Point aux Trembles than either the old one, or *that spoken of by Mr. Young.*" But what certainty is there that Mr. Paige knows the "Young" channel, since both Mr. Young and Capt. Armstrong have been studiously ignored in the whole business?

In a matter of so much importance to the trade of the country there should be no point left in doubt;—if Mr. Young had not been at hand, or if he had refused his assistance, the case would be different, as it is the question appear to be as far removed from a satisfactory solution as ever.

The records of the Harbour Commission will shew that in September 1865 Mr. Nish "the excellent engineer" recommended the improvement of the Young or Southern channel, which on the 12th November following he testified had been successfully accomplished to the extent indicated, viz: a depth of 20 feet upon a datum of 11 feet upon the flats of Lake St. Peter. Now we are informed with flourish of rhetoric that another channel has been made at Point aux Trembles at an expense of $10,000 under the direction of the same excellent engineer, and that the Council of the Board of Trade, the Harbour Commissioners, the Trinity Board and *four* Pilots, (but not Mr. Young) had gone through it, and that they had found a depth of 20 feet 6 inches "*at low water.*" There is unfortunately a vagueness about this statement which is fatal to reliance being placed upon it. It is not said, for example, what the nature of the test was, or whether there was any test, but soundings, Mr. Nish, however, reports that "steamships can go through the channel successfully," whereupon the President congratulated the Board, having regard to the progress and prosperity of the trade of this port. If it is to be understood that the expedition found precisely a dept of 20 feet 6 inches of water in the Commissioners new channel with the present high water in Lake St. Peter, pray what has been gained by the admitted expenditure of $10,000? To be equal to the Young Channel they should have found 23.6 inches; as the lowest level on Lake St. Peter this season is 14 feet 6 inches!

That there is reason to fear that the Pilots are not acquainted with the deepest channel would appear probable from the fact that no steamship has cleared from this port drawing more than 20 feet 6 inches, or *three feet* less than the available depth of water which Mr. Young insists is to be found in what I may be permitted to call the Young or Armstrong Channel.

If Mr. Young's assertion is true, that no ship has passed through the new channel of a greater depth than in 1859, "there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark!" The following facts, derived from a reliable source, would appear to vindicate Mr. Young's position:—The ship "Magnet," which cleared in September last, was loaded down to a depth of 22 feet aft and 20 feet forward, and so loaded proceeded safely to Sorel; at this point, however, the pilot in charge, apparently because timorous about the depth of water, trimmed the ship so as to draw 21 feet fore and aft, and so proceeded safely to Quebec. At this very time, Mr. Young asserts that there existed a safe and practicable channel of 23 feet 6 inches; it is obvious, therefore, that the pilots *continue to use* the 18 feet channel indicated to them by Captain Armstrong in 1859, and that the channel of 20 feet is *not used.* This ship, the "Magnet," on leaving this port, was obliged to lighter 1,750 barrels of flour to Quebec, at considerable expense, when it is highly probable there was ample water to take in her full load here. The serious cost of lighterage and detention of ships is extremely injurious to our trade, and if *unnecessary* the fact should be established without delay.

Admit if you please, for argument sake, that Mr. Young is in error, how easy it would be to *silence* him, by affording the means and opportunity to demonstrate the truth of his theory? And if he failed there would be an end of it, but if he should succeed the large increasing shipping interest of Montreal, and Ontario would derive the benefit of it, and that would not be a small one.

Truly yours,

H. B.

NUISANCES.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

SIR,—Under this head none are more troublesome than a nuisance at present in vogue. I allude to the canvassing nuisance for newspapers, advertising sheets, &c. Before noon, yesterday, I was visited by seven of this profession very much to my annoyance, and inconvenience, occupying, as this tribe insist on doing, a considerable portion of my time which to me is money. The fact is Mr. Editor this matter is becoming a nuisance, and if canvassers continue to annoy the public the Corporation will have to pass a By-Law specially for their regulation. The line of my business requires my occasional advertising in one or two of the leading city papers, but when this is necessary I do it with fear and trembling, as the appearance of said notices generally bring down a horde of canvassers from city papers, Monthly Magazines, and issues of Calendars and Almanacs, all guaranteed to have enormous circulations. I do not complain of a healthy competition in trade, but I do object to dirty, vulgar, fellows obtruding themselves into one's private office and dictating how and where one should do his business. I have resolved for the future to treat those gentry as they deserve should they persist in hunting me as they have herefore done.

Yours truly,

AN OLD CITIZEN.

THE FASHIONS.

Your readers who have read an account of the monstrous Pantin crime will not fail to comment upon the *bon mot* of the Paris coachman who was hired to convey the victims to the fatal field of onions, in which a deep grave had been prepared for them. Had he been an accomplice the said *bon mot* would be too cynical to bear repetition, but he was one of those men who for two francs per hour are told to go and execute extraordinary orders, whose powers of curiosity are totally worn out. He now stations on the confines of the onion field, and attracts visitors by calling his fiacre "the victoria of the crime." His number is 9,108. The victoria is spacious, and, says the coachman "it contained the six very comfortably; then it was a splendid night, such a night as one likes to spend in one's own family."

The aspect of the people assembled round the fatal field is mixed, but there are ladies who have dressed to come and see the earth ploughed up. Here, too, are sold peacocks feathers, red balloons, gingerbread and drinks. Every now and then the dogs let lose to scour the field, stand still and bark. This is a signal for the Parisian fair, who could not crush a worm, to start forward and stand round the animals in expectation until diggers come up and turn over the clod which may conceal another victim. To stand there and view whatever may be exhumed is a novel sensation. Since yesterday the whole field has been ploughed and this entertainment is over, but long, dense lines of visitors do not cease coming and going. The space rendered thus tragically famous will become a paved square, from which several routes will branch off.

One incident has caused great excitement in high life. It is that of the inquest. When the bodies of the victims were opened Mme. Ratazzi, it is said and again denied, stood in the dissecting hall and looked on until it was all over. She had obtained admittance by special favour. Is this strongmindedness? inquire her friends, and answer no; but then friends are never good judges. Mme Ratazzi felt strongminded, undoubtedly. For she was impassive and did not move a muscle. "A woman who can walk down the boulevards in a green silk worked all over with yellow parrots," say her enemies, "is above all emotion and public opinion."

The yellow parrot now is changed for an inter-mixture of peacocks and peahens The shade of their throats, blue and green, when the sun shines on them, is the favorite glace.

The other colours for autumn wear and winter came out for the first time at ther aces last Sunday, which were honoured at length by the presence of the Emperor. Scabious is all the vogue. It is called the "widow's flower" in Flora's dictionary, and is neither mourning nor joy, to but a tinge of the former still is observable. It is a brown, with a purple tint. Reseda, or mignonette, is not green, but yellowish olive. The scabious in velvet is used as trimmings on the reseda, especially when the latter material is poult; thus the heading of reseda poult flounces is lined with scabious velvet. Elderberry is another novel colour. It is a grayish purple, much used for walking costumes; and absinthe will reign supreme under gaslight. It is a faint tint of blue on white, the colour of milk seen through blue spectacles. Dust colour must not be forgotten either, in French poussiere, nor ashes of roses, that is a pink, shading into lilac. The pink mallow under white lace is the last but one, and that last is called dahlia; it is cerise and violet, with a down on it, not unlike antique purple.

This was selected by the Duchess of Hamilton for her robe at her daughter's wedding. The bride was in a very thick white satin, her veil of white lace, her ornaments one row of pearls round her neck, her flowers white jasmine and orange blossoms; but in her hair, or rather upon her headdress, she wore a kind of white cap. The style of caps and coquetish toquets will prevail through the winter at balls. I describe bride's dress.

An under peticoat of sky blue silk, puffed lengthwise, over which a white brocaded train robe that opens *en tablier* down the front. A square bodice, nearly high behind and quiet to low in front, a long peak and bows all up. A half-long sleeve with flounce of lace round the elbow, looped with a bow inside of the arm, at the bend. Should this description not suffice, your readers have but to look at the pictures representing court dames a hundred years ago, and this is how they will all be dressed in a few weeks. It is the genuine Louis XV.

Artistic guipure or Cluny lace will be much employed for trimmings. Gimp, of the most elaborate workmanship for *revers* cuffs and epaulettes. The ruff is another great feature for the neck, whether of lace, muslin or the same material as the dress.

Felt hats at most chateaus are trimmed with the bouquet of cocks'-tail feathers, also sported by gentlemen on their Tyroleans. This is too enlivening and will get very common. The buckle across a velvet bow, with one or two small eyes from the top of peacock feathers is much more *distingue.* One of the best things said at a hunting party was from an old dowager and though it has nothing to do with a cock or peacock I have collected it for my fashions letter very carefully, because it concerns one who has left off going about with no shoes on. I allude to Father Hyacinthe. "I do not know who to compare him to," said a sportsman to the old lady. "Shall I tell you?" she said. The sportsman nodded—he was anxious to get off. "Well, Father Hyacinthe is the Baron Haussmann of Catholicism; he is always thinking of a new road for people to walk in."

Rather a good thing in the fashionable world, too, is a marriage which has just taken place between a lady of the *demi-monde* and a British millionaire. The lady, a "Miss A——," had the habit of losing large sums at roulette, and not only sums, but all her clothes. Her prettiest crepe de chine tunic, with silk fringe, used to go to the person who would lend her half its value, and then the skirts, the jewels, the hats—in fact Miss A——would soon have been as innocent of the fashions as our mother Eve if an English Lord had not come to the rescue. He lent her money which went to roulette and never came back again. He dispossessed himself of a few thousands several times, but all had the same fate. The poor girl begged for the last time to try again, and the last thousand allowed was raked up by the banker for the twentieth time at least. What am I to do?" she asked appealing to the lord; "I have no luck at all." "Marry me," said my lord. Miss A——and this eccentric exotic became in time two Arabellas. The couple are now in Paris, they have taken a house in the Champs Elysees and will receive next winter. It is hoped that the old adage. "The unlucky are lucky in wedlock," will be verified; but, as Sardou says, "it is rather on the slant."

THE HEAD-CENTRE OF THE SHEFFIELD TRADES UNIONS.—Some colony—we know not which—is to be congratulated on the prospect of receiving an important addition to its population in the persons of Mr. William Broadhead, of Sheffield notoriety, and his family. He will be sure to prove an "energetic" colonist, if "the nature of the times deceased" is to be any guide in his case to "the main chance of things as yet not come to pass." Mr. Broadhead's ambition was to sell beer to his fellow-townsmen, but the licensing authorities would not indulge him, and a subscription has been commenced, in which we can readily understand all parties have joined, to provide the means for sending him—as Eothen says the people at Cairo pray that the plague may go—"to some other place."

PAT AND THE MAGISTRATE.—"Please your lordship's honour and glory," replied Tom, "I shot the hare by accident. I was firing at a bush, and the baste ran across my aim, all of his own accord."—"The gamekeeper tells a different story," replied his lordship.—"Och! don't put faith in what that man says," said Tom, "when he never cares about spakin' the truth anyhow. He tould me t'other day yer lordship was not so fit to fill the seat of justice as a jackass!" "Ay, ay," exclaimed Viscount Kilskiddery, "indeed! and what did you say?"—"Plais your lordship, I said your lordship was."

—Railroads are like laundresses—they have ironed the whole country, and occasionally do a little mangling.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1869.

APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Biological Seances, by Prof. C. W. Stone, in Nordheimer's Hall, at 8 p.m.
Montreal Hunt Steeple Chases, over Mile End Course, at 12 noon sharp.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY J. G. SHIPWAY & SON.
Office Furniture, &c., at 57 Wellington street, at 11 a.m.

BY A. BOOKER.
Household Furniture, &c., at 82 William street, at 2 p.m.

TEMPERATURE

In the Shade, by Standard Thermometer, observed at C. Hearn's Optical Establishment, 212 & 214 Notre Dame Street,

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
41°	45°	45°

Recorded by Patent Register:

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
50°	40°	45°

October 23, 1869.

The Death of Lord Derby.—Lord Derby has just died in England full of years and as full of honours as any man, be he ever so ambitious, could desire to be. There was perhaps no rank, no station in the civilized world, which was more pleasant and in every way desirable than that from which the deceased Peer has just been pushed by the rough impartial hand which visits such seats as Knowsley, no less certainly than the poorest cottages on the estate which surrounds the Mansion. Placed at the highest grade of aristocracy, of a lineage among the most illustrious and famous in the world, rich as a sovereign Prince, though with only the necessary expenditures of a private person of great rank; having something like a sovereignty in the Isle of Man, and with opportunities for gratifying political ambition by directing the Councils of one of the first of modern nations, the deceased Peer was surrounded with circumstances which seemed best fitted of all others to secure temporal happiness. Having ample means of gratifying almost every wish, he enjoyed a security of possession and a freedom from labour and anxiety such as belong to few men thus highly placed. The late Edward Geoffrey Stanley was the 64th holder of the Earldom of Derby which was created in 1485, the first Peer of the line having been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was born at Knowsley on the 29th of March, 1799, and was consequently in his seventy-first year. After the usual course of education at Eton and Oxford, during which he gained the Latin Verse prize, he entered Parliament for Stockbridge, as Mr. Stanley, in 1821, and speedily attracted attention by his talents as a debater, aided, no doubt, by the *eclat* of his position. With that happy facility which belongs to the political careers of young Englishmen of noble families, he speedily became Under Secretary for the Colonies in the Canning administration, a post which he continued to occupy under Lord Goderich. During the agitation for Parliamentary Reform Mr. Stanley was one of the leaders on the popular side, and it is told of him, that the fiery temper which he afterwards exhibited as a Tory, was not wanting in manifestations of something like extreme violence on the side then called Radical. When Earl Grey came into office, pledged to carry the Reform Bill, Mr. Stanley came into office with him as Secretary to Ireland, at that time vexed with agitations, to which those of modern days are trifling. He, however, lost his election for a borough in his native County of Lancashire, the Liberals of Preston preferring the manufacturer of Hunt's Matchless Blacking, otherwise known as Orator Hunt, and more remarkable for the fluency than the accuracy of his English. Mr. Stanley, however, soon found a seat as the representative of Windsor. As a colleague of Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne, he took part in several important measures of Reform, besides the one great measure which remodelled the representative system. Among these were the bill which established the system of National Education in Ireland; the Irish Church Temporalities' Bill; the Poor Law Bill; and especially the noble measure by which the slaves of the British West Indies were emancipated. In order to carry the last of these bills, he became Colonial Secretary; but, disapproving the appropriation clauses of a second measure dealing with the Temporalities of the Irish Church, which was introduced by Lord Melbourne's administration, he seceded from the Cabinet and the party, taking with him in his defection Sir James Graham, Lord Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond. From this time forth, he showed no sympathy for any of the measures advocated by liberal party, though he declined to join Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet formed on Lord Grey's defeat in 1834. In 1841, however, having in the meantime acted long and steadily with the Conservative opposition, he again took office as Colonial Secretary, and was promoted to the House of Lords as Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe. As he left Lord Melbourne upon the question of Irish temporalities, so he left Sir Robert Peel on that of the Corn Laws. This was in 1846, and his Lordship now took the lead of the Protectionist opposition. Though the secession of this party failed to embarrass Sir Robert's policy, it had the effect of breaking up his Ministry, and Lord John Russell succeeded him. His Lordship suffered two defeats in 1851 and 1852, and in the latter year Lord Stanley, then become Earl Derby, assumed office, and formed a Cabinet, which, however, was so wanting in stability that before the expiration of the year he was again leading the opposition. After the Crimean war, and on the fall of the coalition Ministry, he once more attempted to conduct the public administration of the country, but coming into office in February, 1858, his Reform Bill was rejected in March, 1859, and the Premier appealed to the country, with such results as to lead to another resignation in the following June. No further opportunity occurred for attempting to form a Conservative administration till 1866, which was, as we all know, only a little less feeble than those which had previously held office, each for a few months, under Lord Derby's auspices. It was probably the most humiliating of all, for his Lordship not only consented to bring in a reform bill, after long opposition to that measure, but accepted, one after another, every important amendment which the opposition insisted upon, so that the act as passed was in all essentials the legislation of the opposition, rather than of the ministry. His Lordship had been in failing health before the dissolution of his Ministry, and shortly after announced his determination to withdraw from active political life. Besides the offices which he held in the various Cabinets to which he belonged, Lord Derby was the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports after the death of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, and a Knight of the Garter, and a Knight of St. Michael and St. George. He was a man of elegant literary tastes, as was proved by his translations from Homer, which have gone through several editions. Besides his ample English estates, his Lordship was a large landholder in Tipperary. The Earls of Derby were at one time Kings of the Isle of Man; but this sovereignty had passed into the Athol family some years before its final extinction by purchase in 1765.

The Fenian Pardons.—We take leave to doubt the correctness of the story which comes to us from Washington of the communications said to have been made, or to be about to be made, by General Grant's Government to the Government of Great Britain respecting the Fenian convicts. One would like, as a mere intellectual amusement, to see how the conduct of the British Government to any of the misguided men, who recently attempted insurrection in Ireland would compare with the eccentric proceedings formerly dictated by Mr. Seward's little bell. These last were, it is well known, of the most arbitrary, and sometimes, we may add, of apparently the most wanton character. We have even seen a woman executed after conviction, before a military court, which no sane man would pretend to say was constituted upon any legal basis, and which, moreover, if it did substantial justice did it in a way very little calculated to secure that end. We were not swift to inveigh against these extraordinary acts of power, because we well understand that in crises when the constitution has been suspended by the military action of insurgents, they and those who adhere to them can hardly claim a punctilious adherence from the other side to a code which these insurgents have practically repealed. In civil war, there is an inevitable confusion between military and civil jurisdiction, without which the most scrupulous party—perhaps the *prima facie* loyal party—would be placed at a very serious disadvantage. But if the American authorities are not to be blamed in principle for dealing with traitorous citizens on such terms as they must always be dealt with, when the life of a country hangs upon promptitude of repression, they at least perhaps have had too recent experience of what is required in dealing with a public enemy to make it improbable that they will stultify themselves by complaining of punishment following convictions, obtained before regular Courts of Justice open to the whole World, and in compliance with laws common to the whole World. No one knows better than General Grant and his advisers that the statement of facts on which they are asked to interfere, and on which it is said that they have undertaken to interfere, is utterly untrue, and would be met by an immediate and peremptory contradiction as soon as it was presented as the grounds of an application to the British Government. There is no lawyer in America who believes that any man could be convicted in a British Court of Justice for either words said or acts done in the United States. The Fenian gentlemen are at liberty to swagger as loudly as they please, to carry the most dreadful pikes and the most corrosive vitriol so long as they confine their eloquence and their military movements to this side of the Atlantic. They may visit Great Britain afterwards, if that be all, in complete safety from any molestation. It is perfectly safe to say that no indictment on which any one man has been convicted was laid for an act done out of the British territories. If any evidence was given of acts or declarations in the United States, that was merely to illustrate the criminal intentions of the subsequent acts on the other side of the Atlantic. Nothing can be more reasonable nor more conformable to law. If one of our citizens should be tried for a homicide committed in the States, and should plead as a defence that the act was done without murderous intention, but under circumstances to reduce its gravity to manslaughter or chance medley, nothing could be more legitimate evidence of his guilt, than proof that before he left Canada he had deliberately expressed his determination to kill the deceased, and had carefully provided the the instrument of the crime and means of escape. It is all very well for those who live on the simplicity of others to confound these obvious distinctions; but every official in Washington understands them perfectly well. Moreover, none of those gentlemen can fail to be aware that if friendly requests for the pardon of these men should be useless, nothing short of war will be available. They are very sure that Mr. Gladstone's Government cannot possibly yield to threats in a matter of this kind, where it is clearly in the right, and when concession would be a simple abdication of the right to protect society against any marauders, who should, before committing their depredations, provide themselves with American certificates of citizenship.

The Senatorship for Tennessee.—Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the United States, has failed in his somewhat degenerate ambition to return to Washington as a Senator. To follow his own simile of swinging round the circle, we may say that having begun as an Alderman, which we may presume to be at the inferior part of the circumference, and having then got round to the Presidency, which is the highest, he has found extraordinary difficulty about achieving the usually easy task of getting down again. He seems likely to have gained for his life-long distinction the title of President, with an Ex before it, and to have fastened upon himself, without future room for redemption, the evil reputation which he gained in the White House. Room for redemption, however, would in any case, we fear, have been all that Mr. Johnson would have had, since he has showed no disposition to avail himself of an opportunity for repentance. The four years during which he prevented any progress towards the true pacification of the country which he governed, and encouraged every species of fraud and malversation in the departments of his administration, would have been followed had he attained to the Senatorship by renewed proofs of his moral obliquity and of his want of respect either for himself or his country. His "ticket," as it is called, for the Senatorship was that of flat repudiation, going far beyond the subtler devices of Pendleton and other schemers, which he disgraced the United States by recommending to Congress in a Presidential message. The men who lent his government their money would, he asserted, be fully paid by the receipt of a few years interest, and ought, therefore, to be cut off from any repayment of the principal. It would have been a misfortune as well as a scandal if such a man as Johnson had been once again put into a position of honour and influence in the councils of the State. It seemed, nevertheless, for some time that the choice would fall on the old favourite of the London *Times*, and the British conservatives, who used to be delighted at his opposition—his utterly vain opposition—to the radicals, who wished to fulfil all the engagements of their Government. His competitor, who has been chosen, is, we presume, a man of an entirely different stamp. He is one of those military governors, whom Johnson appointed during the early days of his Presidency, when he was acting cordially with the men to whom he owed his position, and before he had conceived the idea of securing his reelection to the Presidency by means of a personal party created by the use of his official influence for the keeping alive of the embers of the expiring insurrection in the South. As Military Governor, moreover, he earned the approbation of Parson, afterwards Governor Brownlow, who, though a rather blasphemous divine, has maintained a very consistent position in the party which he joined, when it became his duty to choose between the system of slavery which he had loved so well, and the constitution of his country, which he loved so much better. We presume that the new Tennessean Senator will act cordially with the Republican party, especially in all those measures for the amendment of the Constitution, which are required by the recent changes in the social condition of the blacks, and by the indebted condition of the country.

Gold Operations in the States.—The dismissal of General Butterfield from the Treasury Department of the United States Government is, doubtless, the result of certain revelations as to his complicity in the recent gold speculation. The operations of the Treasury, which brought to a sad collapse the attempt to put up the price of gold, naturally irritated the gentlemen who had gone into that business with the impression that the Treasury would remain quiet, and they have since been making charges against many of the higher officials of the Government of complicity with them in their shameful speculations. They accuse the President not directly, but through Mrs. Grant, of having participated in the tricks of the Gold Room in connection with the President's brother-in-law, a Mr. Corbin; and they publish a supposed letter from Mrs. Grant to that gentleman, which so far as it goes, seems to indicate anything but the truth of the alleged accusation. The letter reads thus:—

"My husband is very much annoyed at your speculations. He tries not to be influenced by them, but fears he is. Another reason why they must be closed is because Cuban matters will soon come up in Cabinet, and the action of our Government will influence the price of bonds."

Other statements are made to the effect that Mr. Corbin has conveyed lots in Hudson City, worth about $20,000, to Mrs. Grant, that the same gentleman was instrumental in procuring the appointment of General Butterfield, that Mr. Gould instead of failing in drawing from General Grant a statement of the financial policy of the Government, succeeded in his pumping operations, that General Grant paid Mr. Corbin $12,000 as margin on gold, that at another time Mr. Corbin directed Mr. Gould to buy half a million on the account of Mrs. Grant, on which $25,000 was realised, that in the fear that Mr. Boutwell was about to sell gold Mr. Corbin procured from General Grant a peremptory order not to sell. The New York *Sun* prints two bonds given by General Butterfield. The first acknowledges indebtedness on the part of General Butterfield to A. Holland in the sum of $20,000, and mortgages real estate to secure payment. The second is a deed from General Butterfield to M. W. Tweed. We may say that General Grant has, perhaps not very wisely, declared in writing his own absolute freedom from any share in gold speculations, and one hardly sees, why if he were really connected with the schemers, he should have so completely broken up their plans. We suppose, however, that General Butterfield must have been engaged in some transactions, at least, of a suspicious character, which have led to his removal from office.

The Marriage Law.—The diversities of opinion regarding the laws regulating marriage would appear to be increased every year. The permission of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, is keenly pressed on the Legislature of Great Britain, and the agitation will no doubt be continued until a measure to this effect has been passed. The Mormons have solved this and a good many other difficult questions of this kind by not being particular as to the exact relationship of the wives they marry, and get quit of the trouble about whether they shall marry a deceased wife's sisters or not, by marrying the sisters while the wives are living. The latest utterance on this subject is from a woman in Rochester, N.Y., who proposes that second marriage be forbidden by law. Her argument is that man is immortal, and that, therefore, men should legislate for the future as well as the present world. If, therefore, it is a crime to have two wives or two husbands here, it is a crime to have two wives or two husbands hereafter. There was a certain decision rendered in a supposed case of this kind, in which the judgment scarcely seems to have supported the views propounded by the Rochester lady. But possibly she thinks that of no great consequence.

The Public are informed that owing to delays unavoidably arising from the use of new machinery, the first number of the Canadian Illustrated news, will only appear towards the middle of this week, although dated the 23rd.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

LAYING CORNER STONE OF St. Mark's Church.

On Saturday the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new Church in Griffintown, in connection with the Church of Scotland in Canada, took place. The day was exceedingly wet and unfavourable, but in spite of this a considerable number of people had gathered to witness the proceedings, and assembled in the Church, which is rapidly approaching completion. All the preparations having been completed,

Rev. W. M. BLACK, who has been ordained as pastor of the Church, requested those present to join in singing the 100th Psalm, and then offered up the Lord's Prayer.

Rev. R. CAMPBELL, St. Gabriel Church, read a portion of Scripture, and

Rev. A. PATON, St. Andrew's Church, engaged in prayer.

Rev. Dr. JENKINS then said—I have been asked, my Christian friends, to say a few words on this happy occasion. They shall be very few. I wish, in the beginning, to say that it is in no spirit of rivalry that we are erecting this house of worship. It is not with the purpose or interfering with the evangelistic efforts of other denominations of Christians; it is because we feel that families of our own church are living in this neighbourhood who need the ordinances of Christianity brought nearer to their doors than they have yet been brought through the exertions of the Church of Scotland in this city. I, for one, having a comparatively large number of families living in this neighbourhood, will hail the erection of this building as a probable, yea, as a certain drawing to Christ of those who cannot be reached through the minester or the elders, or the Sabbath school of my own Church; and I have no doubt the other pastors of this city,—the Rev. Dr. Mathieson, the Rev. Mr. Paton and the Rev. Mr. Campbell,—are one with me in this regard. Now, in erecting this place of worship, we feel that we have authority to do so, as a church having the presence of Christ with us; that we are building on the true foundation; that our ministration is of the true order; that our sacraments of Christianity are duly administered, and that the Gospel is faithfully preached. We do not say anything about other Christians. They have their work to do; God, in his Providence, has given them their sphere, and we do not seed to cast any disrepute upon others, upon their methods of working, or upon their ministrations of the sacraments; but what we claim for ourselves, and what we claim to be recognized by others, is that the Church of Scotland, the Church of the Reformation, has authority to go forth and preach the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ in any place, and under any circumstances, in which the providence of God may place us; and that we have due ministration, and due authorization with regard to the sacraments of the New Testament. There is in my mind a very deep and peculiar interest attaching to this occasion. Some five and thirty years ago, more or less, the father of our friend, Mr. Black, laid the foundation stone of the Church over which I have now the happiness to preside. I have no doubt that upon that occasion he laid that stone with much greater trembling than his son performs a similar ceremony to-day; with more doubt of the success of the undertaking, yet he laid it with hope and with prayer, and we doubt what the result is to-day. May not we expect that as this city shall extend its borders, and as its population shall be more and more numerous,—for it is destined surely to become a great centre of commerce and therefore of influence,—we may hope that this little thing which we are to-day assembled in the name of our Master to do, will grow into that which shall as much exceed what it is to-day as old St. Paul's is by my own Church. I am sure that it is with great satisfaction that we hear that the Presbytery has nominated and appointed our friend (Rev. Mr. Black) to this district, and that he has come out amongst us with the authority of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, to take in charge this district that is such an important part of the district of Montreal. You will all join with me in wishing him success in his laborious work.

Mr. W. R. OSWALD, addressing the Rev. Mr. Black said. On behalf of the Montreal Sabbath School Association in connection with the Church of Scotland, I have much pleasure in presenting you with this trowel.

This small offering may be looked upon as a parting gift from the Association to its Griffintown Mission School. And it cannot fail to be a matter of congratulation and thankfulness to God on the part of all concerned, especially to yourself and the other members of the Association who were the originators of the mission, that such a happy result as this which we witness to-day has crowned their efforts.

This Church is the matured growth of the school, and although it is now taken off the list of our mission schools and numbered amongst the congregations of our Church, thereby relieving us as an Association from our responsibility in its maintenance, be assured that we shall now have as deep an interest in St. Mark's Church as we have hitherto had in Griffintown Schools, as we one and all of us rejoice with you to-day on this auspicious occasion and wish, with many a fervent prayer, that you and your Church may be blessed and prospered, that it may be fostered by the Fatherly care of Him, whose House it is, that as it is built for the glory of His name, He may be pleased to build it in the hearts of many of its worshippers, a building which no hand of man could raise, a temple unseen and eternal, the work alone of His Holy Spirit's grace—a building of God, an house not made with hands eternal in the Heavens.

And now in behalf of the Association I have much pleasure in presenting you with this token of past and future interest and in their name wish you in your great work, with all my heart, God speed.

The Rev. Mr. BLACK in a few words acknowledged his sense of the kindness which had dictated the gift, which he would ever retain as a memorial of so interesting an occasion.

The trowel, furnished by Messrs. R. Hendery & Co., is beautifully executed of solid silver, and with a handsome ebony handle. Round the inscription is a well engraved border of thistles. There are two inscriptions, that on the face being: "Foundation stone of St. Mark's Church, laid by Rev. W. M. Black. Montreal, 23rd October, 1869." That on the back: "Presented by the Sabbath School Association in connection with the Church of Scotland."

The stone was duly laid by the Rev. Mr. Black, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Mathieson, who had been requested to do so as Father of the Presbytery of Montreal, and for whose absence he expressed great regret—a regret shared by all present. In the cavity in the corner stone was deposited a bottle containing the following documents, &c.:—

Acts of the Synod of the Church of Scotland for 1869.
Church of Scotland Record, Sept., 1869.
The Presbyterian for October.
The Record of the Canada Presbyterian Church for July, 1869.
Calendar of Queen's College—Session 1869-70.
The Juvenile Presbyterian for October.
List of Ministers in Montreal in connection with the Church of Scotland and the Canada Presbyterian Church.
List of Members of the Building Committee of the new church.
List of the names of 91 contributors (to date) to the Building Fund of the new church.
The city newspapers of this day's date—Daily Herald, Gazette, and Witness.
Coins.—British: Shilling and sixpence. Canadian: 20, 10, 5 and 1 cent piece.

Rev. W. M. BLACK then said, I will confine myself to a very few remarks, the inclemency of the weather not rendering it advisable to detain you here. I shall, however, publish in the *Presbyterian* the statement I had intended to make, and which it is desirable you should have presented to you. You may well believe that I have some difficulty in expressing my feelings under the circumstances in which we are at present placed. This day is to me one of great joy and thankfulness, that the efforts to provide Church accommodation for the Presbyterian population in this neighbourhood are likely to be soon crowned with success. Amid the pleasure I feel on this occasion is mingled great regret that there is absent from the ceremony of this day one who took a great interest in our work, and who from his large contribution of two thousand dollars enabled the Presbytery at once to secure the site on which the Church is now built. In the death of Mr. Dow I feel we have to lament one who, from his kindly manner and his judicious liberality was a loss not only to that branch of the Church with which we are connected, but to the whole community of this large city. This building is intended to supply what has long been felt by our Presbytery to be a great spiritual want,—the absence of a Church for those of our Presbyterian Brethren who reside in this locality. For some years past we have tried to supply the want of church accommodation; yet, notwithstanding these efforts, we feel we will not be doing our work efficiently, unless we see that churches suited to the requirements of the district, are planted in different parts of the city as circumstances may arise to require them. It is my opinion that for the thorough bringing in of the masses of a large town to take an interest in spiritual matters, there is no system like the territorial one to secure that most desirable end. Such a system, if God spares my life, I hope to carry out in this immediate district. After the completion of this building, I think the Presbyterian Church may congratulate herself that she has got her machinery in good working order, and that all parts of the city are or will soon be well supplied with churches. One word in regard to that important subject—the ways and means. As I have already said this site was purchased by the late Mr. Dow and presented to the Presbytery. Before my leaving for Scotland last year an effort was made to obtain subscriptions for the building fund of this Church when over $2,000 was subscribed. During my absence the Committee gave out the contracts for the erection of this building. It will cost when completed $6,500. To meet this sum the subscriptions on hand, including those received in Scotland, amount to nearly one half, or $3,200, besides several other subscriptions promised but the amount not stated. I take this opportunity of recording my thanks to those members of our Church who have so kindly responded to the appeal that was made to them. A large number of the members of our Church have yet to be called upon. During the few weeks that still remain before the Church will be ready for service it will be my endeavour to reduce the debt as much as possible. It is the wish of our Committee not to commence with a debt larger than $2,000. I am well aware that since we opened our subscription list a strong and most successful effort has been made to raise an endowment fund for the College of our Church. I would take this opportunity of congratulating my friend and former Minister, Principal Snodgrass on the success that has attended his exertions, whereby already nearly $100,000 have been secured for the endowment of Queen's College. I consider he has done great service to our Church by proving to us what our strength really is. I am certain that we here will not suffer from this movement, but I trust it will benefit us indirectly, and we shall find that those in Montreal who have subscribed the great amounts of $200, $500, and $1,000 for a public object will not grudge smaller subscriptions for an important scheme in our own city. I desire to return my thanks to the Treasurer, Mr. Morris, and the other members of the Building Committee, for the kind services they have rendered, and without whose co-operation the work could not have advanced in the way it has done. Also, to the Architect, Mr. Scott, who, with the limited means placed at his disposal, has erected a building that is an ornament to the district, and in every way suited to its requirements.

The Rev. Mr. PATTERSON, of Hemmingford, then pronounced the benediction.

The Building is a plain structure, built in the Modern Italian style of Architecture, of Montreal stones for the foundation up to the level of Church, and from that point upwards of Brick with dressings of Prescott white brick surmounted with a plain block cornice going up the ends as pediments, the roof being covered with slate. A belfry and clock turret surmount the porch. Inside the Church is 58-6, long by 43 ft wide and 22 high, capable of holding nearly 400 people. It is lighted by ten windows, with semicircular heads. The Church will be provided with open seats. The ceiling is coved, and by a novel arrangement of the timbers of the roof, a great saving has been effected and internal effect produced.

The basement is intended for school and class rooms, vestries, &c., to be approached from the side of the Church. The main and principal entrance is from William street, entrance being obtained by a commodious flight of steps, and a portico of wood bold in character. Economy has been studied in every part, the whole cost of the building being about $6,500.

The Contractors for the various portions of the work are,—for Masonry, Thomas and Smith; Brick work, Alexander Wand,—Carpenter and Joiner, and Pews, &c. George Roberts; Plasterers, Aitken and Morrison; Painter and Glazier, William Grier; Roofer and Slater, Antoine Yon; Architect, Thos. S. Scott.

MILITARY SPORTS.

The following is a list of the sports continued in the afternoon, with the winners in each contest:—

Throwing a cricket ball. There were eight entries. The longest throw was made by Private Stafford, 94 yards; next Private Fuller.

Quarter-mile race, for which eleven entered. They kept together in the first turn, when they scattered, Private Fanton went to the fore and held his position to the close. Sergt. Brown waited too long, and lost the race coming in second, Pte Shackleton 3rd, Pte Wilson 4th.

Hundred yards dash, open to non-commissioned officers. It resulted in favour of Sergt. Brown, Sergt. Morris, 2nd.

Hurdle race 110 yards, for officers, was won by Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Bathurst, 2nd; Mr. Buchanan, 3rd.

Flat race, 110 yards, for officers, five entries. Mr. Fitzroy, had an easy victory, taking his hurdles in splendid style Mr. Buchanan 2nd.

Hurdle race, 110 yards, open to non-commissioned officers and men, was won by Private Ekerley; bandsman Sullivan second; Sullivan fell at the second flight.

All comers' hurdle race, two entries, Corporal Kiernan, R.A., and bandsman Sullivan, R.B. The men started well together, Sullivan tripped and lost ground at the fourth hurdle, and Kiernan had his own way.

The wrestling match resulted in favour of Private Kelly.

The three-legged race, which was won by Private Ekerley and Wakefield, closed the programme.

Lady Russell distributed the prizes which brought the proceedings to a close.

MONTREAL HUNT STEEPLE CHASES.

These races take place on the Mile End Course to-day, commencing at twelve (noon) sharp. It is expected that Prince Arthur will be in attendance, and the races come off under the most distinguished patronage. Every preparation has been made for the visiting public; among other things a refreshment tent under the management of Messrs. Freeman & Co. For the races all our best horses are engaged, as will be seen by the following list of

ENTRIES.

Hunt Cup.—No. 1.—Mr. Torrance, b. m. "Hopeful," crimson and black, aged; Mr. Ogilvie, c. g., "Woodstock," black and mauve, aged; Mr. H. C. Lloyd, b.h., "Starlight," claret and gold, aged; Mr. J. Shedden, c. m., "Di Vernon," greenand yellow, aged; Mr. H. Hogan, b. g. "Shamrock," black and crimson, white belt, aged; Mr. J. Crawford, b.m. "Gypsy," white and black cap, aged.

Farmers Race.—No. 2.—Mr. McNaughton, b.h., "Cataract," blue and white, 5 years; Mr. J. Shedden, c.g., "Bedford," green and yellow, aged.

Green.—No. 3.—Mr. McEachren, b. g., "Chester," crimson and black, aged; Mr. J. Dawes, b.g. "Lottery," black and mauve, 5 years; Mr. J. Shedden, c. g. "Bedford," green and yellow, aged; Mr. J. Crawford, b. h. "Forrester," white and black cap, 5 years.

Open.—No. 4.—Mr McNaughton, bay horse, "Cataract," blue and white, 5 years, 10 st. 7 lbs; Mr O'Rourke, bay-horse," J. H. Daley," blue body, white sleeves, black cap, 6 years, 11 st; Mr C. J. Alloway, br. mare, "Hopeful," crimson and black, aged, half-bred, 12 st. 7 lbs, Mr W. W. Ogilvie, c-g. "Woodstock," black and mauve, aged; 12 st; H. C. Lloyd, b.h. "Starlight," claret and gold, aged; 13 st.; Mr. J. Shedden, c.g. "John Collins," (Province bred horse), green and yellow, aged; 11 st. Mr. H Hogan, b.g. "Shamrock," black and crimson, white belt, aged; 10 st. 12 lbs.

Address to Captain Richardson of the "North American."—The following address was presented to Captain Richardson of the 'North American" by the Cabin passengers; prior to their separation at Quebec.

S. S. "North American,"
Quebec, Oct. 18th 1869.

Dear Captain Richardson,—We the Cabin Passengers of the S. S. "North American," desire before bidding you farewell to express our gratitude, for the comfort we have enjoyed during the present voyage; attributable chiefly to the feeling of security inspired by the indefatigable and faithful discharge of the responsible duties, devolving upon you.

It is no small consolation to Landsmen when they go down to the sea in ships, to know that under Providence, their safety is in the hands of a Commander who combines experience and self-possession, with care and watchfulness, and it is by their judicious selection of men possessed of such attributes, the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company is so rapidly securing the confidence of the travelling public.

With regard to your Officers and Ship's Company we can only say, that to the best of our judgment your efforts have been ably seconded; but with respect to the Steward's Department, we can speak from experience, and it is but due to them to say, that the attention and civility of the whole staff has been all that could be desired.

Wishing you God speed,
We, are faithfully yours,
F. H. HEWARD.
Chairman of Committee of Passengers.
ERNEST A. MACY, Capt. R.M.L.S.,
Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Dear Sir:—In reference to a paragraph which appeared in your paper of Saturday, upon the subject of drinking fountains, I would like to ask how it occurred that the iron manufacturers of this city, who are also pretty large tax payers, were never even asked if they could supply the said drinking fountains? So far as I am concerned, I have only to say that whilst I employ over 100 hands, and pay about $1,000 per an. in the shape of taxes, I never either saw a plan or was asked to give a price for a single fountain required by the city.

It is somewhat remarkable that, whilst our leading proprietors and business men are doing all that is possible to develop our home manufactures, the Corporation should see fit to send our money all the way to Glasgow to purchase what might be obtained equally as well here.

I believe that Montreal is the only Canadian city which follows such a large minded course—and I think you will agree with me that it is time it was stopped—and for the future I hope that when our city fathers require anything in the iron line, they will try what our city mechanics can do before sending abroad.

Your friend,
W. CLENDINNENG.
Montreal, Oct. 25th.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

In answer to "One who Knows," can he deny the following: That the collector of Customs refused a clearance here to the "Washington"; that a request was made to the department at Ottawa for a clearance; that a telegraphic despatch was sent from Ottawa to the collector here, instructing him to grant a clearance; that the agent of the vessel solicited freight from two, if not more, respectable firms engaged in the Lower Port Trade? All these facts can be proven, and many more. Then, why go to all this trouble to try and break the Navigation laws, if there never was any intention to load the vessel for the Lower Ports.

The matter is, however, settled, the department at Ottawa having withdrawn their permission, as hastily as they granted it. "Second thoughts are sometimes best."

"ONE WHO KNOWS A LITTLE."

MARKETS AND DUTIES.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald:

Sir,—I do not see that T. S. B. has added anything to the flavour of the nice little pie made up by "A Merchant" and "Jacob Kalleper" by putting his fingers in it. Neither do I suppose that, I shall be more fortunate in T. S. B.'s eyes.

I take it however, that broadly stated, the market for an article is where the consumer is found, that where consumption takes place the producer gets such price for his productions as the consumer pays less the cost of delivery to him. Pray then what difference does it make either to the producer or the consumer, who or what is the medium of delivery, whether an American is agent for the consumer, or the consumer himself comes in and buys, and takes the article home for consumption or whether the producer delivers it to him, himself. The cost is the same in either case for delivery at point of consumption—when there, the market price is paid for it. If the cost of delivery is reduced the producer gets so much the more.

Yours,
RUSS.

CITY ITEMS.

Dogs.—More dogs have found an obituary notice on the Police sheets of Saturday morning.

Look after the Taps.—Water was running during Friday night at No. 480 St. Paul Street.

Impounded.—A horse and carriage found in St. Joseph street were placed in the pound on Saturday morning.

A New Cantata.—Mr. Labelle is engaged on another cantata; which will probably be brought out in the course of the winter, and under Prince Arthur's patronage.

St. Paul's Church.—Last night in St. Paul's Church, Rev. Dr. Jenkins preached the first of a series of sermons to young men.

Indian Debts.—A deputation of Indian Chiefs is about to proceed to Albany N. Y., to collect a debt of $20,000 due to the Iroquois on account of land.

McGill University.—Additional class rooms are about to be added to the College, on which operations will be commenced almost immediately.

"Canadian Illustrated News."—Prizes of $150, $100, and $50 are offered by the proprietors of this Journal for the three best stories in Canadian History.

McGill College.—In connection with the Medical Faculty Dr. Girdwood will this session deliver a series of lectures on Practical Chemistry.

Found in a Tavern after Hours.—Three men were yesterday fined $2 50 each by the Recorder for being found in a tavern tippling after hours.

—Matthew L, John McB, John R, and Charles D, the last a Frenchman were fined for being found drunk and insensible in yards.

Montreal Gymnasium.—It is proposed by the Directors of this institution to give a number of prizes for competition at an early day by members of the classes.

"Grinchuckle."—This comic which in process of change of proprietorship has not appeared for a week or two, will make its reappearance in a few days under the management of Mr. D. Gorman.

Founders' Festival.—The Founders' Festival of McGill College has been settled to be celebrated on the first Friday in December, and a committee has been appointed to make arrangements.

Stores Left Open.—Again we have to call attention to the carelessness of one or two occupiers of stores, who on Friday night left their places of business at the mercy of every one, by neglecting to turn the key in the door.

Open after Hours.—Adolphe Lavalle, St. Catherine street, was fined $10 and costs by the Recorder, for being open after hours. The police found the place open at two o'clock on Saturday morning.

Selling Liquor without a License.—Eliza Young, keeper of a brothel, in St. Charles Barrommee street, was brought up at the Recorder's Court and fined $50 and costs for selling liquor without a license.

The Harbour.—Business is brisker down at the wharves than it has been for some years. There are more vessels in port and of larger tonnage than have been here for long time past.

Lacrosse.—The final Lacrosse match, between the champion twelve and the Caughnawaga Indian twelve, which was to have come off on Saturday, was postponed until Saturday next on account of the weather.

Almanac Illustree de la Semaine Agricole.—The Messrs. Duvernay publish on the 1st November, the above Almanack which will be found a valuable advertising medium.

Ottawa Street Wesleyan Church.—The annual tea meeting of the Ladies Aid Society, in connection with this Church, takes place on Tuesday next in the lecture room. A number of articles will be offered for sale at the same time.

West End Wesleyan Methodist Church.—Rapid progress has been made with the building of this church, which is now ready or roofing. The basement is expected to be ready for occupation about the middle of December.

The Myer's Gun.—Mr. Myer, inventor of the gun which bears his name, has invented a new rifle, from which 50 to 60 shots can be fired per minute. He intends to have a trial of it before Prince Arthur and General Windham as soon as possible.

A Swarm of Boys.—On Saturday morning the boys in the neighbourhood of the wharves flocked in droves to the Bonsecours wharf in anticipation of a feast, a barrel of apples which had fallen from the street. More than half the apples were consumed before the owners could get round them.

Biology and Phrenology.—This evening Professor Stone commences a series of *seances* in Nordheimer's Hall, where he will give Phrenological examinations. At the Ottawa Hotel he gives private examinations, between three and six o'clock in the afternoon.

Military Lectures.—Instructions have been issued for a series of lectures to be delivered during the winter, illustrated with diagrams and magic-lantern slides, to the troops stationed at Montreal, Quebec and Kingston under the supervision of the Superintendent Military Schoolmasters.

Alleged Robbery of a Watch.—A young woman was on Saturday brought up at the Police Court on suspicion of stealing a gold watch and other jewllery from the residence of a gentleman where she had been nurse. She was remanded on a charge of stealing clothing.

Accident.—Constable Murray reports that one Patrick Crowe, a labourer, was severely injured at 10 o'clock on Friday morning by part of a locomotive, which fell on him while in the act of rolling it from the S. S. "North American," into the freight shed. Dr. McDonald attended him, and had him removed to his residence, 26 Basin street.

Montreal Chemists' Association.—The second course of lectures will commence on Tuesday November 2nd, when a lecture on Chemistry will be delivered by Dr. J. Baker Edwards, who will continue his lectures every Tuesday evening. Dr. Kollmyer lectures on Fridays on "Materia Medica" and "Toxicology."

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.—On Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 4th November, a Bazaar in aid of the Funds of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society will be held in Mechanic's Hall. A large number of contributions have been already promised, and it is expected that the Bazaar will be fully equal to any of its predecessors.

Narrow Escape.—On Saturday as an elderly lady was walking along the side walk on Common street, one of those carters who so furiously and recklessly drive their horses came galloping up the roadway leading from the Island wharf, and seeming not to care for anything, drove right upon her knocking her down. Before, however, the wheels had passed over her she was dragged away. She was very much bruised and frightened.

The Drill Shed.—The dispute between the builders and the Drill Shed Committee is again before the public. In a letter a member of the Council considers it a singular proceeding for the Drill Shed Committee to proceed to arbitration when not one dollar of the $50,000 extras was legally ordered by that Committee.

Amendment of Act of Incorporation.—The Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of the City of Montreal will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an Act to amend the several Acts for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal, or relating thereto, with a view to obtain new and additional powers to the said Corporation.

Presentation.—On Wednesday the employes of the Canada Engine Works, at a meeting held for that purpose, presented Mr. John Walker, their foreman, who was leaving the establishment, with a case of mathematical instruments and a masonic diamond pin and studs, together with a suitable address. Mr. Walker has, we understand, accepted the post of superintendent of a rolling mill in Cleveland, Ohio.

Worthy of Notice.—A few days since a young Canadian, on his way to the West, having a few hours to spare between trains left his carpet bag in charge of Mr. Courville, who keeps a tavern on Chaboillez Square. When he went to fetch it, it was nowhere to be found, and must have been stolen. Mr. Courville, seeing that the loss was to the owner a very heavy one, bought him a new suit of clothes, and a carpet bag, with which the man went his way rejoicing.

A Courting Scrape.—One John Murphy, a carter, residing in McCord street, went on Friday night to the house of his sweethearts mother in Farm street, as may be supposed was his wont. Whilst there, however, he and the old lady quarrelled, and, becoming vicious, Murphy grossly assaulted the old woman, Mrs. Leddy, in which he was assisted by his 'darlint Bridget' the daughter. The noise attracted the police who coming down upon them, bore them to the Station. Murphy and the daughter were fined $20 each or two months, and the old woman was discharged. The pair expressed their intention of going down to Payette's.

Absconded with $800.—A man named William Orr, collector to Christie and Freeland, soap manufacturers, a few days since requested leave for a few days to go and visit some friends, which was granted him. He went away and not returning at the time specified, his accounts were investigated and he was found to be a defaulter to at least $800. Mr. Christie and Detective Murphy then went in search of their man to the place he had indicated as the residence of his friends, but found he had gone, saying that he was going to the States from thence to ship for his home in Ireland, where he has a wife and family.

Fire.—About ten o'clock on Saturday night the firemen were summoned to attend a fire at Messrs. Kerry, Bros. & Crathern's Drug Mills, St. Jean Bte. Street. When they got there they found the flames issuing out of the second storey windows, and from the headway the fire had made it must have been burning some time. On entering the premises it was discovered that from the top to the bottom of the warehouse the fire had done much damage, both to machinery and stock. It, however, was extinguished before it had extended to the adjoining buildings.

Robbing a Till.—On Friday forenoon a labourer named Cyrille Lapierre went into the grocery store of Mr. Chenette, Seigneurs street, where he met with one Joseph Charbonneau with whom he had several glasses of liquor. Whilst they stood at the bar the girl who waited on them had to go to the other side the shop to serve a customer, leaving Lapierre standing at the bar. Soon after Lapierre and Charbonneau went out and entering a tavern had a quantity of liquor together at Lapierre's expense. After they had separated Charbonneau returned to Chenette's and informed him that he saw Lapierre open the till during the girls absence and abstract some money. Examination of the till showed that there were $4. missing, on which Lapierre was arrested. He was committed to the Quarter Sessions, and at the time of giving his judgment the Magistrate commented strongly upon the suspicious conduct of Charbonneau.

Permanent Exhibition Ground.—We learn that Messrs. Louis Beaubien M. P. P., and Alexander Somerville have been appointed Deputies by the Committee named at the last meeting of the Council of Agriculture to endeavour to procure a permanent site upon which the annual Exhibitions of Agriculture and Arts may take place. It is manifestly desirable that such an arrangement should be made, as animals and valuable property of other kinds cannot be expected to be exposed to risk in temporary sheds put up hurriedly each year. Besides this, arrangements are required for the supply of water and many other things on ground used for the purposes of these annual exhibitions. We may say further that to hold such gatherings in small towns is to make them practically inaccessible. There is at such places no suitable accommodation for a large influx of visitors of different pecuniary capacities, nor any efficient means of conveying passengers to the ground; nor again any large number of visitors furnished by the population of the place. For all these reasons the Agricultural Council, like the Agricultural Council of Upper Canada have wisely determined to secure a permanent habitation. It is to be hoped that the Committee will select a site suitable for all classes of the citizens without regard to the special interests of East or West; but at the same time with a view to the accommodation of all. We suppose that they will have to go out of the City, because they will require a large piece of ground for the purpose. Economy in that direction would be certainly ill advised, but they should still keep as close as possible to the City limits.

Police Court.—Cyrille Lapierre was committed to the Court of Quarter Session for stealing money from Mr. Chenette. Annie Doherty was remanded on a charge of stealing clothing.

Recorder's Court.—Thirty-seven charges were announced on the sheet as the duty the Recorder had to attend to. The greater part of them were, as usual, and the remainder comprised assaults on the Police and on a mother, loitering, tavern open after hours, and three cases of loitering. Paul D., farmer from the Back River, for drunkenness and furious driving, was fined $5 or a month. Hatman H., a farmer with a Dutch name, was fined $1 for drinking to excess, and the immortal "John Smith" had to pay a like amount for a similar offence. Asine E. and Olimpe E. two brothers, were found drunk and disturbing the peace in Chaboillez Square at two o'clock in the morning. On being arrested Asine assaulted the Constable, for which he was fined $5 and his brother $2.50.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

ENGLAND.

Fenian Threats.

London, Oct. 23.—The recent reply of the Rt.-Hon. Mr. Gladstone to the President of the Limerick Amnesty Association on the subject of the course of the Government toward the imprisoned Fenians, has caused considerable dissension. The London Amnesty Association has protested against the sentiments of the Premier. A Committee appointed by that body had arranged for a monster open air demonstration on Sunday, but the meeting is likely to be indefinitely postponed, as it has transpired that the Government would suppress it if attempted.

Cable Between Havana and Jamaica.

One length of a new submarine cable, designed to connect Havana with Jamaica, has been completed.

FRANCE.

Empress Eugenie at Cairo.

Paris, Oct. 23.—A despatch from Cairo to-day announces the arrival of the Empress in that city. She was well received.

Apprehended Disturbances.

Paris, Oct. 23.—It is now certain that none of the Deputies will go to the Chamber on the 26th inst., as was at first contemplated by the members of the Opposition. The military are collecting in Paris in view of a threatened irregular meeting of the Corps Legislatif on the 26th inst. An Imperial manifesto is expected. The Orleanists are active. It is thought that the crisis may restore Rouher to the Cabinet.

Meeting of Marshals of France.

Yesterday the Marshals who were present in Paris had a reunion.

Strikes.

The strike which originated with the merchants' clerks is rapidly spreading among all classes of workmen.

SPAIN.

Arrests in Spain.

Madrid, Oct. 23.—The country is tranquil. The Bishop of Alhama and several Protestants have been arrested at Granada.

Arrests.

Albaida, suspected of implication in the recent insurrection, has been arrested by the authorities, and taken to Valencia for trial. The Spanish Cabinet is divided on the subject of the candidate for the throne.

EGYPT.

Suez Canal.

Alexandria, Oct. 23.—The ceremonies on the occasion of the successful completion of the Suez Canal will be interesting. The following is the programme:—Fetes will begin at Port Said on the 16th November. The vessels forming the fleet will proceed to Ismaeliad next day, and will remain there until the 18th, and will go through to Suez on the 19th, where the proceedings will be ended on the following day.

CANADA.

The Earthquake.

Halifax, Oct. 23.—The earthquake yesterday morning was seriously felt in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, throwing down chimneys, cracking walls, and committing other damages and creating general alarm.

UNITED STATES.

Industrial Exhibition.

Buffalo, Oct. 23.—The Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway will convey passengers for Detroit, Michigan, and all points in Canada, to Buffalo at half fare rates between the 26th and 30th instants. Holders of tickets are entitled to free admission to the Industrial Exhibition.

Robbery of Trains.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—The first regular Pullman palace train over the Pacific Railroad arrived here last night on time. Highwaymen stopped the Los Angelos stage yesterday near that city, and robbed the express and passengers of a large amount. The mail, which contained several hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks, was untouched.

Desertion of Seamen.

Sixteen sailors of Her Majesty's ship Charybdis while at Victoria went ashore with the launch on the 20th Oct., under command of a midshipman. Twelve of the men mutinied, and overpowered the officers and the other four sailors, and rowed to the port of Dungeness, in Washington Territory, and escaped. The English gunboat Chameleon left Victoria yesterday for the Sandwich Islands.

Snow Storm in Missouri.

St. Louis, Oct. 23.—Another heavy snow storm prevailed here last evening, and this morning the ground was covered to the depth of two inches with snow and ice.

Fears of Earthquake.

New York, Oct. 23.—A Lima letter of Sept. 27 states that there was great trepidation throughout South America on account of the predicted tidal waves and earthquake. People were leaving their dwellings near the coast, camping in the mountains. A terrific earthquake is reported in the Arequipas District, completely destroying the town of Cuchas. The Government of Peru has declined the proposition to allow the African labourers to be introduced into the country.

Smuggling.

New York, Oct. 23.—L. R. Hoover has been held to answer the charge of smuggling five thousand dollars worth of goods from Brockville, Canada.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.

Arrivals.

Hon. Mr. McPherson arrived this morning.

Departures.

Hon. Mr. McLellan and Mr. C. J. Brydges leave town for Montreal this morning.

Mr. Potter has left Ottawa for the West, to examine the American system of railways.

Mr. Sandford Fleming also leaves to-day, intending to return on Tuesday.

The Intercolonial.

The tenders for section 11 of the Intercolonial Railway are still under consideration, and the lowest tender will, probably, be submitted to the Privy Council for approval.

Sir Francis Hincks.

If the opposition to Sir Francis Hincks continues to be represented by two candidates there is no chance of beating him—it is rumoured that one of them is paid well for his opposition.

Wesleyan Methodism.

The Wesleyan ministers who attended here as delegates during this week left the city yesterday for their respective homes to be in time for their ministerial duties on the Sabbath.

The Weather.

This morning it is cold and rainy.

Civil Appointments.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Alex. Begg, of the Inland Revenue Department, in the city of Ottawa, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs at Red River; and Edward Dowling, of Lunenburg, in the Province of Nova Scotia, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Discount.

The authorized discount on American invoices, until further notice, is 23 per cent.

Volunteer Appointments.

Twenty-first Battalion Richelieu Light Infantry—To be Paymaster and Quarter-Master: Alex. Bertrand, *vice* H. Larocque, who is permitted to retire, retaining his rank. To be Quarter-Master: Captain H. Portier, M. S., *vice* Bertrand.

No. 2 Company—To be Captain, provisionally: Lieut. Edouard Lefebvre, *vice* Portier, appointed Quarter-Master. To be Lieutenant: Ensign Charles Portier, M. S., *vice* Lefebvre, promoted.

New Railway.

Notice is given of an application for an Act to authorize the building of a railway from a point on the Niagara River to some point in the County of Essex on the Detroit River, with the right of ferriage, by steamer or otherwise, across the Niagara and Detroit Rivers respectively.

Contracts for Printing Paper.

The contract for furnishing paper for the *Gazette*, Laws, and Departmental work, was accorded this afternoon to James Cotton, of the *Times*.

Insolvents.

Aaron Mann, Woodstock.

A Female Methuselah.

An old woman, near Kennon, Glengarry, has just been visited by a gentleman from this city. Her age, taken from the official registration in Scotland, proves her to be 127 years old.

FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 23.

Whiskey Mason and his "Pal."

Archibald M. Hall, Mason's "pal," was tried for perjury to-day. The Judge charged strongly in the prisoner's favour, but the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," contrary to the evidence. Mason has not yet received sentence.

Editorial Appointment.

Mr. Dymond, late editor of the London *Star*, is coming out to take an editorial position on the *Globe*.

Detention of Steamers.

The steamers Passport, Corinthian, and Kingston, which left Montreal on three successive days, arrived here yesterday almost simultaneously, having been detained by rough weather.

Sunday Service.

The Rev. Mr. Punshon preaches to-morrow in Zion Church.

Licensed Victuallers' Society.

The Licensed Victuallers are reorganizing as a secret society.

Burglars Defeated and the Detectives Outwitted.

A scheme for an extensive burglary of a jewellery store was recently discovered. The detectives laid a plan to trap the thieves, but the latter apparently got wind of it as they have left town.

Weather cold and wet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

UNITED STATES.

Earthquake.

Worcester, Mass., October 22.—About five o'clock this morning a distinct shock of earthquake was experienced in this city. It lasted about three seconds.

The Assistant Treasurership.

New York, Oct. 23.—The *Times* Washington special says it is probable that Gen. Butterfield's resignation will be received to-morrow. If he does not resign, there is the best authority for saying he will be removed. In any event, a change will be made in the office of Assistant Treasurer in New York within a few days.

Capture of a Steamer.

Mail advices from Nassau state that the steamer "Lillian," which sailed with an expeditionary force, has been captured by the British gunboat "Lapwing," and taken into Nassau, where she was released by the authorities, under the ruling of the Attorney-General that she could not legally be held.

Election in Tennessee.

Nashville, Oct. 23.—The election of Senator to-day gives satisfaction to all but Johnson's most ardent friends. Mr. Cooper, the Senator elect, is one of the ablest lawyers in Tennessee. He was one of the military Governors whom Johnson appointed to the judiciary, and was commended for integrity, as an officer by Governor Brownlow in a message to the Legislature.

Fire—Fearful Accident.

Albany, Oct. 23.—The crockery warehouse of Van Heersen, Charles & Co., was burned last night. The loss is estimated at $30,000. Several persons were in the upper part of the building, some of them escaping, while the exit of others was cut off. One man, named John Pruim, leaped from the front window, and was killed. It is reported that others perished in the flames.

HAYTI.

Port au Prince, October 22nd.—There has been an engagement in the vicinity of Cape Haytien, between President Salnave's two war-steamers, —the "Salnave" and the "Alexandre," and the two rebel steamers "Quaker City" and "Florida," resulting disastrously to the first named vessel. Subsequently the "Quaker City" commenced bombarding Port Picolett, one of the defences of the harbour of Cape Haytien. It is feared the next arrival from the North will bring the intelligence that the town has been taken by the insurgents.

Ten or twelve days ago the price of gold stood at $18.00 for $1.00 specie. President Salnave threw the blame of the advance upon the shoulders of the Government brokers, causing all of them to be arrested and thrown into prison, after sending some twenty of them to the army to serve as soldiers. These extreme measures had the effect of immediately bringing down the price of gold to $12.00, where it stands to-day. Coffee is selling at the enormous rate of $12,000 per 100 lbs, and as a consequence, dry goods and provisions are at fabulous prices; a barrel of pork $55,000. Affairs could not be worse.

DOMINION NEWS.

—P. E. Island is reported to have a great surplus this year.

—Ottawa is squabbling over the expenses of the public funeral of the late Mayor. Who would not be burried at the public expense?

—A fireman, named George Fuller, was killed on the Halifax line when backing up; the rod connecting the wheel with the track having snapped, throwing him underneath the wheels.

—A boat, in which were five men, upset in the Falls at the Suspension Bridge, St. John, N.B., and four of the occupants were drowned.

—A movement is on foot in Yarmouth, N.S., for the construction of a dry dock or marine railway in the harbour.

—Mrs. Beck, living in St. John, N.B., said to be respectfully connected, died a few days ago from a dose of arsenic, which she purchased for the purpose.

—The following number of vessels have been driven ashore at various points:—Machias Port, 14; Machias, 11; West Quoddy Bay, 18; Rummery's Bay, 5; Broad Cove, 9; Eastport, 10; Deer Island, 20; Indian Island, 1; Clam Cove, 5; St. Andrew's Bay, 2; Calais, St. Stephen, and on river, 26. Total, 121.

PASSENGERS.

List of Cabin passengers per S. S. NESTORIAN:—

Col Graham, R E, C B & C, and family; J Burstall and family, Quebec; R C Archbishop of Quebec; R C Bishop of Three Rivers; R C Bishop of Kingston; R C Bishop of St Hyacinthe; Revs Mr St Aubin, Archambeault, Laschereau, Loothens, and Primeau, Mrs Blake and child, Toronto; Miss Sewell, Quebec; Mr Beckett, do; Mr Walker, do; Mr Petry, do; Mr St Maur, Toronto; Mr & Mrs Lambert, do; J Empson, do; Mrs Craig, do; Duncan Bell and son, Montreal; T B Warren, do; W Halley, do; Mr Joseph, do; Jas O'Brien, do; Mr Notter and wife; Mr Asprath, Mr McKenzie, Kingston; Lieut A J Arnott, wife three children and nurse; Mr Worsley, and Mr Wilson.

Trade Sale of Buffalo Robes, for the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, on Wednesday, the 27th instant. Catalogues are now prepared, and can be had at Mr. Leeming's office.

Health is Strength.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and Bryant's Pulmonic Wafers will assure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds if not attended to sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is Bryant's Pulmonic Wafers, which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cents per box. r DSW 251

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "The Troches," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.
(DSW mwf 251)

Trade & Commerce.

Quebec, Oct. 23.

S. S. "Nestorian" sailed from Quebec at 10.15 a.m., with 54 cabin and 60 steerage passengers.

Father Point, 6 p.m., Oct. 23.

Raining heavy for the last hour; strong east wind. Eight inward bound vessels to-day.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.

Quebec, Oct. 23.

"Ottawa," "Congress," and "Dodear."

Weather.

Eight a m., Therm. 43°; Bar. 29:70°. Wind east and cloudy. Six p. m., Therm. 40°; Bar. 29:50°. Wind east, and raining hard.

HERALD OFFICE,
23rd October, 1869.

Customs Revenue for week ending Oct. 23rd, $93,841.59.

Financial.—There are few changes to notice in the Stock market. Bank of Montreal were placed at 166, and small transactions in other bank shares at the range of our quotations. Sterling Exchange is nominally the same as yesterday.

Seizure of Petroleum.—Yesterday we heard it rumoured that a large quantity of coal oil had been seized for the violation of the law, affecting the Excise. It appears that the shippers from Sarnia had secured a permit to export, in bond, about 1,000 barrels of oil, for which freight had been engaged here, but owing to the required quantity to fill the ship not being secured, the arrangement between the shipper and freight Agent was not carried out. In the meantime the oil in question arrived here, and was placed in store, at the Tanneries, the intention being to dispose of the oil in this market. Previous to doing this the oil should have been inspected, the result of which would probably have been its prevention from being offered on the Canadian market, on account of its not being such as to stand the fire test. We understand that the oil has been sold here without duty having been paid on it. The irregularity was, we believe, discovered by Mr. McGlashan, who is collector of Inland Revenue at Sarnia. Should the Excise department here not have seen to the shipment of the oil, or its being subjected to the tax, if not exported, previous to delivering any in this market, seeing that copies of the bonds and other documents which the shippers give at Sarnia are forwarded to Montreal?

The Grocery Market.—Since our report of Thursday there has been some animation in a few of the leading lines. Sugars have changed hands to the extent of over 350 hhds, at prices ranging from 8¾ @ 9¾, the market closing much firmer. Fruit has taken a decided upward tendency. Old Raisins, which brought $1.80 in round quantities at the public sales, were afterwards placed at much higher figures, at private sale over 5,000 boxes changing hands. There is now no disposition to sell under $2.00 for Old, and $2.50 @ $2.75½ for New. Recent advices announce a rise of 25c @ 35c per box on Malaga, and that the exports to this continent are hardly one half of last year. Teas.—The transactions in Uncoloured Japans and other green descriptions, exceed 1,000 pkgs.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET

(*By Telegraph.*)

New York, Oct. 23

Money market quiet at 5 @ 7 per cent., chiefly 6 per cent. for call loans. Exchange easier at 109¼ @ 109½ for gold first-call bills. Gold lower, opening at 31¼, declining to 30¾, and closing at 31.

NEW YORK MARKETS

(*By Magnetic Telegraph.*)

New York, Oct. 23.

COTTON selling at 26c for Middling Uplands.

FLOUR quiet and favours buyers; receipts, 15,000 brls; sales 6,800 brls., at $5.50 to 5.75 for Superfine State and Western; $6.00 to 6.50 for Common to Choice Extra State; $6.00 to 6.50 for Common to Choice Extra State and Western; $6.10 to $6.65 for R.H.O.

RYE FLOUR steady; sales, 200 brls at $4.90 @ 6.25.

WHEAT favours buyers; receipts 77,000 bu.; sales, 39,000 bush at $1.39 to $1.41 for Winter Red and Western; $1.30 for Common White Michigan, and $1.50 for White Michigan.

RYE quiet.

CORN 1c lower; receipts 43,000 bushels; sales 38,000 bushels at 97c @ $1.00 for sound new mixed Western.

BARLEY quiet.

OATS without decided change; receipts 34,000 bus; sales 24,000 bushels at 61c @ 63c for New Southern, Western and State.

PORK firm, at $30.75 to 31.00 for New Mess.

LARD quiet and steady at 16½c @ 18c for steam, and 18½c for kettle rendered.

CHICAGO MARKETS

By Telegraph.

Chicago, Oct. 23.

FLOUR steady; Spring Extras $4.37½ @ $6.00.

WHEAT quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1.03 @ $1.04½; No. 2 at 96½ @ 97c; in afternoon No. 2 was inactive; sales were made at 96½ @ 97c sellers October.

CORN active; sales of No. 2 at 66½c @ 66¾c; in afternoon No. 2 was inactive; sales were made at 66c sellers, and 66½c buyers October.

OATS firmer at 41c @ 41½c for No. 2 in store.

RYE firmer at 72c for No. 2.

BARLEY dull at $1.13 @ $1.15.

PORK quiet for present and active for future delivery; sales at $31.50 for old, and $30 for new cash, and $26.75 sellers January.

LARD inactive and nominal at 16½ to 17c.

RECEIPTS.—19,000 brls flour; 96,000 bush wheat; 45,000 do corn; 48,000 do oats; 4,000 do rye; 3,20 0 do barley; 6,500 hogs.

SHIPMENTS.—7,000 brls flour; 11,600 bus wheat; 44,000 do corn; 35,000 do oats; 1,800 do rye; 7,500 do barley; 6,000 hogs.

EUROPEAN MARKETS

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

London, 1:30 p.m., Oct. 23.—Consols, 93⅞ for both; U. S. 5-20's '62, 81¾; '65 old, 81¼; '67, 82½; 10-40's 76½. Erie, 21¼; I. C., 69; G. W., 25½. Tallow, 47s.

Paris, 1:30 p. m., Oct. 23rd.—Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, 71f. 85c.

Liverpool, 1:30 p.m., Oct. 23.—Cotton closed at 12¼; Uplands, 12½; Orleans—sales, 12,0 0 bales. Flour, 21s; Red Wheat, 9s 3d @ 9s 4d; Winter do, 9s 6d @ 9s 7d; White do, 10s 7d. Oats, 3s 6d; European Corn, 30s 6d; Pease, 44s 6d. Pork, 110s. Lard, 71s. Bonds, 81¾.

Antwerp, Oct. 23.—Petroleum closed firm at 59½f.

Havre, Oct. 23.—Cotton closed flat and irregular for both on the spot and afloat; tres ordinaire on the spot 147f., low middling afloat 134½f.

Frankfort, Oct 23, evening.—Sales of 5-20's made this evening at 89¾. The market was firm.

MONEY REPORT.

Montreal, Oct. 23.

Gold opened at 131¾, and closed at 131. Greenbacks have been bought at 24 to 24½ dis. and have been sold at 23½ to 23¾. Bank Exchange on New York sold at 23¼. Silver bought at 1½ to 1¾, and selling at 1½ to 1¾. Small bought at 2. Gold Drafts in New York ¼ per cent dis.

L. MARCHAND & SON.
Brokers.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Oct 23, 4:30 P.M.

	Op'g	Cl'g		Op'g	Cl's
Gold	131¾	130¾	N. Western	70¾	7[illegible]
Pacific Mail	60¼	58¾	pfd.	83¼	83¼
Telegraph	36¼	36¾	Wayne	85	84¾
N. Y. C.	186¾	186¼	Quicksilver	..	..
Erie	35¼	[illegible]	5-20's, new	117¾	..
Reading	96¾	96¾	Do old	119¾	..
M. S.	93¼	93¼	6-20s of '62	..	20¾
C. & P.	par	100¼	M. & St. Paul	..	..
C. & Tol.	..	..	Sterling Ex.	109¾	
Rock	104¾	105	Interest	..	4

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVALS.

Schr Lusteria, P Bergeron, Cape Charles, 28th Sept., A Rutherford, fish, 104.
Barque Matilda Octavie, J Mahon, Dublin, 3rd Sept, P G Char ebois, gen., 411.
Schr John Tilton, J Degrace, Caraquet, 2nd Oct., P G Charlebois, fish, 5.
Schr Catharine, L Joneas, N. B., 11th Oct., P G Charlebois, grind stones, &c.
Schr Elmira, L Allard, Cape Canso, 9 Oct., Tiffin Bros, fish and oil, 94.
Barque Alexandria, D Pinking, Swansea, 30th Aug., Wilson, P&co., coal, 4 0.
Schr L'Etoile, Moine, Quebec—Copland, P & co 175 tons coal.

DEPARTURES.

Barque Wavelet, J Button, Queenstown, H McKay, grain, 335.
Schr Effie, J McMullen, Hawkesbury, W. F A Rutherford flour, 79.
S S Her Majesty, J Kennedy, Pictou D E McLean&co., flour, 336
Barque Velocipede, W McLean, Havre, D Shaw, grain, 515.

RIVER CRAFT.

Scow Major, 137,000 ft lumber.

EXPORTS.

Per *Velocipede*, Havre—D Shaw 500 pcs pine pine boards 50 deals 28,000 bus wheat.

PER MONTREAL & CHAMPLAIN R. R.

Munderloch, 8 & co 2 cs; Mulholland & B 2 bxs; G Phippen 10 bles; O McGarvey 10 do; W McLaren 1 ble 1 csk; G James & co 1 brl; Mrs T Davis 1 box; T Kidder & son 3 pkgs; Gault Bros 1 cse; A Laurie & co 1 do; Can H Nail Co'y 428 brls; J Reynolds 355 bus potatoes.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. Henry Drescher, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Boston, Mass., in Park-street Church, by the Rev. Wm. H. H. Murray, Mr. Frederick Pearson, to Lizzie C., eldest daughter of John Rea, Esq., all of Boston.

At "Fern Leaf Cottage," County Stanstead, P. Q., by the Rev. Dr. James, assisted by the Rev. P. Mann, on the 12th instant, Alpheus Kimpton, jun., Attorney-at-Law, to Betsey Mary, second daughter of James Wright, Esq., Merchant, retired. Subsequently the happy pair were congratulated upon their auspicious union. The bride, a lady of marked grace and beauty, presented a charming appearance on the happy occasion.

California papers please copy.

DIED.

On the 23rd inst., Mary Scott, relict of the late George Heron, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, James W. Dougall, Esq., Belmont House, Belmont street, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at half-past two o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre Royal.

FIVE NIGHTS MORE OF THE FRENCH COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Monday, 25th Oct.,
Will be performed,
LA TACHE DE SANG.

Private Boxes, $4.00; Dress Circle, 50 cts; Family Circle, 37½ cts.; Pit, 25 cts.
Doors open at 7½; Performance to commence at 8 precisely.
Seats can be secured, without extra charge at Prince's Music Store.
Tickets to the Family Circle can be procured at Prince's Music Store.
October 25. 254

NORDHEIMER'S HALL,

Great St. James Street.

PROF. C. W. STONE

Has the honour to announce his return from Europe, and that, after an absence of 15 years from Montreal, he will give a series of

BIOLOGICAL SEANCES

At the above-named Hall,
COMMENCING ON
Monday Evening Next, 25th Oct.

when, upon each occasion, a great variety of the most highly interesting, astonishing, and amusing

PHENOMENA

Will be exhibited upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state, who may voluntarily offer from

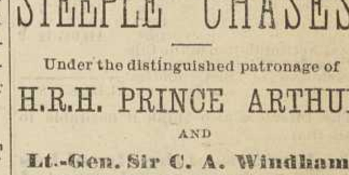
AMONG THE AUDIENCE.

Also, previous to the EXPERIMENTS each evening, two persons will be invited to the Platform for

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Carriages at 10 o'clock.
ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Second Seats, 25 cents. Children half price.
Tickets may be obtained at Grafton's, 78 Great St. James Street, and at the door.
N.B.—Phrenological Examinations daily at Professor Stone's Private Rooms, Ottawa Hotel, Great St. James Street, between the hours of 3 and 6 P.M.
Terms—Verbal Examinations, $1; Written Summary, $2.50; Full Written Chart, $5.
October 23. u 253

THE TURF



MONTREAL HUNT

STEEPLE CHASES.

Under the distinguished patronage of

H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR

AND

Lt.-Gen. Sir C. A. Windham, K. C. B., Commander of the Forces.

STEWARDS:

Sir Alex. T. Galt, M P; A. W. Ogilvie, Esq., M. P. P.; Col. Lord Alex. G. Russell, C. B.; Captain Gore, R.A.; C. J. Brydges, Esq.; John Shedden, Esq.; Col. Thackwell, A. G; H. Hogan, Esq.; Joseph Hickson, Esq.; Jno. Crawford, Esq., M. F. H.

At a Meeting of Stewards, held at the St Lawrence Hall, Thursday, the 14th instant it was resolved that John Crawford, Esq., take the Chair, and that H. Hogan, Esq., be appointed Secretary and Treasurer to the "Montreal Hunt Steeple Chases."

The STEEPLE CHASES will take place over the MILE END COURSE, on

Monday, 25th instant,

COMMENCING at TWELVE Noon SHARP

No. 1. That the HUNT CUP shall be a piece of Plate of the value of about $300. Horses to have been regularly and fairly hunted during the season with the Montreal Fox Hounds, and *bona fide* the property of and ridden by members duly qualified prior to 1st October instant. Weight, 12 stone. Entrance, $10, half forfeit. About three miles over fair hunting country.

No. 2. That the FARMERS' CUP be a Purse of $100. Open to all horses *bona fide* the property of farmers on the Island of Montreal previous to 1st October instant, and to be ridden by farmers. Entrance $5, half forfeit. About two miles over fair hunting country.

No. 3. That the GREEN STEEPLE CHASE be a piece of plate of the value of about $200. Open to horses that have been regularly and fairly hunted during the season with the Montreal Fox Hounds, and *bona fide* the property of and ridden by members duly qualified prior to 1st October instant, and that have never won a Hurdle or Steeple Chase. Entrance $10, half forfeit. Weights—4 years old, 10 stone 10 lbs.; 5 years old, 11 stone 1 lb.; 6 years and upwards, 11 stone 6 lbs. Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. About two miles over fair hunting country.

No. 4. That the OPEN HANDICAP be a Purse of $300. Entrance $20, half forfeit. Half money given for a walk over. The Cup Course. Horses to be handicapped and weights declared at 5 p.m. the day preceding the race, at the St. Lawrence Hall.

5. All Entries to be made in writing under cover, addressed to the Secretary at the St. Lawrence Hall, before three o'clock p.m. Saturday, the 23rd instant, stating age, colors, &c.

No. 6. That the following Stewards be appointed Handicappers:—

The Master, A. W. Ogilvie, Esq., M.PP.; Joseph Hickson, Esq.; H. Hogan, Esq; and that Lord Alex. G. Russell be appointed Judge, and Capt. Gore, Starter.

All decisions of the Stewards shall be final.

Clerks of the Course—F. W. L. Penton, Esq, and A. W. Alloway, Esq.

The following Prices will be charged:

Stand No. 1, including admission to any part of the ground except the Steward's stand $5.00
Carriages, 1 or 2 horses 1.00
Each occupant, except Servant 0.50
Gentlemen on horseback 1.00
Stand No. 2 .... 1.00
Admission to the ground 0.50

No person will be admitted to the Stewards' Stand except H.R.H. Prince Arthur and Suite; Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. A. Windham, K.C.B.; his personal Staff and the Stewards.

October 16. a 247

READ THIS!

GIBSON'S CERATE is now fairly proved to be the most soothing and healing Salve, the truest alleviative of pain, and the BEST CORN PLASTER in the world. Price only 25c a box. LYMANS, CLARE & CO., Wholesale and Retail; and by all Druggists, &c.
October 21. ly 251

GARDNER'S

DOMESTIC

COUGH REMEDY

Is a preparation whose merits in giving immediate relief to a Cough stand pre-eminent, and from its pleasant taste and harmless composition, the proprietor is induced to bring it forward and give it publicity, as one of the best COUGH REMEDIES extant.

It is put up in bottles at 25 and 50 cents each.

It can be procured from Druggists and General Dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

J. Gardner,
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