

DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XVII., No. 60.

LAST EDITION.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1878.

LAST EDITION.

Price One Cent.

—Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender; otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

DIED.

STEELE.—On Friday, 8th inst., at Petite Côte, David Steele, aged 70 years and 8 months, native of Dumfries, Scotland.

MILLEN.—On Monday, 11th inst., Edgar Stanley, fourth son of Henry Milles, aged 9 months and 7 days.

ODONOGHUE.—In this city, on the 10th inst., Ann Han, beloved wife of Andrew O'Donoghue, aged 36 years.

HUNT.—In this city, on the 9th inst., Anne Maria Jones, widow of the late Joseph V. Hunt, of Three Rivers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
AT
WILLIAMSON'S,
LONDON HOUSE.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following list of new insolvents for the week ending March 9th, 1878, shows how the Mercantile Agencies misrepresent their subscribers and weak or insolvent firms, thus often helping unprincipled people to buy on credit when there is no chance of their paying for the goods:

Q. of Windsor.	\$1,000
L. of Kingston.	1,000
M. of Ottawa.	20,000
G. of Windsor.	40,000
A. of Aurora.	5,000
G. of Ottawa.	300,000
S. of Dresden.	5,000
D. of Chatham.	2,000
V. of Guelph.	2,000
S. of London.	1,000
E. of Hamilton.	2,000
L. of Listowel.	10,000
O. of Montreal.	1,000
P. of Quebec.	5,000
M. of Montreal.	2,000
L. of Quebec.	75,000
S. of Quebec.	1,000
T. of Montreal.	5,000
P. of Quebec.	5,000

We have it from reliable authority that numbers of misrepresenting Agency men in New York who help the great swindlers in the United States to carry out their fraudulent plans, at the same time help to run Sunday-schools belonging to some of the leading New York churches.

It has always been a mystery how professional charlatans have managed to get their false ratings, and thus make use of the Agencies to obtain credit; under pretext of being worth large capital, when they knew perfectly well they were insolvent and could not pay for the goods they were buying. But when we see Agency men working in Sunday-schools and receiving fees from members of churches, and then helping such members to obtain credit under false pretences, the thing is explained. No wonder Canada is called a country of bankrupts. If things go on as they are it will soon be a country of fraudulent bankrupts.

EMBROIDERED SETS.

Rich Embroidered Sets, 50c.
Choice Embroidered Sets, 60c, 75c.
Choice sets of the Dufferin Cuffs and Collars to wear over the sleeves.

THIS SEASON'S MAKE.

Gent's Fine Quality Regatta Shirts, with two collars, for 75c.
Your choice of pattern for 75c.

RIBBONS: RIBBONS!

Rich Silk Ribbons, 35c, 45c, 50c yd.

S. CARSLY,

293 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS
Georgetown to New York weekly from New York, as follows:—For LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY. For SOUTHAMPTON and LONDON every THURSDAY. Largest vessels in the world. Accommodations unsurpassed. Rail and Cabin from Montreal to Liverpool at very low rates.

Steamers (with through railway ticket to New York) to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, at very low rates.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager, Broadway, New York.
D. BATTERSBY, 138 St. James St., Montreal.

FISH!!!

Fresh, Smoked, Dried, Pickled, and Boneless Fish.
Canned Fish.
Canned Vegetables.
Jellies, Pickles.
Saddle Rock Oysters.
Malpeque Shell Oysters.
Oranges, Lemons.
Coconuts, &c.

D. HATTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FISH, CANNED GOODS AND FRUITS
18 Bonaventure street.

PRICE TELLS.—You can buy Spring Overcoats for \$5, worth \$10, and Fine All-Wool Suits for \$8, worth \$11, at

HUSTON'S Cheap Clothing House,
No. 3 St. Lawrence Main st.

MILK! PURE FRESH MILK!
THE GRAY'S CREEK DAIRY.
No. 104 Bonaventure st.

Are prepared to supply vendors, milkmen, and consumers of every description, with the above quality of Milk. Private families served.
Orders left at or addressed to 104 Bonaventure street, as above, will be attended to.

VENNO'S PROPHECY OUT.
No snow-plough required, but we are still ploughing through a lot of Dyeing and Scouring. Send your Spring clothes before the snow is all gone and the rush comes.
T. PARKER & CO.,
16 and 521 St. Joseph st.

A YOUNG Lady desires a few more Music Pupils; terms moderate. Address B. P. Z., this office.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,
JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
459 and 461 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Stock is now well assorted in every department. New Goods constantly arriving. Liberal inducements offered to cash purchasers. A call solicited.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**EXCELLED NOWHERE!
SOLD EVERYWHERE!**

The old established
COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER
is the people's favorite.

W. D. McLAREN, Manufacturer.
55 and 57 College street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.
In the matter of DOBBIN, LAMONT & CO., Insolvents.

SALE OF WHOLESALE STOCK OF MILLINERY, STRAW AND FANCY GOODS.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, the Eighteenth day of March instant, for the purchase of one lot of the stock of the above named insolvents, consisting of a well-selected assortment of Millinery, Straw, Felt and Fancy Goods, amounting to per inventory to the sum of \$24,885.74.

Tenders to state proposed terms of payment and security offered.
Acceptance of the highest or of any tender not to be binding.
The inventory and stock can be seen, and all further particulars obtained on application at the office of Court & Macintosh, No. 22 St. John street.

JAMES COURT,
Assignee.

MILLINERY!
I hereby leave to state that I am now ready to resume business after the late fire at my store, hoping for the patronage I have always received from the public, whilst thanking my customers and the ladies in general for the support I have received from them in the past, and would wish to solicit the same in future.

Miss BYRNE, 662 and 664 Dorchester st.
P.S.—Due notice will be given of my spring opening.

WICKEDNESS.
Not a bad heart, but nervous debility are often the cause of violence of temper. When the nervous system is disorganized, the better impulses of the heart and mind are so to speak dead to that which is good. Experience in the use of PHOSFOZON proves it to possess in a peculiarly marked degree the properties desiderated, both preventive and curative, allaying the painful consequences of nerve exhaustion in neuralgia, with strengthening and invigorating the nerve centres of the entire system. PHOSFOZON is for sale by all druggists. Price, \$1 per bottle.

CARETAKER.—A respectable Married Couple want the charge of offices. Would not object to paying small rent. Address JOHNSON, 379 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, a little Girl.
Apply at 219 Chatham street.

WANTED, a little Girl, about 14,
to assist in housework. 43 Berthelot street.

WANTED, a Boy, to look after a
Horse and make himself generally useful. 447 St. Paul street.

WANTED, a General Servant.
Apply at 108 Hypocrite street.

WANTED, a smart Girl, to attend
a Grocery store; must speak French and English. Apply to 490 Bonaventure street.

WANTED, Starchers. Apply at 54 St. Henry street.

WANTED, by a married couple
and child, two or three nice unfurnished Rooms, with Bath, west of Beaver Hall and not below Dorchester. Address Box 1,250.

WANTED, a first-class Soap-
maker. Apply at the Works between 3 and 4 o'clock, or by letter, J. BARRELL & Co., corner St. Catherine and Durham streets, Montreal.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable Woman, Washing, and Scouring, or would bring up a baby on the bottle. Apply No. 14, in rear of 10 Little Chaboullier street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable man, a Protestant, a situation as Storeman, Porter or Express Driver, or will be willing to take any kind of work; can give ten years' references. Address C.S. WYNN, this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation as Servant, by a German speaking French and English; understands the care of horses. Address BERLIN, this office.

BOARD.—A Lady here desires to secure a few boarders for summer months, at the seaside; would take personal charge and superintendence of children from four to fourteen years of age who would enjoy advantages of pure sea air, good food, and delightful recreation, with country walks and drives. House large, comfortable and beautifully situated. To us moderate. References exchanged. For further particulars enquire at 83 Union Avenue.

BOARD.—Wanted, Room and Board; west end preferred; terms moderate. Address MEMPHIS, this office.

BOARD.—For a lady and gentleman; also, day board. 22 St. Antoine st.

BOARD.—A large room, with Board; suitable for two gentlemen. Apply to J. WYNN, this office.

ROOMS.—Wanted, three or four Rooms, unfurnished, in a central locality. Apply by letter, addressed to this office, and marked B.

ROOM.—Wanted, a furnished Bedroom, without Board, first or second floor. Apply at once to A. Z., this office.

ROOMS.—Two front Rooms, unfurnished, to let, at 671 Dorchester street, near Beaver Hall Square.

ROOM.—Wanted, by a gentleman, a Room near English Cathedral, without Board, immediately. Address Box 653 P.O.

ROOM.—To Let, a Bedroom in a private English family in the vicinity of Appleton and Dorchester streets. Address DORCHESTER No. 4, WYNN, this office.

ROOMS.—To Let, a large Furnished Front Bedroom, for one or two Gentlemen, with bath, etc. 604 Dorchester, corner Alexander st.

LOST, on Sunday morning, from
69 Aylmer street, a green Canary, with yellow breast and yellow spot on the head. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 529 Notre Dame st.

LOST, on Monday night, 4th inst.,
in Sherbrooke street, between Aylmer and Bleury streets, a green, enamelled Gold Brooch, with 35 and battery in diamonds on the leaves. A final reward of \$25. Apply to Mettison & Baird.

LOST, out of a locket, on Saturday,
19th, the colored photo of a lady. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 529 Notre Dame st.

LOST, a Silver Spaniel Dog;
had on a leather collar with C.T.P. No. 2,435. Anyone returning him to 1 Scotland street, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST, on Sunday last, on Bleury,
Berthelot or Victoria streets, a Photograph. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 207 Bleury st.

LOST, about 12 days ago, a pair
of gold Spectacles. The finder will confer a favor by returning them to 87 St. Charles Bonhomme st.

LONGUEUIL.—Furnished House
to let on bank of river, fine situation. Apply to H. BIRKS, 226 St. James st.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNITURE.

CHEAP!

CHEAP!

WM. TEES, JR.,

514 and 516 Craig Street.

TO FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.
TURNERS AND UPHOLSTERS.

J. W. HANNAH & CO., Manufacturers.
Sofa, Chair, Bed and Pillow Steel Wire Springs, &c. We invite the attention of the trade to the superior quality of our Furniture Springs, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices. No Common Street.

DON'T YOU WANT A PART-
NER? Saturday last the above remark was made by several gentlemen when they saw the great rush for our \$2.50 and \$1 Hats. With some of these gentlemen it was their first time in visiting our establishment. Where they have been in the habit of dealing they don't see such a rush, but it is no new thing with us. Saturday was something extra, however, at

JOB C. THOMPSON & CO'S,
THE HAT STORE,
Opposite Bond's Shirt Store.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 11.

QUEBEC PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.
(From Our Own Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, March 9.

The House met yesterday at three, and Mr. Laframboise, at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor, announced the names of the new Ministry. Years ago, it will be remembered, Mr. Joly had declared that if ever the day came when he should be called upon to form a Ministry he would suffer no one connected with the Tannery Land Swap in any way, directly or indirectly, to be joined with him. That promise, in spite of strenuous efforts to make him swerve from it, has been redeemed. There is

NOT ONE SINGLE NAME

in the new Ministry to which objection can be taken, even by the most captious, on the ground of past misconduct of any description. Two new men, not holding seats in the House at the present time, have been called in, Messrs. Langellier and Ross. Mr. Langellier's claims on the party are well known, and certainly deserve the recognition they have received. Mr. Ross has all his life through been a staunch Liberal. He is a man of mature years and very high standing in his profession, of unimpeachable integrity and honesty of purpose, who will bring to the Ministry all the strength derived from calm, sound judgment, invincible industry, courtly manners and high personal character. The other members of the Ministry are all men well-known to the public, who for the past few years have been steadily fighting against the system of reckless extravagance pursued by Mr. De Boncheville and his associates. The first announcement from the new Ministry is certainly an encouraging one: "The new Cabinet declare that they abandon the bill the object of which is to impose new taxes; they propose to meet the obligations of the Province, and to carry out the undertakings for the execution of which the public faith has been pledged, by a system of economy and retrenchment which will render unnecessary the laying of new burdens upon the people." The new Ministry further expressed a hope that the Supply Bill and other unobjectionable acts, which were in an advanced stage, might be allowed to pass finally. This would have saved the expense of an extra session. The Opposition, however, showed a determination to resist every measure proposed for the benefit of the country, and brought their whole force to bear, adding a taunting, scoffing, "none reprehensive in the extreme, and unmanly to a degree, as none of the Ministers were in their seats to answer. Of course, when bad taste and braggadocio happens to be the order of the day, Mr. Angers is sure to distinguish himself, and he did so yesterday. Never did he appear in better form; Mr. Church did not seem particularly proud of the figure displayed by his late confederate, and we can quite sympathize with him in the feeling. If Mr. Angers could have seen the difference in the impression made in the gallery by his behavior, and the dignified bearing of the Hon. Mr. Laframboise, who opposed him, he would have

LEARN'T A LESSON

he would not easily forget, and which might prove useful to him for the balance of his days. Mr. Angers read the communication which was sent to him by Mr. De Boncheville and the Lieutenant-Governor, interlarding them with notes and comments, taunts and sneers, with much out of place, and of more than questionable taste and expediency. Of course, allowance must be made for the long-seated enmity the ex-Attorney-General bears the Hon. Mr. Letellier, and doubtless the measure of humble pie so ruthlessly administered to him during the last recess still sits heavily on the stomach of the arbitrary little member for Montmorency, but even these reasons, though they may to a certain extent explain, cannot justify conduct so unusual and unbecoming. Exception was taken to a motion made by Mr. Voranger, and seconded by Mr. Lynch, on the ground that it embodied a reflection upon and was disrespectful to the Lieutenant-Governor. The Speaker ruled the motion in order, and an insolent address was resolved upon, accompanied by a request that it should be forwarded by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons. We would not be at all surprised nor sorry to hear that when it reached the latter gentlemen it received the treatment an Act of Parliament met under Lord Sydenham, which was literally

KICKED OUT OF THE HOUSE.

The correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier is too lengthy to be referred to in this paper, but his communication of the 1st of March calls for deep and earnest consideration at the hands of all well-wishers to the Province. His reasons for the step he then took are clearly and forcibly put; the Government had inaugurated a policy at variance with his wishes, and were carrying it through without either his knowledge or consent; feeling and believing that policy to be detrimental to the welfare of the Province, ruinous in its tendency and unconstitutional in the means resorted to to carry it through, he deemed it his duty to exercise the prerogative and stop the evil before it had become irreparable. It now remains for the country to decide between the Lieutenant-Governor and the De Boncheville Cabinet. The

choice ought to be an easy one; on one side are to be found freedom, prosperity, economy, respect for the law and the constitution; on the other, high handed spoliation, reckless extravagance accompanied by flagrant corruption and leading directly to provincial bankruptcy and dishonor.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

CABLE.
THE SULTAN RATIFIES THE TREATY OF PEACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 11.—A despatch says the treaty of peace has been ratified by the Sultan.

AN ULTRAMONTANE CONSPIRACY TO DRIVE THE POPE FROM ROME.

LONDON, March 11.—A Rome despatch says the revolt of the Papal Swiss Guards is discovered to be the result of a conspiracy of the Ultramontanes to compel the Pope's departure from Rome.

Disturbances among the Swiss Guard at the Vatican continue. Forty have been dismissed. Some fanatics both inside and outside the Vatican are tampering with these mercenaries for the purpose of creating difficulties for the Pope.

CHANGE OF FEELING TOWARDS RUSSIA OF GERMAN OFFICIAL PRESS.

LONDON, March 11.—A Berlin despatch to the Times says the Government newspapers such as the Post, National Zeitung and others heretofore favorable to Russia deem it necessary since the terms of peace are known to take precautions for the protection of European interests.

EXCITEMENT IN INDIA OVER TURKEY'S OVERTHROW.

LONDON, March 11.—Trustworthy private advices from India state the Mohammedans are greatly excited in consequence of the overthrow of Turkey. Serious trouble is apprehended unless the Government takes anti-Russian action shortly. It is believed 200,000 Moslem volunteers to serve against Russia could be raised without difficulty.

The Berlin correspondent says: Even the Government newspapers, heretofore favorable to Russia, deem it necessary, since the terms of peace are known, to take precautions for the protection of European interests.

The Post says measures must be taken to prevent the Danubians and Bulgarians from becoming Russian property.

THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS IN ITALY.

A Rome correspondent telegraphs:—Signor Carlini, who has undertaken the formation of a new Ministry, is a former Garibaldian. He is deservedly popular and is the only one who can reorganize the Liberal party, sustain discredit through the conduct of Signor Nicotri, Depretis and Crispi, but he is not an administrator and will take no portfolio, only accepting the Presidency of the Council. Signor Ganardelli, formerly Minister of Public Works, will probably be Minister of the Interior, Farini Minister of Public Works, and Durando Minister of Foreign Affairs.

AMERICAN.

NOT BOUND BY THE AGREEMENT.

CHICAGO, March 11.—It is stated that the presidents and managers of some railways unrepresented at the recent New York pooling conference have declined to be held by the agreement then made.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11.—A storm burst upon the city yesterday morning. In the Episcopal Church the minister called to the congregation to throw themselves under the seats and immediately the edifice was blown down. The shelter of the seats saved the loss of life. Eighteen were more or less injured. Other churches and the City Hall were injured.

RAISING CHURCH DEBTS.

BRIGHTON, Conn., March 11.—Mr. Kimball raised \$20,000 on the debt of St. John's Episcopal Church yesterday, and \$7,000 on Christ Church debt of \$12,000.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Washington special:

The Tribune says: Minister Seward's friends say much of the testimony against him is utterly unworthy of belief.

Gen. Sherman urges the importance of erecting a fort on Milk River, Montana, near the British boundary, immediately, as a check to hostilities gathered there.

The Times says it is denied that there is political significance in the recent appointment of Mr. McMaster, a friend of Mr. Evarts, to the Toronto consularship, in place of Mr. Shaw.

The Herald says Mr. Evarts informed Congressman Loring that Minister Welsh has been instructed to call to the notice of the British Government the Newfoundland fishery troubles, and request an investigation.

The World says it has good reason to believe the Administration will not sustain any complaint against Mr. Pellosse, of the Fishery Commission. The official correspondence shows Mr. Evarts expressed himself as pleased with the selection.

The Sun declares the sinking fund scheme of the Pacific Railway is a colossal job, and gives facts and figures.

The number of American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition is 578.

At a Cuban mass meeting yesterday, resolutions were adopted appointing a new and independent revolutionary committee to aid insurgents.

Arrived SS. "Adriatic" from Liverpool.

CANADIAN.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(By Telegraph From Our Own Correspondent.)

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, March 11.

PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

The Committee on Public Accounts met this morning. Mr. Young in the chair. Mr. Plumb moved that Mr. Sutherland, of Winnipeg, be examined before the Committee with relation to the accounts of Mr. Thomas Nixon. Mr. Cartwright pointed out that where a witness was called from such a great distance, and such a large expense would be incurred that the gentlemen making the motion should show that he had some ground for making the charge. Mr. Plumb declined to make a direct charge, and after some discussion finally put in a motion that he had been informed that there were irregularities in connection with the awarding of contracts at Winnipeg, and that Mr. Sutherland could give important evidence in relation thereto. Mr. Mackenzie said that a charge was made against a public officer, and there could be no objection to the motion passing. He had always defended

the public officers, no matter by whom appointed, until found guilty, and as a matter of justice to Mr. Nixon, he should be called as well. The motion was thus amended and then allowed to pass.

THE LAST LOAN.

A discussion took place regarding the rate of interest on the last loan between Messrs. Cartwright and Plumb, the latter holding the rate to be higher than represented in the public accounts.

Mr. Haggart moved for the orders in Council connected with the contract of Mr. Whitehead on the Canada Pacific Railway. The Premier said that orders in Council could not be brought on order of the committee. He did not think that there were any, but if there were, there was no objection to their being brought down. Mr. Langton presented the accounts of Nixon, contained in three large tin boxes. The committee then adjourned.

In the House this afternoon the Speaker gave a decision generally against the idea that a motion of want of confidence must of necessity be preceded with day by day. The Premier yielded his right to proceed and private business is gone on with.

QUEBEC POLITICAL NOTES.
(Special to the Witness.)

QUEBEC, March 11.

ELECTIONS.

It is reported that the Conservatives are holding their regular Sunday meetings at Levis for the purpose of paying a way if possible for the election there of Hon. Mr. Angers, who is pretty certain to be defeated in the County of Montmorency. Several electioneering speakers who arrived yesterday morning from Montreal proceeded immediately to the County of Portneuf. In connection with the contest in Quebec County, which will certainly be very close, the names of Colonel Rhodes and Mr. James Connolly are mentioned as likely to oppose Mr. Gagneau.

THE PROVINCIAL POLICE.

One of the earliest acts of the new Government will probably be the dismissal of the present useless and expensive provincial police force.

Mr. Kennedy, Megantic, will probably be opposed by either Dr. Read of Inverness or Hon. D. A. Ross of this city.

OVATION TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The spontaneous ovation tendered His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Letellier by the populace on Saturday evening, immediately after the prorogation, was marked with the utmost enthusiasm. Several hundred of the people cheered His Honor from the door of the Parliament House right up to the Government House.

TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, March 11.)

THE LATE QUEBEC MINISTRY.—In an article headed "The Situation at Quebec," the Globe points out that in a constitutional point of view Lieutenant-Governor Letellier possessed full right to dismiss his Ministers, and that he promptly found gentlemen of experience, ability and high character to take their places and justify his act before Parliament and the country. It holds that the atrocious character of the railway bill and tax bill was further justification of the step His Honor took.

DYNAMITE ACCIDENT.—A lad named Henry Hall, son of Dr. J. B. Hall, James street, was playing with a dynamite cartridge on Saturday evening, when it suddenly exploded with sufficient force to alarm the whole household. The unfortunate lad's thumb and index finger were blown off at the second joint, the nail being blown off separately, while the bones were blown into fragments, a piece striking him on the cheek, inflicting a deep gash. Young Hall found the cartridge in a heap of sawdust on the street.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—A letter in special cable of Saturday says the Great Western accounts show a balance, after providing for various reserve funds, for half year, sufficient to write off revenue, over-draft and arrears of dividend on preference stock for previous half year, to pay dividend on preference stock, to pay dividend on ordinary shares of five-eighths per cent, and to carry forward two thousand pounds.

HOME AGAIN.—James Claxton, who suddenly disappeared from his home in Pine street some weeks ago, has turned up all right. During his absence he visited Ireland.

WINGHAM.

(Press Despatch, March 11.)

BURGLARY.—The safe at the Great Western Railway station here was blown open by powder

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

CABLE.

SEVEN HUNDRED LIVES LOST BY THE WRECK OF THE "SPHINX."

A Constantinople despatch to London states that 700 Circassians perished on the steamer "Sphinx," burned near Cape Elia.

THE CABINET CRISIS IN ITALY.

Signor Carlioli, of Lefias, has undertaken the formation of a Ministry. The *Corriere d'Italia* states that the King informed Signor Depretis that he would only assent to the formation of a new Cabinet from the Left on the condition that the foreign policy remained unchanged, and the law of Papal guarantees and fundamental laws of the State be maintained.

THE SPANISH BUDGET.

In the Cortez on Friday the Minister of War presented a bill fixing the military contingent for 1878 at 100,000 men. The Minister of Finance introduced the budget, showing a deficit of \$8,000,000 pesetas, which, however, is expected to be balanced by the sale of State property. The budget proposes a special duty on petroleum and other mineral oils imported from countries not having commercial treaties with Spain. The Minister of the Colonies announced that Spaniards who remained abroad do so voluntarily as the amnesty was generous. The budget abolishes surcharges and extraordinary duties established in 1877, in favor of all nations having commercial treaties with Spain, except England and the United States. Coal oils and foreign sugar, however, will continue to pay surcharges, and Cuban sugar pay nine shillings.

DISGRACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON—MR. GLADSTONE OBLIGED TO TAKE REFUGE IN A FRIEND'S HOUSE—BRADLAUGH CUDGELLED.

At the peace demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday, Messrs. Bradlaugh and Herbert made short speeches, and proposed resolutions in favor of peace, which passed immediately. Soon afterwards the supporters of the Government policy arrived in force and the meeting was declared dissolved. Bradlaugh was cudgelled and fled in a cab.

According to the latest estimates the number of persons who attended the demonstration was about 2,000. They were hustled about the park, and finally ejected by a large and disorderly mob. Sticks were freely used, and several persons, slightly hurt, were taken to the hospitals. The mob then separated, going to cheer for Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Parnell. A large crowd gathered and cheered before Mr. Gladstone's residence. Mr. Gladstone and wife, when going to church, were obliged to take refuge in a friend's house, where they were escorted by the police. Prince Teck was mistaken for Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador, and insulted and hustled by the mob.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE AUSTRIAN WAR CREDIT—GREECE TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE—THE CZAR PACIFIC—THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS'S VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE ABANDONED.

The statement accompanying the vote for credit, to be submitted to the Delegations, says:—"In the present position of affairs, it is not impossible the Government might be obliged to take extraordinary measures for the protection of the interests of the monarchy. In this case the Government must be in a condition to cover expenses, and therefore asks for 60,000,000 florins. It is not proposed to expend this in completing the equipment of the army, but it is intended to afford the Government the means to ensure the monarchy against danger and surprise." Count Andrassy, says:—"It is quite natural that, in arrangements made during a campaign, political interests are driven to the background by military interests. Under such circumstances the interests of Europe and individual States cannot come out unscathed. Public opinion has gone from one extreme to another, but to Congress the situation may appear in a less disquieting aspect. Russia has repeatedly declared she drew the sword not from selfish motives, but to improve the lot of the Christians. We must demand such a limit of the results of war whereby neither our own nor European interests will be injured. We must provide the best possible solution, but not a mere postponement of questions arising out of the relations of the powers. If the Russian arrangement relative to one-half of Turkey come into force, what will be the prospect of the other half? To what extent can Turkey be reduced and still retain the chance of continued existence? How guarantee the execution of reforms? Such gigantic difficulties only Europe, acting in concert, can surmount. A single state seeking to settle them at its own good pleasure must be in a position to reckon with European coalition, which, however, Count Andrassy was careful to add, did not exist. It was not Russia's interest to make sacrifices now for things which do not contain within themselves qualities of stability. Consequently it was justifiable to hope that the congress would lead to an agreement. Austria enters the congress to defend Austrian and European interests. Austria has reserved her whole strength for the moment of the conclusion of peace. She asks a money grant to safeguard her interests against any surprise, not relying upon mere political arguments when one power comes fully armed on the scene. Our request is not an act of hostility against any power, nor mere idle demonstration, but an act of precaution.

A demand was presented to the Delegations on Saturday for a grant of 3,750,000 florins, on account of extraordinary and urgent army and navy requirements. A sub-committee of the Hungarian Delegation discussed the bill for the grant of 60,000,000 florins. Falk, reporter of the committee, said he coincided in the Government's views, but as there were rumors of the intended occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, he desired guarantees, if action should prove necessary, that Government would immediately seek the co-operation of the constitutional bodies. Count Andrassy replied, and the debate was adjourned until Tuesday.

The British representative at Athens informed the Greek Government that Lord Derby sent a despatch to the powers, proposing that Greece be admitted to the congress. This caused great satisfaction in Athens.

The troopship "Euphrates," detained at La Valletta, Malta, with 1,000 soldiers, sailed for home, and the "Serapis," outward-bound, proceeded to her destination.

A Vienna despatch to London states that Count Andrassy, answering questions in the sub-committee of the Hungarian Delegates, disclaimed any intention of occupying or annexing Bosnia, but did not deny that events might cause an alteration of policy. The general impression is that the situation is more reassuring than many previously believed it would be. A Vienna correspondent is fully persuaded the vote will pass the Delegations within a week.

A St. Petersburg special to London says the general impression produced by the Czar's remarks at his reception on Sunday of the diplomatic corps is decidedly pacific. A San Stefano special says:—"It is stated that Count Pasha will

ask the remission of the 300,000,000 of the indemnity. The Sultan has ratified the treaty. It is reported that the last clause is to the effect that Russia and Turkey will regard the treaty as *solidaire*, implying that they will not recognize the right of any power to interfere with the terms, except as regards the question of the Straits and settlement of the boundaries of Montenegro.

A Vienna despatch to London announces that Congress will open on March the 31st inst. A Pera special says the question of the visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to Constantinople results in a compromise. This visit will be less ostentatious than was first proposed.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* asserts that if Russia persists in not submitting the whole treaty to Congress, war is certain. Count Pasha and General Ignatieff started for St. Petersburg on Sunday. Hobart Pasha leaves for Crete on Tuesday. The visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Sultan has been abandoned for the present. It is reported again that the Austrians are about to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina. This is unconfirmed, but it is understood the Austrian plenipotentiary will, with the consent of Russia and Turkey, bring the question of the future position of those provinces before the congress.

A Berlin special says it is proposed that the three Emperors meet after the congress.

In the Reichstag on Saturday, the remaining clauses of the Chancellor's substitute bill passed second reading. Amendments proposed were rejected. The third reading is fixed for Monday.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Greenwich Liberal Association, stating that he will not contest Greenwich at the next general election.

AMERICAN.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

The N.Y. *Post's* Washington special says the President will not transmit to Congress any message regarding the recent award of the Fishery Commission until something definite is heard from Minister Welsh regarding the probable course of the British Government in relation to the recent outrages upon American fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland by British subjects.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

A Cheyenne despatch says a storm exceeding in violence and duration any previous one this season, set in on Friday, continuing until noon on Saturday, the wind ranging in velocity from fifty to sixty miles per hour; the snow drifting ten to fifteen feet high in the city. Trains on the Union Pacific, Denver Pacific and Colorado Central were either side tracked or snowed in; there is probably great loss of stock, if not of life.

A New York telegram says steamboat lines to Troy and Albany commence running regularly next Wednesday. This is the earliest opening of Hudson River navigation in fifteen years.

ACCUSED OF BEING BRIBED.

A Washington special to the N.Y. *Sun* says:—"On Saturday a very startling revelation was made before the Senate Committee on Public Lands; it smashes the good names of many eminent men, some of whom have heretofore been held in high esteem by their countrymen, and all of them have played conspicuous parts in public affairs during the past quarter of a century. Fourteen members of Congress, ten Representatives and four Senators are proved to have been bribed; two United States District Attorneys and one United States Judge are proved to have been either corrupted or to have been controlled in their official action by corrupt influences; a Private Secretary of President Lincoln is proved to have been engaged in selling the secrets of Cabinet meetings to the gold brokers on Wall street.

SHOCKING MURDER.

Panama advices of the 28th ult. in New York report a most revolting and cruel murder, committed on board the steamship "Ho" shortly before her arrival at Iquique. After leaving port, two stowaways were discovered, and, by order of the captain, were placed in irons on the main deck and fastened to a stanchion at the after part of the vessel. About three o'clock in the morning, a deck trader, a Chilean, who had his tent at the opposite side of the deck, approached the prisoners and accused one of them of stealing cheese from the tent. The man protested his innocence, stating that it was impossible for him to do it, being in irons. The trader insisted in accusing him, however, saying that he could get his hands out of the irons; he then drew his knife and cut the man's throat, and afterward cut his head off and threw it overboard. The other passenger, who was bathed in blood, was helpless and too terrified to call for assistance. The murderer then attempted to throw the body overboard, but finding it fast by the wrist, he cut the wrist, broke the bone across his knee, and then, freeing the body, threw it into the water. The crime was not discovered until daylight, when the murderer was handed over to the captain of the port in Iquique.

CANADIAN.

(From the Morning Papers.)

OTTAWA.

ST. JOHN HARBOR.—At an interview with the St. John delegates on Friday, the Government proposed to place the harbor in commission, to loan the commission \$500,000 at five per cent. for improvements, and to authorize the issue of bonds to the amount of \$500,000 for the purchase of the corporation's wharves and other harbor property. The delegates have left for home to lay the proposal before the Common Council. The bill for carrying out the arrangement, should the proposal be accepted, will be based on the Montreal and Quebec Harbor Acts.

A VICTIM OF DRINK.—A man named McNe, residing at Rochester, was burned to death Friday night. It seems he had been drinking, and on returning home from the city, instead of going to his own room went up stairs, and shortly afterwards upset a lamp, setting fire to the house. He called a girl who was sleeping in a room on the upper story and told her the house was on fire. She managed to escape, and tried to pull him down stairs, but he refused to go, and his body was found after the fire was extinguished burned almost to a cinder. His wife, who was sleeping on the ground floor, was rescued by some neighbors, but it is feared she will not survive the shock, having had a succession of fits ever since.

ALLEGED POISONING CASE.—It is said a young man in North Osnow, named Coghlan, who had been slightly indisposed, got a prescription from a doctor of that place, but immediately after taking the first dose was seized with all the symptoms of poisoning, and in a short time died. There is talk of exhuming the body for examination. In the meantime the doctor has fled to parts unknown. Coghlan was making preparations for his marriage, when death so untimely seized him.

TORONTO.

ORIT.—Lieut.-Colonel Richard L. Denison, a lifelong resident of this city and neighborhood, died of erysipelas Sunday afternoon at his residence, Dover Court, aged 63 years. Deceased was connected with the militia of the country since boyhood, and commanded the York troop of cavalry during the troublesome times of 1837. He always took an active part in agricultural matters, and was one of those instrumental in the formation of the Ontario Agricultural and

Arts Association. He was a prominent member of the York Pioneers Society, and had been President of the United Canadian Association. During his life he was connected with several public institutions, and this year represented St. Stephen's Ward in the City Council.

THOROLD.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Salmon, of Meriton, was instantly killed here on Saturday by the explosion of dynamite which he was using for blasting rock. Another man, named Madill, and a boy named O'Neil were also badly hurt, and it is feared they will both lose their eyesight.

LONDON.

A CASE OF EXTRAORDINARY CRUELTY was tried at the Police Court Saturday morning. The charge is laid by Dr. McTaggart against J. H. Hargreaves, proprietor of the Human Hair factory in this city. The cruelty complained of was committed on the person of Annie Sparks, one of Miss Rye's emigrant girls, who is there employed. The evidence went to show that Hargreaves was in the habit of beating her about the head so much that he feared she was becoming silly. Furthermore, it turned out the girl was tied up by the hands, with her toes just touching the floor, and so kept a long time. She was also locked up in a room without a window; it occurred in the forenoon, and she was kept there until night.

TROIS PISTOLES, QUE.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.—A brakeman employed on the Intercolonial Railway, named A. Dubé, was killed Saturday night by a freight train, when on duty between Isle Verte and Trois Pistoles.

FIRES—FATALITY.

On Saturday morning a barn owned by George Hardy, Chatham street, Brantford, Ont., was destroyed by fire; loss about \$5,000; insured for \$200; cause of fire unknown.—The fine and extensive flouring mill known as the Maryborough Mills, Moorefield, and having six runs of stone erected by John Brodie, and to which the municipality of Maryborough contributed a bonus of \$4,000, and costing a total of over \$30,000, was burned to the ground Sunday morning. The loss is a heavy blow to the surrounding country, as the mill did an extensive business in flouring.

The insurance amounts to \$12,000.—A fire broke out at an early hour Sunday morning, in Rochester, near Ottawa, in a house owned by Mr. McElne. After the inmates had all escaped, McElne remembered that several valuable papers were left behind in his room, and he rushed back to save them; he managed to reach the room, but before he could return, the stairway took fire, and in attempting to make his escape through the flames he perished; several attempts were made to save him, but in vain. The charred remains of the unfortunate man were exhumed from the debris this morning, and taken charge of by Coroner Corbett. An inquest will be held this (Monday) morning. A daughter of McElne was also badly burned in attempting to save some clothing.

CELESTIAL SPECTROSCOPY.

Rev. Dr. SOMMER delivered a lecture on the above subject Friday evening to an appreciative audience in the Alexandra Rooms, St. Catharines street. This is the last of three most interesting lectures upon Spectroscopy, which have been delivered under the auspices of the Young People's Association of the Wesleyan Congregational Church, in aid of the building fund. Rev. Dr. Sommer, who was introduced to the audience by the chairman, the Rev. James Roy, said that Spectroscopy was still in its infancy, although it had already revealed more of the nature of the matter of the heavenly bodies than had been found out during the 4,000 years which preceded its discovery. He would concern himself to-night only with astronomical spectroscopy, or, as it had been called, Heavenly Chemistry. He referred to the knowledge which the old astronomers had of the heavenly bodies, and particularly of the sun; a great deal was known about the size, the distance and the other astronomical relations of the sun before any thing was known of its physical constitution. The use of the spectroscopy in ascertaining the different metals which were present in the sun's atmosphere was then explained. Photographs of the sun, taken during an eclipse in 1869, showing the prominences on its surface, were then projected upon a screen by means of a stereopticon and the prominences pointed out, and their nature explained. The other two phenomena, the sun-spots and faculae, were next spoken of, and their movements shown by means of a series of photographs which were taken at different times during five hours. No sufficient explanation of the formation of these spots has ever been given. The fixed stars were next briefly noticed. He spoke of the obstacles existing which prevented the taking of good photographs of them. He said as the light from the stars is merely reflected their spectra are much the same as the solar spectra, except a few slight changes arising from the passage of the ray through the atmosphere of the star. Beautiful photographs of the moon were next exhibited, and the mode of taking the photograph of the moon and stars described. It is not necessary, as many suppose, to have sunlight to make a photograph, or even moonlight, which is only sunlight reflected. The lecturer to illustrate this, made a photograph of the mountains of the moon by magnesium light. The mountains and so-called "oceans" of the moon were exhibited, and their formation and peculiarities described. The spectrum analysis of the sun and moon were projected on the screen and described. In concluding he said that the work he had set for himself of explaining the spectroscopy was too great for him, and he had at best done it imperfectly, but if he had succeeded in interesting the audience in the subject, he would feel that he had done something. But no matter how much our knowledge was increased we must remember the words of the Apostle, which he thought were particularly applicable to the spectroscopy. "For now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face, now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known."

A vote of thanks was then passed and tendered the lecturer.

THE METROPOLIS, which was recently wrecked, drowning 200 persons, seems to have been one of the worst kind of coffin ships, such as are now prevented in England from going to sea at all. She was evidently worth literally nothing, and the only hope of a sale would be to the underwriters. On this subject some damning evidence is reported, and the whole matter will doubtless be thoroughly investigated, if there is any power anywhere to make the investigation. In England the Board of Trade would take the matter up vigorously; but have we any National Board of Trade empowered to deal with all such cases?—E.

AN INTERESTING REFERENCE is made in Dr. Edkins' new work on "Religion in China" to vaccination as practiced among the Chinese. It would seem that vaccinators make their appearance in the mountain valleys every spring. But the value of their services is curiously enough estimated according to the sex of the child operated upon. For a girl 400 cash is charged, but for a boy 800 cash. It furnishes evidence of the want of regard for woman which has ever been a marked characteristic of heathenism. Parents will let their girls run the risk of taking the small-pox, rather than pay as much for them to be vaccinated as for the boys. The fee of the Chinese vaccinators is on the average about ninepence into our money. "How much better taken care of," remarks Dr. Edkins, "are our own poor in England, who get vaccinated for nothing, and will be fined if they neglect!"

LETTERS FROM READERS.

SPRING SIGNS OFTEN DECEPTIVE.

Sir,—It is still my impression that St. Patrick's Day, or its immediate neighborhood, will furnish us with a considerable snowfall and consequently prolonged sleighing. Each mild winter we have had, and about this date, I find, similar records of "Signs of Spring," such as the northward flight of wild geese, porpoises in the Gulf, arrival of birds, etc., and we have generally also about this time the catch of "the 96-foot whale" in the Gulf, and the killing of "the 300 lbs. bear" in Ontario. During the spring of 1875, and in referring to such records, I stated that the wild geese and birds would probably shortly be seen returning southward; and such was the case, for on the 16th and 17th, as well as the 21st, we had the heaviest snowfalls of that winter. I am favorably inclined towards "a short winter" and fairly early spring, as this has been my main prediction throughout; but I cannot conceive of a winter passing over without one snow-storm of consequence, or surely I have recently changed. I am of the opinion then that we shall shortly have some fair falls of snow, and a little bit of more wintry like weather. Further, I still adhere to my prediction respecting an intense hot summer season, and would add that this will probably be accompanied by drought from about the middle of June. There will be brief cold relapses, however, in both July and August, in all likelihood accompanied by frosts, and possibly with the flurry of snow anticipated by an American meteorologist. The autumn of 1878 will set in early and cold, and the winter of 1879 will be, as I have before forecast, severely cold, but with comparatively little precipitation.

Why early impressions of approaching seasons I have found in most instances to be nearer to the truth than those formed subsequently, and at short intervals from the events forecast. My first and early sketch of the present winter may be taken as an example of this. I therefore give forth the present general outline for the remainder of the year with a considerable degree of confidence.

HENRY G. VERNOR.

FLOWING UNDER WATER.—During the past summer we witnessed deep-sea plowing in the harbor of Belfast, Me. The bottom of the bay is covered with a tenacious, clayey deposit, into which the steam shovel penetrates with difficulty, and to loosen it a huge Michigan plow was set to work under the water, drawn by steam power on the shore, using a wire rope to form connections. The water at high tide was about twenty feet deep when the plow was working. The man that held it was encased in the diver's armor, and supplied with air by a flexible tube connecting with an air-pump on board of a vessel floating above. He came up at our request, and after removing his air-tight helmet and conversing a few moments, was again put in connection with the pump, and disappearing under water went on with the plowing. This to us was a novel proceeding, and so far as we can learn, it was the first experiment of the kind ever made.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

THE DEMAND in Germany and England for specimens of the Colorado beetle is so large that an artificial supply has been stimulated. It is said that at a sugar factory in Cologne a specimen of the beetle, which bears a strong resemblance to the ravaging insect of Canada and Colorado, was discovered. A model was straightway made of the interesting creature, which, enclosed in a neat box, was offered for sale to a curious public. The demands have been so numerous that the beetle can hardly be supplied fast enough, no fewer than 10,000 boxes having been exported to England.

LEGISLATURE OF QUEBEC.

THIRD PARLIAMENT—THIRD SESSION.

(From the Morning Papers.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, March 9.

The House met at 11, and passed a few bills, and suspended till the afternoon at a quarter past three, when the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded in state to the Legislative Council, and took his seat on the throne, attended by a numerous military suite.

On the right of the throne stood the Hon. Messrs. Joly and Beaudry, and on the left the Hon. Messrs. Ross, Marchand and Chauveau, and in the seats at hand for visitors were representatives of the Church, Bench, Diplomatic and Civil Service.

The members of the Legislative Council being assembled His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present the following bills were introduced in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor:—

An Act to enable the minister and trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, to borrow money and hypothecate the property of said Church.

An Act to declare void certain sales of movables between debtors and creditors.

An Act to further amend the Act respecting agriculture and public works, 32 Vic., cap. 15, and the Act amending the same.

An Act to amend the Act 40 Vic., cap. 23, amending the law respecting public instruction as respects the city of Sherbrooke.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the incorporation of joint stock companies, 31 Vic., cap. 25.

An Act respecting the notification for and the attendance at the removal of seals and inventories.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the procedure in relation thereto.

An Act to amend article 997 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to suits against certain corporations.

An Act to authorize the board of notaries to admit Louis Thomas Laroche to the practice of the notarial profession.

An Act to annex to the municipality of the village of St. Anne certain lands situated in the municipality of the parish of St. Rose, in the county of Laval, for all municipal and school purposes.

An Act to authorize the Bar of the Province of Quebec to admit Michael J. Quinn to the practice of the profession of advocate.

An Act to amend the Act 32 Vic., cap. 89, intitled "An Act to incorporate the Protestant Institution for Deaf-Mutes and for the Blind."

An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lower Laurentian and Saguenay Navigation Company.

An Act to amend chapter 51 of 37 Vic., Province of Quebec, intitled "An Act to revise and consolidate the charter of the city of Montreal, and the various Acts which amend the same, in so far as concerns certain property adjoining the Mount Royal Park."

An Act to incorporate the society called L'Union St. Joseph de Lachine.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal Island Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate L'Œuvre de St. Joseph de la Délivrance.

An Act to authorize the sale of immovable property situated by the late J. B. Ouellet.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Young Men's Christian Association.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Methodist Church of Canada, 38 Vic., cap. 60.

An Act to incorporate Le Cercle Catholique de Quebec.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the City Passenger Railway Company of Montreal, and to cancel the unpaid stock thereof.

An Act to change the name of the Montreal Infirmary to that of Boys' Home of Montreal, and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the ministers of the church calling themselves the Reformed Episcopal Church of Canada, in the Province of Quebec, to keep a register of baptisms, marriages and burials.

An Act to authorize the Adams Tobacco Company to borrow money.

An Act to incorporate the Beet Sugar Company of the Province of Quebec.

An Act to incorporate L'Union St. Jean Baptiste du Village de Buckingham in the Parish of St. Gregoire de Nazareth.

An Act to amend the act of incorporation of the city of Three Rivers 38 Vic., ch. 76.

An Act to define and regulate the limits of certain municipalities and parishes in the counties of Nicolet, Arthabaska and Drummond, and to include in the county of Nicolet, the portions of these municipalities and parishes not now included therein.

An Act to incorporate the Orford Nickel and Copper Company.

An Act to legalize certain preliminaries in the incorporation of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the County of Blainville, and to change the name of the said Company.

An Act to amend article 873 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

An Act to amend certain articles of the municipalities of the Province of Quebec.

An Act to authorize the executors of the will of the late Wm. Petry, elder, and Wm. Petry the younger, and the executor as to the substitution created thereunder to change certain investments now made.

An Act to amend the Act 31 Vic., cap. 41, incorporating the Montreal Building Association, by changing the name and extending the powers thereof.

An Act to incorporate the chapter of the Cathedral of St. Hyacinthe.

An Act to incorporate the Sherbrooke Nickel and Phosphate Company.

An Act to amend the act incorporating the trustees of the American Presbyterian Society of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the municipality of the village of St. Louis du Mile Road.

An Act to amend the act respecting the mutual assurance associations of the fabriques of the dioceses of Quebec and Three Rivers, and of the dioceses of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe.

An Act to incorporate the municipality of the parish of Cote St. Paul.

An Act to amend the act respecting a commissioner's court for the summary trial of small cases.

An Act to amend chapter 70 of the consolidated statutes for Lower Canada intitled "An Act respecting joint stock companies for the construction of roads and certain other works."

An Act respecting the sale of lands for the working of mines of phosphate of lime, amending the Act 32 Vic., cap. 11.

An Act to amend the act of the late Province of Canada 12 Vic., cap. 137, incorporating La Communauté des Soeurs de Ste. Croix, in the Parish of St. Laurent in the district of Montreal, for education purposes.

An Act to amend the Act 40 Vic., cap. 26, relating to the profession of medicine and surgery in the Province of Quebec.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Quebec License Act and its amendments.

An Act to provide for the giving notice of sheriff's sales to hypothetical creditors.

An Act to authorize the Victor Hudon Cotton Mills Company, Hochelaga, to appoint trustees to insure its property for the protection of the holders of the debentures of the said Company, and for other purposes.

An Act respecting the registry of civil status.

An Act to further amend the laws respecting public instruction in this province.

An Act to amend the Act of this Province, 32 Vic., cap. 51, respecting railways.

An Act to amend chapter 60 of the consolidated statutes for Lower Canada, respecting building societies in the Province of Quebec.

An Act respecting the consolidated railway fund of this province, 40 Vic., cap. 2.

An Act to amend sub-section 31 of section 1 of chapter 75 of the consolidated statutes for Lower Canada.

An Act respecting the indemnity to petty jurors in criminal cases.

An Act to further amend the law respecting subsidies in money made to certain railway companies.

An Act to amend the Act 20 Vic., chapter 125, respecting the Quebec North Shore turnpike road.

The title of the following bill was then read:—

An Act respecting the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, to which it was His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's pleasure to say that he reserved the bill for the signature of His Excellency the Governor-General's pleasure thereon.

After which His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to close the third session of the third Parliament of the Province of Quebec with the speech given in the WITNESS issue of Saturday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker took the chair precisely at 3 p.m.

After routine.

The SPEAKER reported that he had received a copy of the explanations and official correspondence read and submitted by Hon. Mr. Angers on the previous day.

Mr. DUMONT moved for the remission of the fee of \$100 upon the bill to incorporate the Quebec Beet-Root Sugar Company.

Cries of "Lost" and "Carried."

The SPEAKER said the motion should go by general consent or be set aside.

Objections were raised, and the motion was declared lost.

One of the greatest comedies of the session then followed.

Mr. LORANGER rose and made a motion

(From *Macmillan's Magazine*.)

A SUNDAY LAW IN LOUISIANA.

cussion. The *Times* says that the "Univer-
had in this course justified its reputation
clear and broad comprehension of liberal pr-

(the famous Pound River) they were almost
by the Roman Catholic flute band. Each b

ROOMS.—Wanted, by a La
Bedroom, with use of sitting-room and
Address C. 113

Board and Rooms.

plano; Blue Cloud. The finder will confer a favor by
office. it to this office.

FOR SALE, a choice building (25 ft. by 113½ ft. with wide lane in rear) at "The Court" near house, No. 119 Mackay street.

Eight very choice river-side lots, each about
acre, with handsome shade trees and sandy be-
cellent for bathing and boating. Price very low.
J. H. MENZIES, Mechanics'

Also, No 244 Upper University street, semi-detached, stone, bay window; uninterrupted view of Mount McGill College grounds.

STORE OR FACTORY.

No. 10 Nazareth street. First-class Store and
Building, with or without power.
Apply to A. RAMSAY & SON, Recollet street.

degenerating into fanaticism. The advantage of well directed energy is well-known in all great undertakings. The young Christian may have great energy, but with little knowledge he will accomplish less than the old Christian who has not nearly so much energy but has added to it knowledge. The next thing to be added after knowledge is temperance, which does not merely include abstinence from the cup that intoxicates, but self-control in all our appetites, passions or desires. The man with strong passions uncontrolled is most dangerous, but the man of strong passions and having them under proper control will be the most successful. The next thing to be added is patience. This grace, you perceive, is high up in the building, so a man may be a Christian for a long time without learning patience. The first part of the Christian race may be smooth and even, but afterwards it will get rough, and the Christian will then require patience. Patience is the first in the second group of virtues. The first group of four virtues makes the successful athlete, but the second group of four virtues softens him down and makes him saint-like. Patience is usually taught through suffering, and if the Captain of our salvation was made perfect through suffering it is not the more needful for his followers? A man loses his property, his health, or perhaps a loved one has been taken from him; at first he endeavors to brave it out, but at length is brought to humble himself under the mighty hand of God, who will exalt him in due season. Patience and purity are never far apart, so after patience comes godliness, and these two virtues grow best in the valley of humiliation. The Apostle tells us that godliness is profitable for all things, so no really successful man will fail to secure it. After godliness comes brotherly kindness. Godliness is communion with God; brotherly kindness is communion with the saints. None but God can judge of the strength of our godliness, but our fellow-Christians can judge pretty correctly of the amount of our brotherly kindness. The Apostle characterizes the profession of godliness without brotherly kindness, as a brazen lie. The religion which professes that it loves God without at the same time leading us to love the brethren, is a dogma with a worm at the heart of it. But the keystone of the whole heavenly edifice is charity; it is the bond of perfectness. Charity has been described as the river of life, spreading blessing wherever it flows, and like other rivers it has its fountain head or source. The Apostle Paul says that charity has three fountain heads, there are a "pure heart," a "good conscience," and "faith unfeigned." A great deal of what is commonly called charity comes out of an impure heart, but it is only a counterfeit having self for its motive. Again charity springs from a good conscience, a conscience that has been cleansed by the blood of Christ; consequently he who never came to the cross cannot have a good conscience from which charity will flow. The other fountain head of charity is "faith unfeigned." Your modern model of charity is one who speaks favorably of what he calls the "honest doubter," as if the honest believer had become a fossil. He considers that to contented earnestly for the faith is a very uncharitable thing. The Lord Jesus said, "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed." Our modern wiseacres would here add, "and blessed are they that honestly doubt." You cannot have charity unless it springs from a pure heart, a good conscience, and from faith unfeigned, and anything that may be called charity which has not its fountain-head in these graces, is only a false, fleeting and miserable mirage, deluding its votaries and damning the souls. The Rev. gentleman then described the many advantages to be derived from adding to our faith all these graces. It gives us, while here, a full assurance of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost, and at last, secures to us an abundant entrance into the kingdom of God's dear Son. He then related the account of the happy death of the late Dr. Duff, and concluded his sermon with an earnest entreaty for all who have not yet accepted the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, to lose no time in coming to Him for salvation.

THE ALLEGED SCANDAL IN THE QUEBEC CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, March 6.—Considerable amusement has been created to-day by a sensational despatch from Quebec in the Government organ, to the effect that "a great scandal, far more extensive than the Pacific one, has been discovered in one of the departments. There are half a million of dollars of promissory notes in the Crown Lands Department unpaid and worthless in the Treasury." And this was emphasized by headings in large black letters, as follows:—"Quebec Government Corruption," "Iniquities unnumbered," "Half a million of the people's money stolen," and "Further startling revelations anticipated." All this about a matter which has for the last five or six years been mentioned every session in the Legislature, and in relation to which discussions have occurred. It did not require a change of Government to bring out a fact which is stated in the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, although the amount is grossly overstated. The fact is that during the depression, the Government have taken promissory notes from lumbermen, just as the Government of Ontario have done in payment of timber dues. There has never been any concealment about it, and the practice has never been challenged by formal motion in the House. But what astonished people was that these so-called disclosures should have been made before the new Ministry was sworn in, before any of them had authority to enter the departments as a Minister, and at the very time that the old Ministers were busy in the occupation of them. For a Quebec despatch to the Montreal Herald, probably sent off by the same hand, states that "the local Ministers are, it is said, making the best of their time while they remain in office, and are appointing friends to all existing vacancies." There must be lively times in the Quebec departments, with one party filling vacancies and making things pleasant generally, and the other ferreting out scandals. The fact is that both these stories—simple inventions, on the face of them—are a fair indication of the kind of thing we may look for during the next few weeks.—Gazette.

Generous Gift.—We learn that on Tuesday last Sir E. Solly Smyth, the General in command, received from Sir William Palliser, the inventor of the rifled converted cannon, a cable message offering to bestow as a gift to the Canadian Government a 7-inch and 8-inch rifled gun, to be delivered at Quebec free of cost, and that his munificent offer has been accepted by the Government. These two guns are of heavier calibre than the 64-32 now mounted at Quebec, and they must be worth nearly £200 apiece.—Gazette.

RECORDED COURT—SATURDAY.—There were 14 names on the sheet this morning, the following parties being imposed:—Francis Donohue, 58, laborer, drunk and assaulting the police; Zolique Elhior, cigar-maker, drunk and breaking glass; David Parker, 18, drunk, loitering on Wellington street; Edward O'Donnell, 21, laborer, drunk and loitering; Annie Morrison, 38, living drunk in St. Charles romance street; Adolphe Benetton, 29, bricklayer, drunk and fighting on St. Catherine street; Adolphe Laynard, 25, butcher, drunk and disorderly at \$2.50 or 15 cents; William Goodfellow, 18, and one month; Joseph Main, 23, drunk and assaulting; Trefle Durocher, 10 or two months; Louis Lagard, 28, butcher, drunk and disorderly, \$8 or six weeks; Sarah Bray, 20, servant, was committed for insanity on a medical certificate. Apply to

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BLOOD flows its red color, to minute globules which float in that fluid, and contain, in a healthy person, a large amount of iron, which gives vitality to the blood. The Peruvian Syrup supplies the blood with this vital element, and gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

EPHRA'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Ephra has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to take advantage of a weak point, and we may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPHRA & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

Noon Advertisements.

3-LIGHT CHANDELIERS.
\$5. FOR COAL-OIL. HANDSOME PATTERNS.
Lamp, Burner, Chimney and Globe complete.
FRED. R. COLE, 98 St. Francis Xavier St.

1878 STYLES FELT HATS.

STANLEY, LEOPOLD, ELITE, OXFORD, RUGBY.
CONSOLIDATED PULL-OVER.
The above are new and leading shapes in our now celebrated PULL-OVER FELTS.
The best and cheapest Hat ever produced.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,
283 Notre Dame Street.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY FOR MARCH CONTAINS

oems of Charlotte, Emily and Anne Bronte—By Etrol Gervase.
Life in Glenash—By the author of "My Young Master."
The Future of Newfoundland—By James Whitman, B.A.
The Telephone (Illustrated)—By George Hes.
Early Canadian Reminiscences.
British American Fisheries.
Skating (Illustrated)—By W. M. J.
Days at St. Augustin—By the author of "The Girls' Voyage."

A Young Folks Department.
The Home Department.
Literary Notices.
Chess—Conducted by Mr. J. G. Ascher, Montreal.
Draughts—Conducted by Mr. Andrew Whyte, Bolton Forest, Q.
The New King of Italy (with Portrait).

NOW READY.
Price, ... 20 Cents.
FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
MONTREAL.
PUBLISHERS.
DAWSON BROS., MONTREAL, TRADE AGENTS.

TO LET.—A GOOD OFFER.
A good shop suitable for the News, Fruit, Confectionery and Fancy Goods business. It is convenient to Victoria Square, on Bonaventure street. Possession immediately, and rent free until 1st May next. For further particulars apply a this office.

TO LET.
A neat Stone Front Cottage, No. 14 Fort street.
Apply to
GEO. BISHOP & CO.,
169 St. James street.

PRIZE MEDALS.
Have been advertised on all hands by exhibitors of goods at different exhibitions and fairs, but it is doubtful if any have been more fairly earned than those obtained by
B. LEDOUX, No. 125 St. Antoine street,
CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH MAKER.

His last honors were taken at the Sydney Exhibition, and just when which rank first at the anti-pedals as well as at home, well deserve the highest rank as good workmen. The fact that Montreal's handsome vehicles have gained the admiration of nearly every visitor to the city, and that there is hardly a written account of the city which fails to mention them, gives Mr. Ledoux the very highest mark of credit for his workmanship, which has in so general a manner impressed itself even upon the character of the city. His new designs for sleighs are more attractive than ever before.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP.

FIRST THIS SEASON.
MCGIBBON & BAIRD,
ST. JAMES STREET.
BRANCH,
ST. CATHERINE STREET.

WM. RUTHERFORD,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
MONTREAL AND BOSTON FALLS, R.T.
has opened an office and retail yard at 418 St. Joseph street, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of Lumber suitable for Builders, Cabinetmakers and Woodworkers.
Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, &c., always on hand.
Orders taken for special sales.

CANNED VEGETABLES.
TOMATOES.
GREEN CORN.
GREEN PEAS.
SHRIMP.
\$2 per dozen.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
12 Phillips Square.

ICE! ICE!! PURE ICE!!!
(Successors to Smith & Testier.)
We are now laying in supplies of pure St. Lawrence ice, for season 1878, all cut at head of St. Lawrence, two miles above Victoria Bridge.

OFFICE—12 Radegonde Street.

SORE THROAT.

The above complaint is almost an epidemic in our city at the present time, but this is not a very serious matter as we have a specific for all throat affections in the popular remedy—GRAY'S STRIP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.
Try it. It acts like a charm.

TO LET, CHEAP, AT 620 ST.
Lawrence street, a Cut-Stone Shop and Dwelling, with Shelving and Counter complete; occupied at present as a grocery store. Apply to
J. GRIFFIN, 155 St. Lawrence St.

Noon Advertisements.

"A COMPLETE Pictorial History of the Times."—The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.
Notions of the Press.
The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorial is scholarly and convincing, and carries much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers.—Louisville Courier-Journal.
Harper's Weekly should be in every family throughout the land, as a purer, more interesting, higher-toned, better illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.—Commercial Bulletin, Boston.
The Weekly is the only illustrated paper of the day that in its essential characteristics is recognized as a national paper.—Brooklyn Eagle.

TERMS:
Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, \$4.00.
Four dollars includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, \$10; or, two of Harper's Periodicals to one address for one year, \$7; postage free.
An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five subscribers at \$4 each, paid for by one remittance; or, six copies one year, without extra copy, for \$20.
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The volumes of the Weekly commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for \$7 each. A complete set, comprising ten volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 each.
Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.
Subscriptions received for Harper's Periodicals only. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address **HARPER & BROTHERS,**
New York.

"A REPOSITORY OF Fashion,"

Pleasure, and Instruction.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notions of the Press.

The Bazar is the organ of the fashionable world, and the expounder of that world's laws; and it is the authority in all matters of manners, etiquette, costume, and social habits.—Boston Traveller.
The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion plates in endless variety, to the provisionaire by its patterns for the children's clothes, to the family by its useful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the freest and most enjoyable it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies of America.—N.Y. Evening Post.

TERMS:
Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.
HARPER'S BAZAR, one year, \$4.00.
\$4 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly or Bazar, to one address for one year, \$10; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7; postage free.
An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at \$4 each, paid for by one remittance; or, six copies one year, without extra copy, for \$20.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The volumes of the Bazar commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

The annual volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for \$7 each. A complete set, comprising ten volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 each.
Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.
Subscriptions received for Harper's Periodicals only. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address **HARPER & BROTHERS,**
New York.

HODGSON, MURPHY & SUMNER

DRY GOODS,

SMALL WARES,

and

FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

(New Block) 347 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

TESTER'S POUND MIXTURE.

FOR SALE BY

McGibbon & Baird,

Crawford & Gordon,

Thomas Crathern,

And other first-class Grocers.

JAS. W. TESTER & CO.,

160 McGill Street,

Opposite Albion Hotel.

TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.

The undersigned begs to call the attention of those wanting Fancy and Rustic Hanging Vases, Fancy and Earthenware Flower Pots, which he keeps always on hand in great variety.

L. DENEAU, 79 College street.

CANADIAN STEAM USERS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Licensed Under Act of Parliament.

HON. A. CAMPBELL, President.

HON. J. McMEIKEN, Vice President.

Steam Boilers inspected and certificates issued covering damage by explosion. Plans and Specifications of Steam Boilers, Heating Apparatus, &c., supplied. Head Office, 50 Front Street, East, Toronto. GEO. C. ROBB, Chief Engineer.

THOMAS SIMPSON, Agent.

MATHEW CREELMAN, Inspector.

Montreal Office, 109 St. James street.

FLUTING MACHINES, IMPROVED.

A new Stock, reduced prices. Also, Clothes Horses, &c.

MEILLER & CO.,

652 Craig street, near Bleury street.

PLAIN SEWING well and promptly done at the Home for Friendless Women, 97 Upper St. Urbain street. Apply to the Matron.

"ORIGINAL" BAKING POWDER

IS THE BEST.

Trial packages Free from the first-class Grocers in this city.

Noon Advertisements.

PACKER'S

ALL-HEALING TAR SOAP.

(Contains Refined Pine Tar, Glycerine and Pure Vegetable Oils.)

It is a Luxury for the Toilet and Bath.

It cures Chapped Hands, Pimples, and Affections of the Skin.

For a Shampoo it is Unequalled, Curing Dandruff, without Injury to the Hair.

Used on Children it is an Efficacious Remedy for Chafing, &c.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUG STORES.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

St. James street, and

BRANCH,

Phillips Square.

JUST RECEIVED,

Metcalle's and Pratt's Tooth Brushes,

Picco's Smoking Pastilles,

Brand's Extract of Meat,

Huggins's Ointment of Pear,

Price's Pure Glycerine,

Valentine's Meat Juice,

&c., &c., &c.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

AGENTS.

WANTED, RELIABLE BOOK AGENTS,

TO CANVASS FOR

"DETHRONING THE DEMON,"

A narrative of the Gospel Temperance Movement in Canada, with a biographical sketch of

MR. D. L. K. HINE,

its founder. This work, now in press, abounds with pleasing incidents and features of interest connected with the movement.

Address, stating references,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

MONTREAL.

PIANO WAREHOUSES,

211 ST. JAMES STREET.

The Subscriber has now in stock his usual large and varied supply of PIANOS and CABINET ORGANS, the former from the old and well-known houses of Chickering, Steingway, Gable and Knickerbocker; and the latter from the world-renowned firm of Mason & Hamlin, and the young and enterprising Canadian firm, the Smith Organ Company, of Boston, U.S.

PIANOS from \$275 to \$1,500

CABINET ORGANS 70 to 750

The reputation of all the Houses above named is the earnest guarantee to buyers of the excellence and reliability of the instruments.

Prices Reduced. Terms of Payment Easy.

Novelties.—The different New Styles of Upright Pianos from all the above makers.

A 5½ Octave Upright, not larger than a Parlor Organ for Beginners. COSTS NO MORE THAN AN ORGAN.

JOSEPH GOULD.

FOUR-CYLINDER

PRINTING-PRESS FOR SALE.

Now that our Eight-Cylinder Press is in full operation, we offer for sale one of HOBBS' BEST FOUR-CYLINDER PRESSES, in perfect running order, and fitted out with extra Type Bells and Metal Furniture to suit large or small-sized forms. A better press than this is never had. It can be seen in operation, printing any of the three sizes required, and the whole outfit of Rules, Column Rules, Table Tables, &c., will be supplied with it, cheap for cash.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

REESE'S PATENT

ADJUSTABLE

STENCIL LETTERS AND FIGURES,

With fancy borders and ornaments; new and valuable; indispensable to farmers; greatest invention since printing; changed instantly to form any address, word or name. Sample alphabet sent by mail on receipt of 60 cents.

Circulars free. Samples two stamps.

For sale at all Hardware stores.

REESE MANUFACTURING CO.,

Chicago, Ill.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

FRUIT TREES AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

The attention of persons intending to plant Fruit Trees in spring is called to our immense stock, which is larger, better grown and thrifter than any heretofore raised at our Nurseries, or that can be procured elsewhere, comprising all the newest, best and earliest varieties, warranted true to name and to give full satisfaction.

Farmers or others, by joining together and taking 500 trees between them to one address, will get them at the lowest wholesale prices, fresh dug and sure to grow—thus saving the large profits of tree pedlars and others, and being certain of getting the varieties ordered.

For cash with order, we will deliver at railway station at the following very low rates, packed in the very best possible manner so as to carry safely any distance, for which an extra charge of 50c to \$1 per 100 will be made according to size of trees ordered or quantity taken, to cover cost of packing material:—

Standard Apple Trees, extra size, 6 to 8 feet high, at \$10 per 100 or \$90 per 1,000.

Standard Apple Trees, first class, 5 to 7 feet, \$8 per 100 or \$70 per 1,000.

Standard Apple Trees, good trees, 4 to 5 feet, \$5 per 100 or \$50 per 1,000.

Other varieties of Fruit Trees, Vines, Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, &c., at correspondingly low prices. Freight to any ordinary distance will not exceed 50c per 100 where a quantity is taken.

Some feared that because the prices are so very low that the trees must be inferior, but those who get them last fall wrote that they had never seen such fine trees before. Wholesale and descriptive catalogues sent free to all applicants on receipt of postal card.

JAMES DOUGALL,

Proprietor.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 21, 1878.

Auction Sales.

W. E. Shaw.

SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, Carpets, Piano-forte, Pictures, &c.—as instructed to sell at the residence, 172 Cadieux street.

On Tuesday Morning next, 12th Inst.,

the whole of the neat Furniture, best Tapestry and other Carpets, Parlor set in rep. Curtains Walnut Dining Table, Sideboard and Chairs, Hall Stand, fine Marble-top and other Bedroom Sets, Mattresses and Bedding, China and Glassware, Plated Ware, Piano-forte, Easy Chairs, Splendid Kitchen Range and requisites. The whole in nice order. The lease of the house will be had on favorable terms. Sale at 10 o'clock.

W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

TABLE, Carpets, Bedding, Crochery, Mirrors, Glassware, Bedroom and Parlor Sets, Dining Tables, Cabinet Organs, Handmade Liqueur Set, Platedware, and General Goods, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 12th instant, at my store, 155 St. James st. Sale at 2 o'clock.

W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

W. C. Norman.

THE GREAT HOTEL SPECULATION.

(By T. S. Arthur, Author of "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," &c. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued)

"Good-evening!" he said, trying to be gay and at his ease. "Then seeing by the shocked and distressed expression in the two women's faces that they were aware of his condition—he was too drunk to know for himself just how bad it was—he made an effort to appear self-possessed as well as surprised at their reception."

"Why bless me, Marie! What's the matter? Nobody sick or dead, I hope!"

The girl, recovering herself by a strong effort of will, passed quickly to the young man's side, and drawing an arm through one of his, was leading him towards the parlor door when her mother interposed, and said, with much severity of manner:

"No; we don't want your visit this evening, Frank. Go home! That's the best place for you."

But Marie, without heeding what her mother was saying, drew her arm strongly on that of young Sylvester and led him into the parlor, where she seated him in one of the easy-chairs. The color was still absent from her face.

"Well, this is comfortable!" ejaculated the young man, in a maudlin way, as he laid himself back against the cushions. "But, blame it all! What's the matter? What's up? You look as if you'd both seen a ghost."

Marie did not answer.

"Where's Horace? Is he jolly? Had a splendid time this afternoon?"

"Where is Horace?" asked Mrs. Lyman, standing her voice as she spoke, that she might not betray the keen anxiety Sylvester's remark had occasioned.

"Who? What?"

"Horace? Were you and he together this afternoon?"

Something in Mrs. Lyman's voice had reached the young man's dull perception and put him on his guard.

"Not as I know, Horace? Let me see. Isn't he at home?"

"No."

"Isn't at home? Ha! That's odd." And he shook his head in a doubtful way.

"Frank Sylvester!" Mrs. Lyman placed her hand on him, and spoke in a tone of authority. "Answer me in a plain way!"

"Certainly, ma'am, certainly. What is it you would know?"

"Where were you this afternoon?"

"Me?"

"Yes, you!"

"Well, let me see. Where was I? Now that's curious, Mrs. Lyman; but blamed if I can remember."

And the young man laughed in a silly way, as he settled himself back into his chair, and shut his eyes. Press him with questions as she would, Mrs. Lyman was not able to draw from him anything about her son.

Marie was as one who had lost the power of speech. She had moved a chair close to that in which her lover was seated—they were engaged, and only waiting for the consent of the girl's parents to fix an early wedding-day—and was bending towards him and watching him with a strange intensity. There was more of sorrow and pain than of disgust and repulsion in her face.

A dead, oppressive silence followed. This was broken in a few minutes by the young man's heavy breathing. He had fallen asleep.

"Marie!" Mrs. Lyman spoke to her daughter, who, with closed eyes and a grieving, almost ashen face, was resting her head against the chair in which Sylvester was sitting.

She saw her eyelids quiver, and then shut down more closely. It was the girl's only response.

"Marie, dear!" The mother laid her hand on her daughter's arm. "Come!"

As she spoke she made an effort to induce her to rise. Marie yielded and going with her mother, went up-stairs to her own room, where Mrs. Lyman left her, and returned to the parlor. She found Sylvester sleeping heavily. It was then that she first beckoned her husband from the office, and made him acquainted with the state of affairs. When she returned to Marie's room, she found her sitting just as she had left her, still and motionless as though but a lifeless image. After vainly trying to arouse her to some response, Mr. Lyman grew alarmed, and called her husband again.

The father's efforts, as we have seen, were no more availing. Mrs. Lyman now endeavored to remove her clothing, and get her upon the bed. But at this she made resistance, saying:

"Won't you let me alone, mother?" Her voice was dull and low.

Distressed and bewildered, Mrs. Lyman stood irresolute for awhile, and then went from the room. She had scarcely closed the door behind her, when she heard the key turned on the inner side.

For over two hours the young man slept heavily. At the end of this time he awoke, the effect of what he had been drinking nearly gone. He saw no one but Mrs. Lyman, who talked to him with great plainness and severity; ending with the declaration that until there was an entire change in his habits, he must consider his engagement with Marie suspended.

Deeply humiliated, Sylvester returned home, resolving to be more upon his guard in future. In a day or two he called to see Marie; but, under instruction from Mr. and Mrs. Lyman, the servant refused to admit him. These things were soon noised abroad, and became a staple of gossip in all the town.

Marie Lyman was not a weak girl. After the first shock of this humiliating affair was over, and she had time to recover, she drew about herself so close a veil of silence and reserve that even her mother was in some doubt as to the real state of her feelings. To no remarks about her lover that occurred in the home circle did she make any response; and her trials on this score were not a few. Her brother, who knew more about the habits of Sylvester than any one else in the family, took part with his father and mother against him, and let no opportunity for dropping a word, which he thought might prejudice his sister's mind, pass without improvement.

Two weeks went by, during which time Frank had called several times without being admitted. It had been his habit to meet Marie at church every Sunday, and accompany her home. When the next Sunday came, he was at church as usual and fully resolved to make good the opportunity for getting a word with her after the services were over. But, to his great disappointment, she was absent from the family pew. The second week passed, as we have said, without his being able to get an interview. On the Sunday following Marie was in church. At the close

of the services, as she walked down the aisle in company with her mother, Sylvester made his way to her side, and kept his place there until they reached the vestibule, when the brother of Marie attempted, in a quiet way, to come in between them; but Marie, in a way as seemingly unintentional as his own, drew close to her lover, thus baffling his purpose. It was no place for a scene. Marie's actions gave to all who were interested an index to her feelings. For a part of the way home her brother walked with them; and then, not feeling entirely satisfied of his right to interfere with his sister, dropped behind and joined his father and mother.

As far as could be observed, but few words passed between Frank and Marie. On arriving at home, they separated with scarcely a pause, the young man walking on without turning to speak to Mr. and Mrs. Lyman, who were close behind, and Marie passing into the house with an almost hurried movement. There was little doubt in the mind of either the father or mother that an understanding had been established between their daughter and her lover; and this was confirmed by an indefinable something in the girl's face when she met him at the dinner table.

(To be Continued.)

AGRICULTURE.

HOMES FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE OUTLET FOR AN EMIGRANT TO MANITOBA.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—The subject which I have chosen for this letter is one about which there is a great diversity of opinion, and this is not surprising since there are so much differences in the age, character, constitutional habits, and aspirations of the intending emigrants, as well as of their wives and children. What might be good advice for one would not do for another. The Winnipeg papers, as well as a good many persons who have travelled in the North-West, agree in stating that \$1,000 is the minimum amount necessary to settle a family fairly comfortable on a free-grant lot of land in Manitoba. Mr. A. W. Burrows, land agent of Winnipeg, reiterates the statement, but adds, "some of our most prosperous settlers had even less than half that sum, when they first settled." Perhaps if Mr. Burrows lives in Manitoba for twenty years more, he will be obliged to confess that some of the most prosperous settlers in the North-West had less than \$100 cash when they first arrived in that part of the Dominion. Some of your readers will be ready to doubt, but others will bear me out in the statement that often the possession of a considerable sum of money has done more evil than good to a new settler, as it has induced him to live in a shabby-genteel kind of way, keeping up to, and often spending more than his income, and perhaps in the end being obliged to sell out and remove to the nearest town, or maybe leave the country. I have known some persons who acknowledged that they never did well on their farms until they had spent all the money they had at the beginning and had got down to "hard pan," where it was either work hard and economize, or else get into debt; but not choosing the latter alternative, they soon learned to gather property, and what was better, to take care of it after it was gathered. I might here state that a new settler should see his face like a flint against getting into debt for anything, except it be for as much land as he can cultivate, and perhaps a cow to supply the house with milk at the first start. The thriftiness acquired by a man with little capital during the first half dozen years on a new farm, if he resolutely keeps out of debt, can not be learned at any college on this continent, and is worth more to himself and his family, as well as to the part of the country in which he dwells, than were he possessed of several thousand dollars at the commencement. I will give one case that will illustrate what I mean. More than fifty years ago a young farmer with a family of small children, sold out his farm in Massachusetts and removed to the banks of the Ottawa, where he took a new farm and began to clear it. After two or three years, he became discouraged, owing to the early frosts that killed his crops one year before they were ripe; so he sold out his improvements for a trifle and returned with his family to his old home in Massachusetts; but things in that locality had also, so he imagined, become much worse, and he concluded once more to face a bush farm on the Ottawa. These removing to and fro had spent all his means, and he now found himself established twelve miles from the village of Nepean Point, now called Ottawa city, with a family of small children to feed and clothe, and with nothing to do it with, except what could be drawn out of a bush-covered farm by his own two hands, assisted by the willing hands of his wife. By hard work and economy this man and also his children prospered, and for many years past his sons have owned splendid farms and live in fine stone houses, being the most wealthy farmers in their neighborhood. I very much doubt if any of the grand-children, born and brought up amidst plenty, almost luxury, will ever be as energetic as their parents and grand-parents were. But a person going to Manitoba and possessing a considerable sum of money, need not waste it foolishly, in order that he may learn by experience the very useful lessons of frugality and economy, as money will bring higher interest in that province than in any other province of the Dominion; but he will need to be very careful that the land-sharks and leeches that seem to be so numerous about Winnipeg do not get an opportunity to levy tribute on his honest savings, and to this end I would advise people having considerable means, to give that aspiring city a pretty wide berth when they go to Manitoba or the North-West Territories. I may be mistaken, but I believe that the reason why the Winnipeg papers insist on those only who have considerable capital coming to Manitoba, is that they may have something to spend among the adventurers of that ambitious little city.

I would advise any young man who intends settling in the North-West, to get married first, if he is not already married, to a sensible woman who will neither be afraid nor ashamed to engage as a hired servant for others, should it be necessary; as she will make all the better mistress in her own house, when afterwards she and her husband become wealthy. Having secured a good wife, the next thing is to secure good plain clothing to last for three or four years, making sure to have plenty of bedclothes. This plenty of clothing is most necessary, as it is in this item that new settlers are very apt to economize to their own hurt; a large amount of rheumatism,

aches, and other sufferings in middle life and old age are often incurred by want of proper protection to the body in early manhood. There is no danger but the cravings of the stomach will be attended to at the proper time, but the feet and limbs are long-suffering and often do not complain loud enough until the damage done is irreparable. Having secured sufficient clothing, and a ticket for yourself and wife to Winnipeg, you are ready for a start, and you need not have any serious fears if you have very little money left, as you can get work on the railroad and "Missus" can get plenty of work in Winnipeg and vicinity. Mr. Burrows and others advise persons with limited means to rent an improved farm for one year after their arrival, during which time they can select a homestead for themselves, build a house and break up a considerable portion of the prairie soil. I do not approve of the advice here given, for the following reasons: First, there are no improved farms "to let" conveniently near to the free-grant lands; consequently it would be most inconvenient for a man to have to go forty or fifty miles from the rented farm on which he is living with his family, to make improvements on his future home. Second, I think it rather imprudent for an emigrant to go to that country with his family so early in the season as that he could with advantage rent and crop a farm the first season, owing to the discomforts of travelling before the setting in of warm weather. Third, the price of grain is so low and likely to continue so for some years to come, that the advantages of having a crop of your own on a rented farm will not overbalance the disadvantage of having to attend to it. Fourth, I believe that this advice is given in order to induce immigrants to purchase the land which is held by speculators, a thing which they should carefully avoid. Another advice given, is for each immigrant, who can, to buy a yoke of oxen when he begins on his farm. This advice may be good for such as have oxen to sell around Winnipeg, but it is not good for the man who buys. The slow, patient oxen were almost indispensable to the new settler in Ontario, as they were most suitable to work among stumps and roots during the day and be turned out to the bush at night to browse for a living; and straw being much more plentiful than hay, they were first-rate to consume it during the winter and yet do all the work needed. But in a land of magnificent distances and treeless prairies, horses are the animals needed. Where a number of persons are going to Manitoba together, it would be well for them to take with them a drove of first class mares, which would do all their work and also raise stock for sale. Be sure and take none but really good animals, as the cost of taking them there, and also of raising their colts, will be no greater than for ordinary nags, while they will afterwards sell for double as much. I might also say that it would be prudent to take a few choice Ayrshire cows along, as the Saskatchewan country is to be before long the chief place on the continent for creameries. The pea-vine hay, on which cattle can feed out all winter and still continue fat, is the stuff from which to make butter at very little cost, and when the railway is completed, the dairymen on the Saskatchewan will realize more for their creamery butter, at their own door, than will the habitants of Chambly realize for what they sell on Montreal markets. At any rate, whether any cows are taken or not, be sure and buy nothing but the best after you arrive, for the first stock that you raise will almost decide the kind of farmer you will remain the rest of your life. I hope on another occasion to give a few of the drawbacks or discomforts and inconveniences which a settler in Manitoba may expect.

RUSTICUS.

THOUGHTS FOR SUGAR-MAKERS.

As we are to have an excellent sap season the coming spring, both in relation to quantity and quality, sugar-makers will do well to consider the following points, viz:—

1. Sap, at its maximum flow, about the first of April, on an average, will be the sweetest, so be in season.
2. Tap low down, and on the south side, if you wish to make the most sugar; but,
3. If you wish to make the nicest quality, then tap on the same side, but high up and shallow.
4. The largest quantity and the nicest quality cannot be secured by the same methods.
5. The shallower we bore, the whiter the sugar, so, the deeper we bore, the darker the sugar.
6. The shallower we bore, the less the sugar, and hence.
7. The deeper we bore the more the sugar.
8. Quantity of sugar is always at the expense of quality.
9. If you wish to get through with sugaring as early as possible, then tap early, on the south side, high up and shallow.
10. If, on the contrary, you wish to sugar late, then tap low down, on the north side, and deep.
11. From the heart-wood sap will not run in early spring, but later it will; therefore, tap shallow early, and deeper late in the season.
12. Sugar made from the sap-wood (which is white) makes white sugar, while sap from heart-wood (dark) makes dark sugar.
13. Sap commences to run at the surface, in the alburnum or sap-wood, and later in the season it runs from the dark wood near the heart. This explains the variation in the color of sugar made early and late.
14. The more borings we make, the more sap we get, but of a poorer quality.
15. One hole near the ground will make more sugar than five or six holes directly above the lower one, equidistant from each other, reaching twenty or thirty feet above. According to President Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, but little sap runs from the maple above twelve to twenty feet from the ground.
16. The better the sap season, the sweeter the sap.
17. Quantity of sugar depends not so much on the quantity of sap as on the quality.
18. A maple will run sap anytime after the leaves fall, from November till May, when the weather is favorable.
19. The larger and taller the tree, and the longer it has been tapped, other things being equal, the more and sweeter the sap.
20. The vitality of a tree lies at the surface, in the alburnum; therefore a large external wound will heal sooner than a small deep internal wound, and hence a bore two inches deep will injure a tree less if made on the south side, high up, and more if made low down on the north side.—*New England Farmer.*

How SWEET must be the sleep of those who attend temperance meetings, watch their acquaintances take the pledge, and then go deliberately to work to persuade them to break it. Yet there are men who profess to consider this sort of thing legitimate sport.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

HEZEKIAH AND THE ASSYRIANS.

March 17.—2 CHRON. 32: 9-21.

The enemies of religion are of two sorts. The enemy of one class is concealed from expression in words. The enemy of the other class is open and avowed. The Christian religion is caricatured and libeled, and thus denounced. Its claims are ranked with those of obsolete mythologies.

The second class of enemies to the cross of Christ are very strikingly paralleled by the character and deeds of the Assyrian king. He did and proposed to do by the sword what they do and propose to do by tongue and pen. Let us then read the character of modern hostility to Christianity, in that of Sennacherib and his marshals.

The first thing which attracts our notice is their boastfulness. The Assyrian monarch evidently had no mean opinion of himself. "Know ye not," he says, "what I and my fathers have done?" "We are big men. We have great armies. We are flushed with victories. We do not know what it is to be beaten. Think twice, good people, before you presume to contend with me. Am not I the great and noble Sennacherib, successor to Nimrod the mighty, the victor in a hundred battles, who have put my foot on the neck of kings?" Such is the strain in which this Assyrian fellow swaggers at the people of the living God.

Hardly could a more truthful picture be drawn of the open enemies of God in every age. One thing is always characteristic of them—they know how to brag. Self-conceit is their most obvious quality. They are rich in brass. Their claims are astounding to one who has not learned their loud policy. Voltaire predicted with brazen effrontery that Christianity would be defunct in twenty-five years. He claimed that he and the encyclopedists of France had written it to death. Yet to-day, after a century has gone by, the copies of the Christian Scriptures circulated in France alone, pass through the hands of hundreds of thousands every year, while the booksellers say that no other works lie on their shelves so long as the once-famous works of Voltaire.

It is a favorite device—one cannot call it argument—with the enemies of the gospel, to claim that it is obsolete. The world has outlived it. Like other superstitions it has had its day. The Old Testament especially is the object of this bragging strategy. "Does anybody believe that stuff now?" said a very young lady to a friend not long ago. "The world made in six days? Joshua stopping the sun? Jonah and the whale, and all that? Ha! ha! I thought that intelligent people had got over that!" Probably she would have found it no easy matter to give a reason for her denial of the faith of her fathers. But her flippancy was the fruit of the loud-mouthed assertions of infidelity that the Old Testament is defunct.

Any lie persisted in may gain the force and momentum of a truth. These naked denials of biblical facts constitute in our day a very large share of the capital of infidelity. Science, it is claimed, has disproved the Mosaic cosmogony, at the very time when scientific men are finding out that there is a mysterious coincidence between the Mosaic and the geologic records. The testimony of the book and the testimony of the rocks agree to such marvellous extent that unchristian scientists are beginning to enquire where Moses got his information. Moses somehow knew what it has taken science four thousand years to discover.

The growth of Christianity, it is declared, has ceased; at the very time when secular historians are landing it as outweighing all other civilizing forces put together.

The intelligence of the Christian system is denied; at the very time when it is commanding the faith of a larger proportion of the thinkers of the race than any other system known in history.

Christian missions are pronounced a failure, at the very time when they have made Christianity a power which the nations respect and idolatry fears over more than half the world. Cannibal tribes are transformed into fit allies of the most renowned empires and most enlightened republics on the globe in less than half a century by the preaching of a few men who went forth to their work amidst the world's mingled compassion and derision.

This, I repeat, is the policy by which the enemies of the Christian religion expect to browbeat its friends out of their faith. This policy is very old. Our religion has outlived a great many developments of it. First it was astronomy; then it was geology; then it was Chinese and Indian history; then it was Egyptian chronology; then it was flint arrow-heads and stone hatchets; and now it is evolution and the correlation of forces, and so on—which infidelity has declared to have been the death-blow to Christianity and the annihilation of its sacred books. It is in vain that we point to the achievements of our faith now in progress, and claim that it is a very lively thing for a dead thing. There is a class of "advanced thinkers" who will have their way about it.

Avowed enmity to religion is often characterized also by the plausibility of its reasonings against the destiny of Christianity. Sennacherib was a shrewd fellow. His speech to the Jewish populace was a very cunning specimen of demagogical oratory. His argument was a very plausible one. His facts were true. He and his fathers had been mighty men. Their arms had been crowned with success. The nations cowered before them. The gods of the nations had been as helpless before their conquering legions, as so many bullocks. Reasoning upon the facts in the light of no other than the pagan theology, Sennacherib was right. His conquest of Judea was a foregone conclusion.

"Were the gods of those nations any ways able to deliver their lands out of mine hand?"

"No."

"Who was there amongst all the gods of those nations that could deliver his people?"

"Not a god."

"How much less shall your God deliver you out of my hand! You—little petty Judah—not so large as the least of my provinces!"

"True; it is a fact."

Such must have been the colloquy between them carried on by the Jewish hearers silently and with sinking hearts. On the pagan theory of the gods, and in the light of recent history, the Assyrian monarch had the best of the argument, by all odds.

So it often seems in the controversy between religion and its avowed enemies. They often seem to make out a strong case of it. Much can be plausibly said against religion and its friends. Facts can be made to seem conclusive against them. Real difficulties are found in our faith which no wise man will pretend that he does not feel. Science discloses facts which

require modifications of our interpretations of the Scriptures. Astronomy gave a fearful shock to popular faith in the Bible—simple as it seems to us now—when it revealed the fact that the sun did not move around the earth. As simple will seem the explanation of other scientific mysteries by and by, but they are none the less startling at the outset, for that.

Many times has the success of persecution seemed to be a foregone conclusion. Many times has its success appeared to be an accomplished fact. It has laughed at failure as a bugbear. It has burnt up the handful of men, women and children, as the Duke of Alva did in the Netherlands. The people of God even have often thought their case a hopeless one. "We trusted that it had been he that should have redeemed Israel." Oh, yes! We did trust, but our trust is disappointed. Our enemies have triumphed. Our cause is hopeless. We can only lie down and die.

Periods sometimes occur in which skepticism becomes for a time the popular mood of a nation. Infidelity is greeted by the controlling minds of the time. Universities and royal societies nurse it. Elegant literature dandles it. Poetry sings it. The sciences pay tribute to it. Fashion coquets with it. Philosophy crowns it. Wealth builds temples to it. Philanthropy and liberty bring incense to it from afar. Even to the friends of Christ it seems as if everything were going against them. Society seems to have run mad with unbelief. What was Paris in 1789, and again in 1871, but one vast lunatic asylum of unbelievers? At such times, to worldly wisdom it is the right thing to prophesy the speedy extinction of Christianity.

The history of the avowed enemies of Christ is characterized by the certainty, the suddenness, and the unexpected means of their disappointment.

Somebody made very short work with Sennacherib. One night was time enough to answer his gasconade at the people of God. One verse is all that the historian thinks necessary to tell the story. "The Lord sent an angel, which cut off all the mighty men of valor." One angel of the Lord was a match for the Assyrian battalions. The mighty men were not looking for such a reinforcement to their enemy. That is the last thing they dreamed of. That destroying angel, be it a pestilence or a storm, or a miraculous apparition, was the "Angel of Death" to a hundred and eighty-five thousand of the Assyrian hosts before morning.

The fame of that mysterious event spread quickly around the world. It became the symbol of all sudden national deliverances. It lives thus to our own times. Isaiah's triumphant description of it is read every year in the churches of Moscow, on the anniversary of the salvation of the Russian Empire by the celebrated retreat of the French army in 1815. "The opening watchword of the Judean song of triumph, God is our refuge and strength," has furnished the inscription over the greatest of Eastern churches in Constantinople. It is the foundation, too, of the noblest national hymn in Western Europe—Luther's far-famed "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott."

An English poet has celebrated the event in words so full of the old Hebrew spirit as to deserve citation here:

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold;
And he left the forest when summer is green,
Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset were seen.

Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown,
That host on the morrow lay withered and brown,
For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he passed.

And the eyes of the sleepers waxed deadly and chill,
And their hearts but once heaved and forever grew still;
And there lay the steed with his nostril all wide,
But through it there rolled not the breath of his pride.

And there lay the dead, all alike, by the side,
And the tents were all silent, the banners alone,
The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown;
And the night of the Gentile, unsmote by the sword,
Hath melted like snow at the glance of the Lord.

The history of our religion develops often a similar phenomenon in God's dealings with its avowed and boasted enemies. They are sure to be disappointed in the result. Something keeps Christianity alive to-day centuries after; by the logic of its foes, it ought to have been dead and buried. Something makes it grow and thrive. It never had a deeper hold upon the world's faith than now. Never before did its friends look out upon a more resplendent future.

Often the local triumphs of our religion occur suddenly. A revival of religion changes the mood of a community in a month. Corrupt institutions like slavery fall suddenly, and by unlooked-for agencies. Times of apparent decline of religion are often times of preparation, in which great principles are secretly taking root; and at length they start up and grow as acknowledged powers of Christian truth. The visible progress of our religion in the world is commonly by sudden leaps and revolutionary changes. A single angel from the living God works out results at which both friends and enemies of truth stand amazed.—*Prof. Phelps, in S. S. Times (Abridged).*

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

MARCH 11.

I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee. There failed not ought of any good thing which the Lord had spoken unto the house of Israel; all came to pass.

God is not a man that he should lie; neither the son of man, that he should repent: hath he said, and shall he not do it? or hath he spoken, and shall he not make it good?

The Lord thy God, He is God, the faithful God, which keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love Him.—He will ever be mindful of his covenant.

Can a woman forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee. Behold, I have graven thee upon the palms of my hands.

The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; He will save, He will rejoice over thee with joy, He will rest in His love, He will joy over thee with singing.

Jos. 1. 5.—Jos. 21. 45.—Nu. 23. 19.—De. 7. 9.—Ps. 111. 5.—Is. 49. 15, 16.—Zep. 3. 17.

SELECTIONS.

—Them pottery things is real nice, said Mrs. Venering. Me and my daughter Maria have got the rage, you know, and buy all we kin git. But what on earth is it intended for?

—One of our young men, when he married, didn't want to patronize the baker. He said bread tasted ever so much better made by her dear hands. This delighted her. But when she wanted a scuttie of coal, and he suggested that she get it, as the fire would feel so much better if the coal was brought by her dear hands, she was disgusted. Women are so changeable.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

BULLETIN.

UNE DÉPÊCHE de Trieste dit que le steamer Sphinx du Lloyd autrichien a brûlé en mer. Il portait 2,500 passagers dont 500 ont péri.

SIR BARTLE FRERE annonce de Cape Town que les Caffres ont été complètement battus et ont eu une perte de plusieurs tués.

M. JULES SIGFIELD, protestant et genre de M. le pasteur Paux, a été nommé maire du Havre (France).

LA FIÈVRE scarlatine parmi les petits et les grands, écrit-on, sévit à Scutstown, cantons de l'Est.

LA TROISIÈME CONFÉRENCE sur le protestantisme canadien français, par le Rév. J. Provost, aura lieu le mercredi 13 courant, à 8 h. du soir, dans l'église évangélique de la rue Craig. Entrée 10 cts.

CONSUL DE BELGIQUE. — M. L. Bois a été nommé consul général de la Belgique, pour le Canada. Il est attendu sous peu à Québec où il doit résider.

LE MISSIONNAIRE Mac-Carthy vient de traverser de l'est à l'ouest l'immense empire chinois. C'est le premier missionnaire protestant qui ait accompli un tel voyage.

TROIS CENTS CINQUANTE nègres attendent à Charleston (C. du Sud) l'arrivée du navire de Boston pour s'embarquer pour la Libérie. Il n'y a que ceux qui ont de quoi se soutenir pendant six mois qui pourront s'embarquer. On estime à 160,000 le nombre des nègres du Sud qui sont prêts à partir pour la Libérie.

INCENDIES. — Le bureau de poste de Lanark (Ont.), avec le magasin W. Robertson, où le bureau était tenu, ainsi que la grange, les remises, l'étable, etc., — A New-Edinburg, le steamer Lincoln, appartenant à la Compagnie Sincennes et McNaughton, — A Georgetown, la fonderie et l'usine appartenant à M. King, — A Montréal, le magasin de chaussures de Rubinstein, rue Notre-Dame, a été incendié.

ON CROIT probable que le nouveau gouvernement de Québec, par économie, va renvoyer un nombre inutile d'employés du service civil; ils abandonneront ainsi les magistrats stipendiés. En vue d'éviter deux élections coup sur coup, le gouvernement va faire appel au peuple et avoir les élections générales en même temps que celles des ministres. Dans ce cas, les élections se feraient dans un mois.

LES TURCS bombardent la ville de Lygassari dans l'Épire. Un autre district de la Thessalie est en révolte. L'extension de la mer Égée a causé une émotion à Athènes, vu que si le projet est mis à exécution, cela terminerait les aspirations de la Grèce relativement à la Thracie, Constantinople et les Dardanelles. — Un journal prétend que si la Russie persiste à ne pas vouloir présenter tout le traité au Congrès, la guerre est certaine.

M. WHEELER, vice-président des États-Unis et président du Sénat, a prié cette assemblée de lui donner un remplaçant provisoire, parce que l'état de sa santé lui rend le repos nécessaire. Les démocrates ont proposé M. Thurman, qui n'a eu que 28 voix contre 29. M. Ferry, du Michigan, a été élu. On sait que M. Ferry était déjà élu à la présidence temporaire avant le 4 mars dernier.

SUR LA LAME du président Victor-Emmanuel portait dans la campagne de 1859, se trouvaient gravés les mots: Vive la république italienne! Vive libre ou mourir! Le sculpteur Vela, qui fit en 1860 une statue du roi, ayant manifesté son dédain de cette inscription sur le sabre d'un roi, on lui expliqua que ce sabre avait jadis appartenu à Masséna.

EST-CE VRAI? — Le pape, ayant eu la visite de 54 prélats de campagne, leur a recommandé de prêcher Jésus-Christ, sa vie et ses enseignements, et de prévenir leurs troupes contre l'incroyable et l'immoralité qui régnerait généralement comme résultat d'une presse immorale. Le pape, dans toutes ses exhortations, évite de mentionner la Vierge, dans le but d'encourager le moins possible la mariolâtrie ou culte de Marie, que son prédécesseur s'est tant efforcé à répandre. Plusieurs ont été blessés du fait que le pape, à l'occasion de Pie IX, bien que le cardinal Dipietro, dans son discours au pape, ait fortement loué le défunt pape. Chacun fait des commentaires sur cette omission.

LA CRISE A QUEBEC.

A en croire les journaux conservateurs disant catholiques, toute la presse anglaise condamne la conduite du lieutenant-gouverneur.

Il n'y a pas jusqu'à *la Witness*, cet ennemi irréconciliable du gouvernement de Boucherville, dit le *Nouveau Monde* du 5, qui ne peut concevoir que le lieutenant-gouverneur ait pris sur lui de renvoyer des ministres qui étaient soutenus par l'immense majorité des deux Chambres, violant ainsi manifestement le principe du gouvernement responsable.

Que nos lecteurs jugent de la véracité du *Nouveau Monde* par l'extrait du *Witness* :

"La *Gazette*, le *Nouveau Monde* et les autres organes conservateurs dépassent toutes les limites dans leur condamnation de la conduite du lieutenant-gouverneur, et les expressions telles que 'villenie, infamie, iniquité, tricherie, prostitution, trahison, canaille et joueur' (gambler) sont les termes employés à son adresse."

Après avoir dit que si le gouvernement a violé la constitution il est prêt à le condamner, le *Witness* ajoute :

"Les organes conservateurs ne font autre chose que ruiner leur cause en prenant cette position insoutenable que le représentant de la Couronne ne peut rien faire de lui-même sans l'intervention de ses ministres. Par la constitution, il forme une partie intégrale et indépendante de la législature, et comme tel il lui incombe des devoirs et des obligations qui lui sont personnelles."

Comme représentant de la Couronne, il occupe la même position vis-à-vis ses ministres et la législature, que Sa Majesté et le parlement. Maintenant, dans l'exercice le plus étendu des principes du gouvernement responsable, le droit de la Couronne de démettre ses ministres, ou de leur demander de résigner, est admis, sans que la chose soit mise en question par tous les écrivains considérés comme guides en fait de droit constitutionnel, et les circonstances où il peut exercer ce droit sont clairement définies."

May, dans son histoire constitutionnelle, mentionne trois cas où la Couronne peut démettre ses ministres. 1o, Quand il y a une différence d'opinion sur une question d'intérêt public qui requiert une solution immédiate; 2o, quand il y a des dissensions entre eux; 3o, quand il y a des indications que les ministres ont perdu la confiance du parlement."

Le premier cas se rapporte exactement au cas actuel, si, comme on le dit, le lieutenant-gouverneur ne s'est pas accordé avec ses ministres sur le bill du chemin de fer et celui des timbres."

Le *Witness* cite les autorités que nous avons citées nous-même, c'est-à-dire lord Brougham et Todd.

Puis, il mentionne le fait de la démission par William de Lord Melbourne, en 1834, bien qu'il eût la confiance du parlement. — *L'Éclair*.

Le *Free Press* d'Ottawa publie certains faits qui lui sont communiqués de Québec et qui, s'ils se confirment, sont bien propres à faire ouvrir les yeux des habitants de la province. D'après ce journal, le gouvernement de M. de Boucherville a pratiqué la fraude d'une manière effrayante. Un demi-million de billets se trouve au département des terres de la couronne et sont considérés une perte complète pour la province.

Il ne reste pas mille piastres au trésor pour contrebalancer les dépenses courantes. A en juger par l'apparence des choses, le lieutenant-gouverneur n'a pas agi une minute trop tôt, l'infamie du scandale du Pacific est dépassée par l'énorme pillage et la grande corruption de l'administration de M. de Boucherville.

Connaissant cela, que penser du langage du *Nouveau Monde*, de la *Minerve*, du *Courier du Canada*, du *Canadien*, etc., à l'égard du lieutenant-gouverneur, M. Letellier de St-Just. Prenons un échantillon sur cent.

"Il s'est trouvé parmi nous, dit le *Canadien*, un homme, — à honte! — un Canadien-français, qui, revêtu de l'autorité souveraine en cette province, s'est servi de son signe auguste pour étouffer la liberté du peuple et pour chasser des ministres, consacrés par la majorité des députés, — cette expression du droit dans tous les pays civilisés; — il s'est trouvé un homme, — le descendant des opprimés, devenu libre et puissant, lui-même par les sacrifices de ses pères, par l'exil et la mort d'héroïques victimes, — qui s'est servi de ces sacrifices et de ce sang versé sur les défilés, pour constituer le nom sans tache de notre reine..."

Et plus loin :

"Et quand la nuit descend sur la terre, quand minuit sonne, l'heure où le criminel se débat contre toutes sortes de hideux fantômes, il dort inquiet et se réveille en sursaut. Il voit dans ses rêves s'élever de la splendeur des victimes de 1837, mortes pour la liberté de leur patrie; il voit Lorimer, Duquet, Decoligne, tous les nobles martyrs sortant des mains du bourreau, pantelants, ensanglantés, il les voit tour à tour jetant des regards suppliants, ou prenant du front de leurs blessures et de lui déposant sur le front pour le marquer comme un autre Cain !

"Tout n'est pas rose dans le métier d'un tyran et d'un Judas !"

Est-ce assez écœurant qu'un tel langage ? Il est évident que ce concert de grands cris n'a d'autre but que de faire croire qu'on n'est pas coupable, qu'on n'a pas honte. On va certainement crier à l'infamie contre l'accusation de corruption.

INCENDIES. — Le bureau de poste de Lanark (Ont.), avec le magasin W. Robertson, où le bureau était tenu, ainsi que la grange, les remises, l'étable, etc., — A New-Edinburg, le steamer Lincoln, appartenant à la Compagnie Sincennes et McNaughton, — A Georgetown, la fonderie et l'usine appartenant à M. King, — A Montréal, le magasin de chaussures de Rubinstein, rue Notre-Dame, a été incendié.

ON CROIT probable que le nouveau gouvernement de Québec, par économie, va renvoyer un nombre inutile d'employés du service civil; ils abandonneront ainsi les magistrats stipendiés. En vue d'éviter deux élections coup sur coup, le gouvernement va faire appel au peuple et avoir les élections générales en même temps que celles des ministres. Dans ce cas, les élections se feraient dans un mois.

LES TURCS bombardent la ville de Lygassari dans l'Épire. Un autre district de la Thessalie est en révolte. L'extension de la mer Égée a causé une émotion à Athènes, vu que si le projet est mis à exécution, cela terminerait les aspirations de la Grèce relativement à la Thracie, Constantinople et les Dardanelles. — Un journal prétend que si la Russie persiste à ne pas vouloir présenter tout le traité au Congrès, la guerre est certaine.

M. WHEELER, vice-président des États-Unis et président du Sénat, a prié cette assemblée de lui donner un remplaçant provisoire, parce que l'état de sa santé lui rend le repos nécessaire. Les démocrates ont proposé M. Thurman, qui n'a eu que 28 voix contre 29. M. Ferry, du Michigan, a été élu. On sait que M. Ferry était déjà élu à la présidence temporaire avant le 4 mars dernier.

SUR LA LAME du président Victor-Emmanuel portait dans la campagne de 1859, se trouvaient gravés les mots: Vive la république italienne! Vive libre ou mourir! Le sculpteur Vela, qui fit en 1860 une statue du roi, ayant manifesté son dédain de cette inscription sur le sabre d'un roi, on lui expliqua que ce sabre avait jadis appartenu à Masséna.

EST-CE VRAI? — Le pape, ayant eu la visite de 54 prélats de campagne, leur a recommandé de prêcher Jésus-Christ, sa vie et ses enseignements, et de prévenir leurs troupes contre l'incroyable et l'immoralité qui régnerait généralement comme résultat d'une presse immorale. Le pape, dans toutes ses exhortations, évite de mentionner la Vierge, dans le but d'encourager le moins possible la mariolâtrie ou culte de Marie, que son prédécesseur s'est tant efforcé à répandre. Plusieurs ont été blessés du fait que le pape, à l'occasion de Pie IX, bien que le cardinal Dipietro, dans son discours au pape, ait fortement loué le défunt pape. Chacun fait des commentaires sur cette omission.

LA CRISE A QUEBEC.

A en croire les journaux conservateurs disant catholiques, toute la presse anglaise condamne la conduite du lieutenant-gouverneur.

Il n'y a pas jusqu'à *la Witness*, cet ennemi irréconciliable du gouvernement de Boucherville, dit le *Nouveau Monde* du 5, qui ne peut concevoir que le lieutenant-gouverneur ait pris sur lui de renvoyer des ministres qui étaient soutenus par l'immense majorité des deux Chambres, violant ainsi manifestement le principe du gouvernement responsable.

Que nos lecteurs jugent de la véracité du *Nouveau Monde* par l'extrait du *Witness* :

"La *Gazette*, le *Nouveau Monde* et les autres organes conservateurs dépassent toutes les limites dans leur condamnation de la conduite du lieutenant-gouverneur, et les expressions telles que 'villenie, infamie, iniquité, tricherie, prostitution, trahison, canaille et joueur' (gambler) sont les termes employés à son adresse."

Après avoir dit que si le gouvernement a violé la constitution il est prêt à le condamner, le *Witness* ajoute :

"Les organes conservateurs ne font autre chose que ruiner leur cause en prenant cette position insoutenable que le représentant de la Couronne ne peut rien faire de lui-même sans l'intervention de ses ministres. Par la constitution, il forme une partie intégrale et indépendante de la législature, et comme tel il lui incombe des devoirs et des obligations qui lui sont personnelles."

Comme représentant de la Couronne, il occupe la même position vis-à-vis ses ministres et la législature, que Sa Majesté et le parlement. Maintenant, dans l'exercice le plus étendu des principes du gouvernement responsable, le droit de la Couronne de démettre ses ministres, ou de leur demander de résigner, est admis, sans que la chose soit mise en question par tous les écrivains considérés comme guides en fait de droit constitutionnel, et les circonstances où il peut exercer ce droit sont clairement définies."

May, dans son histoire constitutionnelle, mentionne trois cas où la Couronne peut démettre ses ministres. 1o, Quand il y a une différence d'opinion sur une question d'intérêt public qui requiert une solution immédiate; 2o, quand il y a des dissensions entre eux; 3o, quand il y a des indications que les ministres ont perdu la confiance du parlement."

Le premier cas se rapporte exactement au cas actuel, si, comme on le dit, le lieutenant-gouverneur ne s'est pas accordé avec ses ministres sur le bill du chemin de fer et celui des timbres."

Le *Witness* cite les autorités que nous avons citées nous-même, c'est-à-dire lord Brougham et Todd.

Puis, il mentionne le fait de la démission par William de Lord Melbourne, en 1834, bien qu'il eût la confiance du parlement. — *L'Éclair*.

Le *Free Press* d'Ottawa publie certains faits qui lui sont communiqués de Québec et qui, s'ils se confirment, sont bien propres à faire ouvrir les yeux des habitants de la province. D'après ce journal, le gouvernement de M. de Boucherville a pratiqué la fraude d'une manière effrayante. Un demi-million de billets se trouve au département des terres de la couronne et sont considérés une perte complète pour la province.

LA CRISE A QUEBEC.

A en croire les journaux conservateurs disant catholiques, toute la presse anglaise condamne la conduite du lieutenant-gouverneur.

Il n'y a pas jusqu'à *la Witness*, cet ennemi irréconciliable du gouvernement de Boucherville, dit le *Nouveau Monde* du 5, qui ne peut concevoir que le lieutenant-gouverneur ait pris sur lui de renvoyer des ministres qui étaient soutenus par l'immense majorité des deux Chambres, violant ainsi manifestement le principe du gouvernement responsable.

Que nos lecteurs jugent de la véracité du *Nouveau Monde* par l'extrait du *Witness* :

"La *Gazette*, le *Nouveau Monde* et les autres organes conservateurs dépassent toutes les limites dans leur condamnation de la conduite du lieutenant-gouverneur, et les expressions telles que 'villenie, infamie, iniquité, tricherie, prostitution, trahison, canaille et joueur' (gambler) sont les termes employés à son adresse."

Après avoir dit que si le gouvernement a violé la constitution il est prêt à le condamner, le *Witness* ajoute :

"Les organes conservateurs ne font autre chose que ruiner leur cause en prenant cette position insoutenable que le représentant de la Couronne ne peut rien faire de lui-même sans l'intervention de ses ministres. Par la constitution, il forme une partie intégrale et indépendante de la législature, et comme tel il lui incombe des devoirs et des obligations qui lui sont personnelles."

Comme représentant de la Couronne, il occupe la même position vis-à-vis ses ministres et la législature, que Sa Majesté et le parlement. Maintenant, dans l'exercice le plus étendu des principes du gouvernement responsable, le droit de la Couronne de démettre ses ministres, ou de leur demander de résigner, est admis, sans que la chose soit mise en question par tous les écrivains considérés comme guides en fait de droit constitutionnel, et les circonstances où il peut exercer ce droit sont clairement définies."

May, dans son histoire constitutionnelle, mentionne trois cas où la Couronne peut démettre ses ministres. 1o, Quand il y a une différence d'opinion sur une question d'intérêt public qui requiert une solution immédiate; 2o, quand il y a des dissensions entre eux; 3o, quand il y a des indications que les ministres ont perdu la confiance du parlement."

Le premier cas se rapporte exactement au cas actuel, si, comme on le dit, le lieutenant-gouverneur ne s'est pas accordé avec ses ministres sur le bill du chemin de fer et celui des timbres."

Le *Witness* cite les autorités que nous avons citées nous-même, c'est-à-dire lord Brougham et Todd.

Puis, il mentionne le fait de la démission par William de Lord Melbourne, en 1834, bien qu'il eût la confiance du parlement. — *L'Éclair*.

Le *Free Press* d'Ottawa publie certains faits qui lui sont communiqués de Québec et qui, s'ils se confirment, sont bien propres à faire ouvrir les yeux des habitants de la province. D'après ce journal, le gouvernement de M. de Boucherville a pratiqué la fraude d'une manière effrayante. Un demi-million de billets se trouve au département des terres de la couronne et sont considérés une perte complète pour la province.

LA CRISE A QUEBEC.

A en croire les journaux conservateurs disant catholiques, toute la presse anglaise condamne la conduite du lieutenant-gouverneur.

Il n'y a pas jusqu'à *la Witness*, cet ennemi irréconciliable du gouvernement de Boucherville, dit le *Nouveau Monde* du 5, qui ne peut concevoir que le lieutenant-gouverneur ait pris sur lui de renvoyer des ministres qui étaient soutenus par l'immense majorité des deux Chambres, violant ainsi manifestement le principe du gouvernement responsable.

Que nos lecteurs jugent de la véracité du *Nouveau Monde* par l'extrait du *Witness* :

"La *Gazette*, le *Nouveau Monde* et les autres organes conservateurs dépassent toutes les limites dans leur condamnation de la conduite du lieutenant-gouverneur, et les expressions telles que 'villenie, infamie, iniquité, tricherie, prostitution, trahison, canaille et joueur' (gambler) sont les termes employés à son adresse."

Après avoir dit que si le gouvernement a violé la constitution il est prêt à le condamner, le *Witness* ajoute :

"Les organes conservateurs ne font autre chose que ruiner leur cause en prenant cette position insoutenable que le représentant de la Couronne ne peut rien faire de lui-même sans l'intervention de ses ministres. Par la constitution, il forme une partie intégrale et indépendante de la législature, et comme tel il lui incombe des devoirs et des obligations qui lui sont personnelles."

Comme représentant de la Couronne, il occupe la même position vis-à-vis ses ministres et la législature, que Sa Majesté et le parlement. Maintenant, dans l'exercice le plus étendu des principes du gouvernement responsable, le droit de la Couronne de démettre ses ministres, ou de leur demander de résigner, est admis, sans que la chose soit mise en question par tous les écrivains considérés comme guides en fait de droit constitutionnel, et les circonstances où il peut exercer ce droit sont clairement définies."

May, dans son histoire constitutionnelle, mentionne trois cas où la Couronne peut démettre ses ministres. 1o, Quand il y a une différence d'opinion sur une question d'intérêt public qui requiert une solution immédiate; 2o, quand il y a des dissensions entre eux; 3o, quand il y a des indications que les ministres ont perdu la confiance du parlement."

Le premier cas se rapporte exactement au cas actuel, si, comme on le dit, le lieutenant-gouverneur ne s'est pas accordé avec ses ministres sur le bill du chemin de fer et celui des timbres."

Le *Witness* cite les autorités que nous avons citées nous-même, c'est-à-dire lord Brougham et Todd.

Puis, il mentionne le fait de la démission par William de Lord Melbourne, en 1834, bien qu'il eût la confiance du parlement. — *L'Éclair*.

Le *Free Press* d'Ottawa publie certains faits qui lui sont communiqués de Québec et qui, s'ils se confirment, sont bien propres à faire ouvrir les yeux des habitants de la province. D'après ce journal, le gouvernement de M. de Boucherville a pratiqué la fraude d'une manière effrayante. Un demi-million de billets se trouve au département des terres de la couronne et sont considérés une perte complète pour la province.

Apothecaries, &c.

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY.

THE UNIVERSAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

NOTE.—Ask for Pond's Extract. Taken no other.

POND'S EXTRACT, the great Vegetable Pain Extractor, has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt, curative virtues cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN.—No Family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.

LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—namely fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, etc. It promptly arrests hemorrhages and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and ulcerations.

Hemorrhoids or Piles find in this the only immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate, can long resist its regular use.

Varicose Veins.—It is the only sure cure.

Bleeding from any cause.—For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs and elsewhere.

Toothache, Earache Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved and often permanently cured.

Physicians of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract of Witch Hazel recommend it to their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians, many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing they order it for use for Swellings of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, Simple and Chronic Diarrhea, Catarrh (for which it is a specific), Chilblains, Frost-bitten Feet, Stings of Insects, Mosquitoes, etc., Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

Toilet Use.—Removes Scurfiness, Roughness and Smarting; Heals Cuts, Eruptions and Pimples. It refreshes, invigorates and refines, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.

TO FARMERS.—POND'S EXTRACT.—No Stock Breeder, no Livestock Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livestock Dealers, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Bruises or Saddle Chafings, Itches, Scalds, Swellings, Cuts, Lameness, Bloodings, Pneumonia, Cough, Hoarseness, Chills, Colds, &c. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every farmyard as well as in every farm-house. Let it be tried once and you will never be without it.

CAUTION!—Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. HOPKINSON, GALLON, Country orders promptly filled. This is the only article used by physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.

HISTORY AND USES OF POND'S EXTRACT, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

RICHIELEU RENAL MINERAL WATER.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

Extract of a letter from Dr. McMillan, Brigham, P.O. "Mrs. W. suffered from chronic cystitis, &c. for several years; been treated by several city and country physicians without any permanent benefit; recommended her to try the Richieleu Mineral Water. She only took about half the quantity ordered when she was relieved of her long troubles, and is now as well as she ever was. I must add that the result has exceeded my most sanguine anticipations. PRICE, 30c PER GALLON. Country orders promptly filled, and any information supplied by the proprietor."

J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 400 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Business Cards.

ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS.

BATH BRUSHES CHEAP. OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTERS. Made of soft Down Feathers, for Pianos. Extra long Handles for Chamberlains.

82 Bleury Street.

E. M. SASSEVILLE, WOOD ENGRAVER.

35 St. James St., corner St. Lambert Hill.

Illustrations for Books, Catalogues, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., &c. Prompt Execution and Moderate Rates.

ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS, 31 BLEURY STREET.

JAMES M. MACDONALD, Silk and Woollen Dyer, Scurer, Hot Presser, &c.

Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed. Kid Gloves Cleaned. 3

DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENT, ROMAN CEMENT.

CANADA CEMENT, FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY.

FOR SALE BY W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO., 100 Grey Nun street, - - - MONTREAL.

INVENTORS

Designs of obtaining Patents should address or call at the INTERNATIONAL PATENT AGENCY, CHARLES ROBB, CIVIL, MECHANICAL AND MINING ENGINEER, PATENT SOLICITOR, 22 JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, Branch Office, Washington, D.C.

SHADE BEST MATERIAL.

ELEGANT DESIGNS.

AWNINGS, ROLLER BLINDS AND SHADES.

DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS. LATEST PATTERNS AND IMPROVEMENTS. REDUCED PRICES. Estimates and samples on application.

GATE & HUDSON, 143 St. Peter St., Montreal.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, NO. 51 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

Diseases of Women treated daily at 11 o'clock, free of charge.

OCULIST AND AURIST.

DR. TRAYER, C.D., M.D., of McGill University, Montreal, L.S.A., London, England, late Surgeon to North-Western Eye Infirmary, London, has returned to Montreal after three years' special study of diseases of the Eye and Ear at the Hospitals in London and the Continent. Squinting or Cross Eyes cured in one minute. Cataract or Film on the Eye removed and sight restored. Stagnation of the eye passage relieved by a single operation. Artificial eyes inserted. Residence 30 BEAVER HALL TERRACE.

Professional.

Professional.

Professional.

Professional.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

DOMINION LINE.

The LINE is composed of the following first-class, full-owned, Clyde-built Steamships, and is intended to perform a regular service between LIVERPOOL, QUEBEC and MONTREAL in summer sailing from LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAYS, WEEKLY, LIVERPOOL, HALIFAX and PORTLAND and HAMBURG, CORUNA, HAVANA and NEW ORLEANS in winter.

These vessels have very superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Freight Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of bringing out their friends.

ONTARIO.....3200.....Capt. Boghett..... DOMINION.....3200.....Capt. Roberts..... MEMPHIS.....4500.....Capt. Mellon..... MISSISSIPPI.....2200.....Capt. Lindall..... TEXAS.....2750.....Capt. Laursen..... QUEBEC.....2200.....Capt. Thearle..... BURASSIA.....2150.....Capt. Williams..... ST. LOUIS.....2000.....Capt. Reid..... TRUTONIA.....2150.....Capt. King.....

DATE OF SAILING.

Steamers will sail as follows:—

FROM PORTLAND: ONTARIO.....March 10th, MISSISSIPPI.....March 10th, DOMINION.....April 13th.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

LAST EDITION.

CORPORATION NEWS.

CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST MEETING IN THE NEW HALL AND INAUGURAL MEETING FOR THE YEAR.

Our civic house of representatives met this afternoon for the first time in its new and magnificent quarters in the new City Hall. The chamber, in its new and elegant decorations, resplendent with gilt and the final touches of the upholsterer's art, was a sight well worthy of being seen. The members seats, which had been renovated, were placed upon rich Brussels carpeting, while a lighter pattern covered the main floor. The Mayor's desk is quite majestic in design, and reflects credit upon Mr. Lavigne, the contractor. Unfortunately no accommodation was made for the press, the space set apart for them being occupied by a brilliant assemblage of the fair sex—about forty ladies being present in elegant costumes, beside many male friends of the aldermen. A magnificent bouquet of flowers ornamented Mr. Glackmeyer's table, while the ladies received smaller ones at their hands.

After the Mayor had taken his seat, the City Clerk read the returns from the elections as passed by the Board of Revision, and the newly-elected members were then sworn in.

GRATIFYING FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

AN INCREASE IN THE REVENUE, AND COMMITTEES KEEP WITHIN THEIR APPROPRIATIONS.

The City Auditor's report for the year 1877 is before us, and proves of unusual interest. He says: The whole of the committees have kept within their appropriations, and the aggregate saving on the year's work (including the \$20,000 reserved to reduce the deficit of 1875) is over \$47,000, which, together with the surplus in the estimated revenue, will yield a sum of over \$65,000 to go in reduction thereof. The original deficit of 1875 was \$109,920 which was borrowed, pro tem, out of the unexpended proceeds of loan funds then on hand. \$26,232 of this amount was restored by the surplus of 1876. The surplus of 1877, as above noted, will reduce it still further, leaving a balance of less than \$20,000 to be met in 1878.

THE TOTAL FUNDED DEBT OF THE CITY on the 31st December, was \$11,331,786, against which there is an accumulated sinking fund of \$433,000, \$110,390 of which is in the shape of securities held on account of the terminable debentures of class C stock, and \$322,600 is represented by sterling bonds withdrawn from circulation in England. The books of the various departments have been systematically audited throughout the year, and the whole of the revenue duly accounted for, with the exception of the defalcation made by the late teller Lane, which has already been made the subject of a special report to the Finance Committee, and is now in course of settlement with the Guarantee Company. The delay incident to the bringing to sale of some real estate held by Lane at the time the Guarantee Company was notified prevented a settlement being made before the close of the civic year.

A small deficit also occurred in the general collections during the year, for which the books are now being carefully checked over, and the final result will be made the subject of a special report to the Finance Committee. The whole expenditure of the year has been confined to the items provided for in the appropriations at its commencement, and the disbursements made under duly authorized warrants, certified as required by law.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE OF 1877.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue based on Collections of 1876.	Actual Collections of 1877.
Assessment on Real Estate (including School, Business Duty, Personal Taxes and Miscellaneous Licenses).....	\$839,378	\$829,844 13
Arrears of the above.....	149,505	197,231 93
Water Rates and Arrears.....	365,502	348,888 75
Market Returns.....	70,037	81,241 93
Police Licenses.....	45,589	45,125 35
Recorder's Court.....	15,908	11,573 75
Private Butchers' Stall Licenses.....	13,501	19,154 33
Grocers and Liqueur's Licenses.....	4,016	6,090 00
Road Department Returns.....	2,027	1,613 00
Ground Rents.....	1,612	1,511 99
Rents of Park House and Barracks, &c.....	3,280	3,269 54
St. Helen's Island.....	1,340	635 00
Building Inspectors' Returns.....	509	158 00
City Seal.....	22	20 50
Miscellaneous.....	947	2,454 74
Statute Labor.....	141	196 00
Interest.....	51,304	34,494 40
	\$1,664,216	\$1,592,912 66

The only committee which recorded an over expenditure was the roads, and this only amounted to \$8.84. Water Committee has \$9,402.22 unexpended; Finance, \$1,186.79, do.; Police, \$2,079.40, do.; Fire, \$1,940.40, do.; Markets, \$1,389.58, do.; Health, \$3,421.97, do. Out of a total borrowing power of \$14,870,000, there has been authorized to date the sum of \$11,035,199, of which \$1,008,988 has been appropriated to procure Mount Royal Park.

ANOTHER PARTY ROW.

KNIVES AND PISTOLS.—STABBING AND SHOOTING EACH OTHER.

Yesterday afternoon and evening, Papineau Square, in the East End, was the scene of two more of those party disturbances which have for months been a burning disgrace to the city. Between the parties immediately concerned, it appears there had existed an unsatisfied grudge, Bob Harkins and Bob Hurst having a short time since had a fight which heightened the bitter feeling between them. As they met, foul names were exchanged and a blow was struck. This was the signal for a general fight, three or four engaging on either side. Peter Lacy, who it is stated is a stranger in the neighborhood, drew a knife and rushed on James Hurst, inflicting a gash on his right shoulder an inch and a half deep. During the melee Bob Hurst was thrown down, and according to his statement given our reporter this morning, was bitten on the nose by Bob Harkins. His nose and thumb bear marks of having been very seriously bitten. Peter Lacy received a slight wound in the left arm, but nothing serious. Sergeant Miller and Constable Chausse and Caisse, of the Galt street station, were summoned to arrest the rioters, and took in charge James Hurst, Peter Lacy and James Beattie. Dr. Bonchard was summoned to attend Hurst, and after dressing his wounds, had him conveyed to the General Hospital. His wounds are not considered dangerous. After the first trouble occurred, a large crowd collected and hung about the street corners, near the station, all the afternoon. In the evening, ANOTHER PRACAS TOOK PLACE, in Craig street, in which revolvers were used, a young man named John Gunning Bell being dangerously wounded between the hip joint and the shoulder blade. Bell was conveyed to the Galt street Police Station, where Dr. Bonchard and Rev. Father Landrigan attended him. He was subsequently removed to the General Hospital, where he lies in a dangerous condition. Another version of the affair, which Bell affirms to be correct, is that he was attacked without any provocation while walking down Craig street. In the evening Detectives Lafon and Kitchin and Sergeant Miller arrested Joseph Garrier, 17, William Gardner, 21, Geo. Kelly, 24, William Christie, 22, and George Beattie, 23, taking the last prisoner at 1 a.m. The former three reside on Seaton street. Christie is a carter, living on Fullum street.

BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

The Police Court was this morning the scene of considerable excitement and confusion when the array of prisoners were brought before the Magistrate. They all pleaded "not guilty," and then the tedious process of taking their depositions commenced. Messrs. Harry and Coyle appeared for several of the Catholic prisoners, and Messrs. Greenhalgh and McCorkell for the Protestant prisoners.

ROBERT HURST, brassfinisher, deposed as follows:—On the corner of Papineau Square and Lagache street in this city, on Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst., one Robert Harkins committed an aggravated assault upon my person by unlawfully and maliciously biting my nose and thumb, and while the said Robert Harkins had me down on my back, one Patrick Kennedy, Patrick Pitts and Peter Lacy aided and abetted Harkins by saying, "Now you've got him down, go for him," "Give it to him now," and "Now is your time."

JOHN EYSEN deposed.—On the 10th of March, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, I witnessed a general fight between about five parties, to wit: James Hurst, Robert Harkins, William Kelly, Peter Lacy and Robert Harkins, on the corner of Papineau Square and Lagache street. Three of these parties are not under arrest yet, viz., Robert Hurst, brass finisher, William Kelly, iron moulder, and Robert Harkins, laborer. I did not see the beginning of the fight, but there had been any shot fired at the time when I heard the said Robert Hurst say that he was going for a revolver, and he ran to a house.

JOHN BEATTIE, laborer, deposed that he was assaulted by Robert Hurst, laborer.

PETER LACEY deposed.—On the 10th day of March, at the hour of about three o'clock in the afternoon, I was coming from Dorchester street, towards St. Mary street, through Papineau Road, with Robert Harkins and two other men whom I know by sight, but whose names I know not, and when we came to the corner of Papineau Road and Lagache street we met a crowd of men standing on the said corner. When we went to pass the said corner one man of the said crowd, named Hurst, whom I believe I could identify if I saw, commenced to strike one of the men who was with me and a regular melee took place, and I received a wound about one inch and a half on the left wrist and bruises on the back. The party of the said Hurst, who attacked us as aforesaid, armed themselves with leather belts with heavy brass buckles, with which they struck us; but I cannot say whether I was wounded as above stated with one of the said buckles or with a sharp instrument, nor can I say by whom I was wounded, but I positively state that I was struck by one man of the said Hurst's party, who intended then and there unlawfully and maliciously to do me some grievous bodily harm. The said Hurst's party was composed of himself, his brother, one Hurst, whom I could identify and point out, and four other men unknown by name to me, but whom I can identify and point out, who all acted in concert together to wound me as above stated and the men who accompanied me.

Both sides accuse each other of being the aggressor. Mr. HEFFERNAN said to our reporter that he and Mr. John Murray, contractor, went down in the evening to Galt street station to bail out John Beattie, but learned that that would not be accorded in consequence of the stabbing. Coming from the station, along Craig street, toward the market, they saw parties coming up Craig street, Lagache street and Papineau Square. In passing through a crowd at the corner of the Square, four shots were fired and a man called out that he was shot. (This afterwards turned out to be Bell.) Two other shots went between Mr. Heffernan and Mr. Murray, and struck Vailancourt's stone house, where the marks are plainly visible to-day. They both had a narrow escape, and speak in strong terms of this dastardly use of firearms. They were unable to identify the parties who fired, it being quite dark at the time.

At noon Dr. Burland of the General Hospital reported that Bell, as far as he could determine, was not wounded in a vital part; in addition to the shot wound he has a bad gash on the head. Bell is twenty-two years of age, and clerk in his mother's employ.

A small cracker, a revolver and clasp knife (half the blade broken off and all blood), and a bolt with an immense buckle of brass are some of the weapons collected by the police which were being so murderously used in the affray.

M. Desnoes refused to bail this afternoon, all but Beattie, who is only accused of simple assault.

At 4 p.m. Bell was about the same as reported above.

CITY ITEMS.

THE COURT OF APPEALS opened this morning, but, owing to the absence of Hon. Justice Tessier, not much business was done. It appears he missed a train at Pointe Levi.

DAME ANGELE MARTINEAU on Saturday took a suit for separation de corps from her husband, J. B. Gervais, also a writ of habeas corpus upon property held by Francois Fricque, *ters seque*.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—To-day, Charles Joannette, farmer of St. Marc, was accused in the Police Court of having perpetrated a fraud in the cutting down of certain trees on another man's property.

THE HEFFERNAN CASE.—This afternoon further evidence was taken in this case. Mr. A. Larie, of Windsor, ledger-keeper in the Merchants' Bank branch at Windsor, deposed that the check was a forgery, and that there was no such firm as E. Coleman Bro. & Co. doing business in Windsor, Ont., and no such firm does business there with the branch of the Bank.

THE REVOLVER AGAIN.—About 9.30 on Saturday evening, two young men, returning from McGill street, were fired at from the corner of Wellington and Queen streets. They state that a man standing on the corner deliberately discharged his revolver at them, when they were about thirty yards from him, after which he ran up Queen street and followed down a gateway. They also complain that a crowd of loafers congregated at the corner of Ann and Wellington streets, insulting passengers, yesterday afternoon.

THE CLUB NATIONAL at a meeting held on Friday evening last, unanimously resolved on motion of Mr. P. H. Roy, seconded by Mr. Charles Dorion, that the members of the Club have learned with the greatest satisfaction of the adventitious power of Hon. H. Joly, G. Prime Minister of this Province, and on motion of Mr. Meier, seconded by Mr. E. Desnoes, that the Club desires to express its confidence in the Reform Ministerial Government of Hon. H. G. Joly, and are gratified in having at length a Liberal Ministry to whom they can look with sincere devotion.

ACCIDENTS ON THE ICE-BRIDGE.—The river roads are very bad in several places, so much so that a slight shove occurred yesterday in the neighborhood of the Victoria Bridge, where several open spaces made by ice-cutters were filled up, and another took place opposite Longueuil. The Laprairie road has been abandoned, but not before six horses went through the ice, three being saved and three choked to death before they were finally pulled out by the aid of ropes which were attached to their necks. A farmer named Thomas Guinon had a narrow escape from drowning last evening about 6 p.m., on the Longueuil road. His horse and sleigh went through, and he was with difficulty rescued by Joseph Lusignan, carter, of Dufreres street. This road has been in a dangerous state for some time back, and should have been blocked up. Crossing still goes on at the upper end of St. Helen's Island, but it is risky, as several narrow escapes have already occurred.

MR. ANDREW ALLAN'S CONSERVATORIES, which have been thrown open to the public on Saturday afternoon, at the request of the Horticultural Society, have been visited by large numbers of lovers of nature's most charming product—flowers. The thanks of the public are due to Mr. Allan for his abundant kindness, as well as to Mr. Gorman, his obliging gardener. The conservatories are extensive, splendidly arranged and contain many choice and rare plants. The growing house is crowded with slips and young plants. The tropical house contains a large number of foliage plants, including a large and magnificent palm, and a great variety of beautiful ferns. Here also is a curious Mexican plant known as the Philodendron, supposed to be the only one of the kind in Canada. Its stalk grows in a horizontal direction and is continually putting out new roots, which, as it advances, attach themselves to the earth and then grow to an immeasurable length. It is said that in its native soil a single plant will in a few years cover a half acre of ground, gradually creeping like a millepede all over the land. It bears a fruit which resembles an ear of corn, and has also a beautiful yellowish-white, lily-shaped flower. There are two conservatories filled with plants in blossom, and these are really enchanting places in which to spend an hour or two. Three beautiful fountains, a lovely rustic grotto made melodious by the singing of a number of canaries, make these conservatories doubly delightful. In them are found at present in full bloom a collection of the most magnificent roses ever grown, a great variety of azaleas, the beautiful rhododendron, the clematis, the apricot, the wisteria sinensis and the cypress ramosa. There are also several banana trees, which are expected to bear fruit the present season, and two large aloes.

ANTI-TABACCO SOCIETY.—The Montreal Anti-Tobacco Society held a meeting in Perry's Hall Friday evening, and adopted the following constitution:—Article I. The name of this Society shall be the Anti-Tobacco Society of Montreal; its object to use all legitimate means to accomplish the extinction of the pernicious habit of using tobacco which prevails in the community. Article II. The requisites for membership shall be: To sign the constitution; that each member shall not pay less than twenty-five cents per annum, and sign the pledge of the Society. Article III. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary and a Treasurer; also a Committee of not less than seven shall be appointed, who shall have power to fill vacancies and add to their number. A quorum for transacting business shall be not less than four. The officers and committee shall be elected annually on or about the date of the origin of the society. Article IV. The Treasurer shall not spend nor pay out any of the funds of the Society without the authority of the Committee. Article V. The Constitution shall not be altered nor amended, except by the authority of a regular meeting, and then only by a two-thirds majority of members present, provided that written notice of any alteration or amendment shall have been given, duly authenticated at a previous meeting. The following is the form of pledge:—We, the undersigned, do agree that we will not use tobacco in any form, and that we will use our influence to discontinue its use throughout the community.

POLICE COURT.—SATURDAY.—Isaac Hamlin, 19, and Nazare, 17, were committed to stand trial at Court of Queen's Bench. Narcisse Labande, stealing money.

THE INTERMEDIATE AND PRIMARY CLASSES of pupils in the Mackay Deaf-mute institution, with their teachers, had a reception at the residence of their benefactor, Joseph Mackay, Esq., on Saturday. The pupils, who were exceedingly well dressed and fragrant exotics now found in their benefactor's conservatory, and left his residence with gratitude and expressions of admiration for the kindness they received.

MONTREAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—This Society intends giving the second concert on Friday, the 22nd March. The Committee has decided on the following programme:—For the first part: Mendelssohn's "Prelude," by Mr. George Simpson (Tener), and Miss Henriette Boche (Soprano), who render the solo parts. The second part of the programme will consist of secular music, and will be sung by the chorus numbers 100 voices, and the orchestra 30 members. The Mechanics' Hall, as being considered to possess the best acoustic properties, has been selected for this concert.

THE ST. JUDE'S CHURCH BAND OF HOPE.—At the usual weekly meeting of the above Band of Hope, held in St. Jude's School-room, corner of Vinet and Workman streets, on Friday evening, 8th inst., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz.: Rev. J. H. Dixon, Chaplain; Mr. H. C. Burket, President; 1st Vice-President, Mr. T. Baylis; 2nd Vice-President, Miss B. Akin; Lady Directress, Miss Burket; Secretary (Soprano), Mr. E. C. Vary; Marshals, Mr. W. Grose, Mr. McKinnon, Miss N. Ireland; Collector, Mr. T. Bedford; Treasurer, Mr. W. Baylis; Miss Ireland, Miss Logan; Superintendent, Mr. G. Elliott. The annual meeting is intended to be held in the above school-room on the 15th inst. Friday, at 8 o'clock p.m. when it is hoped a large attendance of members and friends will be present.

A CONCERT was held in Outremont Friday evening, under the auspices of the Board of School Commissioners in the Municipal Hall, David J. Craig, Esq., Chairman of the Board, presiding. In opening the proceedings, the chairman explained that they had been highly appreciated by the residents of Outremont and surrounding district, and the advantage of whose well-known efforts on behalf of the school were well known to the scholars themselves, and had been greatly enjoyed by the scholars themselves. The chairman concluded by asking Mr. McLachlan to accept the thanks of his fellow Commissioners for the successful working of the school, and the concert in every respect a success.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE.

Monday, March 11, 1878.

NEW YORK, March 11, 3 p.m. Gold, 101; Exchange, 4.84 1/2.

—Greenbacks bought at 1 1/2 @ 00 dis. sold at @ 00 00 American Silver bought at 6 @ 00 dis. British do. at 6 @ dis. Small do. @ 00 dis.

P. D. BROWN & CO., Brokers, 124 St. James street.

—Ashbel, Troth & Sons, an extensive commission and packing house in Philadelphia, have suspended. Three other houses endorsing that firm's paper are also embarrassed.

—William Andrews, hat and cap dealer, St. Catharines, and W. J. Hammond, hatter, Toronto, have compounded with their creditors, the former for 50 cents, and the latter for 20 cents in the dollar.

—The extensive house of Collins & Beagery, provision dealers, of Philadelphia, suspended payment on Saturday, causing considerable excitement in the trade. Liquidation not given, but probably over \$200,000. Four or five other houses in the same trade are also seriously involved. Cause attributed to the decline in prices, brought about by the more favorable outlook for peace in Europe.

NEW INVOICES.—QUEBEC.—La Compagnie Manufacturiere du village d'Acton Vale; H. J. Paquet, dry goods merchant, Quebec; Thomas Sayer, Sherbrooke; La Compagnie de Brasserie de St. Lin; Napoleon Lamontagne, Levis; Sampson Bros., Truders, Quebec; F. X. Lesalle, trader, St. Jean de Mathis;

Michael Kaley, contractor, Lennoxville; Olivier Dumais, boot-maker, Sherbrooke; George P. Ward, hotel-keeper, Bytown; H. H. Taylor, hotel-keeper, Bytown; Francois T. Aubier, trader, Compton.

MERCHANTS' BANK STOCK.

Excitement was caused to-day by the announcement that Parliament had proposed wiping off one-third of the Merchants' Bank stock instead of one-fourth, as proposed by the Directors. The stock declined this afternoon to 56, but closed slightly firmer, with 56 1/4 bid. Mr. Hague, the Manager, explains that the action was taken with a view of giving a most ample margin against all contingencies and of enabling dividends to be immediately resumed, also placing the Bank in a more solid position.

FINANCIAL.

The money market continues quiet at recently quoted rates. Sterling Exchange here is easier at 109 to 109 1/2 between banks, and 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 over counter. Gold drafts on New York are drawn at 3 1/2 to 3 1/4 premium. In New York, Sterling is steady at \$1.81 1/2. Gold has declined to 100 3/4. Viewing the rapid decline in gold, some go so far as to believe that it will yet be below par.

The Stock Market this forenoon was active and lower. The principal feature in the market was the rapid decline of 5 per cent. in Merchants', caused by the report that the Government had recommended reducing the stock one-third instead of one-fourth.

The sales at the Morning Board of Regular Stock Exchange were: 75 Montreal at 138 1/4; 50 do at 158 1/2 (sellers 60, interest 3); 25 Consolidated at 77; 50 Merchants' at 61 1/4; 25 do. at 61; 25 do. at 60 1/2; 10 do. at 60; 25 do. at 59 1/2; 25 do. at 59; 25 do. at 58; 50 do. at 57 1/2; 67 do. at 57; 150 Jacques Cartier at 43 1/2.

Sales at the Forenoon Board Open Stock Exchange: 50 Jacques Cartier at 43; 50 do. at 42 1/4; 50 Merchants' at 56 1/4.

FAILURE OF A DRUG FIRM.

To-day Mr. J. L. Moss took a writ of attachment for \$448.00 against Dr. P. E. Pinaud and Joseph Contant, druggists, of Notre Dame street. Mr. D. J. Craig, assignee.

FAILURE OF HATCHETTE & CO.

To-day Mr. D. Shannon took a writ of attachment against Messrs. John Hatchette & Co., wholesale grocers, College street, for over \$200. Mr. Barry, assignee.

THE NOTORIOUS DAVISES.

The Davises, from Montreal, who were arrested in this village about three months ago, for offences committed in Canada, are still held, and the prospect for a settlement of their difficulties or their release appears to be as far in the future as ever. It seems strange that these men should be held here (and the tax-payers made to pay for their board) for a crime committed in another country. If they have violated laws in another country bringing them under the extradition treaty, send them back to the place where the crime was committed. If our laws have been outraged, let speedy justice be meted out to them. The people should be relieved from further expense in the matter.—*Plattsburgh Republican*.

THE HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The report of the Commission of Engineers, appointed by the Harbor Trust of this city to prepare a general scheme of improvements for the Harbor of Montreal, has just been issued from the press in a very neat and convenient form, tastefully bound. It contains the evidence of a large number of prominent business men, from whom the engineers received information and suggestions, and a number of maps. Pending a fuller review of this valuable work, which the space at our command will not permit to-day, we give the following bare outline of the proposed scheme: It is proposed to form a new wharf from the shore near the Custom House across the present channel and shoal to a point about 2,000 feet out in the river, with branch piers on each side of the trunk. Secondly, to form a new wharf from the deep water of the river to that portion of the harbor between the proposed trunk wharf and the entrance of the canal. Thirdly, to remove a shoal extending in front of St. Helen's Island, opposite Victoria Pier, in order to obtain the full depth to the deep water at this point, with the view of properly directing and reducing the current in the vicinity of the space where the new harbor works are projected. Fourthly, to form a new channel from the deep water of the abutment of the Victoria Bridge for the purpose of securing still water in the space where the new wharves are laid out, and of preventing lee shores injuriously affecting the shipping that may winter in the harbor. Fifthly, to be constructed. Finally, to complete the new basin in front of McGill street, in the position already arranged by the Commissioners. Sixthly, to widen Commissioners street by moving out and extending the revetment wall and to make provision outside of it as well for a double track railway along the whole extent of the city front. Seventhly, to lay out the shallow water space lying between the breakwater and Windmill wharf for large floating basins and other works, a modification of the scheme of harbor works projected by the Chairman of the Commissioners, Hon. John Young, some years ago.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

There was nothing doing on 'Change this morning. The Flour Market is inactive, and prices are nominal unchanged. Provisions quiet.

FLOUR.—Rets 2.865 bbls. Superior Extra \$5.85 to \$5.90; Extra Superfine, \$5.60 to \$5.65; Fancy, \$5.10 to \$5.09; middling Extra, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Superfine, \$4.50 to \$4.55; Strong Bakers, \$3.10 to \$3.25; Fine, \$4.25 to \$4.30; Middling, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Pollards, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Ontario Bags, \$2.45; City Bags, (delivered), \$2.65. No sales.

RECEIPTS.—Butter, 169 packages; Dressed Hogs, 97 carcasses; Ashes, 14 barrels.

CHICAGO, March 11, 11 a.m.—Wheat, \$1.04 1/4 to \$1.04 1/2; Corn, 42 1/2 to 42 1/2; Rye, 41 1/2 to 41 1/2; Barley, 39 1/2 to 39 1/2; Hops, 161.000 bushels; shipments, 135.000 bushels. Oats, repts. 37,000 bush; shipments, 9,000 bushels. Pork, steady, \$9.27 1/2 to \$9.30 April. Lard, \$6.95 to \$6.97 1/2 April; \$7.05 to \$7.07 1/2 May.

MILWAUKEE, March 11, 10.45 a.m.—Wheat, \$1.00 March and April; \$1.07 1/2 May; receipts, 30,000 bushels; shipments, 37,000 bushels.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—(To W. J. Fairbairn.)—Wheat market dull; but not notably lower.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.—March 11. There have been no arrivals of cattle in this city since last Wednesday, the total arrivals for the week being only eight carloads. This decrease in the supply has had the effect of materially diminishing the number of cattle remaining in the city unsold, and prices are a little firmer, but as there are still nearly one hundred cattle remaining unsold, while the demand is very limited, drovers should be careful and not send many cattle to this market until near the end of Lent, or they may continue to have greater losses than gains to count up, as has been the case for the past few days. At the late fair in Guelph and Elora a large number of the cattle offered were not sold, as farmers were unwilling to accept the prices offered by drovers. There is no prospect for much higher prices prevailing for some time to come, except for a few choice lots. As the late fair in Guelph and Elora during the coming season. First class cattle fit for shipment to Britain, are in demand, but other kinds are dull of sale. Mr. John Ryan and Peter Gay, of Quebec, have each bought a carload of cattle on the market to-day for shipment to that city; the price paid was \$4 per 100 lbs.; thirty head of these cattle were sold by Wm. Head, and fourteen head by John Price, Fred. Kitchings, of Rose Hill, sold two superior cattle weighing 3,020 lbs. to Dr. McFarlane at 4 1/2 per lb.; he also sold six to E. Nicholson at \$61.50 each, and two steers to J. Bandin for \$101. W. Carnegie, of Millway, sold six cattle at \$34 each, and six others at \$32.50 each, or about 3 1/2 per lb. R. J. Fox per sold to Joseph Giroux, 15 oxen at \$54 each, and three oxen to another party at the same rate, he also sold three cattle for \$118, six do. for \$210, and two do. for \$80. Mr. Wm. Head besides the thirty head which he sold to go to Quebec, sold seven other cattle

at about 40 per lb. Messrs. J. & S. Price are shipping sixty four cattle on the S.S. "Ontario," which sails from Portland for Liverpool next Saturday. Messrs. Denison & Co., of Toronto, are shipping 150 head of cattle on the same vessel.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 11, 11.30 a.m.—Cotton easier; Uplands, 6 1/2; Orleans, 7 1/2.

LONDON, March 11, 11.30 a.m.—Consols, money 95 1/2; 104; account, 8; Four and a half, 103 1/4; 67 1/2; 104; 104 1/2; new five, 105.

LIVERPOOL, } March 11, } 2.30 p.m. } 5.30 p.m. }

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour.....	24	0	26	0	24	0
Red Wheat.....	3	0	10	0	10	0
Red Winter.....	10	0	10	0	10	0
White Winter.....	11	3	11	3	11	3
Chaff.....	11	0	12	0	11	0
New Corn.....	11	0	12	0	11	0
Old do.....	11	0	12	0	11	0
Barley.....	3	0	0	0	3	0
Oats.....	3	0	0	0	3	0
Peas.....	3	0	0	0	3	0
Lard.....	51	0	0	0	51	0
Beef.....	26	0	0	0	26	0
New Bacon.....	27	0	0	0	27	0
Tallow.....	40	0	0	0	40	0
New Cheese.....	98	0	0	0	98	0

LONDON, March 11, 5.00 p.m.—Consols, 103 1/4; 103 1/4; Five, 105; Erie, 10 1/4; do. pd., 25 1/4; N. Y. C., 105; Ill. Central, 75 1/2.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1.07 p.m.—Wheat, \$1.04 1/4 to \$1.04 1/2; April, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.05 1/2; May, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.05 1/2; 41 1/2 to 42 1/2; 40 1/2 to 41 1