Montreal Herald.
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LIX. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1867. NUMBER 302

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD.

—

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

—

AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

THE HOTTENTOTS

have long used BUCHU for a variety of disease; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, for Female Weakness and Debility, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, Disease of the Prostrate Gland, Retention or Incontinence of Urine,

and all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

and in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient, however, has an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

—

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Editorial, Sept. 16 1865.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

His Solid and Fluid Extracts embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are named. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensary. These remedies are prepared by H. T. Helmbold, Druggist of sixteen years' experience in this city, and we believe them to be reliable; in fact we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with a permanent success, and Mr. Helmbold's success is certainly prima facia evidence. His Drug and Chemical Warehouse, in the City of New York, is not excelled, if equalled, by any in this country, and we would advise our readers, when visiting that city, to give him a call and judge for themselves.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

—

HELMBOLD.

SOLD BY

ALL DRUGGISTS.

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DUNVILLE & CO'S.

V. R.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

BELFAST

SAME AS SUPPLIED TO THE

International Exhibition, London, 1862

THE

International Exhibition, Dublin, 1865

And now regularly to

THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

The quality of which is equal to the finest French Brandy, may be had from the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants in Canada.

☞ Shippers supplied in Butts, Hogsheads, or Quarter-casks; also in Bottle.

May 27. (102 125

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.

Coal Oil, &c., at his own stores at Ten o'clock.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.

Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c., at the Stores of Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., at Ten o'clock.

Raisins, &c., at St. Maree's Store, St. Sacrament Street, immediately after the above.

Damaged Rice, at their own Stores, at half-past One o'clock.

Choice Wines, at the Stores of A. Rimmer, Esq., at Two o'clock.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.

Dry Goods, at their own Stores, at Ten o'clock.

Also, Damaged Goods, at their own Stores, at Two o'clock.

TEMPERATURE

in the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed at C. HEARN'S, Optician, 242 Notre Dame Street

9 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Above zero.	Above zero.	Above zero.
10.5°	9.5°	6.5°

Recorded by Patent Register.

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
Above zero.	Abvoe zero.	Above zero.
10.5°	6.5°	8.5

Montreal, Dec. 18, 1867.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

St. Lawrence Hall.

H E Mills, New Orleans; C C Speing, Boston; Miss Baker, New York; Mrs Burton, Burlington; Mrs Brigs, W H Locke, New York; J B Foote, Quebec; John Robertson, W Hodell, G Ross, James Sangster, Wm Spence, Galt; W F Biggar and wife, Quebec; D S Booth, Bangor, Me; John H Cahoun, Boston; C T Clark, H Cooper. P D Cooper, Detroit; Mr and Mrs L G McDonald and wife, St Johns, P Q; John A Donaldson and wife, Toronto; John Ross, Brockville; D A McDonald, Cornwall; E R O'Brien, Toronto; Mr H Cameron, do; R McKinley, St Catherines; Mrs Farlinger, Morrisburg; Wm Mattice, Cornwall; E Glackmeyer, Quebec; Dudley De Chair, Lennoxville; W R Thomas, H B Buchanan, Portland; A Walmsler, do.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

OTTAWA, 18th Dec.

A severe shock of earthquak, was felt here about 3 o'clock this morning, lasting fully a quarter of a minute. There was a very perceptible vibration in the houses, the windows even shaken in their frames, and an unusual rumbling was heard. Some parties allege that a slight shock occurred about 10 minuts before the more severe one.

Most of the local ministers have left. Mr. Howland is reported to be much annoyed at Mr. Galt's Commercial Bank explanations.

Mr. McGee's attempt last night to lecture Mr. Galt for his criticism of the financial policy of the Government has caused much amusement.

SENATE, Dec. 18.—The Upper Canada Bank and St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Bills have been passed. No other business.

MESSRS. ROSE AND GALT.—Mr. Galt and Mr. Rose have changed places in more senses than one. We all remember how last year Mr. Rose made the singular exhibition of speaking violently against Mr. Galt's tariff, and then voting for it. It was very obliging of him, though his politeness was not appreciated as it deserved to be by his electors, who did not regard this extreme civility as the highest duty of the representative. However, Mr. Galt appears to have felt himself in duty bound to return the compliment, or perhaps we may say, to half return it. He spoke strongly against the imposition of our tariff during the present piece of a session upon the Lower Provinces; but when the time for voting came, poor Mr. Galt was missing. This is not quite the same thing as voting for the scheme which you have just declared to be mischievous; but it has a very strong family likeness to it.

THE QUESTION OF THE PARK.—We believe that a hitch has occurred on this question on which the public ought to have some thing to say. Of course, if we are to have a Park, we must pay for it; or at least guarantee the payment, if the scheme should be so managed as to admit of no profit, or only an insufficient one. Now the question which we believe has come up, is this—whether the City shall obtain power at Quebec, simply to borrow a sum of money, without saying anything of the mode of paying for it, or whether it shall propose a special tax intended to meet the interest and sinking fund on the debt which is to incurred, and shall submit to the ratepayers the question, if they are willing to pay the tax as the price of the enjoyment. We believe that some members of the Council were in favour of the latter proposition; but that a majority of Chairmen of Committees took the contrary view, and desired simply to ask powers to borrow. This decision we are told, if it shall be maintained in the Council itself, is likely to throw considerable hindrance in the way of the project being proceeded with; because several Councillors who are desirous to secure for the city the advantage of the Park, are very unwilling to do so except upon the understanding that the cost shall be fairly estimated by the citizens, and provision for it made and sanctioned, before the Legislature is asked for powers to incur the debt. We need not say that we entirely sympathise with the latter view. The experience of other cities is only too good a warning to us against running blindfold into debt, and we fear the tendency in that direction which must be created by obtaining power to raise money without facing boldly the necessity of meeting the new obligations. It makes things pleasant for the moment to do nothing but expend; but the day of payment must come, and it comes with more severity for being postponed. Of course there may be difficulties in obtaining the assent of a large population to a tax which they see, even though in a payment for a luxury that even in a pecuniary point of view would more than repay them. Still it is better and cheaper that the true facts should be understood at once in a manly way, than that the necessity for increased taxation should be created in the dark, and the burden discovered when no one expects it. We believe there is a desire in some quarters to call a public meeting in order to discuss the whole matter. We do not know whether that course is advisable; but the subject deserves attention. We believe there is a very general desire for a park on the part of the well informed people of the city, and we are quite sure that they will readily contribute their share of the cost if the project shall be fairly carried out. We are equally certain the poorer, and perhaps the less informed citizens, have the largest reason to desire the success of the scheme, since they have not the advantage of leaving town during the heats of summer, and can only hope to enjoy the healthful pleasures of open air relaxation, by means of some public provision like this. We, therefore, trust that they will not be unwilling to give their sanction to the necessary burden as well as the necessary expenditure.

A YOUNG EARTHQUAKE.—We were visited yesterday morning by one of these terrible phenomena. About ten minutes after 3 o'clock P.M. sleepers all over the city were aroused by a rough shaking of their beds, which in their half dreaming condition suggested all sorts of horrors. Our fellow citizens, however, were for this time quit for the alarm, which, though pretty severe upon some nerves, disappeared rapidly as with waking moments there came reflections that after all earthquakes here have never done any very serious damage. As all that most people know about the earthquake is that they felt their bed shaken as if some giant had seized it with an iron hand, and then knew no more, except, perhaps, that they also heard a little clatter of loose articles on tables and marble dressing slabs, very little can be said in the way of description. We judge that the whole thing was over in about a couple of seconds. We have heard others who were, perhaps, more wakeful set down its duration at 40 seconds. The last very perceptible earthquake felt here occurred, if we remember rightly, in 1859, and consisted of two very distinct shocks, lasting together probably for two or three minutes, and each prolonged enough to give time enough to think about it. The writer on that occasion had time to get out of bed and go down to the street door before the second shock was at an end, and found the latch of the door chattering when he got there.

THE EXPENSES OF THE SENATE AT OTTAWA.—It is always disagreeable to discharge public servants, or to cut down salaries. Generally the parties to suffer are gentlemen of pleasing manners and good characters, for whom everybody desires prosperity, rather than the reverse; but yet it must be admitted that our Parliamentary establishment has reached a head where justice to the country renders some reform absolutely necessary. We, therefore, hope rather than expect, that the reductions proposed by the Senate Committee will be adopted when Parliament shall meet again. When it is considered that the Senate rarely sits two hours a day, and that Parliament is seldom more than three or four months in session during the year, it must be admitted that even at the reduced rates, the officers of that body will have berths of by no means an unenviable kind. We copy on this subject a short notice from the Quebec *Gazette*, which puts the thing in a nutshell.

THE RECENT CENSURE UPON LIEUT. COL. HILL.—We have had on our table for some days a letter in reply to our articles upon this subject, but have been prevented from giving it insertion by the press of Parliamentary matter. We shall take the first opportunity of attending to the subject. Meanwhile our correspondent will accept our excuse.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—We do not intend to take any part in the controversy about this Society, and think that the writer of a letter which we print elsewhere would have made his case quite as strong had he used words that were not quite so forcible. They appear to us, however, not to be more violent than the language of the letter to which they form a reply, and as that was addressed to the vilification of several very respectable citizens, and the answer refused publication by the journal where the offensive matter appeared, we give it insertion for the sake of fair play.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the Senate yesterday the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Company, and the bill for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada were read a third time and passed. Senator Campbell moved that all printed documents of the Senate be sent to the members of the late Legislative Council who are not members of Senate during the present Parliament, which was agreed to. A bill was brought up from the Commons intituled An Act respecting the Customs, and was read for a first time, after which the Senate adjourned until to-day.

In the Commons after routine business the Hon. Mr. Holton suggested that, to expedite the business, the notices of motion be passed over, and that the orders of the day be at once called, in which the House concurred. The House then resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Rose that the bill respecting Inland Revenue be read a third time, and Mr. Burton's amendment thereto, and the amendment of Mr. MacKenzie to that amendment The Hon. Mr. Rose said that to meet as far as possible the views of the House he had prepared an amendment fixing a graduated scale of licenses to maltsters, and providing that, for the first class there should be a license fee not exceeding $200; for the second class not exceeding $150; and the third class not exceeding $100 Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Burton severally said that they were not entirely satisfied with this amendment, but in view of it they were willing to withdraw their own amendments. The Bill having been read a third time, Mr. Rose's amendment was agreed to. Mr. Bechard than moved an amendment, the effect of which was to exempt from Excise duty Canadian Tobacco, twisted or rolled, when offered for sale as well as that grown for merely personal consumption. The amendment was lost on a division, the votes being, Yeas—26, Nays—104. The Hon. Mr. Carling stated that the law would press very heavily on those maltsters who had entered into large contracts with brewers for supplying malt. He asked the Finance Minister whether a clause might not be inserted providing that the law should not apply to existing contracts. The Hon. Mr. Rose declined acceding to this proposition which, he said, would subject the Government to no end of claims and make it impossible for them to know when the law really would have effect, The bill then passed. On motion of the Hon. Mr. MacDougall, the bill respecting the Public Works of the Dominion of Canada was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported and ordered to be read a third time at the next sitting of the House. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Cartier, the bill to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of arms, and the practice of military evolutions or exercise, and to authorize Justices of the Peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace, was read a second time. The discussion on the Intercolonial Railway was then resumed. After a long debate the House divided on Mr. Dorion's motion which was lost by a majority of 48, the Yeas being 35 and the Nays 83. The bill was then passed through committee and ordered to be read a third time to-day. The Supply and Stamps bill were read a second time, after which the House adjourned.

PARTING DINNER.—Yesterday evening a few of the friends of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie entertained him to a dinner in Freeman's chop-house, on his departure to the Holy Land. Mr. Ogilvie, we understand, intends to visit the Valley of the Nile, the Pyramids and Thebes, and go on to Jerusalem, spending a short time in exploring Palestine. Many warm and hearty good wishes were expressed for his prosperous and happy journey and safe return, wishes in which all must join.

CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Patrick's Society.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

MONTREAL, Dec. 18th, 1867.

Sir,—The editor of the *Gazette* having, with his usual *onesided* liberality, declined to insert the enclosed letter in reply to the attack of "An Irish Catholic" published by him, I beg to request that you will have the kindness to give it a place in the *Herald*, and very much oblige

Your obt. servt.,
WM. B. LINEHAN.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL GAZETTE:

MONTREAL, Dec. 17th, 1867.

Sir,—As you have unhesitatingly thrown open your columns to a foul slanderer, and given the benefit of your circulation to his calumnies, I claim the right to use these columns, not to satisfy him, but as a member of the good, old, and time-honored St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, to show how foul and atrocious a crime you, sir, are knowingly guilty of. I say you are knowingly guilty of this crime, for you are aware of the position, standing, and influence of the St. Patrick's Society, and of its officers and members, individually, as I will show. Immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Society in April, 1866, the *Gazette* was made aware of the result of the election held at that meeting; and, again, in January, 1867, you published a list of the names of the officers of the Society who attended a meeting on, I think, the 8th of that month. In April last the names of the officers elected by the St. Patrick's Society was handed to the *Gazette* and published in that paper. Surely, then, you must be either wanting in your duty as a public journalist, or blindly prejudiced in favor of calumniating and traducing the Irish character of this city when you hesitated not to place before the public the following from the pen of an anonymous correspondent:

"As an Irish Catholic of this city, I beg leave to protest against the assurance on the part of the couple of dozen of *unknown firebrands* who met under the name of the St. Patrick's Society, &c." And again, he says, "It has ceased to be respectable—for all respectable members of the Society have for the *past two years* ceased to attend the meetings."

Now this *Irish Catholic*, as he so unceremoniously dubs himself, may be a pagan, may be a native of Nigritia, or of Kaffraria, for all the public know. However, he feels perfectly secure under your editorial wing, and is not the least afraid that justice would get the better of your bounden duty to the public, or he would not, like the highwayman, find that shelter from you which the bush and the byeways afford the latter. For, sir, if you were not an accomplice of his in this foul onslaught, it would have been very natural to you, or to any man in your position to refer to so much of the records of the Society as you possess in *your own office*, and easy of reach, and find out for yourself if the statements contained in that correspondence were true or false. Nothing could be easier; but still you would not extend that much courtesy to an honored and respectable public body. How can I then, sir, consider you anything more or less than an accomplice in this matter; and how can I logically conclude otherwise than that you and your correspondent are conspirators against the well-being—socially, politically, and religiously—of the 30,000 Irish people of this city. And now I will show how really foul this conspiracy is. You say for your correspondent that "all respectable members have for the last two years ceased to attend its meetings." The *Montreal Gazette* says the very opposite. It says in April, 1866, "the following gentlemen have been elected office-bearers for the year: B. Devlin, President; R. McShane, 1st Vice-President; D. Shannon, 2nd Vice-President; Wm. P. Maguire, Treasurer; F O'Meara, Rec. Secretary; J. J. Curran, Corres. Secretary; and among the members of the Committee were J. H. Daly, W. O'Brien, John McElroy, H. J. Clarke, Thos. McKenna, F. H. McKenna, &c."

I presume your correspondent considers all those respectable men, whether he does or does not the public, I hope, will be able to form a pretty fair estimate of his statement as given above, and more particularly so, when I defy either him or you, Sir, to show me that they ever ceased to fill those offices until the election in April last On the contrary, the *Gazette* in January last chronicled the fact that all those gentlemen were officers of the Society, that they attended a meeting of Committee during the same month, where and when they unanimously decided to treat such scribblers as your Irish Catholic (?) with stern contempt. And this is not two years ago. More still some of those officers named, including B. McShane, were present at the meeting when the resolutions referred to were carried by acclamation. Later, in April last, the following gentlemen were elected to office in the St. Patrick's Society, and I think an enlightened public will agree with me when I say that the Society lost nothing by the change in the respectability and standing of its officers: B. Devlin, President; J. E. Mullin, 1st Vice do; P. Jordan, 2nd Vice do; M. Donovan, Treasurer; P. O'Meara, Recording Secretary, and among the officers of the Committee, James McCready, Francis Dolan, M. Cuddy, E. Morley, Jerh. Fogarty, Thomas Mullins, *whose names appeared in the Gazette at the time* not—quite two years ago it will be admitted And who are those men? Some of the "24 firebrands," perhaps. No, Sir, they are not "firebrands." They are men occupying as high positions in society as any other men in the city of Montreal, I care not of what origin or of what credit. They are men representing an aggregate wealth of nearly a million of dollars; they are men, any of whom, with, perhaps, one exception, can go into his brother merchant, or importer's store, and buy from him on time $50,000 worth of merchandise. They are no politicians; they are among the men who represent the commercial wealth, and manufacturing industry of this country. And those are the men for whose abuse you throw open your columns to a vile slanderer—a wretch, who, like the soldier who deserts his colours, dares not show his face—who hates the light of day; but who like the author of all dark deeds, prowls in the darkness of night, seeking to injure, to damn—the reputation of his fellow man, and fellow citizen. I now defy your Catholic (?) correspondent to show that he is worth one *groat*! that any merchant or dealer in this city would trust him with a row of pins!!

I know your correspondent, *an Irish Catholic*, and knowing him, I state this as a fact beyond the power of dispute.

If I am informed rightly, and I doubt not but I am, your correspondent, the *Catholic* who slanders, and bears false witness against his neighbour, is, of all men, the most rejected, the political religious cast off of all society. Let him, if he dares, stand before us in the light of day,—stand before those whom he accuses, and challenge comparison. But he will not; for to do so would be to convince the public that he, and he alone, is the "firebrand,"—that he is not a man but a vampire. Nor did I expect that you, Mr. Editor, would give up his name, lest the adage may in your case [illegible] "Tell me your company, and I will tell you what you are."

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
W. B. LINEHAN.

P. S.—In order to satisfy the public, on a point raised by the "Catholic" as to "who was Chairman of that meeting," I am instructed to say that the chair was filled by P. Jordon, Esq, lumber merchant of this city, second Vice President of the Society.

W. B. L.

Wesleyan Bazaar.

For some time past the friends connected with the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street, have wished to erect a parsonage. The proceeds of a bazaar which was held a few months since, served as a nucleus for a fund for that object. The industry, skill, and liberality of the ladies attending the Church have again produced a large and valuable collection of fancy and useful articles, which were yesterday offered for sale in the Mechanics' Hall. The goods, many of which were extremely beautiful and reasonable in price, considering their value, were displayed on four or five tables, which were presided over by the following ladies:—Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Hood, Mrs. McFarlane, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. John Torrance, and Mrs. Whalley. Mrs. McDonnough had charge of a stall of useful articles, made by the members of the Poor Relief Society connected with the Church. Lunch, provided by the friends, was served at noon. The bazaar, which will be open to-day, is well deserving the patronage of the general public, We strongly recommend gentlemen engaged in the city, to go to the lunch, which will be on the table from twelve till two o'clock

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

In response to the appeal made to the Irish Protestants by the Society, the following amounts have been subscribed:

W. Workman, $50; Geo. S. Scott, $25; John J. Arnton, $25; C. Bryson, $25; Frs. Scholes, $50; Thos. W. Raphael, $25; J. H. Mooney, $10; M. H. Galt, $10; James C. Sinton, $10; M. H. Brady, $10; G. Horne, $10; W. G. Beers, $5; Robert Miller, $10; Hugh Mathewson, $25; Robert Moat, $10; A Friend J. W. $5; Another Friend, J. A. M. $10; G. B. Burland, $10; Samuel Mathewson, $5.

It is earnestly hoped that the Irish Protestants, generally will largely and liberally supplement this list, by a good amount. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by William Workman, President, at the City Bank, and G S. Scott Treasurer, No. 12 Hospital street.

L'Institut Canadien.

The twenty third annual meeting of the Institut Canadian, was held on Tuesday night, in the lecture room of the Institution, which was well filled with an appreciative audience who showed their sense of the musical part of the programme which was furnished by the band of the 16th Regiment, led by Mr. Kennedy, Bandmaster, by frequent marks of applause. The proceedings were introduced by the band playing "*Partant pour La Syrie*."

Mr. DOUTRE who was received with marks of applause, spoke in French. In giving the proceedings of the last year he expressed the mixed feeling of regret and satisfaction he experienced in looking over the ranks of this literary phalanx, the latter feeling being paramount, caused by the harmony which had prevailed, and the persistence in the pursuit of the end for which the Society existed, which animated all. The survivors of the fight only closed up their ranks more firmly, knowing that the fate of the country was in their hands, and that responsibility of the survivors was increased. So far from the voids in their ranks having caused any despondency, he could say on the contrary that fouror five years back the progress of the Institution had been most encouraging. The Institut was established when there was no institution in Lower Canada, where the youth of the country could meet to read, converse or exchange thought. In less than six months after, institutions of a similar kind had sprung up, caused by the necessity that was felt for them. In the statutes for 1857 will be found 64 literary institutions patronised by Parliament. In 1860 all these grants were withdrawn in Lower Canada, while in Upper Canada they were still continued. After glancing at the objects of these institutions, the end of nearly all of them, and the trials to which the Institut here had been exposed, he said he belived it would be the duty of his successor to announce that the institution was free of debt, that its regular income from real estate exceeded its expenses, and that it would exist for ever at Montreal, as a hearth whence every free mind could derive warmth, by contact with other minds of a similar nature. Notwithstanding the elections last summer, there had been forty meetings during the year, in which philosophical, historical and moral discussions had alternated. The most important work of the Institut was its afilliation with Victoria College of Cobourg, so as to establish at Montreal the two faculties of Arts and Law. Only a part of the programme has yet, however been carried out. In the Faculty of Law, 14 pupils are following the course under the direction of the Hon. A. A. Dorion, Dean; for Civil Law; Joseph Doutre, Q. C., Battonier of the Bar of Montreal, Civil Public and International Law; W. H. Kerr, Criminal Law; J. A. Perkins, Commercial Law; C. A. Geoffrion, Roman Law; Gonzalve Doutre, Civil Procedure. It is recommended that the course of lectures formerly given during the winters should be resumed, to give the youth an opportunity of coming together, and of not only hearing these lectures in their own tongue, but also of taking advantage of the opportunity of cultivating public speaking in the discussions which may arise. The number of new members admitted in 1866 was 52, in 1867 there were 81 mew members, besides three corresponding members, one at Paris and two at Quebec. Should the year continue as it has begun his successor would be able to show a large progress, as in November and the half of December 30 new members had been added. By last report there were 6,500 volumes in the library, 924 have since been added, making 7,424. No change [illegible] le in the reading room, there ar[illegible] papers received there, and it is [illegible] t which it is most desirable to a[illegible] receipts for the year were: Bills payable $3,093. Loan from Louis Boyer, $2,800, balance from last year and revenues $2,598.06. Expenses: Bills payable interest and discount $4422. Balance of cost of building $1801.26, furniture, library, newspapers and all other expenses $2,258.03. Balance in hand $9.77. Total $3,491.06 Means have been taken to have the debt wiped off, and there was every reason to believe it would be successful.

Rev. Mr. CORDNER, was introduced by the President, and said that in chosing the subject he had taken for this evening, he had been guided by the occasion on which it was to be delivered. The invitation he had received showed that they had not confined themselves exclusively to one tongue, or narrowed down their views. He had been gratly indebted to French literature, so well known for its wealth of throught. (Cheers). The tendency of the age was more towards a communion of feeling, thought and the expression of it not being confined to one nation, and it had been said that science and art were common property and not bounded by any language. The subject, suggested by their reception of English literature, and the English tongue among them, was "Hospitality of Mind." Social order and progress demand recognition, and must be recognised in their manifest tendency. The discoveries of ancient and modern days showed that things were not produced by chance, and these gave the social condition of to day, very different from that of the middle ages. Their discoveries were placed at our disposal, and in like manner the future would arise from the present. It was therefore the duty of every man wisely to make use for the best of the present. They could not go back, the same hand that controls the Universe controls also and directs mental and material conditions. The discoveries of the present had made a vast change, agencies considered omnipotent in the fourteenth century, were now shadowed over and surpassed. The Chinese method does not approve itself to our judgment. Shall we then cramp the head instead of the foot, and throw up barriers between nationalities? He thought not. Such a process would do more harm than any disfiguring of the bones of the body. Christianity had given the order to advance, and whatever attempts might be made to retard the divinely appointed order of civilization would come to naught. The weak might yield, but the strong would break through. No combination could restrain the progress of thought. Christianity affirms the unity of brethren, and freedom, as St. Paul says, "Where the spirit of love is there is liberty?" Christ himself rebuked mental sluggishness. The genius of christianity was hospitable to thought, and welcomed every truth, while prejudice was a surly porter, seeking to dwell in darkness rather than let in a ray of strange light. Such surliness may seriously retard progress, but cannot prevent it. Legitimate progress is divinely appointed and cannot be kept back except for a time. Prudence may say—is not a stranger a danger. So far Prudence is right, but Prejudice is wrong to say that all strangers must be dangers. Candour asks enquiry and Common Sense investigates the claim of all comers. Deprived of these safe-guards, whimsical and incautious curiosity may give admittance to a very demon, for every strange and new thought must not obtain admission without due care. The ground taken against mental hospitality is the danger incurred by yielding to new and strange ideas, and no doubt the argument has force, but there is a better way of meeting the danger than by refusing admittance to anything new, for we by must means may keep away the angel and cherish the demon Ignorance. The duty of all was carefully to investigate, keeping the mind an open door, yet watching who enters. It is not at all times easy for men to be so trained as always to be able to exercise this caution, yet freedom of thought is far safer than the other course, for it is only by keeping the mind open, cheerful and hospitable that we can keep progress healthy and sound. Regard for truth must be cherished whatever the result. He was a true Christian, yet he loved the truth above all and sought to investigate truth unhampered by theological views, if these stood in the way of truth. A vast revolution had been peacefully accomplished in Britain, which has led the way to a levelling upwards, as was evident by the Bill on Education recently introduced by Earl Russel. A free press will always enable every class to demand their rights, and here it is more especially necessary in this mixed community where mutual toleration is necessary. He referred to the services of the Institut Canadien in this respect, and to the sister associations of the Mechanics' Institute and the Mercantile Library Association. Its work was great. Its library was larger than either of the other institutions, and the collection of engravings was such as the others could not pretend to. The Institut presented an attraction to wean youth from the bar room and scenes of vice, and held out inducements to improvement, and surely the French Canadian youth were not behind those of other nationalities in their desire to elevate themselves. This Institution stood for Gallican breadth and desire for progress as opposed to Ultramontone narrowness and exclusiveness, and the education and thought it gave rise to would make it a blessing to the whole of Canada.

Hon. L. J. PAPINEAU spoke in French at very considerable length, his address being frequently interrupted by marks of applause.

The proceedings were terminated by the Band playing the National Anthem.

CITY ITEMS.

CONCERT OF THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION.—Yesterday evening a concert in aid of the funds of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge was given in the lecture room of the Institut Canadien, by the Orange Association Mr. George Smith, Provincial Gaud Master, accepted the chair, and breifly stated the object for which they were met. During the course of the evening Mr. Dunbar Browne gave an explanation of the celebration, its cause and origin and a short statement of the objects of the association which he said were Loyalty, and Religion without persecution; Mr. J. H. Cameron, Grand Master for B. N. A, described his visit to Derry, and his reception at Belfast as Grand Master, referring to the events connected with the siege of Derry, and stating that there were 5,000,000 Orangemen in the British Dominions, always ready to shed their blood in defence of the Crown and country; Rev. Mr. Shaw, who defended the objects of the association also spoke. After a short intermission, the concert was resumed and other addresses delivered.

The music which was chiefly vocal, was highly appreciated. Mr. T. Hurst played a flute solo, medley on various airs, which was encored, Mr. McInnes played Variations on the "Last Rose of Summer" on the violin, and Mr. Lawson recited the "Covenanter's Grave" to the great satisfaction of the audience. The proceedings were closed by the singing of the national anthem.

THEATRE ROYAL—Last night a dramatic entertainment was given at the Theatre Royal by the Amateur Corps of the 100 (Prince of Wales Royal Canadian) Regiment. Considering that this was the first time the performers had catered for the amusement of the play-going public of Montreal, the house was a good one. The spirit and intelligence with which the parts were for the most part sustained will bear out the favourable criticism of our Ottawa contemporaries on their performances in that city. The pieces brought on the boards last night, doubtless new to most present, were a two-act drama entitled "Michael Erle or the Maniac Lover" and "Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp," a rollicking burlesque. The drama was well received there being comparatively few of those slips which are all but inevitable in amateur performances. The parts allotted to Messrs. Allardice and Thornett who were reported sick, were taken up by Ensign Downs, who appeared as *Princess Bad-Roul-Bou-Dour*, in the burlesque, Mr. Hopkins who acted *Aladdin* and Mr Trist who took the leading character in the drama. Mr. Hebb, Regimental schoolmaster in the 60th Rifles, played pianoforte accompaniments to the songs in *Aladdin*. The band of the 100th gave "Rule Britannia" after the prologue, as well as several pieces between the parts, and the National Anthem at the close. The able leader of the orchestra, Mr. Walsh, drew down loud applause by his solo performance "Don d'Amite." Our space will not allow us closely to criticise the acting of individual performances, and we must be content with saying that the evening's work was well done. Should the corps again appear at the Theatre Royal we may safely predict that they will have a full house.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH COURSE OF LECTURES.—The Rev. M. S. Baldwin, M.A., will lecture in the basement of the Church every Thursday evening during the Winter of 1867-'68, at half-past seven o'clock, to which the public are invited. Subject for this evening; History of Solomon.

Mr. Gianelli of the Cosmopolitan has now on hand the best descriptions of Shrewsbury Oysters ever introduced to this market, selected by himself on the *island*, during his recent sojourn to the United States.

The United Board of Out-Door Relief will meet this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

The annual examination of the Schollars of the Free day School Quebec Suburbs will be held to morow Friday commenceing at 10:15 a. m. in the basement of the Wesleyan Methodist Church Lagauchetiere East when those interested in the moral and intelectual elevation of the power class are cordially invited to be present. The annual meeting of the subcribers will be held at the close of the examination.

THE VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.—The following is the programme of music to be performed at the Rink, this (Thursday) evening, by the band of the 16th Regiment:—

PART FIRST.

1. March—The Men of Harlech.
2. Waltz—We meet by Chance.....Kennedy.
3. Fantasia—Remineneces of Killarney..Money.
4. Quadrilles—My Maryland.........Collins.
5. Galop—Orpheus.................Godfrey.

PART SECOND.

1. Waltz - Belgravia..................Godfrey.
2. Lancers—Merry Tunes..............Godfrey.
3. Fantasia—Remineneces of England.Kennedy
4. Mazurka—Enchantress.....D'Archambeau.
5. Galop—Ka-foozle-um...............Levey.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, VICTORIA COLLEGE MONTREAL.—A meeting was held on Saturday last, Mr. P. A. Valois, President. The Officers present were Messrs. J. A. Demers, J. S. Archambault, H. E. Boissy, S. Martineau, H. Beliveau, F. H. Trudel, J. B. Ouimet, A. Mennier, and N. Pratt.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The President read the amendments to the constitution and regulations of the Medical Institute.

Mr. T. Aubuchon gave a lecture on Phthisis, for which thanks were voted to him.

It was agreed that Mr. Isaac Gingras be invited to give a lecture at the next meeting, and that the Rev. Mr. Desaulniers, Grand Vicar of St. Hyacinthe, be invited to give a lecture at a meeting next month.

FRAUDS IN WOOD.—The Chief of Police in order to suppress the frauds in measuring wood by small dealers on the wharf ordered two of the police in plain clothes to go to a man named Gilbert Pesaut, and purchase from him half a cord of wood. They did not say where it was for but said they would show him, and proceeding up Jacques Cartier Square they took the load into the yard at the Police Station, where it was measured, and found to contain only quarter of a cord and five small sticks over. Yesterday Pesant was brought before the Recorder and fined $20 and costs, altogether about $24. His Worship expressing the regret, that so harmless a crime, as defrauding the poor as Pesant had been doing, could not be punished with a much heavier fine according [illegible]

THEFT BY BOYS.—Joseph Dandarant, a boy, went to Mr. Moss pawnbroker, to try to sell three gold rings, but Mr. Moss sent word to the police who arrested him, when he confessed they had been stolen by his brother Samuel Dandarant, in the employment of Jeweller. The latter is not yet in custody.

CITY COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Council was held last night, His Worship the Mayor presiding.

His WORSHIP stated that the business for which the meeting was called was to consider the report of the Special Committee of Chairmen, on the proposed amendments to the charter of the Corporation.

Alderman GORRIE suggested that the two reports now laid on the table be printed for the use of the, members and afterwards discussed and moved accordingly: that the report be received and printed in both languages.

Councillor BERNARD and Alderman RODDEN insisted the report should be read then, that Several of the French speaking members objected as no translation had been made. The motion to read was carried, and the City Clerk read the proposed amendments which will be published in full for consideration.

The reading in both languages occupied upwards of an hour. After which the Council adjourned.

In answer to a question His Worship said there would be plenty of time to have the bill introduced to Parliament after the amendments were considered

St. Thomas.

THE CESSION OF THE ISLAND TO THE UNITED STATES.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—Late files from St. Thomas bring the text of the Royal proclamation transferring the island to the United States. It concedes to the inhabitants according to circumstances, a period of two years to affect a complete change of nationality.

Jamaica.

FAILURE OF THE AMERICAN EMIGRATION SCHEME

The American emigration scheme had been abandoned, in consequence of the Government refusing to grant a subsidy to the steamers.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Special Parliamentary Report.

Specially reported for the Montreal Herald.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, 18th Dec.

UNLAWFUL TRAINING TO THE USE OF ARMS BILL.

Mr. CARTIER explained that this was an extension to the whole Dominion of an act in force in the late Province of Canada. Within the last two or three months Government had been informed that deposits of arms had been made along the frontier on the other side of the line, and that attempts had been made to introduce them into Canada.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the bill would give very extraordinary powers to the magistracy. It empowered a magistrate on the evidence of one credible witness to seize arms and commit to gaol the person in whose possession they were found. This enabled any officious magistrate to give unnecessary annoyance to loyal subjects; and he knew that in some instances this power had been exercised in such a way as to cause great hardships He expected also that it might be implied from the passage of the bill that there were disloyal persons in the country. That admission he, for one, was not prepared to make.

Mr. CARTIER said there was a clause in the bill enabling the Governor General, by proclamation, to stop the operation of the law when he found it to be unnecessary; but, for the present, the Government were prepared to state, on their responsibility, that they considered it necessary to continue this law, and to extend it over the whole Dominion.

Mr. McKENZIE said that, after this declaration by the Government, he had nothing more to say.

Mr. ANGLIN said that when he read this Bill, he felt shocked that the Government should have considered such a measure necessary. It would create an impression abroad that we had here a large number of disaffected people He objected strongly to authorizing Justices of the Peace to commit to prison, on suspicion, any man found to have in his possession a rifle or pistol. In times of excitement a very bad and oppressive use might be made of such a provision. The clause against military training also he thought very singular in a country where the whole male population was expected to be trained to the use of arms. If such a measure was required at all, he thought provision should be made for parties getting licenses to carry arms. Any good, loyal citizen could then, if vexatiously interfered with by a magistrate, shew his license.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD did not think this bill would convey the impression that we were a nation of traitors, any more than our laws against murder and larceny would convey the impression that we were a nation of murderers or thieves. The people of Canada were no doubt loyal and true to their sovereign, but there were amongst them persons who were disloyal and untrue to their Sovereign. He thought there was nothing harsh, improper or unusual in the provisions of this bill. Ignorant or over-zealous magistrates might, no doubt, abuse the power given them, but a similar objection might be brought against any law. The member for Gloucester objected to the clause against unlawful training to the use of arms in a country where every man was expected to have a training, It was for that very reason this clause was necessary. When any number of persons applied to the Government for permission to form themselves into a Drill Association, that permission was always given; and when persons assembled secretly for drill, without obtaining such permission, the inference was conclusive that they were organizing themselves with an unlawful object in view. As the law formerly stood, Government had no power to seize arms. Some time ago in Toronto a large depository of pike heads was discovered ready to be fastened to pike staves, which were deposited in another place. The person in whose possession they were found had since gone to the States, and was a leading man in the Fenian body; but the Government on that occasion were not authorized by any law to seize those arms which they were thoroughly certain were collected for a treasonable purpose

Mr. McGEE believed that our people as a whole, irrespective of origin and creed, are loyal and sincerely attached to the institutions under which they live. At the same time he believed this to be a very critical period, and should be sorry to see the country lulled into a false security. In his humble opinion the next six months would be the most critical six months through which Canada had ever passed. He based this opinion purely on the fact that next year was the Presidential year, when influences would naturally be at work dangerous to the peace especially of our border districts.

Mr. ANGLIN hoped he would not be misunderstood as having been reluctant to give the Government any powers necessary to enable them to preserve the peace of the country.

The bill was then read a second time.

EVENING SITTING.

On the motion for the third reading of the Public Works bill,

Mr. SPROAT took exception to the 23rd clause, which he considered placed engineers who had passed no examination in this country on a par or above surveyors who had to spend much time and money in preparing themselves for their profession.

Mr. MACDOUGALL said that this clause was merely to enable a survey made by an engineer to be accepted without being repeated by a surveyor.

Mr SPROAT moved to strike out the clause.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked if this was a want of confidence motion. (Laughter.)

No seconder appeared, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The debate was then resumed on the Intercolonial Railway bill, and Mr. Dorion's amendment to refer the question of the route to Parliament before adoption.

Mr. DORION said that it would be the first time that such a bill would pass without Parliament sanctioning the line. The object of the motion was not to bind the House to a route, but merely to obtain the assent of Parliament before it was adopted. In England a selection might be made which would be as unfortunate as that of Ottawa for the Parliament Buildings.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD thought it must be admitted that no time was to be lost. The The Union Act must be carried out immediately in order to secure the Imperial guarantee. Until the railway was finished the union was exceedingly imperfect, and if the work was not commenced at once we might give up the idea of beginning till 1869. Government had no interest in selecting the line except that it should be for the benefit of the whole country; and if it were left to them, much of the work might be done before the House met again.

Mr. McKENZIE thought it a rather remarkable theory to say that because gentlemen opposite were supposed to have a special interest in the selection of a route, Parliament should not express any opinion on the subject. They were met there for the specific purpose of determining what might be best for the public government considered it of the highest importance that in a matter involving such a large expenditure Parliament should be consulted on the first serious steps to be taken, namely, the selection of the route. The only argument of of the Minister of Justice for this haste was the bargain made with the Lower Provinces, that no time should be lost in the construction of the road. But injudicious selection of the route might cause more delay in finishing the road than if the question were submitted to Parliament at the outset. His impression was that it would be better for Government to spend the whole of the coming summer in obtaining a thorough survey of the route than to decide within information now in their possession. To come to an immediate decision, as Government evidently intended, might lead to the most disastrous consequences.

Mr. PARKER concurred in the remarks of the member for Lambton. He (Mr. Parker) would vote against the railway altogether but that it was made a condition of the Union. It was said that the Government had no interests to serve but those of the people, but we had a warning in the expensive errors in the construction of public works in the past. He thought that the experience thus acquired might enable the House, if the matter were properly considered, to arrive at a safe plan on which this work might be undertaken. The Railway was to be built with the people's money, and their representatives should have some control over the work. He objected to the Bill because it created a double power, partly in the Commissioners and partly in the Government, without any direct responsibility to the House. He also thought that the Government would be quite as much open to the charges of acting from political motives in carrying out the work as if they were doing it directly themselves; and, as to saving by issuing small contracts, the object was to profit with both large and small contractors

Mr. CARTIER advised any one hostile to the building of the Intercolonial Railway to vote for the motion of the Member for Hochelaga. He contended that the course proposed by the Government was that which was rendered necessary by the Union Act, in order to secure the Imperial guarantee. It was obvious, he thought, that in selecting the route, Government could have had no other object than to select that which should afford the best means of communication between the Provinces, and at the same time prove most valuable as a means of defence. Referring to the selection of Ottawa as the Seat of Government, he said the question was left to Her Majesty because it could not be settled here, and he believed that after Ottawa Montreal was the best place.

Mr. GRAY said that there were two principles involved which lay at the root of this discussion; the first was the adoption and carrying on of a public work immediately under the control of the Government and managed by them; the second, the mode of its construction by Commissioners. When hon gentlemen on the floor of this House laid down the principle that the Government should take no part in works of this kind, they were looking back to a period entirely antecedent to the present day. When a matter is merely of a commercial character, it should be left to private enterprise; but if it partakes of a national character it should be managed by the Government. Highways are under the control of individuals; and now when railways were superseding them, the Government should exercise greater control over them than they now do. In England it is a matter of serious consideration whether their Railways should not be entirely under Government control in Belgium railways are under the control of and managed by the Government, and in no country in the world is railway travelling cheaper or managed more methodically than in that country. This Intercolonial Railway affected our national prosperity, and it was important to the country that the Legislature through constitutional means should have direct control over it. It was not a constitutional mode to have control of public works by submitting them to the decision of the legislature, but to submit them to those appointed to deal with them, and who, if they did not manage the affairs of the country properly, were accountable to the House. The amendment struck at the very root of the constitution relieving government from that duty. He referred to the railway in New Brunswick as an example of an efficiently managed railway under government control. If the Intercolonial Railway was built and managed by Commissioners, the Government would be responsible for their acts He referred to the necessity of giving a Committee of the House the privileges of a judicial tribunal, in order to investigate matters connected with the railway. On this Committee they could have members from both sides of the House, who would impartially investigate everything that had taken place in connection with that work, and they could pass their censure upon any act they deemed worthy of it, the Government being responsible to the House for these acts. He felt a deep interest in the success of the work, but did not believe it would yield any immediate Commercial return. Although for half-a-dozen years it might entail a change upon the interests of the country, yet the gradual increase of our resources, the expansion of trade, and encouragement given to settle in the country, would yield an incidental return which would benefit it. He referred to the different routes, and said whichever route was taken, Halifax and St. John had certain advantages of which they could not be deprived; and, in conclusion, he recommended the adoption of a bill to allow individuals to apply to courts of law to get redress from the Government for injuries sustained through their means.

Mr. DUNKIN held that the best mode of constructing the road, was by making it a Government work. That being so, the appointment of Commissioners seemed to him to be the most expeditious and intelligent way of carrying it. These Commissioners would be servants of the public, and officers of the Government which would be responsible to Parliament for their acts. He was sorry there had been so much reticence on the part of the Government in regard to the route to be chosen, but he recognized the fact that there were political reasons for the course they had taken. He looked upon the insertion of the proposed amendment in the Act, and sending it to the Imperial Government, as tantamount to passing no Act at all, because it submitted no line for the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr HOLTON enquired whether he correctly understood the Minister of Justice, to say that the Government intended without further survey to make the selection of a route before the next meeting of the House, and submit it for the approval of the Imperial Government

Sir J. A. MACDONALD replied that the Government did not say they would be bound to settle the route upon the evidence now before them and the country, namely, the surveys and reports of Maj Robinson and Samdford Flemming. They would consider that evidence, but before deciding they might find it necessary to have further surveys and further evidence. They desired however that this great work should be commenced speedily,—if possible during the ensuing spring; and considering all the interests involved, the Government did not think they were asking too much, in asking to be allowed to have power in this matter. He thought the consequence of the question of the route being referred back to Parliament, would simply be to make this House the arena for fighting a battle between the local and conflicting interests of the two sections.

Mr HOLTON thought this explicit statement of the Minister of Finance disposed at once of the whole argument founded on the alleged delay that would follow from the passage of the motion of the member for Hochelaga. The Government, it appeared, would require further surveys before recommending a route, and they all knew that could not be done this winter,

Sir J. A. MACDONALD said that he had not said that. What he did say was that the Government might decide on the question already before them, but they might think proper to have further evidence and further surveys.

Mr. HOLTON would venture to say that that preliminary point, whether they should have more evidence or not before coming to a decision, ought to have been settled before this time. He did not deny the necessity of passing a bill before six months, but it ought to have been submitted to Parliament immediately after the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was disposed of. The House was prepared to pass a bill in accordance with the Union Act and the Guarantee Act, but it was not prepared to pass a bill which would deprive the people of this country of all voice in the selection of the route for a railway which, at the very best, in his judgment, would cost thirty millions, and at the most fifty millions. He very much feared the worst line would be selected if the House were deprived of all voice in the matter, It would amount to nearly the sum guaranteed by the Imperial Government thus depriving that guarante of all practical benefit to this country. No one supposed we would not pay all the obligations incurred, or that the guarantee would throw any expense on the Imperial Government. Were we then for the purpose of saving a portion of the interest on the sum required to pay for the work, to be committed to an expenditure which, unless we were fettered by this guarantee, we would not incur? That was the dilemma into which the Government would lead us. He went on to argue at some length that the selection of a line, involving, as it did, an enormous amount of money, ought to be left in the hands of the House. If power were given to Government, and they acted wrongly, the House, it was true, could censure them, but it could not repair the injury they might do.

Mr. ANGLIN could not see that the amendment would effect any practical object. The Government had a large majority on the House, and he did not believe any amendment would prevail. As he wished to deal with the subject practically, he could not therefore see how that object was to be gained by voting for the motion. He held that the question of the route was one which for military as well as other considerations affected the people of Ontario and Quebec as much as the people of the Maritime Provinces, and he entered into a lengthy argument to show that the northern or Major Robinson's route was that which most recommended itself on military and commercial grounds.

Mr. BOLTON spoke warmly for the Central route and Mr. McMillan as warmly for the North Shore route, the House manifesting its impatience in a very marked manner during the speeches by both gentlemen

Mr. FISHER rose amidst loud cries of "question" "question" He said he had stayed in Ottawa for the sole purpose of speaking on this question, but at this hour he did not anticipate a hearing from the House. He hoped the debate would be adjourned till to-morrow.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD suggested that the bill should be passed through Committee to-night, and the debate could be resumed on the question of concurrence to-morrow.

The House then divided on Mr. Dorion's amendment which was lost. Yeas, 35; Nays, 83.

The votes on the motion were as follows:—

Yeas—Bechard, Bodwell, Bourassa, Bowman, Chevel, Connell, Coupal, Croke, Dorion, Fisher, Fortier, Geoffrion, Kempt, Kirzkowski, McFarlane, McKenzie, McGill, McLachlan, Mills, Morrison, (Victoria,) Oliver, Parker, Ray, Redford, Rymal, Savary, Sprost, Thompson, (Ontario) Tremblay, Wells, and Young. Total 35.

Nays—Abbott, Ault, Beatty, Bellerose, Benoit, Bertrand, Blanchet, Bolton, Bowell, Bown, Brousseau, Burpee, Burton, Caron, Cartier, Cartwright, Cayley, Chamberlin, Cimon, Crawford, [Brockville,] Crawford, (Leeds) Desaulneis, Dobbie, Drew, Dufresne, Ferguson, Ferris, Fortin, Gaucher, Gaudet, Gendron, Gibbs, Gray, Grover, Harrison, Huot, Hurdon, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, (Leeds and Grenville,) Keeler, Kirkpatrick, Langevin, Lapum, Little, McDonald [(Glen'ry) McDonald, [Kston,] McDonald (Middlesex); Masson (Soulanges); Masson (Terrebonne); McCallum, McCarthy, McDougall, McGee, McGreevy, McMillan (Restigouche); McMillan; (Vaudreuil) Morris, Morrison, (Niagara) Munro, Perry, Pinsonneault, Pope, Pouliot, Pozer, Rankin, Renaud, Robitaille, Rose, Ross (Dundas); Ross [Prince Edward]; Simard, Simpson, Stephens, Street, Tilley, Tupper, Wallace, Walsh, Webb, Wilson, Wright. Total.—83.

The bill was then passed through Committee and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, On the motion of Mr. Rose, the Supply Bill and Stamp Bill were read a second time and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. The House adjourned at 1.40.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Dreadful Railway Accident—Great Loss of Life.

Fenian Plot to Blow up Millbank Prison.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—The examination of John Martin and others connected with the funeral demonstration on the 8th inst, concluded yesterday. The decision is reserved. This morning the accused were brought before the Magistrate, and Martin and Lalor were committed for trial on a charge of misdemeanor. They immediately furnished the requisite bail, and were discharged from custody.

FLORENCE, Dec. 18.—Prime Minister Menabrea replied yesterday to the attacks made upon the Government by the Liberal party in Parliament. In the course of his speech he said that Italy would, sooner or later, possess Rome, but that that end would be accomplished, not by arms, but by moral force. Baron Ratazzi followed, in a speech in opposition to the Chief Minister, saying that the popular vote in Naples and other cities of Italy showed that the nation demanded a different policy.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—An attempt was made to blow up one of the walls of the Mill-bank gaol, in which a number of Fenians are confined. The preparations were all completed and the fuse had been lighted by the conspirators without attracting attention; but, owing to some defect in the arrangement of the materials, the powder did not explode, and the plot was discovered before the attempt to carry it out could be renewed. No arrests have been made, and no clue has been obtained to the guilty parties.

LONDON, 18th Dec—Arms and ammunition secreted by the Fenians have been discovered and seized by the police at several places in England.

ST. PETERSBURG, 18th Dec.—The *Invalide Russe* says that the policy agreed upon between France and Austria on the Eastern question, if persisted in, would imperil the tranquility of Europe.

LONDON, 18th Dec—A despatch from Massowah says that a report from the interior had reached the English expedition that King Theodore had set fire to and destroyed Debra Tabor.

LONDON, Dec. 18, evening.—Consols closed, 92 9-16; 5-20's, 72; Ill. Cen, 89½; Erie, 49½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18, evening.—Cotton closed at an advance of ⅛d. on Middling Uplands. Middling Uplands in port, 7⅞d; to arrive, 6¾d.; do Orleans, 7⅝d.

Breadstuffs—Corn, 46s 3d; Wheat—California White, 15s 2d; No. 2 Red Western, 13s 7d.

Provisions—Beef, 112s 6d for Winter Cured. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 50s. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 40s 6d.

LONDON, 18th Dec.

The steamer Cambria, it is reported, has started for New York again

PARIS, 18th Dec.—The *Moniteur* publishes a circular by the Prefect of Police, placing the press under a more rigorous censorship.

LONDON, 18th Dec., 2 p.m.—Bonds 72; I C 89½. Erie 49½. Corn 46s. Lard 50s. Bacon 40s 6d. Common Rosin 65s 9d. Refined Petroleum 15s 4d.

BUFFALO, 18th Dec.—The New York express train from Cleveland on the Lake Shore Road, due here at 12.15 p.m., being behind time, when two miles this side of Angola, either by a faulty rail, or fog, met with a serious accident about 3 p m. The two rear passenger cars were thrown off the track, and rolled over an embankment of 20 feet.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.—The accident on the Lake Shore Railroad is more serious than at first reported. The rear car went over an embankment of 50 feet, was set on fire by the stove, and out of 50 passengers only two escaped. The rest were burned to death, and all that is left is a mass of blackened and charred remains, without any means of ascertaining their names. The accident occurred at the Big Sister bridge a quarter of a mile east of Angola. One train has arrived with the unhurt passengers and a few of the injured. The rest of them will be here about midnight. Every preparation is made to care for their wants by the people of Buffalo. A large number of the physicians of Buffalo left by the four o'clock special train to assist the wounded. Among the killed the name of Mrs. Hubbard. of St. Catherines, is reported.

BUFFALO, Dec 19, 1 a. m.—In the railway accident, as near as can be ascertained, about 45 were killed and 35 wounded.

BURLINGTON, VT., Dec 18.—At three o'clock this morning a very distinct shock of earthquake was felt in this city; it lasted twenty seconds.

OGDENSBURG, N.Y., Dec. 18.—A violent shock of earthquake occurred here this morning, shaking the firmest buildings and lasting about two minutes.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Dec. 18.—A considerable shock of earthquake was experienced here at three this a.m. Its duration was about a minute and a half.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The House has passed Mr. Steven's Reconstruction Bill. The President sent to the Senate to-day a message eulogizing Gen. Hancock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The Benton mill dam in Mariposa, just completed at a cost of $130,000 has just been swept away by a flood. Great damage has been done in Oregon and Washington Territory by the heavy storms.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The S.S. China sailed today with $220,000 specie. It is stated all first class Cunarders will be withdrawn from 1st Jan., and freight steamers take their place.

PROGRESS OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN VAUDREUIL.—The members of the Church resident in Cote St. Charles, Parish of Vaudreuil, have been actively engaged during the past summer in building a new Chapel. Through their praiseworthy efforts a very neat, substantial wooden building has been erected, 36 feet by 22. It will seat about 150 persons. The first service in this new Chapel was celebrated on the afternoon of Advent Sunday. There were present 120 people. A collection amounting to five dollars was taken up, to pay the insurance on the building. The settlers are much indebted to Mr. Joseph Simpson for the gift of the land—one acre; and also to Mr. William Hodgson for his exertions in getting up the Chapel, and for his constant superintendance of of the work. The Church in this place has been gradually increasing for some time past. Late circumstances have tended to unite the members of the Church, and now that a suitable place of Worship has been provided for them, it is hoped that they will be kept more closely together, and be more regular in attendance on Divine ordinances. This is the second new Chapel opened in this Parish during the past Summer, and makes the third Church in this Mission: one at Hudson, one at Como, and one at Cote St. Charles The Rev. J. W. Pyke has been in charge since 1841.

Cuba.

(*From the Evening Telegram*)

HAVANA, Dec. 12, via Lake City, Dec. 13.—We have authentic news from Madrid in relation to the sale of the Spanish West Indian possessions. It conveys the information that the Spanish Government has made a formal offer to the American Minister to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States The public heart is beating with anxiety at the announcement, and great excitement prevails, as the extinguishment of slavery here will be one of the consequences. It was hoped that Spain would abolish the institution in time to save her national pride. The acquisitions made by the United States from Russia and Denmark, from France, and Spain herself, are now referred to as precedents that leave the national honor unassailable. An American company has on the strength of the above reports, purchased Guajaba Island, near Nuevitas to colonize, and put 30,000 acres of it under cultivation. Thus the last hopes of the slave traders are gone.

WASHINGTON, 17th Dec—There are five treaties now under consideration by the Committee on Foreign Relations, but none of them will be reported to the Senate till after recess. Several Democratic members from the West, whose choice for President has hitherto been Pendleton, declared themselves a few evenings ago decidedly in favour of General Hancock. The movement in this direction acquires every day more strength and significance.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Washington, Dec 17th.—The official correspondence between Mr. Adams and Secretary Seward, regarding the "Alabama" claims, has been published. Seward rejects the proposition of Lord Stanley, for partial arbitration, and negotiations on the subject are closed.

New York, Dec. 18.—The Herald's special says, our latest advices from St. Thomas are to the 7th inst. The ceremony of transferring the island to the United States will take place on New-Year's-Day. The government architect is examining all the edifices that were shaken by the late earthquake, and has ordered the demolition of all considered dangerous. Up to Dec. 7th, the number of shocks felt was 500. Divers are busily engaged raising the cargo of the British steamer "Columbia," sunk Oct. 29. They bring up daily about 200 packages merchandise. Business continues and the failures have ceased. Rents are enormous.

Latest intelligence from San Domingo confirms the report that the loan of ten million francs has been realized in Paris for the Republic. Merchants in San Domingo are refusing to receive Government currency, and some have been fined $200 each.

New York, 18th.—The Herald's Lima, Peru, correspondence says:—President Prado had made a regular attack on Arequipa, the principal stronghold of the rebellion, and severely defeated his opponents, who, however, still hold the main portion of the city. Three days had been given them to surrender. A point was gained by Prado where he could command the barricades with his heavy artillery. Col. Balta, the chief of the rebels in the north, had also been severely defeated.

New York, Dec. 18.—The Times Washington special says: No doubt S. S. Cox will be named Minister to Austria. Much excitement was caused last night by the disappearance of Col Ely Parker, of Gen. Grant's staff, at the moment when every preparation was made for his marriage with Miss Minnie Sackets.

The Tribune's special says, that there is not a material difference between the anticipated bill of the House and that reported to-day in the Senate. The former stops all contraction and cancelling of rates, while the latter only applies to the four millions a month, which the Sec. is authorized by law to contract.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The Senate Finance Committee, in presenting the Funding Bill, submitted a report in which they refer to the claim that the principal of the 5-20 bonds is payable in gold; and say that without deciding the question, they propose a substitution of new bonds, clear and explicit in their terms, for the 5-20 bonds, as they become redeemable. They further say, if this exchange is refused by the bond-holder, it will be time enough to determine whether, by the condition of his bond, he may not be paid in lawful money.

Rochester, Dec. 18.—A large meeting was held last night by the friends of Gen. Grant, for President. A Grant Club was organized.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 18.—The State Central Committee last night adopted a resolution denouncing Johnson, and declaring Gen. Grant the Republican candidate for President.

Memphis, Dec. 18.—Benj. J. Branch, an old and highly esteemed planter, on Wolf river, was fatally stabbed by a negro, named Adam. The Grand Jury and citizens of Nicol County, Ark., have petitioned Gen. Ord to station troops there to protect them and their stock against the negroes. Accounts of destruction of stock by the negroes are distressing. The great uneasiness felt by the whites is caused by fears of an insurrection. Col. Jaques, who is now planting in Arkansas, passed here yesterday for Washington, to represent matters to the Government. He says no man's life is safe, no matter from whence he hails.

Retrenchment.

In the Senate, the Committee on Contingencies have reported in favour of a reduction both in the number of the staff officials connected with the House, and of the amount of the salaries which the remainder are in receipt of. By the contemplated reduction, an annual saving of about $15,000 will be effected, and, at the same time, it is expected that the efficiency of the staff will be fully adequate to the wants of the Senate. It is said that the most prominent reductions and dismissals advised are as follows:—Joseph E. Doucet, additional French translator and clerk of private bills, salary $1,800; W. A. Maingy, additional assistant and second office clerk, salary $1,800 C. W. Taylor assistant accountant, salary $600; John Walsh; assistant English clerk, salary $600; M. Keating, chief messenger, salary $1,125; then there are several under messengers in the list, of whom there are at present eight or ten; also Antoine Lachance, permanent messenger, salary $700. Then nearly all the clerks having salaries from $1,000 and upwards are to have these reduced in sums varying from $200 to $1,000. J. F. Taylor, reduction $1,000; Robert Lemoine, $800; Fenelngs, Taylor, $600; E. L. Montizambert, $600; Dr. Adamson, $400; A. A. Boucher, $400; E. Tessier, $300; A. Garneau, $200; R. Kimber, $350. It is also proposed that those dismissed shall receive a year's salary in advance. In the course of the debate on this subject, the Hon. Mr. McCully made some startling comparisons of the expenses of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia with that of the late Legislative Council of Canada, as follows:—The number of the officers and servants of the late Legislative Council of Canada proves to have been upwards of 50, and the total expense upwards of $40,000. The 50 odd officers and servants appear to have been appointed as follows:—By the Earl of Elgin, 1; by the Crown, 4; by Speaker Caron, 2; by Speaker Campbell, 5; by Speaker Belleau, 11; by the Legislative Council, 10; by Speaker Tessier, between 1864 and 1866, 16. The same services in Nova Scotia cost that Province less than $2,000. The whole staff consisting of one Clerk at $800; an Usher of Black Rod, $300; a Chaplain $100; and Messengers $375—in all, considerably less than two thousand dollars. The officers and servants of the Canadian House of Assembly were upwards of 150, and probably exceed that number to-day, and as nearly as can be ascertained, at an expense of upwards of $100,000 per annum. As to the labour performed, he finds for instance that the Journals of Nova Scotia, apart from the Appendix, were for 1864, in folio 169 pages; in 1865, 108 pages. In Canada, said Mr. McCully; I find for the same years the Journals occupy in octavo, from 1864 but 380 pages; in 1865, 247 pages. So that it is questionable if the Clerk of Nova Scotia single-handed does not actually perform as much labour as the whole staff in Canada.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Seven persons suffocated, and others injured.

Not a winter passes in which we are not called upon to record a shocking loss of life from the defective construction of tenement houses, or from the lack of adequate means of exit. Narrow staircases, inadequate ventilation, and absence of fire-escapes, describe the houses of the working population. In the modern buildings an improvement is perceptible, but the Superintendent of Buildings seems not to possess the power to enforce compliance with the provisions of the law, and the landlord is exceptional who will do aught that involves additional expenditure. The story of this latest catastrophe is that soon after two o'clock yesterday fire was discovered in the basement of No. 596 Second Avenue. The firemen and police promptly responded, and confined the flames to the basement; but the smoke ascended to the topmost floor, filled every room, and before the inmates could be reached seven were suffocated and others seriously injured. All parts of the house are tenanted, the basement being used as a bake-shop. The rear of the second floor was occupied by James Campbell, his wife, and two boarders. These persons escaped by leaping into the yard from the windows. The rear of this floor, the fourth floor front, and the rear of the fourth floor were occupied by persons who on being awakened by the alarm started for the ladder leading to the roof. Lawrence Cunningham, a very heavy man, attempted to climb the ladder and it broke under his weight. By this time a policeman passing through an adjoining house gained the roof. Procuring a rope, they drew up the children of Mr. Cunningham.

Some of the others were also drawn up. P. Murphy leaped from one of the upper windows, and several of his limbs were broken. Mrs. Kelley, who had groped her way from the third floor, appeared at one of the rear windows and screamed for help. A policeman leaned over the edge of the roof, and passed her the end of his club, but her hands refused to retain their grasp of its polished surface, and finding that she must lose her hold, she sprang clear of the building, and fell on her feet in the snow, spraining her back. Ellen Duffy was next extricated, but the rope used not reaching within 10 or 15 feet of the ground, she fell that distance, though without sustaining injury. Murphy, a lad, clambered out of one of the fourth story windows, and by means of the shutter gained the coping of the roof. Mrs. Cunningham, a very heavy woman, then appeared at one of the upper windows, but after a rope had been fastened around her the officers hesitated to draw her up, fearing the rope might break. Hook and Ladder Company raising a ladder rescued her. Other apparatus being quickly brought into use, the fire was soon extinguished, and scarcely reached the first floor. Meantime several other individuals had been rescued. As soon as the flames had been extinguished and the smoke cleared away, search was made for the missing. In the apartment occupied by the O'Meara family, all, except the son Thomas, were found lying apparently dead. Two of the daughters were locked in each other's arms. The other girl apparently had attempted to escape, as her feet were burned almost to a cinder. Finding that she could not reach the street, she had returned, and sunk, overcome by the heat and smoke. On reaching the air, Mr. O'Meara revived, but the others were quite dead. On the fourth floor, beneath the scuttle were found Mrs. Murphy and her children apparently dead. The woman partially revived.

The Secretary of the United Board of Out Door Relief, acknowledges with thanks, a donation of twenty dollars, from John Torrance Esq, and of four reams wrapping paper, from Messrs. A. Buntin & Co.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Great Britain.

THE FENIANS.

On the 30th November Col. Burke, alias Berry, and J. T. Casey were again brought before Sir T. Henry. The former is charged with treason-felony, and the latter with attempting to prevent his arrest.

Godfrey Massey, the informer, gave an account of his own connection with the Fenian Brotherhood in New York, and then spoke of Burke's connection with Stephens, Kelley, Halpin and McAfferty. Stephens, he said, was superseded because he deceived both officers and men, and besides that, was grossly incompetent in a military point of view. He and Burke had lodged together in London. Kelley was chief of the organization in London, but the organization and mobilizing of the forces in Ireland was entrusted to his (Massey's) direction. I gave some directions to Burke, told him to make himself acquainted with the resources of the district, and when the rising did take place, to destroy the means of communication, so as to force the regular army to march on an equality with us. The telegraph wires were to be cut, the railroads "tapped," to render communication impossible, but not to destroy the lines. He could only make himself acquainted with the resources by communicating with the centres. A centre is the chief of an organization, corresponding, you might say, with a county. I brought from America £550 in gold. I received it from Col. Kelley. Before Burke left I gave him between £15 and £20. I gave money to all the officers in London. I didnot know what night had been appointed for the rising. It had not been fixed. After Burke had left a meeting was held at Kelley's. It was on the 10th February, Sunday night. Kelley was there, and three delegates from Ireland—Mahony, Burn and Arbinson. They constituted themselves into a directory to control civil affairs in Ireland.

The rising in London was fixed to be at midnight of the 5th of March, but on the 4th of March he was himself arrested.

George Kylock, a dealer in fire-arms, testified that Burke had a house at Birmingham. The inscription over the door was "E. C. Winslow & Co.;" he had sold Burke revolvers and ammunition to the amount of £2,000; he had also made a bargain to sell him 650 rifles. Casey was with him at Birmingham, and went by the name of Mullidy.

Another Birmingham dealer gave similar evidence, and Mrs. Lambert testified that Burke and Massey lodged together in her house in Tavistock street, in January and February.

On Sunday, the 1st of December, another funeral procession was organized in Manchester in honour of Allen, Larkin and Gould. The placard was on a green ground, with black letter and a mourning border, and read as follows:

"The procession in honour of the Irish martyrs, Allen, O'Brien, and Larkin, will take place Sunday, Dec 1, at 2 o'clock. Persons intending to join it must meet in Stevenson Square, at 1½ o'clock. The route will be by Lever street, Piccadilly, London road, Grosvenor street, Stretford road, Great Jackson street, Deansgate Bridge street, New Bailey street, Chapel street, (Salford), over the new bridge opposite to the Palatine, thence along Shude hill and Swan street, to New-cross, and there disperse. The utmost order is requested. Every improper act gives strength to the enemy.

The procession was organized without any opposition—indeed, the police were less seen than on ordinary occasions. The rain fell very heavily, but 3,000 men, women, and children walked; the men and women wore green ribbons and sprigs of shamrock, and the band played the "Dead March." As the procession marched past the military prison the band played "Adesti Fideles," and at the spot on which the gallows was erected a halt was made, and three cheers given, and one cheer for old Ireland. Police were kept in reserve, and the military were in readiness inside the barracks, but all passed off in quiet.

A very large funeral procession was organized in Cork on the 1st of Dec. The numbers are estimated from 5,000 to 15,000; the average would make it about 10,000.

A variety of rumours are in circulation. It is said that discoveries have been made that, since the Manchester executions, large bodies are drilling nightly in the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy, and also on Vinegar Hill.

A rumour was current in London on the 1st that an attack on the small-arm shops in England and Ireland was to have been made on the 30th of November, but had to be abandoned.

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Mr. Bright has addressed a letter to Mr. H. D. Hutton, of Dublin. It says:—

"Rochdale, Nov. 11, 1867.

"My Dear Sir,—I have read your 'Prussia and Ireland' with much interest, and, as far as you go, I agree with you, but I think more requires to be done. Your plan is to help tenants to buy farms where owners are willing to sell, to lend them money on easy terms, and to take good security. Owners are not very willing to sell, and the process of creating an Irish proprietary, would be very slow. In my speech in Dublin, I suggested another plan, not unlike yours, but more certainly operative. I proposed a Parliamentary Commission, to buy large estates, and to resell them in existing farms to existing tenants, on terms something like those which you propose. A sum of £5,000,000 would secure some large estates, and the process of creating 'farmers owners of farms' would begin, and would go on rapidly. Your plan in fifty years would do much good; mine would do much in five years, and in 20 years would change the aspect of things in Ireland. We want to make the Irish farmer attached to the soil by the tie of ownership rather than by that which now exists, the necessity to have a holding in land that he may live. We want, further, to beget a new and better national sentiment, to convince every Irishman now on the land that we do not intend to drive him across the Atlantic, but to remain a contented dweller on his own soil. I think my scheme would do this. You will see the difference between your scheme and mine—yours is for a long time and for the future—mine is to grapple at once with the desperate malady which keeps your country in a state of chronic discontent and insurrection. Your plan may be more easily secured, but our children will only see much result from it—mine would, I think, restore confidence and banish speedily some of the despair and disloyalty which so extensively prevail.

John Bright."

THE AFRICAN MAIL.

The steamship Mandingo, brings despatches from the west coast of Africa up to the 17th of November.

By this arrival we hear of a painful affair up the Niger. Dr. Crowther, the coloured bishop of Sierra Leone, went on a visitation up the River. At Ida the chiefs resolve to detain him and demand a ransom; of the value of a thousand slaves. The Vice-Consul being communicated with, called together the British and American residents, and the steamer T. Barley, was manned with Europeans and Americans, armed with revolvers. A regular scrimmage took place. Mr. Pell shot five of the natives, but was subsequently killed. Mr. Rollestone was also wounded. The natives subsequently beat a retreat. The bishop was got away safely, after enduring ten days of captivity.

The Mandingo also brings news of more cold-blooded murders by King Archibong of Old Calabar. In October he had 24 victims, mostly young men, butchered, and the heads sent to him in a cask. The missionaries and teachers have been successful in rescuing four doomed creatures. A man, a woman, and two children were forcibly taken from a native house, and safely got on board the chips. King Archibong sent a letter demanding back the victims; but it was resolved not to give up the poor creatures. Capt. Lowry gave the four outcasts a free passage to Fernando Po.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company had a meeting on the 2nd of December. The Right Hon. S. Wortley presided, and said that it had been found that the deeper the cable was laid the safer it was. They had now two cables between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, with an old auxiliary line over the land. The receipts had risen to a point above their highest calculations, approaching £1,000 a-day More than this, they were getting from fifteen to twenty words a minute from their cable, whereas they had only expected five. The prospects, therefore were very encouraging. The chairman said he anticipated a loss from the new tariff at first, but that afterwards it would repay them.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS AND MARQUIS DE MOUSTIER ON THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The prelate whose views on Rome were looked forward to with most curiosity was Monsigneur Darboy, Archbishop of Paris. Of his devotion to the head of the Church, no one doubted; but he is also known for the liberality of his opinions in temporal and his moderation in religious matters. The speech which he has delivered in the Senate was received with much favour, and at its close he was warmly congratulated by his colleagues. His views deserve notice. He observed, with reference to the conference, that a government was bound by its signature to protect the rights which it had sanctioned, and that if any one State withdrew the unanimity of the others would be a guarantee for their execution. But, supposing the conference got together, what could it do? There was one of three lines to follow—to give back to the Holy Father the provinces that have been torn from him, to take away the remaining territory, or to proclaim the *status quo*. The first though most desirable, was hardly possible. If it belonged to the jurist and the theologian to define "right," the politician should, also, do so. It would not be difficult to define the rights of the Holy Father for he was the legitimate owner of what was taken from him by force. But in this world people often found themselves embarrassed in material necessities; facts give birth to interests, and interests come in time to be called rights; and real necessities and facts must be taken into account. In the present instance, he did not know what was practicable; but this would be a matter for the consideration of the Conference. To deprive the Holy Father of what territory now remained to him, seemed immoral, and almost impracticable. They were told that Italy wanted Rome; but if the Pope was forced to quit Rome it would assuredly be a calamity for those who remained there after him. Let the Senate picture to themselves the august Pontiff wandering as a pilgrim. The very earth would tremble beneath his footsteps, and his words would be maledictions. Would they suppose the Pope remaining at Rome? No. Rome was not large enough to contain two sovereigns. He had no intention to make personal reflections; but a King of Italy was too petty a personage to have his seat side by side with the Papacy. The Pope at Rome, and Rome belonging to the King of Italy, was but a dream; 'the very extreme of igorance.' The Catholic nations would never allow the patrimony of St. Peter to pass, after 14 centuries "into the hands of any sovereign." It was in Rome that the Papacy, must abide. Italy only created inextricable embarrassments by clinging to an idea which the will of Catholic nations would never sanction. There remained the third hypothesis, and on this what could the Conference do? Take all? give back all? No, perhaps; but at least it might maintain the present state of things, seek to vivify the Pontifical Government, and find the means of doing so in a good organization of resources. After some further observations, the Archbishop said that the object of those who signed the interpellation was that the Senate should give its vote to these resolutions: 1. That it was desirable, if possible, that the Pontifical Government should be reinstated in its lost provinces. 2. That it was necessary to maintain the existing situation. 3. To examine whether there was such means to restore to the Pontifical Government a powerful vitality by a development of its resources. He hoped the Government would declare that the French troops should remain at Rome until the security of the Holy See should be completely guaranteed.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, believed there was reason to expect much from the good sense of the Italians, and hoped that men who could give guarantees for judicious conduct would come into power. In such a case it would not be well for the Holy See to count upon a dissolution of Italian unity. It must rather look forward to the possibility of living in a community of ideas with Italy—not with the Italy of Mazzini, nor of Garibaldi, nor of Rattazi, but a new Italy. Nothing was easier to conceive by reference to the past, than an Italian Pope living in the midst of tranquil people, without forfeiting his independence. What was wanting was not so much a facility of compromise, as sentiments of reciprocal confidence. Hitherto there had been mutual distrust, and there were very good reasons for distrusting Italy. The French Government had not the pretension to impose confidence; it only said that it was necessary to seek out even for the Holy See new elements of security, and for Italy the means of keeping her from the dangerous line she has entered on. Italy should cease to regard France as a troublesome guardian; because she had rendered great services to Italy all pressure on her part seemed an offense; this was the sentiment of the human heart. It was for this reason that the best counsels of France could not carry with them the same authority as those of Powers less committed towards Italy; hence the idea of a conference. The French Government desired to place the Roman question in the hands of all parties. It was religious and political. Formerly a Congress composed exclusively of Catholic Powers was spoken of; but it was easy to understand why such a Congress was not possible. Moreover at that moment the intervention of France sufficed. And, besides, a Congress of the great Catholic Powers would have done no more than France had done alone. France might have limited her invitation to the great Powers only, but three of the great Powers were not Catholic, and the fourth—Italy—was an interested party. M. de Moustier declared that the Holy Father adhered at once to the Conference, and without hesitation.

(We have since learned that the Conference is abandoned.)

Great Rush for Tickets to Dickens' Readings.

The New York papers acquaint us with the enormous rush which has been made for tickets for the readings of Mr. Dickens. Wednesday last being one of the days fixed upon for the sale, the early birds who desired to get the worms in the shape of pasteboard titles to enter Steinway Hall began to assemble at half past 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. The first comers were a pair of buyers, who before mid night were joined by others, and at 1 o'clock in the morning, 150 ticket-purchasers were enjoying moonlight, and cigars. Two o'clock brought some additions. By 7 o'clock, 500 men and boys were in line—more than sufficient to purchase the entire number of seats—and by 9 the *qui vive* extended to Fifteenth-st. The order of sale for the first day was that the front row should be first disposed of, then the second, and so on. Yesterday, to defeat the speculators, Mr. Dolby ordered the sale to begin with the seats in the rear. At 9 o'clock the doors were open, and then followed the usual onslaught In one or two instances places in the line sold for $25, and "turns" sold at all prices between $15 and $3. Two women resolutely kept their places with that endurance for which the feminine nature is distinguished. Speculators bought many tickets. On Tuesday evening, however, the effect of the speculators' success, was to leave a large number of seats unoccupied and when the lecture began, one speculator had 100 tickets left. On Tuesday evening, speculators were selling tickets at 50 cents a piece.

Oxford, the pot-boy who shot at the Queen twenty-seven years ago, and was locked up as a lunatic in Broadmoor, has been released, on condition that he leaves the country. He was probably sane, though with a brain diseased by a craving for notoriety. He has acquired the art of graining in prison, and hopes to support himself in America, or one of the colonies, where he may yet be conspicuous for loyalty.

Papal Zouaves.—We are informed that several Canadians are leaving to join this corps and that a regular recruiting office has been opened in St. Vincent Street to give information, and to take down the names of those who desire to form part of a Canadian corps which is to be sent from here to assist in the defence of the Holy See.

We would call special attention to a notice, which appears in our advertisement columns to-day, from the conductors of the St. Andrew's Society, who are re-opening their campaign against the sufferings and hardships of their countrymen in this city during the winter, and who solicit the aid of all who are charitably inclined.

Auction Sales.—A few important sales to be held by Mr. Shaw during the month, particulars of which will be given in a day or two:—

The Library of the late James L. Mathewson, Esq., on the 18th and following days.

The whole of the stock of the Park Works Silver-Plated Ware, on the 21st.

What is the healthy, worldly man s ambition? Wealth, wealth, wealth. And what the poor invalides? Health, health, health. Tis true, gold is dross compared with health. Take care of it, but if you have already lost it from disease of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, or Digestive Organs, &c., remember that there has never been heretofore a medicine that could in any way compete with the Great Shoshonees Remedy for the radical cure of those diseases. [1m DSW 287]

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers, don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children.

It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Offices, No. 215 Fulton street New York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." All others are base and *dangerous* imitations. [rDSW 299]

Holloway's Pills—Pregnancy.—During this delicate situation, ladies will experience great relief by using this mild cathartic medicine for correcting those indispositions and nauseating sickness to which they are subject at this period. They give a gentle stimulus to the circulation, and purify and expel all those humors which irritate the stomach and bowels. They are so mild that the most delicate constitution may take them with perfect safety. For assisting females at the dawn of womanhood, or at the turn of life, they are equally adapted. Sold by all druggists. r DSW 299

WARNINGS OF SICKNESS.

Disease, like the rattlesnake, generally gives warning before it strikes. Pain in the side and between the shoulders, indicates an approaching bilious attack. Avert it by taking without delay a dose of Radway's Regulating Pills Persons predisposed to biliousness will save themselves much suffering by implicitly following this advice.

Price 25 cents per box; coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists. r DSW 299

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—"Your Troches are too well and favourably known to need commendation."—Hon. Chas A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the Troches are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." —N. P. Willis. r DSW 299

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. Henry, Simpson & Co., Montreal Agents for Canada.

Sarah A. Chevalier, M.D., New York.
June 27. 1ts 6m 152

Health is Strength.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will as sure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds, if not attended to, sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medicine dealers at 5 cents per box. m 1ts DSW 144

The sale of the late Mr. Mathewson's library will be continued this afternoon at two o'clock and at seven in the evening. Some fine works will be sold this evening.

The sale of Silverware will be continued at Mr. Shaw's stores, Great St. James Street, this evening, when some splendid dish covers, salmon dishes, &c., will be sold.

We would call attention to the sale of Wines at Mr. Alfred Rimmer's this day. Many of the Wines that will be offered have not been before imported into the Province. Some Imperial Tokay, from the cellars of the Prince Esterhazy, will be offered. The present representative of the family has expended chiefly in Paris a fortune of £35,000 sterling per annum; and it is only rarely on such occasions as this that the Wine leaves Hungary.

Auction sale of teas, sugars, syrups, currants, wines, brandies, oil, herring, &c., &c., by Mr. Leeming, for account of Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., this morning at ten o'clock.

Persian Lamb Skin Coat, large Coon Coat, and handsome gauntlets, the property of an officer going to England. The chesnut horse to be offered for $200 is worth a much higher price. The Mustang Pony is well trained and valuable. Fifteen sleighs, new and second-hand; eleven buffalo robes; seven sets harness, and several other articles at the closing sale at Patterson's, Cote Street, on Saturday next, a two o'clock.

TRADE & COMMERCE.

HERALD OFFICE,
Wednesday, 18th Dec., 1867.

Customs Revenue.—Wednesday, Dec. 18, —$21,849.46.

The weather has been somewhat colder to-day.

Arrivals.—The barque Toscana and S.S. Flamborough, from Montreal, arrived at Glasgow on the 14th inst.

Accommodation Bills.—A rather important discussion took place at the late meeting of delegates from the various Chambers of Commerce in Britain, on the question of Accommodation Bills. Mr. Lapton of Leeds introduced the subject, and stated that these had become so common, it was advisable that some means should be devised of imposing difficulties in the way of their negotiation, or some regulations formed which would show their true character to all receiving them, under pain of punishment to the issuers in case of bankruptcy or insolvency. They were in some cases legitimate, and such bills should not be made illegal. The practice of fabricating such bills should not be, however, liable to great abuse, and when issued to too great an amount, or merely for the purpose of postponing bankruptcy, his object was to render the issue more difficult, so as to confine it to its legitimate use; and if that could not be done to ensure punishment in cases of abuse. The plan proposed was to forbid and make penal the negotiation of any instrument of exchange having the words "value received" or "value on account," or the equivalent, unless value had passed for such bill, as the use of the words "value received" or "value on account" was a false representation, and should be punishable. If the words were omitted, the takers were fully aware of what they were doing, if they discounted or took in payment such bills, and would be, therefore, without grounds of complaint, and no blame attached to any of the parties to such bills; whilst the use of such words as "value received" or "value on account," when no transaction in goods had taken place, or where no amount was due on account, should be punishable as a fraudulent misrepresentation.

Grain from Hungary.—The exportation of grain from Hungary is said to be on an enormous scale this year. The utmost exertion is made to hurry cargoes to market by steamers, sailing vessels and railways, every mode of conveyance being tasked to the utmost. The immense quantity coming forward must to some extent affect prices, as the calculations made of the sources and quantity required for European use was made on the basis of an ordinary crop from Hungary. The grain is all sent to Bodenbach, from whence it is sent to France, Hamburg and Britain, as required, it being a good central point for distribution.

Financial.—The Money Market is quiet at 7 to 10 per cent at the banks, and 8 to 12 on the street for short date commercial paper of good to choice descriptions. Stocks are steady, not many shares of any kind offering, and buyers are hardly up to asking prices. A few shares City Passenger sold at 96½, and Ontario at 99½. In other securities no business of note was done.

Sterling Exchange is firm at 10¾ to 10¼ for Bank and Bank Endorsed 60-day Bills. The Commissariat Department to-day sold a considerable amount of 30-day Bills at an unusually high price. The discount rates at the banks are 10⅞ to 11¼.

Breadstuffs.—There is very little doing in flour. Buyers are not up to the prices of sellers, who are asking higher rates than those of yesterday. The transactions in Superfine were at $7,05 at $7,12½, Strong being held for $7,20 to $7,25.

Oatmeal.—Dull and nominal.

Wheat.—Very little offering. Upper Canada Spring would command $1,57½ to $1,60. Chicago No. 2 nominal at $1,52½ to $1,55.

Barley.—The sales are at 77½c to 80c for 48 lbs.

Oats.—Sales last evening at 40c; holders now are firm at 42c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork.—In retail demand only at quotations.

Hogs.—Are in moderate demand at $5,75 to $6,25, according to quality.

Butter.—Is less active; not much offering. Sales included lots at 14½c to 18½c for fair to good samples.

Ashes.—First Pots in fair demand at $5.65; seconds, $4.85; thirds, $4.50. First Pearls, $5.95 to $6; seconds, $5.70. Receipts 71 brls Pots and 18 brls Pearls.

FLOUR.

Sup Extra..$	8.00@ 0.00	Do City B'nds	7.05@7.12½
Extra........	7.60@ 7.80	Super No. 2.	6.70@6.80
Fancy........	7.35@ 7.45	Fine..........	6.00@6.25
Super from Can. Wheat	7.05@7.12½	Middlings...	5.25@5.75
Strong do....	7.15@ 7.25	Pollards......	4.50@0.00
Super Westn Wheat.......	7.0½@ 7.10	Bags.........	3.40@3.50
		Rye...........	5.65@5.70
		Oatmeal......	5.85@6.05

GRAIN.

Wheat, 60 lbs.	1,50 @1.60	Barley, 48lbs.	0.77½@0.80
Corn, 56 lbs.	1.07½@1.10	Rye, 56lbs....	1.00@1.05
Oats, 32lbs..	0.40 @0.42	Pease, 66lbs..	0.90@0.92

SEEDS.

Flax, 56lbs..	$1.40@1.42½	Clover, lb ....$	0.12@0.12½
Timothy, 45lbs	2.10@2.20		

ASHES, per 100 lbs.

Pots, firsts..	5.65 @0.00	Pearls, firsts	$5.95 @6.00
Pots, sec'nds	4.85 @0.00	Pearls, sec'ds	5.70 @0.00
Pots, thirds.	4.50 @0.00		

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Mess	$18.50 @18.75	Hams – Sugar-Cured..........	15c@16c
Prime Mess.	13.00@12.50	Do City Cured..	8½@9½c
Prime	12.00@12.50	Cheese..........	9 @9½c
Butter......	00.13@ 0.20		
Lard........	00.10@00.10½c.		

Latest Chicago Markets by Telegraph

Chicago, Dec. 18th, 1867.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1.90 to $1.91 for No. 1, and $1.84 to $1.85 for No. 2. Corn firm and advanced 1c to 1½c; sales at 88c for No. 2, and 85c to 85½c for new. Oats steady at 55½c to 55¾c. Rye dull at $1.50 to $1.52 for No. 1, and $1.48 to $1.50 for No. 2. Barley firmer at $1.65 to $1.70 for No. 2 in store. Receipts—4,000 brls Flour, 6,500 bus Wheat, 1,700 do. Corn, 9,000 do. Oats, 10,000 hogs. Shipments—1,500 brls Flour, 2,000 bus Wheat, 1,000 do. Corn.

MONEY REPORT.

Montreal, 18th Dec., 1867.

Gold opened this morning in New York at 133½, advanced to 134, declined again to 133¼, and closed at the same rate.

Greenbacks have been bought at 25¾ dis. for current funds, and 77¾ cents for silver. They have been sold at 25¼ dis.

Bank Exchange on New York sold at 25¼.

Silver has been bought at 4½ and 4¾, and sold at 4¼ and 4½.

Nichols, Robinson & Co.,
Brokers.

Latest English Markets by Telegraph.

London, Dec. 18, 11.15 a.m.—Advices from China state Tea quiet at Hong Kong and Shanghae. Common Congou firm and active. Consols 92¾; Bonds 72; Ill C 89¾; Erie 50.

Liverpool, Dec. 18, 11.15 a.m—Cotton steady. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions quiet.

New York Markets by Telegraph.

December 18.

Flour a shade lower and dull; receipts 8,294 brls; sales 5,100 brls at $8,60 to $9,20 for Super State and Western; $10,00 to 10.65 for common to choice Extra State; $9,60 to $11,25 for common to choice Extra Western, $10,00 to $13,10 for common to choice Extra R. H. O.

Rye Flour steady at $7,50 to $9,40.

Wheat quiet and without decided change; receipts 3,721 bush; sales 6,000 bush at $2,30 to $2,32 for No. 2 Spring; $3,10 for White California and $3,35 for White Michigan.

Rye quiet; receipts 1,915; no sales.

Corn dull and 1c lower; receipts 13,055 bush; sales 26,000 bush, at $1,41 for old mixed Western in store; $1,39 to $1,41 for new mixed Western afloat.

Barley scarce and advancing; receipts 10,000 bush; sales 1,500 bush of State at $1,77½ and 8,500 bush of Canada at $2,12.

Oats quiet; receipts 2,265 bush; sales 28,000 bushels at 84c for Western in store.

Pork dull and lower at $20,65 to $20,70 for Mess.

Lard dull at 12¾c to 13c. Small lots 13¼ to 14c.

OPENING AND CLOSING PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

(Furnished by Adams, Kimball & Moore.)
14 Wall Street.
December 18, 4 P.M.

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	133½	133¾
New York Central	117⅜	117¼
Erie	74	74
North West Com	60	60
North West pref.	67½	67½
M. S.	82⅜	82½
Reading	95½	96½
C. and Pitts	86½	87¼
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾
Rock I	98¼	9[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	34½	34½
Hudson	122	122
Ill C.	127½	..
C. & Tol	102¾	102
Pacific Mail	121¼	121
Canton	..	...
5-20s	7½	...
Exchange	10½	...

Daily Stock Report.

Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1867.

Paid.	Shares.	Stocks.	Prices.	Sales at	Div. last 6 Mos.	Div. Due.
all	$200	Bank of Montreal	128½ @ 129	......	5 per cent.	1st June.
all	£50 stg	Bank of B. N. America	107	......	4½ per cent.	5th Jany.
all	$80	City Bank	99 @ 100	98¼	4 per cent.	1st June.
all	50	People's Bank	107 @ 107½	......	4 per cent.	1st March.
all	40	Ontario Bank	99½ @ 99¾	99—99½	4 per cent.	1st June.
all	100	Commercial Bank	97 @ 99	......	3 per cent.	1st Jany.
all	50	Molsons Bank	110	......	4 per cent.	1st April.
all	100	Merchants' Bank	Books clos'd	......	4 per cent.	2nd Jany.
all	100	Bank of Toronto	Books clos'd	......	4 per cent.	2nd Jany.
all	50	Bank Jacques-Cartier	105½ @ 106½	106	4 per cent.	1st June.
all	40	Gore Bank	Books clos'd	......	3½ per cent.	2nd Jany.
all	100	Quebec Bank	98¾ to 100	......	4 per cent.	1st June.
all	50	Banque Nationale	106 @ 106½	......	4 per cent.	1st May.
all	50	Eastern Townships	Books clos'd	......	4 per cent.	1st Jany.
all	$100	Union Bank of L Cana.	Books clos'd	102¼	4 per cent.	2nd Jany.
50 p c	50	Mechanics' Bank	96½ @ 97½	......	4 per cent.	1st May.
70 p c	50	Royal Canadian Bank	Books clos'd	......	4 per cent.	1st Jany.
20 p c	50	Canadian Bank of Com.	Books clos'd	......	4 per cent.	2nd Jany.
all	£20¼ stg	Great Western R.R.	......	......	per cet. p an	......
all	$200	Champ. & St. Law R.R.	12 to 12½	12	None.	
all	200	Do 10 per cent pref.	75 @ 77½	......	5 per cent.	1st April
all	40	Montreal Telegraph Co.	133 to 133½	133	5 per cent.	10th Jany.
all	100	Richelieu Nav. Co'y	105 @ 107	......	7 per ct. p an	Feb, yearly
all	50	City Pass. R.R. Co'y	97 @ 97½	97—96¾	5 per cent.	7th April
all	40	City Gas Co'y	136 @ 137	......	4 per cent.	15th March
all	400	Merchants' Exchange	94½ @ Par	......	3½ per cent.	15th May

Stocks and Debentures.	Prices.	Sales at
Huron Copper Bay Co	47 @ 52½ c p sh	......
Grand Trunk R. R.	......	......
Mont. Mining Co	$2.10 @ $2.25	......
Canada 6 per cents cy, due 1872	100	......
Canada 6 per cent Stg.	100	......
Do 5 per cent cy.	87½	......
Do 5 per cent Stg.	87½ @ 88	......
Montreal Corp 6 per c due 1889	90½ @ 91	......
Do Water Works do, (due 1891)	91 @ 92	90½
Do Harbour 8 per cents	......	......
Do do 7 do	......	......
Do do 6½ do, due 1872	......	......
Do do 6½ do, do 1883	......	......
Quebec do 8 do due	......	......
do do 7 do do	......	......
Do Corp. 7 do 1877	......	......
Cham & St. L. Stg. 1st mo. 6 p. c., due 1882	......	......
EXCHANGE.		
Bank or Bank endorsed, 60 days' sight	......	110½ @ 110¾
Merchants' Bills, 60 days	......	109½ @ 109¾
Bank on Demand on New York	......	25 @ 25½ dis
Bank Gold drafts	......	¼ dis @ Par
Gold Rate in New York at noon	......	134
Sterling Exchange in New York	......	110½

N.B.—Accrued Interest on Debentures is invariably paid by purchaser in addition to quoted price.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
Brokers,
North British Chambers Hospital Street.

IMPORTS.

PER G T R WEST.

A W Ogilvie 1050 bus wheat; L & St Onge 500 bus barley; Bank of Montreal 10 brls flour; J E Hunsicker 100 do; G Denholm 100 do; A W Ogilvie 100 brls oatmeal; T Hobson & co 2 brls ashes; Akin &K 2 do; S Jack & co 4 do, Order 3 do; C Quevillion 7 do; R C Bank 55 kegs butter; T Hobson & co 17 do; J Gilmour do; R L &co 18 brls pork; W S & co 48 leather rolls; G T R 60 brls petroleum; R Mitchell 118 do; S Jack &co 130 catties tobacco; D Rees &co 113 dressed hogs; C J Cusack 22 do; M P Ryan 43 do; Sundries 39.

PER G T R EAST.

A McGibbon 1 bx; H J Benallack 1 do; F Crawford 1 do; J Cooper 1 do; A Larive 1 do; G Childs 37 hhds molasses.

PER MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN R R.

A M F Gianelli 6 bbls; L Elliott 1 do; Haines Bros 143 bles; J Marar 34 staves; G S Scott 1532 hf chsts tea; G Moffatt &co 160 do; C Quevellon 700 do.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMPLAINTS. Beware of Counterfeits and worthless imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the Hair, leaving it soft and beautiful The genuine is signed *William A. Batchelor*. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory 81 Barclay Street, New York.
December 10. 1y DW 294

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

MYSTIKOS;
OR
BOGLE'S MYSTIC HAIR TINT.

THIS mysterious agent gradually and effectively changes the Hair, Beard, Whiskers, or Eyelashes, to any color, varying from the lightest, through all the intermediate shades, to the deepest black, lifelike and natural, at pleasure. It can be used as easy as oil on the hair, and the directions are so simple that a child may apply it. It is contained in one bottle. No washing of the hair required. It will not discolour the scalp. Is entirely a vegetable production, and strengthens, promotes the growth, and sustains the pristine beauty of the hair to the end of life. It is a wonder and a luxury. It is peculiarly adapted for the service. It is the cheapest article in use, as one bottle will last from nine months to a year. Price $1.50 and $1.00 per bottle.

Read the following from B. P. Shillaber, Esq., author of the celebrated "Sayings and doings" of Mrs. Partington:—

Chelsea, Mass., June 21, 1864.

My Dear Mr. Bogle.—The alarming threat of premature old age, manifest in my changing hair, induced me to oppose your new Hair Tint as a defence, and the result has proved everything I could wish. It completely changed the grey, by a single application, and freed me from the mould of antiquity not yet due. I am delighted with it, and commend it to all who, like myself, would deprive Time of an early triumph Wishing it the success it deserves, I remain,
Yours truly
B. P. Shillaber.

Another from an eminent Boston Merchant:—
102 Central Street, Boston, Aug. 5, 1867.

Mr. Wm. Bogle.—Dear Sir,—After a thorough trial of several mixtures for dyeing the hair, I can UNHESITATINGLY pronounce your Mystic Hair Tint the *best* that American skill produces. You can refer to me at all times; indeed, I shall be happy to explain its peculiar qualities to any one unacquainted with it. This recommendation is from one who is an entire stranger to you, yet actuated with a *desire* to encourage and reward the truly worthy. Yours truly,
Joseph Woodward.

Besides numerous other certificates extolling its wonderful virtues.

Sold by all Druggists. Proprietor,
W. BOGLE, Boston.
August 28. 20

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

This well known medicine is no imposition but a sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue, on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics, and whites, these pills will affect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free, of the agent.

N.B.—$1 and 5 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return of mail.

JOB MOSES, N.Y., Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle General Agents for Canada. Sold by all the Druggists in Montreal and medicine dealers everywhere.
December DSW 1y29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS to the GRAND DERBY SWEEPSTAKE of 1868 are hereby notified that the drawing will take place at William & Isaac's on THURSDAY, 19th December, at Eight o'clock.

A Committee of Subscribers present will be formed to conduct the drawing.
December 18. u 301

RARE TOILET ARTICLES.

BOGLE'S ENAMEL COMPLEXION POWDER.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

A new, elegant, and agreeable preparation for Complexion and rendering it fresh, clear, pure, and of marble delicacy, yet *entirely free* from anything which can possibly be injurious to the cuticle. It eradicates Tan, Discolorations, and all Eruptive Affections of the Skin. One trial will decide its superiority over any other article, either liquid or powder, whether of foreign or home manufacture. At the sea-shore, where the skin is affected by the sun, it will prove invaluable; and equally so in cold weather, when the skin is liable to be chapped. Bogle's Enamel Complexion Powder must take first rank among cosmetics, and its effects be seen in the domestic circle, in society, and wherever eyes of light and forms of beauty come to grace the scene. Price 50 cents.

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

gust 27. 20

The Great Need Supplied.

PILLS HAVE been supplied in millions. Salves have been rubbed in by the pound. Dr. Maggiel's two grand specifics are putting an end to this wholesale system of medication. One of his famous pills is a dose.

Dr. Maggiel's motto is concentration. He has placed in the smallest compass the active principle of the most potent vegetable specifics. There is no mineral in his Pills—they do not gripe—they do not enfeeble. They create a vigorous appetite, and correspondingly strengthen the digestion. They tone the liver, clear the head, and steady the nerves.

No form of scrofulous disease can resist the disinfectant operation of the Salve, Tumor, Abscesses, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, etc., are thoroughly eradicated by this unrivalled medicine. In fact

MAGGIEL'S BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC and DIARRHŒA PILLS.

Cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin.

MAGGIEL'S SALVE

is infallible. Sold by all Druggists at 25c per box.

"Counterfeits!—Buy no Maggiel's Pills or Salve with a little pamphlet inside the box. They are bogus. The genuine have name of J. Haydock on box, with name of J. Maggiel, M. D. The genuine have the Pill surrounded with white powder.

Sold by HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, and LYMAN, ELLIOTT & Co., Toronto, and all Druggists.
October 19. 1y DW 250

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.

THE GREAT WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR RESTORATIVE.

For preserving, restoring, curling, cleansing, dressing and fashioning the Hair and Moustachios into the most soft silky and glossy description imaginable. Patronized by Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, by the President of, and the elite of fashion throughout, the United States.

The unprecedented demand for this wonderful Hair Restorative has led to the fabrication of a host of counterfeits, often containing elements most deleterious to the hair, and thousands have had cause to regret their use. See that you get the genuine.

The virtues of Bogle's Hyperion Fluid for the Hair require no panegyric. Its universal success has never been equalled, and the immense good it has done is testified by thousands of certificates from physicians and parties of the highest standing, open for inspection at the Proprietors. Therefore,

All who suffer from Baldness—
All who are troubled with Dandruff—
All who have Salt Rheum, or any Humor of the Scalp.
All who have "Hair Eaters" at the Roots of the Hair—
All who are troubled with Headache, and
BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE

is proven to be the very best in the world. It instantaneously changes Hair to any requires color, life-like and natural.

All who wish to have a beautiful glossy Head of Hair, in luxurious growth to the latest period of life, Use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.

BOGLE'S MYSTIKOS, OR MYSTIC HAIR TINT.

A new discovery for gradually restoring Grey Hair to its original color Only one preparation, Simple and easily applied. Super for Whiskers, Moustachios and Eye-Brows.

Sold by all respectable Druggists and Perfumers throughout the World.

Proprietor—W. BOGLE, Boston, U. S

NOTICES.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT of the ST. ANDREW'S HOME desires to make known to the friends of that Institution that they are prepared to render relief and assistance to *all* who may have claims on their funds.

Judging from information now in their possession the Committee anticipate that the demand on their funds this winter will be largely in excess of last season.

The Committee would therefore call on the Scotchmen of Montreal to send donations to the "Home" in money, cast of clothing, provisions vegetables, &c, &c., so that they may be enabled to extend relief to their needy and suffering countrymen.

The Committee can with confidence say that through their instrumentality a large amount of good can be effected, as with the assistance of the Ladies Committee all the Scottish poor can be assisted at their homes, and relief granted according to the circumstances of each individual case.

Donations in money may be sent to Walter McFarlan, President, McGill Street. A. McGibbon, Treasurer, Great St. James St. Wm. Burnet, Chairman of Committee, 62 St. Urbain Street.

In clothing, provisions, &c, &c., to the Home 487 Dorchester Street.

E. McLENNAN,
Secretary Committee of Management.
December 19. 302

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES of the WESLEYAN CHURCH, Great St. James Street, will hold a Sale of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES, in the Mechanics' Hall, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, the 18th and 19th inst. Admission 12½ cents. Lunch each day from 12 till 2 o'clock.
December 16. b 299

Montreal Driving Club,

GENTLEMEN wishing to join this Club are requested to send in their names for Ballot to

F. MACKENZIE,
Sec.-Treas.,
381 St. Paul Street.
December 19. m 302

Art Association.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ART ASSOCIATION of Montreal will be held on SATURDAY next, 21st December, at Noon, in the Mercantile Library Association Building, Bonaventure Street.

S. E. DAWSON,
Secretary.
December 17. m 300

Dancing and Deportment.

MISS MARY S BURROUGHS begs to inform her friends and the public, that she has returned to Montreal, and will be prepared to commence her SELECT CLASSES for LIGHT GYMNASTICS, DANCING and DEPORTMENT on TUESDAY, the 17th Dec., at No. 1006 St. Catherine Street.

Lessons given as usual on the Piano, Harp and Guitar, and in Drawing and Painting.

Miss Burroughs can be seen at her residence, No. 1006 St. Catherine Street [West], on Tuesdays and Fridays, between 2 and 6 o'clock P.M.
December 14. 1m 298

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

Municipal Elections.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that according to Law, NO PERSON IS ENTITLED TO VOTE at any Municipal Election in this City, unless such person shall, previously to the FIRST day of JANUARY next, before the holding of any such Election, have PAID the amount of all WATER RATES, ASSESSMENTS, and TAXES (including the STATUTE LABOUR or COMMUTATION MONEY) that may then be due and payable by him.

Parties having counter accounts against the Corporation are also HEREBY NOTIFIED that they will have to settle the same before the FIRST of JANUARY next, in order to secure their vote at the ensuing Election.

By order,
JAMES F. D. BLACK,
City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, Dec. 18th, 1867. r 302

FOR SALE.

BREWERS, ATTENTION!

ON WEDNESDAY, 15th January next, 1868, at Noon, will be offered for Sale, at Auction, THE CHAMBLY BREWERY, in complete order for operation, with Steam Boiler, and Steam-Heating Apparatus, Water Power, &c. Terms liberal. Sale on the premises at Chambly Canton.

For particulars, apply to
JOHN YULE, Esq.,
Chambly Canton.
Or to N. D. D. BESSETTE,
Village of Richelieu.
Chambly, Dec. 19, 1867. 303

FOR SALE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

SAVAGE & LYMAN

TAKE pleasure in announcing that they have now opened their assortment of

GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY SALES

Comprising all the Novelties of the Season, personally selected in the different markets of Europe. Among them will be found:—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
Of all Styles.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
In all Styles and Varieties.

English and French
JET JEWELLERY

GARNET and ONYEDISED JEWELLERY.

Silver & Electro Plated Ware
Of all descriptions of Manufacture.

REAL & IMITATION BRONZES

PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES

Fine Paris Marble Mantel
CLOCKS.

PEARL & IVORY FANS.

LEATHER BAGS.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES
Fitted for both
LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY
OF
FANCY GOODS,
Especially adapted for
Holiday & Wedding Presents.

CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
271 NOTRE DAME STREET,
December 14. J1 298

SAVAGE & LYMAN

HAVE now received and arranged for inspection their entire importation of

HOLIDAY GOODS
For this year,

which will be found the most extensive assortment they have ever before exhibited, and would respectfully suggest to their Patrons the advantage of an early visit, which will enable them to examine the Stock before the choicest articles are selected.

CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
271 Notre Dame Street
December 17. 300

FRESH FRUIT.

7,500 PACKAGES.
CONSISTING OF:

Layer, Bunch, Bloom Seedless, Sultana, and Valencia Raisins,
In Boxes and Kegs.
Figs and Shelled Almonds, in boxes
&c., &c., &c.

I. BUCHANAN & CO.
December 17. 300

I. BUCHANAN & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE:

BRANDY—"HENNESSY'S—Pale and Dark, in wood. Vintages 1863, '64, '65 and '66.
Do do in cases
GIN—"DE KUYPER'S"—in wood and cases.
WHISKEY—"RAMSAY'S" ISLAY—in wood and cases.
RUM—FINEST JAMAICA—in puncheons.
OLD TOM—"BOOTH'S"—in wood and cases.
PORT WINES—"GRAHAM'S—Fine to Choice, in wood and cases.
SHERRIES—[illegible]
CLARETS—"BARTON & GUESTIER'S," "Laffite," &c., &c.
December 17. 300

AYALA ALBRECHT,

CHÂTEAU D'AY
SUPERIOR
CHAMPAGNES.

EXTRA QUALITY, Green Seal and White Label
Do DRY, do do
NUMBER ONE, Gold Seal, Black Label
Magnum's, Quarts and Pints
In Bond and Duty Paid.

Orders solicited from the Trade for the direct importation of the above WINES, at Shipper's very lowest prices F. O. B. at Havre.

I. BUCHANAN & CO.,
Agents for the Dominion of Canada.
December 17. 300

House Furnishing Hardware.

THE subscribers would call the attention of parties Furnishing to their large Stock, consisting of almost every article required in HOUSE FURNISHING, among which will be found:—

Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Celebrated Table and Pocket Knives and Scissors
Electro-Plated Forks, Spoons, Cruets, Nut-crackers
Superior Dish Covers, in Sets and Single
Jelly Moulds, Jelly Strainers, Pudding Moulds
Loysell's Patent Coffee Pots, Brittania Tea and Coffee Pots
Tea Trays, new designs, in Sets and Single
Cornices at low prices
Toilet Sets
Coal Vases, Fenders, Fire Irons, &c.

GEO. HAGAR & CO.,
520 St. Paul Street,
December 19 302

FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS FOR CHILDREN.

DAWSON BROTHERS

HAVE NOW

OPEN FOR INSPECTION

Their Full Supply of

JUVENILE BOOKS
FOR
Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

Their Stock has been Carefully Selected,
SO AS TO SUIT
Young People of All Ages.

Books full of Pictures
Story Books of Easy Reading
Books about Animals
Historical Tales
Books of Adventure
Hunting Tales
Biographies
&c., &c., &c.,

In Pretty Bindings, to suit the Tastes of Young Readers, and at moderate prices to suit the Pockets of their Parents.

—ALSO—

CHRISTMAS CARDS
AND STATIONERY,
IN ALL VARIETY.

DAWSON BROS.,
55 to 59 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
December 12. 296

Christmas and New Year's

CLEARING SALE
OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE.

JAMES WALKER & CO.

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have procured, under the most advantageous circumstances, a large assortment of SILVER-PLATED GOODS, consisting of Tea Sets, Butter Coolers, Cruets, Salvers, Egg Stands, Mugs, Pickle Forks, Butter Knives, &c., which they will dispose of under the usual selling prices. A call respectfully solicited.

106 Great St. James Street and 88 St Peter Street.
December 18. 301

PRESENTS!

R. SHARPLEY,

HAVING now received all of the NEW GOODS purchased by him during his recent visit to England and France, offers his well-known Stock at prices to suit the times, among which will be found:—

JEWELLERY.

Sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings, Sets of Brooch and Ear-Rings, Diamond and other fine Brooches, Diamond Rings, Gold Chains, Gold Ear-Rings, Scarf Pins, Gold Lockets, Gold Sleeve Links and Buttons, Necklets, Crosses, Gents' Rings, Ladies' Rings, &c., &c., Gilt Jewellery, Garnet Jewellery, Silver Maltese Jewellery, Imitation Coral Jewellery, Jet Jewellery, &c., &c.

WATCHES.

Gold Diamond Set Watches, Gold Enamelled Watches, Gold or Silver English Patent Levers, Swiss and Duplex Watches.

SILVER WARE.

Tea and Coffee Sets (warranted to be of English Manufacture and stamped with the Hall mark), Dessert Sets, Christening Sets, Pap Bowls and Spoons, Snuff Boxes, Mugs, Fruit Knives, Card Cases, Thimbles, Shawl Pins, Bouquet Holders, &c.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

The most varied and finest Stock ever shown in Montreal, including Epergnes, Plateaux, Centre Pieces, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Corner Dishes, Dish Covers, Fish Carvers, Fish Eating Knives, Cruit Frames, Egg Frames, Fruit Stands and Dishes, Cake Baskets, Card Baskets, Liquor Frames, Egg Warmers, Toast Racks, Salvers, Coffee Urns, Swing Kettles, Biscuit Boxes, Spoons, Forks, Nutcrackers, &c.

CABINET WARE.

Very handsome Work Tables, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Desks, Reading Stands, Papetries, Jewel Cases, Glove Boxes, Netting Cases, &c., in Papier Mache, Rosewood, Walnut, &c.

GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

[illegible] and Goblets, Liquor Sets, Toilet Sets, Lustres, Candelabra, Scent Bottles, &c.

LEATHER GOODS.

Dressing Bags and Cases, Ladies' and Courier Bags, Ladies' Companions, Odour Cases, Albums, Jewel Cases, &c.

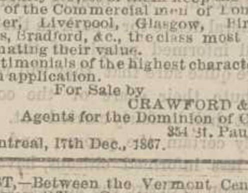
FANCY GOODS.

French Gilt Trinket Stands, Odour Cases, Watch Stands, Surprise Shells, Toilet Stands, Clocks under Shade, Companions, Pearl and Ivory Dress Fans, Coronets, Hair Bands, and a large number of other Ornamental Articles, selected by the subscriber in Paris.

Also, MUSIC BOXES, GAMES, &c.

R. SHARPLEY,
281 Notre Dame Street.
December 18. 297

MILNER'S
212°
TRADE MARK.



Quadruple Patent Hold-fast Fire-Resisting and Burglar-Proof SAFES, of four qualities, the cheapest superior to any other Safes.

The best proof of the public appreciation of which is the fact that nearly 100,000 of them keep the Books and Cash of the Commercial men of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, Leeds, Bradford, &c., the class most capable of estimating their value.

Testimonials of the highest character furnished on application.

For Sale by
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Agents for the Dominion of Canada,
354 St. Paul Street.
Montreal, 17th Dec., 1867. 301

LOST,—Between the Vermont Central Railway Office, Great St. James Street and Place d'Armes Hill, a CANE with white head and silver band, with the name Capt. J. P. Fortin, Ottawa. The finder will be rewarded by bringing the same to this Office.
December 18. r 97

FOUND,—Some POSTAGE STAMPS. The owner can have them by paying cost of advertisement and giving proper description.
CHARLES LEE, 30 Foundling Street.
December 18. c 301

AMUSEMENTS.

The Victoria Skating Club.

THE BAND of the 16th Regiment will Play at the Rink THIS [Thursday] EVENING, from Eight o'clock.
December 19. 302

THEATRE ROYAL.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCES.

Complimentary Benefit to Mrs. Buckland,

Under the distinguished Patronage of LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHAS. WINDHAM, on which occasion will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of

OTHELLO.

To conclude with the capital Farce of the *WANDERING MINSTREL.*

Principal characters by Mr. Harvey Bawtree, Mr. Sam. Hall, Major Cooke, Captains Jennings, Bayliff, and Poynter, Messrs. Snow Grenville and Sitwell.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. Fielden and the Officers, the BAND of the 60th Royal Rifles will attend.

MONDAY, 23rd December, 1867.

Dress Circle, $1; Family Circle, 37½c; Pit, 25c. Box Book now open at Prince's Music Store.
December 17. 300

The First Grand Annual

FESTIVAL

OF THE

Montreal Typographical Union,

No. 97,

Will be given in

MECHANICS' HALL

ON

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

TICKETS, admitting gentleman and lady, $2.50. Single Tickets, Gentlemen's $1.75; Lady's 75 cents. To be had at Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame street; Boucher's Music Store, Great St. James street; of members of the Committee, and at the door on the evening of the Festival.

Particulars in future advertisement.
December 12. 1ts 296

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

50 pieces Union Damask
120 do Col'd Cobourgs
200 do Black Cobourgs and Lustres
170 do Brown Winceys
900 pairs Witney Blankets
40 pieces Striped Hessians
87 do Canada Baggings
Buff Window Hollands, all sizes
Linen Table Damasks
60 pieces Roller Towellings

LIBERAL TERMS.

HUGHES BROS.,
491 ST. PAUL STREET.
December 13. 297

X'MAS HOLIDAYS.

MR. WM. EAVES,
No. 359 Notre Dame Street,

HAVING purchased the large and valuable BANKRUPT STOCK of JEWELLERY of BRILLMAN & CO., LONDON, now offers to sell the same at prices below Cost until the whole is cleared out, and invites parties about making X'MAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident that the goods are unequalled both for beauty, quality and workmanship, and also lowness in price. The following are the goods for sale, Wholesale and Retail:—

500 Gold Chronometer and Patent Lever Watches
2000 Silver Watches
300 Gold Ladies' Chains
400 Gold Albert (Gent's) Chains
1000 Gold (Stone Set) Finger Rings
300 Gold Gent's Scarf Pins
200 Gold Lockets
1000 Pair Gold Ear Rings
1000 Silver Chains
2000 Plated Brooches
1000 Princess Alexandra Ivory Sets, Brooch and Ear Rings
500 Pair Jet Ear Rings and Brooches
1000 Rubber Chains
100 Musical Boxes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 airs
100 Musical Cigar Stands, 2, 3 and 4 airs
12 Musical Ladies' Companions, 3 and 4 airs
1500 Concertinas

Also, a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Don't forget No. 359 Notre Dame Street, up stairs, one door to the right.

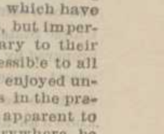
NO. 359,
Over Palmer's Hair Dressing Establishment.
December 2. 1m 287

WANTED—AGENTS in every County for the
LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS,

BY FRANK H. ALFRIEND, of Richmond, Va., formerly Editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and well known, both during and since the war, from his connection with the Richmond press.

This is a full, complete, and authentic history of the life and public services of the great Southern leader. It is a new and original work, and sheds a flood of light upon many important subjects connected with the late war, which have never been understood—or, at best, but imperfectly so—because the facts necessary to their elucidation have remained inaccessible to all previous writers. Mr. Alfriend has enjoyed unequal and peculiar and advantages in the preparation of this volume, as will be apparent to all on examination. It will everywhere be looked for with eager interest, and is certain to prove one of the most rapidly selling books ever published. For circulars, giving full particulars, terms, &c., address

THE CAXTON PUBLISHING HOUSE,
38 West Fourth St., Cincinnati.
December 17. mDeW 300



CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR!

GIBB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED 8 CASES of NOVELTIES, in Beavers, Kerseys, Elysian and Napped Beaver, Meltons and Coatings, Waistcoating and Trowserings. A full assorted stock of GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY.
December 17. 300

P. A. DEL VECCHIO & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, COGNACS, GINS, CHAMPAGNES, CORDIALS, &c., &c., &c.,

GENERAL AGENTS for CANADA FOR THE CELEBRATED FABRIC SCHALTIN, PIERRY & CIE, Manufacturers and Distillers, Spa, Belgium.

MESSRS. SCHALTEN, PIERRY & CIE are Purveyors of several European Courts, and they have obtained for their Products Medals at the Expositions of Metz, 1861; London, 1862; Cologne, 1865; Porto, 1865; Dublin, 1865; Paris, 1867. For particulars, see Catalogues.

Sample Rooms: 38 Little St. James Street.
December 12. 1y 1ts 296

ELIXIR OF SPA,

Stomachic and Digestive Table Liqueur.

P. A. DEL VECCHIO,
Agent, 38 Little St James Street.
December 12. 1y 1ts 296

WANTS.

WANTED.

AN experienced Business Man, with $4000 Capital, would like a responsible position in a good Mercantile or Manufacturing Establishment, where he could invest his Capital after six months, if mutually satisfactory. Advertiser is competent to take charge of a business. References unexceptionable. Address confidentially, with real name, C. A., Box 700, P.O., Montreal.
December 19. du 303

WANTED,—A PARTNER with $5,000 in a Wholesale Boot and Shoe House, doing a safe and successful business. Communications confidential. Address, Partner, Box 6674, Post Office.
December 16. b 299

WANTED,

BY A WIDOW LADY, a Situation as HOUSEKEEPER. A comfortable home more an object than salary. Unexceptionable references. Address, Mrs. Peake, Three Rivers, Canada East.
December 13. r 297